# Microsoft.AZ-305.v2026-09-25.q198

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**NEW QUESTION: 1**
Hotspot Question
You are designing an application that will use Azure Linux virtual machines to analyze video files.
The files will be uploaded from corporate offices that connect to Azure by using ExpressRoute.
You plan to provision an Azure Storage account to host the files. You need to ensure that the storage account meets the following requirements:
- Supports video files of up to 7 TB
- Provides the highest availability possible
- Ensures that storage is optimized for the large video files
- Ensures that files from the on-premises network are uploaded by using ExpressRoute How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

- Premium files shares
- Premium page blobs
- Standard general-purpose v2

Data redundancy:

- Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

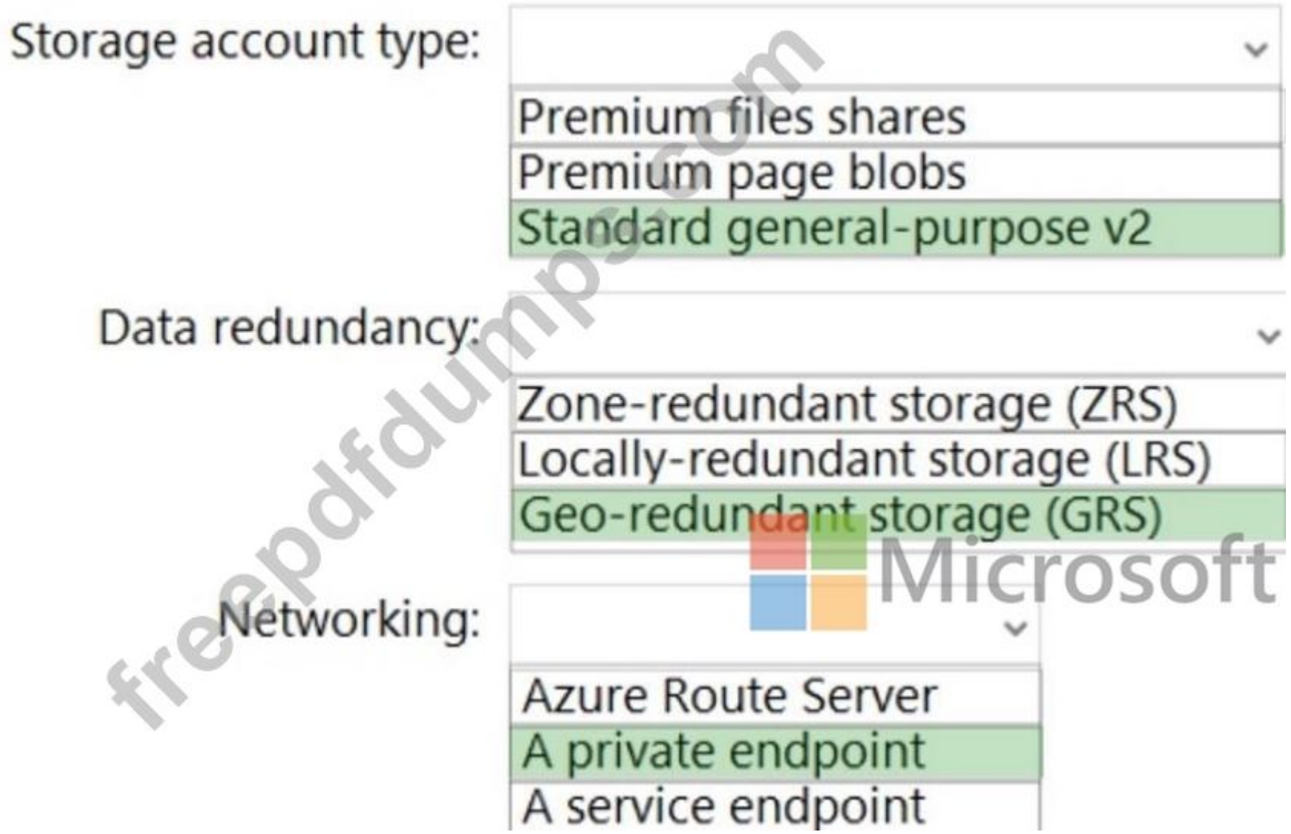
Networking:

- Azure Route Server
- A private endpoint
- A service endpoint




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**




Explanation:
Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2
- Premium file shares: definitely not optimized for video files
- Premium page blobs: only support LRS
Box 2: Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Use geo-redundancy to design highly available applications
- Provides the highest availability possible
Box 3: A private endpoint
Using private endpoints with Azure Files enables you to:
Securely connect to your Azure file shares from on-premises networks using a VPN or ExpressRoute connection with private-peering.
- Ensures that files from the on-premises network are uploaded by using ExpressRoute Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-networking-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 2**

Hotspot Question

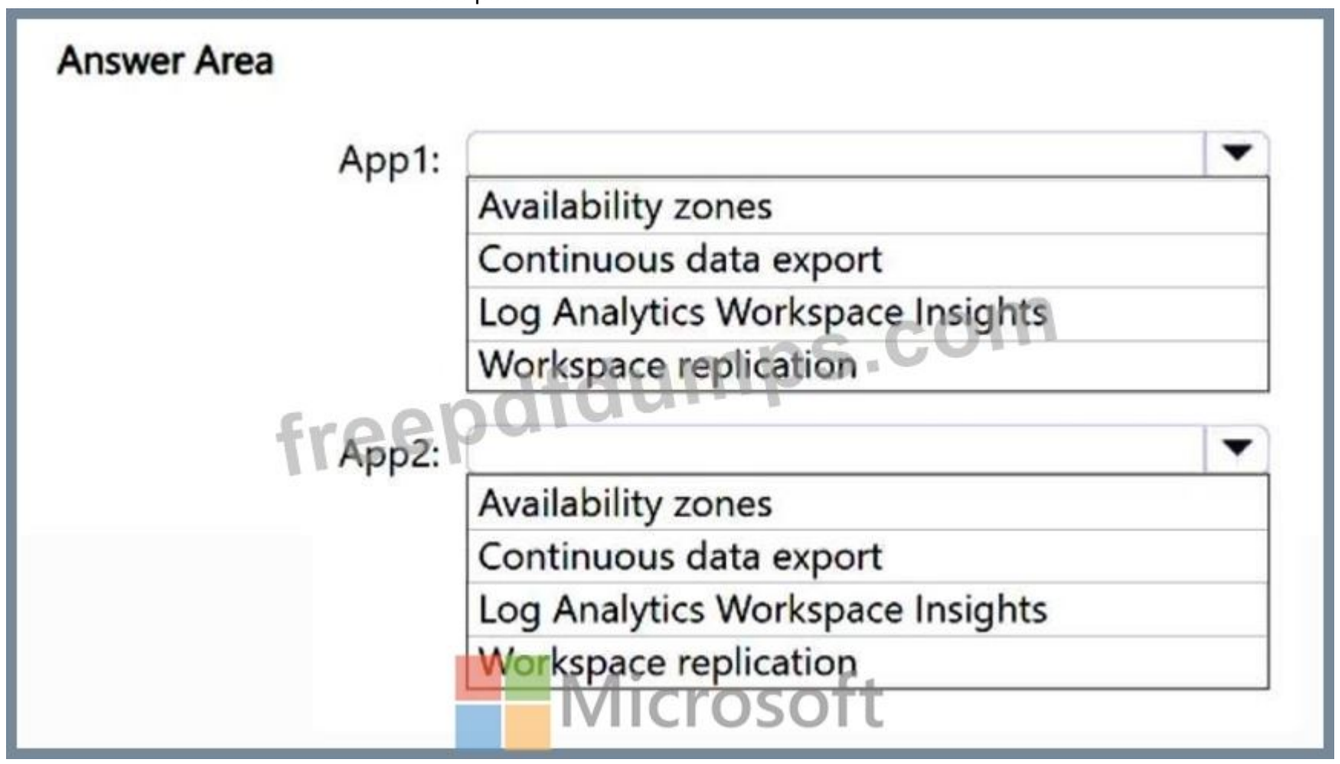
You are building two apps that will be hosted in Azure and will use Azure Monitor. The apps have the monitoring reliability requirements shown in the following table.

| Name | Requirement |
|---|---|
| App1 | • Maintain service availability if an Azure region fails.<br>• Maintain data availability if an Azure region fails. |
| App2 | • Maintain service availability if an Azure datacenter fails.<br>• Maintain data availability if an Azure datacenter fails. |

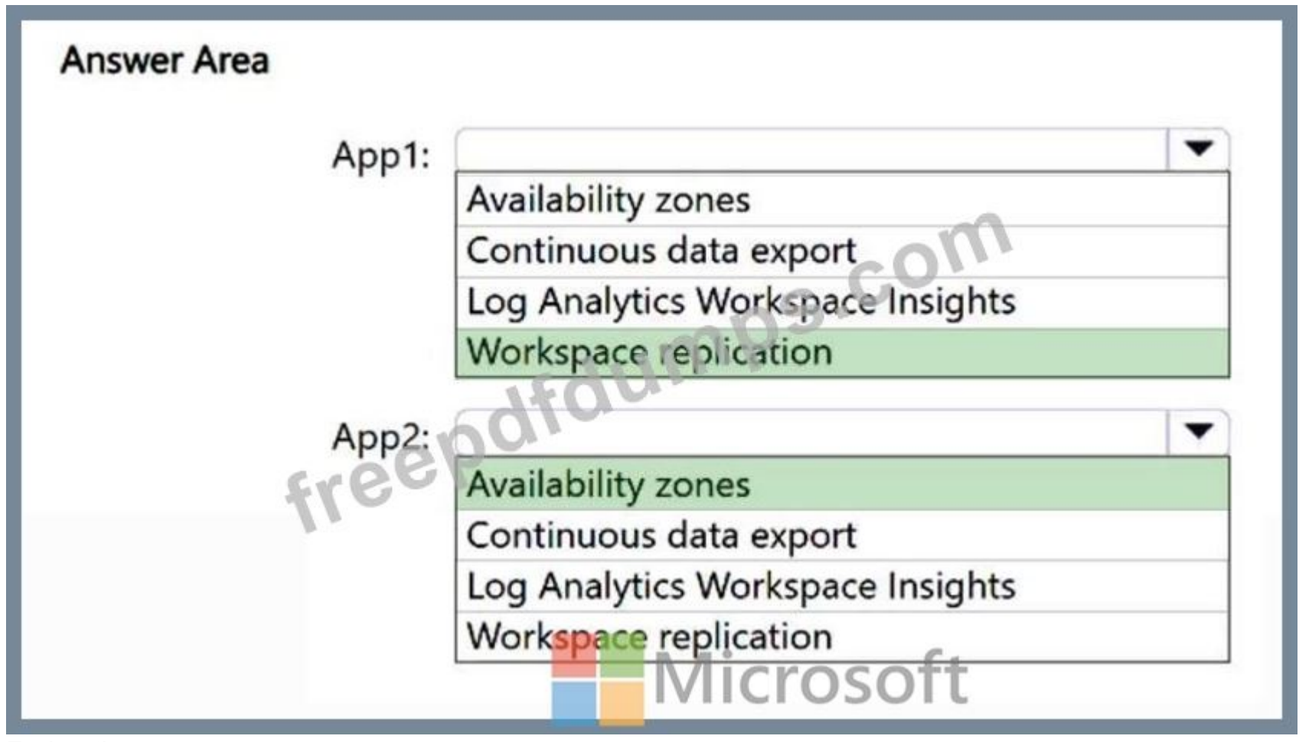
You need to recommend a high availability solution for each app.

What should you include in the recommendation for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**






Explanation:
Box 1: Workspace replication
Enhance resilience by replicating your Log Analytics workspace across regions Replicating your Log Analytics workspace across regions enhances resilience by letting you switch over to the replicated workspace and continue operations if there's a regional failure Box 2: Availability zones Availability zones are physically separate groups of datacenters within each Azure region. When one zone fails, services can fail over to one of the remaining zones.
Availability zones works within a single region.
Azure App Service can be configured as zone redundant, which means that your resources are spread across multiple availability zones. Spreading across multiple zones helps your production workloads achieve resiliency and reliability. When you configure zone redundancy on App Service plans, all apps that use the plan are made zone redundant.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/workspace-replication
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/web-apps/guides/enterprise-app- patterns/reliable-web-app/dotnet/guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/reliability-app-service?pivots=free-shared-basic

**NEW QUESTION: 3**
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 web apps. The apps are integrated with Azure AD and are accessed by users on different project teams.
The users frequently move between projects.
You need to recommend an access management solution for the web apps. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- The users must only have access to the app of the project to which
they are assigned currently.
- Project managers must verify which users have access to their
project's app and remove users that are no longer assigned to their

project.
- Once every 30 days, the project managers must be prompted automatically to verify which users are assigned to their projects.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure AD Identity Protection
**B.** Microsoft Defender for Identity
**C.** Microsoft Entra Permissions Management
**D.** Azure AD Identity Governance
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Microsoft AD Identity Governance (now Microsoft Entra ID Governance) allows you to balance your organization's need for security and employee productivity with the right processes and visibility. It provides you with capabilities to ensure that the right people have the right access to the right resources.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/identity-governance-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 4**
You have an on-premises network and an Azure subscription. The on-premises network has several branch offices.
A branch office in Toronto contains a virtual machine named VM1 that is configured as a file server.
Users access the shared files on VM1 from all the offices.
You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the users can access the shares files as quickly as possible if the Toronto branch office is inaccessible.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** a Recovery Services vault and Azure Backup
**B.** an Azure file share and Azure File Sync
**C.** Azure blob containers and Azure File Sync
**D.** a Recovery Services vault and Windows Server Backup
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share.
You need an Azure file share in the same region that you want to deploy Azure File Sync.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Backups would be a slower solution.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

**NEW QUESTION: 5**
Case Study 2 - Fabrikam, Inc
Overview
Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Rome.
Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment
The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.
Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.
Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.
Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure

Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.
All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.
An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office.
WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.
The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.
Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.
Existing Environment: Problem Statements
The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.
As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.
All R&D operations will remain on-premises.
Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.
Requirements: Technical Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
* Website content must be easily updated from a single point.
* User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.
* Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.
* Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.
* Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
* Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.
* An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.
* In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.
* Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.
Requirements: Database Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:
* Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.
* To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.
* Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.
Requirements: Security Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
* Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.
* Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.
* Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.
* All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).
* The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.
You need to recommend a strategy for the web tier of WebApp1. The solution must minimize What should you recommend?
**A.** Create a runbook that resizes virtual machines automatically to a smaller size outside of business hours.
**B.** Configure the Scale Up settings for a web app.
**C.** Deploy a virtual machine scale set that scales out on a 75 percent CPU threshold.

**D.** Configure the Scale Out settings for a web app.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Scale create multiple copies of single web Instanced and does not required any additional configuration.

**NEW QUESTION: 6**
You have an Azure subscription.
Your on-premises network contains a file server named Server1. Server 1 stores 5 TB of company files that are accessed rarely.
You plan to copy the files to Azure Storage.
You need to implement a storage solution for the files that meets the following requirements:
- The files must be available within 24 hours of being requested.
- Storage costs must be minimized.
Which two possible storage solutions achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**A.** Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a blob container and copy the files to the blob container.
**B.** Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Hot default access tier.
Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.
**C.** Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.
**D.** Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier.
Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.
**E.** Create an Azure Blob storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier.
Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.
**Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**
To minimize costs: The Archive tier is optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

**NEW QUESTION: 7**
You have an on-premises network to which you deploy a virtual appliance.
You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines and connect the on-premises network to Azure by using a Site-to-Site connection.
All network traffic that will be directed from the Azure virtual machines to a specific subnet must flow through the virtual appliance.
You need to recommend solutions to manage network traffic.
Which two options should you recommend? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
**A.** Configure Azure Traffic Manager.
**B.** Implement an Azure virtual network.
**C.** Implement Azure ExpressRoute.
**D.** Configure a routing table.
**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
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, lower latencies, and higher security than typical connections over the Internet.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction

**NEW QUESTION: 8**
You have an Azure App Service web app named App1.
You need to recommend a monitoring solution for App1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Monitor the availability of App1 and send notifications if any
availability issues are detected.
- Monitor the usage of Azure Functions by App1 and send notifications
if high usage is detected.
- Analyze user behavior of App1.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Monitor Application Insights
**B.** Diagnostics logging in App Service
**C.** Azure Data Explorer
**D.** Log stream in App Service
**E.** Log Analytics
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Enable Azure Monitor Application Insights on your App Service to monitor web app performance, availability (using ping tests), and user behavior, with alerts configured for high function usage and downtime. Key actions include setting up Availability Tests, configuring alerts on Metric/Log data, and analyzing user flow via Application Insights.
1. Enable Application Insights
Navigate to your Web App in the Azure Portal.
Under Settings, select Application Insights.
Select Enable and create a new resource or select an existing one. This automatically starts collecting request rates, response times, failures, and user telemetry.
2. Monitor Availability & Send Notifications
Go to your Application Insights resource.
Select Availability under the Investigate section.
Click Add Standard test (or Ping test) to monitor the app's endpoint, setting it to run from multiple locations.
Select Alerts > Create Alert Rule to trigger notifications (email, SMS, Azure Function) if the availability test fails.
3. Monitor Azure Functions Usage
Ensure Application Insights is also configured for the Azure Functions app, preferably using the same App Insights instance for centralized visibility.
In the Function App, go to Monitor > Metrics.
Select the Function Execution Count or Function Execution Units metric.
Click New alert rule to configure alerts when usage exceeds a specific threshold.
4. Analyze User Behavior
In Application Insights, use the Usage pane for analytics.
Users/Sessions/Events: Analyze active users, session lengths, and custom events.
Funnels: Measure user conversion rates through a sequence of steps.
User Flows: Visualize how users navigate through your app.
Key Components Used
Availability Tests: Checks HTTP endpoint availability.
Azure Monitor Alerts: Sends notifications.
Application Map: Visualizes dependency connections, including Functions.

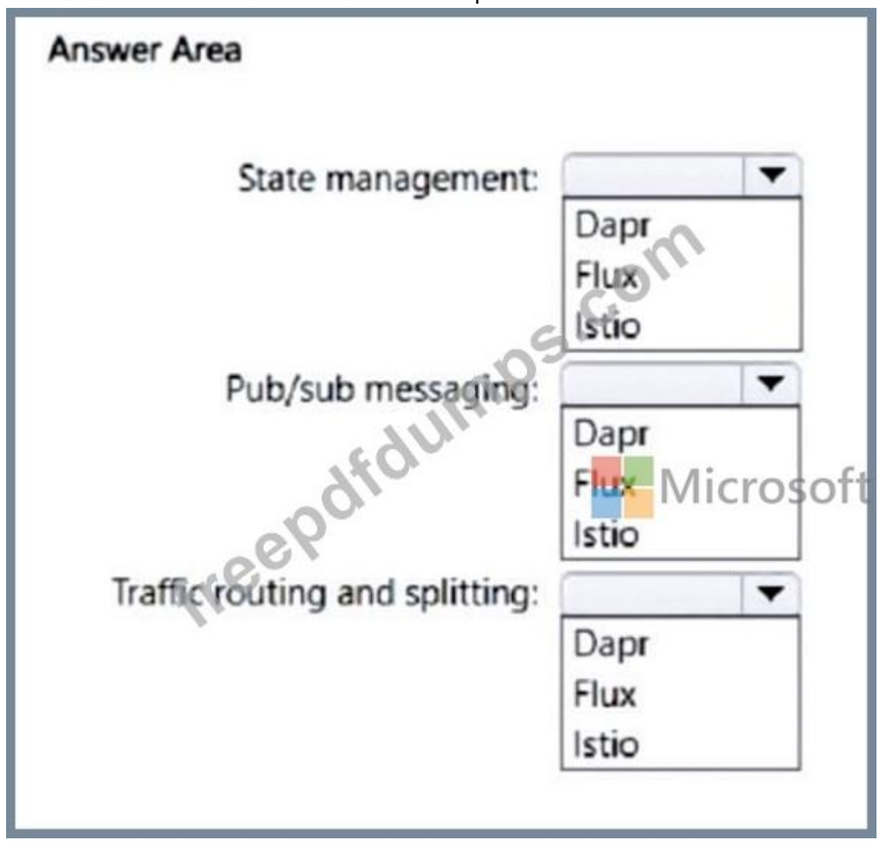
Log Analytics (Kusto Query Language): Allows advanced querying of user behavior and function execution logs.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/monitor-app-service

**NEW QUESTION: 9**
You have an Azure subscription that contains a custom application named Application1.
Application1 was developed by an external company named Fabrikam, Ltd. Developers at Fabrikam were assigned role-based access control (RBAC) permissions to the Application1 components. All users are licensed for the Microsoft 365 E5 plan.
You need to recommend a solution to verify whether the Fabrikam developers still require permissions to Application1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
* To the manager of the developers, send a monthly email message that lists the access permissions to Application1.
* If the manager does not verify an access permission, automatically revoke that permission.
* Minimize development effort.
What should you recommend?
**A.** In Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), create an access review of Application1.
**B.** Create an Azure Automation runbook that runs the Get-AzRoleAssignmentcmdlet.
**C.** In Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management, create a custom role assignment for the Application1 resources.
**D.** Create an Azure Automation runbook that runs the Get-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignmentcmdlet.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access. Have reviews recur periodically: You can set up recurring access reviews of users at set frequencies such as weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, and the reviewers will be notified at the start of each review. Reviewers can approve or deny access with a friendly interface and with the help of smart recommendations.
Why are access reviews important?
"Azure AD enables you to collaborate with users from inside your organization and with external users. Users can join groups, invite guests, connect to cloud apps, and work remotely from their work or personal devices. The convenience of using self-service has led to a need for better access management capabilities."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-user-access-with- access-reviews

**NEW QUESTION: 10**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named KV1.
You need to ensure that you can review how and when KV1 is accessed. The solution must minimize costs.
What should you use?
**A.** Microsoft Purview
**B.** the activity log of KV1
**C.** Azure Monitor
**D.** Microsoft Sentinel
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Key Vault logging
After you create one or more key vaults, you'll likely want to monitor how and when your key vaults are accessed, and by whom. Enabling logging for Azure Key Vault saves this information in an Azure storage account that you provide.
Azure Key Vault activity can be monitored by checking the Key Vault activity log. By enabling logging, you can track access to your secrets and other Key Vault resources, including who accessed them, when they accessed them, and the specific actions performed.
Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/logging?tabs=Vault

**NEW QUESTION: 11**
Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy multiple containerized microservice-based apps to Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).
You need to recommend a solution that implements the following functions:
- State management
- Pub/sub messaging
- Traffic routing and splitting
The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation for each function? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

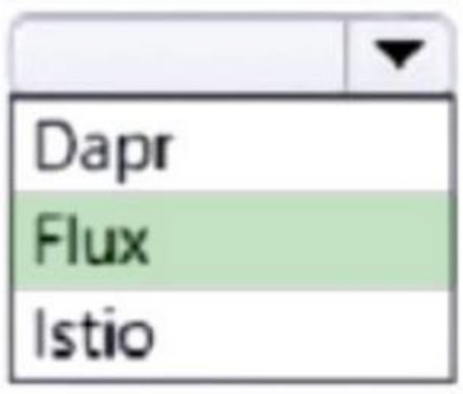
State management:

Pub/sub messaging:

Traffic routing and splitting:










Explanation:

Box 1: Dapr
Dapr (Distributed Application Runtime) helps developers build resilient, reliable microservices.
Configure the state store component
There are multiple ways to authenticate to external resources via Dapr. This example doesn't use the Dapr Secrets API at runtime, but uses an Azure-based state store. Therefore, you can forgo creating a secret store component and instead provide direct access from the node app to the blob store using Managed Identity. If you want to use a non-Azure state store or the Dapr Secrets API at runtime, you could create a secret store component. This component would load runtime secrets so you can reference them at runtime.
Box 2: Istio
Istio is a service mesh technology that allows developers to secure, connect, run, control, and monitor distributed microservices architectures regardless of the vendor or platform. It manages interactions between services in container-based and virtual machine-based workloads.
Box 3: Flux
Manage cluster configuration by using the Flux Kustomize controller
The Flux Kustomize controller is installed as part of the microsoft.flux cluster extension. It allows the declarative management of cluster configuration and application deployment by using Kubernetes manifests synced from a Git repository. These Kubernetes manifests can optionally include a kustomize.yaml file.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/microservices-dapr
https://www.solo.io/topics/istio/istio-kubernetes/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-arc/kubernetes/tutorial-use-gitops-flux2

**NEW QUESTION: 12**
A company has the following on-premise data stores:
- A Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database
- A Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database
The data needs to be migrated to Azure.
- Requirement 1 - The data in the Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database needs to be migrated to an Azure SQL database
- Requirement 2 - The data in a table in the Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database needs to be migrated to an Azure CosmosDB account that uses the SQL API
Which of the following should be used to accomplish Requirement1?
**A.** AzCopy
**B.** Azure CosmosDB Data Migration tool
**C.** Data Management Gateway
**D.** Data Migration Assistant
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The Data Migration assistant can be used to migrate the data. It has support for various versions of Microsoft SQL Server as shown below:

## Supported source and target versions

DMA replaces all previous versions of SQL Server Upgrade Advisor and should be used for upgrades for most SQL Serve versions. Supported source and target versions are:

**Sources**

- SQL Server 2005
- SQL Server 2008
- SQL Server 2008 R2
- SQL Server 2012
- SQL Server 2014
- SQL Server 2016
- SQL Server 2017 on Windows



**Targets**

- SQL Server 2012
- SQL Server 2014
- SQL Server 2016
- SQL Server 2017 on Windows and Linux
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

Option A is incorrect since this works with data in Azure storage accounts Option B is incorrect since this is used for migration of data to CosmosDB Option C is incorrect since this is used for building a gateway with the on-premise infrastructure Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview?view=sql-server-2017

**NEW QUESTION: 13**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Blob Storage account named store1.
You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server. Server1 stores
500 GB of company files.
You need to store a copy of the company files from Server1 in store1.
Which two possible Azure services achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**A.** an Azure Logic Apps integration account
**B.** an Azure Import/Export job
**C.** Azure Data Factory
**D.** an Azure Analysis services On-premises data gateway
**E.** an Azure Batch account
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
B: You can use the Azure Import/Export service to securely export large amounts of data from Azure Blob storage. The service requires you to ship empty drives to the Azure datacenter. The service exports data from your storage account to the drives and then ships the drives back.

C: Big data requires a service that can orchestrate and operationalize processes to refine these enormous stores of raw data into actionable business insights. Azure Data Factory is a managed cloud service that's built for these complex hybrid extract-transform-load (ETL), extract-load- transform (ELT), and data integration projects.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-from-blobs
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction

**NEW QUESTION: 14**
Case Study 2 - Fabrikam, Inc
Overview
Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Rome.
Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment
The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.
Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.
Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.
Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure
Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.
All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.
An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office.
WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.
The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.
Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.
Existing Environment: Problem Statements
The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.
As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.
All R&D operations will remain on-premises.
Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.
Requirements: Technical Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
* Website content must be easily updated from a single point.
* User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.
* Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.
* Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.
* Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
* Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.
* An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.
* In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.
* Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.
Requirements: Database Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:
* Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.
* To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.
* Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.
Requirements: Security Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
* Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.
* Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.
* Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.
* All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).
* The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.
Hotspot Question
You are evaluating the components of the migration to Azure that require you to provision an Azure Storage account. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


**Answer:**


Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
Minimize downtime, so needs to be an online migration.
For online migrations from SQL Server to SQL Managed Instance using Azure Database Migration Service, you must provide the full database backup and subsequent log backups in the SMB network share that the service can use to migrate your databases.

When configuring the migration, you need to select the Azure Storage Account that DMS can upload the backup files from the SMB network share to and use for database migration. We recommend selecting the Storage Account in the same region as the DMS service for optimal file upload performance.
Box 2: No
Web site content must be easily updated from a single point -> Azure App Services Unpredictable workloads -> The Standard plan includes auto-scale which can automatically adjust the number of virtual machine instances running to match your traffic needs.
Box 3: No
You can stream SQL diagnostic telemetry to the following destinations:
- Log Analytics and SQL Analytics
- Event Hubs
- Azure Storage
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/migrate-to-vm-from- sql-server#choose-a-migration-method
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-continuous-deployment?tabs=github
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitor-tune-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 15**
A company wants to migrate its relation data to Azure CosmosDB. The management is worried about CosmosDB high availability.
What are two primary ways how Azure CosmosDB provides high availability?
**A.** Replicates data across regions
**B.** Uses Azure scale sets
**C.** Uses Azure Traffic Manager
**D.** Replicates data four times in a region
**E.** Replicates data six times in a region
**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Cosmos DB is a multi-model globally distributed NoSQL database. Cosmos DB stores data in atom-record-sequence (ARS) format. It unites under one roof several data management systems and exposes them as APIs. You can select between the Core (SQL) API and MongoDB API (document model), Cassandra API (column-oriented model), Gremlin API (graph model), and Table API (key-value model).
Azure CosmosDB provides high availability in two primary ways: replication data across regions and storing four copies of the data in a region. By default, Azure CosmosDB is distributed in all Azure regions. You can change the number of regions in your CosmosDB account. Suppose you associate five Azure regions with your data, and every region will have four copies of the data.
There will be twenty copies of your data available to use.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/high-availability

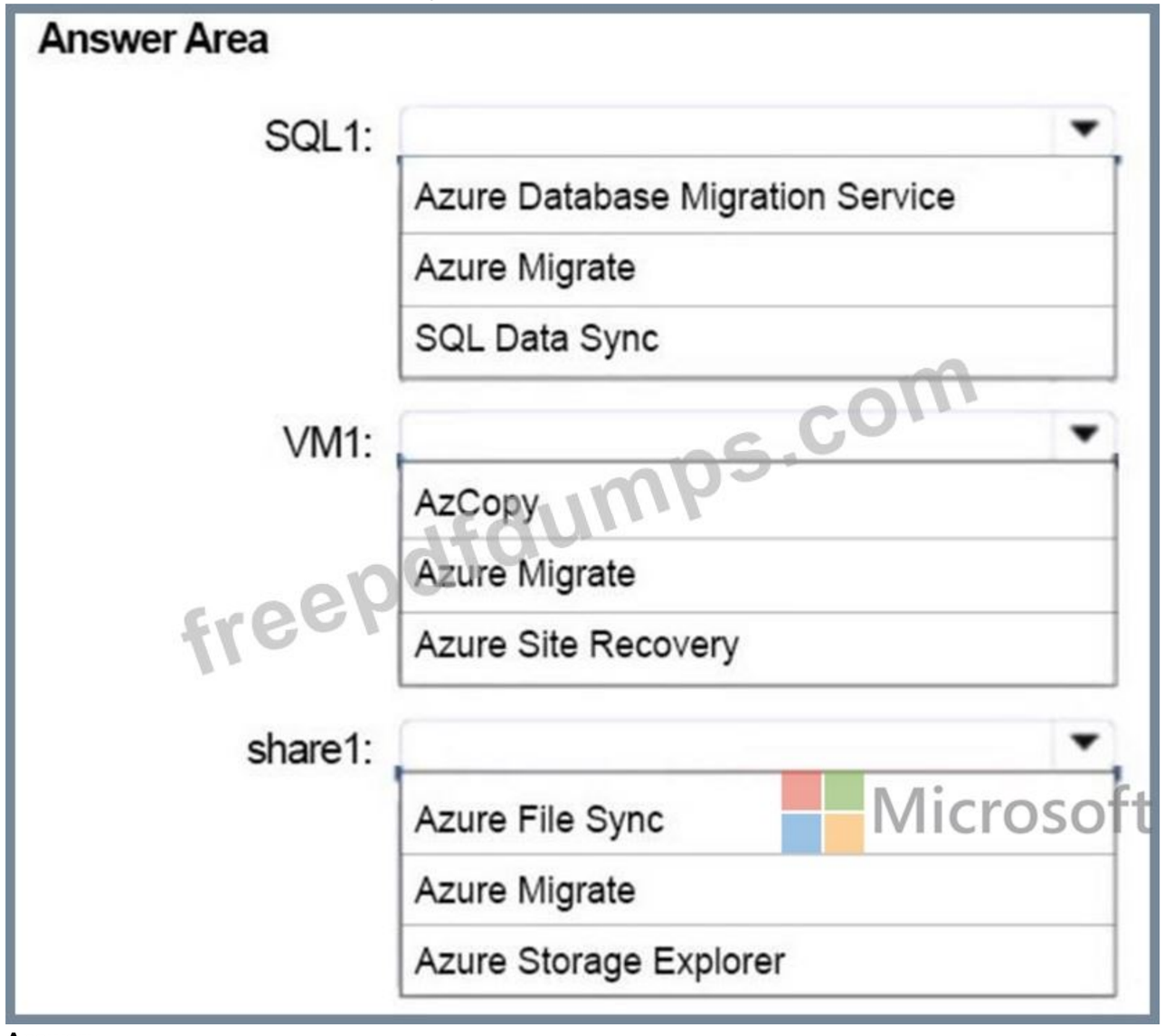
**NEW QUESTION: 16**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises app named App1 that uses the Hyper-V virtual machines shown in the following table.

| Name | Description |
|---|---|
| SQL1 | A Microsoft SQL Server instance that runs on Windows Server |
| VM1 | An IIS web server that runs Windows Server |
| share1 | An SMB file share hosted on a central file server |

You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.
You need to recommend which services to use for the migrations. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- share1 must be migrated to a premium Azure Files share.
- SQL1 must be migrated to an Azure SQL managed instance.
- The migrations must be completed with minimal downtime and zero data loss.
- VM1 must be migrated to an Azure virtual machine. A sizing assessment must be completed before the migration.

What should you recommend for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

SQL1:

- Azure Database Migration Service
- Azure Migrate
- SQL Data Sync

VM1:

- AzCopy
- Azure Migrate
- Azure Site Recovery

share1:

- Azure File Sync
- Azure Migrate
- Azure Storage Explorer

**NEW QUESTION: 17**
You have an on-premises datacenter named Site1 that contains multiple servers.
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains multiple virtual machines. VNet1 uses the default Azure DNS service. Site1 connects to VNet1 by using a Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN.
You need to recommend a DNS solution that will forward DNS queries from the virtual machines that target the on-premises DNS namespace to the on-premises DNS servers. The solution must minimize administrative effort and costs.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Firewall DNS Proxy
**B.** an Azure virtual machine that runs the DNS service
**C.** Private DNS resolver
**D.** Private DNS zone
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
DNS Private Resolver is a service that bridges an on-premises DNS with Azure DNS. You can use this service to query Azure DNS private zones from an on-premises environment and vice versa without deploying VM-based DNS servers.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/architecture/azure-dns-private-resolver

**NEW QUESTION: 18**
You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Location |
|---|---|---|
| US-Central-Firewall-policy | Azure Firewall policy | Central US |
| US-East-Firewall-policy | Azure Firewall policy | East US |
| EU-Firewall-policy | Azure Firewall policy | West Europe |
| USEastfirewall | Azure Firewall | Central US |
| USWestfirewall | Azure Firewall | East US |
| EUFirewall | Azure Firewall | West Europe |

You need to deploy a new Azure Firewall policy that will contain mandatory rules for all Azure Firewall deployments. The new policy will be configured as a parent policy for the existing policies.
What is the minimum number of additional Azure Firewall policies you should create?
**A.** 0
**B.** 1
**C.** 2
**D.** 3
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy.
You get this information when creating a Firewall Policy. Parent Policy drop down list only shows policies in the same region.

Existing Firewall Policies are located in different regions. To link them to a new parent policy, each region must have a new parent policy => 3 new policies.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall-manager/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 19**
Hotspot Question
You have the Azure subscriptions shown in the following table.

| Name | Location | Azure AD tenant |
|---|---|---|
| Sub1 | East US | contoso.onmicrosoft.com |
| Sub2 | East US | contoso-recovery.onmicrosoft.com |

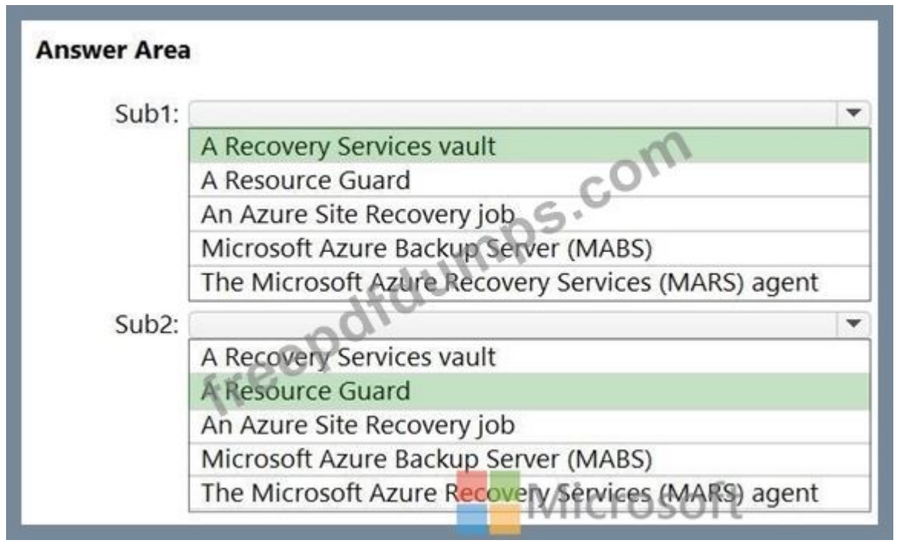
Contoso.onmicrosft.com contains a user named User1.
You need to deploy a solution to protect against ransomware attacks. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that all the resources in Sub1 are backed up by using Azure
Backup.
- Require that User1 first be assigned a role for Sub2 before the user
can make major changes to the backup configuration.
What should you create in each subscription? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Sub1:
- A Recovery Services vault
- A Resource Guard
- An Azure Site Recovery job
- Microsoft Azure Backup Server (MABS)
- The Microsoft Azure Recovery Services (MARS) agent

Sub2:
- A Recovery Services vault
- A Resource Guard
- An Azure Site Recovery job
- Microsoft Azure Backup Server (MABS)
- The Microsoft Azure Recovery Services (MARS) agent

**Answer:**





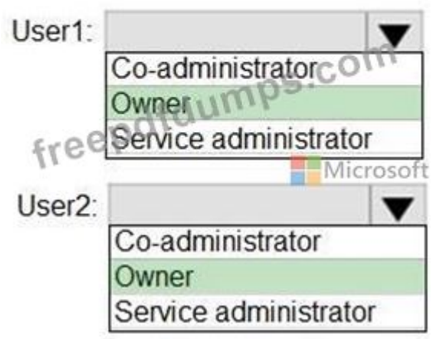
Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization

**NEW QUESTION: 20**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
Your company plans to deploy various Azure App Service instances that will use Azure SQL databases. The App Service instances will be deployed at the same time as the Azure SQL databases.
The company has a regulatory requirement to deploy the App Service instances only to specific Azure regions. The resources for the App Service instances must reside in the same region.
You need to recommend a solution to meet the regulatory requirement.
Solution: You recommend using an Azure policy to enforce the resource group location.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 21**
Hotspot Question
You have two Azure AD tenants named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. Each tenant is linked to
50 Azure subscriptions. Contoso.com contains two users named User1 and User2.
You need to meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that User1 can change the Azure AD tenant linked to specific
Azure subscriptions.

- If an Azure subscription is liked to a new Azure AD tenant, and no
available Azure AD accounts have full subscription-level permissions to the subscription, elevate the access of User2 to the subscription.
The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


**Answer:**




Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-how- subscriptions-associated-directory#before-you-begin Before you can associate or add your subscription, do the following steps:
- Sign in using an account that: Has an Owner role assignment for the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION: 22**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure App Service app named App1 in a Standard App Service plan. App1 is accessed directly from the internet by using the following URL: https://app1.contoso.com.
The Azure region that hosts App1 supports availability zones for App Service apps.
You need to recommend a redundancy solution for App1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that App1 is available if two availability zones fail.
- Minimize administrative effort.
- Minimize costs.

