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AZ-204 Exam Dumps

96 Questions TOPIC WISE

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AZ-204 Dumps

Topic-1

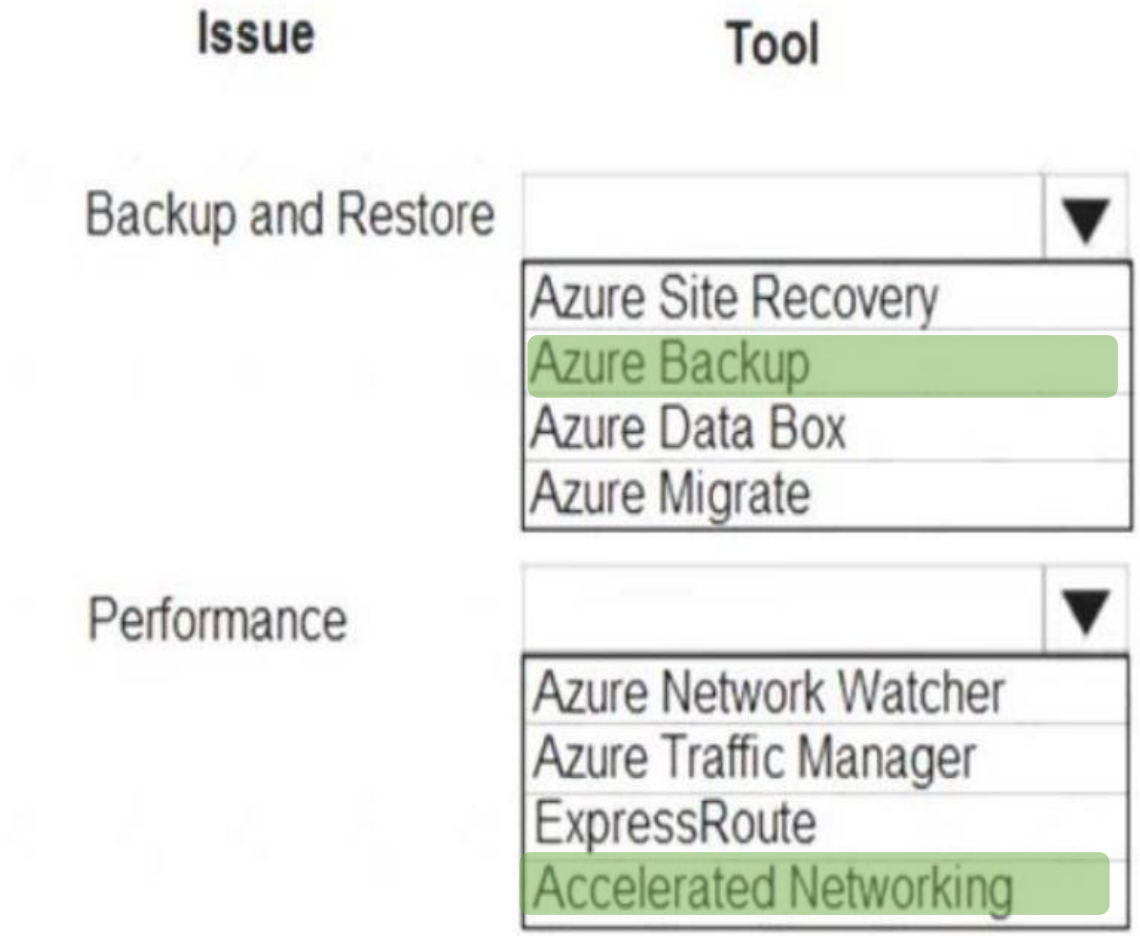
Develop Azure compute solutions (25-30%)

Pass AZ-204 Exam 100%

You need to correct the VM issues.
Which tools should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Issue	Tool
Backup and Restore	Azure Site Recovery Azure Backup Azure Data Box Azure Migrate
Performance	Azure Network Watcher Azure Traffic Manager ExpressRoute Accelerated Networking

You need to correct the VM issues.
Which tools should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Explanation:

Backup and Restore:

The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure. ***In-Place restore of disks in IaaS VMs is a feature of Azure Backup.***

Performance:. **Accelerated networking** enables single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) to a VM, greatly improving its networking performance. This high-performance path bypasses the host from the data path, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization, for use with the most demanding network workloads on supported VM types.

References: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/an-easy-way-to-bring-back-your-azure-vm-with-in-place-restore

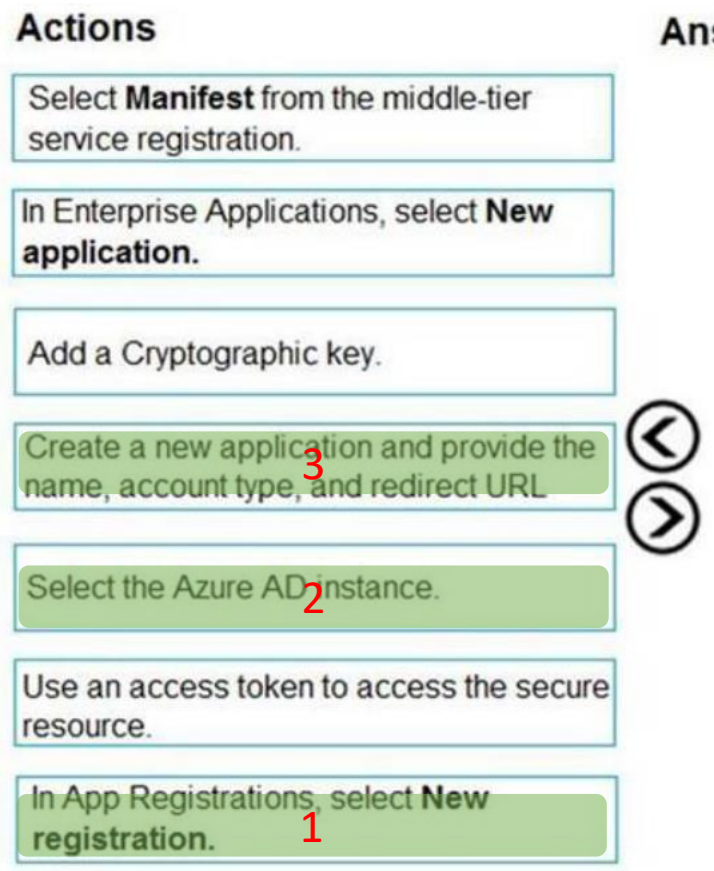
You develop a web application.
You need to register the application with an active Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

- Select **Manifest** from the middle-tier service registration.
- In Enterprise Applications, select **New application.**
- Add a Cryptographic key.
- Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL
- Select the Azure AD instance.
- Use an access token to access the secure resource.
- In App Registrations, select **New registration.**

Answer Area

You develop a web application.
You need to register the application with an active Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Explanation:
Register a new application using the Azure portal Sign in to the Azure portal using either a work or school account or a personal Microsoft account. If your account gives you access to more than one tenant, select your account in the upper right corner. Set your portal session to the Azure AD tenant that you want.
Search for and select Azure Active Directory. Under Manage, select App registrations.
Step -1 Select New registration. In Register an application, enter a meaningful application name to display to users. Specify who can use the application.
Step -2 Select the Azure AD instance. Under Redirect URI (optional), select the type of app you're building: Web or Public client (mobile & desktop).
Step -3 Create New App and provide the name, account type and redirect URL for your application. When finished, select Register.

You are developing an application that use an Azure blob named data to store application data. The application creates blob snapshots to allow application state to be reverted to an earlier state. The Azure storage account has soft deleted enabled.

The system performs the following operations in order:

- The blob is updated
- Snapshot 1 is created.
- Snapshot 2 is created.
- Snapshot 1 is deleted.

A system error then deletes the data blob and all snapshots. You need to determine which application states can be restored.

What is the restorability of the application data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Application State	Restorability
Data blob	Can be restored / Cannot be restored
Snapshot 1	Can be restored / Cannot be restored
Snapshot 2	Can be restored / Cannot be restored

You are developing an application that use an Azure blob named data to store application data. The application creates blob snapshots to allow application state to be reverted to an earlier state. The Azure storage account has soft deleted enabled.

The system performs the following operations in order:

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- Snapshot 1 is deleted.

A system error then deletes the data blob and all snapshots. You need to determine which application states can be restored.

What is the restorability of the application data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Explanation:

Box 1: Can be restored When enabled, soft delete enables you to save and recover your data when blobs or blob snapshots are deleted. This protection extends to blob data that is erased as the result of an overwrite.

Box 2: Cannot be restored It has been deleted.

Box 3: Can be restored It has not been deleted.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delet

You are developing a project management service by using ASP.NET. The service hosts conversations, files, to-do lists, and a calendar that users can interact with at any time.
The application uses Azure Search for allowing users to search for keywords in the project data.
You need to implement code that creates the object which is used to create indexes in the Azure Search service.
Which two objects should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. SearchService
B. SearchIndexClient
C. SearchServiceClient
D. SearchCredentials

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The various client libraries define classes like Index, Field, and Document, as well as operations like Indexes.Create and Documents.Search on the SearchServiceClient and SearchIndexClient classes.
Example:
The sample application we'll be exploring creates a new index named "hotels", populates it with a few documents, then executes some search queries. Here is the main program, showing the overall flow:
/ This sample shows how to delete, create, upload documents and query an index static void Main(string[] args)
{
IConfigurationBuilder builder = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appsettings.json"); IConfigurationRoot configuration = builder.Build();
SearchServiceClient serviceClient = CreateSearchServiceClient(configuration); Console.WriteLine("{0}", "Deleting index...\n");
DeleteHotelsIndexIfExists(serviceClient);
Console.WriteLine("{0}", "Creating index...\n"); CreateHotelsIndex(serviceClient);
ISearchIndexClient indexClient = serviceClient.Indexes.GetClient("hotels"); References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-howto-dotnet-sdk

You develop a web app that uses tier D1 app service plan by using the Web Apps feature of Microsoft Azure App Service.
Spikes in traffic have caused increases in page load times.
You need to ensure that the web app automatically scales when CPU load is about 85 percent and minimize costs.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

- Configure the web app to the Premium App Service tier.
- Configure the web app to the Standard App Service tier.
- Enable autoscaling on the web-app.
- Add a Scale rule.
- Switch to an Azure App Services consumption plan.
- Configure a Scale condition.

Answer Area

You develop a web app that uses tier D1 app service plan by using the Web Apps feature of Microsoft Azure App Service.
Spikes in traffic have caused increases in page load times.
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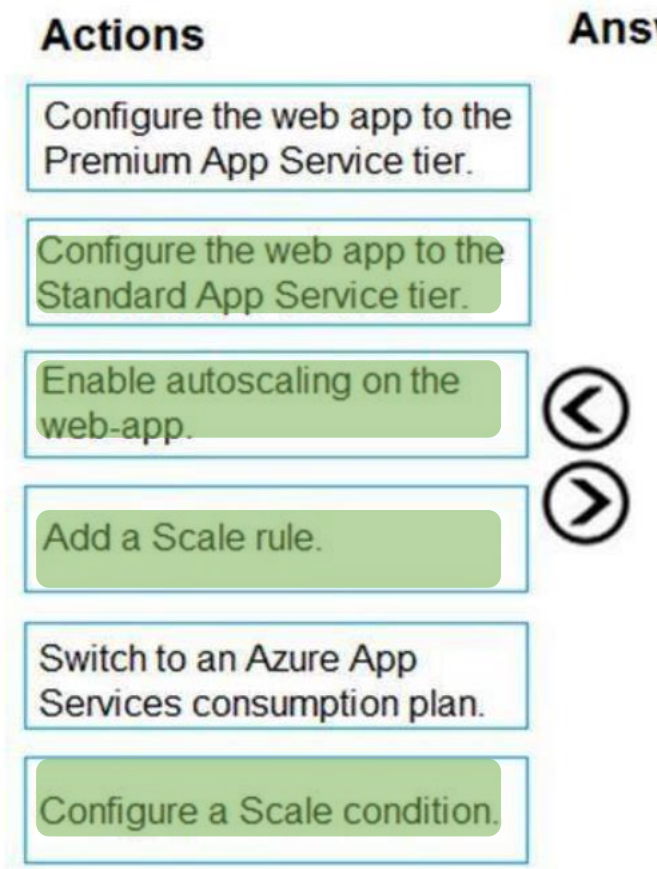


Explanation:

Step 1: Configure the web app to the Standard App Service Tier The Standard tier supports auto-scaling, and we should minimize the cost.
Step 2: **Enable autoscaling on the web app** **First enable** autoscale
Step 3: Add a scale rule
Step 4: Add a Scale condition

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-autoscale-get-starte

You are developing a .NET Core model-view controller (MVC) application hosted on Azure for a health care system that allows providers access to their information.

You develop the following code:

```
services.AddAuthorization (options =>
{
  options.AddPolicy("ProviderPartner", policy =>
  {
    .policy.AddAuthenticationSchemes("Cookie, Bearer");
     policy.RequireAuthenticatedUser();
     policy.RequireRole("ProviderAdmin", "SysAdmin");
     policy.RequireClaim("editor", "partner");
  });
}
```

You define a role named SysAdmin.

You need to ensure that the application meets the following authorization requirements:

- Allow the ProviderAdmin and SysAdmin roles access to the Partner controller regardless of whether the user holds an editor claim of partner.
- Limit access to the Manage action of the controller to users with an editor claim of partner who are also members of the SysAdmin role.

