

Practice Test 4

Completed on 14-June-2020



Attempt

01



Marks Obtained

0 / 55



Your score

0.0%



Time Taken

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Result

Failed

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

1

Design for identity and security

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2

Design for deployment, migration, and integration

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Determine workload requirements

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Design a business continuity strategy

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Design an infrastructure strategy

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Design a data platform solution

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55

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Review the Answers

Sorting by

All



Question 1

Unattempted

A company has setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant named whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. They already have an on-premise data center and many applications running as part of their infrastructure. They have users who authenticate from various client types and version. The company wants to ensure that all access from legacy clients such as Office 2010 are blocked from accessing any resources in their subscription. They decide to make use of Azure Policies.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure Policies are used mostly from a governance perspective and can't be used to block authentication access.

For more information on Azure Policies, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company has setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant named whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. They already have an on-premise data center and many applications running as part of their infrastructure. They have users who authenticate from various client types and version. The company wants to ensure that all access from legacy clients such as Office 2010 are blocked from accessing any resources in their subscription. They decide to make use of Azure Advisor

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure Advisor is used as a recommendation's engine. This service can be used to provide security and performance recommendations. It can't be used to block authentication access.

For more information on Azure Advisor, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-overview>

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company has setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant named whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. They already have an on-premise data center and many applications running as part of their infrastructure. They have users who authenticate from various client types and version. The company wants to ensure that all access from legacy clients such as Office 2010 are blocked from accessing any resources in their subscription. They decide to make use of in-built Conditional access policies.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can use Conditional Access policies to use conditions to block authentication requests. There is an in-built policy available for this. [The Microsoft documentation mentions the following](#)

Baseline policy: Block legacy authentication (preview)

05/16/2019 • 7 minutes to read • 

Is this page helpful?



To give your users easy access to your cloud apps, Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) supports a broad variety of authentication protocols including legacy authentication. Legacy authentication is a term that refers to an authentication request made by:

- Older Office clients that do not use modern authentication (for example, Office 2010 client)
- Any client that uses legacy mail protocols such as IMAP/SMTP/POP3

Today, majority of all compromising sign-in attempts come from legacy authentication. Legacy authentication does not support multi-factor authentication (MFA). Even if you have an MFA policy enabled on your directory, a bad actor can authenticate using a legacy protocol and bypass MFA.

The best way to protect your account from malicious authentication requests made by legacy protocols is to block these attempts all together. To make it easier for you to block all login requests made by legacy protocols, we created a baseline policy that does just that.

Block legacy authentication is [baseline policy](#) that blocks all authentication requests made from legacy protocols. Modern authentication must be used to successfully sign in for all users. Used in conjunction with the other baseline policies, all requests coming from legacy protocols will be blocked and all users will be required to MFA whenever required. This policy does not block Exchange ActiveSync.

For more information on the details of this policy, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-baseline-protect-legacy-auth>

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Question 4

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company wants to deploy a web solution to Azure. The web solution would be hosted on a set of Azure Virtual Machines across regions. The company wants to ensure that end user load is distributed across the virtual machines. The virtual machine requesting the service from the user should be done in such a manner that it provides the least latency for the request and response traffic.

Which of the following would you consider as the service to implement as part of this architecture?

- A. Azure Application Gateway

B. Azure Traffic Manager

C. Azure Load Balancer

D. Azure CosmosDB

Explanation:

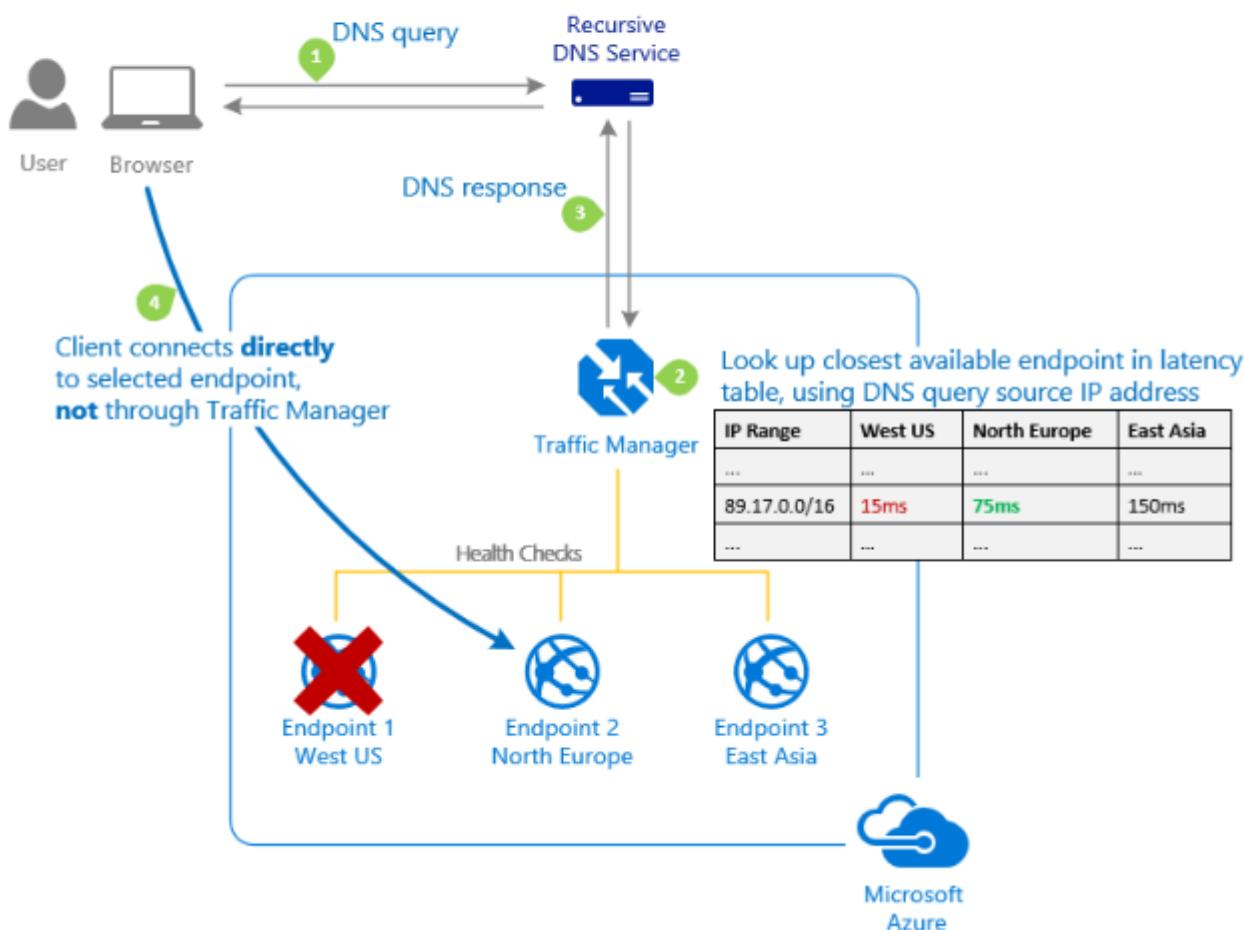
Answer – B

You can use the Azure Traffic Manager service. You can use the Performance Routing method to route traffic based on the latency. So, the virtual machine which offers the least network latency for the user will serve the user request.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Performance traffic-routing method

Deploying endpoints in two or more locations across the globe can improve the responsiveness of many applications by routing traffic to the location that is 'closest' to you. The 'Performance' traffic-routing method provides this capability.



Options A and C are incorrect since these load balancing solutions can't distribute traffic based on a rule such as low latency.

Option D is incorrect since this is a data storage solution

For more information on the Azure Traffic Manager service, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview>

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company wants to deploy a web solution to Azure. The web solution would be hosted on a set of Azure Virtual Machines. The company wants to ensure that end user load is distributed across the virtual machines. The virtual machine requesting the service from the user should be done in such a manner that it provides the least latency for the request and response traffic.

Based on the service chosen in Question 4, which of the following would you use as the feature to implement?

- A. SSL offloading
- B. Performance Routing Method 
- C. NAT Rules
- D. Path based rules

Explanation:

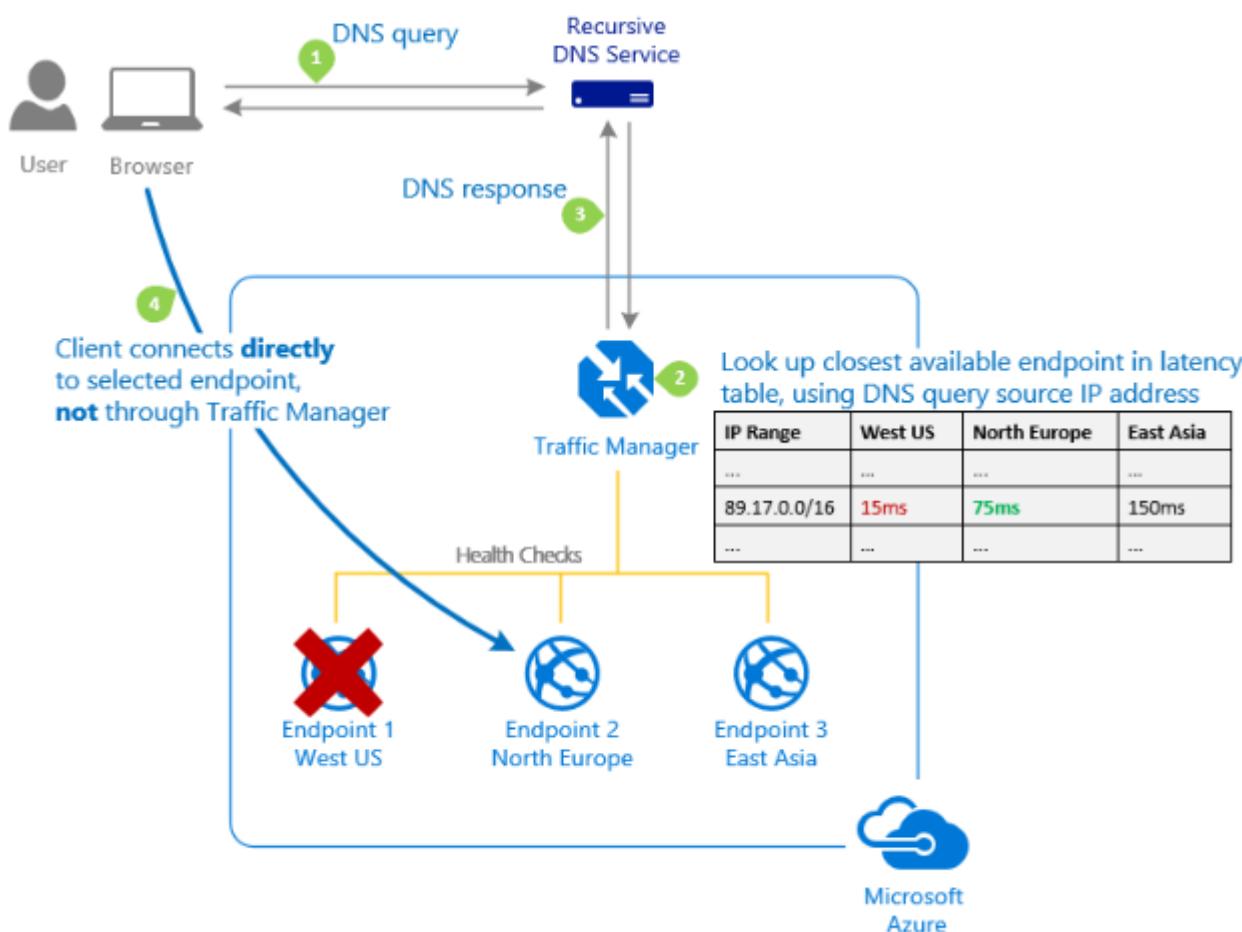
Answer – B

Since we are going to be using the Traffic Manager service, we have to use the Routing methods available with the Traffic Manager service.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Performance traffic-routing method

Deploying endpoints in two or more locations across the globe can improve the responsiveness of many applications by routing traffic to the location that is 'closest' to you. The 'Performance' traffic-routing method provides this capability.



All of the other options are incorrect since these are not linked to the Traffic Manager service.

For more information on the Azure Traffic Manager routing methods, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>

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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company currently has a Microsoft SQL Server database located in their on-premise environment. They need to migrate the database to an Azure SQL database. They provision the following database as part of their Azure subscription.

whizlabdb (whizlabserver/whizlabdb)
SQL database

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Copy Restore Export Set server firewall Delete Connect with... Feedback

Overview

Resource group (change) whizlabs-rg

Status Online

Location East US

Subscription (change) Pay-As-You-Go

Subscription ID baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e

Tags (change) Click here to add tags

Server name whizlabserver.database.windows.net

Elastic pool No elastic pool

Connection strings Show database connection strings

Pricing tier Basic

Oldest restore point No restore point available

- The data would be migrated using the Azure Database Migration Service
- The migration needs to be implemented with the least amount of downtime

Which of the following would you need to implement for the Azure SQL database as a pre-requisite for the migration?

- A. Enable geo-replication
- B. Change the pricing tier
- C. Implement Advanced Data Security
- D. Implement the option of "Sync to other databases"

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since here we need to implement the migration with the least amount of downtime, that means we need to implement the migration in online mode. For that we need to change the pricing tier to "Premium" for the database.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Tutorial: Migrate SQL Server to a single database or pooled database in Azure SQL Database online using DMS

05/08/2019 • 14 minutes to read • 5 people like this +2

You can use the Azure Database Migration Service to migrate the databases from an on-premises SQL Server instance to [Azure SQL Database](#) with minimal downtime. In this tutorial, you migrate the **Adventureworks2012** database restored to an on-premises instance of SQL Server 2016 (or later) to a single database or pooled database in Azure SQL Database by using the Azure Database Migration Service.