What should you recommend?

**A.** Create an App Service Environment v3. Redeploy App1.

**B.** Scale out the existing App1 App Service instance to three instances.

**C.** Create a new Premium v3 App Service plan. Redeploy App1.

**D.** Scale up the existing App Service plan for App1 to the Premium v3 tier.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

App Service Environment v3 supports Zone redundancy. Three zones is used within a region.

Note: App Service, Web Apps, App Service Environment version comparison App Service Environment has three versions. App Service Environment v3 is the latest version and provides advantages and feature differences over earlier versions.

Important

App Service Environment v1 and v2 will be retired on 31 August 2024. After that date, those versions will no longer be supported and any remaining App Service Environment v1 and v2s and the applications running on them will be deleted.

There's a new version of App Service Environment that is easier to use and runs on more powerful infrastructure. To learn more about the new version, start with the Introduction to the App Service Environment. If you're currently using App Service Environment v1 or v2, please follow the steps in this article to migrate to the new version.

Comparison between versions

| Feature | App Service Environment v1 | App Service Environment v2 | App Service Environment v3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hardware | Cloud Services (classic) | Cloud Services (classic) | Virtual Machine Scale Sets |
| Available SKUs | P1, P2, P3, P4 | I1, I2, I3 | I1v2, I2v2, I3v2, I4v2, I5v2, I6v2 |
| Maximum instance count | 55 hosts (default front-ends + workers) | 100 instances per App Service plan. Maximum of 200 instances across all plans. | 100 instances per App Service plan. Ma 200 instances across all plans. |
| Zone redundancy | No | No - zone pinning to one zone is available | Yes |



Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/version-comparison

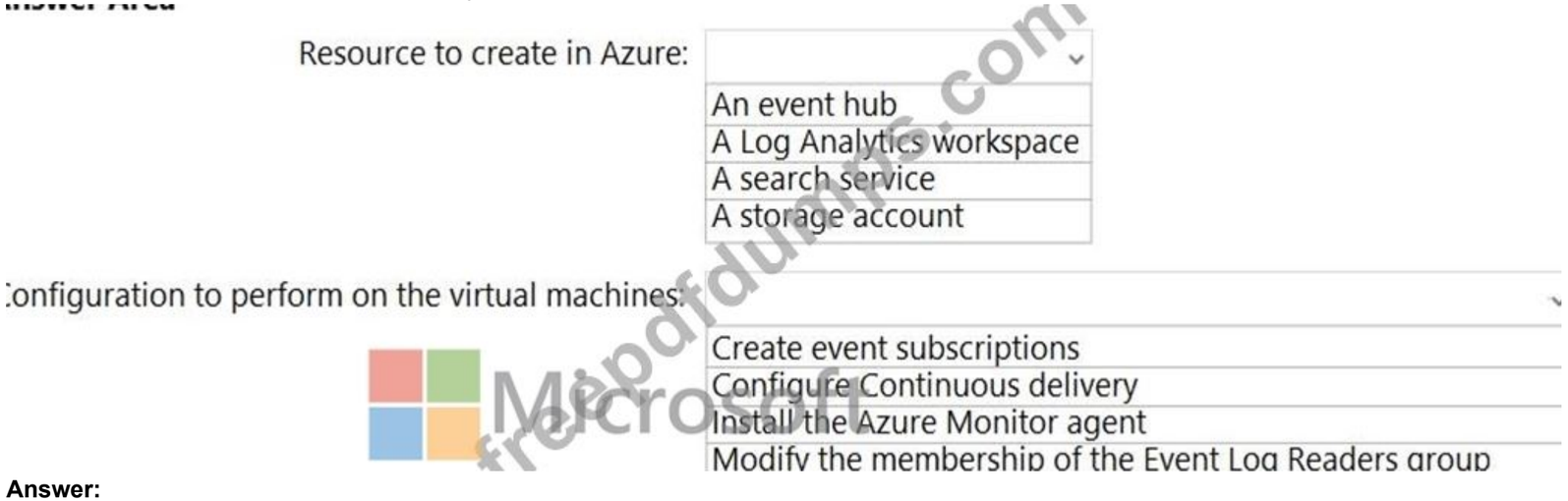
**NEW QUESTION: 23**

You need to recommend a solution to deploy containers that run an application. The application has two tiers. Each tier is implemented as a separate Docker Linux-based image. The solution must meet the following requirements:

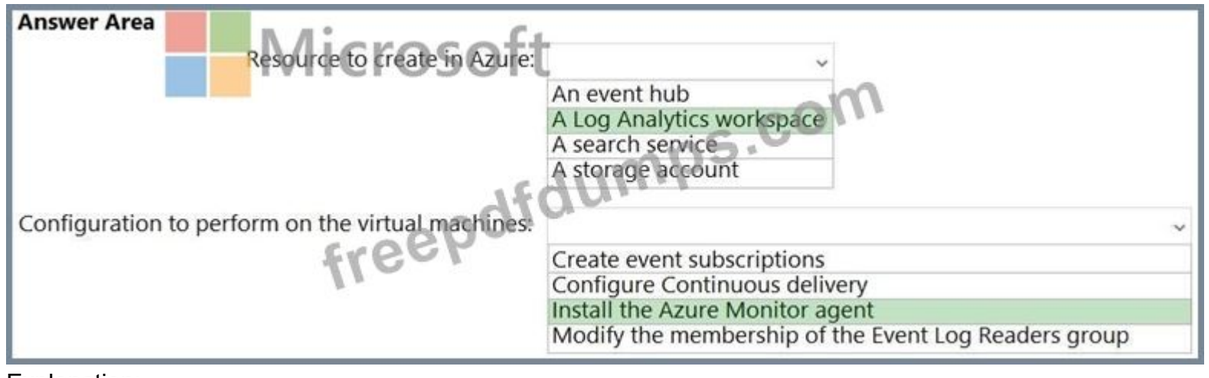
- The front-end tier must be accessible by using a public IP address on port 80.
- The backend tier must be accessible by using port 8080 from the front-end tier only.
- Both containers must be able to access the same Azure file share.
- If a container fails, the application must restart automatically.
- Costs must be minimized.

What should you recommend using to host the application?
**A.** Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
**B.** Azure Service Fabric
**C.** Azure Container instances
**D.** Azure Container registries
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Container Instances enables a layered approach to orchestration, providing all of the scheduling and management capabilities required to run a single container, while allowing orchestrator platforms to manage multi-container tasks on top of it.
Because the underlying infrastructure for container instances is managed by Azure, an orchestrator platform does not need to concern itself with finding an appropriate host machine on which to run a single container.
Azure Container Instances can schedule both Windows and Linux containers with the same API.
Orchestration of container instances exclusively
Because they start quickly and bill by the second, an environment based exclusively on Azure Container Instances offers the fastest way to get started and to deal with highly variable workloads.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-orchestrator- relationship

**NEW QUESTION: 24**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains 300 Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
You need to centrally monitor all warning events in the System logs of the virtual machines.
What should you include in the solutions? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: A Log Analytics workspace

Send resource logs to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the features of Azure Monitor Logs.

You must create a diagnostic setting for each Azure resource to send its resource logs to a Log Analytics workspace to use with Azure Monitor Logs.

Box 2: Install the Azure Monitor agent

Use the Azure Monitor agent if you need to:

Collect guest logs and metrics from any machine in Azure, in other clouds, or on-premises.

Manage data collection configuration centrally

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-sources-windows-events

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agent-windows

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

Hotspot Question

You have five Azure subscriptions as shown in the following table.

| Name | Management group | Tag |
|---|---|---|
| Subscription1 | Marketing | InternalCharge: True |
| Subscription2 | IT | InternalCharge: False |
| Subscription3 | Finance | InternalCharge: False |
| Subscription4 | IT | InternalCharge: True |
| Subscription5 | Marketing | InternalCharge: True |

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

| Name | Subscription |
|---|---|
| RG1 | Subscription2 |
| RG2 | Subscription1 |
| RG3 | Subscription4 |
| RG4 | Subscription3 |
| RG5 | Subscription1 |

You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Resource group |
|---|---|---|
| VM1 | Virtual machine | RG1 |
| Storage1 | Storage account | RG2 |
| VM2 | Virtual machine | RG3 |
| KV1 | Azure Key Vault | RG4 |
| SQL1 | Azure SQL Database | RG5 |

You create the Azure Policy assignments shown in the following table.

| Name | Scope |
|---|---|
| Resource tagging | Finance |
| Deny creating virtual machines | Marketing |

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| The resource tagging policy assignment will be applied to KV1. | ○ | ○ |
| Cost management data for the `InternalCharge = True` tag will include VM1. | ○ | ○ |
| Moving Subscription4 to the Marketing management group will cause VM2 to shut down. | ○ | ○ |

**Answer:**

Answer Area

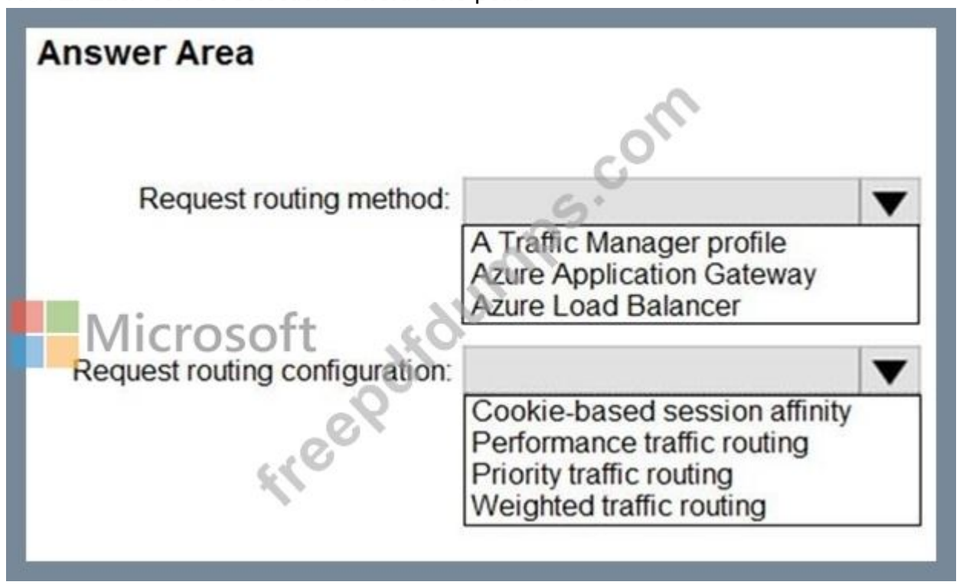
| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| The resource tagging policy assignment will be applied to KV1. | ○ | ○ |
| Cost management data for the `InternalCharge = True` tag will include VM1. | ○ | ○ |
| Moving Subscription4 to the Marketing management group will cause VM2 to shut down. | ○ | ○ |

**NEW QUESTION: 26**

Hotspot Question

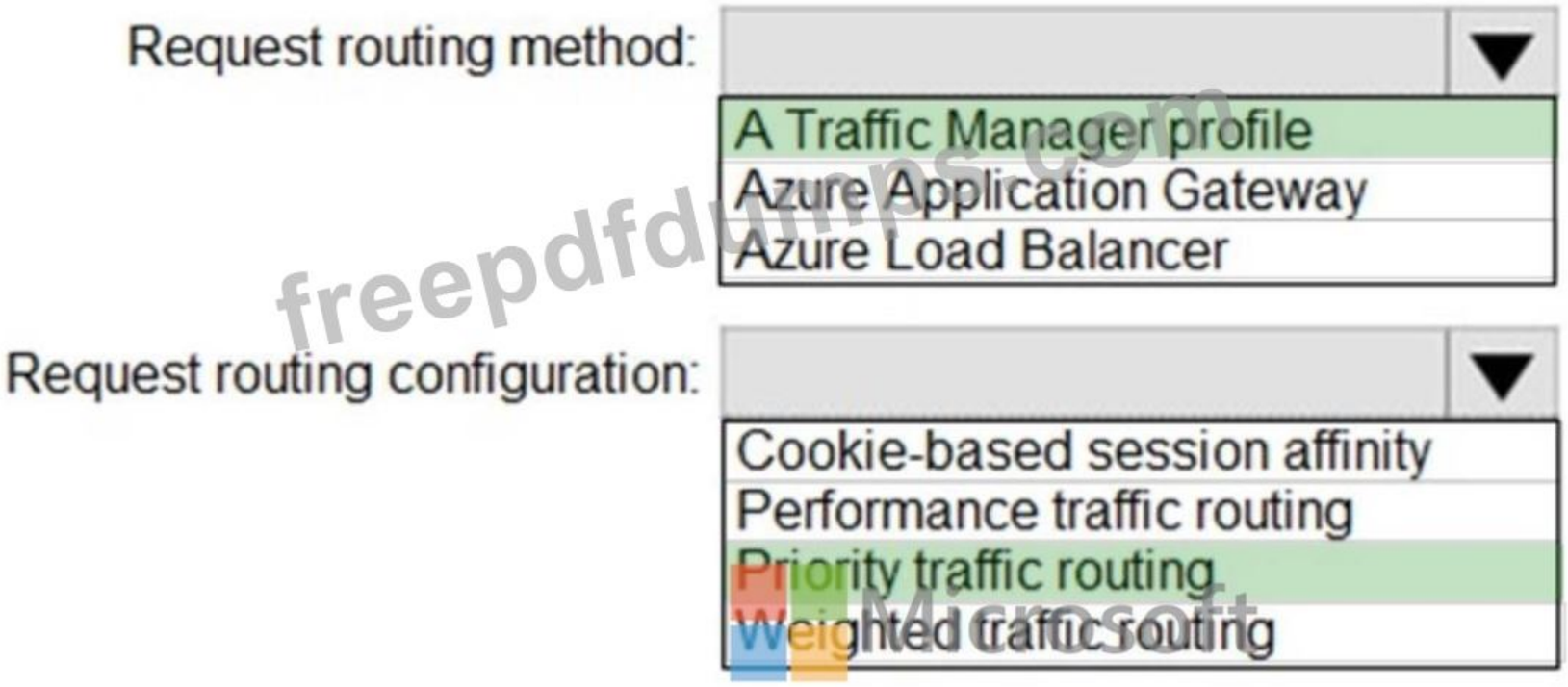
You are designing an Azure we app. You plan to deploy the web app to the Europe Azure region and the West Europe region.

You need to recommend a solution for the web app. The solution must the following requirements:
- Users must always access the web app form the North region, unless
the region fails.
- The web app must be available to users if an Azure region is
unavailable.
- Deployment costs must be minimized.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**

## Answer Area






Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods#priority- traffic-routing-method

**NEW QUESTION: 27**
You have to deploy an Azure SQL database named db1 for your company. The databases must meet the following security requirements:
- When IT help desk supervisors query a database table named customers, they must be able to see the full number of each credit card
- When IT help desk operators query a database table named customers,
they must only see the last four digits of each credit card number
- A column named Credit Card rating in the customers table must never
appear in plain text in the database system.
- Only client applications must be able to decrypt the information that is stored in this column Which of the following can be implemented for the Credit Card rating column security requirement?
**A.** Always Encrypted
**B.** Azure Advanced Threat Protection
**C.** Transparent Data Encryption

**D.** Dynamic Data Masking
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted- database-engine?view=sql-server-ver15

**NEW QUESTION: 28**
Case Study 3 - Contoso
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Contoso has a single Azure subscription.
Existing Environment: Business Partnerships
Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) guest accounts.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.
Requirements: App1
App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.
App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.
App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.
App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.
App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:
* Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).
* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.
Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.
Requirements: App2
App2 will be a NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:
* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.
You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.
Application Development Requirements
Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:
* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.
* After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.
* The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.
Identity Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:
* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.
Security Requirement

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.
What should you recommend to meet the monitoring requirements for App2?
**A.** VM insights
**B.** Azure Application Insights
**C.** Microsoft Sentinel
**D.** Container insights
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Scenario: You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.
Unified cross-component transaction diagnostics.
The unified diagnostics experience automatically correlates server-side telemetry from across all your Application Insights monitored components into a single view. It doesn't matter if you have multiple resources.
Application Insights detects the underlying relationship and allows you to easily diagnose the application component, dependency, or exception that caused a transaction slowdown or failure.
Note: Components are independently deployable parts of your distributed/microservices application. Developers and operations teams have code-level visibility or access to telemetry generated by these application components.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/transaction-diagnostics

**NEW QUESTION: 29**
You have an on-premises datacenter that contains 100 network shares. Each share contains more than 20 TB of data.
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to recommend a solution to migrate the network shares to Azure. The solution must provide bandwidth management for repeated transfers after the initial sync.
Which two services should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.
**A.** Azure Storage Mover
**B.** Azure Data Factory
**C.** Azure Data Box
**D.** Azure Storage Explorer
**E.** AzCopy
**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The two Azure services to use for migrating 20 TB of on-premises network share data with bandwidth management for repeated transfers after the initial sync are Azure Data Box and Azure File Sync.
Azure Data Box is used for the initial bulk data transfer of the 20 TB to Azure. This physical appliance-based approach accelerates the movement of large data volumes by shipping a secure, proprietary storage device to your data center. This bypasses the limitations of network bandwidth for the initial large data copy, making the process faster and more cost-effective than a pure online transfer.
Azure Storage Mover: For data sources that change frequently, Storage Mover can work with Data Box to transfer initial bulk data, then catch up on just the delta (new/changed files or metadata).
This combined approach, often referred to as an "offline data transfer with online sync" hybrid migration, ensures a fast initial migration with minimal disruption, followed by a continuous, controlled synchronization process with bandwidth management.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 30**
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to recommend a solution to provide developers with the ability to provision Azure virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow the creation of the virtual machines in specific regions.
- Only allow the creation of specific sizes of virtual machines.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Conditional Access policies
**B.** role-based access control (RBAC)
**C.** Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates
**D.** Azure Policy
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Allowed virtual machine size SKUs This policy enables you to specify a set of virtual machine size SKUs that your organization can deploy. Allowed locations This policy enables you to restrict the locations your organization can specify when deploying resources. Use to enforce your geo- compliance requirements. Excludes resource groups, Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory/b2cDirectories, and resources that use the 'global' region.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies

**NEW QUESTION: 31**
You have an Azure subscription.
You are designing a data solution that will process millions of items nightly. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support integration with Microsoft Dataverse.
- Support dynamic data masking.
- Support auto scaling.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** Microsoft Power BI
**B.** Azure Databricks
**C.** Microsoft Fabric
**D.** Azure Synapse Analytics
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Databricks is a cloud-based platform built for big data, AI, and machine learning, geared towards data professionals.
When you use auto-scaling, Databricks automatically determines when to upsize or to downsize.
Using auto-scaling allows you to control usage costs. The cluster brings up additional nodes only when they are needed for resource-intensive tasks.
Databricks helps companies process large-scale data, and Databricks data masking ensures high-quality, compliant data.
Azure Databricks supports Microsoft Dataverse through various methods, including direct connection with CData JDBC Driver, exporting data to Delta Lake format using Azure Synapse Link, and leveraging Airbyte for data synchronization.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/introduction



**NEW QUESTION: 32**

You plan to automate the deployment of resources to Azure subscriptions.
What is a difference between using Azure Blueprints and Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates?
**A.** ARM templates remain connected to the deployed resources.
**B.** Only ARM templates can contain policy definitions.
**C.** Blueprints remain connected to the deployed resources.
**D.** Only Blueprints can contain policy definitions.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments. Azure Blueprints can also upgrade several subscriptions at once that are governed by the same blueprint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26851/how-is-azure-blue-prints-different-from-resource-m.html

**NEW QUESTION: 33**
You deploy two instances of an Azure web app. One instance is in the East US Azure region and the other instance is in the West US Azure region. The web app uses Azure Blob storage to deliver large files to end users.
You need to recommend a solution for delivering the files to the users. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Ensure that the users receive files from the same region as the web app that they access.
Ensure that the files only need to be updated once.
Minimize costs.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Distributed File System (DFS)
**B.** Azure File Sync
**C.** read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
**D.** geo-redundant storage (GRS)
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 34**
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App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.
App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.
App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

* Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).
* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

Requirements: App2

App2 will be a NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.
* After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.
* The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

Identity Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.

Security Requirement

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

Drag and Drop Question

You need to recommend a solution that meets the file storage requirements for App2.

What should you deploy to the Azure subscription and the on-premises network? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct locations. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Services**

- Azure Blob Storage
- Azure Data Box
- Azure Data Box Gateway
- Azure Data Lake Storage
- Azure File Sync
- Azure Files

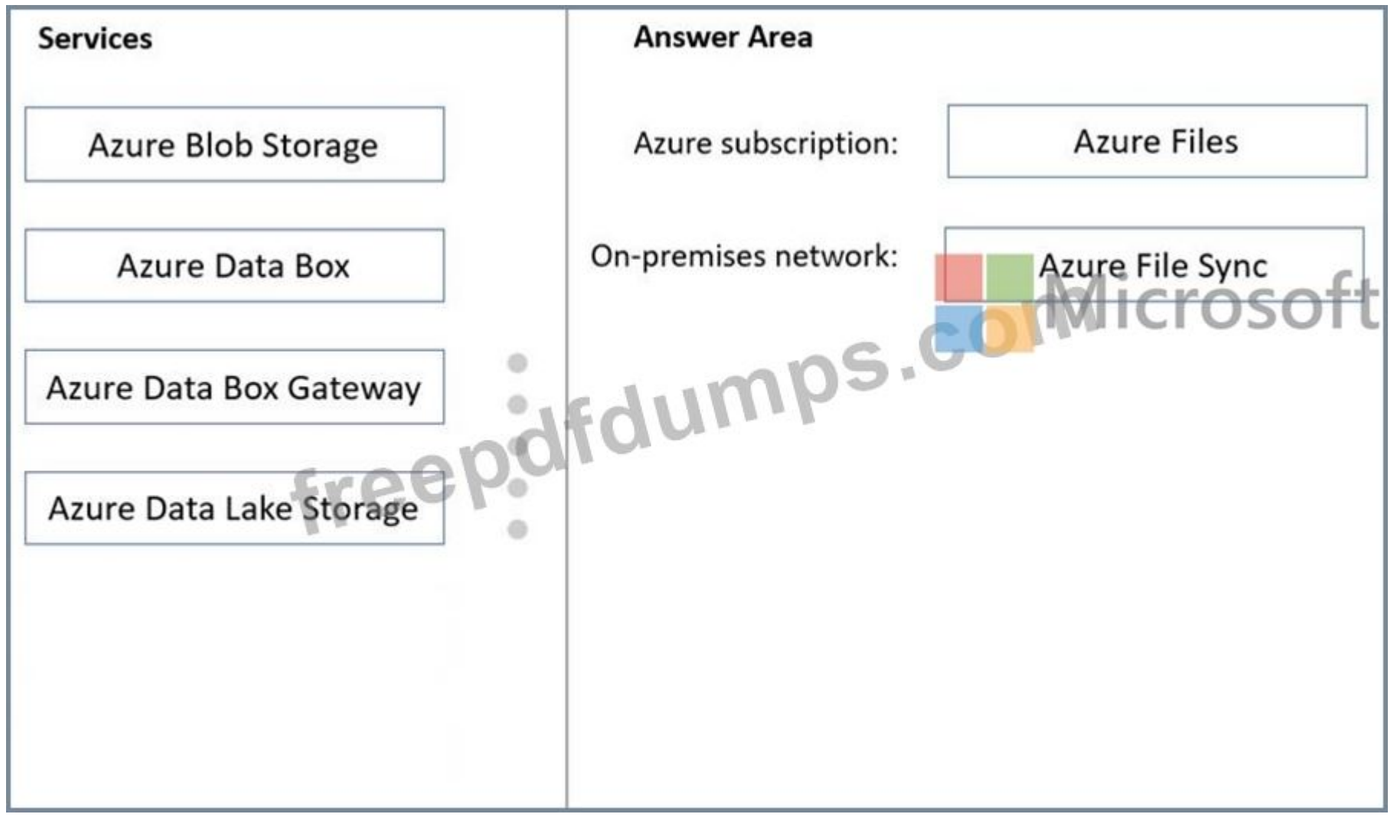
**Answer Area**

Azure subscription: Service

On-premises network: Service



**Answer:**






Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Files
Scenario: App2 has the following file storage requirements:
* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.
Box 2: Azure File Sync
Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share. You can use any protocol that's available on Windows Server to access your data locally, including SMB, NFS, and FTPS.
You can have as many caches as you need across the world.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide

**NEW QUESTION: 35**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to deploy resources to host a stateless web app in an Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Provide access to the full .NET framework.

- Provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.
- Grant administrators access to the operating system to install custom application dependencies.
Solution: You deploy a web app in an Isolated App Service plan.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Instead: You deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you create an Azure Traffic Manager profile.
Note: Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 36**
Case Study 1 - Litware
Existing Environment
Azure Environment
Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).
The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.
On-Premises Environment
The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Configuration |
|---|---|---|
| SERVER1<br>SERVER2<br>SERVER3 | Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V | The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions. |
| SERVER10 | Server that runs Windows Server 2016 | The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2. |


Network Environment
Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.
Planned Changes and Requirements
Litware plans to implement the following changes:

* Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.
* Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
* Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.
* Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

* Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
* The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.
* To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
* RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.

Resiliency Requirements

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

* Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.
* App1 must meet the following requirements:
- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

Business Requirements

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

* Minimize administrative effort.
* Minimize costs.

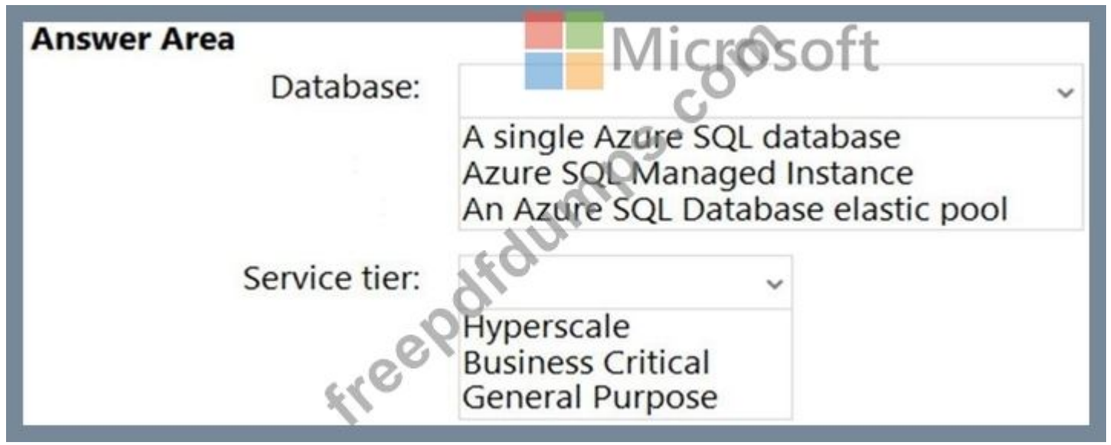
Hotspot Question

You plan to migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

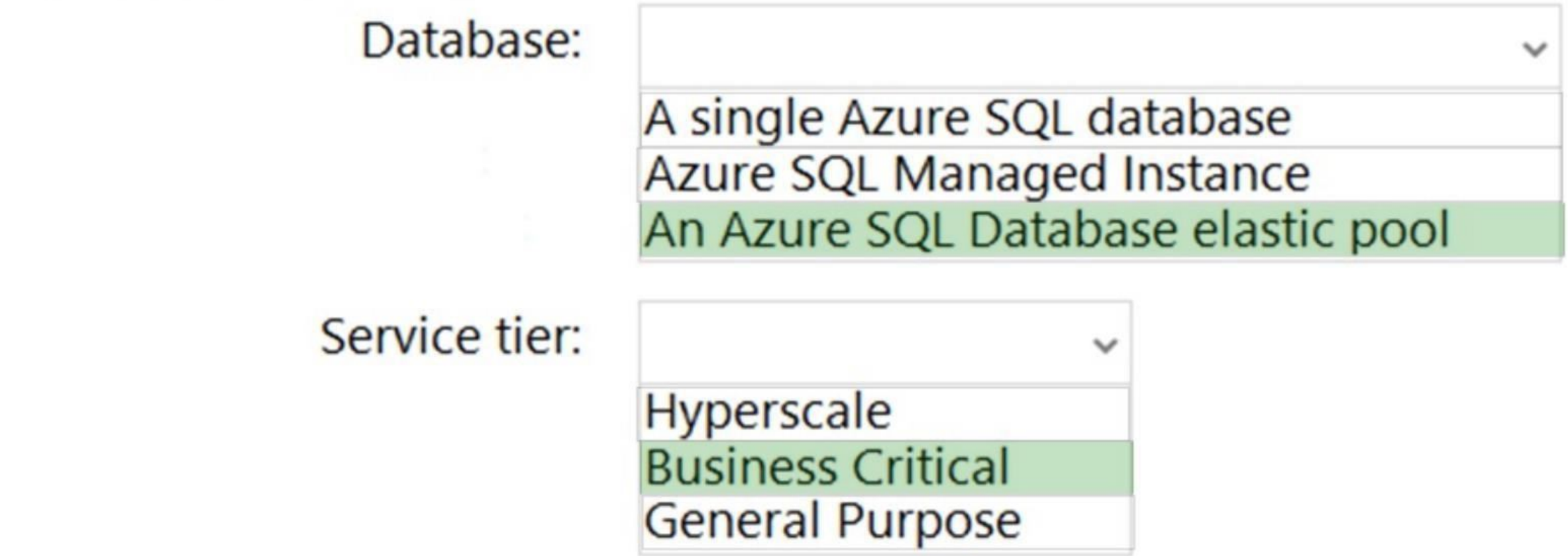
You need to ensure that the Azure database and the service tier meet the resiliency and business requirements.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure SQL Database elastic pool

To minimize I/O, what is needed is a SQL AO availability group that spans availability zones. This is covered by Premium and Business Critical SQL Database, and SQL Database Elastic Pools.
Since there are 2 databases, it has to be Elastic Pool.
Box 2: Business Critical
SQL Managed Instance is available in two service tiers:
General purpose: Designed for applications with typical performance and I/O latency requirements.
Business critical: Designed for applications with low I/O latency requirements and minimal impact of underlying maintenance operations on the workload.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/auto-failover-group-sql-mi
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas- overview

**NEW QUESTION: 37**
A company is planning on deploying a set of applications onto a set of Azure Kubernetes clusters.
The clusters would be distributed across various Azure regions. You have to recommend a storage solution for the application container images. The update container images need to be automatically replicated across all AKS clusters. Which of the following would you implement for this requirement?
**A.** Geo-redundant storage account
**B.** Azure Cache for Redis
**C.** Azure Content Delivery Network
**D.** Azure Container Registry - Premium SKU
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
For this requirement, you can Azure Container Registry - Premium SKU. It provides the feature of automatic distribution of images across regions.
The Microsoft documentation mentions the following:

Azure Container Registry is available in multiple service tiers (also known as SKUs). These tiers provide predictable pricing and several options for aligning to the capacity and usage patterns of your private Docker registry in Azure.

| Tier | Description |
|---|---|
| **Basic** | A cost-optimized entry point for developers learning about Azure Container Registry. Basic registries have the same programmatic capabilities as Standard and Premium (such as Azure Active Directory authentication integration, image deletion, and webhooks). However, the included storage and image throughput are most appropriate for lower usage scenarios. |
| **Standard** | Standard registries offer the same capabilities as Basic, with increased included storage and image throughput. Standard registries should satisfy the needs of most production scenarios. |
| **Premium** | Premium registries provide the highest amount of included storage and concurrent operations, enabling high-volume scenarios. In addition to higher image throughput, Premium adds features such as geo-replication for managing a single registry across multiple regions, content trust for image tag signing, private link with private endpoints to restrict access to the registry. |



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-skus

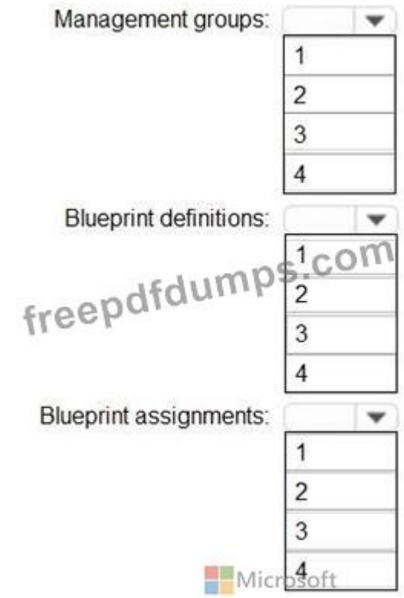
**NEW QUESTION: 38**
A company named Contoso, Ltd. has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is integrated with Microsoft 365 and an Azure subscription.
Contoso has an on-premises identity infrastructure. The infrastructure includes servers that run Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure AD Connect.

Contoso has a partnership with a company named Fabrikam. Inc. Fabrikam has an Active Directory forest and a Microsoft 365 tenant. Fabrikam has the same on- premises identity infrastructure components as Contoso.
A team of 10 developers from Fabrikam will work on an Azure solution that will be hosted in the Azure subscription of Contoso. The developers must be added to the Contributor role for a resource group in the Contoso subscription.
You need to recommend a solution to ensure that Contoso can assign the role to the 10 Fabrikam developers. The solution must ensure that the Fabrikam developers use their existing credentials to access resources
What should you recommend?
**A.** Configure a forest trust between the on-premises Active Directory forests of Contoso and Fabrikam.
**B.** Configure an organization relationship between the Office 365 tenants of Fabrikam and Contoso.
**C.** In the Azure AD tenant of Contoso, create guest accounts for the Fabnkam developers.
**D.** In the Azure AD tenant of Contoso. create cloud-only user accounts for the Fabrikam developers.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Collaborate with any partner using their identities
With Azure AD B2B, the partner uses their own identity management solution, so there is no external administrative overhead for your organization. Guest users sign in to your apps and services with their own work, school, or social identities.
The partner uses their own identities and credentials, whether or not they have an Azure AD account.
You don't need to manage external accounts or passwords.
You don't need to sync accounts or manage account lifecycles.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/what-is-b2b

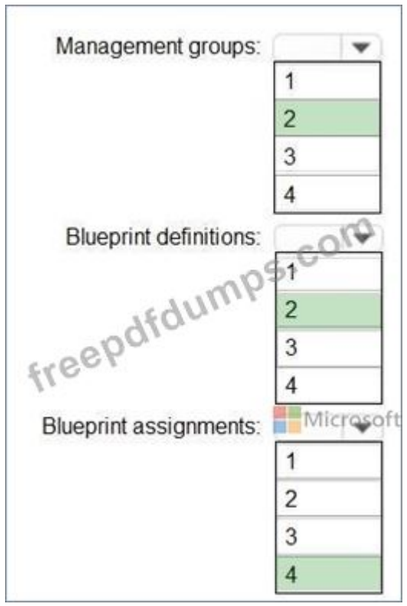
**NEW QUESTION: 39**
Hotspot Question
Your company has the divisions shown in the following table.

| Division | Azure subscription | Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant |
|---|---|---|
| East | Sub1, Sub2 | East.contoso.com |
| West | Sub3, Sub4 | West.contoso.com |

You plan to deploy a custom application to each subscription. The application will contain the following:
- A resource group
- An Azure web app
- Custom role assignments
- An Azure Cosmos DB account
You need to use Azure Blueprints to deploy the application to each subscription.
What is the minimum number of objects required to deploy the application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: 2

One management group for East, and one for West.

When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.

Box 2: 2

Box 3: 4

One assignment for each subscription.
"Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription. To perform a management group assignment, the Create Or Update REST API must be used and the request body must include a value for properties.scope to define the target subscription."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview#blueprint-assignment

**NEW QUESTION: 40**
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

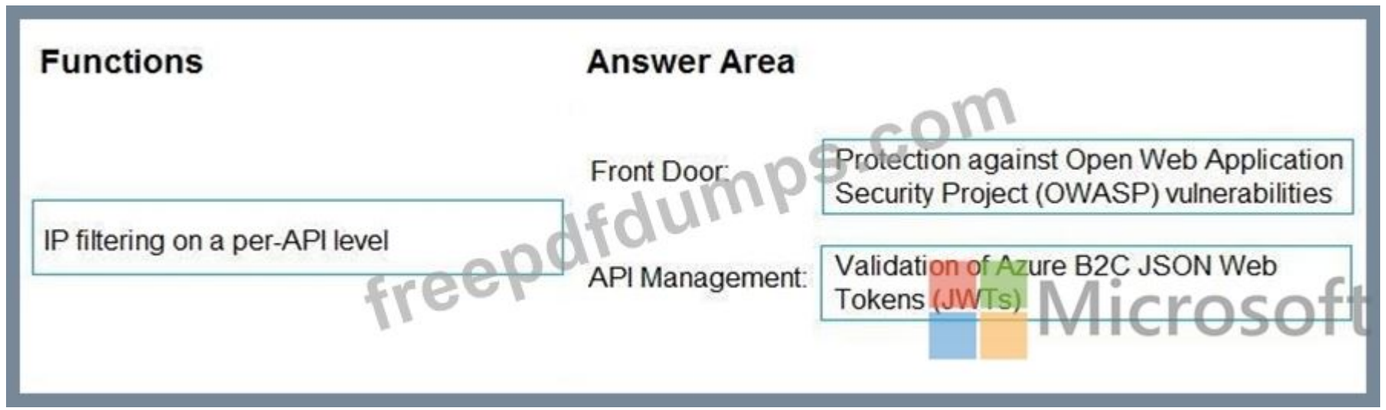
| Name | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|
| VM1 | Virtual machine | Frontend component in the Central US Azure region |
| VM2 | Virtual machine | Backend component in the East US Azure region |
| VM3 | Virtual machine | Backend component in the West US 2 Azure region |
| VNet1 | Virtual network | Hosts VM1 |
| VNet2 | Virtual network | Hosts VM2 |
| VNet3 | Virtual network | Hosts VM3 |



You create peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet1 and VNet3.
The virtual machines host an HTTPS-based client/server application and are accessible only via the private IP address of each virtual machine.
You need to implement a load balancing solution for VM2 and VM3. The solution must ensure that if VM2 fails, requests will be routed automatically to VM3, and if VM3 fails, requests will be routed automatically to VM2.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** Azure Firewall Premium
**B.** Azure Application Gateway v2
**C.** a cross-region load balancer
**D.** Azure Front Door Premium
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-faq#what-is-the-difference-between- azure-front-door-and-azure-application-gateway- While both Front Door and Application Gateway are layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) load balancers, the primary difference is that Front Door is a non-regional service whereas Application Gateway is a regional service. While Front Door can load balance between your different scale units/clusters/stamp units across regions, Application Gateway allows you to load balance between your VMs/containers etc. that is within the scale unit.