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code segments

```
[Authorize(Policy ="ProviderPartner")]
[Authorize(Role ="SysAdmin")]
```

```
[Authorize(Role ="ProviderAdmin")]
[Authorize(Role ="SysAdmin")]
```

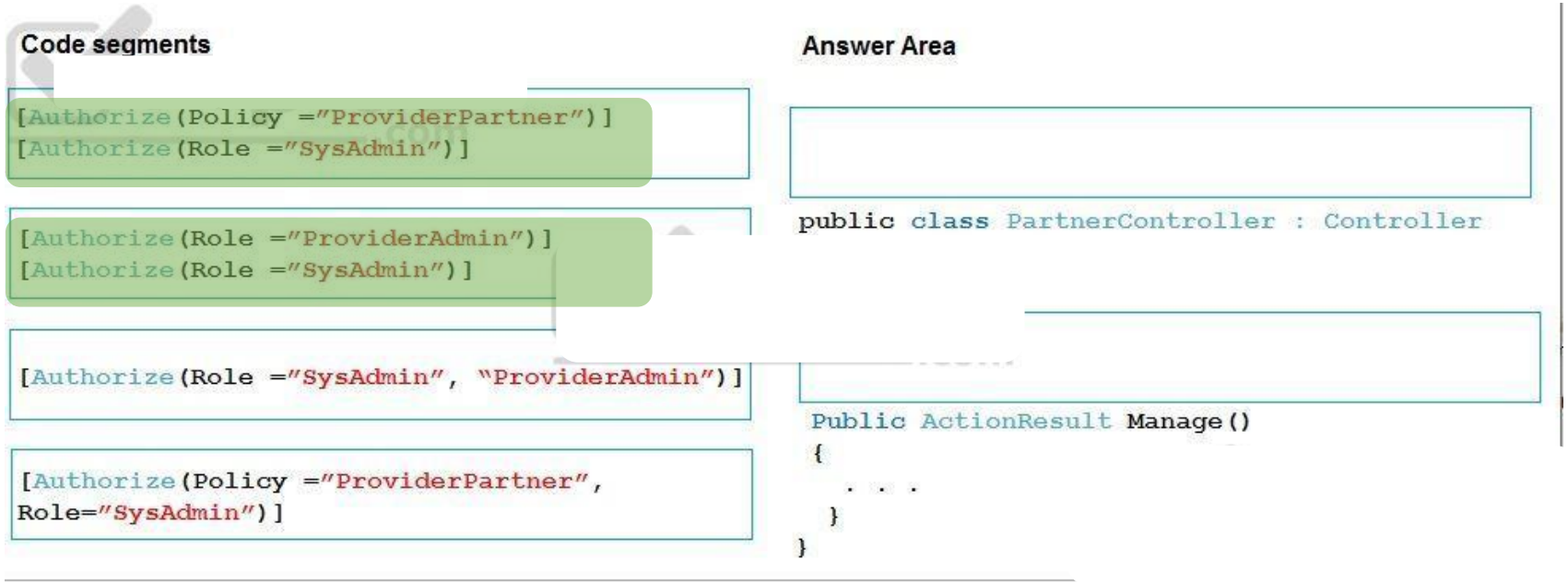
```
[Authorize(Role ="SysAdmin", "ProviderAdmin")]
```

```
[Authorize(Policy ="ProviderPartner",
Role="SysAdmin")]
```

Answer Area

```
public class PartnerController : Controller
```

```
Public ActionResult Manage()
{
  . . .
 }
}
```



Correct answers are
Box 1. (Allow the ProviderAdmin and SysAdmin roles access to the Partner controller)
[Authorize(Role= "ProviderAdmin")]
[Authorize(Role = "SysAdmin")]

Box2. (users with an editor claim of partner who are also members of the SysAdmin role that means user should be both Provider Partner and SysAdmin)
[Authorize(Policy="ProviderPartner")]
[Authorize(Role="SysAdmin")]

Refer https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/authorization/roles?view=aspnetcore-3.1

You are developing a data storage solution for a social networking app.
The solution requires a mobile app that stores user information using Azure Table Storage.
You need to develop code that can insert multiple sets of user information.
How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(
 CloudConfigurationManager.GetSetting("StorageConnectionString"));
CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudTableClient();
CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference("clients");
Table.CreateIfNotExists();

[ ▼ ] op = new [ ▼ ] ();
```

TableOperation
TableBatchOperaton
TableEntity
TableQuery

TableOperation
TableBatchOperaton
TableEntity
TableQuery

```
. . .
table.[ ▼ ](op);
```

ExecuteBatch
Execute
Insert
InsertOrMerge

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How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(
 CloudConfigurationManager.GetSetting("StorageConnectionString"));
CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudTableClient();
CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference("clients");
Table.CreateIfNotExists();
```

```
[ TableOperation / TableBatchOperaton / TableEntity / TableQuery ] op = new [ TableOperation / TableBatchOperaton / TableEntity / TableQuery ] ();
. . .
table.[ ExecuteBatch / Execute / Insert / InsertOrMerge ]
```

Explanation:

Box 1, Box 2: TableBatchOperation Create the batch operation.

TableBatchOperation op = new TableBatchOperation(); Box 3: ExecuteBatch

/ Execute the batch operation. table.ExecuteBatch(op);

Note: You can insert a batch of entities into a table in one write operation. Some other notes on batch operations:

You can perform updates, deletes, and inserts in the same single batch operation. A single batch operation can include up to 100 entities.

All entities in a single batch operation must have the same partition key.

While it is possible to perform a query as a batch operation, it must be the only operation in the batch. References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-storage-how-to-use-dotnet

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
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Margie's Travel is an international travel and bookings management service. The company is expanding into restaurant bookings. You are tasked with implementing Azure Search tor the restaurants listed in their solution.
You create the index in Azure Search.
You need to import the restaurant data into the Azure Search service by using the Azure Search NET SDK. Solution:
* 1. Create a SearchServiceClient object to connect to the search index.
* 2. Create a DataContainer that contains the documents which must be added.
* 3. Create a DataSource instance and set its Container property to the DataContainer.
* 4. Set the DataSource property of the SearchServiceClient Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use the following method:
* 1.Create a SearchIndexClient object to connect to the search index
* 2.Create an IndexBatch that contains the documents which must be added.
* 3. Call the Documents.Index method of the SearchIndexClient and pass the IndexBatch. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-howto-dotnet-sdk

Your company is migrating applications to Azure. The IT department must allow internal developers to communicate with Microsoft support.
The service agents of the IT department must only have view resources and create support ticket permissions to all subscriptions. A new custom role must be created by reusing a default role definition and changing the permissions.
You need to create the custom role.
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Item	Value
Powershell command	Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition-Name"Reader"|ConvertTo-Json|Out-File C:\SupportRole.json Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition-Name"Operator"|ConvertTo-Json|Out-File C:\SupportRole.json Set-AzureRmRoleDefinition-Name"Reader"|Input-File C:\SupportRole.json Set-AzureRmRoleDefinition Input-File C:\SupportRole.json
Actions section	"*/read", "Microsoft.Support/*" "*/read" "*", "Microsoft.Support/*" "*"

Your company is migrating applications to Azure. The IT department must allow internal developers to communicate with Microsoft support.
The service agents of the IT department must only have view resources and create support ticket permissions to all subscriptions. A new custom role must be created by reusing a default role definition and changing the permissions.
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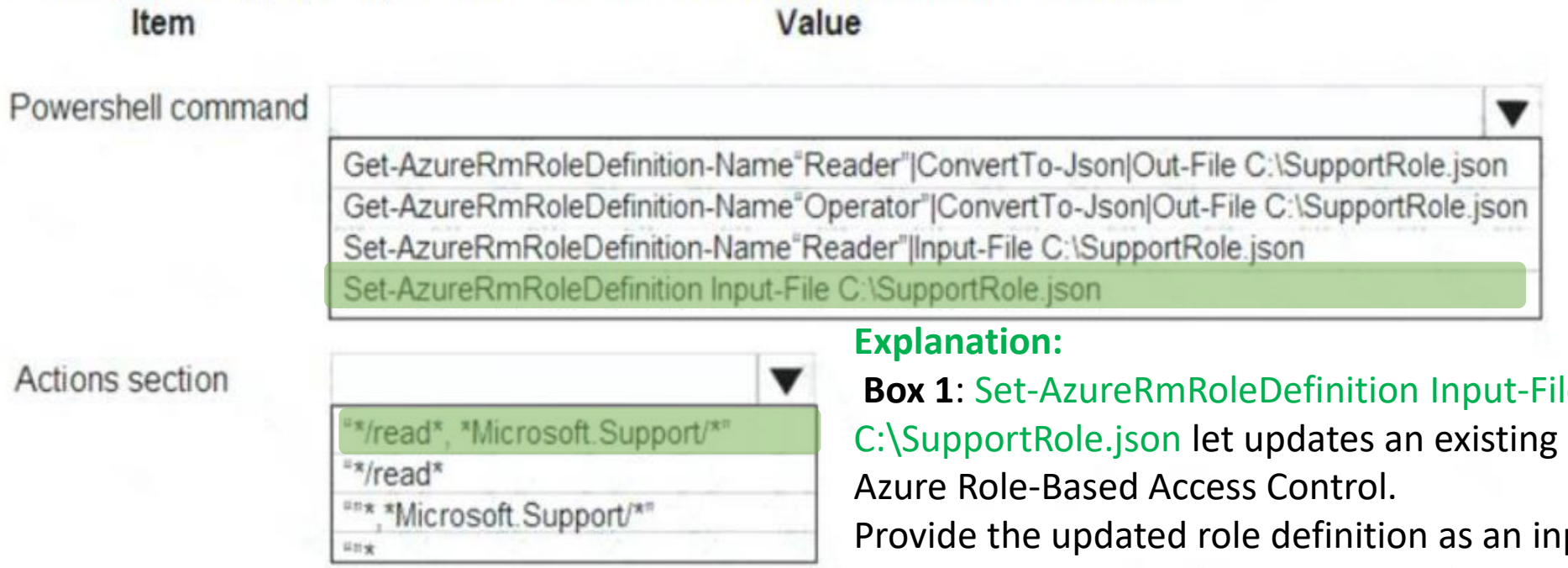


Explanation:

Box 1: Set-AzureRmRoleDefinition Input-File C:\SupportRole.json let updates an existing custom role in Azure Role-Based Access Control.
Provide the updated role definition as an input to the command as a JSON file or a RoleDefinition object.

The role definition for the updated custom role MUST contain the Id and all other required properties of the role even if they are not updated: DisplayName, Description, Actions, AssignableScope

Box 2: "*/read*."* Microsoft.Support/*" Create and manage support tickets "Microsoft.Support" role definition azure