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Assess your on-premises database by using the Data Migration Assistant.
- ✓ Migrate the sample schema by using the Data Migration Assistant.
- ✓ Create an instance of the Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Create a migration project by using the Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Run the migration.
- ✓ Monitor the migration.
- ✓ Download a migration report.

! Note



Using the Azure Database Migration Service to perform an online migration requires creating an instance based on the Premium pricing tier. For more information, see the [Azure Database Migration Service pricing](#) page.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on a tutorial for implementing the migration, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-azure-sql-online>

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Question 7

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company currently has a Microsoft SQL Server database located in their on-premise environment. They need to migrate the database to an Azure SQL database. They provision the following database as part of their

Azure subscription.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a SQL database. The top navigation bar includes 'Search (Ctrl+)', 'Copy', 'Restore', 'Export', 'Set server firewall', 'Delete', 'Connect with...', and 'Feedback'. The main content area displays the following details for the database 'whizlabdb':

Setting	Value
Resource group (change)	whizlabs-rg
Status	Online
Location	East US
Subscription (change)	Pay-As-You-Go
Subscription ID	baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e
Tags (change)	Click here to add tags
Server name	whizlabserver.database.windows.net
Elastic pool	No elastic pool
Connection strings	Show database connection strings
Pricing tier	Basic
Oldest restore point	No restore point available

- The data would be migrated using the Azure Database Migration Service
- The migration needs to be implemented with the least amount of downtime

In which region would you create an instance of the Azure Database Migration Service?

- A. Central US
- B. East US
- C. East Asia
- D. West US

Explanation:

Answer – B

The Azure Database Migration Service instance should be located in the same region as the target database

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Tutorial: Migrate SQL Server to a single database or pooled database in Azure SQL Database online using DMS

05/08/2019 • 14 minutes to read • 5 comments +2

You can use the Azure Database Migration Service to migrate the databases from an on-premises SQL Server instance to [Azure SQL Database](#) with minimal downtime. In this tutorial, you migrate the **Adventureworks2012** database restored to an on-premises instance of SQL Server 2016 (or later) to a single database or pooled database in Azure SQL Database by using the Azure Database Migration Service.

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Assess your on-premises database by using the Data Migration Assistant.
- ✓ Migrate the sample schema by using the Data Migration Assistant.
- ✓ Create an instance of the Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Create a migration project by using the Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Run the migration.
- ✓ Monitor the migration.
- ✓ Download a migration report.

ⓘ Note

Using the Azure Database Migration Service to perform an online migration requires creating an instance based on the Premium pricing tier. For more information, see the Azure Database Migration Service [pricing](#) page.



ⓘ Important

For an optimal migration experience, Microsoft recommends creating an instance of the Azure Database Migration Service in the same Azure region as the target database. Moving data across regions or geographies can slow down the migration process and introduce errors.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on a tutorial for implementing the migration, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-azure-sql-online>

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Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company wants to migrate the following resources to Azure.

- A set of Hyper-V servers running on a Hyper-V host
- A set of VMware servers managed via a vCenter Server
- A set of web applications

The company wants to design the solution in Azure based on the following key requirements

- The capacity requirements in Azure must be determined beforehand.
- Indicative costs for provisioning resources in Azure must be determined beforehand.
- Wherever possible PaaS services should be used
- The resources in Azure would be used across multiple departments within the company

Which of the following can be part of the design phase to determine the capacity and cost requirements for the servers?

- A. Azure Site Recovery Agent
- B. Azure Migrate
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Cost Management

Explanation:

Answer- B

You can use the Azure Migrate tool to get an indicator on the capacity and costs for migrating VMware servers onto Azure. So, this can be part of the design planning stage.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Azure Migrate

Azure Migrate is a service that assesses your organization's current workloads in on-premises datacenters. It gives you insight into what you might need from an Azure replacement solution. First, Migrate analyzes your on-premises machines to determine whether migration is feasible. Then, it recommends VM sizing in Azure to maximize performance. Finally, it also creates a cost estimate for an Azure-based solution.

Option A is incorrect since this is used along with the Azure Site Recovery Service for the migration of servers onto Azure.

Option C is incorrect since this is used to provide recommendations on various aspects such as Security and Performance for your existing resources in Azure.

Option D is incorrect since this is used to view your costs over time for your Azure resources

For more information on the Azure Migrate Tool, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/resources-faq>

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company wants to migrate the following resources to Azure.

- A set of Hyper-V servers running on a Hyper-V host
- A set of VMware servers managed via a vCenter Server
- A set of web applications

The company wants to design the solution in Azure based on the following key requirements

- The capacity requirements in Azure must be determined beforehand.
- Indicative costs for provisioning resources in Azure must be determined beforehand.
- Wherever possible PaaS services should be used
- The resources in Azure would be used across multiple departments within the company

The company wants to segregate the billing of Azure resources across the multiple departments in the company. Which of the following could be used to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Azure policies
- B. Resource tags 
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Locks

Explanation:

Answer – B

Tags can be used as an effective means for billing purposes. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

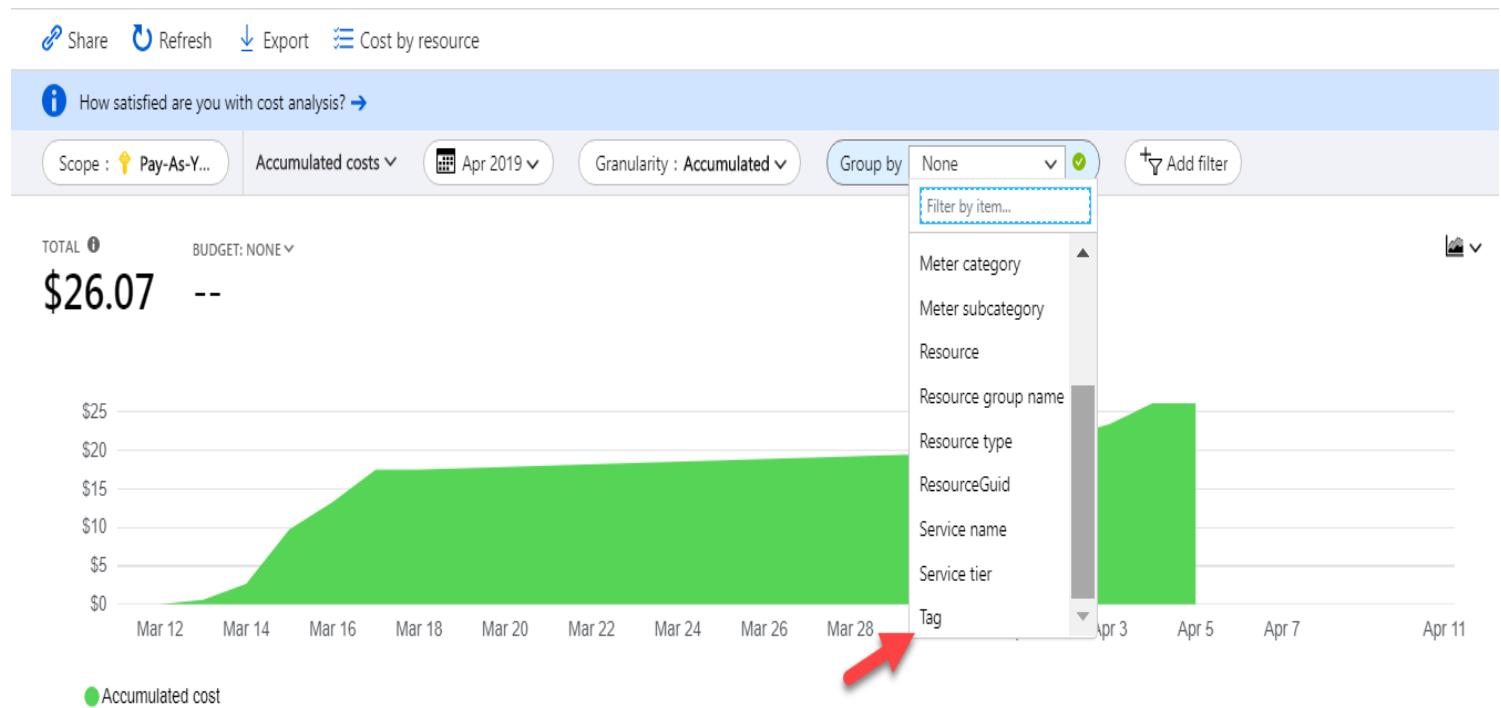
Use tags to organize your Azure resources

03/11/2019 • 10 minutes to read • Contributors 

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. Each tag consists of a name and a value pair. For example, you can apply the name "Environment" and the value "Production" to all the resources in production.

After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Tags enable you to retrieve related resources from different resource groups. This approach is helpful when you need to organize resources for billing or management.

In the Cost Analysis section, you can actually create a filter based on the tag as shown below.



Option A is incorrect since this is used mainly from a governance perspective

Option C is incorrect since this is used to provide recommendations for the resources hosted in Azure

Option D is incorrect since this is used to prevent the accidental modification or deletion of resources

For more information on resource group tags, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

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Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company has a set of Windows servers located in their on-premise data centre. They also have Windows virtual machines hosted as part of their Azure subscription. They want to have a combined monitoring solution for both their on-premise and Azure virtual machines.

Which of the following would you create in Azure to fulfil the monitoring requirements?

- A. An Azure storage account
- B. A Log Analytics Workspace
- C. A CosmosDB account
- D. An Azure SQL database

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can collect all the logs into a Log Analytics workspace. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Configure the Log Analytics agent for Windows computers in a hybrid environment

04/09/2019 • 5 minutes to read • 0 1 1 1 +1

[Azure Log Analytics](#) can collect data directly from your physical or virtual Windows computers into a single repository for detailed analysis and correlation. Log Analytics can collect data from a datacenter or other cloud environment. This quickstart shows you how to configure and collect data from your Windows computer with a few easy steps. For information about Azure Windows VMs, see [Collect data about Azure virtual machines](#).

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on an example on collecting logs from Windows based machines, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-windows-computer>

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Question 11

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company has a set of Windows servers located in their on-premise data centre. They also have Windows virtual machines hosted as part of their Azure subscription. They want to have a combined monitoring solution for both their on-premise and Azure virtual machines.

Which of the following would you implement on the servers located in the on-premise data center?

- A. Microsoft Monitoring Agent (MMA) 
- B. A Site Recovery agent
- C. A Log Analytics Workspace
- D. A Backup agent

Explanation:

Answer – A

You would have to install a Windows agent i.e., Microsoft Monitoring Agent on the server. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Install the agent for Windows

The following steps install and configure the agent for Log Analytics in Azure and Azure Government.

You'll use the Microsoft Monitoring Agent Setup program to install the agent on your computer.

1. Continuing from the previous set of steps, on the **Windows Servers** page, select the **Download Windows Agent** version that you want to download. Select the appropriate version for the processor architecture of your Windows operating system.
2. Run Setup to **install** the agent on your computer.
3. On the **Welcome** page, select **Next**.
4. On the **License Terms** page, read the license and then select **I Agree**.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on an example on collecting logs from Windows based machines, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-windows-computer>

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company has a set of servers and applications located in their on-premise environment. They wanted to design a business continuity solution for the servers and applications. They want to make use of services hosted in Azure. They have setup an Azure subscription. Below are the requirements for 3 applications that need to adhere to different business continuity requirements

- whizlabA – This is a high revenue generating application for the company. The application must be able to failover to Azure in the event of an on-premise data center failure.
- whizlabB – Here the data for the application needs to be retained for 3 years.
- whizlabC – For this application the Recovery Point Objective needs to be 30 minutes. And the Recovery Time Objective needs to be 15 minutes.

Which of the following would you use for the application "whizlabA"?

- A. Azure Site Recovery 
- B. Azure Backup
- C. Azure Storage Accounts
- D. Azure SQL Database

Explanation:

Answer – A

The best solution for disaster recovery scenarios is to use the Azure Site Recovery service.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

- **Azure Site Recovery:** Site Recovery provides a disaster recovery solution for on-premises machines, and for Azure VMs. You replicate machines from a primary location to a secondary. When disaster strikes, you fail machines over to the secondary location, and access them from there. When everything's up and running normally again, you fail machines back to recover them in the primary site.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on comparisons between Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery, please go to the below URL

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Question 13

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company has a set of servers and applications located in their on-premise environment. They wanted to design a business continuity solution for the servers and applications. They want to make use of services hosted in Azure. They have setup an Azure subscription. Below are the requirements for 3 applications that need to adhere to different business continuity requirements

- whizlabA – This is a high revenue generating application for the company. The application must be able to failover to Azure in the event of an on-premise data center failure.
- whizlabB – Here the data for the application needs to be retained for 3 years.
- whizlabC – For this application the Recovery Point Objective needs to be 30 minutes. And the Recovery Time Objective needs to be 15 minutes.

Which of the following would you use for the application "whizlabB"?

- A. Azure Site Recovery
- B. Azure Backup 
- C. Azure Storage Accounts
- D. Azure SQL Database

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you need backup's to be retained for a number of years, then you can use the Azure Backup service.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Use the table points to help figure out your BCDR needs.