**NEW QUESTION: 41**
Drag and Drop Question
You plan to deploy an infrastructure solution that will contain the following configurations:
- External users will access the infrastructure by using Azure Front Door.
- External user access to the backend APIs hosted in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) will be controlled by using Azure API Management.
- External users will be authenticated by an Azure AD B2C tenant that uses OpenID Connect-based federation with a third-party identity provider.
Which function does each service provide? To answer, drag the appropriate functions to the correct services. Each function may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


**Answer:**




Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/ip-filter-policy
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/validate-jwt-policy

**NEW QUESTION: 42**
You are designing an application that will be hosted in Azure.
The application will host video files that range from 50 MB to 12 GB. The application will use certificate-based authentication and will be available to users on the internet.
You need to recommend a storage option for the video files. The solution must provide the fastest read performance and must minimize storage costs.
What should you recommend?
**A.** Azure Files
**B.** Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
**C.** Azure Blob Storage
**D.** Azure SQL Database
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Blob Storage: Stores large amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data, that can be accessed from anywhere in the world via HTTP or HTTPS. You can use Blob storage to expose data publicly to the world, or to store application data privately.
Max file in Blob Storage. 4.77 TB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/digital-media-video

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

Hotspot Question

You need to design an Azure policy that will implement the following functionality:

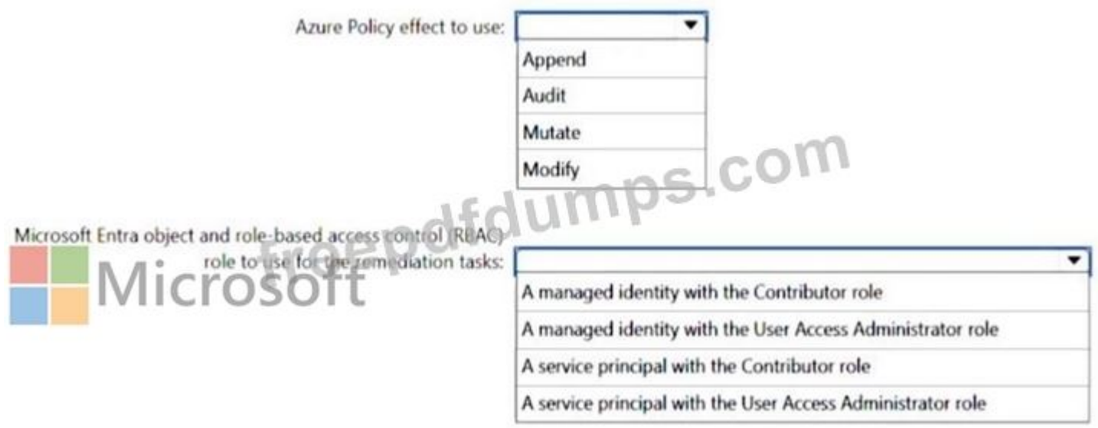
- For new resources, assign tags and values that match the tags and values of the resource group to which the resources are deployed.
- For existing resources, identify whether the tags and values match the tags and values of the resource group that contains the resources.
- For any non-compliant resources, trigger auto-generated remediation tasks to create missing tags and values.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the design? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

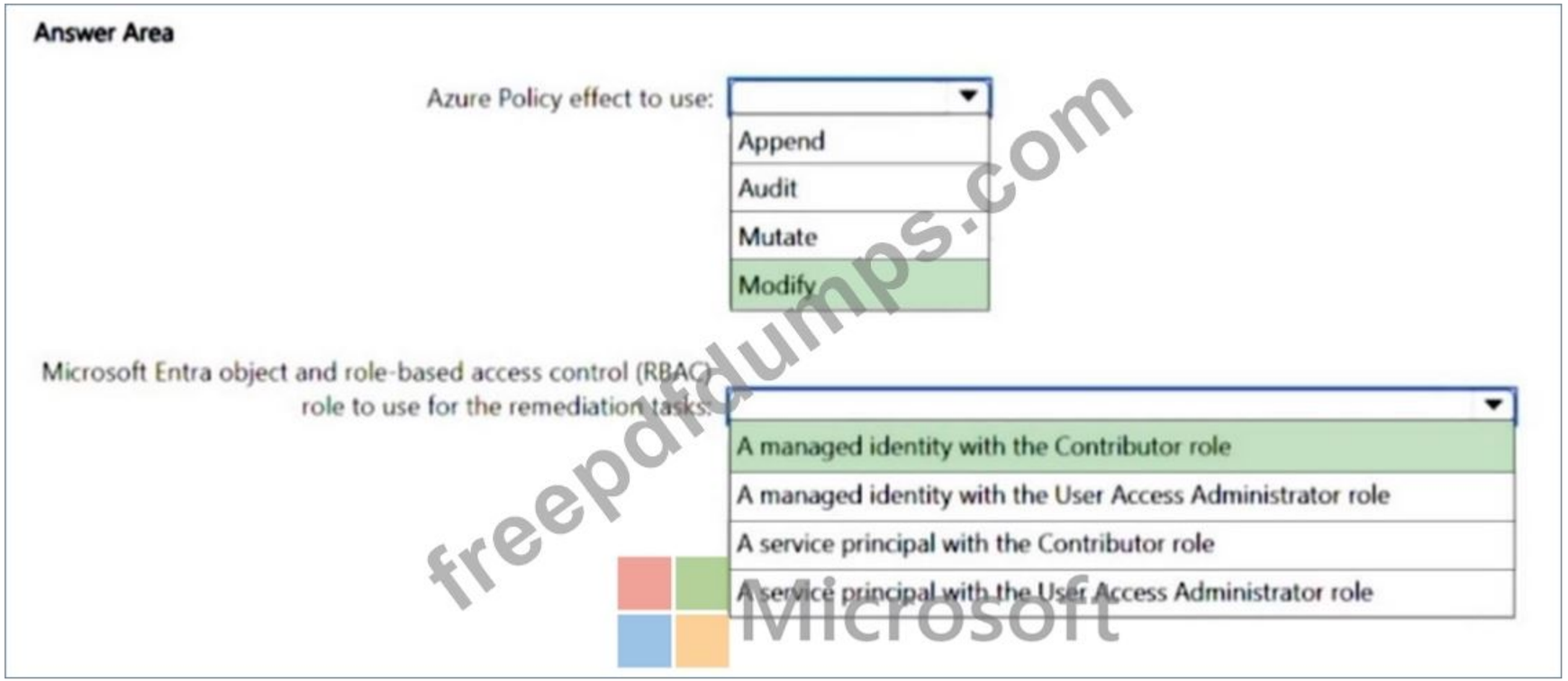
**Answer Area**






**Answer:**

**Answer Area**



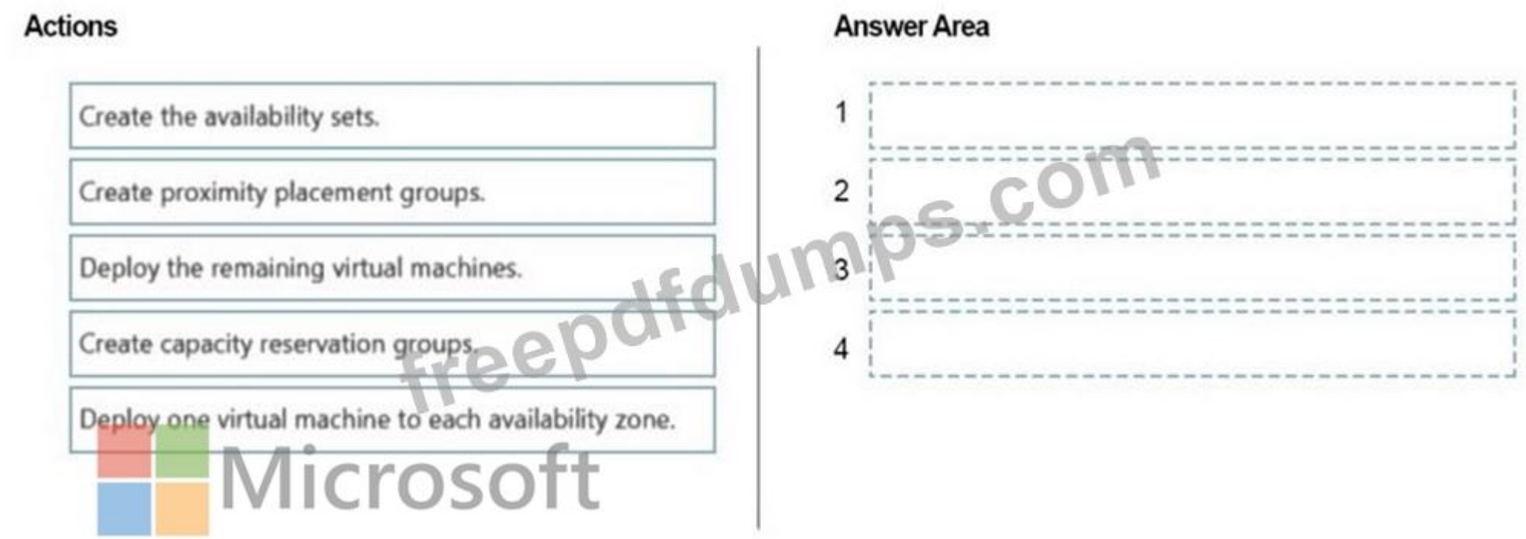



**NEW QUESTION: 44**
You have an application named App1. App1 generates log files that must be archived for five years. The log files must be readable by App1 but must not be modified.
Which storage solution should you recommend for archiving?
**A.** Ingest the log files into an Azure Log Analytics workspace
**B.** Use an Azure Blob storage account and a time-based retention policy
**C.** Use an Azure Blob storage account configured to use the Archive access tier
**D.** Use an Azure file share that has access control enabled
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Immutable storage for Azure Blob storage enables users to store business-critical data objects in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state.
Immutable storage supports:
Time-based retention policy support: Users can set policies to store data for a specified interval.
When a time-based retention policy is set, blobs can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, blobs can be deleted but not overwritten.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-immutable-storage

**NEW QUESTION: 45**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Storage account that contains two 1-GB data files named File1 and File2. The data files are set to use the archive access tier.
You need to ensure that File1 is accessible immediately when a retrieval request is initiated.
Solution: For File1, you set Access tier to Cool.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The data in the cool tier is "considered / intended to be stored for 30 days". But this is not a must.
You can store data indefinitely in the cool tier. The mentioned reference (see below) even gives an example of large scientific or otherwise large data which is stored for long duration in the cool tier.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal

**NEW QUESTION: 46**
Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription.
As part of a highly available deployment, you plan to deploy 30 virtual machines to an Azure region that contains three availability zones.
You need to recommend a deployment solution for the virtual machines, availability sets, and availability zones. The solution must maximize the availability of the deployment.
Which four actions should you recommend be performed in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.





**Answer:**

**Actions**

- Create the availability sets.
- Create proximity placement groups.
- Deploy the remaining virtual machines.
- Create capacity reservation groups.
- Deploy one virtual machine to each availability zone.

**Answer Area**

1. Create the availability sets.
2. Create proximity placement groups.
3. Deploy one virtual machine to each availability zone.
4. Deploy the remaining virtual machines.



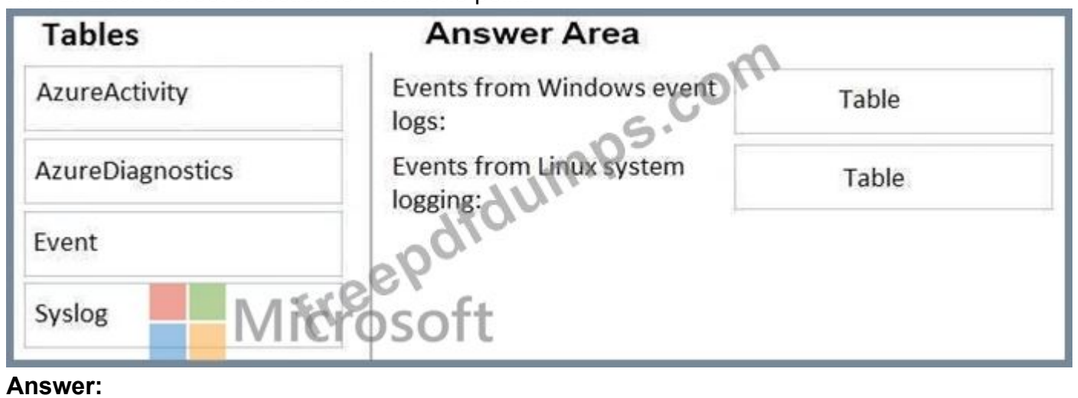



**NEW QUESTION: 47**
You have an application that is used by 6,000 users to validate their vacation requests. The application manages its own credential Users must enter a username and password to access the application. The application does NOT support identity providers.
You plan to upgrade the application to use single sign-on (SSO) authentication by using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) application registration.
Which SSO method should you use?
**A.** password-based
**B.** OpenID Connect
**C.** header-based
**D.** SAML
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Password - On-premises applications can use a password-based method for SSO. This choice works when applications are configured for Application Proxy.

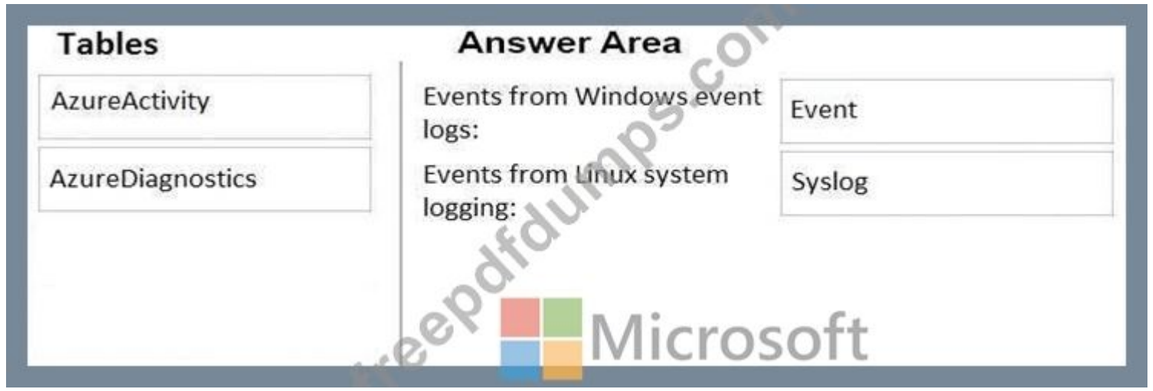
With password-based SSO, users sign in to the application with a username and password the first time they access it. After the first sign-on, Azure AD provides the username and password to the application. Password-based SSO enables secure application password storage and replay using a web browser extension or mobile app. This option uses the existing sign-in process provided by the application, enables an administrator to manage the passwords, and doesn't require the user to know the password.
Incorrect:
Choosing an SSO method depends on how the application is configured for authentication. Cloud applications can use federation-based options, such as OpenID Connect, OAuth, and SAML.
Federation - When you set up SSO to work between multiple identity providers, it's called federation.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/what-is-single-sign-on

**NEW QUESTION: 48**
What two parameters would you recommend set up to ensure that the new IPSCustomers database will scale to meet the workload demands?
**A.** Define the maximum size for a database
**B.** Define the maximum resource limit per group of databases
**C.** Define the maximum of CPU cores
**D.** Define the maximum of Database Transaction Units
**E.** Define the maximum of the allocated storage
**Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 49**
Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and Linux.
You need to use Azure Log Analytics design an alerting strategy for security-related events.
Which Log Analytics tables should you query? To answer, drag the appropriate tables to the correct log types. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

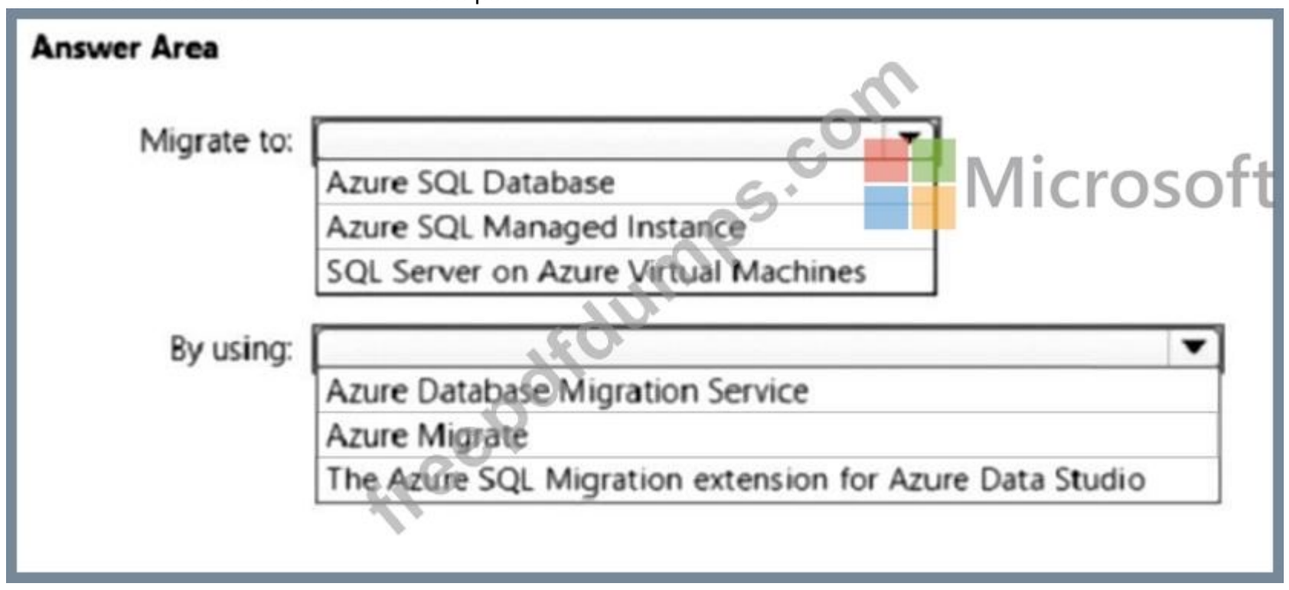



**Answer:**

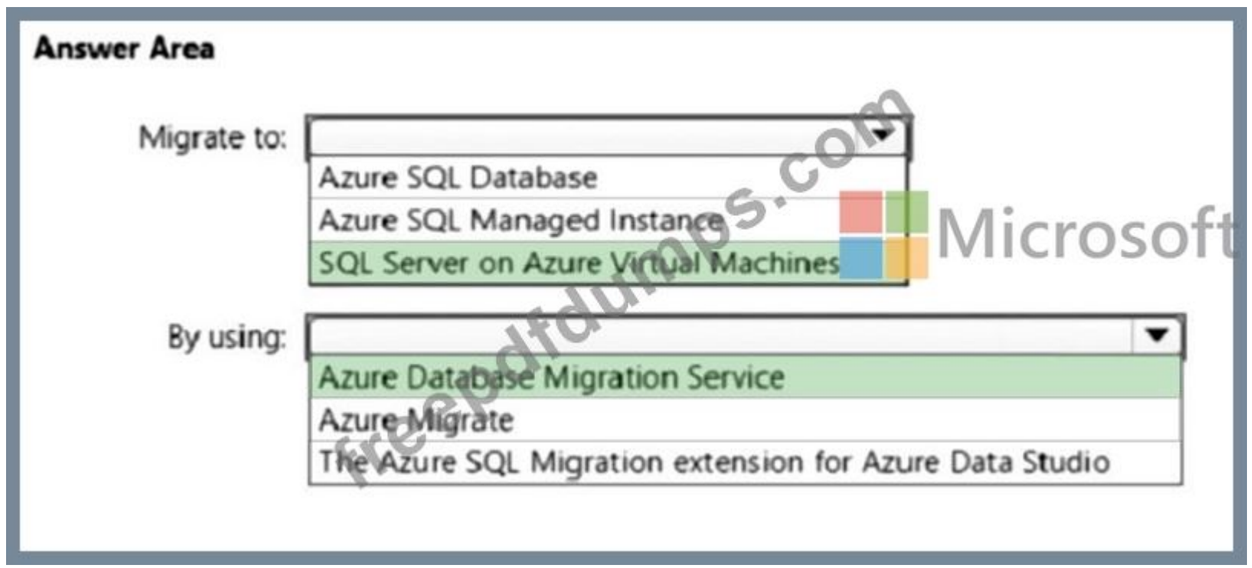



Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/log-analytics-agent Windows Event logs --> Information sent to the Windows event logging system. Syslog --> Information sent to the Linux event logging system.

**NEW QUESTION: 50**
Hotspot Question
Your on-premises datacenter contains a server named Server1 that runs Microsoft SQL Server
2022. Server1 contains a 30-TB database named DB1 that stores customer data. Server1 runs a custom application named App1 that verifies the compliance of records in DB1. App1 must run on the same server as DB1.
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to migrate DB1 to Azure. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
To which service should you migrate DB1, and what should you use to perform the migration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 51**

Hotspot Question

You have the resources shown in the following table.

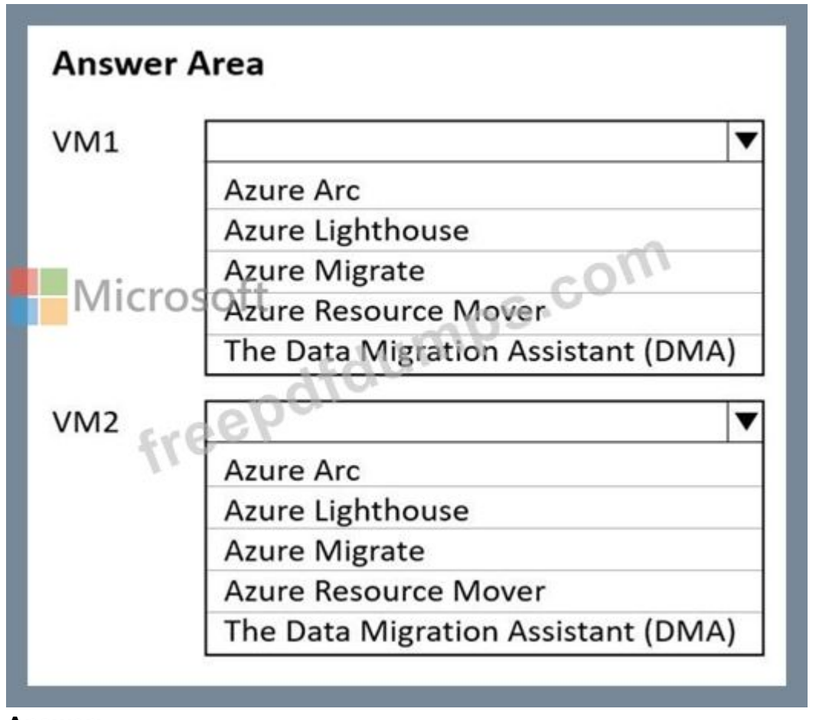
| Name | Type | Resource group |
|---|---|---|
| VM1 | Azure virtual machine | RG1 |
| VM2 | On-premises virtual machine | **Not applicable** |

You create a new resource group in Azure named RG2.

You need to move the virtual machines to RG2.

What should you use to move each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

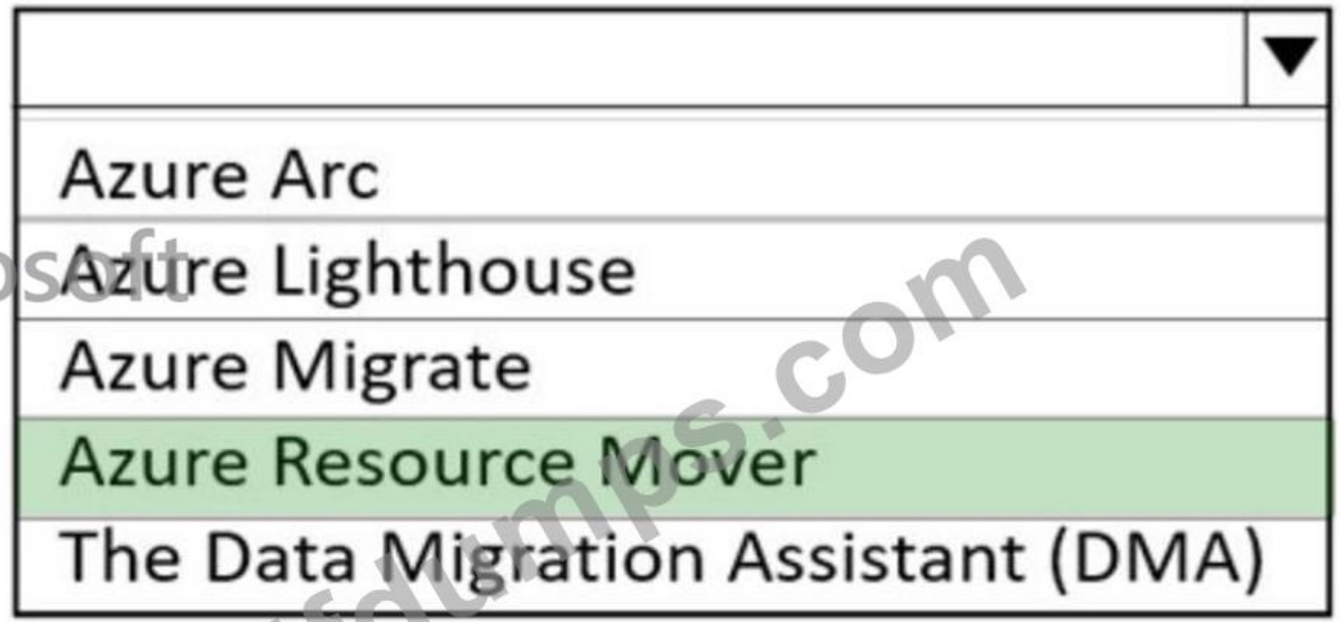
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


Answer Area
VM1
Azure Arc
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Migrate
Azure Resource Mover
The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
VM2
Azure Arc
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Migrate
Azure Resource Mover
The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

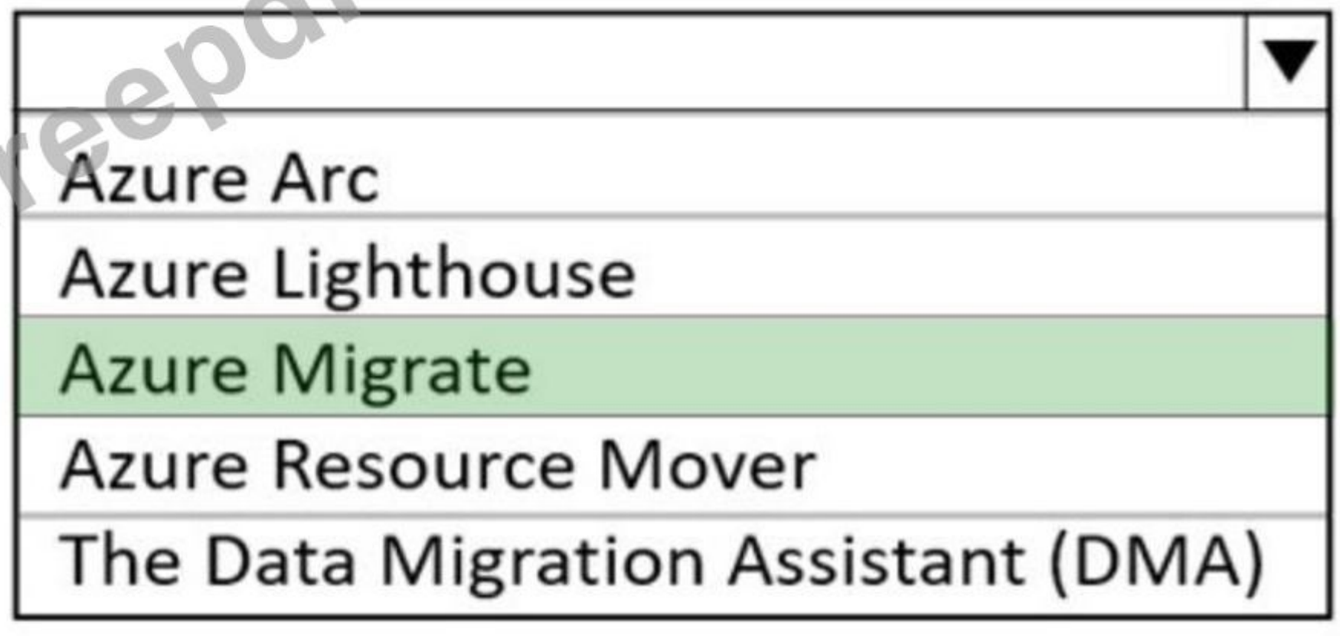
**Answer:**

## Answer Area

VM1




VM2



Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Resource Mover
To move Azure VMs to another region, Microsoft now recommends using Azure Resource Mover.
Box 2: Azure Migrate
Azure Migrate provides a centralized hub to assess and migrate on-premises servers, infrastructure, applications, and data to Azure.
Azure migrate includes Azure Migrate Server Migration: Migrate VMware VMs, Hyper-V VMs, physical servers, other virtualized servers, and public cloud VMs to Azure.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/resource-mover/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-services-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-migrate

**NEW QUESTION: 52**
You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and will handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.
You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using REST messages.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Service Bus
**B.** Azure Blob storage
**C.** Azure Notification Hubs
**D.** Azure Application Gateway
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Service Bus is a transactional message broker and ensures transactional integrity for all internal operations against its message stores. All transfers of messages inside of Service Bus, such as moving messages to a dead-letter queue or automatic forwarding of messages between entities, are transactional.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-transactions

**NEW QUESTION: 53**
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an app named App1 that uses the resources shown in the following table.

| Type | Function |
|---|---|
| Azure App Service | eCommerce app |
| Azure SQL Database | User profile store |
| Azure Cosmos DB | Product database |

You need to recommend a solution to minimize how long it takes for App1 to obtain product details and access user profiles during high data load times.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Cache for Redis
**B.** Azure Queue Storage
**C.** Azure Front Door
**D.** Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
**E.** Azure Traffic Manager
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Azure Cache for Redis provides an in-memory data store based on the Redis software. Redis improves the performance and scalability of an application that uses backend data stores heavily.
It's able to process large volumes of application requests by keeping frequently accessed data in the server memory, which can be written to and read from quickly. Redis brings a critical low- latency and high-throughput data storage solution to modern applications.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 54**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2022 and have the Azure Monitor Agent installed.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:
- Forwards JSON-formatted logs from the virtual machines to a Log
Analytics workspace
- Transforms the logs and stores the data in a table in the Log
Analytics workspace
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

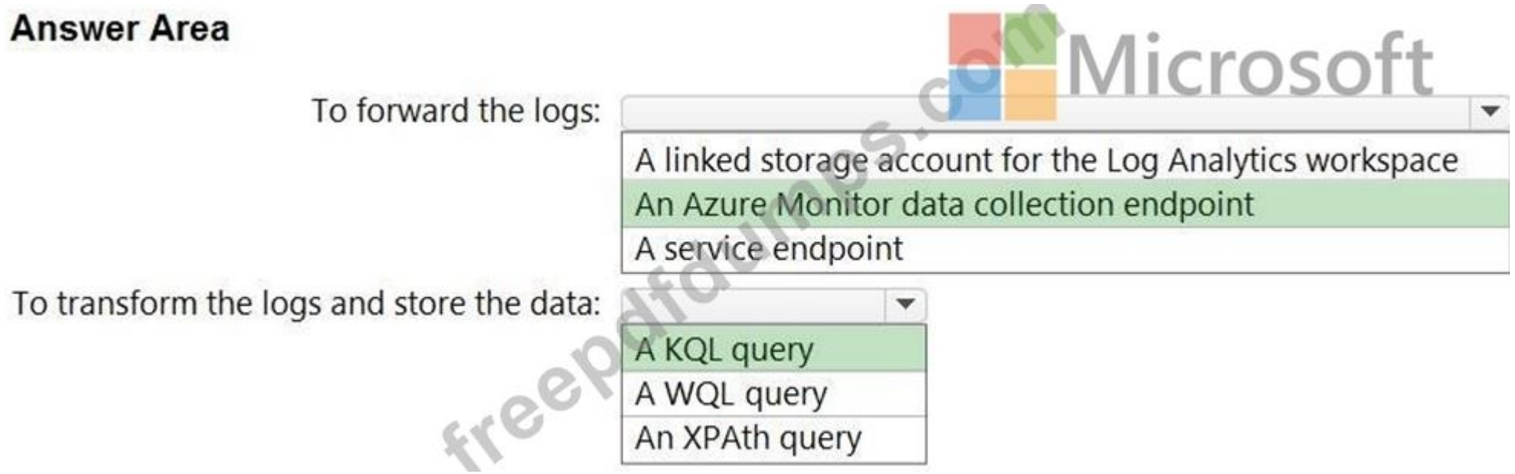
To forward the logs:
- A linked storage account for the Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Monitor data collection endpoint
- A service endpoint

To transform the logs and store the data:
- A KQL query
- A WQL query
- An XPAth query



**Answer:**

**Answer Area**




Explanation:
To forward the logs: Use the Azure Monitor Agent. The Azure Monitor Agent can collect different types of data into a Log Analytics workspace, including JSON-formatted logs from your virtual machines.
To transform the logs and store the data: Use Kusto Query Language (KQL). Once the data is in the Log Analytics workspace, you can write KQL queries to transform the logs and store the data in a table in the workspace. KQL is a read-only request to process data and return results.

**NEW QUESTION: 55**
Hotspot Question
You have a resource group named RG1 that contains the objects shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Location |
|---|---|---|
| ASP-RG1 | App Service plan | East US |
| KV1 | Azure Key Vault | East US |
| KV2 | Azure Key Vault | West Europe |
| App1 | Azure Logic Apps | West US |

You need to configure permissions so that App1 can copy all the secrets from KV1 to KV2. App1 currently has the Get permission for the secrets in KV1.
Which additional permissions should you assign to App1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Permission to assign so that App1 can copy the secrets from KV1:

- Add
- Backup
- Create
- List
- Unwrap Key

Permission to assign so that App1 can copy the secrets to KV2:

- Create
- Import
- List
- Wrap Key



**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Permission to assign so that App1 can copy the secrets from KV1:

- Add
- Backup
- Create
- List
- Unwrap Key

Permission to assign so that App1 can copy the secrets to KV2:

- Create
- Import
- List
- Wrap Key



Explanation:

Box 1: List
Get: Gets the specified Azure key vault.
List: The List operation gets information about the vaults associated with the subscription.
Box 2: Create
Create Or Update: Create or update a key vault in the specified subscription.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/keyvault/

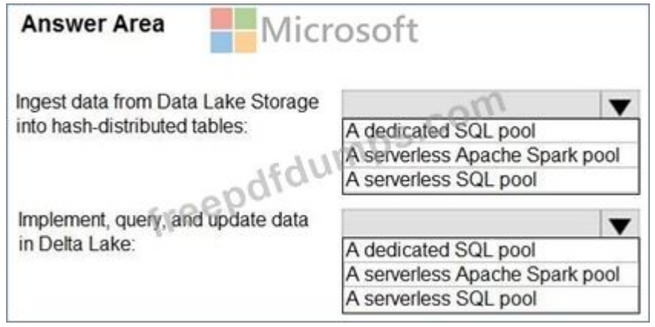
**NEW QUESTION: 56**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions.
You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:
* Support rate limiting.
* Balance requests between all instances.
* Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional outage.
Solution: You use Azure Traffic Manager to provide access to the app.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions. Traffic Manager also provides your public endpoints with high availability and quick responsiveness. It does not provide rate limiting.
Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-traffic-manager
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit- powershell

**NEW QUESTION: 57**
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to recommend an Azure Kubernetes service (AKS) solution that will use Linux nodes.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during
scale-out operations.
- Support autoscaling of Linux containers.
- Minimize administrative effort.
Which scaling option should you recommend?
**A.** Virtual Kubetet
**B.** cluster autoscaler

**C.** virtual nodes
**D.** horizontal pod autoscaler
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
To rapidly scale application workloads in an AKS cluster, you can use virtual nodes. With virtual nodes, you have quick provisioning of pods, and only pay per second for their execution time.
You don't need to wait for Kubernetes cluster autoscaler to deploy VM compute nodes to run the additional pods. Virtual nodes are only supported with Linux pods and nodes.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes

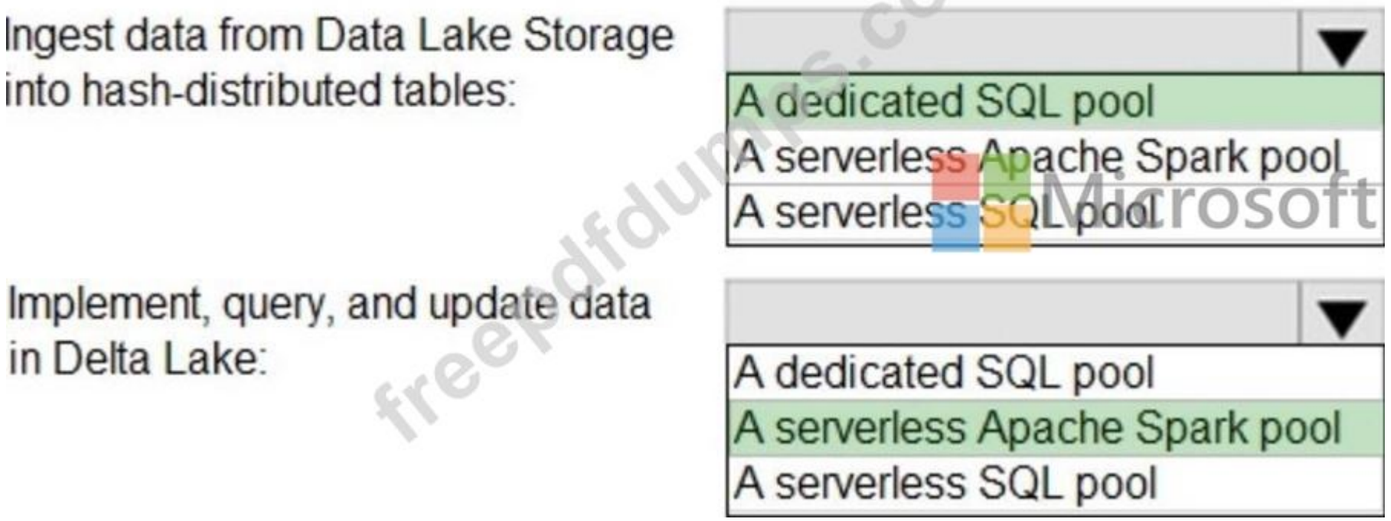
**NEW QUESTION: 58**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
Your company currently has an application that is hosted on their on-premises environment. The application currently connects to two databases in the on-premises environment. The databases are named whizlabdb1 and whizlabdb2.
You have to move the databases onto Azure. The databases have to support server-side transactions across both of the databases.
Solution: You decide to deploy the databases to an Azure SQL database-managed instance.
Would this fulfill the requirement?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 59**
Hotspot Question
You are designing a data analytics solution that will use Azure Synapse and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.
You need to recommend Azure Synapse pools to meet the following requirements:
- Ingest data from Data Lake Storage into hash-distributed tables.
- Implement query, and update data in Delta Lake.
What should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer:**

## Answer Area






Explanation:
Box 1: A dedicated SQL pool
A dedicated SQL pool in Azure Synapse provides the ability to create hash-distributed tables, which help distribute data evenly across multiple nodes and improve query performance. This option is well-suited for ingesting data from Data Lake Storage into hash-distributed tables.
Box 2: A serverless Apache Spark pool
A serverless Apache Spark pool in Azure Synapse allows you to run Apache Spark jobs on- demand without having to manage the underlying infrastructure. This option is ideal for working with Delta Lake, as it provides native support for querying and updating data stored in Delta Lake format.

