

X

the number of transactions processed by the share

X

the amount of data stored in the share



the size of the share you provision

Explanation

Now that our FSLogix storage account is created, we need to do some configuring. One thing to think about is that premium file shares bill based on the size of the share you provision, no matter how much data you store in it.

<u>//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/configuring-fslogix-file-share-demo/</u>

#3

Which storage solution for FSLogix in Azure Virtual Desktop is built on top of Azure storage accounts and offers two performance tiers, standard and premium, both of which can support up to 100 terabytes per share?



Windows Storage Spaces Direct File Server Cluster



Avere vFXT for Azure



Azure Files



Azure NetApp Files

Explanation

Azure Files is built on top of Azure storage accounts and there are two performance tiers, standard and premium, both of which can support up to 100 terabytes per share.

//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/fslogix-storage-solutions/
#4

Which of the following options is not a supported storage solution for FSLogix in Azure Virtual Desktop?

| × |
|---|
| Windows Storage Spaces Direct File Server Cluster |
| ✓ |
| Avere vFXT for Azure |
| × |



Azure NetApp Files

Explanation

Azure Files

There are three supported storage solutions for FSLogix in Azure Virtual Desktop: Azure Files, Azure NetApp Files, and a Windows Storage Spaces Direct File Server Cluster.

//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/fslogix-storage-solutions/
#5

In Azure, which disk type has the lowest cost per gigabyte storage?



Ultra SSDs



Hard Disk Drives



Standard SSDs



Premium SSDs

Explanation

There are several disk types in Azure to choose from, ranging from Hard Disk Drives to Standard SSDs, Premium SSDs, and Ultra SSDs, with Hard Disk Drives being the lowest cost per gigabyte storage, but also having the lowest performance.

//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/azure-disk-requirements/

Which of the following statements about personal and pooled host pools in Azure Virtual Desktop is true?



In personal host pools, it's generally recommended to use FSLogix.



In a personal host pool, you will have many users logging onto each session host VM.



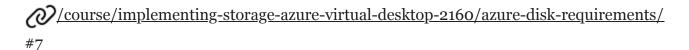
FSLogix is almost always needed in a pooled host pool.



In a pooled host pool, you will have a mapping of one user to one session host VM.

Explanation

In a personal host pool, you will have a mapping of one user to one session host VM. In a pooled host pool, you will have many users logging onto each session host VM. In personal host pools, it's generally not recommended to use FSLogix. However, FSLogix is almost always needed in a pooled host pool.



Which storage solution for FSLogix in Azure Virtual Desktop is the highest-performing storage solution in the cloud today?



Windows Storage Spaces Direct File Server Cluster



Avere vFXT for Azure



Azure Files



Azure NetApp Files

Explanation

Azure NetApp files is the highest-performing storage solution in the cloud today.

/course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/fslogix-storage-solutions/#8

Which type of endpoints in Azure storage accounts isolate access to the storage account to a virtual network in Azure?



private for selected networks



public for selected networks



public



private

Explanation

All Azure storage accounts, just like any other Azure PaaS solution, have multiple endpoints for you to communicate with. There are public endpoints, which are accessible from the Internet, assuming you have a security token; public endpoints for selected networks, which is where we isolate access to the storage account to a virtual network in Azure; and, finally, private endpoints.

<u>//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/implementing-storage-demo/</u>

#9

Which of the following statements about FSLogix profiles is true?



Inside Windows, a virtual hard drive file containing the Office profile gets mounted without getting a drive letter, and the folder appears in the C:\ user's location.



Office profile cache data is contained in the user profile.



Office profiles need to be backed up.



Caching is used to reduce latency between Office 365 services and Azure Virtual Desktop.