Objective	Details	Comparison
Data backup/retention	Backup data can be retained and stored for days, months, or even years if required from a compliance perspective.	Backup solutions like Azure Backup allow you to finely pick data you want to back up, and finely tune backup and retention policies. Site Recovery doesn't allow the same fine-tuning.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on comparisons between Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-overview>

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company has a set of servers and applications located in their on-premise environment. They wanted to design a business continuity solution for the servers and applications. They want to make use of services hosted in Azure. They have setup an Azure subscription. Below are the requirements for 3 applications that need to adhere to different business continuity requirements

- whizlabA – This is a high revenue generating application for the company. The application must be able to failover to Azure in the event of an on-premise data center failure.
- whizlabB – Here the data for the application needs to be retained for 3 years.
- whizlabC – For this application the Recovery Point Objective needs to be 30 minutes. And the Recovery Time Objective needs to be 15 minutes.

Which of the following would you use for the application "whizlabC"?

- A. Azure Site Recovery 
- B. Azure Backup
- C. Azure Storage Accounts
- D. Azure SQL Database

Explanation:

Answer – A

If you need a low Recovery Point Objective and Recovery Time Objective, then you should consider using Azure Site Recovery

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Use the table points to help figure out your BCDR needs.

Objective	Details	Comparison
Data backup/retention	Backup data can be retained and stored for days, months, or even years if required from a compliance perspective.	Backup solutions like Azure Backup allow you to finely pick data you want to back up, and finely tune backup and retention policies. Site Recovery doesn't allow the same fine-tuning.
Recovery point objective (RPO)	The amount of acceptable data loss if a recovery needs to be done.	Backups have more variable RPO. VM backups usually have an RPO of a day, while database backups have RPOs as low as 15 minutes. Site Recovery provides a low RPO since replication is continuous or frequent, so that the delta between the source and replica copy is small.
Recovery time objective (RTO)	The amount of time that it takes to complete a recovery or restore.	Because of the larger RPO, the amount of data that a backup solution needs to process is typically much higher, which leads to longer RTOs. For example, it can take days to restore data from tapes, depending on the time it takes to transport the tape from an off-site location.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on comparisons between Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-overview>

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Question 15

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company wants to make use of a data storage solution in Azure. The data storage solution must have the option for storage of archive-based documents. The storage solution must offer a cost-effective solution for long term storage of these files.

Which of the following would you choose as the underlying data storage solution?

- A. Azure CosmosDB
- B. Azure SQL Database
- C. Azure Storage Accounts 
- D. Azure SQL Datawarehouse

Explanation:

Answer – C

All other options are incorrect since these are not meant for storage of documents or files. You can use the Blob service available with Azure storage accounts for storage of archive-based documents.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Azure Blob storage: hot, cool, and archive access tiers

03/23/2019 • 17 minutes to read •  +9

Azure storage offers different access tiers, which allow you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner. The available access tiers include:

- **Hot** - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.
- **Cool** - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.
- **Archive** - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours). 

For more information on Azure Blob storage tiers, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company wants to make use of a data storage solution in Azure. The data storage solution must have the option for storage of archive-based documents. The storage solution must offer a cost-effective solution for

long term storage of these files.

Based on the storage solution, which of the following would you choose as the data storage type?

- A. Azure CosmosDB – SQL API
- B. Azure SQL Database – Elastic Pools
- C. Azure Storage Accounts – General Purpose v1
- D. Azure Storage Accounts – General Purpose v2
- E. Azure SQL Database warehouse – Gen2

Explanation:

Answer – D

Since we need to use Azure Storage Accounts for this requirement, we have to choose General Purpose v2.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the support for tiering

Storage accounts that support tiering

You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering. However, you can easily convert existing GPv1 or Blob storage accounts to GPv2 accounts through a one-click process in the Azure portal. GPv2 provides a new pricing structure for blobs, files, and queues, and access to a variety of other new storage features. Going forward, some new features and price cuts will be offered only in GPv2 accounts. Therefore, you should evaluate using GPv2 accounts but only use them after reviewing the pricing for all services. Some workloads can be more expensive on GPv2 than GPv1. For more information, see [Azure storage account overview](#).

Since this is the ideal option, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure Blob storage tiers, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 17

Unattempted

A company currently has an on-premise data center that has a set of servers hosting several applications. The company is setting up an Azure subscription. Below are the network details

Name	Type	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	Azure virtual network	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	Azure virtual network	10.2.0.0/16
whizlabnetwork	On-premise	101.10.1.0/24

The company wants to establish connectivity between the networks.

Which of the following would they use to connect "whizlab-vnet1" to "whizlab-vnet2"? The traffic should not flow via the Internet.

- A. Point-to-Site Virtual private network connection
- B. Site-to-Site Virtual private network connection
- C. Azure Express Route
- D. Virtual Network Peering

Explanation:

Answer – D

To connect 2 Azure virtual networks together and ensure the traffic does not flow via the Internet, we have to choose Virtual Network Peering

Virtual network peering

04/01/2019 • 6 minutes to read • 5 comments +10

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect Azure virtual networks. Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in the peered virtual networks is routed through the Microsoft backbone infrastructure, much like traffic is routed between virtual machines in the same virtual network, through private IP addresses only. Azure supports:

- VNet peering - connecting VNets within the same Azure region
- Global VNet peering - connecting VNets across Azure regions

Option A is incorrect since this is used when you want to connect workstations to an Azure virtual network

Option B is incorrect since this would cause the traffic to flow via the Internet

Option C is incorrect since this is normally used to connect an on-premise data center to an Azure virtual network

For more information on virtual network peering, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>

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Question 18

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company currently has an on-premise data center that has a set of servers hosting several applications. The company is setting up an Azure subscription. Below are the network details

Name
Type
Address space
whizlab-vnet1
Azure virtual network
10.1.0.0/16

whizlab-vnet2

Azure virtual network

10.2.0.0/16

whizlabnetwork

On-premise

101.10.1.0/24

The company wants to establish connectivity between the networks.

Which of the following could be used to connect the networks "whizlab-vnet1" to "whizlabnetwork"? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

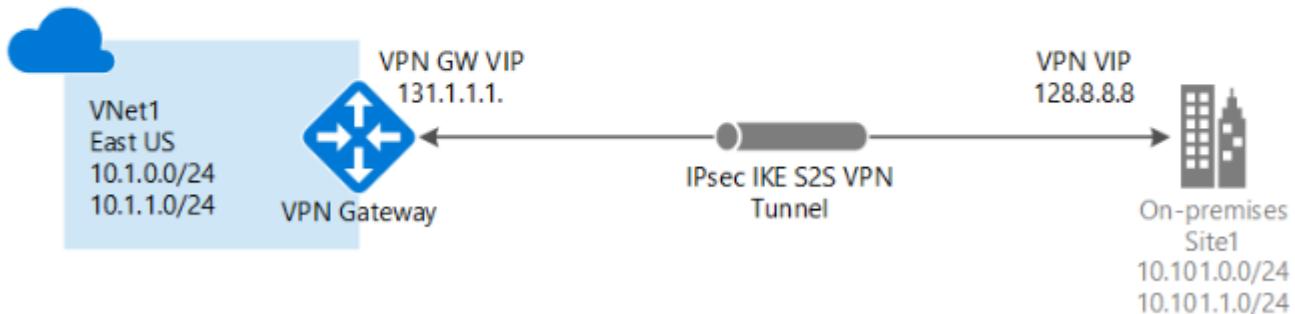
- A. Point-to-Site Virtual private network connection
- B. Site-to-Site Virtual private network connection ✓
- C. Azure Express Route ✓
- D. Virtual Network Peering

Explanation:

Answer – B and C

You can use either a Site-to-Site Virtual private network connection or an Azure Express Route connection to connect an on-premise data center to an Azure virtual network.

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection is used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it. For more information about VPN gateways, see [About VPN gateway](#).

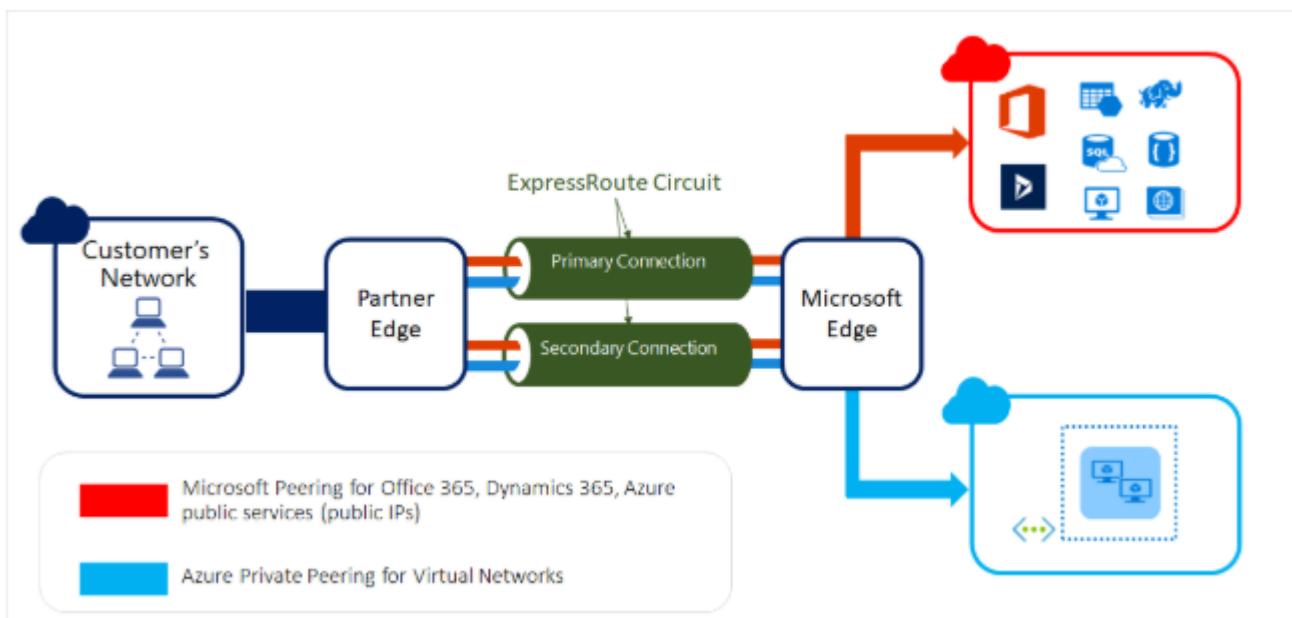


ExpressRoute overview

05/20/2019 • 5 minutes to read • 5 people are reading this +2

ExpressRoute lets you extend your on-premises networks into the Microsoft cloud over a private connection facilitated by a connectivity provider. With ExpressRoute, you can establish connections to Microsoft cloud services, such as Microsoft Azure, Office 365, and Dynamics 365.

Connectivity can be from an any-to-any (IP VPN) network, a point-to-point Ethernet network, or a virtual cross-connection through a connectivity provider at a co-location facility. ExpressRoute connections do not go over the public Internet. This allows ExpressRoute connections to offer more reliability, faster speeds, consistent latencies, and higher security than typical connections over the Internet. For information on how to connect your network to Microsoft using ExpressRoute, see [ExpressRoute connectivity models](#).



- Option A is incorrect since this is used when you want to connect workstations to an Azure virtual network
- Option D is incorrect since this is used to connect 2 virtual networks together
- For more information on both types of connections, please go to the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction>

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A company wants to setup a storage account in Azure. Below are the primary requirements

- Ability to store documents
- Be available in the event of a data center failure
- Minimize on costs

Which of the following would you choose as the replication strategy for the storage account?

- A. Locally redundant storage (LRS)
- B. Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) 
- C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Explanation:

Answer – B

Here the most cost-effective replication technique would be Zone-redundant storage (ZRS).

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): Highly available Azure Storage applications

10/24/2018 • 8 minutes to read •  +4

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region. Each storage cluster is physically separated from the others and is located in its own availability zone (AZ). Each availability zone—and the ZRS cluster within it—is autonomous and includes separate utilities and networking features. A write request to a ZRS storage account returns successfully only after the data is written to all replicas across the three clusters.

When you store your data in a storage account using ZRS replication, you can continue to access and manage your data if an availability zone becomes unavailable. ZRS provides excellent performance and low latency. ZRS offers the same [scalability targets](#) as [locally redundant storage \(LRS\)](#).

Consider ZRS for scenarios that require consistency, durability, and high availability. Even if an outage or natural disaster renders an availability zone unavailable, ZRS offers durability for storage objects of at least 99.999999999% (12 9's) over a given year.

Option A is incorrect since this would not make data available in the event of a data center failure

Options C and D are incorrect since these are not cost-effective replication strategies based on the requirements

For more information on Azure storage account replication, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>

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Question 20

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning on setting up 20 Standard DSv2 windows virtual machines. Each virtual machine would have two network interfaces adapters. You have to look into a solution with the below requirements

- Increase the network performance of the applications running on the virtual machines
- Ensure costs are minimized while implementing the solution

Which of the following would you implement to fulfil the requirements?

- A. Increase the Instance size
- B. Implement accelerated networking 
- C. Add an additional disk
- D. Add an additional network interface card

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can increase network performance by implementing accelerated networking.