**NEW QUESTION: 60**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account named account1 and an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace named Workspace1. The account1 account contains a container named Container1 that has the analytical store enabled.
You need to recommend a solution that will process the data stored in Container1 in near-real- time (NRT) and output the results to a data warehouse in Workspace1 by using a runtime engine in the workspace. The solution must minimize data movement.
Which pool in Workspace1 should you use?
**A.** Apache Spark
**B.** serverless SQL
**C.** dedicated SQL
**D.** Data Explorer
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/data-explorer-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/data-explorer/data-explorer-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 61**
You have to design a Data Engineering solution for your company. The company currently has an Azure subscription. They also have application data hosted in a database on a Microsoft SQL Server hosted in their on-premises data center server. They want to implement the following requirements:
- Transfer transactional data from the on-premises SQL server onto a data warehouse in Azure.
- Data needs to be transferred every day in the night as a scheduled job.
- A managed Spark cluster needs to be in place for data engineers to perform analysis on the data stored in the SQL data warehouse.
- Here the data engineers should have the ability to develop notebooks in Scale, R and Python.
- They also need to have a data lake store in place for the ingestion of data from multiple data sources Which of the following would the use for hosting the data warehouse in Azure?
**A.** Azure Synapse Analytics
**B.** Azure Databricks
**C.** Azure Data Lake Gen2 Storage accounts
**D.** Azure Data Factory
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**



**NEW QUESTION: 62**
You have an Azure App Service app named App1.
You need to recommend a solution to monitor the response times of App1 for end users. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Health check in App Service
**B.** Log Analytics
**C.** Application Insights
**D.** Azure Network Watcher connection monitor
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
While Application Insights targets application monitoring and performance optimization, Log Analytics focuses on log management and infrastructure monitoring.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/standard-metrics

**NEW QUESTION: 63**
You plan to migrate App1 to Azure. The solution must meet the authentication and authorization requirements.
Which of the endpoint should App1 use to obtain an access token?
**A.** Azure instance Service (IMDS)
**B.** Azure Service management
**C.** Microsoft identify platform
**D.** Azure AD
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 64**
You are designing a microservices architecture that will support a web application.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Allow independent upgrades to each microservice
- Deploy the solution on-premises and to Azure
- Set policies for performing automatic repairs to the microservices
- Support low-latency and hyper-scale operations
You need to recommend a technology.
What should you recommend?
**A.** Azure Container Instance
**B.** Azure Logic App
**C.** Azure Service Fabric
**D.** Azure virtual machine scale set
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Azure Service Fabric enables you to create Service Fabric clusters on premises or in other clouds.
Azure Service Fabric is low-latency and scales up to thousands of machines.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/service-fabric/

**NEW QUESTION: 65**
You are designing a solution that will include containerized applications running in an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
You need to recommend a load balancing solution for HTTPS traffic. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Automatically configure load balancing rules as the applications are
deployed to the cluster.
- Support Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF).
- Support cookie-based affinity.
- Support URL routing.
What should you include the recommendation?
**A.** an NGINX ingress controller
**B.** Application Gateway Ingress Controller (AGIC)
**C.** an HTTP application routing ingress controller
**D.** the Kubernetes load balancer service
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Much like the most popular Kubernetes Ingress Controllers, the Application Gateway Ingress Controller provides several features, leveraging Azure's native Application Gateway L7 load balancer.
To name a few:
* URL routing
* Cookie-based affinity
* Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) termination
* End-to-end SSL
* Support for public, private, and hybrid web sites

* Integrated support of Azure web application firewall
Application Gateway redirection support isn't limited to HTTP to HTTPS redirection alone. This is a generic redirection mechanism, so you can redirect from and to any port you define using rules.
It also supports redirection to an external site as well.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/features

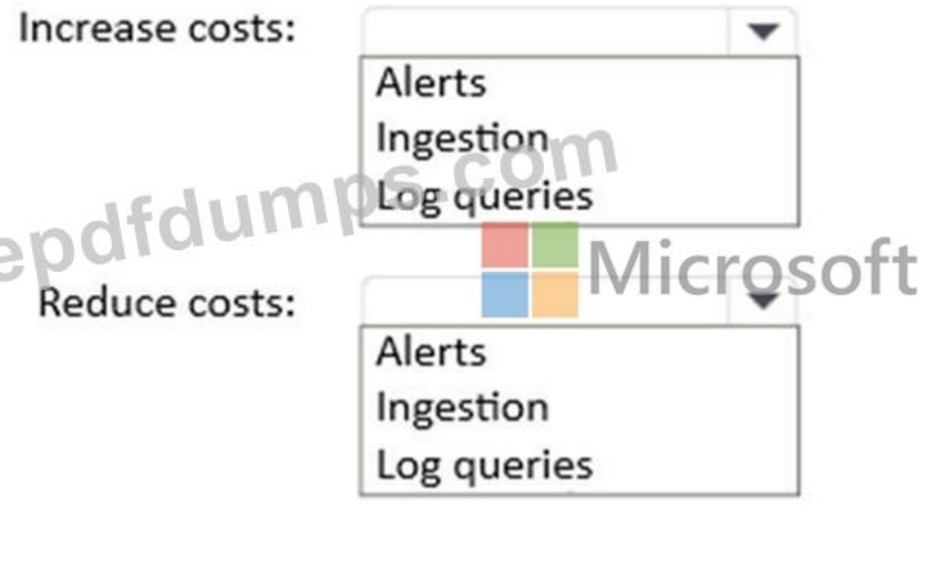
**NEW QUESTION: 66**
You are designing a large Azure environment that will contain many subscriptions.
You plan to use Azure Policy as part of a governance solution.
To which three scopes can you assign Azure Policy definitions? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**A.** Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative units
**B.** Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants
**C.** subscriptions
**D.** compute resources
**E.** resource groups
**F.** management groups
**Answer: C,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules. Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 67**
You have an app named App1 that uses an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1.
You plan to migrate DB1 to an Azure SQL managed instance.
You need to enable customer managed Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for the instance. The solution must maximize encryption strength.
Which type of encryption algorithm and key length should you use for the TDE protector?
**A.** RSA 3072
**B.** AES 256
**C.** RSA 4096
**D.** RSA 2048
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Requirements for configuring TDE protector
TDE protector can only be an asymmetric, RSA, or RSA HSM key. The supported key lengths are
2048 bytes and 3072 bytes.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/transparent-data-encryption-byok- overview?view=azuresql

**NEW QUESTION: 68**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises network.

You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to centralize the collection and analytics of Azure and on-premises resources by using Log Analytics.
You are evaluating the cost implications of using the Basic log data plan versus the Analytics log data plan.
What will increase costs by using the Basic log data plan, and what will reduce costs by using the Basic log data plan? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

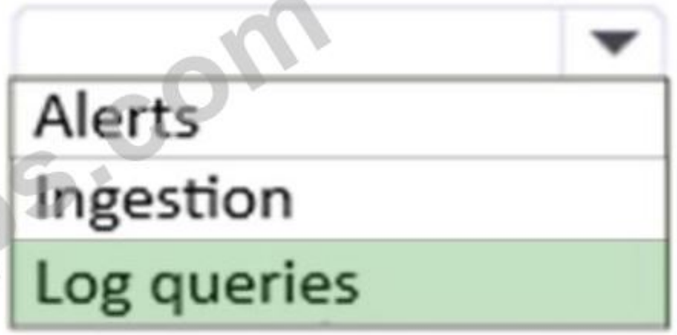




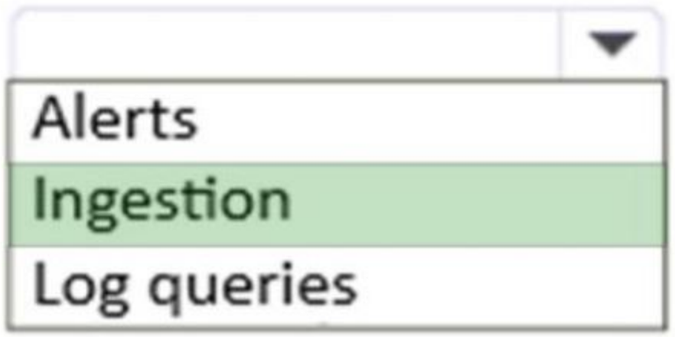

**Answer:**

Answer Area

Increase costs:




Reduce costs:

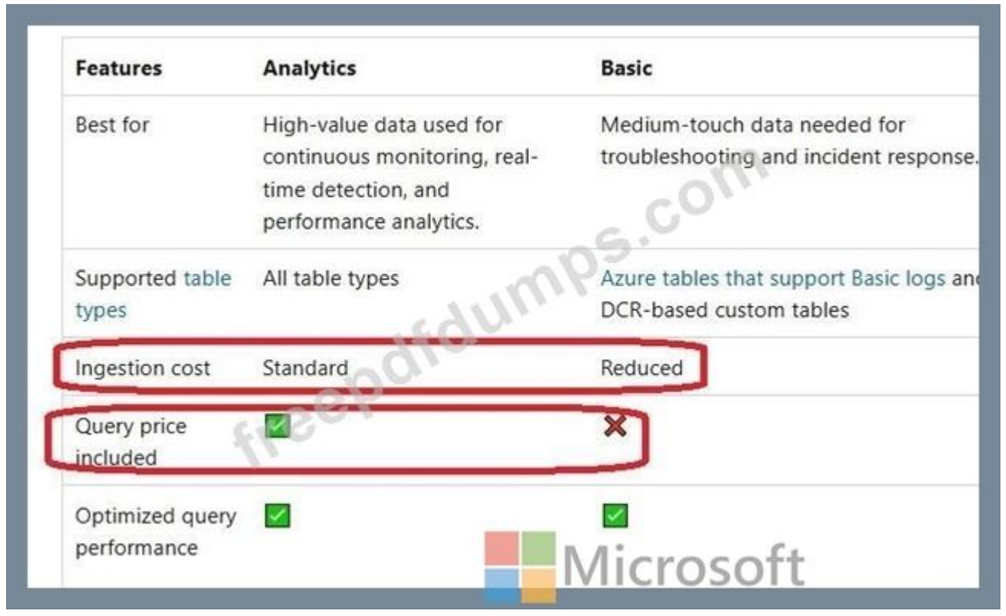





Explanation:

Box 1: Log queries

The diagram and table below compare the Analytics, and Basic table plans.




Box 2: Ingestion

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/data-platform-logs

**NEW QUESTION: 69**

You plan to deploy an app that will use an Azure Storage account.

You need to deploy the storage account.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Store the data of multiple users.
- Encrypt each user's data by using a separate key.
- Encrypt all the data in the storage account by using Microsoft keys or customer-managed keys.

What should you deploy?

**A.** files in a general purpose v2 storage account.

**B.** blobs in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account.

**C.** files in a premium file share storage account.

**D.** blobs in a general purpose v2 storage account

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

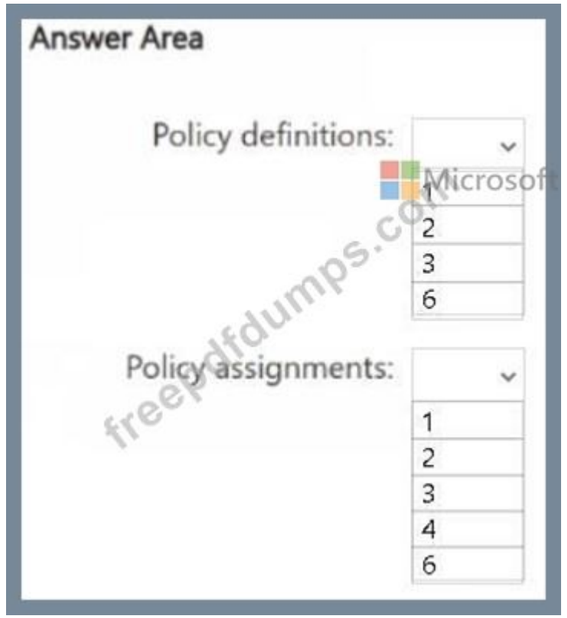
You can specify a customer-provided key on Blob storage operations. A client making a read or write request against Blob storage can include an encryption key on the request for granular control over how blob data is encrypted and decrypted.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-service-encryption

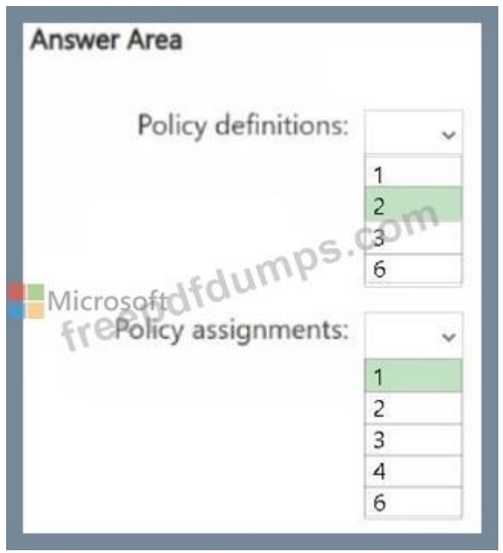
**NEW QUESTION: 70**

Hotspot Question

You have six Azure subscriptions in a management group. Each subscription contains two resource groups. Each resource group contains an Azure App Service instance. The App Service instances use app slots.
You need to perform the following actions on three of the subscriptions:
- Disable public network access for all the app slots.
- Assign tags to all the App Service instances.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that the App Service instances in the remaining subscriptions
are unaffected.
- Minimize administrative effort.
What is the minimum number of Azure Policy definitions and assignments required? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.




**Answer:**





Explanation:

Box 1: 2

Policy definition 1: Disable public network access for all the app slots.

Policy definition 2: Assign tags to all the App Service instances.

Box 2: 1

Group the two policy definitions into a single policy initiative. For the policy initiative make one policy assignment with scope of the three subscriptions.

Note: Azure Policy evaluates resources and actions in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules. These business rules, described in JSON format, are known as policy definitions. To simplify management, several business rules can be grouped together to form a policy initiative (sometimes called a policySet). Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

The assignment applies to all resources within the Resource Manager scope of that assignment.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 71**

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

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

Your company plans to deploy various Azure App Service instances that will use Azure SQL databases. The App Service instances will be deployed at the same time as the Azure SQL databases.

The company has a regulatory requirement to deploy the App Service instances only to specific Azure regions. The resources for the App Service instances must reside in the same region.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the regulatory requirement.

Solution: You recommend creating resource groups based on locations and implementing resource locks on the resource groups.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Instead: you should recommend using an Azure Policy initiative to enforce the location.

Note: Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.
In Azure Policy, we offer several built-in policies that are available by default.
For example:
* Allowed Locations (Deny): Restricts the available locations for new resources. Its effect is used to enforce your geo-compliance requirements.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 72**
You are developing a sates application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction.
Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment inventory, and shipping.
You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Data Lake
**B.** Azure Notification Hubs
**C.** Azure Queue Storage
**D.** Azure Service Fabric
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Queue Storage delivers asynchronous messaging between application components, whether they are running in the cloud, on the desktop, on an on-premises server, or on a mobile device.
The maximum message size supported by Azure Storage Queues is 64KB while Azure Service Bus Queues support messages up to 256KB. This becomes an important factor especially when the message format is padded (such as XML).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-dotnet-how-to-use-queues
https://blog.kloud.com.au/2016/03/01/cloud-cushioning-using-azure-queues/

**NEW QUESTION: 73**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

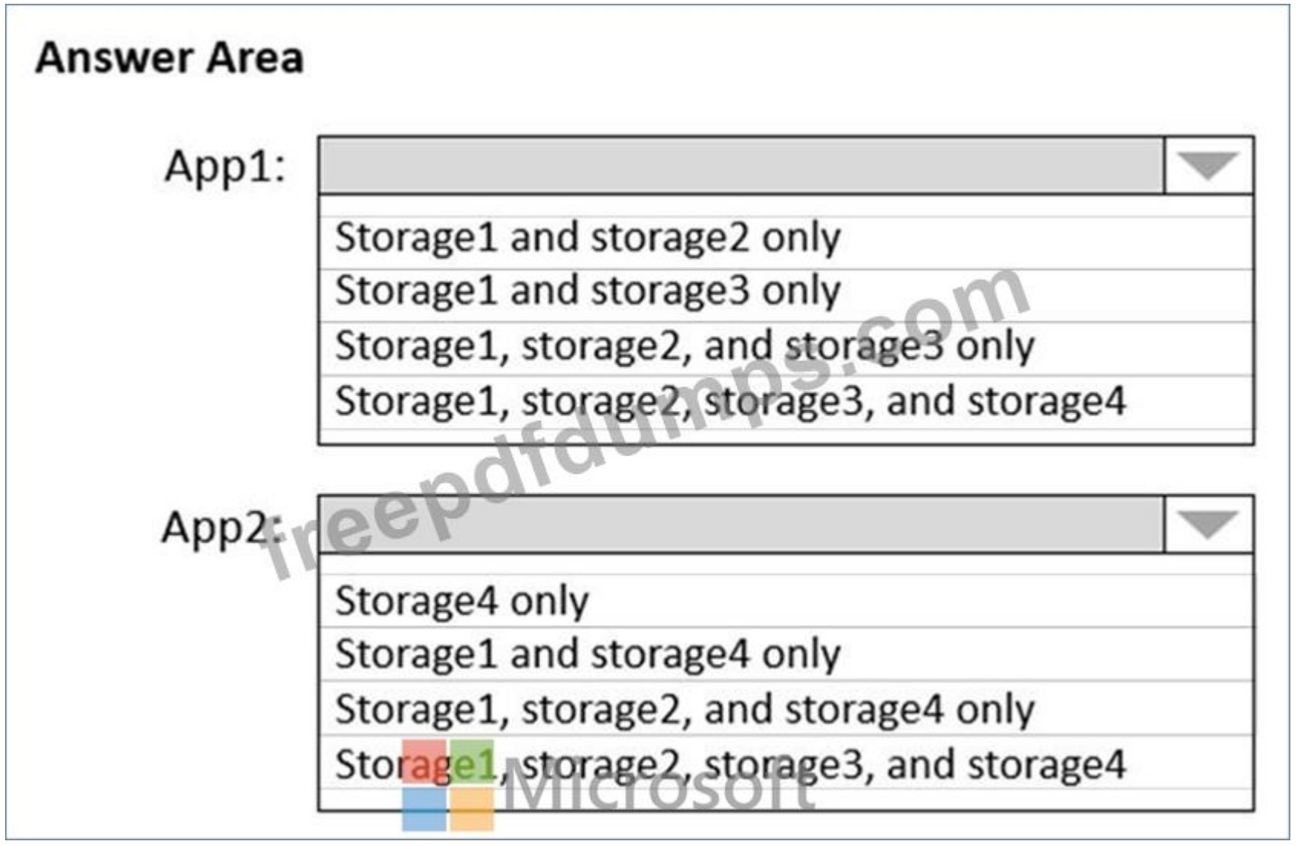
| Name | Type | Performance |
|---|---|---|
| storage1 | StorageV2 | Standard |
| storage2 | StorageV2 | Premium |
| storage3 | BlobStorage | Standard |
| storage4 | FileStorage | Premium |

You plan to implement two new apps that have the requirements shown in the following table.

| Name | Requirement |
|---|---|
| App1 | Use lifecycle management to migrate app data between storage tiers |
| App2 | Store app data in an Azure file share |

Which storage accounts should you recommend using for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

App1:

- Storage1 and storage2 only
- Storage1 and storage3 only
- Storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

App2:

- Storage4 only
- Storage1 and storage4 only
- Storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

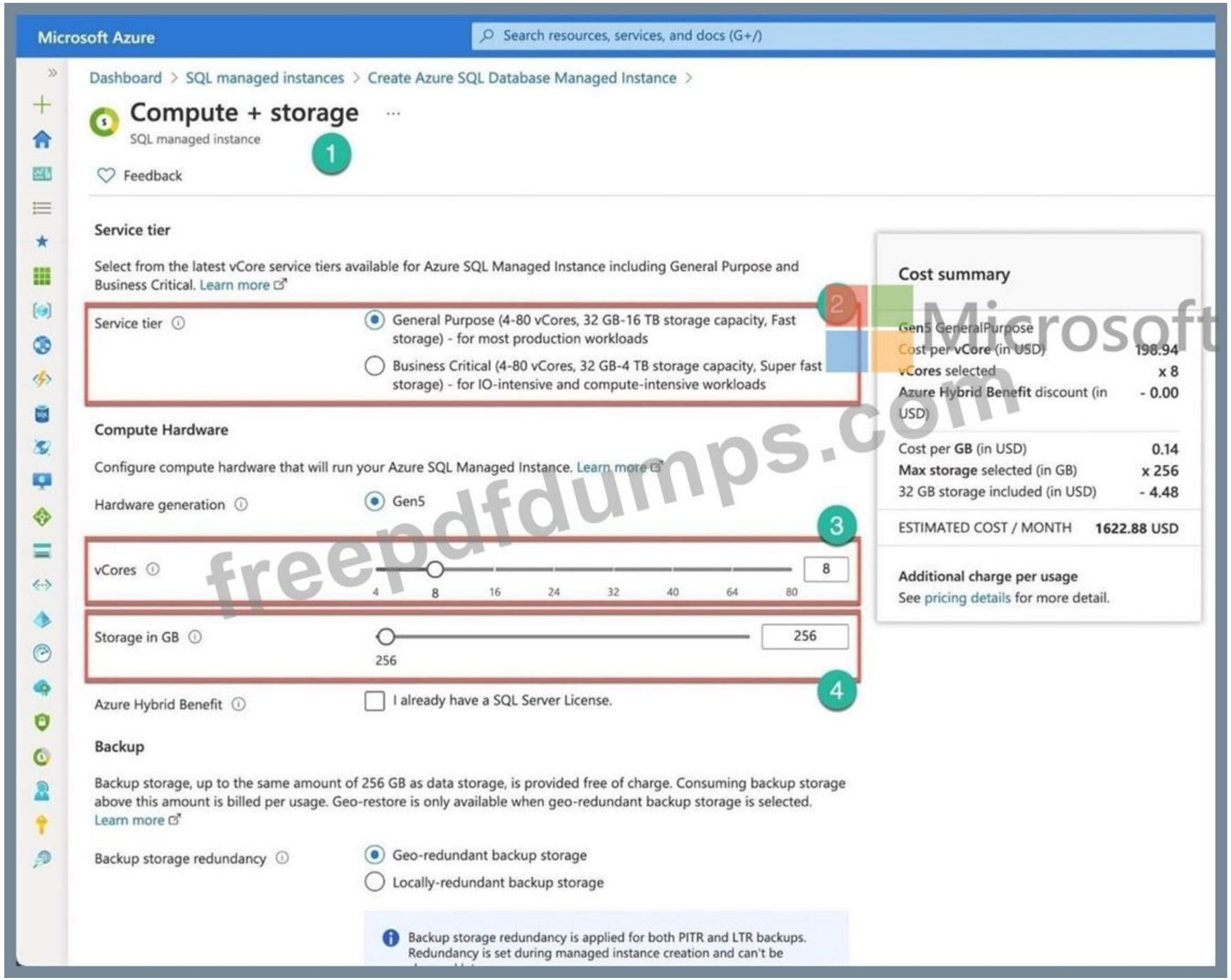


Explanation:
Box 1: Storage1 and storage3 only
Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management offers a rich, rule-based policy for GPv2 and blob storage accounts. Storage 2 does not support access tiers.
Box 2: Storage1 and storage4 only
FileStorage storage accounts allow you to deploy Azure file shares on premium/solid-state disk- based (SSD-based) hardware.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts
https://docs.microsoft.com/ja-jp/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 74**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
Your company has deployed several virtual machines (VMs) on-premises and to Azure. Azure ExpressRoute has been deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity. Several VMs are exhibiting network connectivity issues. You need to analyze the network traffic to determine whether packets are being allowed or denied to the VMs.
Solution: Use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.
Does the solution meet the goal?
**A.** Yes

**B.** No
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
The Network Watcher Network performance monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.
Note:
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
IP flow verify looks at the rules for all Network Security Groups (NSGs) applied to the network interface, such as a subnet or virtual machine NIC. Traffic flow is then verified based on the configured settings to or from that network interface. IP flow verify is useful in confirming if a rule in a Network Security Group is blocking ingress or egress traffic to or from a virtual machine.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 75**
A company uses Azure SQL Managed Instance for the application data.
What two parameters would you set up to ensure that the instance will scale to meet the workload demands?
**A.** Define the maximum of CPU cores
**B.** Define the maximum of the allocated storage
**C.** Define the maximum of the resources per database
**D.** Define the maximum resource limit per group of databases
**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure provides dynamic scalability for the Azure SQL Databases and Azure Managed Instances.
Azure SQL Database service offers two purchasing models: DTU-based and vCore-based. Azure Managed instance service is based only on the vCore purchasing model. This model allows you to select two scalability parameters for managed instance: the maximum CPU cores and the maximum allocated storage.
(Number 1): When you create a SQL Managed instance or change the resources for an existing instance, you use the Compute + storage panel.
(Number 2): Because Azure SQL Managed Instance uses only the vCore model, you need to select one of the model's Service tier options, General Purpose and Business Critical. These tiers define the storage latency: fast or super fast.
Then, using sliders, you set or change the instance resources: the number of vCores (Number 3) and the storage size (Number 4).
The default values are 8 CPU cores and 256 GB of storage. Azure SQL Managed Instance service will dynamically scale within these parameters to meet the workload demands. All databases in the Azure SQL Managed instance will share the assigned resources.




Option C is incorrect because you need to define a maximum of the resources per database to scale Azure SQL Database for both purchasing models dynamically but not for the Azure SQL Managed Instance scaling.
Option D is incorrect because you need to define a resource limit per group of databases to scale Azure SQL Database Elastic pools dynamically but not for the Azure SQL Managed Instance scaling.
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/scale-resources
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas- overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/service-tiers-managed- instance-vcore?tabs=azure-portal

**NEW QUESTION: 76**
You have a Microsoft Dataverse instance named dv1 and an Azure Cosmos DB database named db1.
You need to develop a solution to update db1 automatically when a record is updated in dv1. The solution must minimize development effort.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** Azure Event Grid
**B.** Azure App Service
**C.** Azure Functions
**D.** Azure Logic Apps
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Step 1: Azure Connectors, Connect to Microsoft Dataverse from workflows in Azure Logic Apps To create and run automated workflows that create and manage rows in your Microsoft Dataverse database, you can use Azure Logic Apps and the Microsoft Dataverse connector.
These workflows can create rows, update rows, and perform other operations. *You can also get information from your Dataverse database and make the output available for other actions to use in your workflows*. For example, when a row is added, updated, or deleted in your Dataverse database, you can send an email by using the Office 365 Outlook connector.
Step 2: Azure Connectors, Process and create Azure Cosmos DB documents using Azure Logic Apps From your workflow in Azure Logic Apps, you can connect to Azure Cosmos DB and work with documents by using the Azure Cosmos DB connector. This connector provides triggers and actions that your workflow can use for Azure Cosmos DB operations. For example, actions include creating or updating, reading, querying, and deleting documents.
Add Azure Cosmos DB action
In Azure Logic Apps, an action is a step in your workflow that follows a trigger or another action.
The Azure Cosmos DB connector offers actions for both the Logic App (Consumption) and Logic App (Standard) resource types.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connect-common-data-service
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-create-api-cosmos-db



**NEW QUESTION: 77**
A team is planning on deploying Azure resources by using Resource Manager templates. The templates need to reference secrets that are stored in Azure Key vault. You need to ensure deployments can be made accordingly.
Which of the following would you use to restrict access to the secrets in the key vault?
**A.** Access policies for the Key vault
**B.** An Azure policy
**C.** Role Based access
**D.** Advanced access policy for the Key vault

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The Microsoft documentation clearly gives the steps for this. One of them is to ensure the identity deploying the template has the right permissions. This can be done with the help of Role based access.

## Grant access to the secrets

The user who deploys the template must have the `Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/deploy/action` permission for scope that contains the Key Vault including resource group and Key Vault. The Owner and Contributor roles both grant this access. If you create the Key Vault, you are the owner so you have the permission. If the Key Vault is under a different subscription, the owner of the Key Vault must grand the access.

The following procedure shows how to create a role with the minimum permission, and how to assign the user

1. Create a custom role definition JSON file:

JSON Copy

```
{
  "Name": "Key Vault resource manager template deployment operator",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Lets you deploy a resource manager template with the access to the secrets in the Key Vaul
  "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/deploy/action"
  ],
  "NotActions": [],
  "DataActions": [],
  "NotDataActions": [],
  "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000"
  ]
}
```

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-keyvault- parameter

**NEW QUESTION: 78**

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains multiple virtual machines that run Windows Server and host Failover Clustering workloads. Each cluster contains the drives shown in the following table.

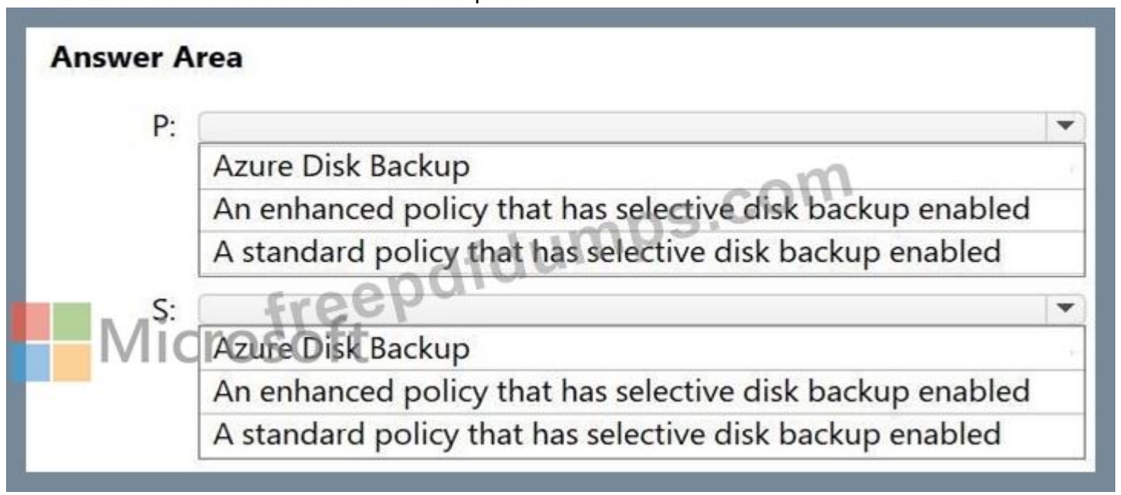
| Drive letter | Type | Function |
|---|---|---|
| C | Premium SSD | OS disk |
| P | Premium SSD v2 | Data disk |
| S | Premium SSD | Shared disk |

You need to recommend a backup solution for drives P and S.

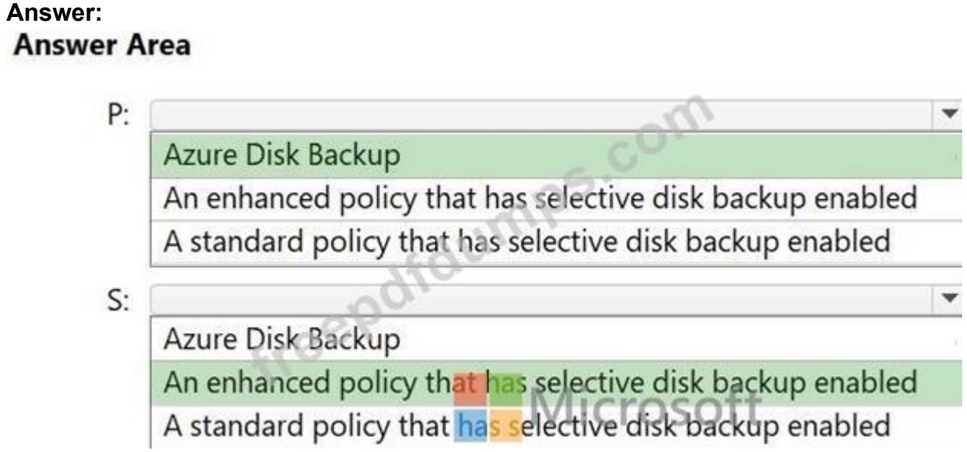
The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The backup of drive P must be application-consistent.
- The backup of drive S must be crash-consistent.
- Costs must be minimized.

What should you include in the recommendation for each disk? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

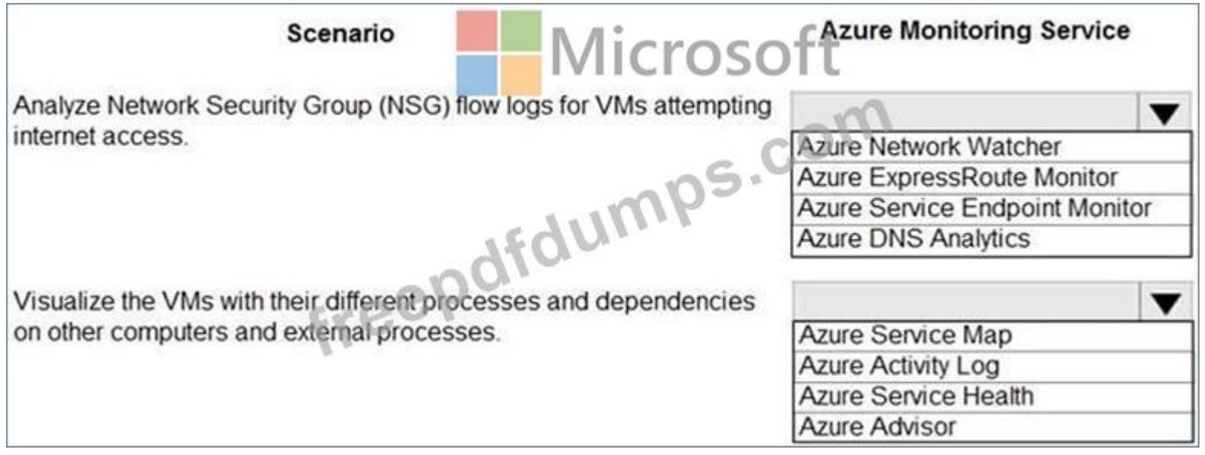



**Answer:**

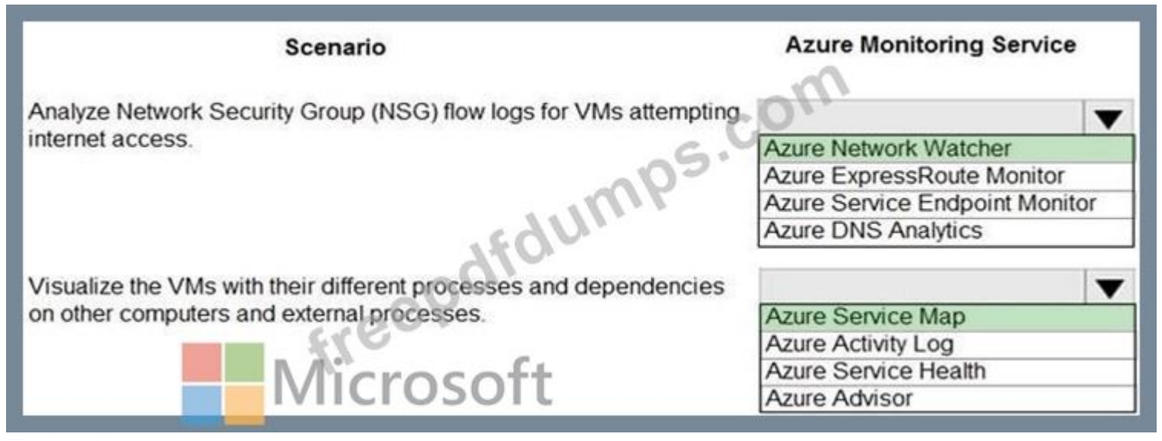



Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Backup
The backup of drive P must be application-consistent.
Azure Backup can be used for application-consistent backups of Azure VMs. Azure Backup creates recovery points that ensure all data required to restore the backup is available, including application data, Box 2: An enhanced policy that has selective disk backup enabled.
The backup of drive S must be crash-consistent.
For Azure crash-consistent backups, utilize the agentless multi-disk restore points feature of Azure Backup. This feature, available with the Enhanced VM backup policy, allows for backups of all disks attached to a VM without requiring agents or quiescing VM I/O for extended periods.
Azure Backup supports agentless VM backups by using multi-disk crash-consistent restore points (preview). The Enhanced VM backup policy now enables you to configure the consistency type of the backups (application-consistent restore points or crash-consistent restore points preview) for Azure VMs.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-introduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-agentless-multi-disk-crash- consistent-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 79**
Hotspot Question
Your company deploys several Linux and Windows virtual machines (VMs) to Azure. The VMs are deployed with the Microsoft Dependency Agent and the Microsoft Monitoring Agent installed by using Azure VM extensions. On-premises connectivity has been enabled by using Azure ExpressRoute.
You need to design a solution to monitor the VMs.
Which Azure monitoring services should you use? To answer, select the appropriate Azure monitoring services in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**



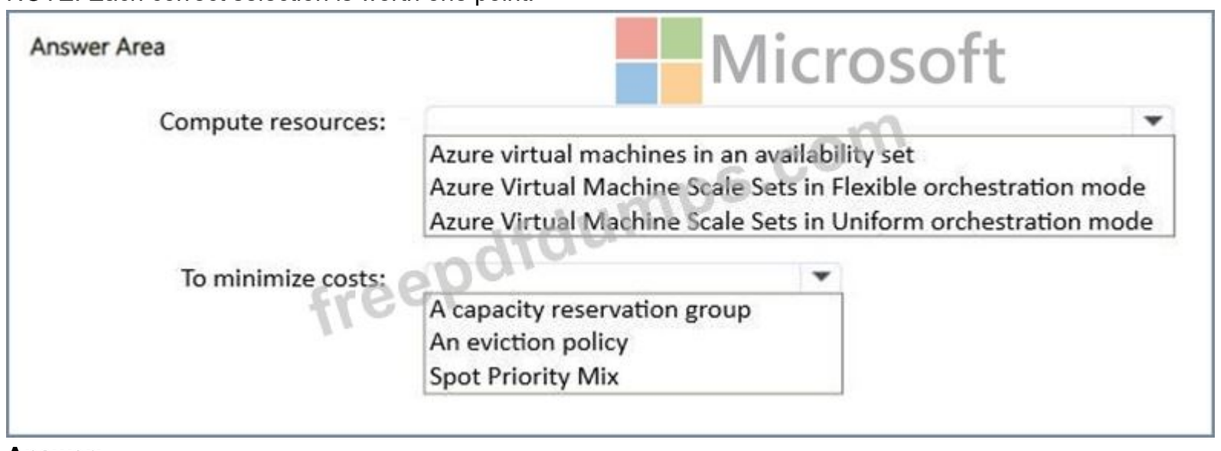

Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Network Watcher
Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With traffic analytics, you can:
Identify security threats to, and secure your network, with information such as open-ports, applications attempting internet access, and virtual machines (VM) connecting to rogue networks.
Visualize network activity across your Azure subscriptions and identify hot spots. Understand traffic flow patterns across Azure regions and the internet to optimize your network deployment for performance and capacity.
Pinpoint network misconfigurations leading to failed connections in your network.