Explanation

Since the Office profile only contains cached data, it doesn't need to be backed up or protected in a DR. Now I know that sounds great, but in Azure Virtual Desktop it's recommended to only use the user profile. This is because AVD is sitting in the cloud right next to the Office 365 services, so latency is not an issue and caching is not needed. Another reason is that the Office profile cache data is contained in the user profile already. Inside Windows, a virtual hard drive file containing the user profile gets mounted without getting a drive letter, and the user's folder appears in the C:\ user's location, like all the other profiles, so it appears to windows as if the profile is local.

//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/avd-storage-requirements/

Which of the following options is not a type of endpoint in Azure storage accounts?



private for selected networks



public for selected networks



public



private

Explanation

All Azure storage accounts, just like any other Azure PaaS solution, have multiple endpoints for you to communicate with. There are public endpoints, which are accessible from the Internet, assuming you have a security token; public endpoints for selected networks, which is where we isolate access to the storage account to a virtual network in Azure; and, finally, private endpoints.

<u>//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/implementing-storage-demo/</u>
#11

In which type of endpoint in Azure storage accounts is a unique IP address within your virtual network created and assigned to the file share so you can create network security rules to allow or deny traffic to it?



private for selected networks



public for selected networks



public



private

Explanation

All Azure storage accounts, just like any other Azure PaaS solution, have multiple endpoints for you to communicate with. There are public endpoints, which are accessible from the Internet, assuming you have a security token; public endpoints for selected networks, which is where we isolate access to the storage account to a virtual network in Azure; and, finally, private endpoints. This is where a unique IP address within your virtual network is created, and assigned to the file share, so we can create network security rules to allow or deny traffic to it.

#12

Which of the following statements about FSLogix in Azure Virtual Desktop is false?



When you are mapping FSLogix file shares, each host should have its own FSLogix file share.



Even if you delete files inside your profile, the profile disk itself never shrinks on its own.



A best practice is to exclude all FSLogix file shares and virtual hard drives from your session host antivirus.



An Azure Virtual Desktop host pool is a collection of identical session hosts that are meant to contain a single workload.

Explanation

Before we start building our storage solution, there are a few best practices to keep in mind. The first is that an Azure virtual desktop host pool is a collection of identical session hosts that are meant to contain a single workload. So, the best way to map your FSLogix file shares is in a one-to-one relationship, meaning each host pool should have its own FSLogix file share. Another protection to think about is antivirus scanning. Now, this might seem counterintuitive, but the best practice here is to exclude all FSLogix file shares and virtual hard drives from your session host antivirus. User profiles grow over time. One of the tricky things is that even if you delete files inside your profile, the profile disk itself never shrinks on its own.

//course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/fslogix-best-practices/
#13

Every byte of data in the cloud is written to ______ separate drives on the backend of Azure.

X

two

three

Explanation

four

X five

Every byte of data in the cloud is written three times on the backend of Azure. No matter if it's a disk or a storage account, every scrap of data is written to three separate drives.

| /course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/implementing-storage-demo/#14 |
|---|
| Which type of endpoints in Azure storage accounts are accessible from the Internet, assuming you have a security token? |
| X private for selected networks |
| × public for selected networks |
| y public |
| × private |
| Explanation |
| All Azure storage accounts, just like any other Azure PaaS solution, have multiple endpoints for you to communicate with. There are public endpoints, which are accessible from the Internet, assuming you have a security token; public endpoints for selected networks, which is where we isolate access to the storage account to a virtual network in Azure; and, finally, private endpoints. |
| /course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/implementing-storage-demo/ #15 |
| When using a Windows Storage Spaces Direct File Server Cluster for storage in Azure Virtual Desktop, you will need Azure as a cloud witness. |
| ✓ |
| Blob Storage |
| × |
| HPC Cache |
| X |

Data Share



Data Lake Storage

Explanation

Storage Spaces Direct is a self-managed storage solution built on top of a Windows File Server Cluster. Each server in the cluster will need to have multiple high-performance disks and to make the cluster work, you will need Azure Blob Storage as a cloud witness.

@/ course/implementing-storage-azure-virtual-desktop-2160/fslogix-storage-solutions/