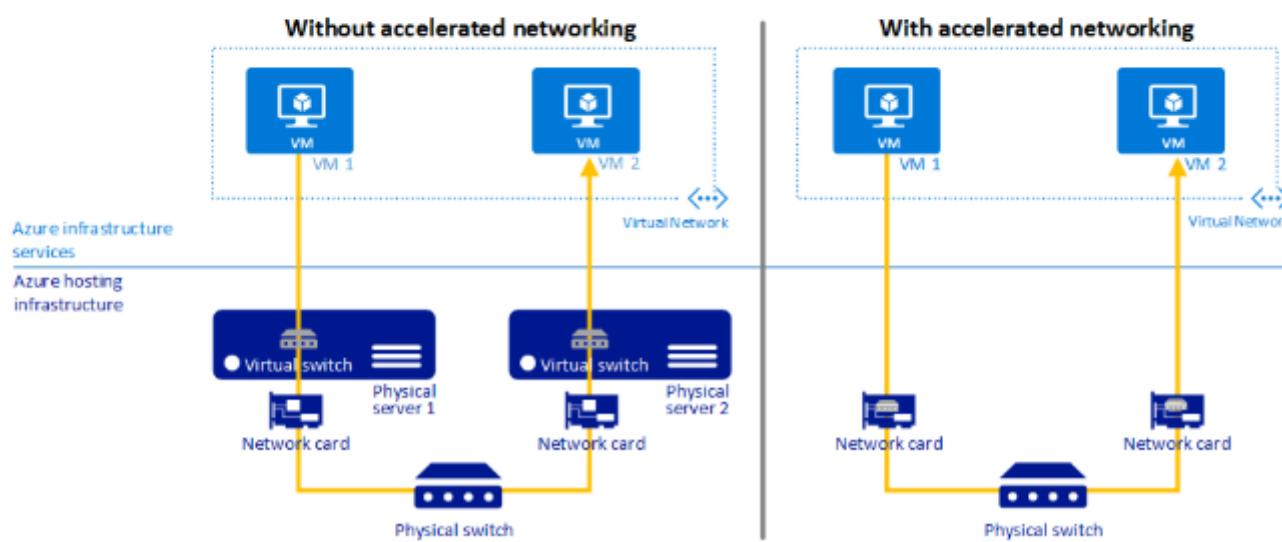
The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Create a Windows virtual machine with Accelerated Networking

01/04/2018 • 10 minutes to read • 4 comments +2

In this tutorial, you learn how to create a Windows virtual machine (VM) with Accelerated Networking.

To create a Linux VM with Accelerated Networking, see [Create a Linux VM with Accelerated Networking](#). 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 datapath, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization, for use with the most demanding network workloads on supported VM types. The following picture shows communication between two VMs with and without accelerated networking:



Option A is incorrect since this would just increase the cost of the solution

Options C and D are incorrect since these would have no effect on the network performance

For more information on an example on accelerated networking, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-vm-accelerated-networking-powershell>

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Question 21

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning on developing and deploying a web-based application to Azure. The application would be developed in .Net core. The company wants the development team to be able to diagnose issues in the

application. They should also be able to see the performance of individual requests made to the web application. This would enable them to detect any performance issues in the application
The development team decides to use Azure Advisor for this purpose
Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure Advisor is used as a recommendation's engine. This service can be used to provide security and performance recommendations. It can't be used to diagnose web-based applications.

For more information on Azure Advisor, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-overview>

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Question 22

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning on developing and developing a web-based application to Azure. The application would be developed in .Net core. The company wants the development team to be able to diagnose issues in the application. They should also be able to see the performance of individual requests made to the web application. This would enable them to detect any performance issues in the application
The development team decides to use Application Insights for this purpose
Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

This is an ideal solution for monitoring web-based applications. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is Application Insights?

06/03/2019 • 5 minutes to read • 

Application Insights is an extensible Application Performance Management (APM) service for web developers on multiple platforms. Use it to monitor your live web application. It will automatically detect performance anomalies. It includes powerful analytics tools to help you diagnose issues and to understand what users actually do with your app. It's designed to help you continuously improve performance and usability. It works for apps on a wide variety of platforms including .NET, Node.js and Java EE, hosted on-premises, hybrid, or any public cloud. It integrates with your DevOps process, and has connection points to a variety of development tools. It can monitor and analyze telemetry from mobile apps by integrating with Visual Studio App Center.

For more information on Application Insights, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/app-insights-overview>

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Question 23

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning to deploy a web-based application to Azure. The application would be developed in .Net core. The company wants the development team to be able to diagnose issues in the application. They should also be able to see the performance of individual requests made to the web application. This would enable them to detect any performance issues in the application

The development team decides to use Network Watcher for this purpose

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is primarily a network monitoring solution

- For more information on Network Watcher, please go to the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

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Question 24**Unattempted**

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has an Azure environment that consists of the following Virtual Networks

Virtual Network
Name
Subscription
Name
Virtual Network
Type
Region

whizlab-vnet1

SubscriptionA
Classic
US East

whizlab-vnet2

SubscriptionA
Resource Manager
US East

whizlab-vnet3

SubscriptionB
Classic
Central US

whizlab-vnet4

SubscriptionB
Resource Manager
Central US

You have to advise on the possible network connectivity options using virtual network peering for the virtual networks

Can you create a virtual network peering connection between whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet2?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can create virtual network peering connections between networks in different deployment models

The Microsoft documentation gives an example of this

Create a virtual network peering - different deployment models, same subscription

11/15/2018 • 10 minutes to read •  +2

In this tutorial, you learn to create a virtual network peering between virtual networks created through different deployment models. Both virtual networks exist in the same subscription. Peering two virtual networks enables resources in different virtual networks to communicate with each other with the same bandwidth and latency as though the resources were in the same virtual network. Learn more about [Virtual network peering](#).

For more information on a tutorial on this, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-deployment-models>

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Question 25

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has an Azure environment that consists of the following Virtual Networks

**Virtual Network
Name**

**Subscription
Name**

**Virtual Network
Type**

Region

whizlab-vnet1

SubscriptionA

Classic

US East

whizlab-vnet2

SubscriptionA

Resource Manager

US East

whizlab-vnet3

SubscriptionB

Classic

Central US

whizlab-vnet4

SubscriptionB

Resource Manager

Central US

You have to advise on the possible network connectivity options using virtual network peering for the virtual networks

Can you create a virtual network peering connection between whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet3?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can't create a virtual network peering connection between networks in the Classic deployment model.

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

- You can peer two virtual networks deployed through Resource Manager or a virtual network deployed through Resource Manager with a virtual network deployed through the classic deployment model. You cannot peer two virtual networks created through the classic deployment model. If you're not familiar with Azure deployment models, read the [Understand Azure deployment models](#) article. You can use a [VPN Gateway](#) to connect two virtual networks created through the classic deployment model.

For more information on managing virtual network peering connections, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

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Question 26

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has an Azure environment that consists of the following Virtual Networks

Virtual Network
Name
Subscription
Name
Virtual Network
Type
Region

whizlab-vnet1

SubscriptionA

Classic

US East

whizlab-vnet2

SubscriptionA

Resource Manager

US East

whizlab-vnet3

SubscriptionB

Classic

Central US

whizlab-vnet4

SubscriptionB

Resource Manager

Central US

You have to advise on the possible network connectivity options using virtual network peering for the virtual networks

Can you create a virtual network peering connection between whizlab-vnet2 and whizlab-vnet3?

A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer - A

You can create virtual network peering connections between networks in different subscriptions or regions.

The Microsoft documentation gives an example of this

Create a virtual network peering - Resource Manager, different subscriptions

04/09/2019 • 17 minutes to read •  +7

In this tutorial, you learn to create a virtual network peering between virtual networks created through Resource Manager. The virtual networks exist in different subscriptions. Peering two virtual networks enables resources in different virtual networks to communicate with each other with the same bandwidth and latency as though the resources were in the same virtual network. Learn more about [Virtual network peering](#).

For more information on a tutorial on this, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-subscriptions>

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Question 27

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has an Azure environment that consists of the following Virtual Networks

Virtual Network

Name

Subscription

Name

Virtual Network

Type

Region

whizlab-vnet1

SubscriptionA

Classic

US East

whizlab-vnet2

SubscriptionA

Resource Manager

US East

whizlab-vnet3

SubscriptionB

Classic

Central US

whizlab-vnet4

SubscriptionB

Resource Manager

Central US

You have to advise on the possible network connectivity options using virtual network peering for the virtual networks

Can you create a virtual network peering connection between whizlab-vnet2 and whizlab-vnet4?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can create virtual network peering connections between networks in different subscriptions or regions.

The Microsoft documentation gives an example of this

Create a virtual network peering - Resource Manager, different subscriptions

04/09/2019 • 17 minutes to read •  +7

In this tutorial, you learn to create a virtual network peering between virtual networks created through Resource Manager. The virtual networks exist in different subscriptions. Peering two virtual networks enables resources in different virtual networks to communicate with each other with the same bandwidth and latency as though the resources were in the same virtual network. Learn more about [Virtual network peering](#).

For more information on a tutorial on this, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-subscriptions>

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Question 28

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

A company needs to create a series of data stores in Azure. Below are the requirements for the different data stores

- **DataStore1** – This data store needs to store table like data. The data needs to be available 99.99% of the time. It should also provide less than 10ms latency for reads and less than 15ms latency for writes.
- **DataStore2** – This would be used to store petabytes of data. You should be able to run complex queries across the data store

Which of the following could be used to hold the data for DataStore1?

- A. Azure SQL database
- B. Azure Storage Accounts
- C. Azure CosmosDB 
- D. Azure SQL Datawarehouse

Explanation:

Answer – C

Azure CosmosDB can both provide the required SLA and the required latency for reads and writes.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Table offerings

If you currently use Azure Table Storage, you gain the following benefits by moving to the Azure Cosmos DB Table API:

	Azure Table storage	Azure Cosmos DB Table API	
Latency	Fast, but no upper bounds on latency.	Single-digit millisecond latency for reads and writes, backed with <10-ms latency reads and <15-ms latency writes at the 99th percentile, at any scale, anywhere in the world.	
SLAs	99.99% availability.	99.99% availability SLA for all single region accounts and all multi-region accounts with relaxed consistency, and 99.999% read availability on all multi-region database accounts. Industry-leading comprehensive SLAs on general availability.	

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on table storage, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-introduction>

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Question 29

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

A company needs to create a series of data stores in Azure. Below are the requirements for the different data stores

- **DataStore1** – This data store needs to store table like data. The data needs to be available 99.99% of the time. It should also provide less than 10ms latency for reads and less than 15ms latency for writes.
- **DataStore2** – This would be used to store petabytes of data. You should be able to run complex queries across the data store

Which of the following could be used to hold the data for DataStore2?

- A. Azure SQL database
- B. Azure Storage Accounts
- C. Azure CosmosDB
- D. Azure Synapse Analytics

Explanation:

Answer – D

The ideal solution for this is the Azure Synapse Analytics (formerly SQL Datawarehouse)

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is Azure SQL Data Warehouse?

05/30/2019 • 2 minutes to read • 11 contributors +11

SQL Data Warehouse is a cloud-based Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) that uses Massively Parallel Processing (MPP) to quickly run complex queries across petabytes of data. Use SQL Data Warehouse as a key component of a big data solution. Import big data into SQL Data Warehouse with simple [PolyBase](#) T-SQL queries, and then use the power of MPP to run high-performance analytics. As you integrate and analyze, the data warehouse will become the single version of truth your business can count on for insights.

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

- For more information on Azure SQL datawarehouse, please go to the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-overview-what-is>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-overview-what-is>

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Question 30

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

Your team currently has an Azure Batch account defined. You need to use Azure AD authentication with the Azure Batch account. Which of the following are two authentication techniques available for the Azure Batch account with Azure AD?

- A. Basic Authentication
- B. Role Based Access
- C. Integrated Authentication
- D. Service Principal

Explanation:

Answer – C and D

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

Authenticate Batch service solutions with Active Directory

04/18/2018 • 10 minutes to read • +7

Azure Batch supports authentication with [Azure Active Directory](#) (Azure AD). Azure AD is Microsoft's multi-tenant cloud based directory and identity management service. Azure itself uses Azure AD to authenticate its customers, service administrators, and organizational users.

When using Azure AD authentication with Azure Batch, you can authenticate in one of two ways:

- By using **integrated authentication** to authenticate a user that is interacting with the application. An application using integrated authentication gathers a user's credentials and uses those credentials to authenticate access to Batch resources.
- By using a **service principal** to authenticate an unattended application. A service principal defines the policy and permissions for an application in order to represent the application when accessing resources at runtime.

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-aad-auth>

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Question 31

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

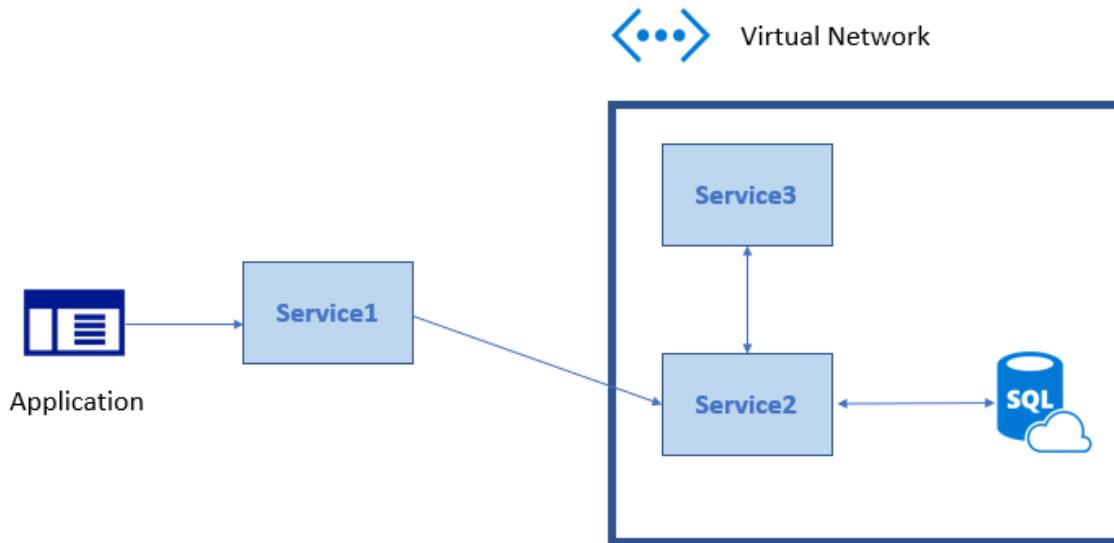
A company wants to migrate an existing application onto Azure. The application currently runs as docker based containers.