Box 2: Azure Service Map
Service Map automatically discovers application components on Windows and Linux systems and maps the communication between services. With Service Map, you can view your servers in the way that you think of them: as interconnected systems that deliver critical services. Service Map shows connections between servers, processes, inbound and outbound connection latency, and ports across any TCP-connected architecture, with no configuration required other than the installation of an agent.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/service-map

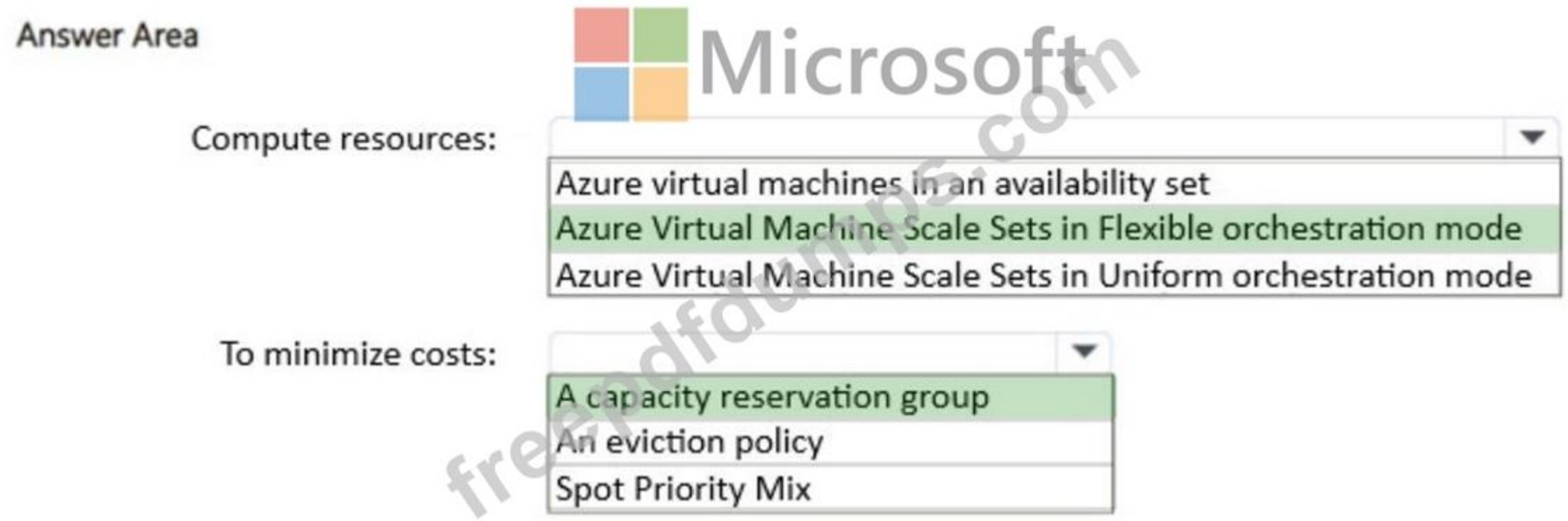
**NEW QUESTION: 80**
You have 12 on-premises data sources that contain customer information and consist of Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, and Oracle databases.
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to create an Azure Data Lake Storage account that will consolidate the customer information for analysis and reporting.
You need to recommend a solution to automatically copy new information from the data sources to the Data Lake Storage account by using extract, transform and load (ETL). The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Data Factory
**B.** Azure Data Explorer
**C.** Azure Data Share
**D.** Azure Data Studio
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Big data requires a service that can orchestrate and operationalize processes to refine these enormous stores of raw data into actionable business insights. Azure Data Factory is a managed cloud service that's built for these complex hybrid extract-transform-load (ETL), extract-load- transform (ELT), and data integration projects.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction

**NEW QUESTION: 81**
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019 and contains
500 GB of data files.
You are designing a solution that will use Azure Data Factory to transform the data files, and then load the files to Azure Data Lake Storage.
What should you deploy on VM1 to support the design?
**A.** the Azure Pipelines agent
**B.** the Azure File Sync agent
**C.** the On-premises data gateway
**D.** the self-hosted integration runtime in Azure
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The integration runtime (IR) is the compute infrastructure that Azure Data Factory uses to provide data-integration capabilities across different network environments. For details about IR, see Integration runtime overview.
A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network. It also can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs an on-premises machine or a virtual machine inside a private network.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/create-self-hosted-integration-runtime

**NEW QUESTION: 82**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises web server farm that contains 10 servers. The servers run Windows Server 2016 and host a .NET Framework application named App1. The state data for App1 is maintained by using a database named DB1. The usage patterns of App1 vary significantly.
You plan to perform the following actions:
- Migrate App1 to Azure.
- Migrate DB1 to an Azure SQL database.
You need to recommend a virtual machine-based solution to host App1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Minimize how long it takes to scale out resources during surges in
demand for App1.
- Ensure minimum capacity availability of the virtual machines at all
times.
- Ensure that the solution can be recovered if an Azure region fails.
- Minimize compute costs.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:
Box 1:
Orchestration modes for Virtual Machine Scale Sets in Azure
Scale sets with Flexible orchestration
Achieve high availability at scale with identical or multiple virtual machine types.
With Flexible orchestration, Azure provides a unified experience across the Azure VM ecosystem.
Flexible orchestration offers high availability guarantees (up to 1000 VMs) by spreading VMs across fault domains in a region or within an Availability Zone.
Box 2: A capacity reservation group
On-demand capacity reservation enables you to reserve compute capacity in an Azure region or an availability zone for any duration of time. Unlike reserved instances, you don't have to sign up for a one-year or three-year term commitment. You can create and delete reservations at any time and have full control over how you want to manage your reservations.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets- orchestration-modes
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/capacity-reservation-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 83**
A company wants to reduce the risk of malicious applications attempting to trick users into granting them access to its data.
What would you recommend for the company to set up?
**A.** Azure AD Admin consent for all apps
**B.** Azure AD User consent for apps from verified publishers
**C.** Azure AD No user consent
**D.** Azure Policy
**E.** Azure AD Custom user consent
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Microsoft identity platform enables the third-party applications to use the resources on behalf of the users. Users must grant their rights to the resources by providing consent to the app. The app should be registered with Azure AD, and tenant admins should define the organization Consent and Permissions for the Enterprise Applications.
To do that, from the Azure AD main panel, you select the Enterprise Applications under the Manage section. Then, on the Enterprise Application screen (Number 1), select the Consent and permissions item under the Security section (Number 2).

| Question | Comments |
|---|---|
| Are you installing a new forest, a new tree, or an additional domain controller for an existing domain? | Answering this question determines what additional information you might need, such as the parent domain name. |
| What is the Domain Name System (DNS) name for the AD DS domain? | When you create the first domain controller for a domain, you must specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN). When you add a domain controller to an existing domain or forest, you use the existing domain name. |
| Which level will you choose for the forest functional level? | The forest functional level determines the available forest features and the supported domain controller operating system (OS). This also sets the minimum domain functional level for the domains in the forest. |
| Which level will you choose for the domain functional level? | The domain functional level determines the domain features that will be available and the supported domain controller operating systems. |
| Will the domain controller be a DNS server? | You can install the DNS role as part of the domain controller deployment. |
| Will the domain controller host the global catalog? | This option is selected by default. |
| Will the domain controller be a read-only domain controller (RODC)? | This option is not available for the first domain controller in a forest. |
| What will be the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) password? | This is necessary for restoring AD DS database objects from a backup. |
| What is the NetBIOS name for the AD DS domain? | When you create the first domain controller for a domain, you must specify the NetBIOS name for the domain. |
| Where will the database, log files and SYSVOL folders be created? | By default, the database and log files folder is located at **C:\Windows\NTDS**. By default, the SYSVOL folder is located at **C:\Windows\SYSVOL**. |



On the new Consent and permissions screen (Number 1) under the first tab - User consent settings (Number 2), you can select one of the three user consent options:
- Do not allow user consent (Number 3) - admin's consent would be required for all the registered apps.

- Allow user consent for apps from verified publishers, for selected permissions (Number 4) - admin should define the "low impact" permissions that user can consent to for the apps from the verified publisher or your organization. To define the "low impact" permissions, you click on the
"Select permissions to classify as low impact" link (Number 5) or select the second tab -
"Permissions classifications" (Number 7).
- Allow user consent for apps (Number 6) - all users can consent for the app's access to the organization's data.


Following the Microsoft recommendations, you need to advise the company to set up the "Allow user consent for apps from verified publishers..." option as the tool against malicious their-party applications.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/application-consent-experience
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/configure-user- consent?tabs=azure-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/consent-framework

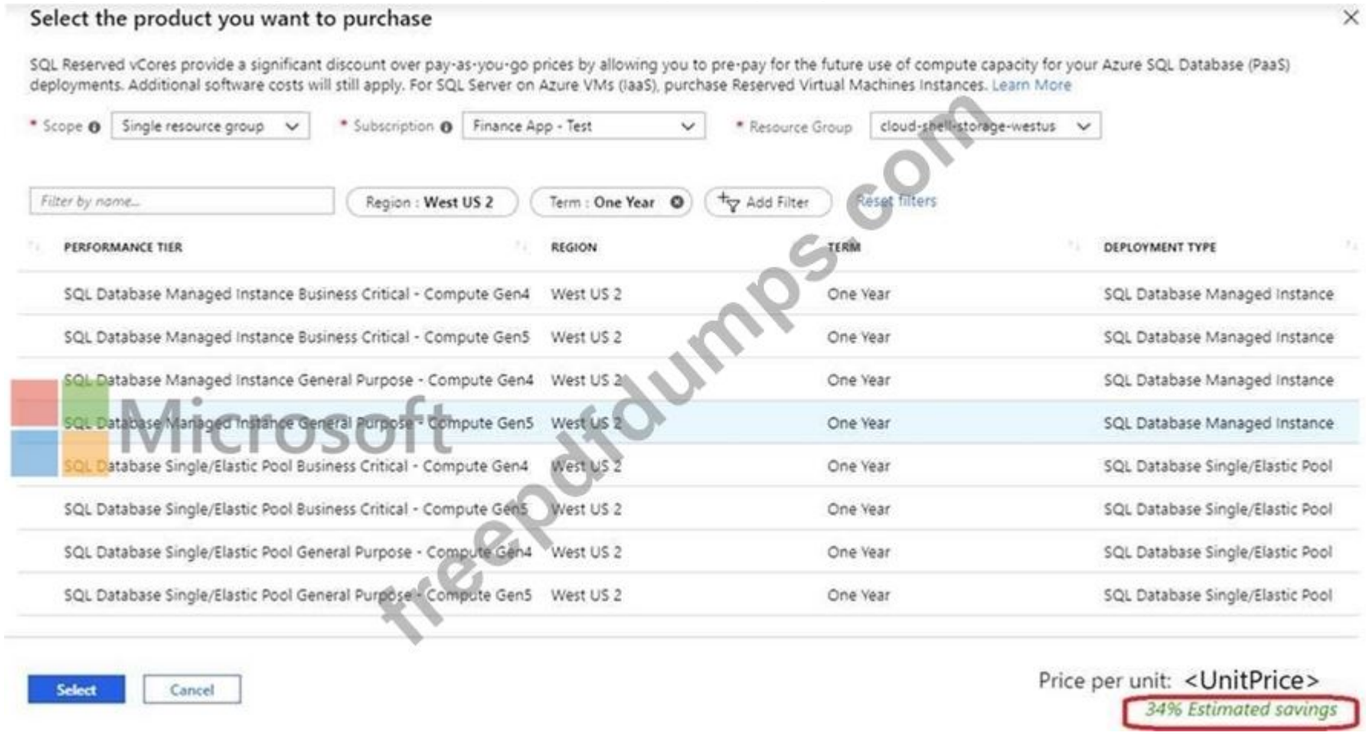
**NEW QUESTION: 84**
You are developing an app that will read activity logs for an Azure subscription by using Azure Functions.
You need to recommend an authentication solution for Azure Functions. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** an enterprise application in Azure AD
**B.** system-assigned managed identities
**C.** shared access signatures (SAS)
**D.** application registration in Azure AD

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
System-assigned: Some Azure services allow you to enable a managed identity directly on a service instance. When you enable a system-assigned managed identity, an identity is created in Azure AD that's tied to the lifecycle of that service instance. When the resource is deleted, Azure automatically deletes the identity. By design, only that Azure resource can use that identity to request tokens from Azure AD.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/design-authentication-authorization- solutions/9-one-design-managed-identities

**NEW QUESTION: 85**
You have 100 devices that write performance data to Azure Blob Storage.
You plan to store and analyze the performance data in an Azure SQL database.
You need to recommend a solution to continually copy the performance data to the Azure SQL database. The solution should minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Database Migration Service
**B.** Azure Data Factory
**C.** Azure Logic App
**D.** Azure Data Box
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Correct:
* Azure Data Factory
Incorrect:
* Azure Data Box
Microsoft Azure Data Box is a hardware appliance designed to allow customers to import or export large amounts of data-more than 40TB-into and out of Azure offline.
* Azure Database Migration Service
* Azure Logic App
* Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
Note:
You can use the Azure portal to create a data factory. Then you use the Copy Data tool to create a pipeline that copies data from Azure Blob storage to a SQL Database.
You can create a schedule trigger, specify a schedule (start date, recurrence, end date etc.) for the trigger, and associate with a pipeline.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-copy-data-tool

**NEW QUESTION: 86**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database.
You are evaluating whether to use Azure reservations on the Azure SQL database.
Which tool should you use to estimate the potential savings?
**A.** The Purchase reservations blade in the Azure portal
**B.** The Advisor blade in the Azure portal
**C.** The SQL database blade in the Azure portal
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Buy reserved capacity
Sign in to the Azure portal.
Select All services > Reservations.
Select Add and then in the Purchase Reservations pane, select SQL Database to purchase a new reservation for SQL Database.

Fill in the required fields. Existing databases in SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance that match the attributes you select qualify to get the reserved capacity discount. The actual number of databases or managed instances that get the discount depends on the scope and quantity selected.




Review the cost of the capacity reservation in the Costs section.
Select Purchase.
Select View this Reservation to see the status of your purchase.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/reserved-capacity-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 87**
You are designing an application that will aggregate content for users.
You need to recommend a database solution for the application. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Support SQL commands.
Support multi-master writes.
Guarantee low latency read operations.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Cosmos DB SQL API
**B.** Azure SQL Database that uses active geo-replication
**C.** Azure SQL Database Hyperscale
**D.** Azure Database for PostgreSQL
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
With Cosmos DB's novel multi-region (multi-master) writes replication protocol, every region supports both writes and reads. The multi-region writes capability also enables:

Unlimited elastic write and read scalability.
99.999% read and write availability all around the world.
Guaranteed reads and writes served in less than 10 milliseconds at the 99th percentile.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/distribute-data-globally

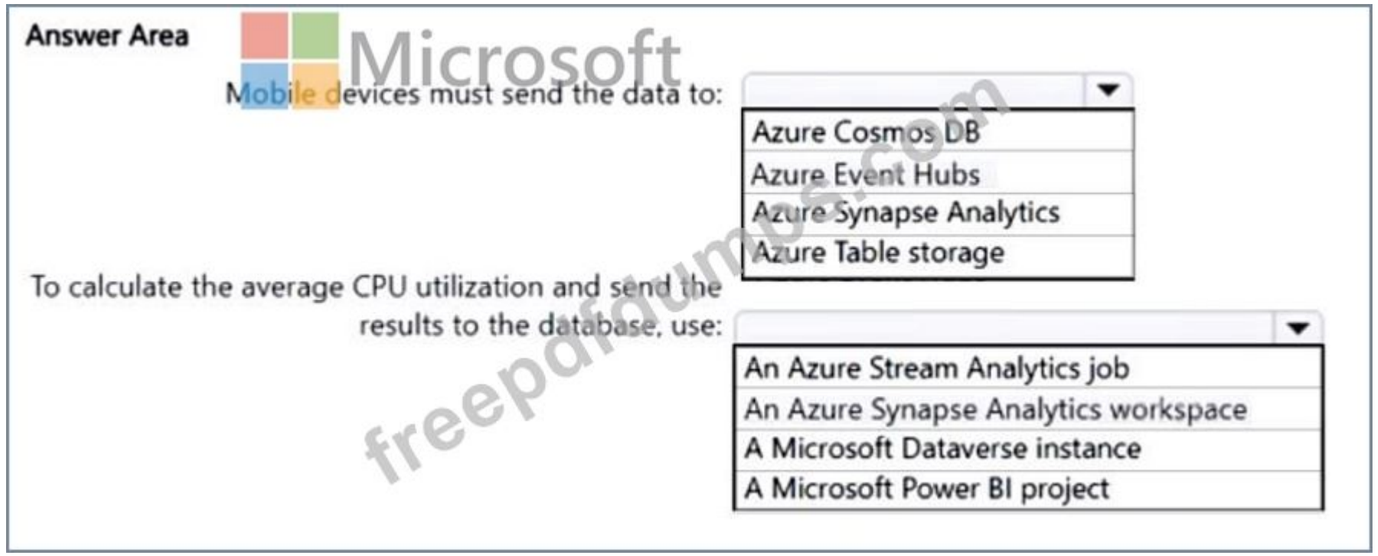
**NEW QUESTION: 88**
You are designing an Azure resource deployment that will use Azure Resource Manager templates. The deployment will use Azure Key Vault to store secrets.
You need to recommend a solution to meet the following requirements:
- Prevent the IT staff that will perform the deployment from retrieving the secrets directly from Key Vault.
- Use the principle of least privilege.
Which two actions should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**A.** Create a Key Vault access policy that allows all get key permissions, get secret permissions, and get certificate permissions.
**B.** From Access policies in Key Vault, enable access to the Azure Resource Manager for template deployment.
**C.** Create a Key Vault access policy that allows all list key permissions, list secret permissions, and list certificate permissions.
**D.** Assign the IT staff a custom role that includes the Microsoft.KeyVault/Vaults/Deploy/Action permission.
**E.** Assign the Key Vault Contributor role to the IT staff.
**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
B: To access a key vault during template deployment, set enabledForTemplateDeployment on the key vault to true.
D: The user who deploys the template must have the Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/deploy/action permission for the scope of the resource group and key vault.
Incorrect Answers:
E: To grant access to a user to manage key vaults, you assign a predefined key vault Contributor role to the user at a specific scope.
If a user has Contributor permissions to a key vault management plane, the user can grant themselves access to the data plane by setting a Key Vault access policy. You should tightly control who has Contributor role access to your key vaults. Ensure that only authorized persons can access and manage your key vaults, keys, secrets, and certificates.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/overview-security

**NEW QUESTION: 89**
You need to design a highly available Azure SQL database that meets the following requirements:
- Failover between replicas of the database must occur without any data loss.
- The database must remain available in the event of a zone outage.
- Costs must be minimized.
Which deployment option should you use?
**A.** Azure SQL Managed Instance Business Critical
**B.** Azure SQL Managed Instance General Purpose
**C.** Azure SQL Database Business Critical
**D.** Azure SQL Database Serverless
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
To prevent Data Loss, Premium/Business Critical is required:

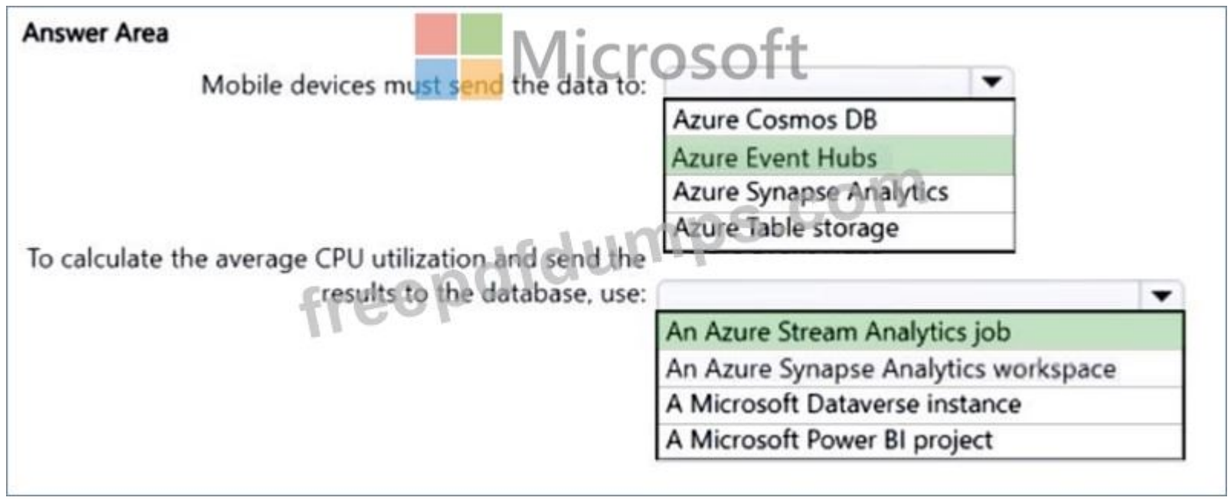
The primary node constantly pushes changes to the secondary nodes in order and ensures that the data is persisted to at least one secondary replica before committing each transaction. This process guarantees that if the primary node crashes for any reason, there is always a fully synchronized node to fail over to.

**NEW QUESTION: 90**
You have multiple on-premises locations. The locations host IoT endpoints that generate real- time telemetry data.
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to process the telemetry data and provide real-time insights. The solution must minimize development effort.
What should you use?
**A.** Azure Data Factory
**B.** Azure Data Lake Analytics
**C.** Log Analytics
**D.** Azure Stream Analytics
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Stream Analytics is a fully managed stream processing engine that is designed to analyze and process large volumes of streaming data with low latency. Patterns and relationships can be identified in data that originates from various input sources including applications, devices, and sensors. You can use these patterns to trigger actions and initiate workflows such as creating alerts or feeding information to a reporting tool. Stream Analytics is also available on the Azure IoT Edge runtime, enabling data processing directly on the edge.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot/iot-overview-analyze-visualize

**NEW QUESTION: 91**
Hotspot Question
You have a mobile app that is deployed to 100,000 users. Each instance of the app collects usage data.
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:
- Accepts the usage data from the app instances
- Calculates the average hourly CPU utilization of each app instance
and writes the average to an Azure SQL database
- Minimizes costs and administrative effort
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Event Hubs

Process data from your event hub using Azure Stream Analytics

The Azure Stream Analytics service makes it easy to ingest, process, and analyze streaming data from Azure Event Hubs, enabling powerful insights to drive real-time actions. You can use the Azure portal to visualize incoming data and write a Stream Analytics query. Once your query is ready, you can move it into production in only a few clicks.

Box 2: Azure Stream Analytics

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/process-data-azure-stream-analytics

**NEW QUESTION: 92**

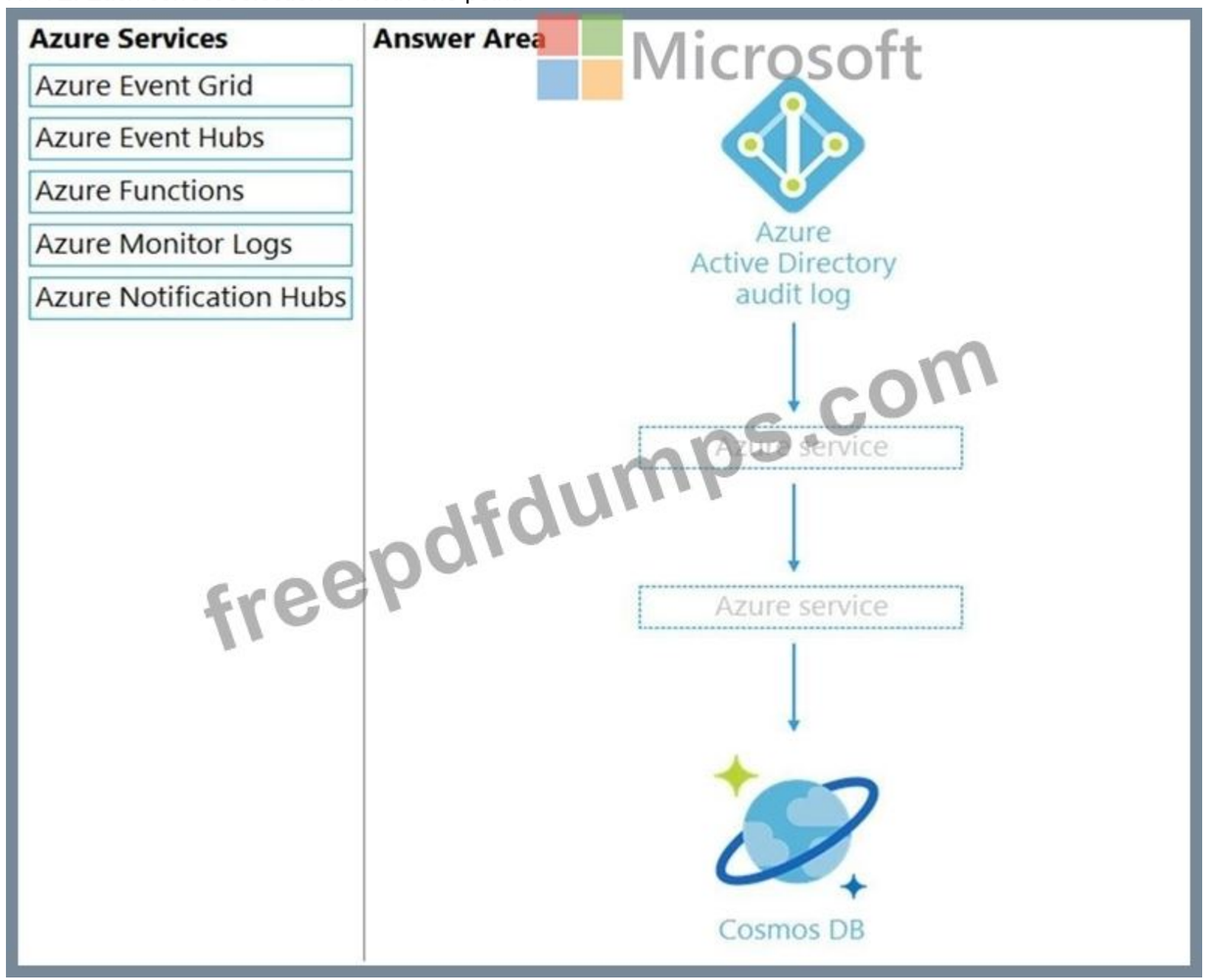
Drag and Drop Question

You need to design an architecture to capture the creation of users and the assignment of roles.

The captured data must be stored in Azure Cosmos DB.

Which Azure services should you include in the design? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct targets. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



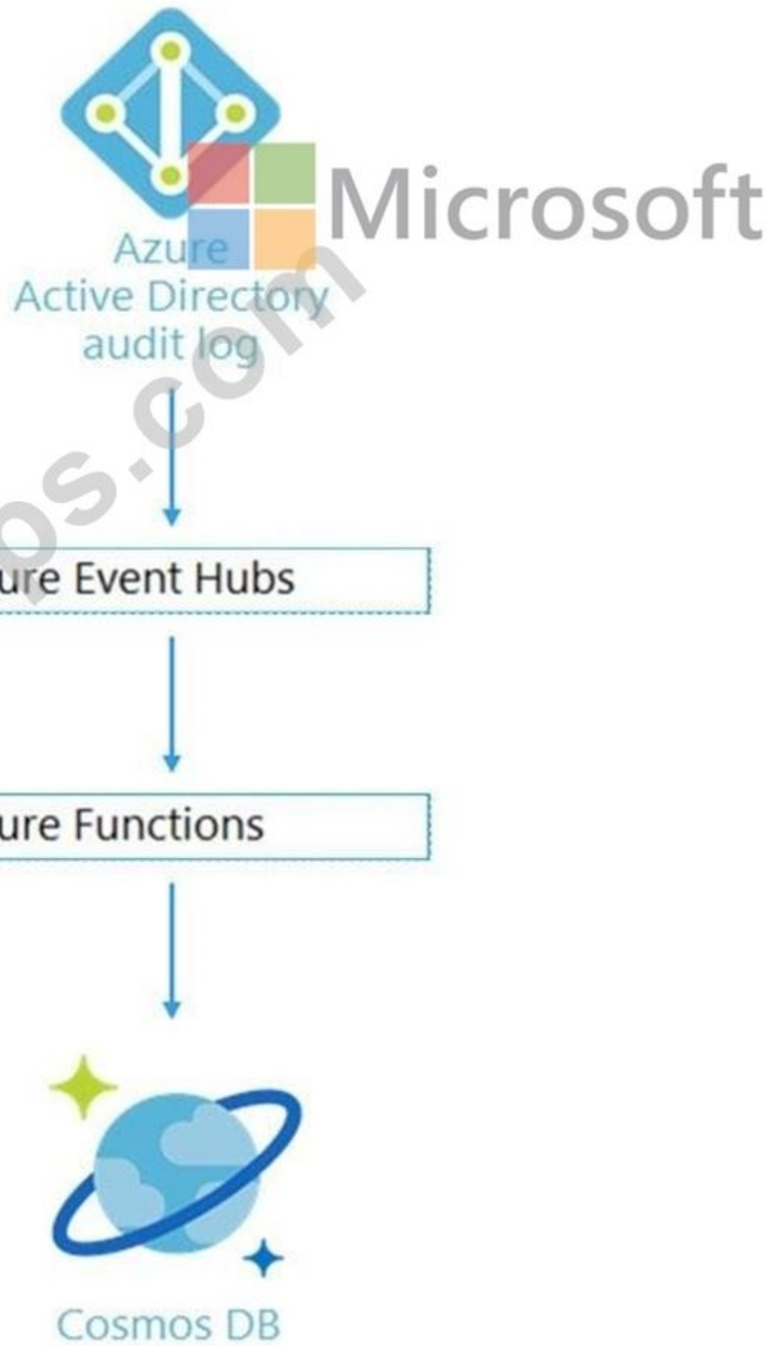



**Answer:**

**Azure Services**

- Azure Event Grid
- Azure Event Hubs
- Azure Functions
- Azure Monitor Logs
- Azure Notification Hubs

**Answer Area**





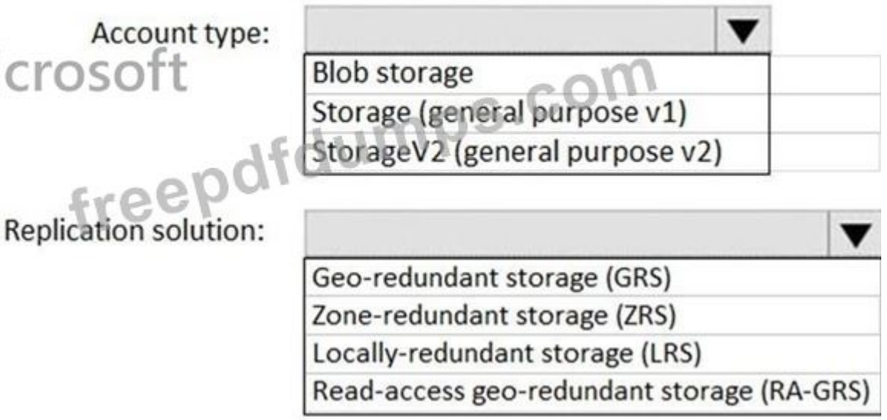

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Event Hubs
You can route Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) activity logs to several endpoints for long term retention and data insights.
The Event Hub is used for streaming.
Box 2: Azure Function
Use an Azure Function along with a cosmos DB change feed, and store the data in Cosmos DB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/concept-activity-logs- azure-monitor

**NEW QUESTION: 93**
You ate designing an Azure governance solution.
All Azure resources must be easily identifiable based on the following operational information environment, owner, department and cost center.
You need 10 ensure that you can use the operational information when you generate reports for the Azure resources.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative units
**B.** an Azure data catalog that uses the Azure REST API as a data source
**C.** an Azure policy that enforces tagging rules
**D.** an Azure management group that uses parent groups to create a hierarchy
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
You use Azure Policy to enforce tagging rules and conventions. By creating a policy, you avoid the scenario of resources being deployed to your subscription that don't have the expected tags for your organization. Instead of manually applying tags or searching for resources that aren't compliant, you create a policy that automatically applies the needed tags during deployment.
Note: Organizing cloud-based resources is a crucial task for IT, unless you only have simple deployments. Use naming and tagging standards to organize your resources for these reasons:
Resource management: Your IT teams will need to quickly locate resources associated with specific workloads, environments, ownership groups, or other important information. Organizing resources is critical to assigning organizational roles and access permissions for resource management.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/decision-guides/resource-tagging
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

**NEW QUESTION: 94**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises file server that stores 2 TB of data files.
You plan to move the data files to Azure Blob storage in the Central Europe region.
You need to recommend a storage account type to store the data files and a replication solution for the storage account. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Be available if a single Azure datacenter fails.
- Support storage tiers.
- Minimize cost.
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

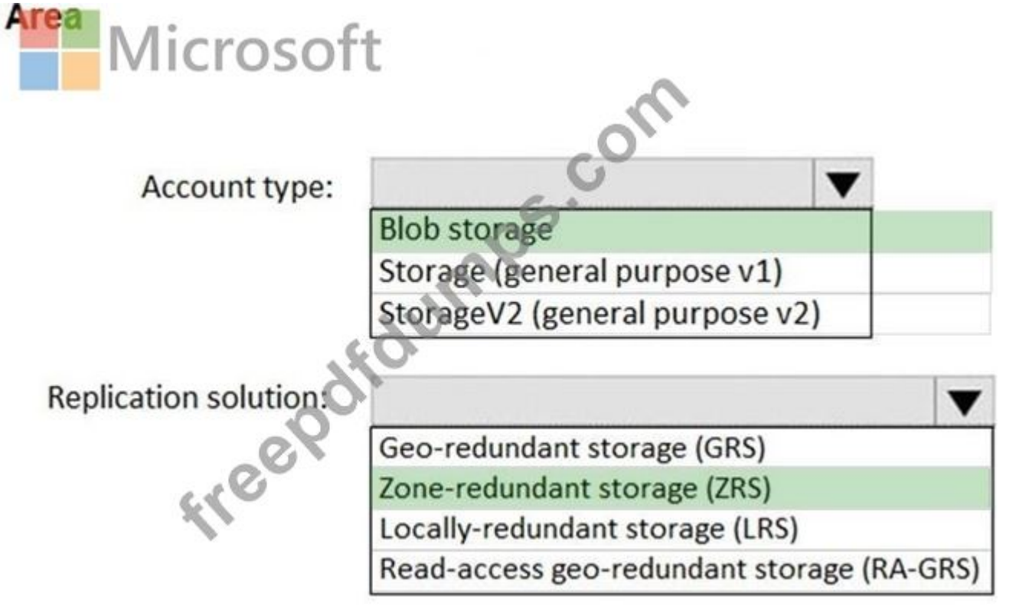
Answer Area






**Answer:**

Answer Area






Explanation:

Box 1: Blob storage

Blob storage supports storage tiers

Note: Azure offers three storage tiers to store data in blob storage: Hot Access tier, Cool Access tier, and Archive tier. These tiers target data at different stages of its lifecycle and offer cost- effective storage options for different use cases.

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Data in an Azure Storage account is always replicated three times in the primary region. Azure Storage offers two options for how your data is replicated in the primary region:

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region.

Locally redundant storage (LRS) copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region. LRS is the least expensive replication option, but is not recommended for applications requiring high availability.
References:
https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/storage-tiers-in-azure-blob-storage-find-the-best-for-your-data
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy

**NEW QUESTION: 95**
You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in three Azure regions.
You need to implement Azure Key Vault to meet the following requirements:
- In the event of a regional outage, all keys must be readable.
- All the resources in the subscription must be able to access Key
Vault.
- The number of Key Vault resources to be deployed and managed must be
minimized.
How many instances of Key Vault should you implement?
**A.** 1
**B.** 2
**C.** 3
**D.** 6
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least
150 miles away but within the same geography. This maintains high durability of your keys and secrets. See the Azure paired regions document for details on specific region pairs.
Example: Secrets that must be shared by your application in both Europe West and Europe North. Minimize these as much as you can. Put these in a key vault in either of the two regions.
Use the same URI from both regions. Microsoft will fail over the Key Vault service internally.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance

**NEW QUESTION: 96**
You plan to migrate data to Azure.
The IT department at your company identifies the following requirements:
- The storage must support 1 PB of data.
- The data must be stored in blob storage.
- The storage must support three levels of subfolders.
- The storage must support access control lists (ACLs).
You need to meet the requirements.
What should you use?
**A.** a premium storage account that is configured for block blobs
**B.** a general purpose v2 storage account that has hierarchical namespace enabled
**C.** a premium storage account that is configured for page blobs
**D.** a premium storage account that is configured for files shares and supports large file shares
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Microsoft recommends that you use a GPv2 storage account for most scenarios. It supports up to
5 PB, and blob storage including Data Lake storage.
Note: A key mechanism that allows Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 to provide file system performance at object storage scale and prices is the addition of a hierarchical namespace. This allows the collection of objects/files within an account to be organized into a hierarchy of directories and nested subdirectories in the same way that the file system on your computer is organized. With a hierarchical namespace enabled, a storage account becomes capable of providing the scalability and cost-effectiveness of object storage, with file system semantics that are familiar to analytics engines and frameworks.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-namespace

**NEW QUESTION: 97**
Case Study 1 - Litware
Existing Environment
Azure Environment
Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).
The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.
On-Premises Environment
The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Configuration |
|---|---|---|
| SERVER1<br>SERVER2<br>SERVER3 | Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V | The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions. |
| SERVER10 | Server that runs Windows Server 2016 | The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2. |



Network Environment
Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.
Planned Changes and Requirements
Litware plans to implement the following changes:
* Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.
* Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
* Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

* Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

* Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
* The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.
* To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
* RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.

Resiliency Requirements

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

* Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.
* App1 must meet the following requirements:
- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

Business Requirements

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

* Minimize administrative effort.
* Minimize costs.

After you migrate App1 to Azure, you need to enforce the data modification requirements to meet the security and compliance requirements.

What should you do?

**A.** Create an access policy for the blob service.

**B.** Implement Azure resource locks.

**C.** Create Azure RBAC assignments.

**D.** Modify the access level of the blob service.

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Scenario: Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

Immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage enables users to store business-critical data in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state. While in a WORM state, data cannot be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval. By configuring immutability policies for blob data, you can protect your data from overwrites and deletes.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 98**
Case Study 2 - Fabrikam, Inc
Overview
Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Rome.
Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment
The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.
Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.
Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.
Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure
Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.
All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.
An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office.
WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.
The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.
Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.
Existing Environment: Problem Statements
The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.
As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.
All R&D operations will remain on-premises.
Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.
Requirements: Technical Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
* Website content must be easily updated from a single point.
* User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.
* Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.
* Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.
* Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
* Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.
* An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.
* In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.
* Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.
Requirements: Database Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:
* Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.
* To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.
* Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.
Requirements: Security Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

* Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.
* Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.
* Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.
* All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).
* The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.
You need to recommend a solution to meet the database retention requirements.
What should you recommend?
**A.** Configure a long-term retention policy for the database.
**B.** Configure Azure Site Recovery.
**C.** Use automatic Azure SQL Database backups.
**D.** Configure geo-replication of the database.
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
In Azure SQL Database, you can configure a database with a long-term backup retention policy (LTR) to automatically retain the database backups in separate Azure Blob storage containers for up to 10 years.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 99**
Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription and a Microsoft Entra tenant.
You need to recommend a Microsoft Entra ID Identity Governance solution to manage the users in your company's sales department. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- New sales department users must be assigned automatically to all the
required the groups, teams, Microsoft SharePoint Online sites, and apps for the department.
- The manager of the sales department must validate a list of sales
department users every month, and the user accounts of users that are
no longer in the department must be removed from all assigned resources automatically.
What should you include in the recommendation for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate recommendations to the correct requirements. Each recommendation may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer:**



**NEW QUESTION: 100**

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

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

Your company has deployed several virtual machines (VMs) on-premises and to Azure. Azure ExpressRoute has been deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity. Several VMs are exhibiting network connectivity issues.

You need to analyze the network traffic to determine whether packets are being allowed or denied to the VMs.

Solution: Install and configure the Microsoft Monitoring Agent and the Dependency Agent on all VMs. Use the Wire Data solution in Azure Monitor to analyze the network traffic.

Does the solution meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.

Note: Wire Data looks at network data at the application level, not down at the TCP transport layer. The solution doesn't look at individual ACKs and SYNs.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 101**

You use Azure virtual machines to run a custom application that uses an Azure SQL database on the back end.

The IT apartment at your company recently enabled forced tunneling, Since the configuration change, developers have noticed degraded performance when they access the database You need to recommend a solution to minimize latency when accessing the database. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you include in the recommendation?