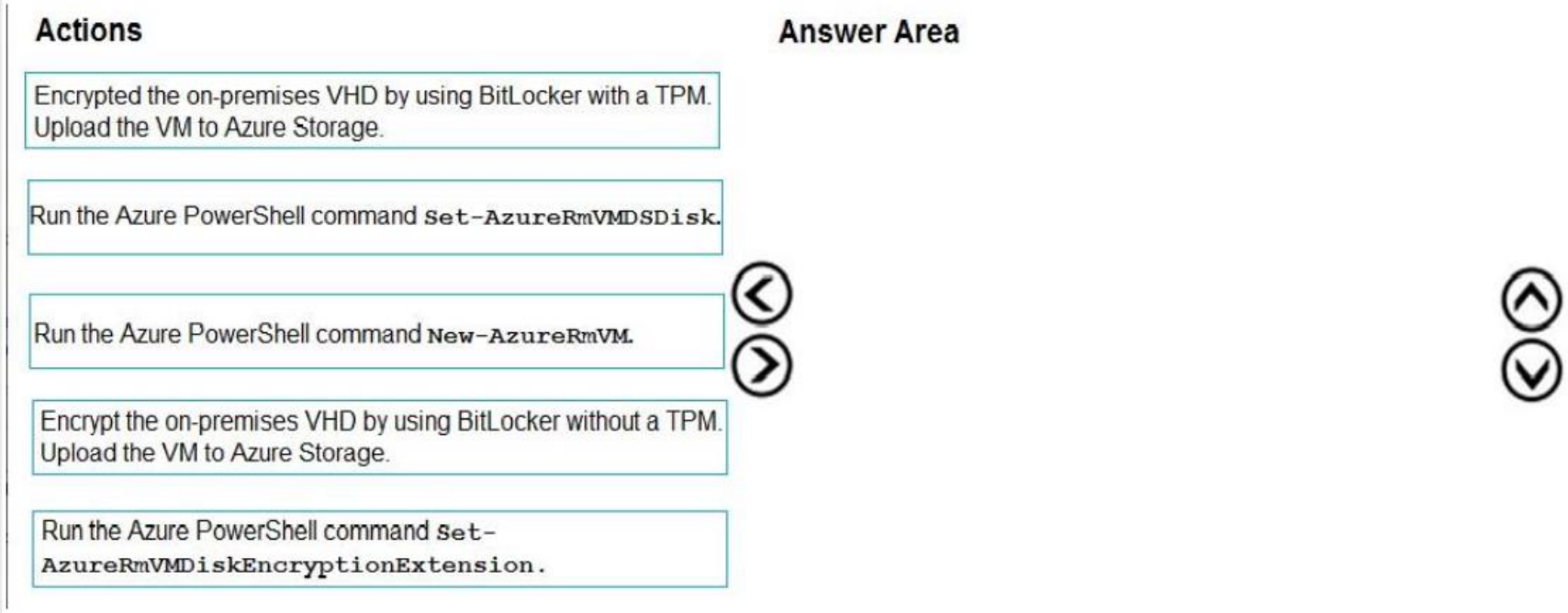
DRAG DROP

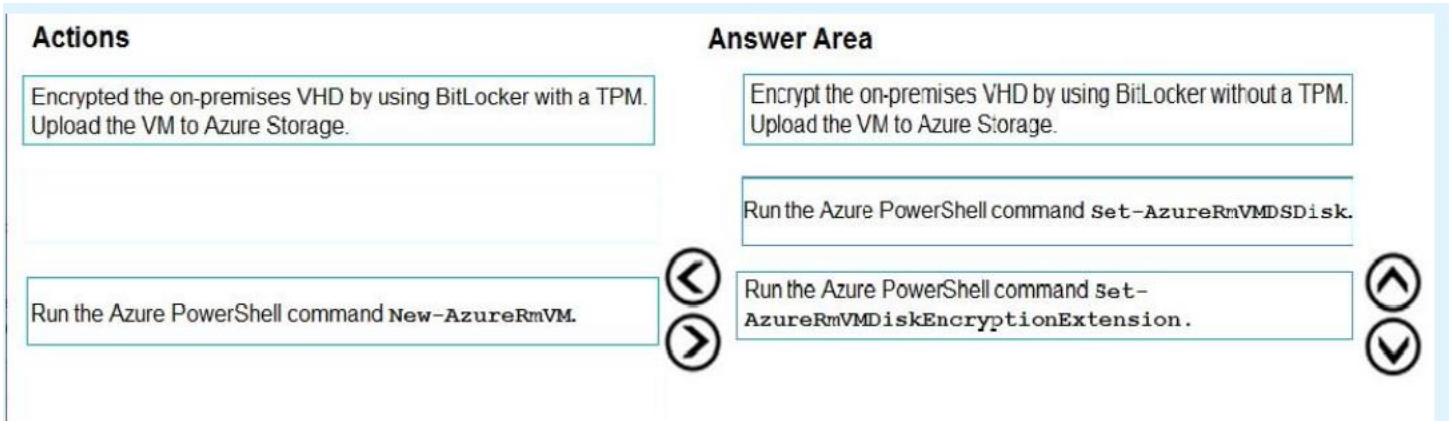
You are preparing to deploy a medical records application to an Azure virtual machine (VM). The application will be deployed by using a VHD produced by an on-premises build server.

You need to ensure that both the application and related data are encrypted during and after deployment to Azure.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:





Explanation:

Step 1: Encrypt the on-premises VHD by using BitLocker without a TPM. Upload the VM to Azure Storage Step 2: Run the Azure PowerShell command Set-AzureRMVMOSDisk

To use an existing disk instead of creating a new disk you can use the Set-AzureRMVMOSDisk command. Example:

$osDiskName = $vmname+'_osDisk'

$osDiskCaching = 'ReadWrite'

$osDiskVhdUri = "https://$stoname.blob.core.windows.net/vhds/"+$vmname+"_os.vhd"

$vm = Set-AzureRmVMOSDisk -VM $vm -VhdUri $osDiskVhdUri -name $osDiskName -Create Step 3: Run the Azure PowerShell command Set-AzureRmVMDiskEncryptionExtension

Use the Set-AzVMDiskEncryptionExtension cmdlet to enable encryption on a running IaaS virtual machine in Azure.

Incorrect:

Not TPM: BitLocker can work with or without a TPM. A TPM is a tamper resistant security chip on the system board that will hold the keys for encryption and check the integrity of the boot sequence and allows the most secure BitLocker implementation. A VM does not have a TPM.

References:

https://www.itprotoday.com/iaaspaas/use-existing-vhd-azurerm-vm

HOTSPOT -

You are implementing a software as a service (SaaS) ASP.NET Core web service that will run as an Azure Web App. The web service will use an on-premises SQL Server database for storage. The web service also includes a WebJob that processes data updates. Four customers will use the web service.

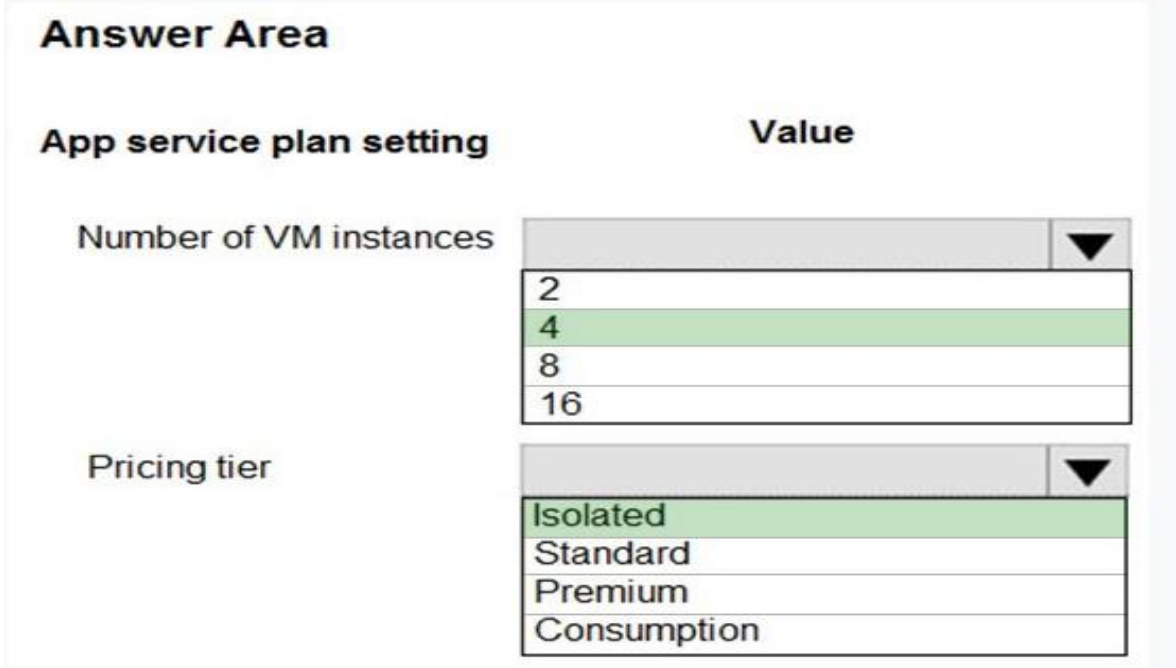
- Each instance of the WebJob processes data for a single customer and must run as a singleton instance.
- Each deployment must be tested by using deployment slots prior to serving production data.
- Azure costs must be minimized.
- Azure resources must be located in an isolated network.

You need to configure the App Service plan for the Web App.

How should you configure the App Service plan? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Number of VM instances: 4 -
You are not charged extra for deployment slots.

Pricing tier: Isolated -
The App Service Environment (ASE) is a powerful feature offering of the Azure App Service that gives network isolation and improved scale capabilities. It is essentially a deployment of the Azure App Service into a subnet of a customer's Azure Virtual Network (VNet).
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/announcing-app-service-isolated-more-power-scale-and-ease-of-use/

DRAG DROP -

You are a developer for a software as a service (SaaS) company that uses an Azure Function to process orders. The Azure Function currently runs on an Azure Function app that is triggered by an Azure Storage queue.

You are preparing to migrate the Azure Function to Kubernetes using Kubernetes-based Event Driven Autoscaling (KEDA).

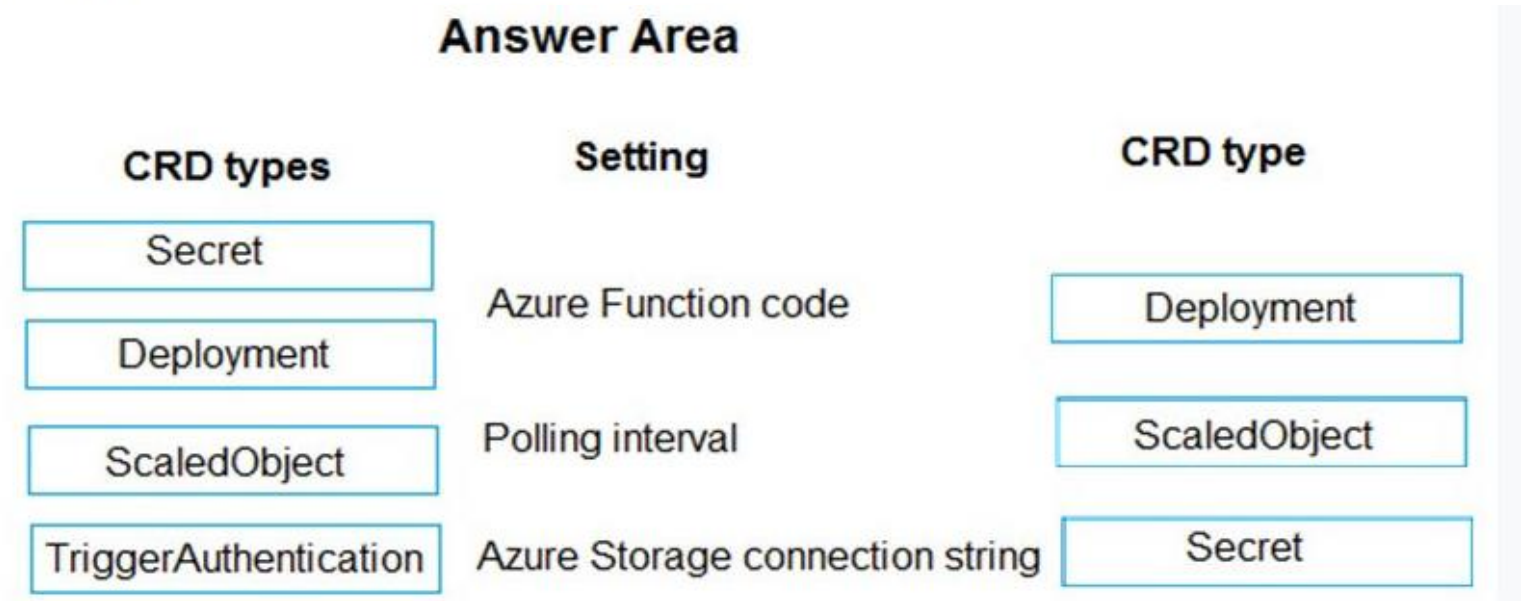
You need to configure Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRD) for the Azure Function.

Which CRDs should you configure? To answer, drag the appropriate CRD types to the correct locations. Each CRD type may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Box 1: Deployment -

To deploy Azure Functions to Kubernetes use the func kubernetes deploy command has several attributes that directly control how our app scales, once it is deployed to Kubernetes.

Box 2: ScaledObject -

With --polling-interval, we can control the interval used by KEDA to check Azure Service Bus Queue for messages.

Example of ScaledObject with polling interva

```
apiVersion: keda.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: ScaledObject
metadata:
name: transformer-fn
namespace: tt
labels:
deploymentName: transformer-fn
spec:
scaleTargetRef:
deploymentName: transformer-fn
pollingInterval: 5
minReplicaCount: 0
maxReplicaCount: 100
```

Reference:
https://www.thinktecture.com/en/kubernetes/serverless-workloads-with-keda/

Box 3: Secret -

Store connection strings in Kubernetes Secrets.

Example: to create the Secret in our demo Namespace:

```
# create the k8s demo namespace
kubectl create namespace tt
# grab connection string from Azure Service Bus
KEDA_SCALER_CONNECTION_STRING=$(az servicebus queue authorization-rule keys list \
-g $RG_NAME \
--namespace-name $SBN_NAME \
--queue-name inbound \
-n keda-scaler \
--query "primaryConnectionString" \
-o tsv)
# create the kubernetes secret
                                                    th \
                                                    ER_CONNECTION_STRING \
```

HOTSPOT -

You are creating a CLI script that creates an Azure web app and related services in Azure App Service. The web app uses the following variables:

Variable name	Value
$gitrepo	https://github.com/Contos/webapp
$webappname	Webapp1103

You need to automatically deploy code from GitHub to the newly created web app.

How should you complete the script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
az group create --location westeurope --name myResourceGroup
[ az webapp | az appservice plan create | az webapp deployment | az group delete ] --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup --sku FREE
[ az webapp create | az appservice plan create | az webapp deployment | az group delete ] --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup
[ --repo-url $gitrepo --branch master --manual-integration | git clone $gitrepo | --plan $webappname ]
[ az webapp | az appservice plan create | az webapp deployment | az group delete ] source config --name $webappname
--resource-group myResourceGroup [ --repo-url $gitrepo --branch master --manual-integration | git clone $gitrepo | --plan $webappname ]
```

Box 1: az appservice plan create

app service command uses the name and resource group for creating a App Service plan.

Box 2: az webapp create - Create a new web app..

az webapp create --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup --plan $webappname

Box 3: --plan $webappname -

..provide the serviceplan we created in step 1.

Box 4: az webapp deployment -

Manage web app deployment via source control, eg.git

Box 5: --repo-url $gitrepo --branch master --manual-integration

req. param

--repo-url -u

Repository url to pull the latest source from, e.g. https://github.com/foo/foo-web.

ref- https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/...

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.

When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.

You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.

Solution: Trigger the photo processing from Blob storage events.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: *B*

You need to catch the triggered event, so **move the photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload**

Create an Azure Function app that uses the Consumption hosting model and that is triggered from the blob upload.

Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You develop and deploy an Azure App Service API app to a Windows-hosted deployment slot named Development. You create additional deployment slots named Testing and Production. You enable auto swap on the Production deployment slot.

You need to ensure that scripts run and resources are available before a swap operation occurs.

Solution: Update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element. Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Correct Answer: A

Instead update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element. **Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts to custom warm-up actions before the swap.**

If an instance returns any HTTP response, it's considered to be warmed up.