The company has setup the following

- A Virtual network
- An Azure SQL database as the data store

They also need the following services

- **Service1**- This service should be a fully managed service capable of storing the docker images for the application
- **Service2**- This service should be able to manage and scale the application
- **Service3** – This service should be able to control access to the resources for Service2



Which of the following would you consider for Service1?

- A. Azure Kubernetes
- B. Azure Container Registry 
- C. Azure AD
- D. Azure Storage Account

Explanation:

Answer - B

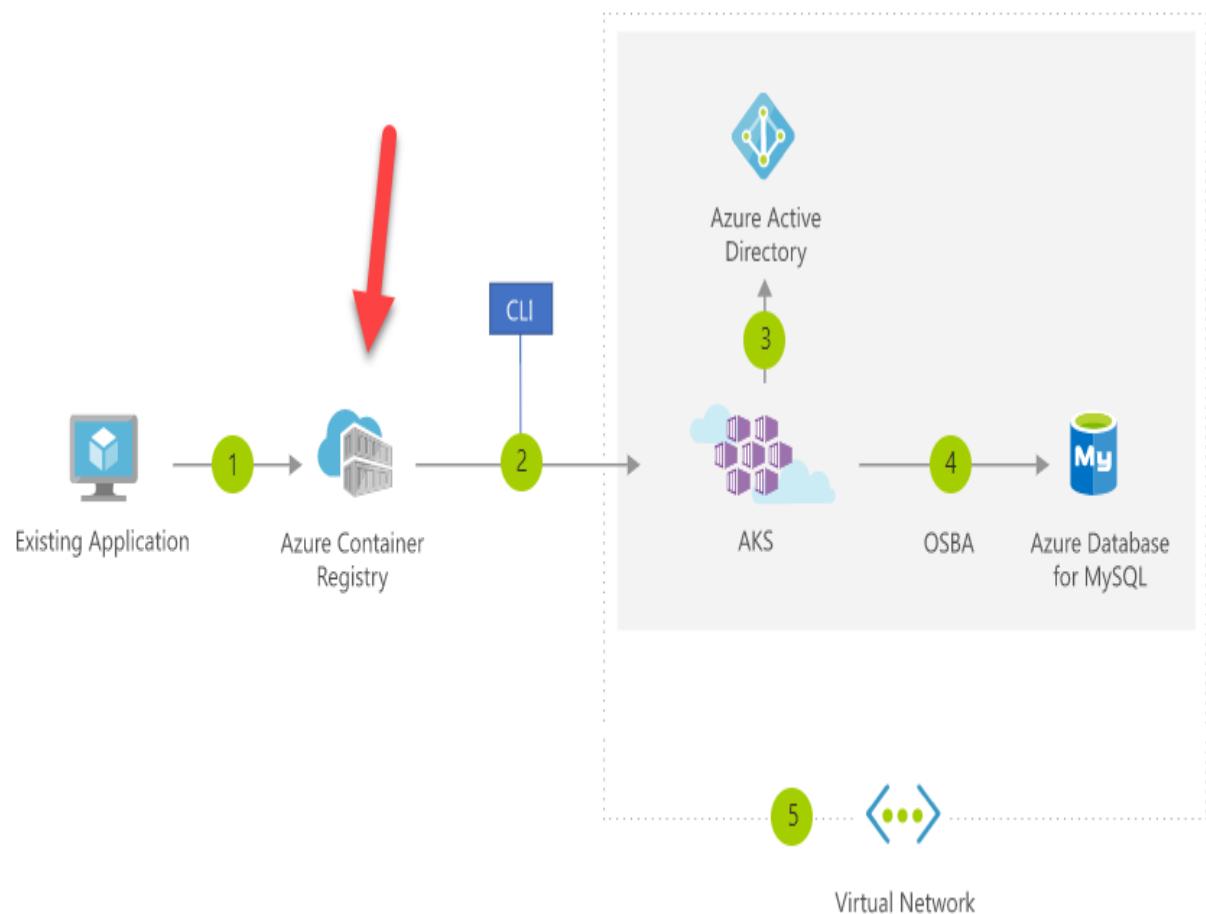
You can use the Azure Container registry to store the docker based images for your application

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the Azure container registry

Easily migrate existing application

Easily migrate existing application to container(s) and run within the Azure managed Kubernetes service (AKS).

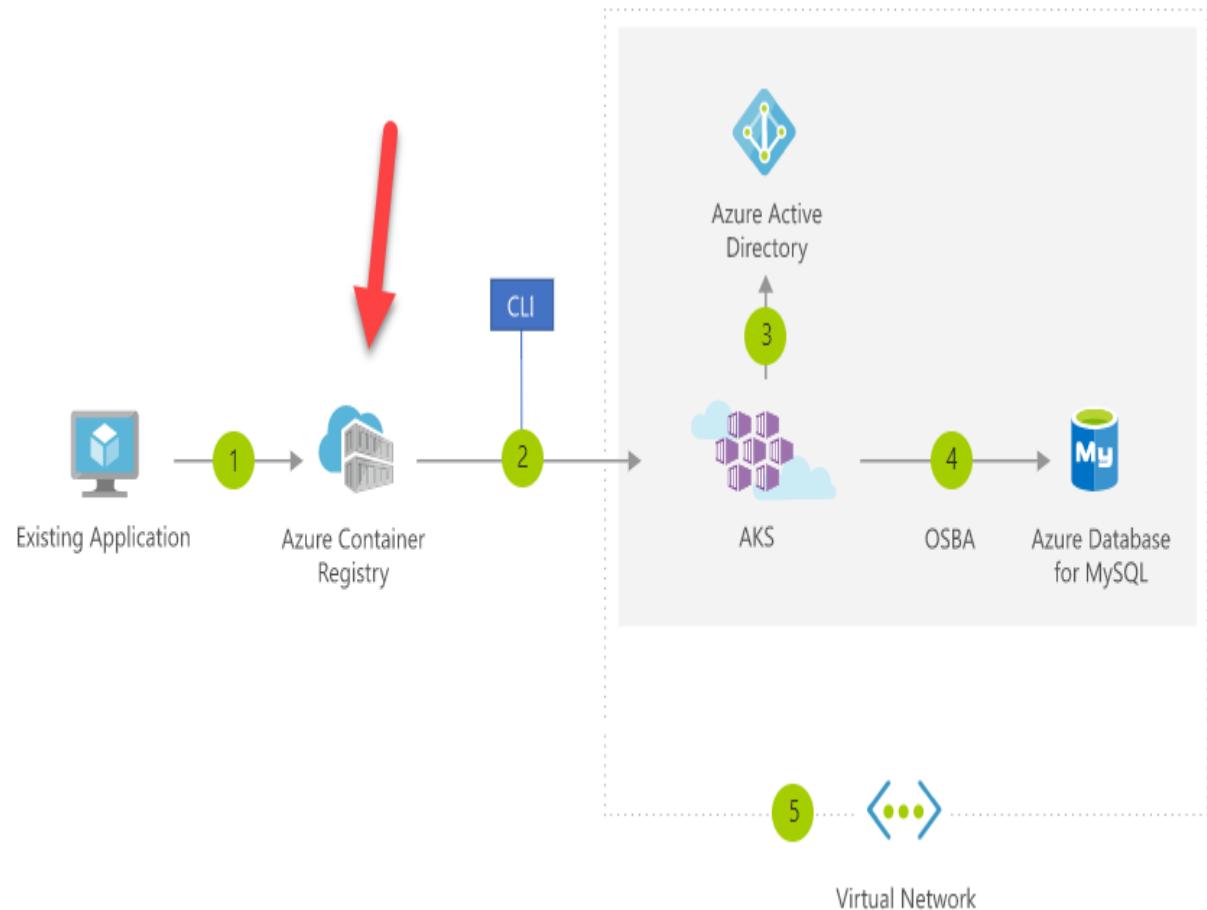
Control access via integration with Azure Active Directory and access SLA-backed Azure Services such as Azure Database for MySQL using OSBA (OpenSource Broker for Azure) for your data needs.



An example of such an architecture is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Easily migrate existing application

Easily migrate existing application to container(s) and run within the Azure managed Kubernetes service (AKS). Control access via integration with Azure Active Directory and access SLA-backed Azure Services such as Azure Database for MySQL using OSBA (OpenSource Broker for Azure) for your data needs.



Since this is the ideal approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the Azure container registry and the sample architecture, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-intro>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/solutions/architecture/migrate-existing-applications-with-aks/>

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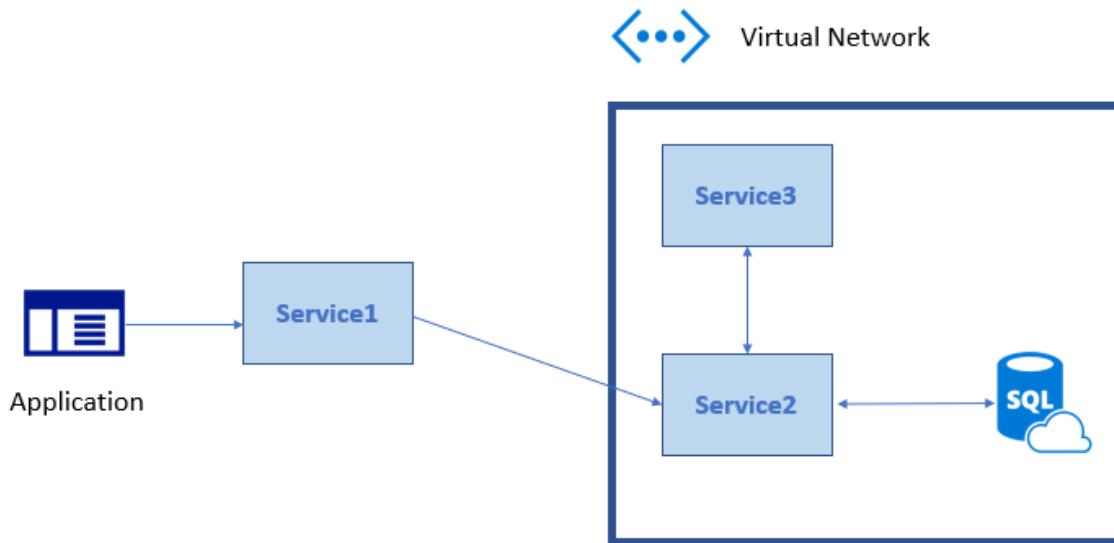
A company wants to migrate an existing application onto Azure. The application currently runs as docker based containers.

The company has setup the following

- A Virtual network
- An Azure SQL database as the data store

They also need the following services

- **Service1**- This service should be a fully managed service capable of storing the images for the application
- **Service2**- This service should be able to manage and scale the application
- **Service3** – This service should be able to control access to the resources for Service2



Which of the following would you consider for Service2?