**A.** Azure SQL Database Managed instance

**B.** Azure virtual machines that run Microsoft SQL Server servers

**C.** Always On availability groups

**D.** virtual network (VNET) service endpoint

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 102**

Your company has IT, security, and finance departments.
You need to implement a new Azure deployment that will include multiple Azure subscriptions and management groups. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that all policies are assigned at the management group level.
- Ensure that all the finance department resources have specific
encryption policies applied.
- Ensure that only users in the IT department can create virtual
machines in any Azure region.
- Ensure that users in the finance department can create virtual
machines in only the East US Azure region.
What is the minimum number of management groups you can create for the planned deployment?
**A.** 1
**B.** 2
**C.** 3
**D.** 4
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
One for the finance department, and one for the IT department.
Note: If your organization has many Azure subscriptions, you might need a way to efficiently manage access, policies, and compliance for those subscriptions. Management groups provide a governance scope above subscriptions. When you organize subscriptions into management groups, the governance conditions that you apply cascade by inheritance to all associated subscriptions.
Management groups give you enterprise-grade management at scale, no matter what type of subscriptions you might have. However, all subscriptions within a single management group must trust the same Microsoft Entra tenant.
For example, you can apply a policy to a management group that limits the regions available for virtual machine (VM) creation. This policy would be applied to all nested management groups, subscriptions, and resources to allow VM creation only in authorized regions.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 103**
Hotspot Question
You need to recommend an Azure Storage Account configuration for two applications named Application1 and Applications. The configuration must meet the following requirements:
- Storage for Application1 must provide the highest possible
transaction rates and the lowest possible latency.
- Storage for Application2 must provide the lowest possible storage
costs per GB.
- Storage for both applications must be optimized for uploads and
downloads.
- Storage for both applications must be available in an event of
datacenter failure.
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Application1:

- BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication
- BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication
- General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication
- General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

Application2:

- BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication
- BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication
- General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication
- General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication



**Answer:**

Answer Area

Application1:

- BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication
- BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication
- General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication
- General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

Application2:

- BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication
- BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication
- General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication
- General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

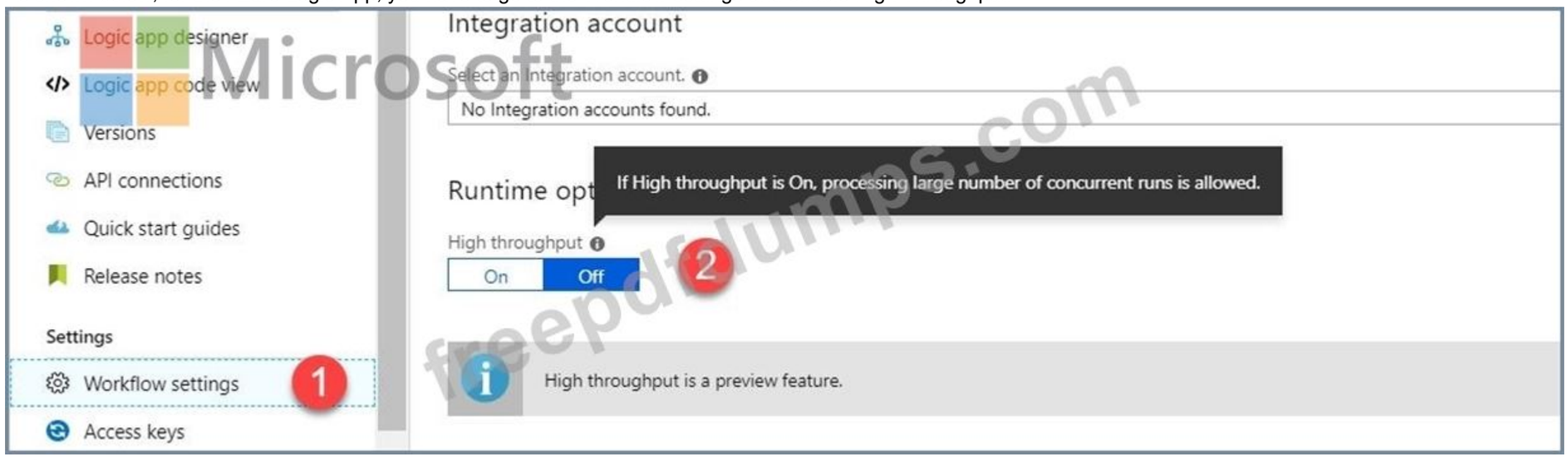


Explanation:
Box 1: BloblBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication.
BlockBlobStorage accounts: Storage accounts with premium performance characteristics for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transactions rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency. Premium:
optimized for high transaction rates and single-digit consistent storage latency.
Box 2: General purpose v2 with Standard performance.
General-purpose v2 accounts: Basic storage account type for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
Recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy

**NEW QUESTION: 104**
You are designing a point of sale (POS) solution that will be deployed across multiple locations and will use an Azure Databricks workspace in the Standard tier. The solution will include multiple apps deployed to the on-premises network of each location.
You need to configure the authentication method that will be used by the app to access the workspace. The solution must minimize the administrative effort associated with staff turnover and credential management.
What should you configure?

**A.** a managed identity
**B.** a service principal
**C.** a personal access token
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/administration-guide/users-groups/service- principals#what-is-a-service-principal A service principal is an identity that you create in Azure Databricks for use with automated tools, jobs, and applications. Service principals give automated tools and scripts API-only access to Azure Databricks resources, providing greater security than using users or groups. It also prevents jobs and automations from failing if a user leaves your organization or a group is modified.

**NEW QUESTION: 105**
A company has created a Logic App and named it domain-logicapp. The application is configured to provide a response when HTTP POST or HTTP GET request is received. The application should have the capability to receive up to 200,000 requests in a 5-minute period during peak loads.
Which of the following should you configure to ensure that the application can handle the expected load?
**A.** Workflow settings
**B.** API connections
**C.** Access control (IAM)
**D.** Access keys
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
As shown below, for the Azure Logic App, you have to go to the Workflow settings and enable High Throughput.




Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-limits-and-config

**NEW QUESTION: 106**
You have 12 Azure subscriptions and three projects. Each project uses resources across multiple subscriptions.
You need to use Microsoft Cost Management to monitor costs on a per project basis. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which two components should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**A.** budgets
**B.** resource tags
**C.** custom role-based access control (RBAC) roles
**D.** management groups
**E.** Azure boards
**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
A few examples of what you can do in Cost Management include:
- Report on and analyze costs in the Azure portal, Microsoft 365 admin center, or Power BI.
- Monitor costs proactively with budget, anomaly, reservation utilization, and scheduled alerts.
- Enable tag inheritance and split shared costs with cost allocation rules.
- Automate business processes or integrate cost into external tools by exporting data.
Budgets in Cost Management help you plan for and drive organizational accountability. They help you proactively inform others about their spending to manage costs and monitor how spending progresses over time.



**NEW QUESTION: 107**
Case Study 1 - Litware
Existing Environment
Azure Environment
Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).
The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.
On-Premises Environment
The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Configuration |
|---|---|---|
| SERVER1<br>SERVER2<br>SERVER3 | Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V | The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions. |
| SERVER10 | Server that runs Windows Server 2016 | The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2. |



Network Environment

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

Planned Changes and Requirements

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

* Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.
* Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
* Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.
* Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

* Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
* The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.
* To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
* RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.

Resiliency Requirements

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

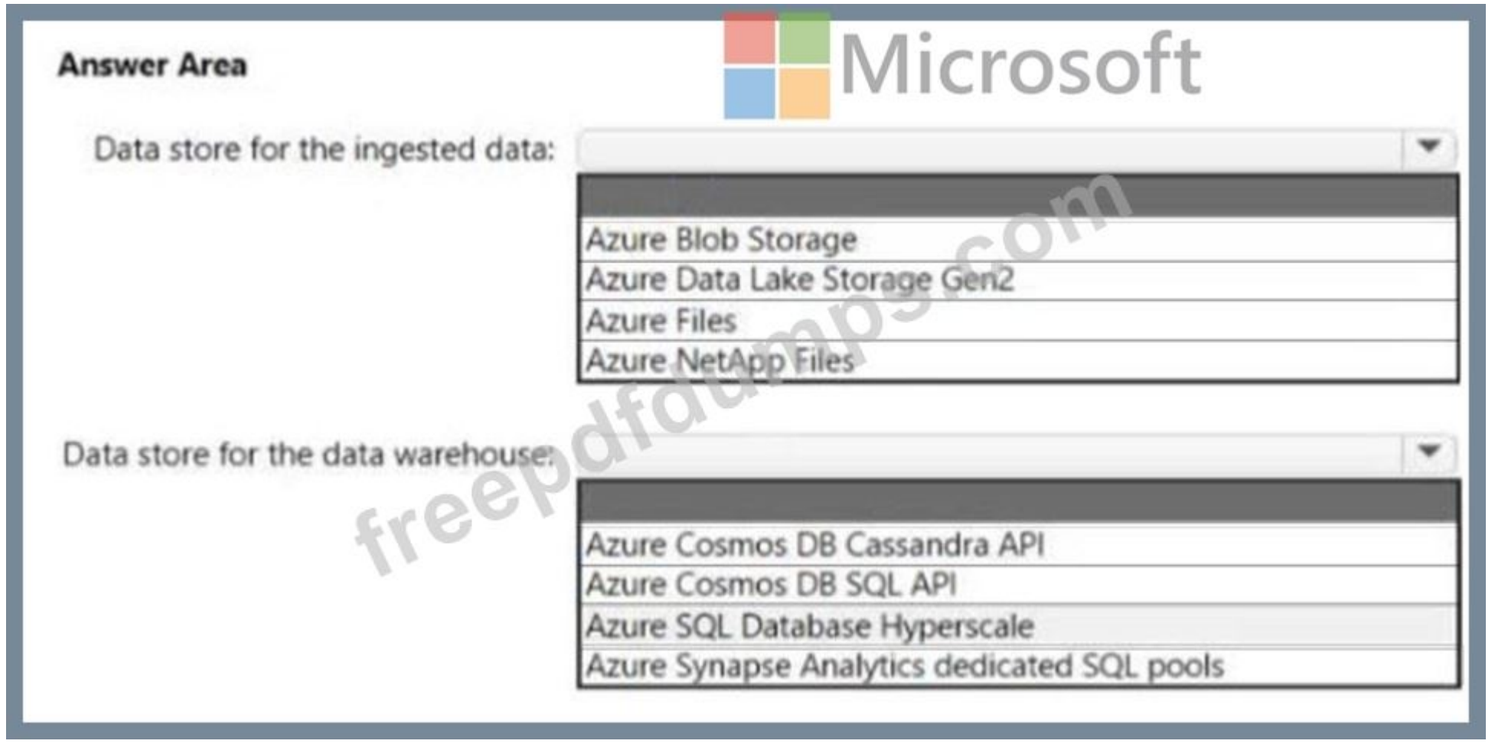
* Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.
* App1 must meet the following requirements:
- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

Security and Compliance Requirements
Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:
* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.
Business Requirements
Litware identifies the following business requirements:
* Minimize administrative effort.
* Minimize costs.
You plan to migrate App1 to Azure. The solution must meet the authentication and authorization requirements.
Which type of endpoint should App1 use to obtain an access token?
**A.** Azure Instance Metadata Service (IMDS)
**B.** Azure AD
**C.** Azure Service Management
**D.** Microsoft identity platform
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Scenario: To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication. Applications may use the managed identity to obtain Azure AD tokens.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure- resources/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 108**
You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.
You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Service Fabric
**B.** Azure Data Lake
**C.** Azure Service Bus
**D.** Azure Traffic Manager
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Asynchronous messaging options.
There are different types of messages and the entities that participate in a messaging infrastructure. Based on the requirements of each message type, Microsoft recommends Azure messaging services. The options include Azure Service Bus, Event Grid, and Event Hubs.
Azure Service Bus queues are well suited for transferring commands from producers to consumers.
Data is transferred between different applications and services using messages. A message is a container decorated with metadata, and contains data. The data can be any kind of information, including structured data encoded with the common formats such as the following ones: JSON, XML, Apache Avro, Plain Text.
Reference:

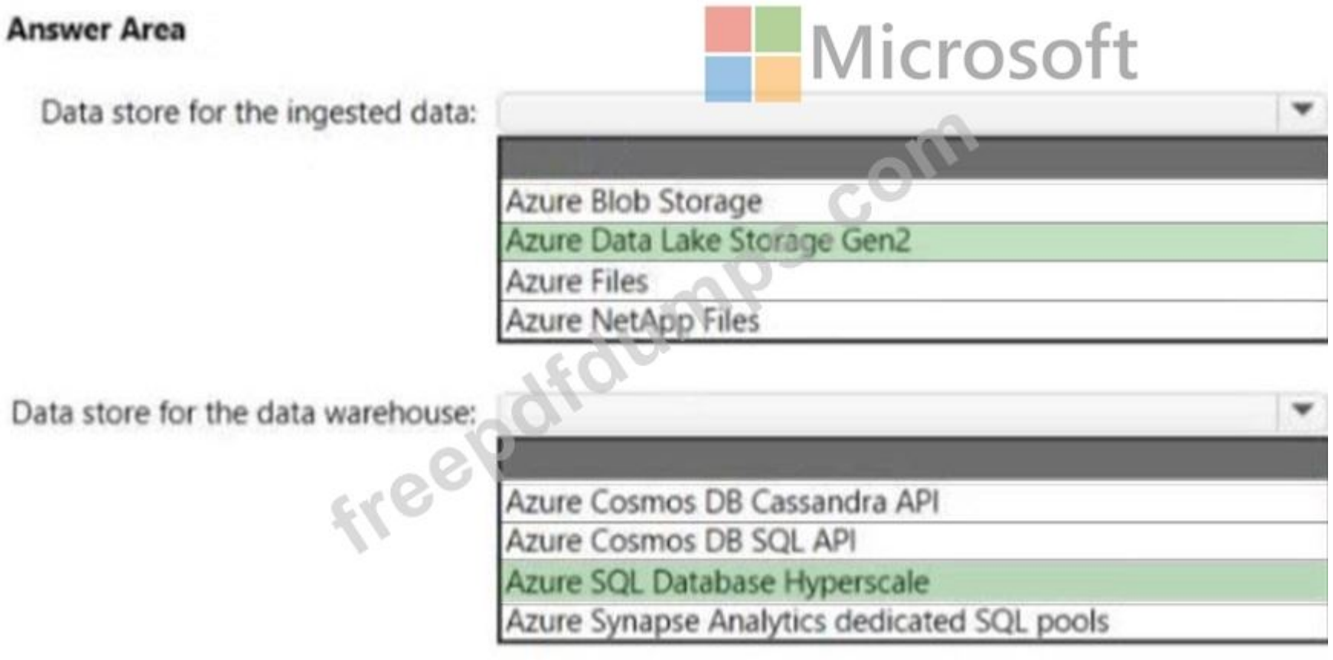
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/messaging
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 109**
Hotspot Question
You are designing a data storage solution to support reporting.
The solution will ingest high volumes of data in the JSON format by using Azure Event Hubs. As the data arrives, Event Hubs will write the data to storage. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Organize data in directories by date and time.
- Allow stored data to be queried directly, transformed into summarized tables, and then stored in a data warehouse.
- Ensure that the data warehouse can store 50 TB of relational data and support between 200 and 300 concurrent read operations.
Which service should you recommend for each type of data store? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**






Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Azure Data Explorer integrates with Azure Blob Storage and Azure Data Lake Storage (Gen1 and Gen2), providing fast, cached, and indexed access to data stored in external storage. You can analyze and query data without prior ingestion into Azure Data Explorer. You can also query across ingested and uningested external data simultaneously.

Azure Data Lake Storage is optimized storage for big data analytics workloads.

Use cases: Batch, interactive, streaming analytics and machine learning data such as log files, IoT data, click streams, large datasets Box 2: Azure SQL Database Hyperscale Azure SQL Database Hyperscale is optimized for OLTP and high throughput analytics workloads with storage up to 100TB.

A Hyperscale database supports up to 100 TB of data and provides high throughput and performance, as well as rapid scaling to adapt to the workload requirements. Connectivity, query processing, database engine features, etc. work like any other database in Azure SQL Database.

Hyperscale is a multi-tiered architecture with caching at multiple levels. Effective IOPS will depend on the workload.

Compare to:

General purpose: 500 IOPS per vCore with 7,000 maximum IOPS

Business critical: 5,000 IOPS with 200,000 maximum IOPS

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/data-lake-query-data

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-hyperscale

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-service-capacity-limits

**NEW QUESTION: 110**

Hotspot Question

Your organization has developed and deployed several Azure App Service Web and API applications. The applications use Azure Key Vault to store several authentication, storage account, and data encryption keys.

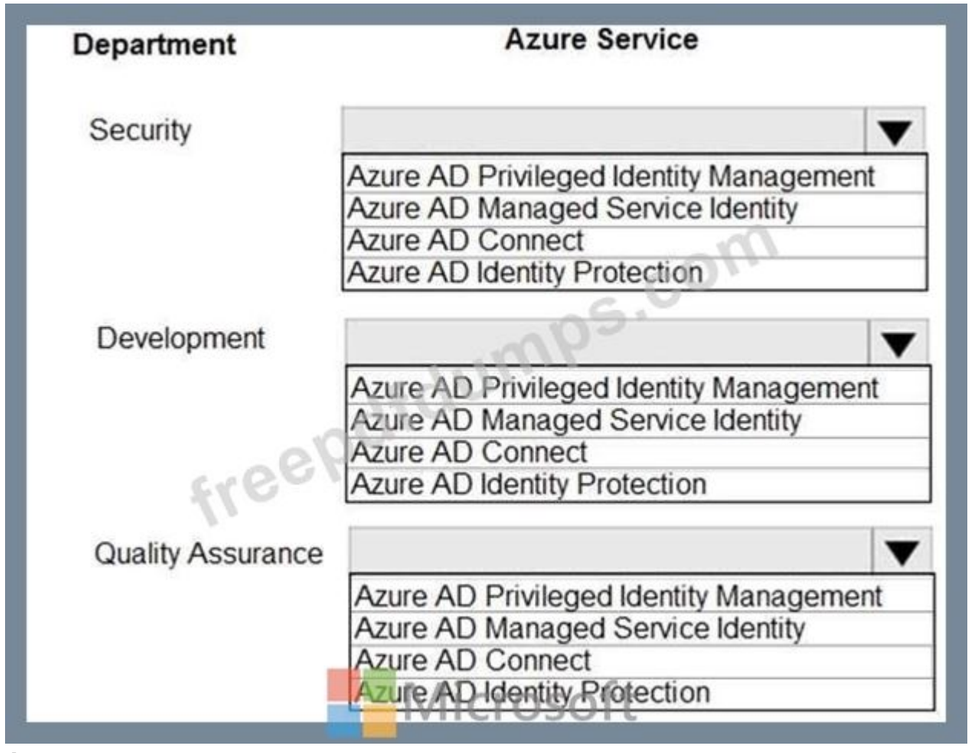
Several departments have the following requests to support the applications:

| Department | Request |
|---|---|
| Security | • Review membership of administrative roles and require to provide a justification for continued membership.<br>• Get alerts about changes in administrator assignments.<br>• See a history of administrator activation, including which changes administrators made to Azure resources. |
| Development | • Enable the applications to access Azure Key Vault and retrieve keys for use in code. |
| Quality Assurance | • Receive temporary administrator access to create and configure additional Web and API applications in the test environment. |

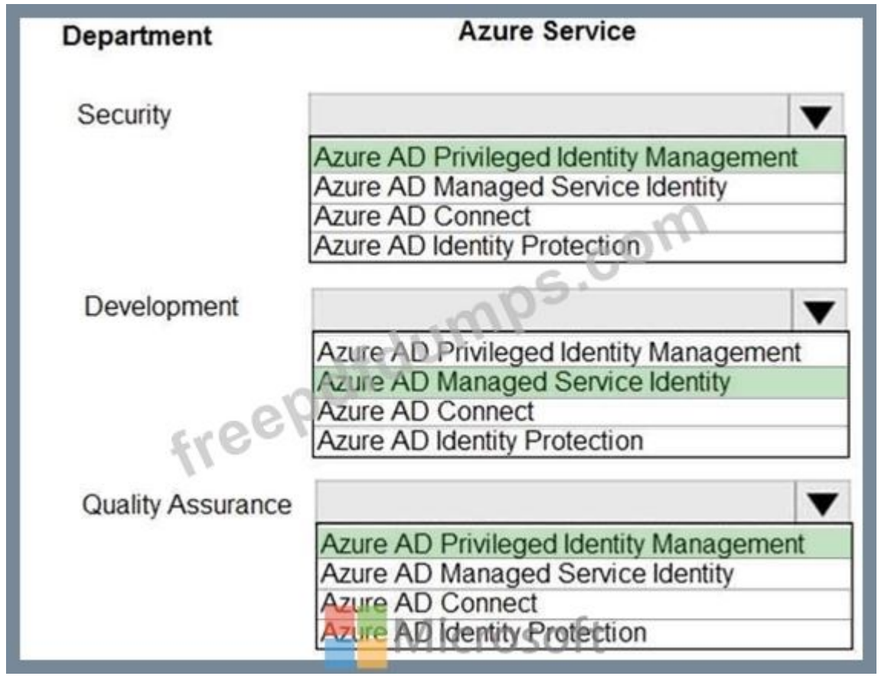
You need to recommend the appropriate Azure service for each department request.

What should you recommend? To answer, configure the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

Privileged Identity Management provides time-based and approval-based role activation to mitigate the risks of excessive, unnecessary, or misused access permissions on resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of Privileged Identity Management:

Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources

Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates

Require approval to activate privileged roles

Enforce multi-factor authentication to activate any role

Use justification to understand why users activate

Get notifications when privileged roles are activated

Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles

Download audit history for internal or external audit

Prevents removal of the last active Global Administrator role assignment Box 2: Azure Managed Identity Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication. Applications may use the managed identity to obtain Azure AD tokens. With Azure Key Vault, developers can use managed identities to access resources. Key Vault stores credentials in a secure manner and gives access to storage accounts.

Box 3: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

Privileged Identity Management provides time-based and approval-based role activation to mitigate the risks of excessive, unnecessary, or misused access permissions on resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of Privileged Identity Management:

Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources

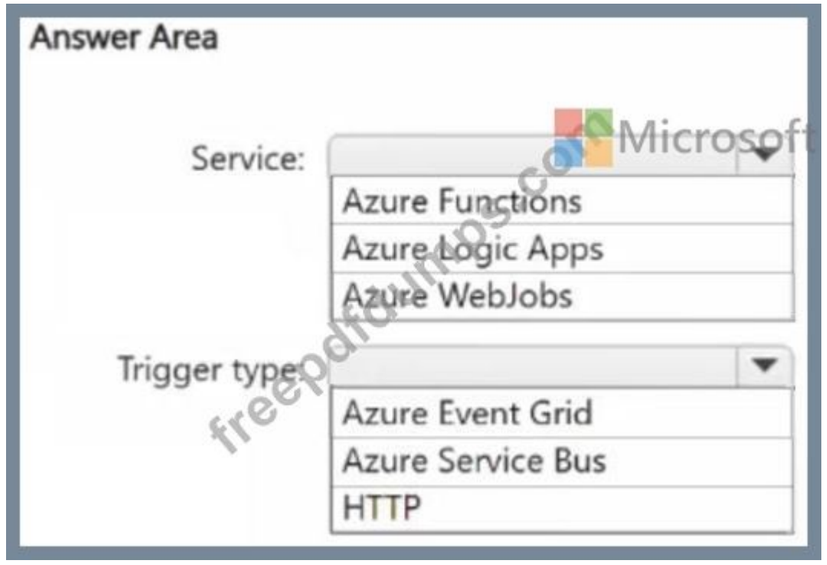
Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates

Reference:

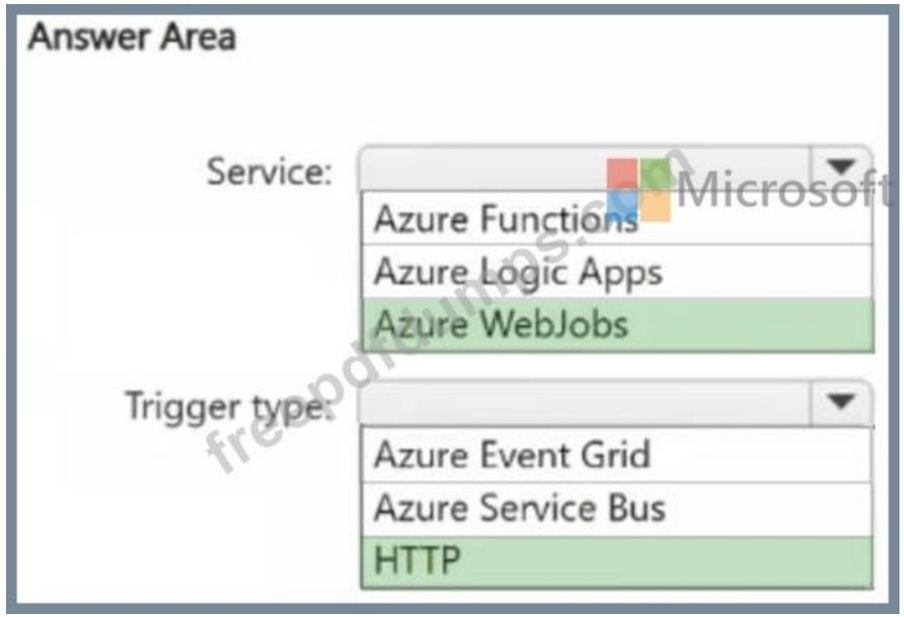
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim- configure

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure- resources/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 111**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises app named App1 that supports REST calls and webhooks.
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to develop a new app named App2 that will send a Microsoft Teams message when a new record is added to App1.
You need to recommend a service to host App2 and the type of trigger to use to call App2. The solution must minimize development effort.
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Azure WebJobs

Compare Functions and WebJobs

Like Azure Functions, Azure App Service WebJobs with the WebJobs SDK is a code-first integration service that is designed for developers.

Comparison table

Azure Functions is built on the WebJobs SDK, so it shares many of the same event triggers and connections to other Azure services. Here are some factors to consider when you're choosing between Azure Functions and WebJobs with the WebJobs SDK:

| | Functions | WebJobs with WebJobs SDK |
|---|---|---|
| Serverless app model with automatic scaling | ✓ | |
| Develop and test in browser | ✓ | |
| Pay-per-use pricing | ✓ | |
| Integration with Logic Apps | ✓ | |
| **Trigger events** | Timer<br>Azure Storage queues and blobs<br>Azure Service Bus queues and topics<br>Azure Cosmos DB<br>Azure Event Hubs<br>HTTP/WebHook (GitHub, Slack)<br>Azure Event Grid | Timer<br>Azure Storage queues and blobs<br>Azure Service Bus queues and topics<br>Azure Cosmos DB<br>Azure Event Hubs<br>File system |
| **Supported languages** | C#<br>F#<br>JavaScript<br>Java<br>Python<br>PowerShell | C#[1] |
| **Package managers** | npm and NuGet | NuGet[2] |





Box 2: HTTP

Note: Choose the right integration and automation services in Azure

Compare the following Microsoft cloud services:

Microsoft Power Automate (was Microsoft Flow)

Azure Logic Apps

Azure Functions

Azure App Service WebJobs

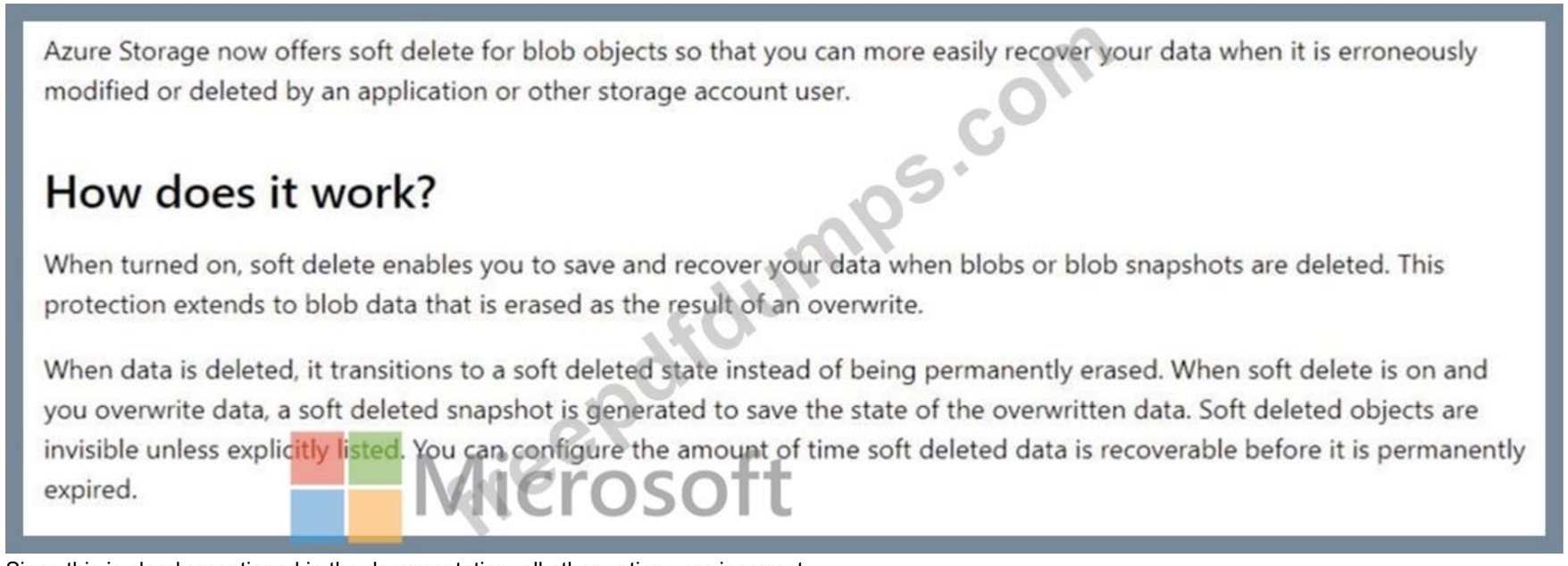
All of these services can solve integration problems and automate business processes. They can all define input, actions, conditions, and output. You can run each of them on a schedule or trigger. Each service has unique advantages.

Outgoing Webhooks

Webhooks help Teams to integrate with external apps. With Outgoing Webhooks, you can send text messages from a channel to a web service. After configuring the Outgoing Webhooks, users can @mention Outgoing Webhook and send a message to a web service. The service responds within 10 seconds to the message with a text or a card.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-compare-logic-apps-ms-flow- webjobs

**NEW QUESTION: 112**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) instance named AKS1. AKS1 hosts microservice-based APIs that are configured to listen on non-default HTTP ports.
You plan to deploy a Standard tier Azure API Management instance named APIM1 that will make the APIs available to external users.
You need to ensure that the AKS1 APIs are accessible to APIM1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Implement MTLS authentication between APIM1 and AKS1.
- Minimize development effort.
- Minimize costs.
What should you do?
**A.** Implement an external load balancer on AKS1.
**B.** Redeploy APIM1 to the virtual network that contains AKS1.
**C.** Implement an ExternalName service on AKS1.
**D.** Deploy an ingress controller to AKS1.
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-kubernetes

**NEW QUESTION: 113**
A company has set up a storage account in Azure. They have the following storage requirements.
- Ensure that administrators can recover any BLOB data if it has been accidentally deleted.
- Have the ability to recover data over a period of 14 days after the deletion has occurred.
Which of the following feature of Azure storage could be used for this requirement?
**A.** CORS
**B.** Static web site
**C.** Azure CDN
**D.** Soft Delete
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
You have to use the feature of Soft Delete. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.




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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 114**

You are designing a SQL database solution. The solution will include 20 databases that will be 20 GB each and have varying usage patterns.

You need to recommend a database platform to host the databases. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The compute resources allocated to the databases must scale dynamically.
- The solution must meet an SLA of 99.99% uptime.
- The solution must have reserved capacity.
- Compute charges must be minimized.

What should you include in the recommendation?

**A.** 20 databases on a Microsoft SQL server that runs on an Azure virtual machine

**B.** 20 instances of Azure SQL Database serverless

**C.** 20 databases on a Microsoft SQL server that runs on an Azure virtual machine in an availability set

**D.** an elastic pool that contains 20 Azure SQL databases

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Azure SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price. Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

Guaranteed 99.995 percent uptime for SQL Database

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/sql-database/elastic/

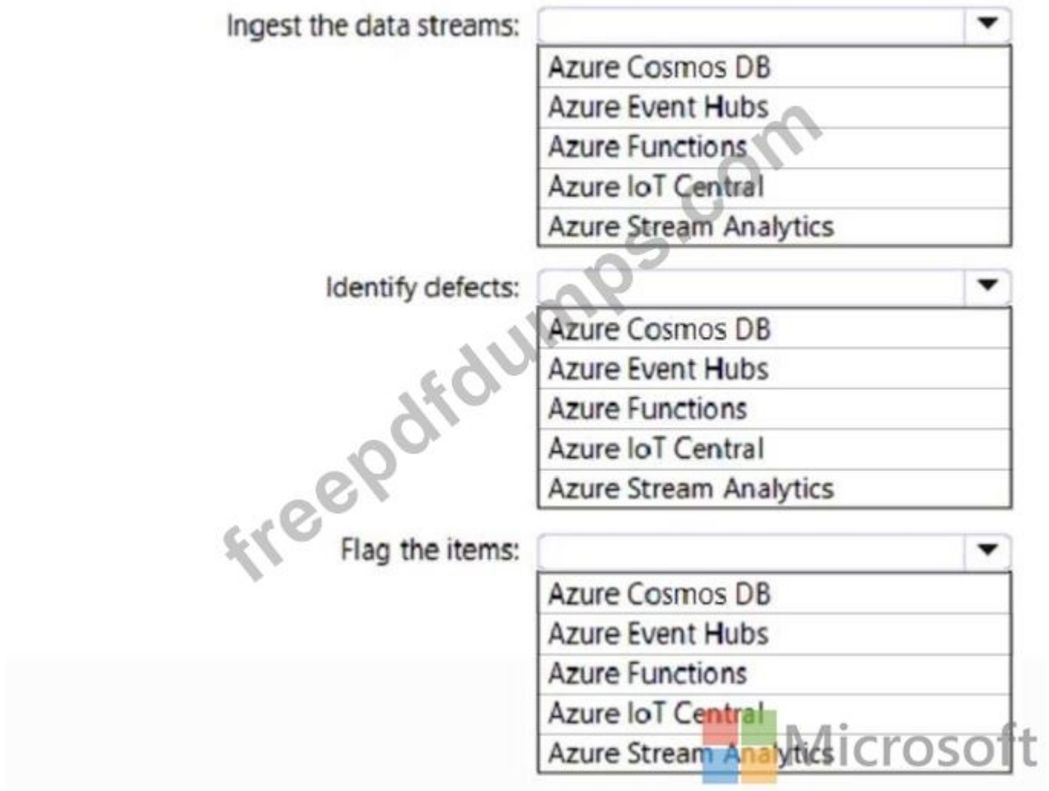
**NEW QUESTION: 115**
Drag and Drop Question
You have two app registrations named App1 and App2 in Azure AD. App1 supports role-based access control (RBAC) and includes a role named Writer.
You need to ensure that when App2 authenticates to access App1, the tokens issued by Azure AD include the Writer role claim.
Which blade should you use to modify each app registration? To answer, drag the appropriate blades to the correct app registrations. Each blade may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


**Answer:**


Explanation:
Box 1: App Roles
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-add-app-roles-in- apps#app-roles-ui Box 2: API Permissions
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-add-app-roles-in- apps#assign-app-roles-to-applications

**NEW QUESTION: 116**
Hotspot Question
You have a production line that is monitored by using IoT devices.
You are building a project that will process data streams from the IoT devices.
You need to recommend a pipeline solution that will perform the following activities:
- Ingest the data streams from the IoT devices.
- Analyze the data and identify manufacturing defects among items on
the production line.
- When a manufacturing defect is identified, flag the item for removal
from the production line.
What should you include in the recommendation for each activity? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

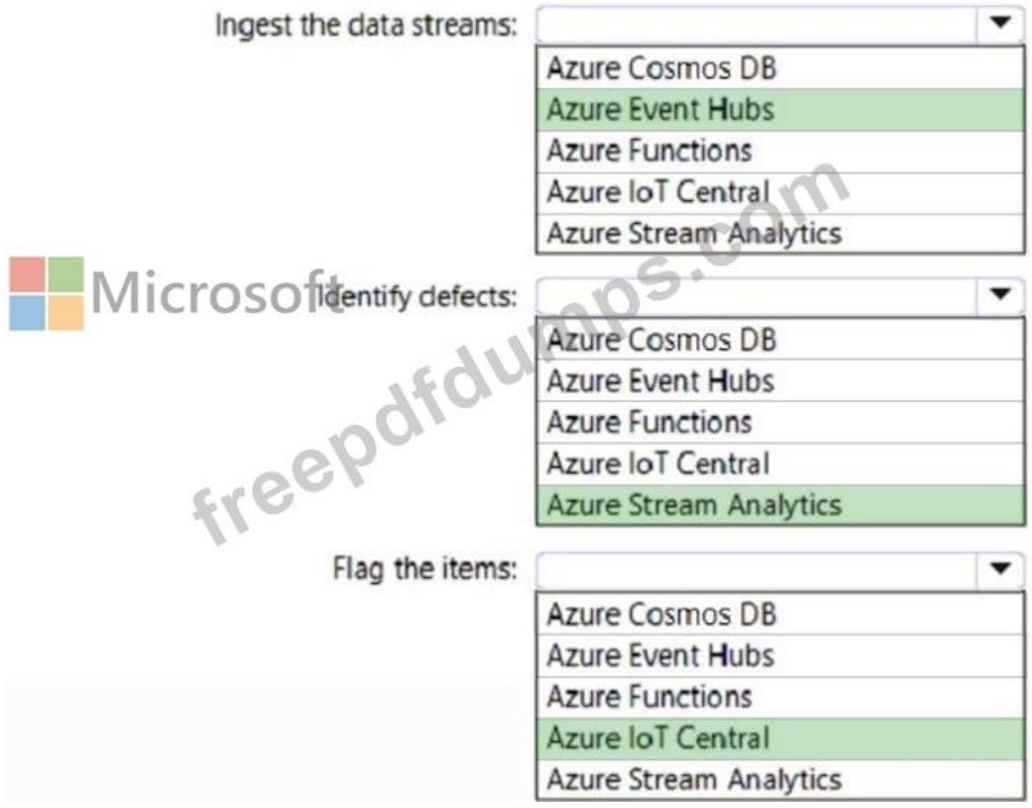







**Answer:**

**Answer Area**






Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Event Hub

In a real-world scenario, you could have hundreds of these sensors generating events as a stream. Ideally, a gateway device would run code to push these events to Azure Event Hubs or Azure IoT Hubs. Your Stream Analytics job would ingest these events from Event Hubs or IoT Hubs and run real-time analytics queries against the streams.

Box 2: Azure Stream Analytics

Analyze the data and identify manufacturing defects among items on the production line.

Box 3: Azure IoT Central

When a manufacturing defect is identified, flag the item for removal from the production line.

IoT Central is an IoT application platform as a service (aPaaS) that reduces the burden and cost of developing, managing, and maintaining IoT solutions.