```
<system.webServer>
    <applicationInitialization>
        <add initializationPage="/" hostName="[app hostname]" />
        <add initializationPage="/Home/About" hostName="[app hostname]" />
    </applicationInitialization>
</system.webServer>
```

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#troubleshoot-swaps

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You need to ensure that scripts run and resources are available before a swap operation occurs.

Solution: Enable auto swap for the Testing slot. Deploy the app to the Testing slot.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Correct Answer: B

Before you configure auto swap for the production slot, **consider testing auto swap on a non-production target slot.**

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#troubleshoot-swaps

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You develop and deploy an Azure App Service API app to a Windows-hosted deployment slot named Development. You create additional deployment slots named Testing and Production. You enable auto swap on the Production deployment slot.
You need to ensure that scripts run and resources are available before a swap operation occurs.
Solution: Disable auto swap. Update the app with a method named statuscheck to run the scripts. Re-enable auto swap and deploy the app to the Production slot.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Correct Answer: B
WEBSITE_WARMUP_PATH: A relative path on the site that should be pinged whenever the site restarts (not only during slot swaps). **Example values include /statuscheck or the root path, /.**

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.

When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.

You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.

Solution: Convert the Azure Storage account to a BlockBlobStorage storage account.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Not necessary to convert the account, instead move photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload..

Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file- oriented workflow.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

HOTSPOT -

You are developing an Azure Web App. You configure TLS mutual authentication for the web app.

You need to validate the client certificate in the web app. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Property	Value
Client certificate location	HTTP request header Client cookie HTTP message body URL query string
Encoding type	HTML URL Unicode Base64

Accessing the client certificate from App Service.
If you are using ASP.NET and configure your app to use client certificate authentication, the certificate will be available through the HttpRequest.ClientCertificate property.

For other application stacks, the client cert will be available in your app through a **base64 encoded** value in the "X-ARR-ClientCert" request header. Your application can create a certificate from this value and then use it for authentication and authorization purposes in your application.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth

DRAG DROP -

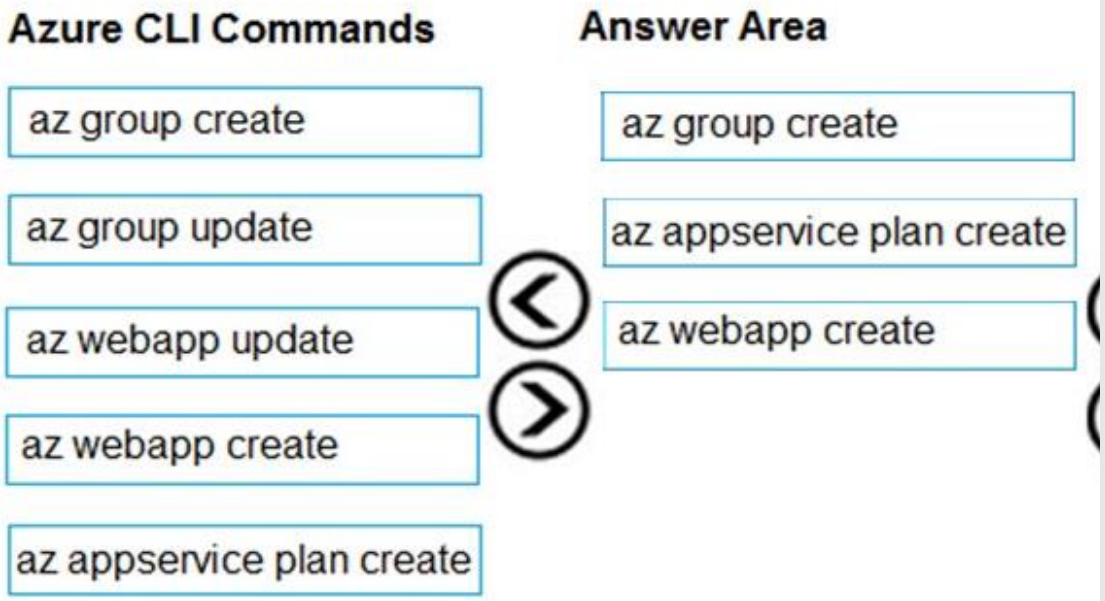
You are developing a Docker/Go using Azure App Service Web App for Containers. You plan to run the container in an App Service on Linux. You identify a Docker container image to use.

None of your current resource groups reside in a location that supports Linux. You must m

You need to create the application and perform an initial deployment.

Which three Azure CLI commands should you use to develop the solution? To answer, mov arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



You can host native Linux applications in the cloud by using Azure Web Apps. To create a Web App for Containers, you must run Azure CLI commands that create a group, then a service plan, and finally the web app itself.

Step 1: az group create -

In the Cloud Shell, create a resource group with the az group create command.

Step 2: az appservice plan create

In the Cloud Shell, create an App Service plan in the resource group with the az appservice plan create command.

Step 3: az webapp create -

In the Cloud Shell, create a web app in the myAppServicePlan App Service plan with the az webapp create command. Don't forget to replace with a unique app name, and <docker-ID> with your Docker ID.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/mt-mt/azure/app-service/containers/quickstart-docker-go?view=sql-server-ver15

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AZ-204 Dumps

Topic-2

Develop for Azure storage

Pass AZ-204 Exam 100%

Q1 You are building a website that uses Azure Blob storage for data storage. You configure Azure Blob storage lifecycle to move all blobs to the archive tier after 30 days.
Customers have requested a service-level agreement (SLA) for viewing data older than 30 days.
You need to document the minimum SLA for data recovery.
Which SLA should you use?

A. at least two days
B. between one and 15 hours
C. at least one day
D. between zero and 60 minutes

Correct Answer: B
- **Standard priority**: The rehydration request will be processed in the order it was received and may take up to 15 hours.
- **High priority:** The rehydration request will be prioritized over Standard requests and may finish in under 1 hour for objects under ten GB in size.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal

Q2

HOTSPOT -

You are preparing to deploy a Python website to an Azure Web App using a container. The solution will use multiple containers in the same container group. The Dockerfile that builds the container is as follows:

```
FROM python:3
ADD website.py
CMD [ "python", "./website.py"]
```

You build a container by using the following command. The Azure Container Registry instance named images is a private registry.

```
docker build -t images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
```

The user name and password for the registry is admin.

The Web App must always run the same version of the website regardless of future builds.

You need to create an Azure Web App to run the website.

How should you complete the commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Q2

HOTSPOT -

You are preparing to deploy a Python website to an Azure Web App using a container. The solution will use multiple containers in the same container group. The Dockerfile that builds the container is as follows:

```
FROM python:3
ADD website.py
CMD [ "python", "./website.py"]
```

You build a container by using the following command. The Azure Container Registry instance named images is a private registry.

```
docker build -t images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
```

The user name and password for the registry is admin.

The Web App must always run the same version of the website regardless of future builds.

You need to create an Azure Web App to run the website.

How should you complete the commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
az configure --defaults web=website
az configure --defaults group=website
az appservice plan create --name websitePlan [ ▼ ]
```

- --sku SHARED
- --tags container
- --sku B1 --hyper-v
- --sku B1 --is-linux

```
az webapp create --plan websitePlan [ ▼ ]
```

- --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
- --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:latest
- --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
- --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:latest

```
az webapp config [ ▼ ]
```

- set --python-version 2.7 --generic-configurations user=admin password=admin
- set –python-version 3.6 --generic-configurations user=admin password=admin
- container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io –u admin –p admin
- container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io/website -u admin -p admin

Ref-
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/tutorial-custom-container?pivots=container-linux

Q3

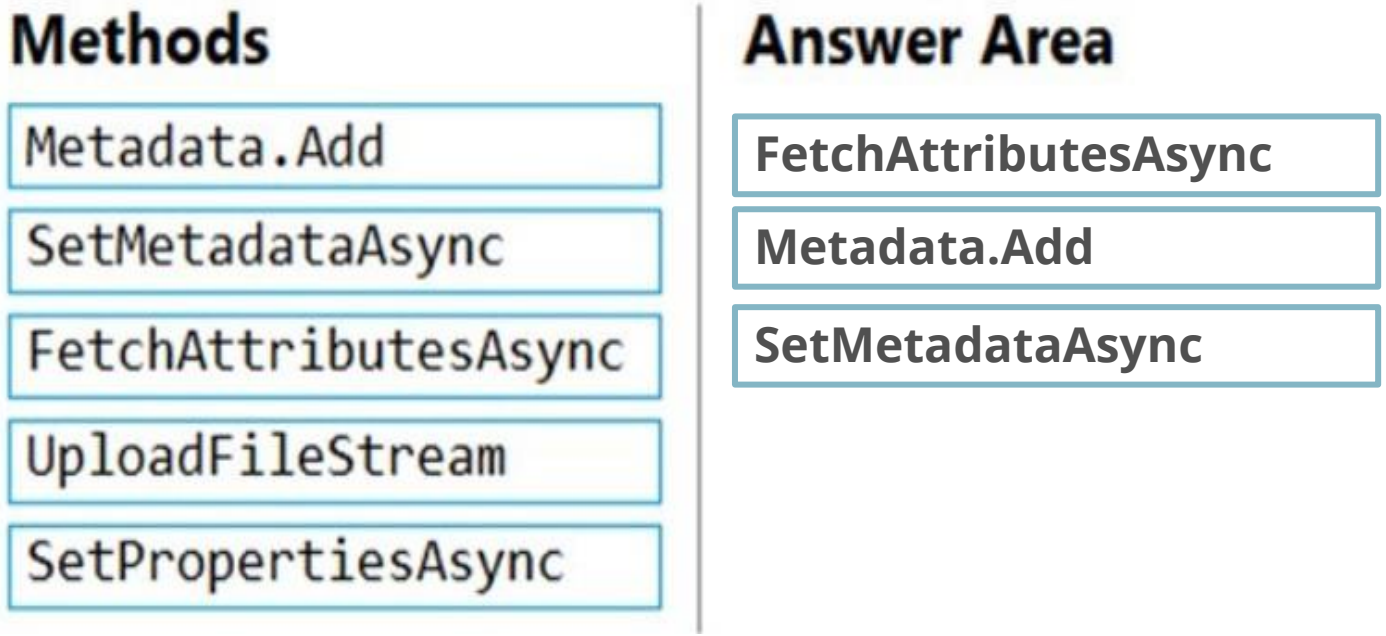
DRAG DROP -

You have an application that uses Azure Blob storage.

You need to update the metadata of the blobs.

Which three methods should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate methods from the list of methods to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



first we need to fetch it, to populate blob's properties and metadata
FetchAttributesAsync –
second, we need to manipulate the metadata to update them and the best fitting is
Metadata.Add –
third, we have to persist our changes. We can use a method that initiates an asynchronous operation to update the blob's metadata, which is
SetMetadataAsync

Q4 *Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals.*
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are developing an Azure solution to collect point-of-sale (POS) device data from 2,000 stores located throughout the world. A single device can produce 2 megabytes (MB) of data every 24 hours. Each store location has one to five devices that send data.
You must store the device data in Azure Blob storage. Device data must be correlated based on a device identifier. Additional stores are expected to open in the future.
You need to implement a solution to receive the device data.
Solution: Provision an Azure Event Grid. Configure the machine identifier as the partition key and enable capture.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Event Grid and Event Hubs are basically for event based communication Or can say-
An event is a lightweight notification of a condition or a state change.

here the scenario is more suited to Message based communication .

Correct Answer: **B**
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/compare-messaging-services

Q5

You develop Azure solutions.

A .NET application needs to receive a message each time an Azure virtual machine finishes processing data. The messages must NOT persist after being processed by the receiving application.

You need to implement the .NET object that will receive the messages.

Which object should you use?

A. QueueClient
B. SubscriptionClient
C. TopicClient
D. CloudQueueClient

Here could be the two answers-
new version --> .NET v12 --> QueueClient
old version --> .NET v11 --> CloudQueueClient (legacy)

But as per key word here is that ***"message must NOT persist after being processed".*** So correct answer would be Microsoft.AzureService.Bus.QueueClient (A) as it supports "At-Most-Once" deliver mode

while Azure.Storage.Queues.CloudQueueClient doesn't.