- A. Azure Kubernetes
- B. Azure Container Registry
- C. Azure AD
- D. Azure Storage Account

Explanation:

Answer - A

You can use Azure Kubernetes to manage your docker based applications.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on Azure Kubernetes

Kubernetes explained

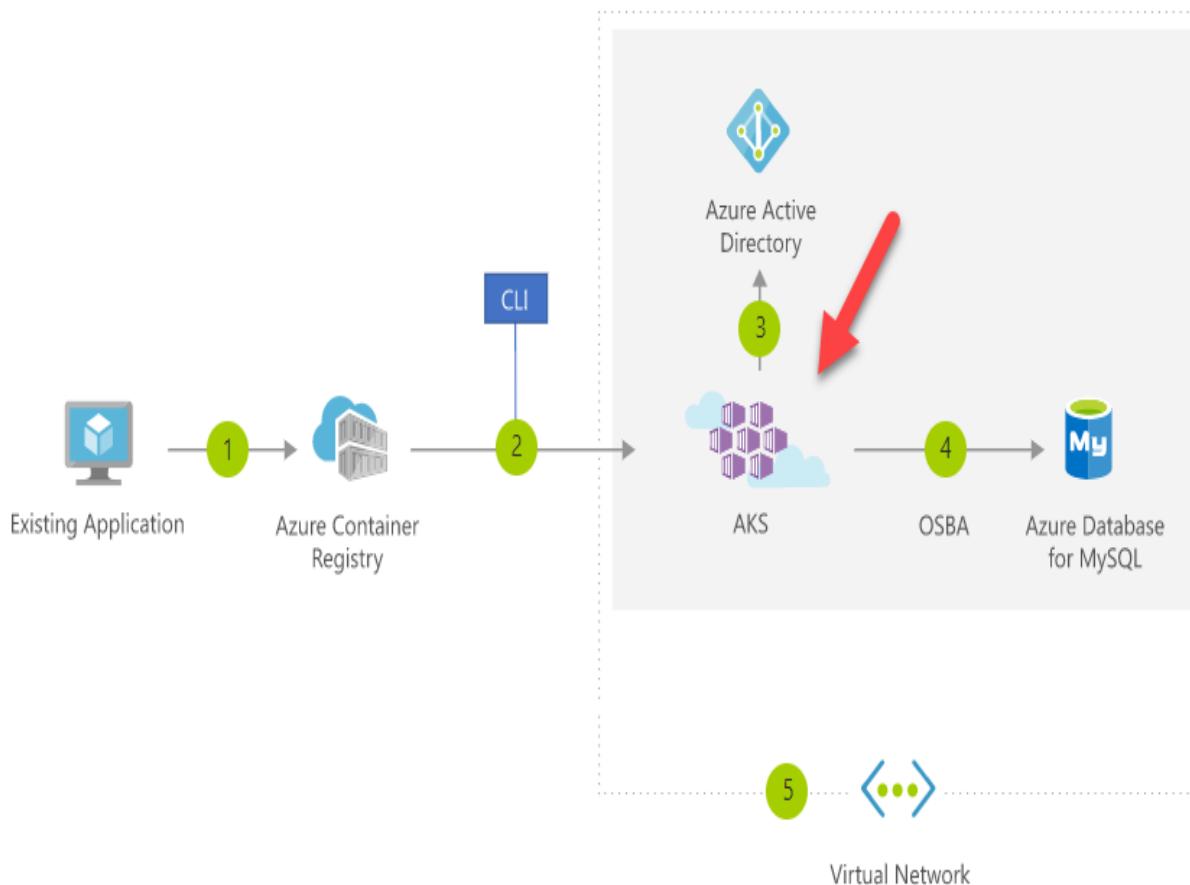
Modern applications are increasingly built using containers—microservices packaged with their dependencies and configurations. Kubernetes or k8s for short, is open-source software for deploying and managing those containers at scale. With Kubernetes, you can build, deliver and scale containerised apps faster.

[Explore Kubernetes with this simple learning path >](#)

An example of such an architecture is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Easily migrate existing application

Easily migrate existing application to container(s) and run within the Azure managed Kubernetes service (AKS). Control access via integration with AzureActive Directory and access SLA-backed Azure Services such as Azure Databasefor MySQL using OSBA (Opensource Broker for Azure) for your data needs.



Since this is the ideal approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the Azure Kubernetes and the sample architecture, please go to the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/topic/what-is-kubernetes/>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/solutions/architecture/migrate-existing-applications-with-aks/>

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Question 33

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

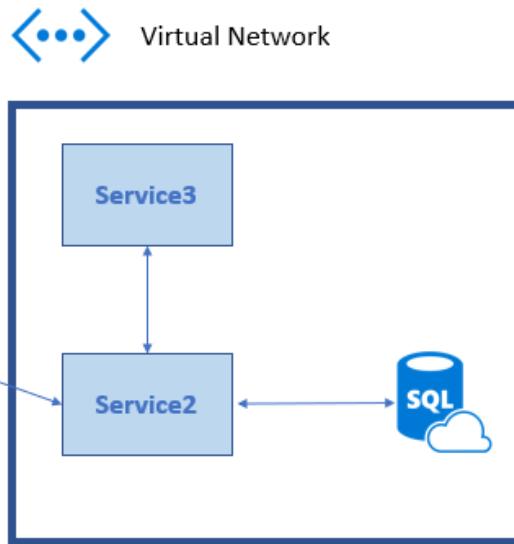
A company wants to migrate an existing application onto Azure. The application currently runs as docker based containers.

The company has setup the following

- A Virtual network
- An Azure SQL database as the data store

They also need the following services

- **Service1**- This service should be a fully managed service capable of storing the images for the application
- **Service2**- This service should be able to manage and scale the application
- **Service3** – This service should be able to control access to the resources for Service2



Which of the following would you consider for Service3?

- A. Azure Kubernetes
- B. Azure Container Registry
- C. Azure AD
- D. Azure Storage Account

Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use Azure AD to control access to Azure Kubernetes resources

The Microsoft documentation also has an article on how this can be accomplished

Integrate Azure Active Directory with Azure Kubernetes Service

04/26/2019 • 8 minutes to read • 5 contributors +1

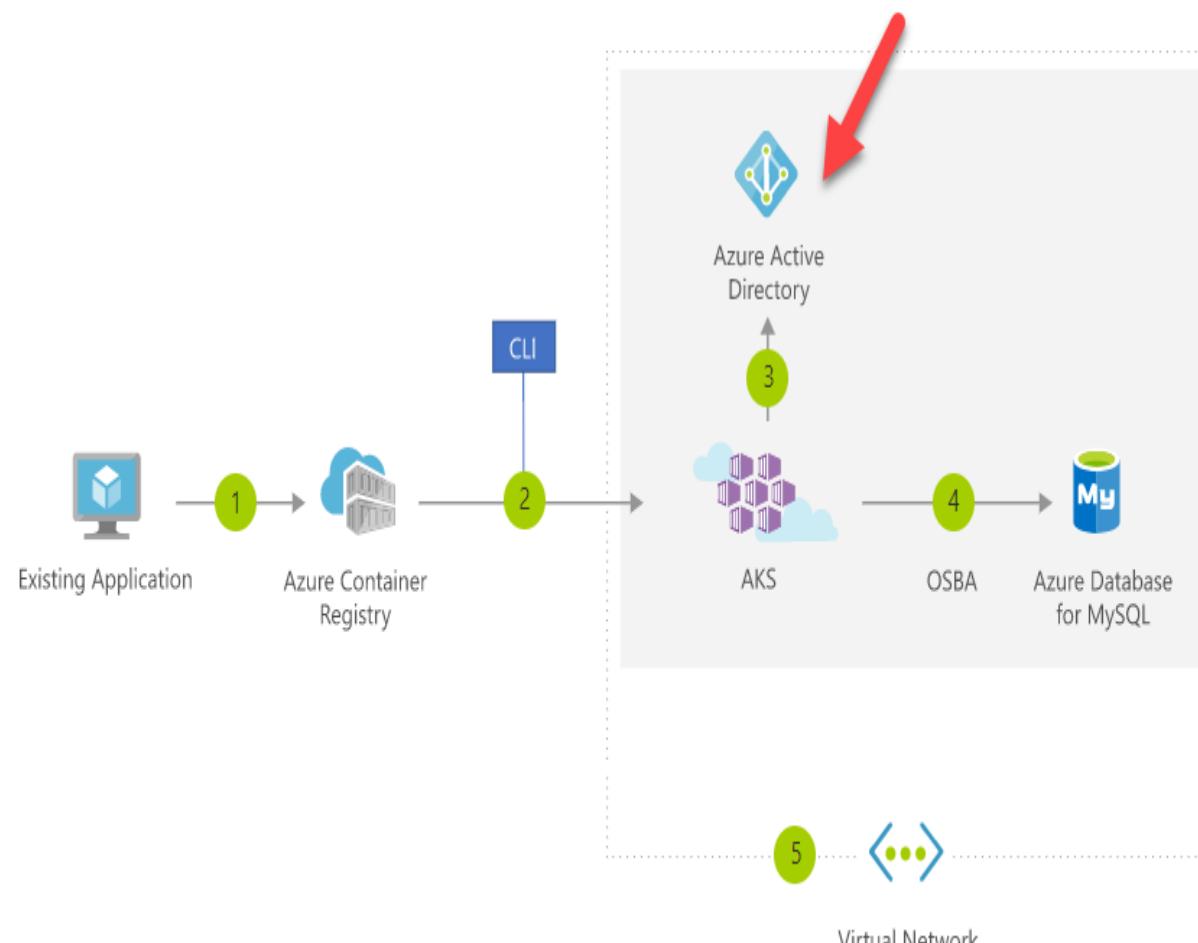
Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) can be configured to use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for user authentication. In this configuration, you can sign in to an AKS cluster by using your Azure AD authentication token.

Cluster administrators can configure Kubernetes role-based access control (RBAC) based on a user's identity or directory group membership.

An example of such an architecture is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Easily migrate existing application

Easily migrate existing application to container(s) and run within the Azure managed Kubernetes service (AKS). Control access via integration with Azure Active Directory and access SLA-backed Azure Services such as Azure Database for MySQL using OSBA (OpenSource Broker for Azure) for your data needs.



Virtual Network

Since this is the ideal approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on integrating Azure Kubernetes with Azure AD and the sample architecture, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-integration>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/solutions/architecture/migrate-existing-applications-with-aks/>

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Question 34

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company currently has a set of servers in their on-premise environment. They want to use Azure Site Recovery for disaster recovery purposes. During a failover to Azure, they want to ensure custom scripts are run as part of the failover.

Which of the following can be used to incorporate the scripts in the failover?

- A. Azure Custom Script Extensions
- B. Azure Automation Runbooks 
- C. Azure Powershell DSC extension
- D. Azure Backup

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can use Azure Automation Runbooks to run scripts as part of the failover.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Add Azure Automation runbooks to recovery plans

11/27/2018 • 7 minutes to read • 5 comments +3

In this article, we describe how Azure Site Recovery integrates with Azure Automation to help you extend your recovery plans. Recovery plans can orchestrate recovery of VMs that are protected with Site Recovery. Recovery plans work both for replication to a secondary cloud, and for replication to Azure. Recovery plans also help make the recovery **consistently accurate, repeatable, and automated**. If you fail over your VMs to Azure, integration with Azure Automation extends your recovery plans. You can use it to execute runbooks, which offer powerful automation tasks.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using runbooks with Azure Site Recovery, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-runbook-automation>

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Question 35

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company currently has a set of servers in their on-premise environment. They want to use Azure Site Recovery for disaster recovery purposes. During a failover to Azure, they want to ensure custom scripts are run as part of the failover.

Which of the following would you need to customize in Azure Site Recovery to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Backup policy
- B. Recovery policy
- C. Recovery plan 
- D. Failover

Explanation:

Answer – C

You have to customize the Recovery plan for this.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following as the first step for adding a runbook to Azure Site Recovery.

Customize the recovery plan

1. Go to the **Site Recovery** recovery plan resource blade. For this example, the recovery plan has two VMs added to it, for recovery. To begin adding a runbook, click the **Customize** tab.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using runbooks with Azure Site Recovery, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-runbook-automation>

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Question 36

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company has just setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They want to use the below features in Azure AD

- Ability to provision and managed group-based access.
- Allow Self-service password reset for cloud-based users

You need to decide on the most cost-efficient Azure AD pricing tier to use for the above requirements?

Which of the following could you use for the below requirement?

"Ability to provision and managed group-based access."

A. FREE

B. OFFICE 365 APPS

C. PREMIUM P1

D. PREMIUM P2

Explanation:

Answer – C

This feature is available with 2 additions, and since the requirement is basic we pick Premium P1 as the answer.

Option A - refers to Free, and this feature is not available.

Option B - refers to Office 365, which is SaaS (Software as a Service) and is managed and routinely upgraded by Microsoft Office 365 subscription, which includes a free subscription to Azure AD.

Option D - is advanced and also a correct answer. But for this scenario mentioned the requirement is fulfilled with Premium P1. In case if the requirement was "advanced", then this would be the correct answer.

FREE	OFFICE 365 APPS	PREMIUM P1	PREMIUM P2
Group access management			

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/active-directory/>

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Question 37

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company has just setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They want to use the below features in Azure AD

- Ability to provision and manage group-based access.
- Allow Self-service password reset for cloud-based users

You need to decide on the most cost-efficient Azure AD pricing tier to use for the above requirements? Which of the following could you use for the below requirement?

"Allow Self-service password reset for cloud-based users'

A. Free

B. Office 365 Apps

C. Premium P1

D. Premium P2

Explanation:

Answer – C

This feature is available with all the 3 editions, but since we are working with Azure and the question is related to Cloud we do pick Premium P1 as the answer.

FREE	OFFICE 365 APPS	PREMIUM P1	PREMIUM P2
Self-service password reset for cloud users	✓	✓	✓

Option A is incorrect since it does not have the required feature.

Options B refers to **Office 365** is **Software as a Service (SaaS)** which is managed and routinely upgraded by Microsoft. Office 365 subscription includes a free subscription to Azure AD, so that you can integrate Office 365 with Azure AD if you want to sync passwords or set up sign-on with your on-premises environment.

Option D is advanced and correct answer. But for the scenario mentioned the requirement is fulfilled with Premium P1.

For more information on the pricing options, please go to the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/active-directory/>

Note - Microsoft Azure is **Infrastructure in the Cloud** and is both IaaS and PaaS. It is simply a processor, disk and RAM, which means users are still required to upload and patch the software. Refer the following link to know further.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/resources/videos/microsoft-ignite-2017-microsoft-azure-and-office-365-together-the-modern-business-development-platform/>

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Question 38

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company has setup the following resources in Azure

An Azure Web App

An Azure SQL Database

The web app will host a web application that would connect to the Azure SQL database server

Which of the following could be done before hand to improve the performance of the web application?

- A. Create an elastic pool for the database
- B. Create a deployment slot for the web app
- C. Collocate the Azure Web App and the Azure SQL database
- D. Change the App service plan

Explanation:

Answer – C

By having the resources in the same region, you can improve upon latency and costs. If you look at the deployment of the resources, you can see that the Azure web app is deployed to the Central US region and the database is deployed to the UK South region.