The web UI lets you quickly connect devices, monitor device conditions, create rules, and manage devices and their data throughout their life cycle. Furthermore, it enables you to act on device insights by extending IoT intelligence into line-of-business applications. After you've used IoT Central to evaluate your IoT scenario, you can then build your enterprise-ready Azure IoT solution.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-get-started-with-azure- stream-analytics-to-process-data-from-iot-devices

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-central/core/overview-iot-central

**NEW QUESTION: 117**

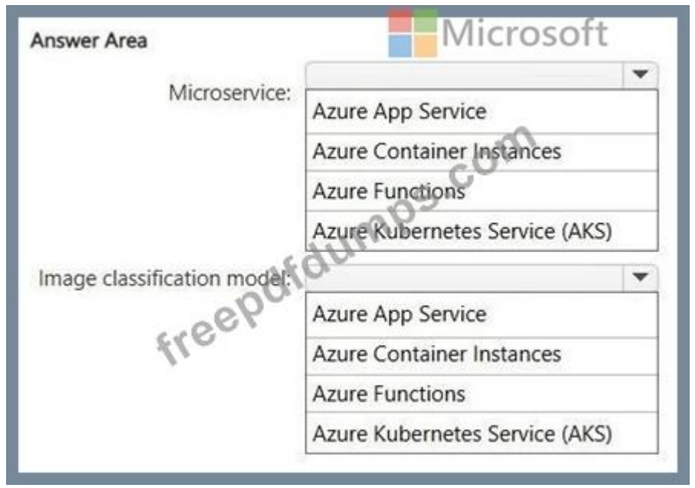
A company has container-based workloads and asks you to advise how to protect the multi- region AKS deployments from regional outages.
What two services would you recommend for the company to implement?
**A.** Azure Backup
**B.** Azure VM Scale sets
**C.** Azure Traffic Manager
**D.** Azure App Service
**E.** Azure Load Balancer
**Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure provides several disaster recovery tools for container-based workloads. To protect the multi-region Azure Kubernetes Service deployments from the regional outages, you need to implement Azure Traffic Manager. Azure Traffic Manager is a global load balancing service based on DNS.
It provides high availability and disaster recovery for container-based workloads. If one region fails, Azure Traffic Manager will direct the traffic to the secondary region. Traffic Manager routes any protocol (not only HTTP/HTTPS as Azure Front Door or Azure Application Gateway does) to the service endpoint's public IP address based on the routing method. Using geographic routing, it will direct the traffic to the closest AKS cluster and application instance. Then, the Load Balancer will take care of data delivery to the AKS.
Option A is incorrect because you need to use the Traffic Manager and Load Balancer services for multi-region AKS protection from the regional outages, but not the Azure Backup service.
However, the Azure Backup service protects the application data. Your container-hosted application uses Azure Storage disks or file shares, and Azure Backup will be an appropriate data recovery service.
Option B is incorrect because you need to use the Traffic Manager and Load Balancer services for multi-region AKS protection from the regional outages, but not the Azure VM Scale sets.
However, in case of node failures, Azure Kubernetes Service uses VM Scale sets to protect the nodes.
Option D is incorrect because you need to use the Traffic Manager service and Load Balancer services for multi-region AKS protection from the regional outages, but not the Azure App Service. Azure App Service is a fully managed web application hosting platform.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/operator-best-practices-multi-region#use-azure- traffic-manager-to-route-traffic
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-configure-geographic- routing-method
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-configure-geographic- routing-method

**NEW QUESTION: 118**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
Your company deploys several virtual machines on-premises and to Azure. ExpressRoute is deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity.
Several virtual machines exhibit network connectivity issues.
You need to analyze the network traffic to identify whether packets are being allowed or denied to the virtual machines.
Solution: Install and configure the Azure Monitoring agent and the Dependency Agent on all the virtual machines. Use VM insights in Azure Monitor to analyze the network traffic.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Use the Azure Monitor agent if you need to:
Collect guest logs and metrics from any machine in Azure, in other clouds, or on-premises.
Use the Dependency agent if you need to:
Use the Map feature VM insights or the Service Map solution.
Note: Instead use Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

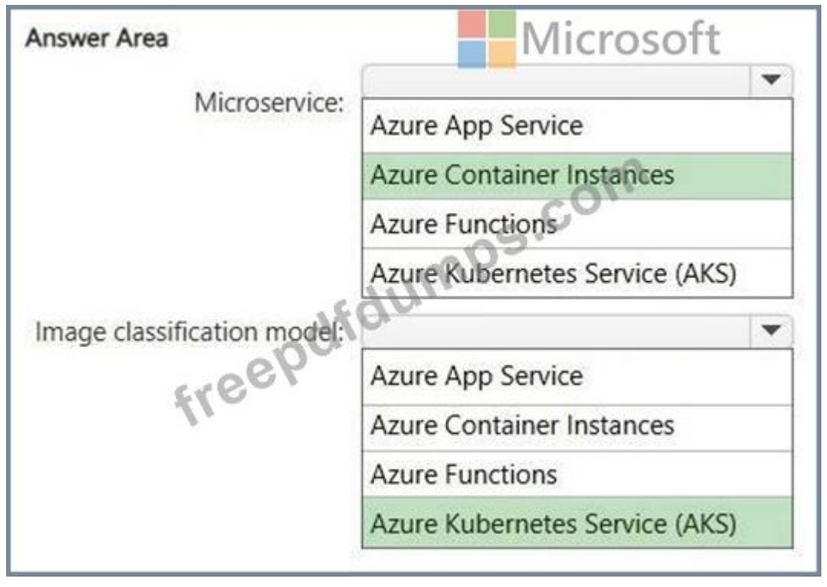
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview#dependency- agent

**NEW QUESTION: 119**
You need to design a solution that will execute custom C# code in response to an event routed to Azure Event Grid. The solution must meet the following requirements:
* The executed code must be able to access the private IP address of a Microsoft SQL Server instance that runs on an Azure virtual machine.
* Costs must be minimized.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** Azure Logic Apps in the Consumption plan
**B.** Azure Functions in the Premium plan
**C.** Azure Functions in the Consumption plan
**D.** Azure Logic Apps in the integrated service environment
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Virtual network integration allows your function app to access resources inside a virtual network.
Virtual connectivity is included in the Premium plan.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#networking-features

**NEW QUESTION: 120**
Hotspot Question
You are designing an Azure solution for an app named App1. App1 has the following components:
- A microservice that is written as a .NET 9 console app that runs in a single container instance
- An image classification model that requires multiple containers,
which use GPU-based nodes
You need to recommend a hosting solution for each component of App1. The solution must minimize costs and administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation for each component? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 121**

Your company has the infrastructure shown in the following table.

| Location | Resource |
|---|---|
| Azure | • Azure subscription named Subscription1<br>• 20 Azure web apps |
| On-premises datacenter | • Active Directory domain<br>• Server running Microsoft Entra Connect<br>• Linux computer named Server1 |

The on-premises Active Directory domain syncs with Microsoft Entra ID.

Server1 runs an application named App1 that uses LDAP queries to verify user identities in the on-premises Active Directory domain.

You plan to migrate Server1 to a virtual machine in Subscription1.
A company security policy states that the virtual machines and services deployed to Subscription1 must be prevented from accessing the on-premises network.
You need to recommend a solution to ensure that App1 continues to function after the migration.
The solution must meet the security policy.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure AD Application Proxy
**B.** the Active Directory Domain Services role on a virtual machine
**C.** an Azure VPN gateway
**D.** Microsoft Entra Domain Services
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Microsoft Entra Domain Services provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP), and Kerberos/NTLM authentication Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/overview



**NEW QUESTION: 122**
You are designing an application that will aggregate content for users.
You need to recommend a database solution for the application. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support SQL commands.
- Support multi-master writes.
- Guarantee low latency read operations.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL
**B.** Azure SQL Database that uses active geo-replication
**C.** Azure SQL Database Hyperscale
**D.** Azure Cosmos DB for PostgreSQL
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/introduction#key-benefits
- Gain unparalleled SLA-backed speed and throughput, fast global access, and instant elasticity.
Real-time access with fast read and write latencies globally, and throughput and consistency all backed by SLAs
- Multi-region writes and data distribution to any Azure region with just a button.

**NEW QUESTION: 123**
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy an app named App1 that will be hosted on multiple virtual machines. App1 requires a service-level agreement (SLA) of 99.99%.
You need to recommend a high availability solution for the virtual machines.
What should you include in the recommendation?

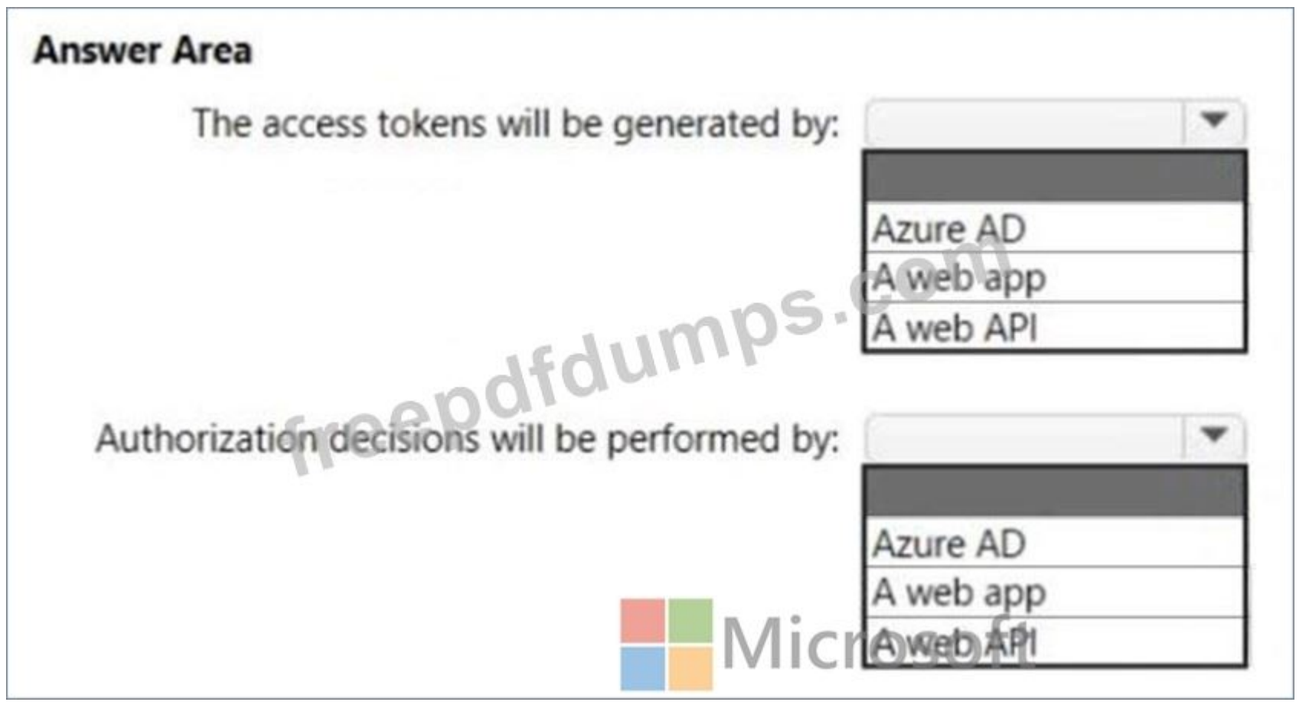
**A.** Azure Site Recovery
**B.** availability zones
**C.** application groups
**D.** availability sets
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed across two or more Availability Zones in the same Azure region, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.99% of the time.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1114758/sla-for-virtual-machines

**NEW QUESTION: 124**
Drag and Drop Question
You have an on-premises network that uses an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/16.
You plan to deploy 30 virtual machines to a new Azure subscription.
You identify the following technical requirements:
- All Azure virtual machines must be placed on the same subnet named
Subnet1.
- All the Azure virtual machines must be able to communicate with all
on-premises servers.
- The servers must be able to communicate between the on-premises
network and Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.
You need to recommend a subnet design that meets the technical requirements.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate network addresses to the correct subnets. Each network address may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

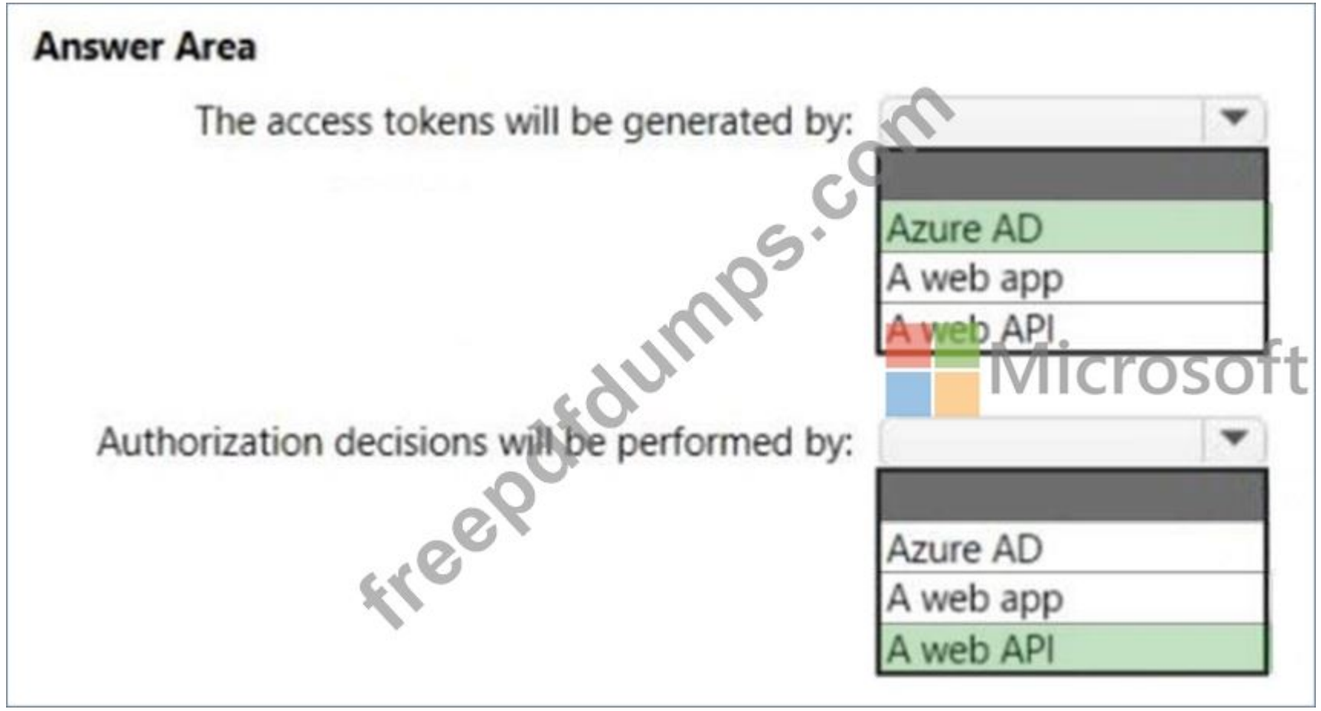


**Answer:**


**NEW QUESTION: 125**
Hotspot Question
You are designing a software as a service (SaaS) application that will enable Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) users to create and publish online surveys. The SaaS application will have a front-end web app and a back-end web API. The web app will rely on the web API to handle updates to customer surveys.
You need to design an authorization flow for the SaaS application. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- To access the back-end web API, the web app must authenticate by
using OAuth 2 bearer tokens.
- The web app must authenticate by using the identities of individual
users.
What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



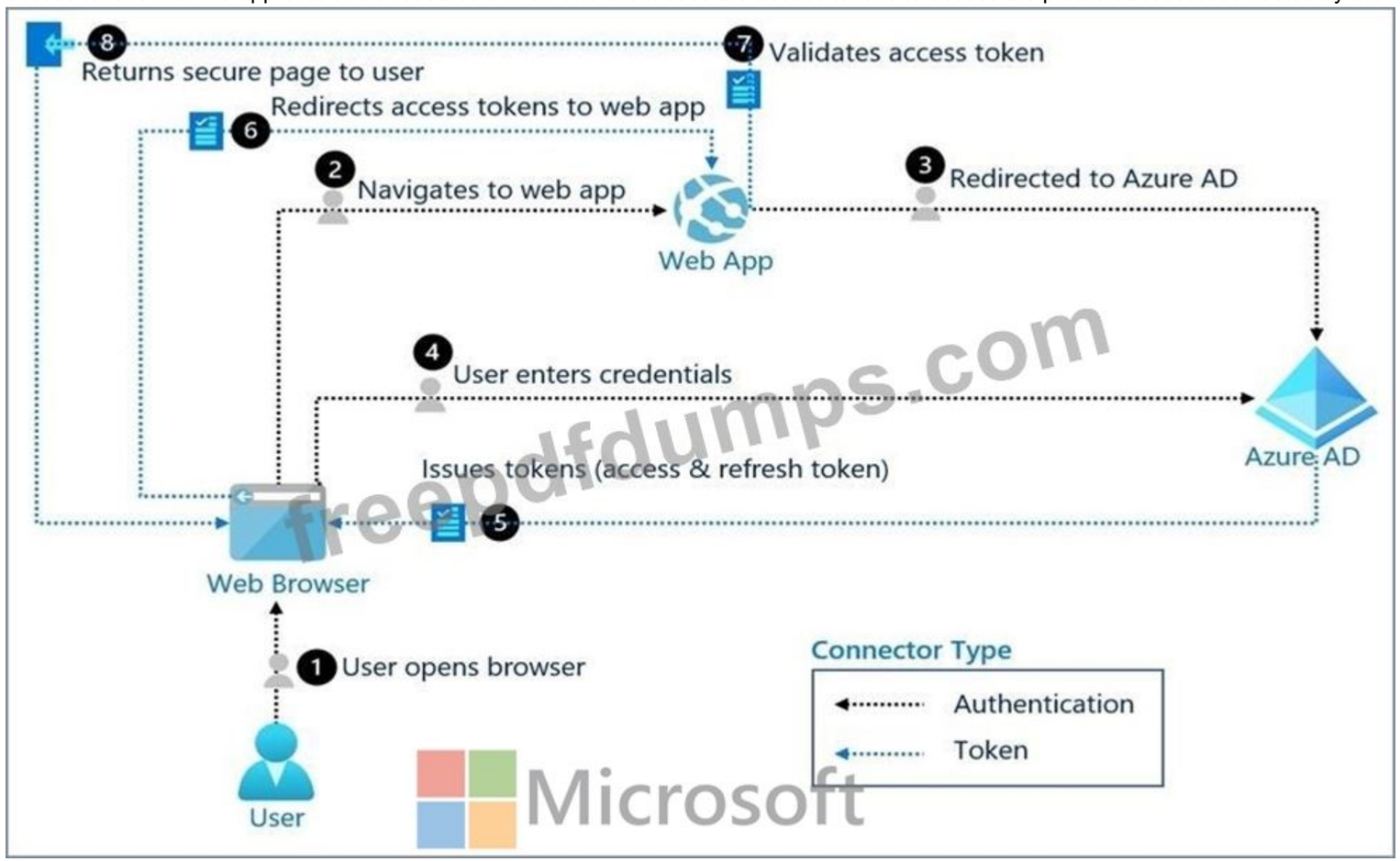

**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Azure AD

The Azure AD server issues tokens (access & refresh token). See step 5 below in graphic.
OAuth 2.0 authentication with Azure Active Directory.
The OAuth 2.0 is the industry protocol for authorization. It allows a user to grant limited access to its protected resources. Designed to work specifically with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), OAuth separates the role of the client from the resource owner. The client requests access to the resources controlled by the resource owner and hosted by the resource server (here the Azure AD server). The resource server issues access tokens with the approval of the resource owner. The client uses the access tokens to access the protected resources hosted by the resource server.






Box 2: A web API
Delegated access is used.
The bearer token sent to the web API contains the user identity.
The web API makes authorization decisions based on the user identity.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/auth-oauth2
https://docs.microsoft.com/lb-lu/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/web-api

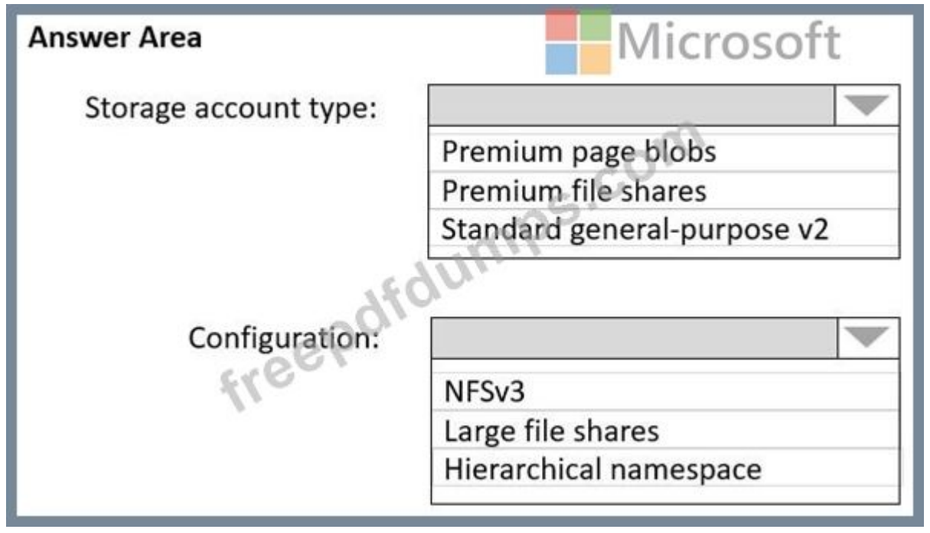
**NEW QUESTION: 126**
You have an on-premises Oracle database named DB1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace named WS1.
You need to migrate DB1 to a dedicated SQL pool in WS1. The solution must minimize migration effort.
What should you use?
**A.** SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
**B.** Azure Database Migration Service
**C.** Azure Migrate
**D.** Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Tools for Oracle data warehouse migration to Azure Synapse Analytics
SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA) for Oracle can automate many parts of the migration process, including in some cases functions and procedural code. SSMA supports Azure Synapse as a target environment.
SSMA for Oracle can help you migrate an Oracle data warehouse or data mart to Azure Synapse.
SSMA is designed to automate the process of migrating tables, views, and data from an existing Oracle environment.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/migration-guides/oracle/6-microsoft-third-party-migration-tools

**NEW QUESTION: 127**
Case Study 1 - Litware
Existing Environment
Azure Environment
Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).
The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.
On-Premises Environment
The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Configuration |
|---|---|---|
| SERVER1<br>SERVER2<br>SERVER3 | Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V | The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions. |
| SERVER10 | Server that runs Windows Server 2016 | The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2. |

Network Environment
Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.
Planned Changes and Requirements
Litware plans to implement the following changes:
* Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.
* Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
* Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.
* Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.
Authentication and Authorization Requirements
Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:
* Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
* The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.
* To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
* RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.
Resiliency Requirements
Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:
* Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.
* App1 must meet the following requirements:
- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
Security and Compliance Requirements
Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:
* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.
Business Requirements
Litware identifies the following business requirements:
* Minimize administrative effort.
* Minimize costs.
Hotspot Question
You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.
You need to recommend a storage solution for App1 that meets the security and compliance requirements.
Which type of storage should you recommend, and how should you recommend configuring the storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


Answer Area
Microsoft
Storage account type:
Premium page blobs
Premium file shares
Standard general-purpose v2
Configuration:
NFSv3
Large file shares
Hierarchical namespace
freepdfdumps.com

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

- Premium page blobs
- Premium file shares
- Standard general-purpose v2

Configuration:

- NFSv3
- Large file shares
- Hierarchical namespace



Explanation:
Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2
Standard general-purpose v2 supports Blob Storage.
Azure Storage provides data protection for Blob Storage and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.
Box 2: Hierarchical namespace
Scenario: Plan: Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 implements an access control model that supports both Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) and POSIX-like access control lists (ACLs).
Data Lake Storage Gen2 and the Network File System (NFS) 3.0 protocol both require a storage account with a hierarchical namespace enabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-protection-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 128**

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
Your company plans to deploy various Azure App Service instances that will use Azure SQL databases. The App Service instances will be deployed at the same time as the Azure SQL databases.
The company has a regulatory requirement to deploy the App Service instances only to specific Azure regions. The resources for the App Service instances must reside in the same region.
You need to recommend a solution to meet the regulatory requirement.
Solution: You recommend using an Azure Policy initiative to enforce the location of resource groups.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 129**
Case Study 3 - Contoso
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Contoso has a single Azure subscription.
Existing Environment: Business Partnerships
Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) guest accounts.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.
Requirements: App1
App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.
App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.
App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.
App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.
App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:
* Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).
* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.
Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.
Requirements: App2
App2 will be a NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:
* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.
You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.
Application Development Requirements
Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.
* After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.
* The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.
Identity Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:
* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.
Security Requirement
All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the application development requirements.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** the Azure App Configuration service
**B.** an Azure Container Registry instance
**C.** deployment slots
**D.** Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) sources
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
When you deploy your web app, web app on Linux, mobile back end, or API app to Azure App Service, you can use a separate deployment slot instead of the default production slot when you're running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated App Service plan tier. Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names.
App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.
Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits:
* You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot.
* Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.
This eliminates downtime when you deploy your app.
* After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots

**NEW QUESTION: 130**
Case Study 3 - Contoso
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
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Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:
* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.
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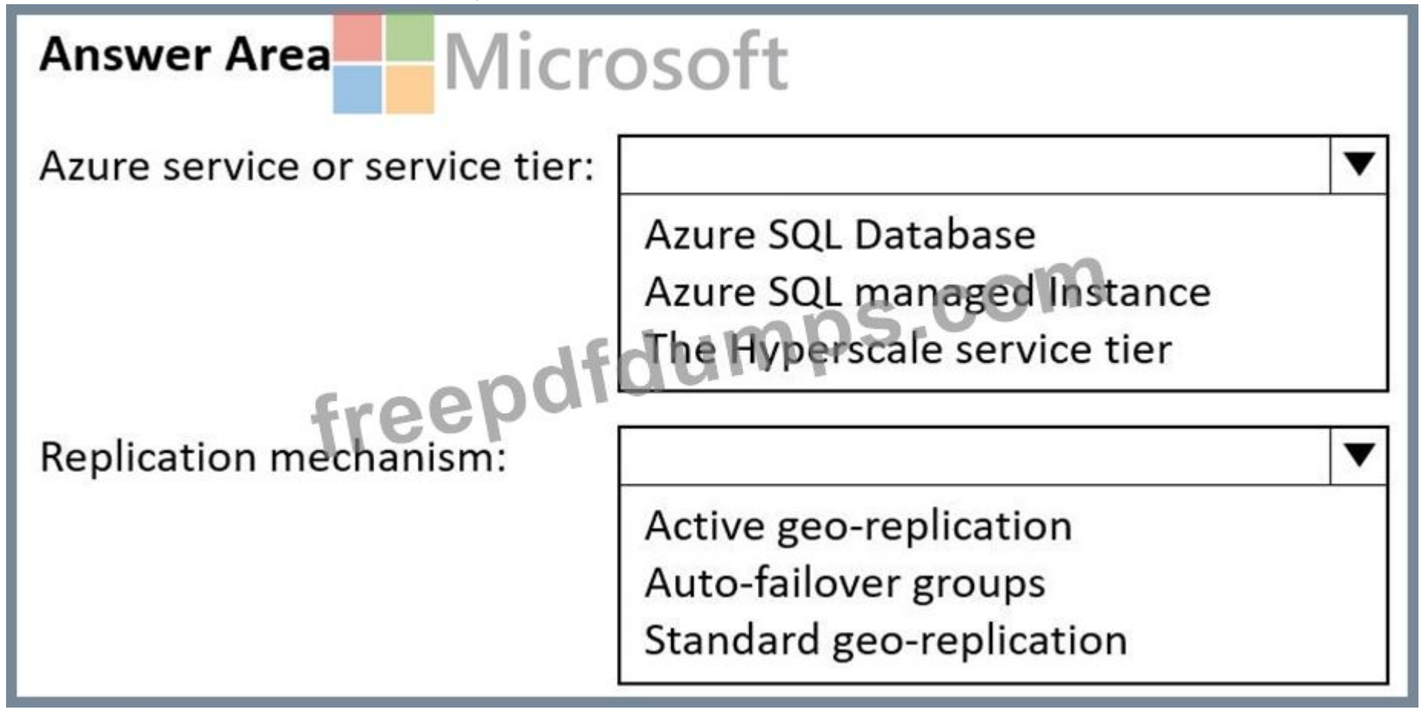
Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:
* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.
Security Requirement
All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.
You need to recommend an App Service architecture that meets the requirements for App1.
The solution must minimize costs.
What should few recommend?
**A.** one App Service Environment (ASE) per availability zone
**B.** one App Service plan per availability zone
**C.** one App Service plan per region
**D.** one App Service Environment (ASE) per region
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
No need for dedicated environment. So Azure Service Plan per region is enough.

**NEW QUESTION: 131**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database named SQL1.
You plan to migrate SQL1 to Azure.

You need to recommend a hosting solution for SQL1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support the deployment of multiple secondary, read-only replicas.
- Support automatic replication between primary and secondary replicas.
- Support failover between primary and secondary replicas within a 15-minute recovery time objective (RTO).

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.






**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Azure service or service tier:

- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL managed Instance
- The Hyperscale service tier

Replication mechanism:

- Active geo-replication
- Auto-failover groups
- Standard geo-replication

Explanation:
Box 1: Azure SQL Database
Box 2: Active geo-replication
If you need to create multiple Azure SQL Database geo-secondary replicas (in the same or different regions) for the same primary replica, use active geo-replication.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auto-failover-group-sql- db?tabs=azure-powershell&view=azuresql

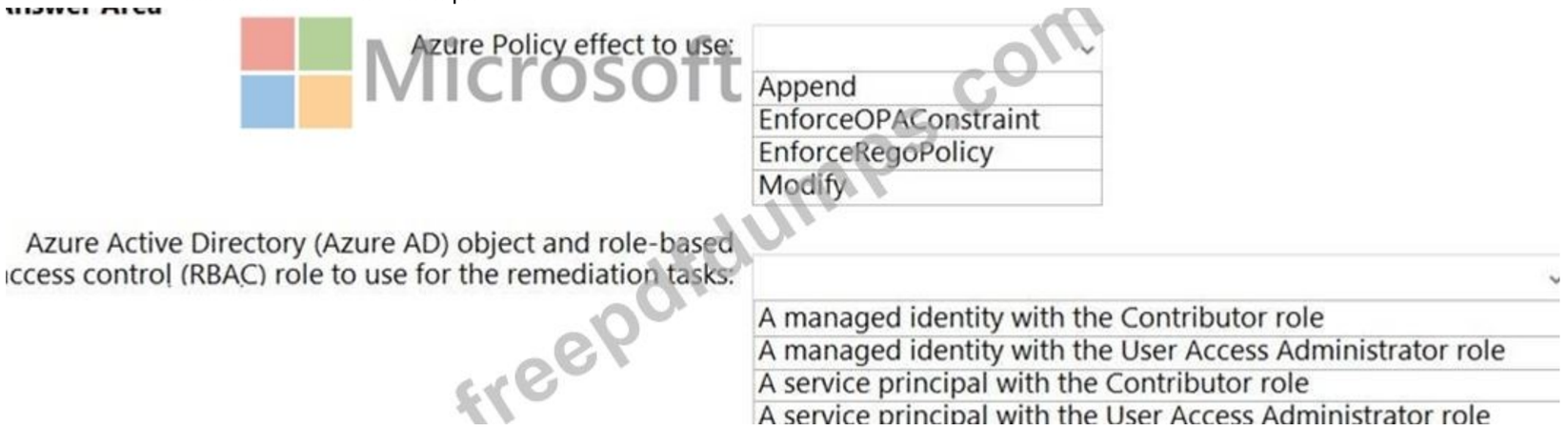
**NEW QUESTION: 132**
Hotspot Question
You need to design an Azure policy that will implement the following functionality:
- For new resources, assign tags and values that match the tags and
values of the resource group to which the resources are deployed.

- For existing resources, identify whether the tags and values match the tags and values of the resource group that contains the resources.
- For any non-compliant resources, trigger auto-generated remediation tasks to create missing tags and values.

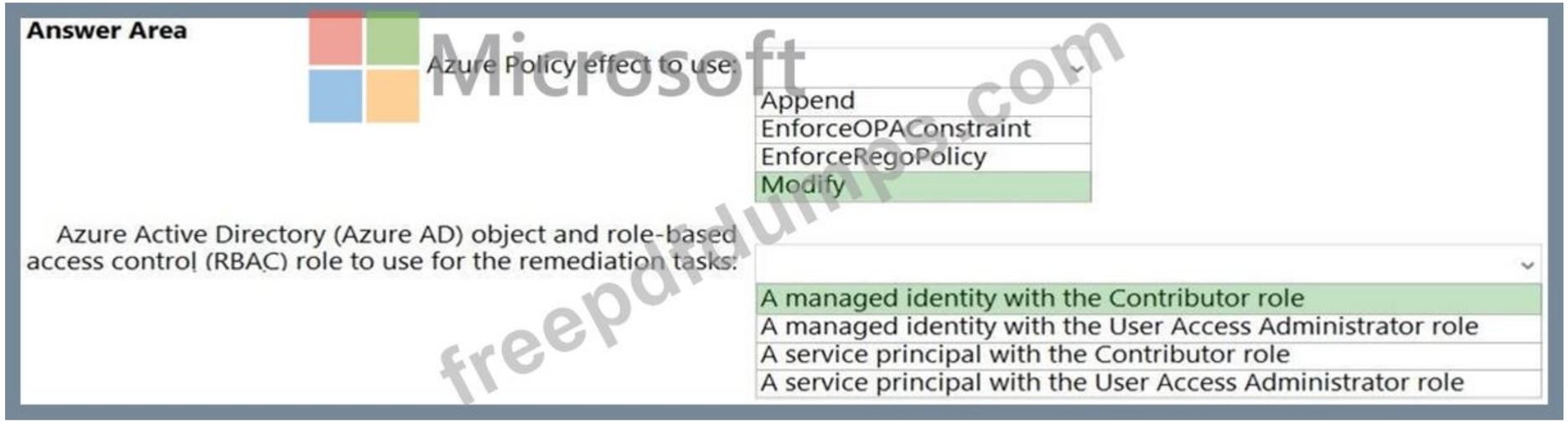
The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the design? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Modify

Modify is used to add, update, or remove properties or tags on a resource during creation or update. A common example is updating tags on resources such as costCenter. Existing non- compliant resources can be remediated with a remediation task. A single Modify rule can have any number of operations.

Box 2: A managed identity with the Contributor role

Managed identity

How remediation security works: When Azure Policy runs the template in the deployIfNotExists policy definition, it does so using a managed identity. Azure Policy creates a managed identity for each assignment, but must have details about what roles to grant the managed identity.
Contributor role
The Contributor role grants the required access to apply tags to any entity.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#modify

**NEW QUESTION: 133**
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
The storage1 account contains a container named container1.
You are planning the development of an app that will process and analyze vast amounts of user analytics data.
You need to recommend a solution to collect data from various sources and store the data in an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace. The solution must ensure that data processing and analysis is automated when a new data file is added to container1.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** a service bus
**B.** elastic jobs
**C.** resources bridges
**D.** Azure Data Factory
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
This is a classic Azure data ingestion pattern: use an Azure Storage Account (Blob/Data Lake) as a landing zone, trigger an Azure Function (your app) with a Storage Event Trigger when files arrive, have the Function process data and load it into Azure Synapse Analytics (SQL Pool/Spark), all orchestrated via Azure Data Factory (ADF) for seamless data flow.
Here's the breakdown of your architecture and how Azure services fit:
Azure Storage Account (Blob/Data Lake Gen2): Acts as the raw data repository (your container) for incoming files from various sources, providing scalable, cost-effective storage.
Your App (Azure Function): This custom code (C#, Python, etc.) runs serverlessly. It's triggered by new file events in the container to fetch, transform, and load data.
*-> Azure Data Factory (ADF): Orchestrates the whole process, defining the pipeline that includes the trigger and potentially data movement activities.
Azure Synapse Analytics Workspace: The destination for processed, structured data, enabling analytics, reporting, and BI.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-event-trigger

**NEW QUESTION: 134**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure web app named App1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.
App1 stores database connection strings in KV1.
App1 performs the following types of requests to KV1:
* Get
* List
* Wrap
* Delete

* Unwrap
* Backup
* Decrypt
* Encrypt

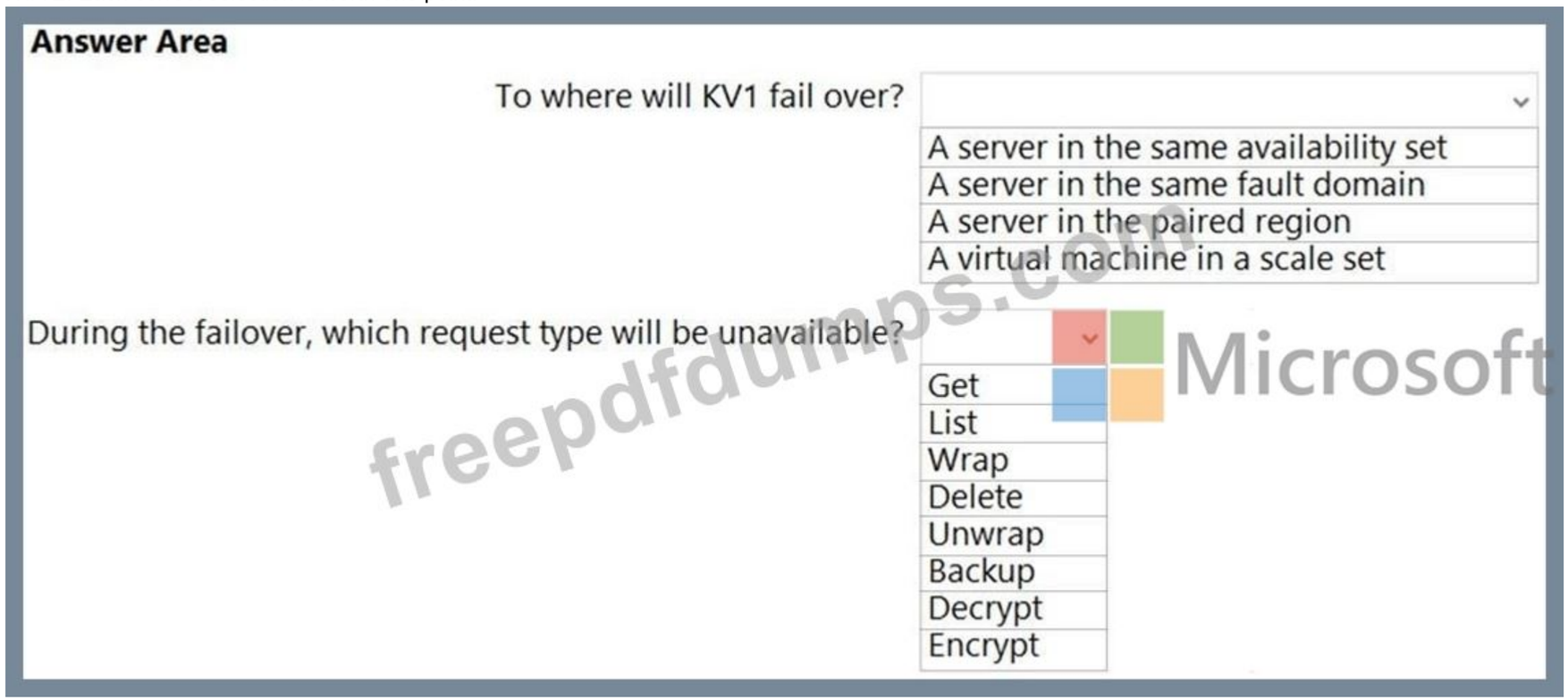
You are evaluating the continuity of service for App1.