Correct Answer: **A**
Reference:

Ref-
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/azure.storage.queues.queueclient?view=azure-dotnet

Q6

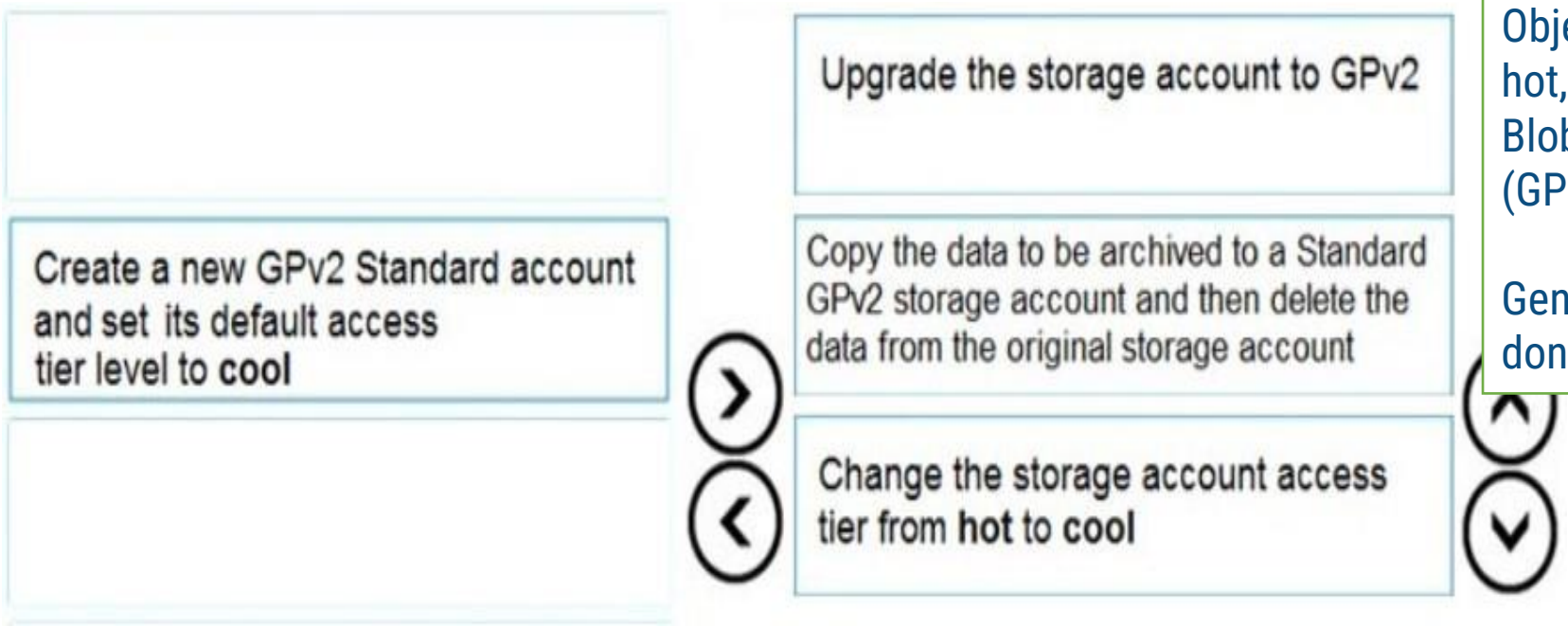
DRAG DROP -

You are maintaining an existing application that uses an Azure Blob GPv1 Premium storage account. Data older than three months is rarely used.

Data newer than three months must be available immediately. Data older than a year must be saved but does not need to be available immediately.

You need to configure the account to support a lifecycle management rule that moves blob data to archive storage for data not modified in the last year.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in



Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts.

General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

ref- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

Q7 HOTSPOT -

You are developing a back-end Azure App Service that scales based on the number of messages contained in a Service Bus queue.

A rule already exists to scale up the App Service when the average queue length of unprocessed and valid queue messages is greater than 1000.

You need to add a new rule that will continuously scale down the App Service as long as the scale up condition is not met.

How should you configure the Scale rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

The correct answers are

1) Service bus queue
2) Active message count
3) Average
4) Less than or equal to
5) Decrease count by

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Q8 HOTSPOT -

You are developing a ticket reservation system for an airline.

The storage solution for the application must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure at least 99.99% availability and provide low latency.
- **Accept reservations event when localized network outages or other unforeseen failures occur.**
- Process reservations in the exact sequence as reservations are submitted to **minimize overbooking or selling** the same seat to multiple travellers.
- Allow simultaneous and out-of-order reservations with a **maximum five-second tolerance window**.

You provision a resource group named **airlineResourceGroup** in the Azure **South-Central US region**.

You need to provision a SQL API Cosmos DB account to support the app.

How should you complete the Azure CLI commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
resourceGroupName='airlineResourceGroup'
name='docdb-airline-reservations'
databaseName='docdb-tickets-database'
collectionName='docdb-tickets-collection'
consistencyLevel=
```

Strong
Eventual
ConsistentPrefix
BoundedStaleness

```
az cosmosdb create \
--name $name \
```

--enable-virtual-network true \
--enable-automatic-failover true \
--kind 'GlobalDocumentDB' \
--kind 'MongoDB' \

```
--resource-group $resourceGroupName \
--max-interval 5 \
```

--locations 'southcentralus'
--locations 'eastus'
--locations 'southcentralus=0 eastus=1 westus=2'
--locations 'southcentralus=0'

```
--default-consistency-level = $consistencylevel
```

Q9 **HOTSPOT -**

A company develops a series of mobile games. All games use a single leaderboard service. You have the following requirements:

- **Code must be scalable and allow for growth.**
- **Each record must consist of a playerId, gameId, score, and time played.**
- **When users reach a new high score, the system will save the new score using the SaveScore function below.**
- **Each game is assigned an Id based on the series title.**

You plan to store customer information in Azure Cosmos DB. The following data already exists in the database:

PartitionKey	RowKey	Email
Harp	Walter	wharp@contoso.com
Smith	Steve	ssmith@contoso.com
Smith	Jeff	jsmith@contoso.com

You develop the following code to save scores in the data store. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public void SaveScore(string gameId, string playerId, int score, long timePlayed)
02 {
03 CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(connectionString);
04 CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudTableClient();
05 CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference("scoreTable");
06 table.CreateIfNotExists();
07 var scoreRecord = new PlayerScore(gameId, playerId, score, timePlayed);
08 TableOperation insertOperation = TableOperation.Insert(scoreRecord);
09 table.Execute(insertOperation);
10 }
```

You develop the following code to query the database. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 CloudTableClient tableClient = account.CreateCloudTableClient();
02 CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference ("people");
03 TableQuery < CustomerEntity> query = new TableQuery <CustomerEntity >( )
04 .Where( TableQuery.CombineFilters (
05 TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition (PartitionKey, QueryComparisons.Equal , "Smith"),
06 TableOperators.And , TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition(Email, QueryComparisons.Equal, "ssmith@contoso.com")
07 ));
08 await table.ExecuteQuerySegmentedAsync< CustomerEntity>(query, null);
```

Q9

```
01 public void SaveScore(string gameId, string playerId, int score, long timePlayed)
02 {
03 CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(connectionString);
04 CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudTableClient();
05 CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference("scoreTable");
06 table.CreateIfNotExists();
07 var scoreRecord = new PlayerScore(gameId, playerId, score, timePlayed);
08 TableOperation insertOperation = TableOperation.Insert(scoreRecord);
09 table.Execute(insertOperation);
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04 .Where( TableQuery.CombineFilters (
05 TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition (PartitionKey, QueryComparisons.Equal , "Smith"),
06 TableOperators.And , TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition(Email, QueryComparisons.Equal, "ssmith@contoso.com")
07 ));
08 await table.ExecuteQuerySegmentedAsync< CustomerEntity>(query, null);
```

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SaveScore will work with Cosmos DB.	●	○
SaveScore will update and replace a record if one already exists with the same playerId and gameId.	○	●
Leader board data for the game will be automatically partitioned using gameId.	○	●
SaveScore will store the values for the gameId and playerId parameters in the database.	●	○

Q10

HOTSPOT -

You are developing a solution that uses the Azure Storage Client library for .NET. You have the following code: (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 CloudBlockBlob src = null;
02 try
03 {
04    src = container.ListBlobs().OfType<CloudBlockBlob>().FirstOrDefault();
05    var id = await src.AcquireLeaseAsync(null);
06    var dst = container.GetBlockBlobReference(src.Name);
07    string cpid = await dst.StartCopyAsync(src);
08    await dst.FetchAttributeAsync();
09    return id;
10 }
11 catch (Exception e)
12 {
13    throw;
14 }
15 finally
16 {
17    if (src != null)
18    await src.FetchAttributesAsync();
19    if (src.Properties.LeaseState != LeaseState.Available)
20    await src.BreakLeaseAsync(new TimeSpan(0));
21 }
```

Q10

```
01 CloudBlockBlob src = null;
02 try
03 {
04    src = container.ListBlobs().OfType<CloudBlockBlob>().FirstOrDefault();
05    var id = await src.AcquireLeaseAsync(null);
06    var dst = container.GetBlockBlobReference(src.Name);
07    string cpid = await dst.StartCopyAsync(src);
08    await dst.FetchAttributeAsync();
09    return id;
10 }
11 catch (Exception e)
12 {
13    throw;
14 }
15 finally
16 {
17    if (src != null)
18    await src.FetchAttributesAsync();
19    if (src.Properties.LeaseState != LeaseState.Available)
20    await src.BreakLeaseAsync(new TimeSpan(0));
21 }
```

Answer Area

Statement	Yes	No
The code creates an infinite lease	○	○
The code at line 06 always creates a new blob	○	○
The finally block releases the lease	○	○

AcquireLeaseAsync does not specify leaseTime.
leaseTime is a TimeSpan representing the span of time for which to acquire the lease, which will be rounded down to seconds. If null, an infinite lease will be acquired. If not null, this must be 15 to 60 seconds.
Box 1: Yes

The GetBlockBlobReference method just gets a reference to a block blob in this container. **Box 2: No**

The BreakLeaseAsync method initiates an asynchronous operation that breaks the current lease on this container.
Box 3: Yes

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.storage.blob.cloudblobcontainer.acquireleaseasync

Q11 You develop Azure solutions.

You must connect to a No-SQL globally-distributed database by using the .NET API.

You need to create an object to configure and execute requests in the database.

Which code segment should you use?

A. new Container(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
B. new Database(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
C. new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);

Azure Cosmos DB is a fully managed NoSQL database for modern app development. Single-digit millisecond response times, and automatic and instant scalability, guarantee speed at any scale.

Correct Answer: C

to Create a new instance of the Cosmos Client
this.cosmosClient = new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey)

Q12 You have an existing Azure storage account that stores large volumes of data across multiple containers.
You need to copy all data from the existing storage account to a new storage account. The copy process must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Automate data movement.
- ☞ Minimize user input required to perform the operation.
- ☞ Ensure that the data movement process is recoverable.

What should you use?

A. AzCopy
B. Azure Storage Explorer
C. Azure portal
D. .NET Storage Client Library

The **Azcopy** tool can be used to copy data from one storage account to another. You can use the tool within automation scripts to ensure the data can be copied automatically.

Correct Answer: A

Q13 **DRAG DROP -**

You are developing a web service that will run on Azure virtual machines that use Azure Storage. You configure all virtual machines to use managed identities.

You have the following requirements:

☞ Secret-based authentication mechanisms are not permitted for accessing an Azure Storage account.

☞ Must use only Azure Instance Metadata Service endpoints.

You need to write code to retrieve an access token to access Azure Storage. To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Code segment 1

- `http://localhost:50342/oauth2/token`
- `http://169.254.169.254:50432/oauth2/token`
- `http://localhost/metadata/identity/oauth2/token`
- `http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token`

Code segment 2

- `XDocument.Parse(payload);`
- `new MultipartContent(payload);`
- `new NetworkCredential("Azure", payload);`
- `JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Dictionary<string, string>>(payload);`

Answer Area

```
var url = " [ Code segment 1 ] " ;
var queryString = "...";
var client = new HttpClient();
var response = await client.GetAsync(url + queryString);
var payload = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
return [ Code segment 2 ]
```

Q13

Correct Answer:

Code segment 1

- http://localhost:50342/oauth2/token
- http://169.254.169.254:50432/oauth2/token
- http://localhost/metadata/identity/oauth2/token

Code segment 2

- XDocument.Parse(payload);
- new MultipartContent(payload);
- new NetworkCredential("Azure", payload);

Answer Area

```
var url = " http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token " ;
var queryString = "...";
var client = new HttpClient();
var response = await client.GetAsync(url + queryString);
var payload = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

return JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Dictionary<string, string>>(payload);
```

http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token Sample request using the Azure Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) endpoint (recommended): GET 'http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=https://management.azure.com/' HTTP/1.1 Metadata: true

To Deserialized token response-
JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Dictionary<string,string>>(payload);

DRAG DROP -

Q14 You are developing a new page for a website that uses Azure Cosmos DB for data storage. The feature uses documents that have the following format:

```
{
    "name": "John",
    "city" : "Seattle"
}
```

You must display data for the new page in a specific order. You create the following query for the page:

```
SELECT*
FROM People p
ORDER BY p.name, p.city DESC
```

You need to configure a Cosmos DB policy to support the query.