This is also given as a recommendation in the Microsoft documentation

Best Practices for Azure App Service

07/01/2016 • 4 minutes to read •  +3

This article summarizes best practices for using [Azure App Service](#).

Colocation

When Azure resources composing a solution such as a web app and a database are located in different regions, it can have the following effects:

- Increased latency in communication between resources
- Monetary charges for outbound data transfer cross-region as noted on the [Azure pricing page](#).

Colocation in the same region is best for Azure resources composing a solution such as a web app and a database or storage account used to hold content or data. When creating resources, make sure they are in the same Azure region unless you have specific business or design reason for them not to be. You can move an App Service app to the same region as your database by using the [App Service cloning feature](#) currently available for Premium App Service Plan apps.

Option B is incorrect since this is used if you want to have a side by side deployment of different versions of your web application

Options A and D are incorrect since we don't know the exact load on the Azure Web App or the database, changing the App Service plan or adding an elastic pool may not be the ideal option at this point in time.

For more information on best practices for the Azure Web App service, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-best-practices>

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Question 39

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company has setup the following resources in Azure
An Azure Web App (SKU B1 Plan)

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the 'whizlabapp' App Service. The left sidebar includes links for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Security, Deployment, Quickstart, and Deployment slots. The main content area displays the 'Resource group (change) testing' section, showing the status as 'Running' and location as 'Central US'. It also shows the subscription as 'Free Trial' with ID '63c1cab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6'. A 'Tags (change)' section with a link to 'Click here to add tags' is also present.

An Azure SQL Database

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the 'whizlabdb' SQL database. The left sidebar includes links for Overview, Activity log, Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Quick start, Query editor (preview), Settings, and Configure. The main content area displays the 'Resource group (change) testing' section, showing the status as 'Online', location as 'UK South', and subscription as 'Free Trial' with ID '63c1cab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6'. It also shows the server name as 'whizlabsrv.database.windows.net', no elastic pool assigned, connection strings, basic pricing tier, and no restore point available. A 'Tags (change)' section with a link to 'Click here to add tags' is also present.

The web app will host a web application that would connect to the Azure SQL database server. You need to enable autoscaling for the web application. Which of the following must you do to achieve this?

- A. Change the Properties of the Web App
- B. Change the Configuration of the Web App
- C. Scale Up the App Service Plan
- D. Scale out the App Service Plan

Explanation:

Answer – C

SKU Plan : F1 and D1 does not have scaling feature

B1: has Manual Scaling Plan and requirement is Autoscaling. Hence we need to Scale Up our SKU from B1 to either SKU plan S1, P1V1, P2V2 or P3V3 .

Autoscaling is available as part of the Standard App Service Plan. Currently the Azure Web App is part of the Basic App Service Plan. Hence, we first need to scale out the App Service Plan as shown below

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Security

Deployment

Quickstart

Deployment slots

Deployment Center

Settings

Configuration

Authentication / Authorization

Application Insights

Identity

Backups

Custom domains

TLS/SSL settings

Networking

 Scale up (App Service plan) 1

Scale out (App Service plan)

WebJobs



Dev / Test

For less demanding workloads



Production

For most production workloads



Isolated

Advanced networking and scale

Recommended pricing tiers

2

S1

100 total ACU
1.75 GB memory
A-Series compute equivalent
74.40 USD/Month (Estimated)

P1V2

Premium V2 is not supported for this scale unit. Please consider redeploying or cloning your app.
[Click to learn more.](#)

P2V2

Premium V2 is not supported for this scale unit. Please consider redeploying or cloning your app.
[Click to learn more.](#)

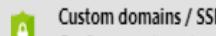
P3V2

Premium V2 is not supported for this scale unit. Please consider redeploying or cloning your app.
[Click to learn more.](#)

▼ See additional options

Included features

Every app hosted on this App Service plan will have access to these features:



Custom domains / SSL

Configure and purchase custom domains with SNI and IP SSL bindings



Auto scale

Up to 10 instances. Subject to availability.



Staging slots

Up to 5 staging slots to use for testing and deployments before swapping them into production.



Daily backups

Backup your app 10 times daily.



Traffic manager

Included hardware

Every instance of your App Service plan will include the following hardware configuration:

Azure Compute Units (ACU)

Dedicated compute resources used to run applications deployed in the App Service Plan. [Learn more](#)

Memory

Memory per instance available to run applications deployed and running in the App Service plan.

Storage

50 GB disk storage shared by all apps deployed in the App Service plan.

Since this is the approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on App Service Plans, please go to the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Question 40

Unattempted

A company has setup the following resources in Azure

An Azure Web App

whizlabapp
App Service

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Browse Stop Swap Restart Delete Get publish profile Reset publish profile

Overview

Status: Running

Location: Central US

Subscription (change): Free Trial

Subscription ID: 63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6

Tags (change): Click here to add tags

An Azure SQL Database

whizlabdb (whizlabsrv/whizlabdb)
SQL database

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Copy Restore Export Set server firewall Delete Connect with... Feedback

Overview

Status: Online

Location: UK South

Subscription (change): Free Trial

Subscription ID: 63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6

Tags (change): Click here to add tags

Server name: whizlabsrv.database.windows.net

Elastic pool: No elastic pool

Connection strings: Show database connection strings

Pricing tier: Basic

Oldest restore point: No restore point available

The web app will host a web application that would connect to the Azure SQL database server

You need to enable the collection of stats from the Azure SQL database such as "DatabaseWaitStatistics" and any "Timeouts".

Where could you configure this in the Azure SQL database instance?

- A. Advanced Data Security
- B. Diagnostics Settings
- C. Resource Health
- D. Alerts

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can enable this in the diagnostics settings as shown below

whizlabdb (whizlabsrv/whizlabdb) - Diagnostic settings

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Refresh

Subscription: Free Trial | Resource group: testing | Resource type: SQL databases | Resource: whizlabdb

Free Trial > testing > whizlabdb

Diagnostics settings

NAME	STORAGE ACCOUNT	EVENT HUB	LOG ANALYTIC	EDIT SETTING
No diagnostic settings defined				

+ Add diagnostic setting

Click 'Add Diagnostic setting' above to configure the collection of the following data:

- SQLInsights
- AutomaticTuning
- QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics
- QueryStoreWaitStatistics
- Errors
- DatabaseWaitStatistics
- Timeouts
- Blocks
- Deadlocks
- Audit
- SQLSecurityAuditEvents
- Basic

1

2

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure SQL database metrics and logging, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-metrics-diag-logging>

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Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company needs to deploy an application to a set of virtual machines. Below are the key requirements for the application

- Ensure an SLA of 99.99% overall for the application
- The application would require a data store for storage of images uploaded by users
- Ensure that only a group of IT administrators have the required permissions to restart the virtual machine

Which of the following could be used to achieve the requirement of high availability?

- A. Azure Availability sets
- B. Azure Basic Load Balancer
- C. Azure Standard Load Balancer
- D. Azure Availability zones

Explanation:

Answer – D

You can achieve an availability of 99.99% with the help of availability zones.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What are Availability Zones in Azure?

06/20/2019 • 3 minutes to read • 5 comments +17

Availability Zones is a high-availability offering that protects your applications and data from datacenter failures. Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region. Each zone is made up of one or more datacenters equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking. To ensure resiliency, there's a minimum of three separate zones in all enabled regions. The physical separation of Availability Zones within a region protects applications and data from datacenter failures. Zone-redundant services replicate your applications and data across Availability Zones to protect from single-points-of-failure. With Availability Zones, Azure offers industry best 99.99% VM uptime SLA. The full [Azure SLA](#) explains the guaranteed availability of Azure as a whole.

Option A is incorrect because this only provides an SLA of 99.95%

Options B and C are incorrect since these are used for distributing the load onto the virtual machines

For more information on Azure availability zones, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview>

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Question 42

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company needs to deploy an application to a set of virtual machines. Below are the key requirements for the application

- Ensure an SLA of 99.99% overall for the application
- The application would require a data store for storage of images uploaded by users
- Ensure that only a group of IT administrators have the required permissions to restart the virtual machine

Which of the following would ensure the following requirement

"Ensure that only a group of IT administrators have the required permissions to restart the virtual machine"

- A. Role Based Access Control 
- B. Policies
- C. OAuth
- D. Azure AD Connect

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can create fine grained access control with the help of role-based access control

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is role-based access control (RBAC) for Azure resources?

06/12/2019 • 7 minutes to read • 

Access management for cloud resources is a critical function for any organization that is using the cloud. Role-based access control (RBAC) helps you manage who has access to Azure resources, what they can do with those resources, and what areas they have access to.

RBAC is an authorization system built on [Azure Resource Manager](#) that provides fine-grained access management of Azure resources.

What can I do with RBAC?

Here are some examples of what you can do with RBAC:

- Allow one user to manage virtual machines in a subscription and another user to manage virtual networks
- Allow a DBA group to manage SQL databases in a subscription
- Allow a user to manage all resources in a resource group, such as virtual machines, websites, and subnets
- Allow an application to access all resources in a resource group

Option B is incorrect because this is used from a governance perspective

Option C is incorrect because this is an authentication technique

Option D is incorrect because this is used to synchronize your on-premise Active directory with Azure AD

For more information on Role based access control, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

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Question 43

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company currently has an Azure subscription and an account in place. You have to integrate an existing application with Azure AD. The application currently uses a username and password as an authentication mechanism. You have to ensure users can sign on to the application using single sign on. You have to choose the most secure authentication technique with Azure AD. The existing application code is not available for any application modifications.

You have to choose an authentication mechanism for Single Sign on. Which of the following would you choose?

- A. SAML
- B. OAuth
- C. Password-based
- D. Integrated Windows Authentication

Explanation:

Answer - C

Since the application authentication is based on a username and password, you have to choose the password-based authentication scheme for Single Sign On.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Password-based SSO

With password-based sign-on, users sign on to the application with a username and password the first time they access it. After the first sign-on, Azure AD supplies the username and password to the application.

Password-based single sign-on uses the existing authentication process provided by the application. When you enable password single sign-on for an application, Azure AD collects and securely stores user names and passwords for the application. User credentials are stored in an encrypted state in the directory.

Choose password-based single sign-on when:

- An application doesn't support SAML single sign-on protocol.
- An application authenticates with a username and password instead of access tokens and headers.

Password-based single sign-on is supported for any cloud-based application that has an HTML-based sign-in page. The user can use any of the following browsers:

- Internet Explorer 11 on Windows 7 or later
- Microsoft Edge on Windows 10 Anniversary Edition or later
- Chrome on Windows 7 or later, and on MacOS X or later
- Firefox 26.0 or later on Windows XP SP2 or later, and on Mac OS X 10.6 or later

All other options are incorrect since you don't have access to the application code to make any sort of additional changes.

For more information on Password based Single Sign On, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/what-is-single-sign-on#password-based-sso>

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Question 44

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company currently has an Azure subscription and an account in place. You have to integrate an existing application with Azure AD. The application currently uses a username and password as an authentication mechanism. You have to ensure users can sign on to the application using single sign on. You have to choose the most secure authentication technique with Azure AD. The existing application code is not available for any application modifications.

Where would you go to register the application?

- A. Azure AD 
- B. Your on-premise Active Directory
- C. Azure App Service
- D. Azure Advisor

Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be done from Enterprise Applications in Azure AD.

Enterprise applications - All applications



Default Directory - Azure Active Directory

<

[New application](#)[Columns](#)**Overview****Overview**

Application Type

Enterprise Applications

Applications status

Any

Application visibility

Any

[Apply](#)[Reset](#)**Manage****All applications****Application proxy****User settings****Security****Conditional Access****Activity****Sign-ins****Usage & insights (Preview)****Audit logs****Access reviews****Troubleshooting + Support****Virtual assistant (Preview)****Troubleshoot****New support request**

NAME	HOMEPAGE URL	OBJECT ID	APPLICATION ID
Office 365 Exchange Online	http://office.microsoft.com/outlook/	51ae2d76-41a2-49c5-a7fc-6e794b...	00000002-0000-0ff1-ce...
Office 365 Management AF		5747b551-62a6-4a33-b658-43213...	c5393580-f805-4401-95...
Office 365 SharePoint Onlin	http://office.microsoft.com/sharepoint/	0d9cccd6b-566d-4b75-8ef0-b12e9...	00000003-0000-0ff1-ce...
Outlook Groups		18d50782-8d6a-444f-aa86-7b3f7...	925eb0d0-da50-4604-a...
Skype for Business Online		9814fefc-410b-4369-8de2-d9304...	00000004-0000-0ff1-ce...

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Single Sign On, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/what-is-single-sign-on>

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  **View Queries**[open](#) ▾**Question 45****Unattempted****Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration**

You have to design an architecture for an application that needs to be deployed onto Azure. The application will be built using the Microservices architecture pattern. Below are the key design patterns for the application

- A set of services would be made available
- These services will be built using Docker containers

- External clients should be able to make REST based calls to these services

Which of the following could you use as service orchestrators for managing the application-based containers? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Azure Kubernetes ✓
- B. Service Fabric ✓
- C. Batch Accounts
- D. Azure Logic Apps

Explanation:

Answer – A and B

You can choose Azure Kubernetes and Service Fabric for managing your container-based applications.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Service orchestrators

An orchestrator handles tasks related to deploying and managing a set of services. These tasks include placing services on nodes, monitoring the health of services, restarting unhealthy services, load balancing network traffic across service instances, service discovery, scaling the number of instances of a service, and applying configuration updates. Popular orchestrators include Kubernetes, Service Fabric, DC/OS, and Docker Swarm.