How should you configure the policy? To answer, drag the appropriate JSON segments to the correct locations. Each JSON segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

JSON segments

- orderBy
- sortOrder
- ascending
- descending
- compositeIndexes

Answer Area

```
{
    "automatic": true,
    "ngMode": "Consistent",
    "includedPaths": [
      {
        "path": "/*"
      }
    ], "excludedPaths": [],
    " compositeIndexes ": [
      [
              {                                                    }
               "path": "/name", "order": "descending"

              },
              {
                 "path": "/city", "order": " descending "

              }
        ]
    ]
```

A query that orders by multiple properties requires a **composite index.**

It is optional to specify the order. If not specified, the order is ascending. Like order by p.name , p.city desc
So it would be exactly like this-
"ORDER BY p.name ASC, p.city DESC"

Q15

HOTSPOT -

You are building a traffic monitoring system that monitors traffic along six highways. The system produces time series analysis-based reports for each highway.

Data from traffic sensors are stored in Azure Event Hub.

Traffic data is consumed by four departments. Each department has an Azure Web App that displays the time series-based reports and contains a WebJob that processes the incoming data from Event Hub. All Web Apps run on App Service Plans with three instances.

Data throughput must be maximized. Latency must be minimized.

You need to implement the Azure Event Hub.

Which settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Setting	Value
Number of partitions	3 / 4 / **6** / 12
Partition Key	**Highway** / Department / Timestamp / VM name

The number of partitions is specified at creation and must be between 2 and 32.
To partition we will depends on the producer which is highways,
There are 6 highways so partition will be 6 by Highways.

Q16

DRAG DROP -

You are developing a microservices solution. You plan to deploy the solution to a multinode Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.

You need to deploy a solution that includes the following features:

- **reverse proxy capabilities**
- **configurable traffic routing**
- **TLS termination with a custom certificate**

Which components should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate components to the correct requirements. Each component may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Select and Place:

Answer Area

Components	Action	Component
Helm		
Draft	Deploy solution.	Helm
Brigade	View cluster and external IP addressing.	KubeCtl
KubeCtl	Implement a single, public IP endpoint that is routed to multiple microservices.	Ingress Controller
Ingress Controller		
CoreDNS		
Virtual Kubelet		

Helm helps you manage Kubernetes applications – Helm Charts help you define, install, and upgrade even the most complex Kubernetes application. To create the ingress controller, use Helm to install nginx-ingress.

The Kubernetes command-line tool, **kubectl,** allows you to run commands against Kubernetes clusters -To find the cluster IP address and View Cluster

An **ingress controller** is a piece of software that provides reverse proxy, configurable traffic routing, and TLS termination for Kubernetes services.

...he video..

Q17 **You are implementing an order processing system. A point of sale application publishes orders to topics in an Azure Service Bus queue. The Label property for the topic includes the following data:**

Property	Description
ShipLocation	the country/region where the order will be shipped
CorrelationId	a priority value for the order
Quantity	a user-defined field that stores the quantity of items in an order
AuditedAt	a user-defined field that records the date an order is audited

The system has the following requirements for subscriptions:

Subscription type	Comments
FutureOrders	This subscription is reserved for future use and must not receive any orders
HighPriorityOrders	Handle all high priority orders and international orders
InternationalOrders	Handle orders where the country/region is not United States
HighQuantityOrders	Handle only orders with quantities greater than 100 units
AllOrders	This subscription is used for auditing purposes. This subscription must receive every single order. AllOrders has an Action defined that updates the AuditedAt property to include the date and time it was received by the subscription.

You need to implement filtering and maximize throughput while evaluating filters.
Which filter types should you implement? To answer, drag the appropriate filter types to the correct subscriptions. Each filter type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:

Filter types

- SQLFilter
- CorrelationFilter
- No Filter

Answer Area

Subscription	Filter type	
FutureOrders	filter type	No Filter
HighPriorityOrders	filter type	Correleation Filter
InternationalOrders	filter type	SQL filter
HighQuantityOrders	filter type	SQL filter
AllOrders	filter type	SQL filter

Service Bus supports three filter conditions:
SQL Filters - holds a SQL-like conditional expression
Boolean filters - The TrueFilter and FalseFilter either cause all arriving messages (true) or none of the arriving messages (false).
A **CorrelationFilter** holds a set of conditions that are matched against one or more of an arriving message's user and system properties

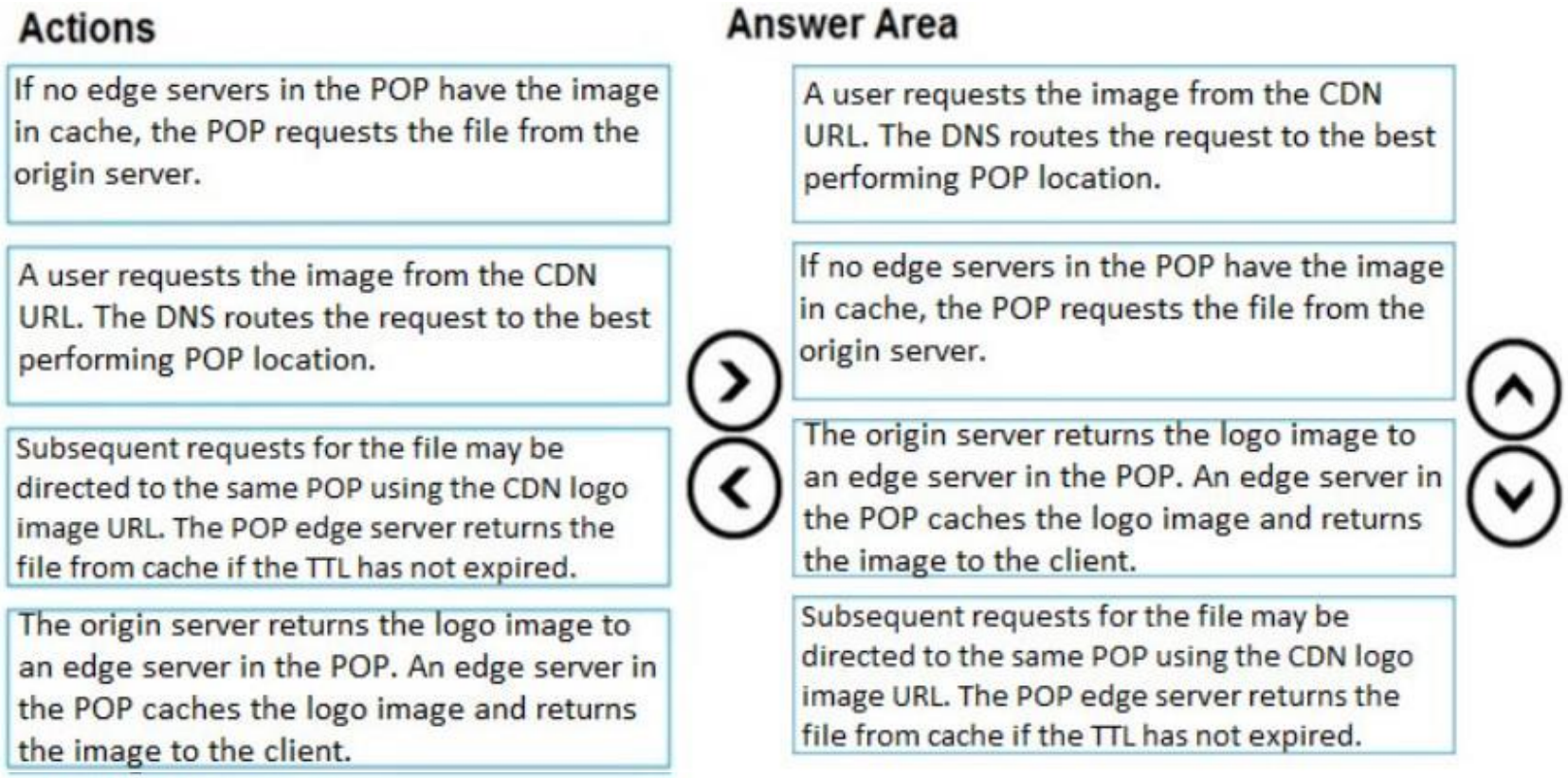
Q18 DRAG DROP -

Your company has several websites that use a company logo image. You use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to store the static image.

You need to determine the correct process of how the CDN and the Point of Presence (POP) server will distribute the image and list the items in the correct order.

In which order do the actions occur? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place



Q19

You are developing an Azure Cosmos DB solution by using the Azure Cosmos DB SQL API. The data includes millions of documents. Each document may contain hundreds of properties.

The properties of the documents do not contain distinct values for partitioning. Azure Cosmos DB must scale individual containers in the database to meet the performance needs of the application by spreading the workload evenly across all partitions over time.

You need to select a partition key.

Which two partition keys can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a single property value that does not appear frequently in the documents
B. a value containing the collection name
C. a single property value that appears frequently in the documents
D. a concatenation of multiple property values with a random suffix appended
E. a hash suffix appended to a property value

Correct Answer: D,E

You can form a partition key by concatenating multiple property values into a single artificial partitionKey property. These keys are referred to as synthetic keys.

Another possible strategy to distribute the workload more evenly is to append a random number at the end of the partition key value.

Q20

HOTSPOT -

You are developing an Azure-hosted e-commerce web application. The application will use Azure Cosmos DB to store sales orders. You are using the latest SDK to manage the sales orders in the database.

code: (Line number are included for reference only.)

```
01 using System;
02 using System.Threading.Tasks;
03 using Microsoft.Azure.Cosmos;
04 using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
05 using Newtonsoft.Json;
06 namespace SalesOrders
07 {
08   public class SalesOrder
09   {
10     . . .
11   }
12   internal class ManageSalesOrders
13     {
14       private static async Task GenerateSalesOrders()
15         {
16           IConfigurationRoot configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appSettings.json").Build();
17           string endpoint = configuration["EndPointUrl"];
18           string authKey = configuration["AuthorizationKey"];
19           using CosmosClient client = new CosmosClient(endpoint, authKey);
20           Database database = null;
21           using (await client.GetDatabase("SalesOrders").DeleteStreamAsync()) { }
22           database = await client.CreateDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync("SalesOrders");
23           Container container1 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container1", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
24           Container container2 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container2", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
25           SalesOrder salesOrder1 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "123456" };
26           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder1, new PartitionKey(salesOrder1.AccountNumber));
27           SalesOrder salesOrder2 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "654321" };
28           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder2, new PartitionKey(salesOrder2.AccountNumber));
29           SalesOrder salesOrder3 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "109876" };
30           await container2.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder3, new PartitionKey(salesOrder3.AccountNumber));
31           _ = await database.CreateUserAsync("User1");
32           User user1 = database.GetUser("User1");
33           _ = await user1.ReadAsync();
34       }
35   }
36 }
```

You create a new Azure Cosmos DB instance. You include a valid endpoint and valid authorization key to an appSettings.json file in the code project.

You are evaluating the following application

Q20

```
01 using System;
02 using System.Threading.Tasks;
03 using Microsoft.Azure.Cosmos;
04 using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
05 using Newtonsoft.Json;
06 namespace SalesOrders
07 {
08   public class SalesOrder
09   {
10     . . .
11   }
12   internal class ManageSalesOrders
13     {
14       private static async Task GenerateSalesOrders()
15         {
16           IConfigurationRoot configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appSettings.json").Build();
17           string endpoint = configuration["EndPointUrl"];
18           string authKey = configuration["AuthorizationKey"];
19           using CosmosClient client = new CosmosClient(endpoint, authKey);
20           Database database = null;
21           using (await client.GetDatabase("SalesOrders").DeleteStreamAsync()) { }
22           database = await client.CreateDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync("SalesOrders");
23           Container container1 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container1", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
24           Container container2 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container2", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
25           SalesOrder salesOrder1 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "123456" };
26           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder1, new PartitionKey(salesOrder1.AccountNumber));
27           SalesOrder salesOrder2 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "654321" };
28           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder2, new PartitionKey(salesOrder2.AccountNumber));
29           SalesOrder salesOrder3 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "109876" };
30           await container2.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder3, new PartitionKey(salesOrder3.AccountNumber));
31           _ = await database.CreateUserAsync("User1");
32           User user1 = database.GetUser("User1");
33           _ = await user1.ReadAsync();
34       }
35   }
36 }
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A database named SalesOrders is created. The database will include two containers.	○	○
Container1 will contain two items.	○	○
Container2 will contain one item.	○	○

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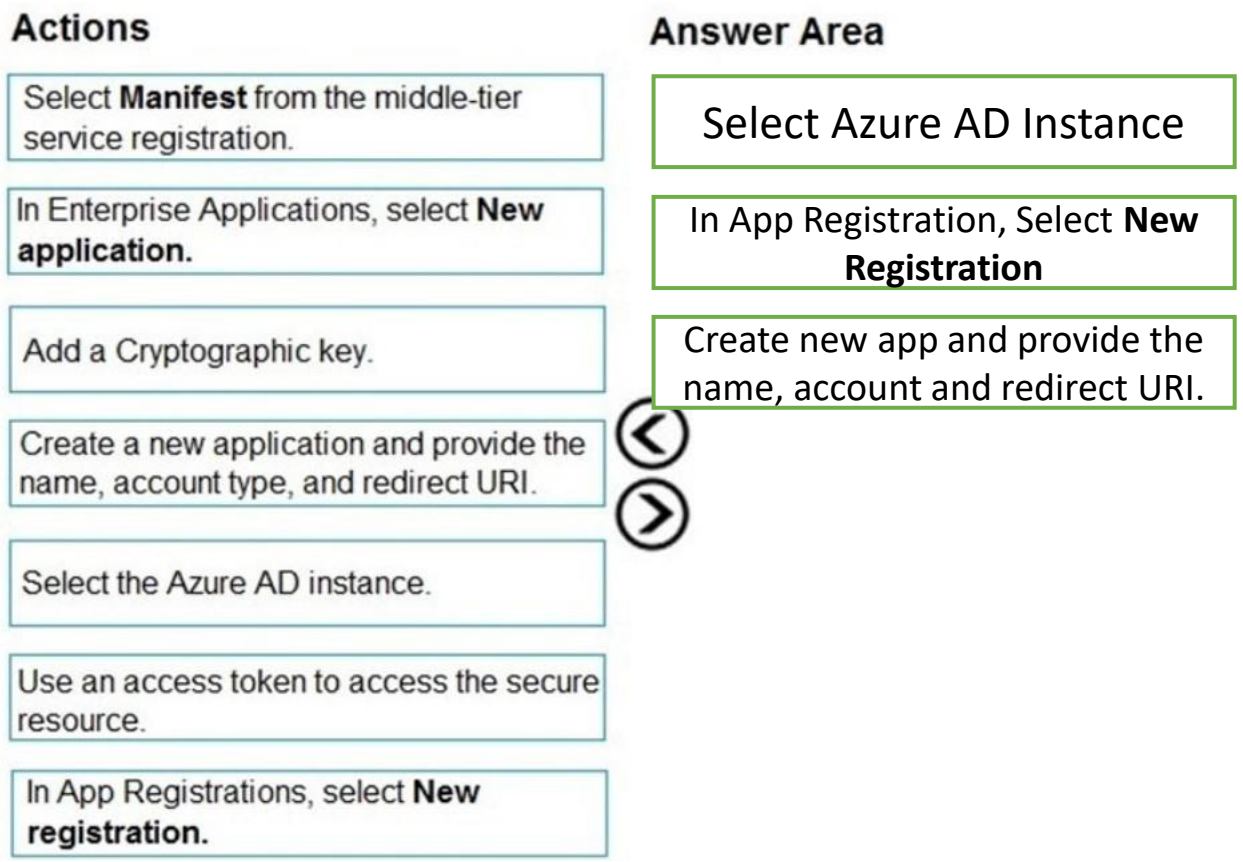
Q21

DRAG DROP -
You develop a web application.
You need to register the application with an active Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



Follow these steps to create the app registration:
1.Sign in to the Azure portal.
2.Search for and select **Azure Active Directory**.
3.Under **Manage**, select **App registrations** > **New registration**.
4.Enter a display **Name** for your application. Users of your application might see the display name when they use the app, for example during sign-in.

Q22 You have a new Azure subscription. You are developing an internal website for employees to view sensitive data. The website uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authentication.
You need to implement multifactor authentication for the website.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Configure the website to use Azure AD B2C.
B. In Azure AD, create a new conditional access policy.
C. Upgrade to Azure AD Premium.
D. In Azure AD, enable application proxy.
E. In Azure AD conditional access, enable the baseline policy.

MFA Enabled by conditional access policy. It is the most flexible means to enable two-step verification for your users.
Enabling using conditional access policy only works for Azure MFA UNDER **premium feature of Azure AD.**

Correct Answer: BC

Q23 You are developing a Java application that uses Cassandra to store key and value data. You plan to use a new Azure Cosmos DB resource and the Cassandra
API in the application. You create an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group named Cosmos DB Creators to enable provisioning of Azure Cosmos accounts, databases, and containers.
The Azure AD group must not be able to access the keys that are required to access the data.
You need to restrict access to the Azure AD group.
Which role-based access control should you use?

A. DocumentDB Accounts Contributor
B. Cosmos Backup Operator
C. Cosmos DB Operator
D. Cosmos DB Account Reader

Correct Answer: C

Azure Cosmos DB now provides a new RBAC role, Cosmos DB Operator.
This new role lets you ***provision Azure Cosmos accounts, databases, and containers, but can't access the keys that are required to access the data.***
This role is intended for use in scenarios where the ability to grant access to Azure Active Directory service principals to manage deployment operations for Cosmos DB is needed, including the account, database, and containers.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/azure-cosmos-db-operator-role-for-role-based-access-control-rbac-is-now-available/

Q24

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You are developing a website that will run as an Azure Web App. Users will authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.
You plan to assign users one of the following permission levels for the website: admin, normal, and reader. A user's Azure AD group membership must be used to determine the permission level.
You need to configure authorization.
Solution:
Configure the Azure Web App for the website to allow only authenticated requests and require Azure AD log on.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B

all you need
☞ Create a new Azure AD application. In the application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All.
☞ In the website, use the value of the groups claim from the JWT for the user to determine permissions.
Hence - **B is correct**

Q25

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You are developing a website that will run as an Azure Web App. Users will authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.
You plan to assign users one of the following permission levels for the website: admin, normal, and reader. A user's Azure AD group membership must be used to determine the permission level.
You need to configure authorization.

Solution:

☞ **Create a new Azure AD application. In the application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All.**
☞ **In the website, use the value of the groups claim from the JWT for the user to determine permissions.**

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A

all you need

☞ Create a new Azure AD application. In the application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All.
☞ In the website, use the value of the groups claim from the JWT for the user to determine permissions.

Q26

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You are developing a website that will run as an Azure Web App. Users will authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.
You plan to assign users one of the following permission levels for the website: admin, normal, and reader. A user's Azure AD group membership must be used to determine the permission level.
You need to configure authorization.
Solution:
☞ Create a new Azure AD application. In the application's manifest, define application roles that match the required permission levels for the application.
☞ Assign the appropriate Azure AD group to each r
for the user to determine permissions.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B

all you need
☞ Create a new Azure AD application. In the application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All.
☞ In the website, use the value of the groups claim from the JWT for the user to determine permissions.
Hence – B is correct answer

Q27

DRAG DROP -

You are developing an application to securely transfer data between on-premises file systems and Azure Blob storage. The application stores keys, secrets, and certificates in Azure Key Vault. The application uses the Azure Key Vault APIs. The application must allow recovery of an accidental deletion of the key vault or key vault objects. Key vault objects must be retained for 90 days after deletion.

You need to protect the key vault and key vault objects.

Which Azure Key Vault feature should you use? To answ
feature may be used once, more than once, or not at all
view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Soft delete When soft-delete is enabled, resources marked as deleted resources are retained for a specified period (90 days by default). The service further provides a mechanism for recovering the deleted object, essentially undoing the deletion.

Purge protection is an optional Key Vault behavior and is not enabled by default. It can only be enabled once soft-delete is enabled. When purge protection is on, a vault or an object in the deleted state cannot be purged until the retention period has passed. Soft-deleted vaults and objects can still be recovered, ensuring that the retention policy will be followed. This can be achieved with the help of the purge protection feature of the key vault.

Features
Access policy
Purge protection
Soft delete
Shared access signature

Answer Area

Action	Feature
Enable retention period and accidental deletion.	Soft delete
Enforce retention period and accidental deletion.	Purge protection

Q28 You provide an Azure API Management managed web service to clients. The back-end web service implements HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS).
Every request to the backend service must include a valid HTTP authorization header.
You need to configure the Azure API Management instance with an authentication policy.
Which two policies can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Basic Authentication
B. Digest Authentication
C. Certificate Authentication
D. OAuth Client Credential Grant

Correct Answer: A,D

Use the authentication-basic policy to authenticate with a backend service using Basic authentication. This policy effectively sets the HTTP Authorization header to the value corresponding to the credentials provided in the policy.

Since Certificate authentication does not have authorization header as well digest authentication,. Whereas Oauth support authirzation header with a backend service.
Hence correct answer would be- A &D

Q29

DRAG DROP -

You are developing an ASP.NET Core website that can be used to manage photographs which are stored in Azure Blob Storage containers.

Users of the website authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.

You implement role-based access control (RBAC) role permissions on the containers that store photographs. You assign users to RBAC roles.

You need to configure the website's Azure AD Application so that user's permissions can be used with the Azure Blob containers.

How should you configure the application? To answer, drag the appropriate setting to the correct location. Each setting can be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Settings

- client_id
- profile
- delegated
- application
- user_impersonation

Answer Area

API	Permission	Type
Azure Storage	user_impersonation	delegated
Microsoft Graph	User.Read	delegated

The built-in **user_impersonation** scope indicates that the token is being requested on behalf of the user. Azure Storage exposes a single delegation scope named user_impersonation that permits applications to take any action allowed by the user.

Application Permissions: This type of permission requires administrator consent (no user context) and is also not available for native client applications.

Delegation Permissions: This type of permission can be granted by a user unless the permission is configured as requiring administrator consent.

video..

Q30

HOTSPOT -

You are developing an ASP.NET Core app that includes feature flags which are managed by Azure App Configuration. You create an Azure App Configuration store named AppFeatureFlagStore that contains a feature flag named Export.

You need to update the app to meet the following requirements:

☞ Use the Export feature in the app without requiring a restart of the app.

☞ Validate users before users are allowed access to secure resources.

☞ Permit users to access secure resources.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app, IWebHostEnvironment env)
{
if (env.IsDevelopment())
{
   app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();
{
else
{
   app.UseExceptionHandler("/Error");
}

app. [ ▼ ] ();
```

- UseAuthentication
- UseStaticFiles
- UseSession
- UseCookiePolicy

```
app. [ ▼ ] ();
```

- UseAuthorization
- UseHttpsRedirection
- UseSession
- UseCookiePolicy

```
app. [ ▼ ] ();
```

- UseAzureAppConfiguration
- UseRequestLocalization
- UseCors
- UseStaticFiles

```
app.UseEndpoint(endpoints =>
{
   endpoints.MapRazorPages();
});
}
```

Box 1: **UseAuthentication** To verify users, we need to use the Authentication middleware.

Box 2: **UseAuthorization.** To authorize users to access resources , we need to use the Authorization middleware.

Box 3: **UseAzureAppConfiguration** Adding the UseAzureAppConfiguration middleware to allow the configuration settings registered for refresh to be updated while the ASP.NET Core web app continues to receive requests.

For using feature flags, you need to make use of the Azure Ap

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Q31

You have an application that includes an Azure Web app and several Azure Function apps. Application secrets including connection strings and certificates are stored in Azure Key Vault.
Secrets must not be stored in the application or application runtime environment. Changes to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) must be minimized.
You need to design the approach to loading application secrets.
What should you do?

A. Create a single user-assigned Managed Identity with permission to access Key Vault and configure each App Service to use that Managed Identity.
B. Create a single Azure AD Service Principal with permission to access Key Vault and use a client secret from within the App Services to access Key Vault.
C. Create a system assigned Managed Identity in each App Service with permission to access Key Vault.
D. Create an Azure AD Service Principal with Permissions to access Key Vault for each App Service and use a certificate from within the App Services to access Key Vault.

Correct Answer: C
Use Key Vault references for App Service and Azure Functions.
Key Vault references currently only support system-assigned managed identities. User-assigned identities cannot be used.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references

Q32

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You are developing a medical records document management website. The website is used to store scanned copies of patient intake forms.
If the stored intake forms are downloaded from storage by a third party, the contents of the forms must not be compromised.
You need to store the intake forms according to the requirements.
Solution:
1. Create an Azure Key Vault key named skey.
2. Encrypt the intake forms using the public key portion of skey.
3. Store the encrypted data in Azure Blob storage.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A

the authorized clients will have the private key that will be used to decrypt the blobs.
If other clients try to download the blobs that have already been encrypted, they will not be able to access the content of the blobs if they don't have the private key.

Q33

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You are developing a medical records document management website. The website is used to store scanned copies of patient intake forms.
If the stored intake forms are downloaded from storage by a third party, the contents of the forms must not be compromised.
You need to store the intake forms according to the requirements.
Solution:
1. Create an Azure Cosmos DB database with Storage Service Encryption enabled.
2. Store the intake forms in the Azure Cosmos DB database.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead we use an Azure Key vault and public key encryption.
Store the encrypted from in Azure Storage Blob storage.

Q34

HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy a new application to a Linux virtual machine (VM) tha hosted in Azure.

The entire VM must be secured at rest by using industry-standard encryption technology to address organizational security and complianc requirements.

You need to configure Azure Disk Encryption for the VM.

How should you complete the Azure CLI commands? To answer, select tl appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Azure CLI command Order-

keyvault > keyvault key > vm > vm encryption>all

All- Encrypt both data and operating system.