On the Azure platform, consider the following options:

- [Azure Kubernetes Service \(AKS\)](#) is a managed Kubernetes service. AKS provisions Kubernetes and exposes the Kubernetes API endpoints, but hosts and manages the Kubernetes control plane, performing automated upgrades, automated patching, autoscaling, and other management tasks. You can think of AKS as being "Kubernetes APIs as a service."
- [Service Fabric](#) is a distributed systems platform for packaging, deploying, and managing microservices. Microservices can be deployed to Service Fabric as containers, as binary executables, or as [Reliable Services](#). Using the Reliable Services programming model, services can directly use Service Fabric programming APIs to query the system, report health, receive notifications about configuration and code changes, and discover other services. A key differentiation with Service Fabric is its strong focus on building stateful services using [Reliable Collections](#).
- Other options such as Docker Enterprise Edition and Mesosphere DC/OS can run in an IaaS environment on Azure. You can find deployment templates on [Azure Marketplace](#).

Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on compute options for microservice based architectures, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/microservices/design/compute-options>

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Question 46

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

You have to design an architecture for an application that needs to be deployed onto Azure. The application will be built using the Microservices architecture pattern. Below are the key design patterns for the application

- A set of services would be made available
- These services would be build using Docker containers
- External clients should be able to make REST based calls to these services

You need a highly available and scalable service to expose the services which could then be consumed by the clients. Which of the following could you use for this purpose?

- A. Azure Kubernetes
- B. Azure Functions
- C. Azure API Management 
- D. Azure Logic Apps

Explanation:

Answer – C

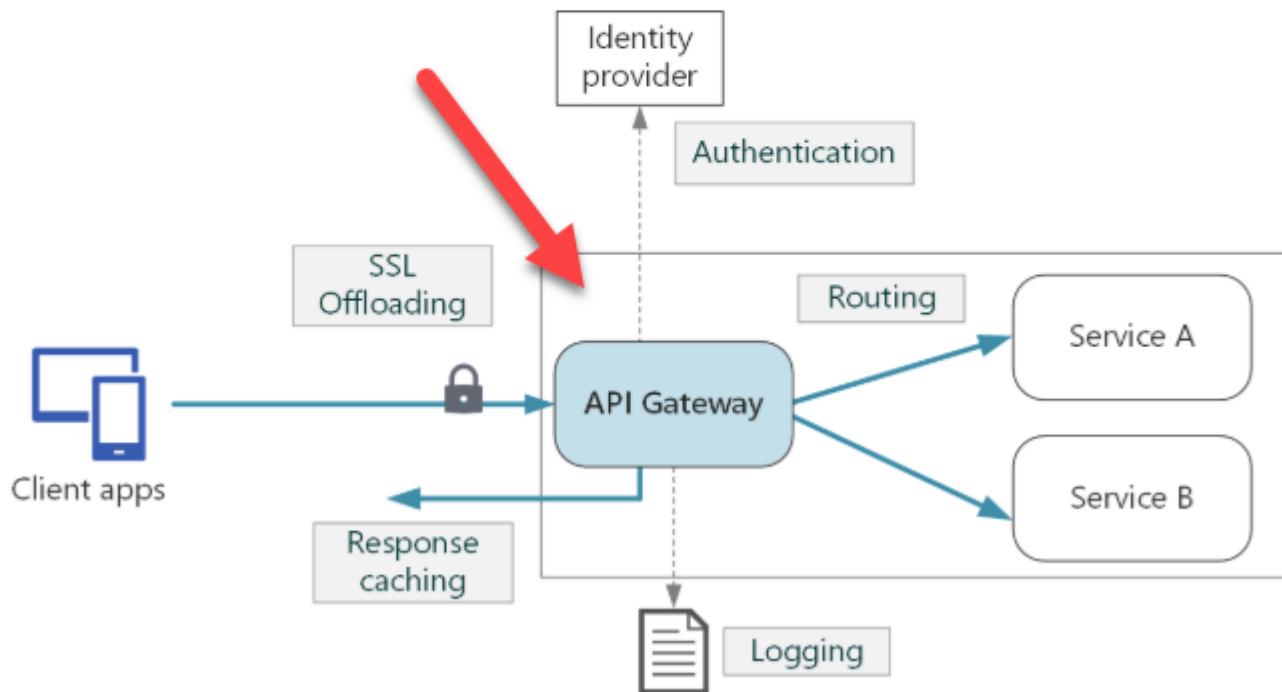
The Azure API gateway is the perfect service for this requirement.

The Microsoft documentation gives a sample microservices based architecture in which you can make use of the API gateway

Using API gateways in microservices

10/23/2018 • 5 minutes to read •

In a microservices architecture, a client might interact with more than one front-end service. Given this fact, how does a client know what endpoints to call? What happens when new services are introduced, or existing services are refactored? How do services handle SSL termination, authentication, and other concerns? An *API gateway* can help to address these challenges.



Option A is incorrect since this is just a container orchestration service

Option B is incorrect since this is a serverless compute service

Option D is incorrect since this is a workflow-based service

For more information on using API gateways in microservices, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/microservices/design/gateway>

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Question 47

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company needs to create a site-to-site VPN connection with an Azure virtual network. They want to implement redundancy and high availability for the connection. Hence, they decide to implement an active-active configuration for the site-to-site connections.

How many public IP address need to be defined for such a setup?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since we need an active-active configuration, we need to 2 public IP addresses.

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Part 1 - Create and configure active-active VPN gateways

The following steps will configure your Azure VPN gateway in active-active modes. The key differences between the active-active and active-standby gateways:

- You need to create two Gateway IP configurations with two public IP addresses
- You need set the EnableActiveActiveFeature flag
- The gateway SKU must be VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, or HighPerformance (legacy SKU).

Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on configuring active-active VPN gateways, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell>

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Question 48

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company needs to create a site-to-site VPN connection with an Azure virtual network. They want to implement redundancy and high availability for the connection. Hence, they decide to implement an active-active configuration for the site-to-site connections.

Which of the following could be used as SKU's for the VPN gateway in Azure? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Basic
- B. VpnGw1
- C. VpnGw2
- D. VpnGw3

Explanation:

Answer – B, C and D

The applicable SKUs are given in the Microsoft documentation

ⓘ Important

The active-active mode uses only the following SKUs:

- VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3
- HighPerformance (for old legacy SKUs)

For more information on configuring active-active VPN gateways, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell>

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Question 49

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A team needs to deploy resources using Azure Resource Manager templates. You have to ensure that the users performing the deployment don't have the ability to view the connecting strings required by the application being deployed via the template. Which of the following would you use for this requirement?

- A. A parameter file
- B. A Storage account
- C. Azure Key vault
- D. Web.config file

Explanation:

Answer – C

The ideal service to use for this purpose is the Azure Key vault service. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Use Azure Key Vault to protect application secrets

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆
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07/21/2017 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all



It's common to have application settings that are sensitive and must be protected, such as:

- Database connection strings
- Passwords
- Cryptographic keys

As a security best practice, you should never store these secrets in source control. It's too easy for them to leak — even if your source code repository is private. And it's not just about keeping secrets from the general public. On larger projects, you might want to restrict which developers and operators can access the production secrets. (Settings for test or development environments are different.)

A more secure option is to store these secrets in [Azure Key Vault](#). Key Vault is a cloud-hosted service for managing cryptographic keys and other secrets. This article shows how to use Key Vault to store configuration settings for your app.

All other options are incorrect since the ideal service to use for this requirement is the Azure Key vault service.

For more information on using the Azure Key vault service to protect application secrets, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/key-vault>

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[View Case Study](#)

The company wants to setup a disaster recovery solution for the web-based servers. The workloads on these servers need to be available in a secondary data center in the event of a primary data center failure. Which of the following service could they use which would provide them the least RTO?

- A. Azure Backup
- B. Azure Data Migration Assistant
- C. Az Copy tool
- D. Azure Site Recovery

Explanation:

Answer – D

For any sort of migration which requires a low RTO, you need to choose Azure Site Recovery.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What does Site Recovery provide?

Feature	Details
Simple BCDR solution	Using Site Recovery, you can set up and manage replication, failover, and fallback from a single location in the Azure portal.
Azure VM replication	You can set up disaster recovery of Azure VMs from a primary region to a secondary region.
On-premises VM replication	You can replicate on-premises VMs and physical servers to Azure, or to a secondary on-premises datacenter. Replication to Azure eliminates the cost and complexity of maintaining a secondary datacenter.
Workload replication	Replicate any workload running on supported Azure VMs, on-premises Hyper-V and VMware VMs, and Windows/Linux physical servers.
Data resilience	Site Recovery orchestrates replication without intercepting application data. When you replicate to Azure, data is stored in Azure storage, with the resilience that provides. When failover occurs, Azure VMs are created, based on the replicated data.
RTO and RPO targets	Keep recovery time objectives (RTO) and recovery point objectives (RPO) within organizational limits. Site Recovery provides continuous replication for Azure VMs and VMware VMs, and replication frequency as low as 30 seconds for Hyper-V. You can reduce RTO further by integrating with Azure Traffic Manager.

Option A is incorrect since this is just primarily a backup solution

Option B is incorrect since this is just primarily a data migration tool

Option C is incorrect since this is just to copy data from Azure storage accounts

For more information on Azure Site Recovery, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-overview>

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Question 51

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

[View Case Study](#)

The company wants to lift and shift the on-premise database to Azure with minimal application and database changes. Which of the following could be used in Azure to host the database?

- A. Azure SQL database – Single Instance
- B. Azure SQL database – Pooled Instance
- C. Azure SQL database – Managed Instance 
- D. Azure SQL database – vCore model

Explanation:

Answer – C

The ideal approach is to create a managed SQL instance.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Use SQL Database advanced data security with virtual networks and near 100% compatibility

06/26/2019 • 15 minutes to read • 6 comments +9

Managed instance is a new deployment option of Azure SQL Database, providing near 100% compatibility with the latest SQL Server on-premises (Enterprise Edition) Database Engine, providing a native [virtual network \(VNet\)](#) implementation that addresses common security concerns, and a [business model](#) favorable for on-premises SQL Server customers. The managed instance deployment model allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes. At the same time, the managed instance deployment option preserves all PaaS capabilities (automatic patching and version updates, [automated backups](#), [high-availability](#)), that drastically reduces management overhead and TCO.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on SQL database managed instance, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance>

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Question 52

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

[View Case Study](#)

A team needs to perform a packet capture for traffic that enters the virtual machines entering the "whizlab-mumbai" network. Which of the following could be used for this requirement?

- A. Azure Network Watcher
- B. Azure Firewalls
- C. Azure Network Security Groups
- D. Azure Virtual Network gateways

Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be accomplished with the help of the Azure Network Watcher service

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Introduction to variable packet capture in Azure Network Watcher

02/22/2017 • 2 minutes to read •

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

Packet capture is a virtual machine extension that is remotely started through Network Watcher. This capability eases the burden of running a packet capture manually on the desired virtual machine, which saves valuable time. Packet capture can be triggered through the portal, PowerShell, CLI, or REST API. One example of how packet capture can be triggered is with Virtual Machine alerts. Filters are provided for the capture session to ensure you capture traffic you want to monitor. Filters are based on 5-tuple (protocol, local IP address, remote IP address, local port, and remote port) information. The captured data is stored in the local disk or a storage blob. There is a limit of 10 packet capture sessions per region per subscription. This limit applies only to the sessions and does not apply to the saved packet capture files either locally on the VM or in a storage account.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure Network Watcher, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

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Question 53

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

View Case Study

A development team wants to use a serverless compute service that could be used in conjunction with the web applications when they are migrated to Azure.

They decide to use the Azure Logic App service.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes



B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-serverless-overview>

Overview: Azure serverless with Azure Logic Apps and Azure Functions

03/30/2017 • 2 minutes to read • 

[Serverless](#) apps offer benefits such as increased development speed, reduced code, simplicity, and scale. This article covers the different attributes of serverless solutions and Azure serverless offerings.

What is serverless?

Serverless doesn't mean there are no servers, but rather developers don't have to worry about servers. A large part of traditional application development is answering questions around scaling, hosting, and monitoring solutions to meet the demands of the application. With serverless, these questions are taken care of as part of the solution. In addition, serverless apps are billed on a consumption-based plan. If the app is never used, no charge is incurred. These features help developers focus solely on a solution's business logic.

The core Azure services for serverless are [Azure Logic Apps](#) and [Azure Functions](#). Both solutions follow the previously described principles and help developers to build robust cloud apps with minimal code.

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Question 54

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

[View Case Study](#)

A development team wants to use a serverless compute service that could be used in conjunction with the web applications when they are migrated to Azure.

They decide to use the Azure Function App service.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

This is a serverless compute service that is available on the Azure platform

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

An introduction to Azure Functions

10/03/2017 • 4 minutes to read •  +13

Azure Functions is a solution for easily running small pieces of code, or "functions," in the cloud. You can write just the code you need for the problem at hand, without worrying about a whole application or the infrastructure to run it. Functions can make development even more productive, and you can use your development language of choice, such as C#, F#, Node.js, Java, or PHP. Pay only for the time your code runs and trust Azure to scale as needed. Azure Functions lets you develop serverless applications on Microsoft Azure.

For more information on Azure Function Apps, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-overview>

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Question 55

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

[View Case Study](#)

A development team wants to use a serverless compute service that could be used in conjunction with the web applications when they are migrated to Azure.

They decide to use the Azure CosmosDB service.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is a multi-model database service and not a serverless compute service

For more information on Azure CosmosDB, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/introduction>

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