Note- Although it seems wrong to create the VM when the question says that we already have one so it must be az vm Enable instead of az vm create in 3rd

Answer Area

```
az provider register -n Microsoft.KeyVault
resourcegroup="myResourceGroup"
az group create --name $resourcegroup --location westus
keyvault_name=myvaultname$RANDOM
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

▼ options: vm | keyvault | keyvault key | vm encryption

```
--name $keyvault_name \
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--location eastus \
--enabled-for-disk-encryption True
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

▼ options: vm | keyvault | keyvault key | vm encryption

```
--vault-name $keyvault_name \
--name Name1 \
--protection software
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

▼ options: vm | keyvault | keyvault key | vm encryption

```
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--name Name2 \
--image Canonical:UbuntuServer:16.04-LTS:latest \
--admin-username azureuser \
--generate-ssh-keys \
--data-disk-sizes-gb 5
az [ ▼ ] enable\
```

▼ options: vm | keyvault | keyvault key | vm encryption

```
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--name Name2 \
--disk-encryption-keyvault $keyvault_name \
--key-encryption-key Name1 \
--volume-type [ ▼ ]
```

▼ options: all | data | os

Q35 Your company is developing an Azure API hosted in Azure.
You need to implement authentication for the Azure API to access other Azure resources. You have the following requirements:
☞ All API calls must be authenticated.
☞ Callers to the API must not send credentials to the API.
Which authentication mechanism should you use?

A. Basic
B. Anonymous
C. Managed identity
D. Client certificate

Basic(**A**) and Client certificate(**D**) will send credential to the API.
Since Anonymous (**B**) is not meet the requirement.

only Managed Identity (**C**) can be selected as per requirement

Correct Answer: C

Q36

DRAG DROP -

You are developing an application. You have an Azure user account that has access to two subscriptions.

You need to retrieve a storage account key secret from Azure Key Vault.

In which order should you arrange the PowerShell commands to develop the solution? To answer, move all commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Powershell commands

```
$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString
$storAcctkey -AsPlainText
-Force
     Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName -Name $secretName
-SecretValue $secretvalue
```

```
Get-AzStorageAccountKey -
ResourceGroupName $resGroup -Name
$storAcct
```

```
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId
$subscriptionID
```

```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName
```

```
Get-AzSubscription
```

1- Get-AzSubscription -

2- Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId <subscriptionID>

3- Get-AzStorageAccountKey -

4- $secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString <storageAccountKey> -AsPlainText -Force

Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName <vaultName> -Name <secretName> -SecretValue $secretvalue

5- Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName <vaultName>

Q37 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You develop Azure solutions.
You must grant a virtual machine (VM) access to specific resource groups in Azure Resource Manager.
You need to obtain an Azure Resource Manager access token.
Solution: Use an X.509 certificate to authenticate the VM with Azure Resource Manager.

Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Suggested solution –
run the Invoke-RestMethod cmdlet to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.

Correct Answer: B

Q38 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You develop Azure solutions.
You must grant a virtual machine (VM) access to specific resource groups in Azure Resource Manager.
You need to obtain an Azure Resource Manager access token.
Solution: Use the Reader role-based access control (RBAC) role to authenticate the VM with Azure Resource Manager.

Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Suggested solution –
run the Invoke-RestMethod cmdlet to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.

Correct Answer: B

Q39

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You develop Azure solutions.
You must grant a virtual machine (VM) access to specific resource groups in Azure Resource Manager.
You need to obtain an Azure Resource Manager access token.
Solution: Run the Invoke-RestMethod cmdlet to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.

Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A

Q40

HOTSPOT -

You are building a website that is used to review restaurants. The website will use an Azure CDN to improve performance and add functionality to requests.

You build and deploy a mobile app for Apple iPhones. Whenever a user accesses the website from an iPhone, the user must be redirected to the app store.

You need to implement an Azure CDN rule that ensures that iPhone users are redirected to the app store.

How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
"conditions": [ {
    "name": "IsDevice",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters | DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters | DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters | DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters]",
      "operator": "Equal",
      "matchValues": [ "[iOS | Mobile | iPhone | Desktop]" ]
} },
  {
    "name": "RequestHeader",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters | DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters | DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters | DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters]",
      "operator": "Contains",
      "selector": "[FROM | PRAGMA | X-POWERED-BY | HTTP_USER_AGENT]",
      "matchValues": [ "[iOS | Mobile | iPhone | Desktop]" ]
  } }
]
```

1- first checking for a device condition, hence we need to use the condition of **DeliveryRuleDeviceConditionParameters**

2. The devices can be either **Desktop** or **Mobile**. These are the two accepted values. Here since we need to route requests based on mobile devices, hence go with value of Mobile.

3. To get information from the request headers. Hence, we need to use of **DeliveryRequestHeaderConditionParameters.**

4. Selector would be **HTTP_USER_AGENT** property in the request header. Thru this normally get information about the environment where the request is originating from

5. need to check the operating system for matchValues which will be **iOS**.

Q41

HOTSPOT -

You are building a website to access project data related to teams within your organization. The website does not allow anonymous access. Authentication is performed using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) app named internal.

The website has the following authentication requirements:

☞ Azure AD users must be able to login to the website.

☞ Personalization of the website must be based on membership in Active Directory groups.

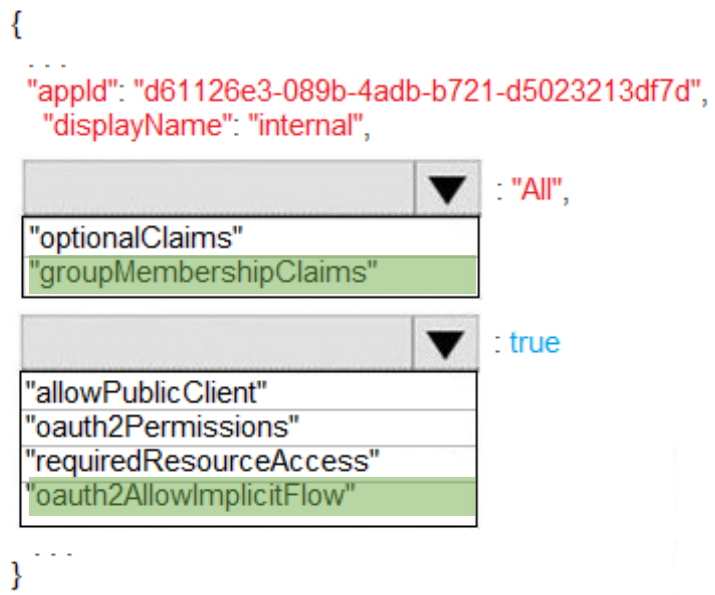
You need to configure the application's manifest to meet the authentication requirements.

How should you configure the manifest? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area



Here we need to mention that we want to get the groups for the users. Hence we need to mention to set the **groupMembershipClaims property to All.**

Azure AD users must be able to login to the website.
auth2Permissions can only accept collections value like an array, not a boolean. **oauth2AllowImplicitFlow** accepts boolean value.

Q42 You develop an app that allows users to upload photos and videos to Azure storage. The app uses a storage REST API call to upload the media to a blob storage account named Account1. You have blob storage containers named Container1 and Container2.
Uploading of videos occurs on an irregular basis.
You need to copy specific blobs from Container1 to Container2 when a new video is uploaded.
What should you do?

A. Copy blobs to Container2 by using the Put Blob operation of the Blob Service REST API
B. Create an Event Grid topic that uses the Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy cmdlet
C. Use AzCopy with the Snapshot switch to copy blobs to Container2
D. Download the blob to a virtual machine and then upload the blob to Container2

Correct Answer: B

Here the automation of the process comes into play.
The **Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy** cmd let starts to copy a blob.
.Ex
Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy [-SrcBlob] <String> -SrcContainer <String> -DestContainer <String>

Q43 You are developing an ASP.NET Core website that uses Azure FrontDoor. The website is used to build custom weather data sets for researchers. Data sets are downloaded by users as Comma Separated Value (CSV) files. The data is refreshed every 10 hours.
Specific files must be purged from the FrontDoor cache based upon Response Header values.
You need to purge individual assets from the Front Door cache.
Which type of cache purge should you use?

A. single path
B. wildcard
C. root domain

Correct Answer: A

These formats are supported in the lists of paths to purge:

- **Single path purge**: Purge individual assets by specifying the full path of the asset (without the protocol and domain), with the file extension, for example, specific file
- **Wildcard purge**: Asterisk (*) may be used as a wildcard. Purge all folders, subfolders, and files under an endpoint with /* in the path or purge all subfolders and files under a specific folder by specifying the folder followed by /*, for example, /pictures/*.
- **Root domain purge**: Purge the root of the endpoint with "/" in the path.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-caching

Q44

You are a developer for a SaaS company that offers many web services.
All web services for the company must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Use API Management to access the services
- ☞ Use OpenID Connect for authentication
- ☞ Prevent anonymous usage

A recent security audit found that several web services can be called without any authentication.
Which API Management policy should you implement?

A. jsonp
B. authentication-certificate
C. check-header
D. validate-jwt

Correct Answer: D

Jsonp- support to an operation or an API to allow cross-domain calls from JavaScript browser-based clients.

Certificate-based authentication is the use of a Digital Certificate to identify a user, machine, or device before granting access to a resource, network, application, etc
Whereas For what we will **check-header**.

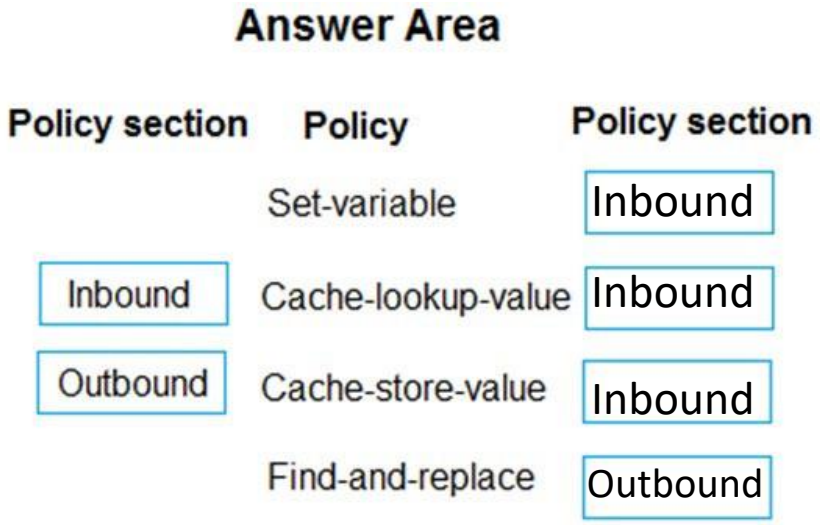
Configure the **validate-jwt** policy in API Management to validate the OAuth token presented in each incoming API request. Valid requests can be passed to the API.

Q45

DRAG DROP -
Contoso, Ltd. provides an API to customers by using Azure API Management (APIM). The API authorizes users with a JWT token.
You must implement response caching for the APIM gateway. The caching mechanism must detect the user ID of the client that accesses data for a given location and cache the response for that user ID.
You need to add the following policies to the policies file:

- a set-variable policy to store the detected user identity
- a cache-lookup-value policy
- a cache-store-value policy
- a find-and-replace policy to update the response body with the user profile information

To which policy section should you add the policies? To answer, drag the appropriate sections to the correct policies. Each section may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:



A set-variable policy to store the detected user identity – **Inbound** - Here we need to detect the user identity in the user request and then store the data in the cache. So , we need to look at the Incoming request for this. A cache-lookup policy – **Inbound** - Here we have to see if the user data is not already present in the cache. If not, we should then set the cache value. A cache-store-value policy –
Inbound- Here we need to store the data value in the cache if the user data is not already present. A find-and-replace policy - **outbound** - Here we need to update the response body, so it should go in the Output section.

Q46

DRAG DROP -

You are developing an Azure solution.

You need to develop code to access a secret stored in Azure Key Vault.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

```
string keyVaultName = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_NAME");
var kvUri = "https://" + keyVaultName + ".vault.azure.net";
var client = new SecretClient(new Uri(kvUri), new DefaultAzureCredential());
```

Code segments

ClientSecretCredential

CloudClients

Answer Area

```
string var1 = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_URI");

var var2 = new [SecretClient] ( new Uri(var1), new [DefaultAzureCredential] ());
```

Q47

You are developing an Azure App Service REST API.
The API must be called by an Azure App Service web app. The API must retrieve and update user profile information stored in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
You need to configure the API to make the updates.
Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Microsoft Graph API
B. Microsoft Authentication Library (MSAL)
C. Azure API Management
D. Microsoft Azure Security Center
E. Microsoft Azure Key Vault SDK

Correct Answer: A,C

You can use the Azure AD REST APIs in **Microsoft Graph** to create unique workflows between Azure AD resources and third-party services.
Enterprise developers use Microsoft Graph to integrate Azure AD identity management and other services to automate administrative workflows, such as employee onboarding (and termination), profile maintenance, license deployment, and more.

As per the question it is mentioned 'Configure'. MSAL is for process, nothing related to configuere. I guess **API management** could be correct.

Q48 You develop a REST API. You implement a user delegation SAS token to communicate with Azure Blob storage.
The token is compromised.
You need to revoke the token.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Revoke the delegation keys
B. Delete the stored access policy.
C. Regenerate the account key.
D. Remove the role assignment for the security principle.

There're two ways to create a SAS:
(1). The **"standard"** way to generate a SAS token is to use the storage account key.
(2). by using **"managed identities"** with a technique is called a "user delegation" SAS, and it allows you to sign the signature with Azure AD credentials instead of with the storage account key.
This question is about type (2) hence A, D are correct

Correct Answer: A,D

Q49

You develop a solution that uses an Azure SQL Database to store user information for a mobile app.
The app stores sensitive information about users.
You need to hide sensitive information from developers that query the data for the mobile app.
Which three items must you identify when configuring dynamic data masking? Each correct answer presents a part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Column
B. Table
C. Trigger
D. Index
E. Schema

In the Dynamic Data Masking configuration page,
You need to -
Select the **Schema**, **Table** and **Column** to define the designated field for masking.
Ref- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-configure-portal?view=azuresql

Correct Answer: A,B,E