You need to identify the following if the Azure region that hosts KV1 becomes unavailable:

- To where will KV1 fail over?
- During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

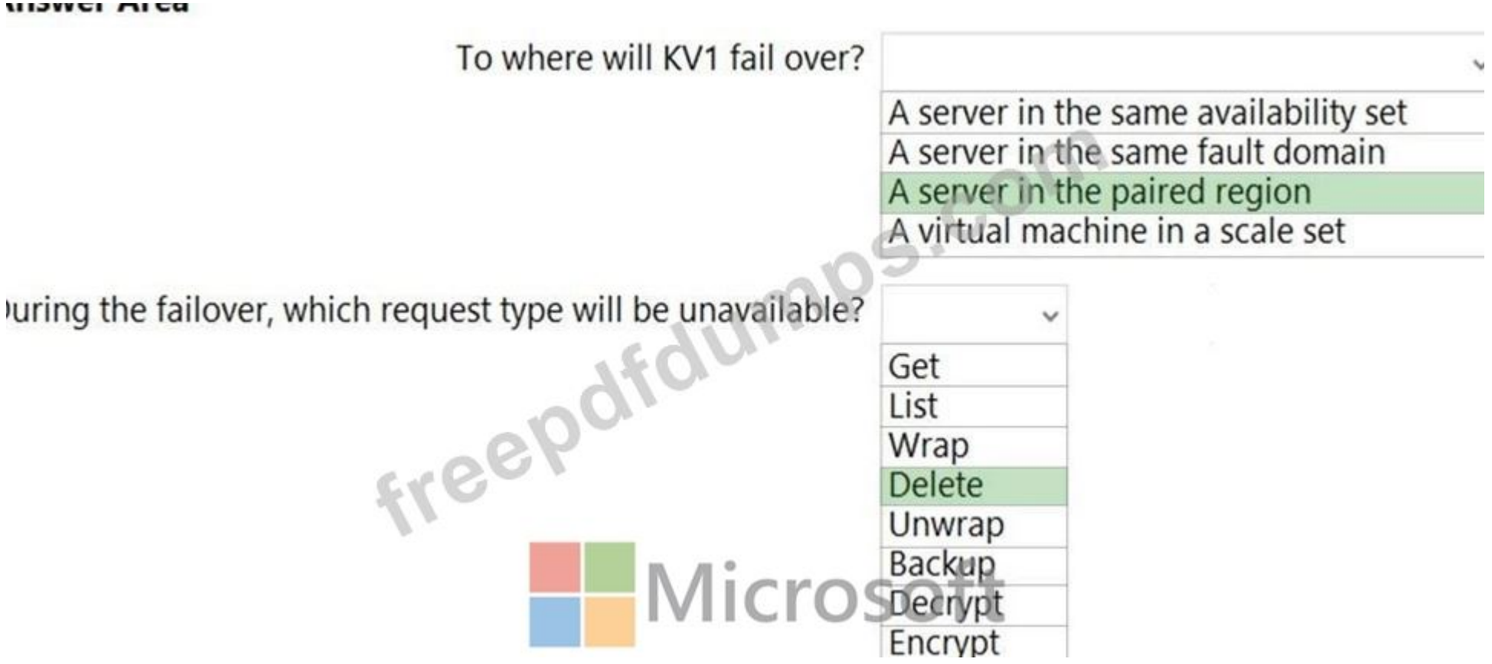
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.






**Answer:**






Explanation:

Box 1: A server in the same paired region

The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least 150 miles away, but within the same geography to maintain high durability of your keys and secrets.

Box 2: Delete

During failover, your key vault is in read-only mode. Requests that are supported in this mode are:

* List certificates
* Get certificates
* List secrets
* Get secrets
* List keys
* Get (properties of) keys
* Encrypt
* Decrypt
* Wrap
* Unwrap
* Verify
* Sign
* Backup

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance

**NEW QUESTION: 135**

Hotspot Question

You plan to create an Azure environment that will contain a root management group and 10 child management groups. Each child management group will contain five Azure subscriptions. You plan to have between 10 and 30 resource groups in each subscription.

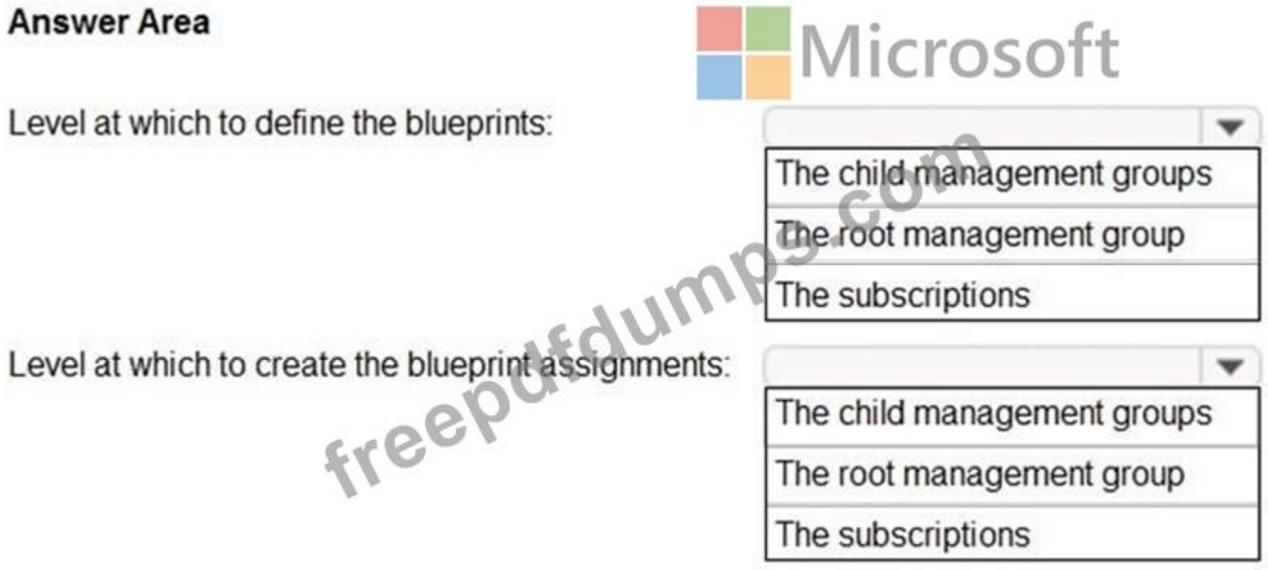
You need to design an Azure governance solution. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use Azure Blueprints to control governance across all the subscriptions and resource groups.
- Ensure that Blueprints-based configurations are consistent across all the subscriptions and resource groups.
- Minimize the number of blueprint definitions and assignments.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**






**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Level at which to define the blueprints:

- The child management groups
- **The root management group**
- The subscriptions

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

- The child management groups
- The root management group
- **The subscriptions**



Explanation:

Box 1: The root management group

When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.

Box 2: Subscriptions

Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview#blueprint-assignment

**NEW QUESTION: 136**

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to a Microsoft Entra tenant. The tenant contains a user named User1 that is assigned a Microsoft Entra ID P2 license.

The tenant has security defaults disabled.

You need to ensure that User1 is prompted for multifactor authentication (MFA) when the user attempts to access Azure resources from untrusted networks. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

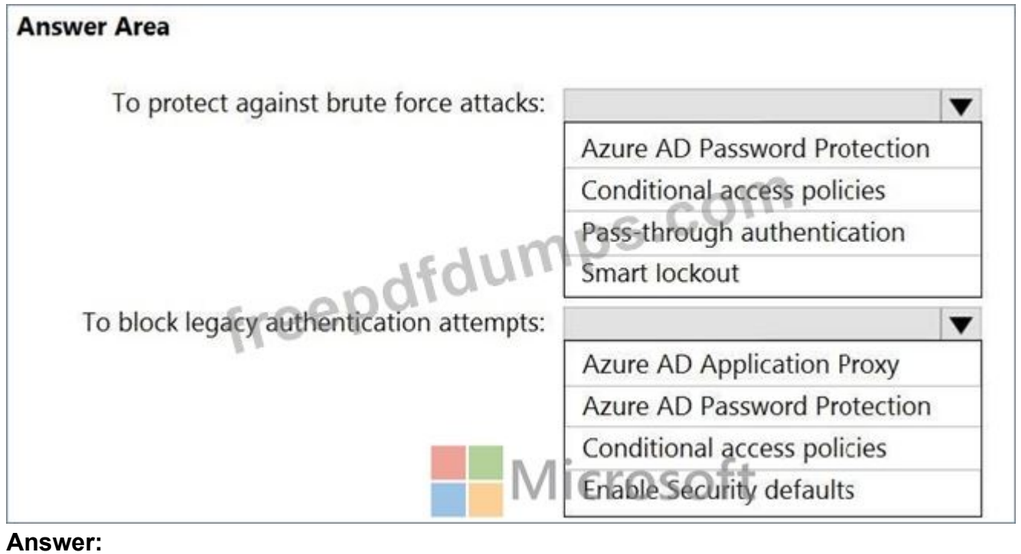
What should you use?

**A.** a user risk policy
**B.** an access package
**C.** an identity governance policy
**D.** a sign-in risk policy
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
To meet the requirement while keeping administrative work to a minimum, you should use a sign- in risk policy.
A sign-in risk policy (part of Microsoft Entra ID Protection, included with the P2 license) calculates the probability that a given authentication request was not initiated by the legitimate owner of the identity.
Untrusted Networks Signal: When a user attempts to log in from an unfamiliar IP address or an untrusted network, Microsoft Entra ID flags this context as a sign-in risk (such as an unfamiliar sign-in property or atypical travel). Automatic Mitigation: By enabling the built-in sign-in risk policy and configuring it to require multi-factor authentication (MFA) for medium or high-risk events, the system will automatically prompt the user for MFA during these exact scenarios.
Low Administrative Overhead: This is a pre-configured, out-of-the-box template policy. It eliminates the administrative effort of manually mapping, defining, and continuously updating named network locations or IP ranges.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/policy-risk-based-sign-in



**NEW QUESTION: 137**
Hotspot Question
You have the Free edition of a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The tenant uses password hash synchronization.
You need to recommend a solution to meet the following requirements:
- Prevent Active Directory domain user accounts from being locked out
as the result of brute force attacks targeting Azure AD user accounts.
- Block legacy authentication attempts to Azure AD integrated apps.
- Minimize costs.
What should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**






**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

To protect against brute force attacks:

- Azure AD Password Protection
- Conditional access policies
- Pass-through authentication
- Smart lockout

To block legacy authentication attempts:

- Azure AD Application Proxy
- Azure AD Password Protection
- Conditional access policies
- Enable Security defaults

Explanation:

Box 1: Smart lockout

Smart lockout helps lock out bad actors that try to guess your users' passwords or use brute- force methods to get in. Smart lockout can recognize sign-ins that come from valid users and treat them differently than ones of attackers and other unknown sources. Attackers get locked out, while your users continue to access their accounts and be productive.

Box 2: Conditional access policies

If your environment is ready to block legacy authentication to improve your tenant's protection, you can accomplish this goal with Conditional Access.

How can you prevent apps using legacy authentication from accessing your tenant's resources?

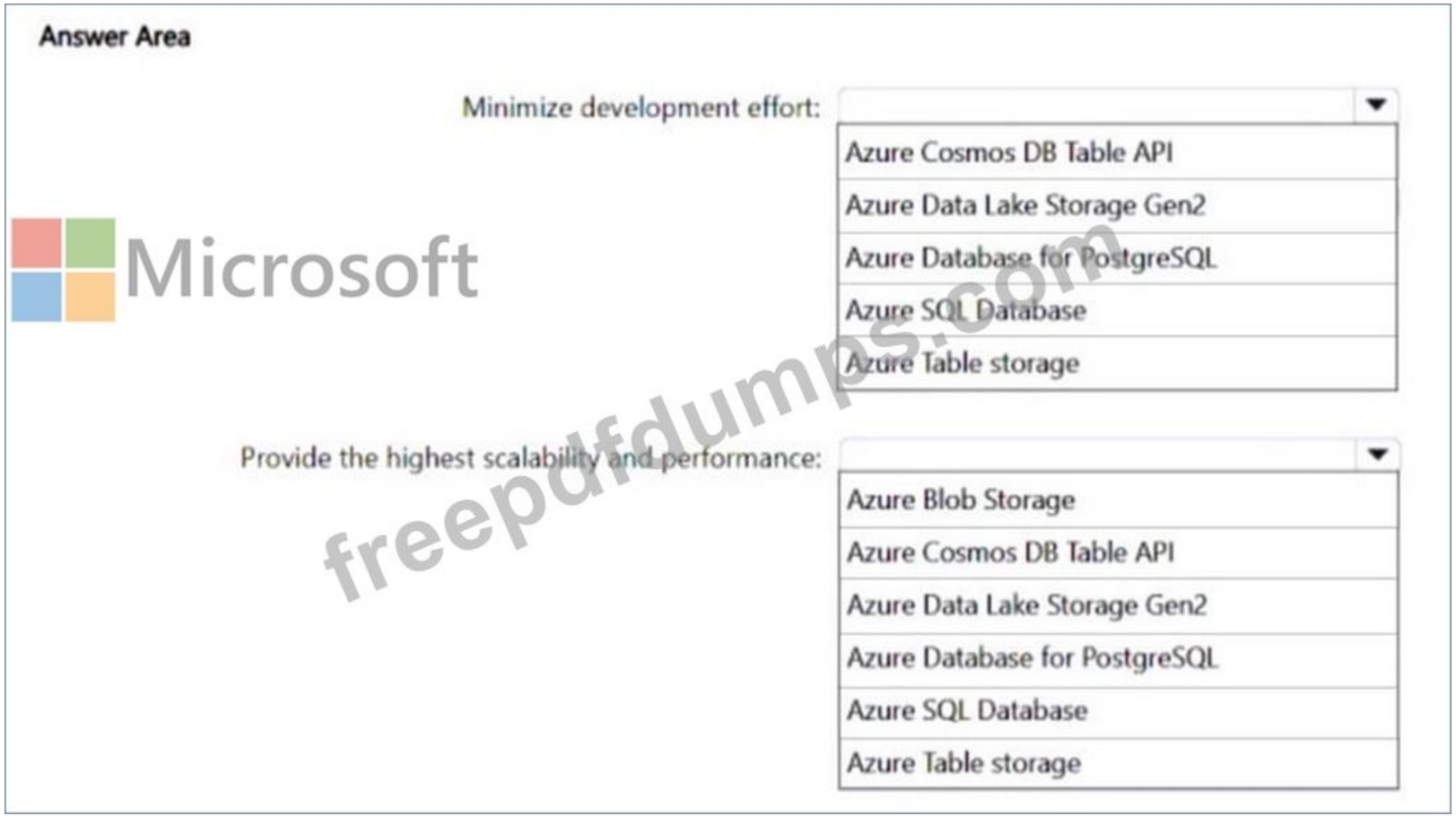
The recommendation is to just block them with a Conditional Access policy. If necessary, you allow only certain users and specific network locations to use apps that are based on legacy authentication.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart- lockout

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/block-legacy- authentication

**NEW QUESTION: 138**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises app named App1 that reads data from a table named Table1, writes new data to Table1, and scans Table1 for aggregate statistics. App1 uses hard-coded partition keys for all read and write operations.
You plan to migrate App1 to a new platform in Azure.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:
- Provides the highest scalability and performance
- Minimizes development effort
What should you include in the recommendation for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.





**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Minimize development effort:

- Azure Cosmos DB Table API
- Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL
- Azure SQL Database
- **Azure Table storage**

Provide the highest scalability and performance:

- Azure Blob Storage
- **Azure Cosmos DB Table API**
- Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure Table storage



**NEW QUESTION: 139**

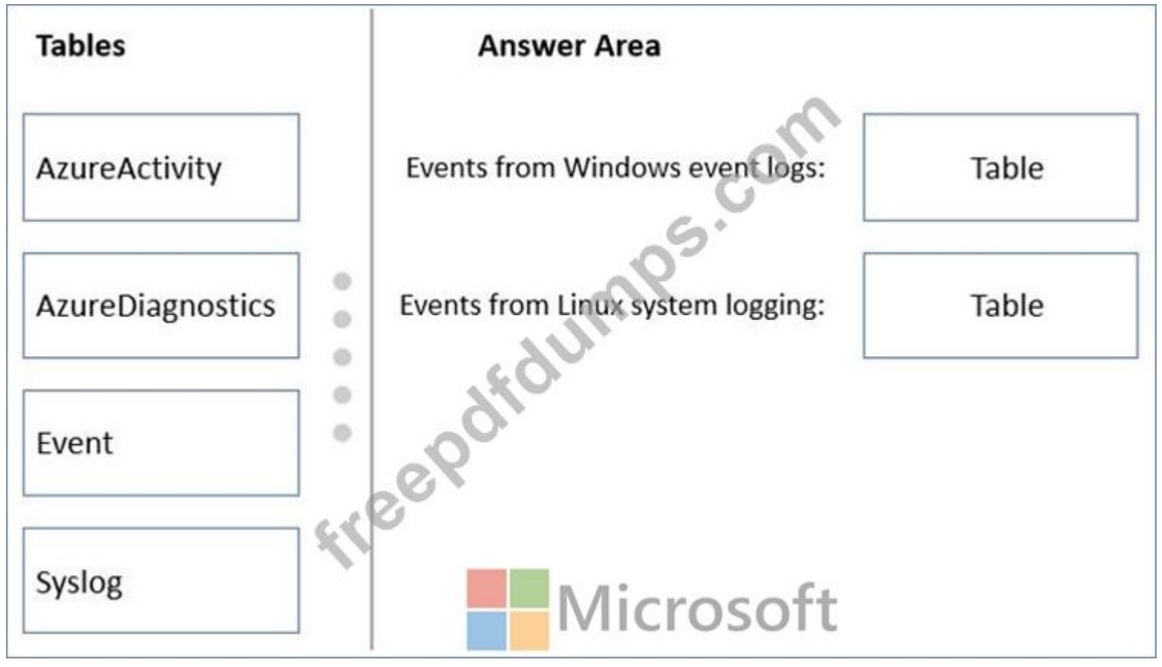
Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and Linux.

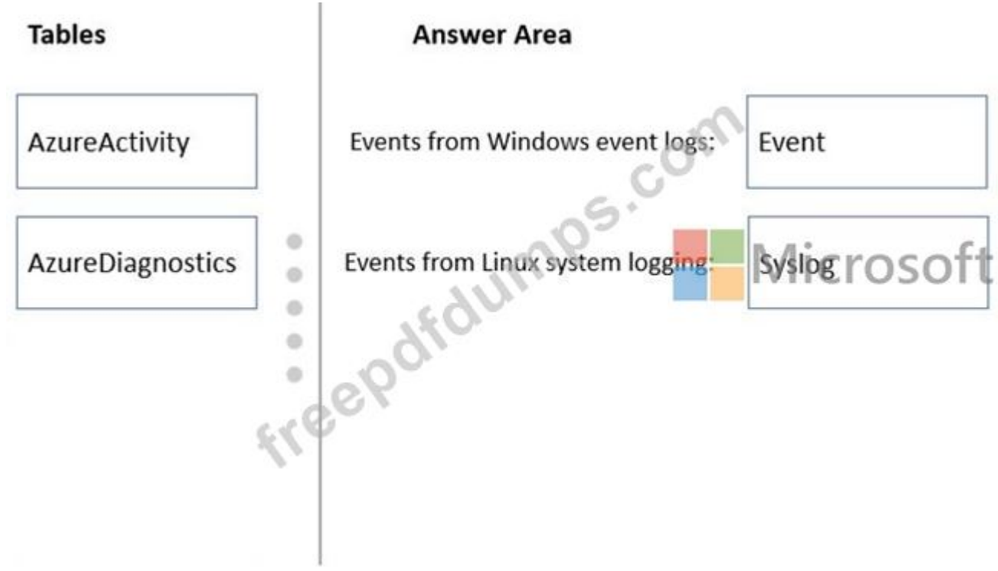
You need to use Azure Monitor to design an alerting strategy for security-related events.

Which Azure Monitor Logs tables should you query? To answer, drag the appropriate tables to the correct log types. Each table may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-sources-windows-events
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-sources-syslog

**NEW QUESTION: 140**
You have an Azure subscription.
You have a Microsoft Entra tenant.

You need to recommend a Microsoft Entra Identity Governance solution to manage the user lifecycle. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that users have the correct permission for the correct
resources and that the permissions are evaluated every quarter.
- If a user is assigned a new role, ensure that the correct permissions are granted for the correct resources and regularly evaluated for the new role.
- When a user leaves the company, ensure that the user's permissions
are revoked.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Conditional Access
**B.** Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
**C.** Microsoft Entra ID Protection
**D.** access reviews
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Based on the requirements to handle user lifecycle (joiner-mover-leaver), ensure correct permissions, and conduct quarterly evaluations of those permissions, the Microsoft Entra Identity Governance solution that fits the bill best is Access Reviews.
While all components are part of the broader Identity Governance portfolio, Access Reviews specifically address the need for recurring (quarterly) evaluation of user access, role changes, and the revocation of permissions when users leave.
Here is why Access Reviews is the best fit among the options provided:
Quarterly Evaluation: Access reviews enable scheduled, automatic, or recurring (e.g., quarterly) reviews of user access to groups, applications, and roles.
Lifecycle and Mover/Leaver Support: They allow managers or resource owners to verify if a user's current permissions (including new roles) are still needed and can automatically remove access if denied.
Role Changes & Revocation: When a user changes roles or leaves the company, access reviews can be used to audit and revoke privileges, ensuring the "least privilege" principle is maintained.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/scenarios/automate-identity-lifecycle

**NEW QUESTION: 141**
Case Study 2 - Fabrikam, Inc
Overview
Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Rome.
Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment
The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.
Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.
Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.
Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure
Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.
All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.
An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office.
WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.
The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.
Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.
Existing Environment: Problem Statements
The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

Requirements: Planned Changes
Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.
As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.
All R&D operations will remain on-premises.
Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.
Requirements: Technical Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
* Website content must be easily updated from a single point.
* User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.
* Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.
* Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.
* Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
* Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.
* An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.
* In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.
* Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.
Requirements: Database Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:
* Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.
* To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.
* Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.
Requirements: Security Requirements
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
* Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.
* Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.
* Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.
* All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).
* The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.
You need to recommend a data storage strategy for WebApp1.
What should you include in in the recommendation?
**A.** an Azure SQL Database elastic pool
**B.** a vCore-based Azure SQL database
**C.** an Azure virtual machine that runs SQL Server
**D.** a fixed-size DTU AzureSQL database.
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.
Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.
Note: A virtual core (vCore) represents a logical CPU and offers you the option to choose between generations of hardware and the physical characteristics of the hardware (for example, the number of cores, the memory, and the storage size). The vCore-based purchasing model gives you flexibility, control, transparency of individual resource consumption, and a straightforward way to translate on-premises workload requirements to the cloud. This model optimizes price, and allows you to choose compute, memory, and storage resources based on your workload needs.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tiers-sql-database- vcore

**NEW QUESTION: 142**

Hotspot Question

You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|
| VNET1 | Virtual network | Connected to an on-premises network by using ExpressRoute |
| VM1 | Virtual machine | Configured as a DNS server |
| SQLDB1 | Azure SQL Database | Single instance |
| PE1 | Private endpoint | Provides connectivity to SQLDB1 |
| contoso.com | Private DNS zone | Linked to VNET1 and contains an A record for PE1 |
| contoso.com | Public DNS zone | Contains a C NAME record for SQLDB1 |



You need to design a solution that provides on-premises network connectivity to SQLDB1 through PE1.

How should you configure name resolution? To answer select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Azure configuration

- Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
- Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16
- In VNet1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

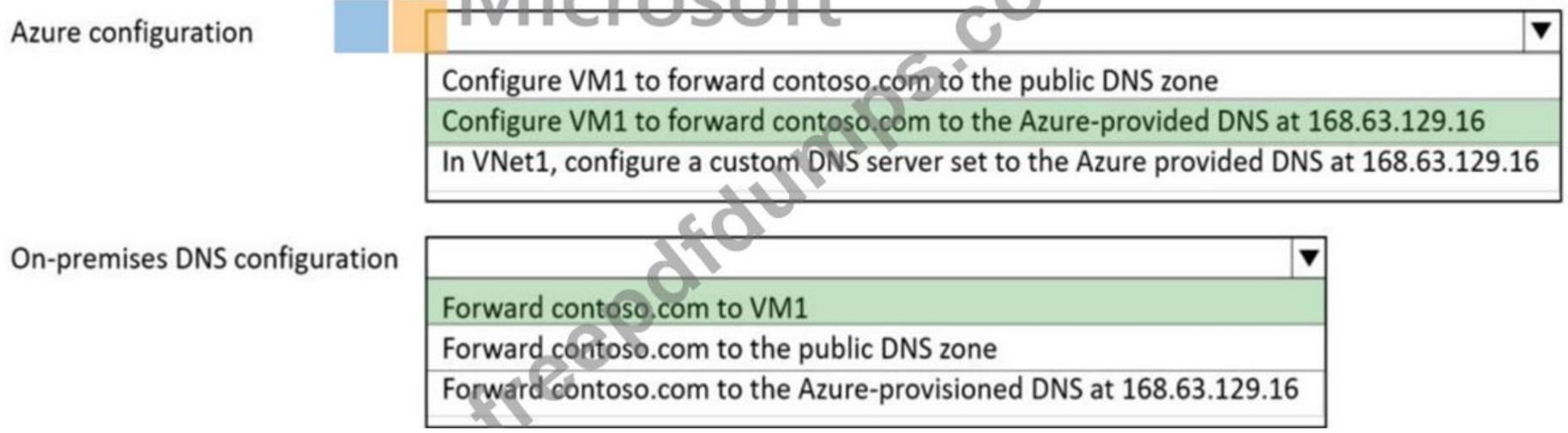
On-premises DNS configuration

- Forward contoso.com to VM1
- Forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
- Forward contoso.com to the Azure-provisioned DNS at 168.63.129.16



**Answer:**

**Answer Area**






Explanation:

Box 1: Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16 VNET default configuration is to use azure DNS, need to convert VM1 to a DNS forwarder.

Box 2: Forward contoso.com to VM1

Forward to the DNS server VM1.

Note: You can use the following options to configure your DNS settings for private endpoints:

* Use the host file (only recommended for testing). You can use the host file on a virtual machine to override the DNS.
* Use a private DNS zone. You can use private DNS zones to override the DNS resolution for a private endpoint. A private DNS zone can be linked to your virtual network to resolve specific domains.
* Use your DNS forwarder (optional). You can use your DNS forwarder to override the DNS resolution for a private link resource. Create a DNS forwarding rule to use a private DNS zone on your DNS server hosted in a virtual network.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-dns

**NEW QUESTION: 143**

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains 100 virtual machine that run Windows Server.

You need to recommend a solution that will provide monitoring and an audit trail of the following modifications:

- Changes to the Windows registry on the virtual machines
- Changes to the DNS settings of the virtual machines

The solution must minimize administrative effort

What should you recommend using for each change? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Windows registry changes:

- Azure Automation Change Tracking
- Azure Monitor Change Analysis
- Azure Monitor for VM Insights

DNS settings changes:

- Azure Automation Change Tracking
- Azure Monitor Change Analysis
- Azure Monitor for VM Insights





**Answer:**

**Answer Area**



Windows registry changes:

- Azure Automation Change Tracking
- Azure Monitor Change Analysis
- Azure Monitor for VM Insights



DNS settings changes:

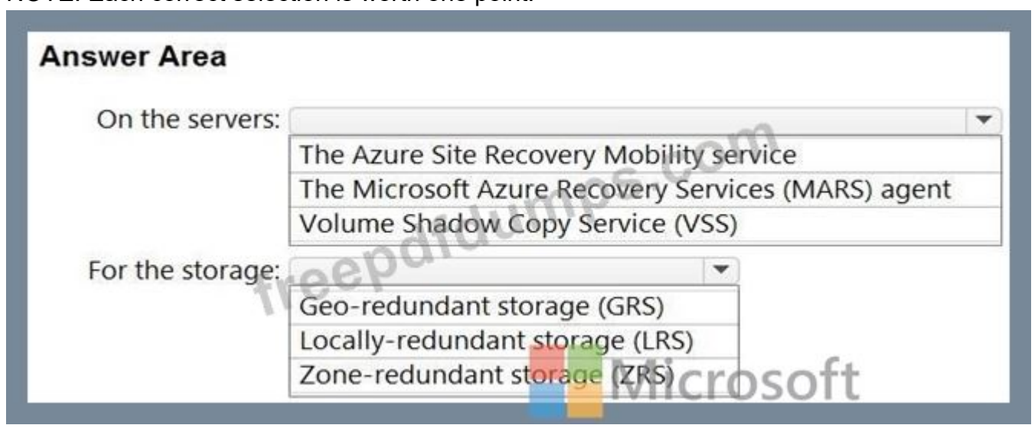
- Azure Automation Change Tracking
- Azure Monitor Change Analysis
- Azure Monitor for VM Insights

Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Automation Change Tracking
Changes to the Windows registry on the virtual machines
Change Tracking and Inventory in Azure Automation
This feature tracks changes in virtual machines hosted in Azure, on-premises, and other cloud environments to help you pinpoint operational and environmental issues with software managed by the Distribution Package Manager. Items that are tracked by Change Tracking and Inventory include:
Windows software
Linux software (packages)
Windows and Linux files
*-> Windows registry keys
Windows services
Linux daemons
Box 2: Azure Monitor for VM Insights
Changes to the DNS settings of the virtual machines
VM insights provides a quick and easy method for getting started monitoring the client workloads on your virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It displays an inventory of your existing VMs and provides a guided experience to enable base monitoring for them.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/change-tracking/overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/vminsights-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/change/change-analysis

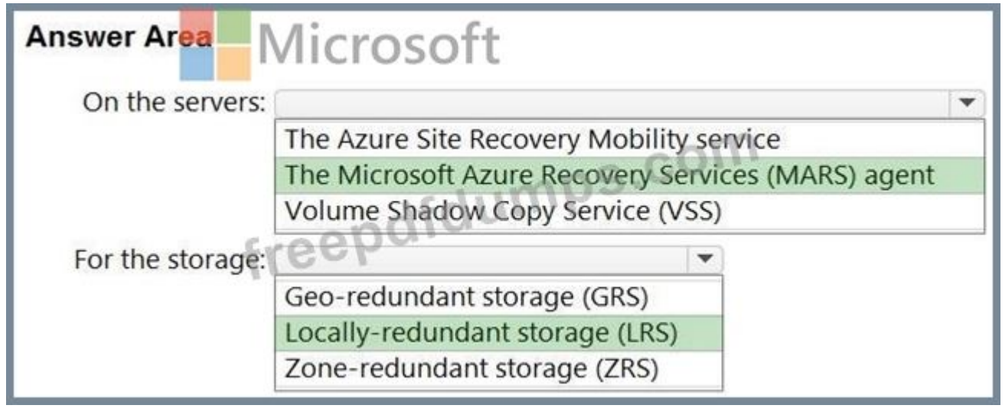
**NEW QUESTION: 144**
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.
You need to recommend a long-term retention (LTR) backup solution for DB1. The solution must ensure that backups can be retained for up to seven years.
Which backup periods can you include in the solution?
**A.** weekly only
**B.** monthly only
**C.** yearly only
**D.** weekly and monthly only
**E.** monthly and yearly only
**F.** weekly, monthly, and yearly
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
To enable LTR, you can define a policy using a combination of four parameters: weekly backup retention (W), monthly backup retention (M), yearly backup retention (Y), and week of the year (WeekOfYear). If you specify W, one backup every week is copied to long-term storage. If you specify M, the first backup of each month is copied to the long-term storage. If you specify Y, one backup during the week specified by WeekOfYear is copied to the long-term storage. If the specified WeekOfYear is in the past when the policy is configured, the first LTR backup is created the following year. Each backup is kept in long-term storage according to the policy parameters that are configured when the LTR backup is created.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 145**
Hotspot Question

You have 10 on-premises servers that run Windows Server.
You need to perform daily backups of the servers to a Recovery Services vault. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Back up all the files and folders on the servers.
- Maintain three copies of the backups in Azure.
- Minimize costs.
What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 146**
You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.
You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Service Bus
**B.** Azure Service Fabric
**C.** Azure Data Lake
**D.** Azure Notification Hubs
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

To best enable multiple Azure cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information using XML messages, the recommended solution is to use Azure Service Bus.
Why Azure Service Bus is the Best Choice
Azure Service Bus is a fully managed enterprise integration message broker designed specifically for decoupling applications and services. It is superior for transaction-heavy workloads for several reasons:
Complex Messaging Patterns: It supports both Queues (for point-to-point communication) and Topics/Subscriptions (for publish/subscribe scenarios), allowing one transaction message to be sent to multiple interested services simultaneously.
Transactional Support: You can group multiple messaging operations into a single atomic unit, ensuring that either all operations succeed or none do-critical for financial or order-based transactions.
XML Support: Service Bus is format-agnostic; its message body is a byte array that can easily carry structured XML data.
Reliability Features: It includes built-in duplicate detection, dead-lettering for failed messages, and message sessions to ensure FIFO (First-In, First-Out) ordering.
Reference:
https://www.scribd.com/document/901004222/Document-3-47

**NEW QUESTION: 147**
Case Study 3 - Contoso
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Contoso has a single Azure subscription.
Existing Environment: Business Partnerships
Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) guest accounts.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.
Requirements: App1
App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.
App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.
App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.
App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.
App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:
* Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).
* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.
Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.
Requirements: App2
App2 will be a NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:
* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.
You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.
Application Development Requirements
Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:
* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

* After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.
* The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

Identity Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.

Security Requirement

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

Hotspot Question

You are evaluating whether to use Azure Traffic Manager and Azure Application Gateway to meet the connection requirements for App1.

What is the minimum numbers of instances required for each service? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

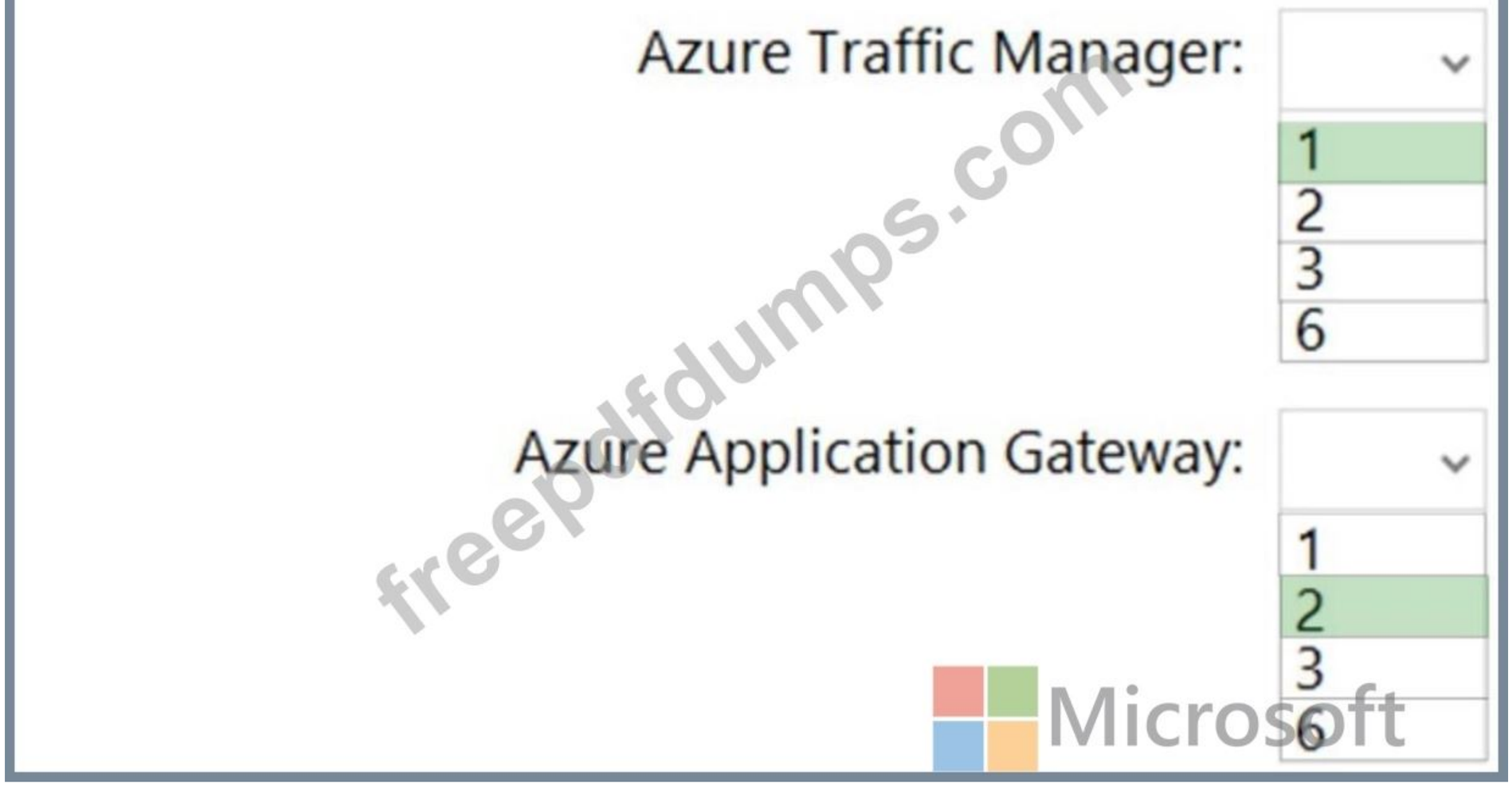
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**






Explanation:

Box 1: 1

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

Note: Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions.

Box 2: 2

For production workloads, run at least two gateway instances.

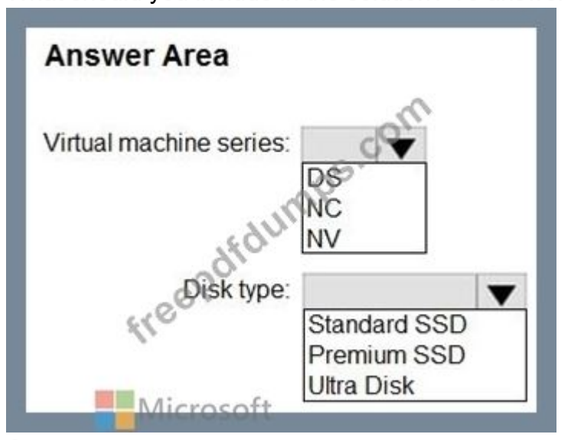
A single Application Gateway deployment can run multiple instances of the gateway.

Use one Application Gateway in East US Region, and one in the West Europe region.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/high-availability/reference-architecture-traffic- manager-application-gateway

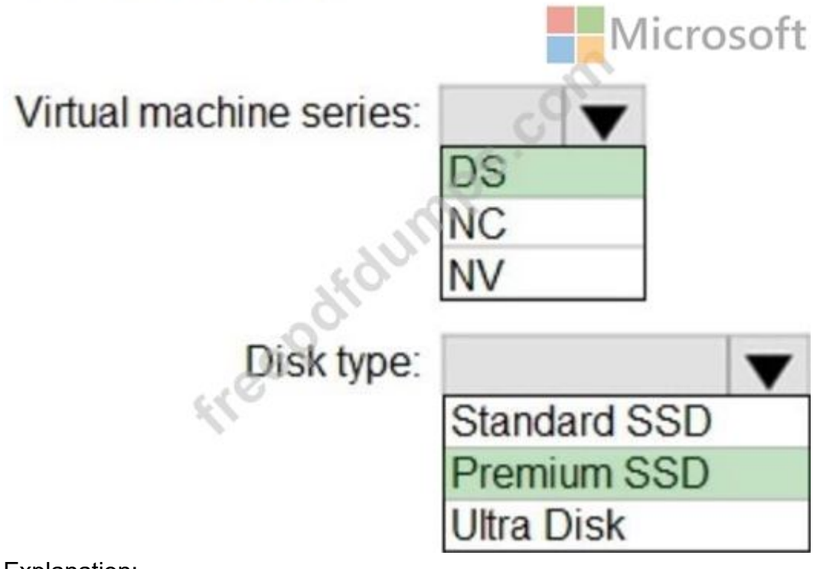
**NEW QUESTION: 148**
You plan to deploy an Azure BareMetal Infrastructure instance that will host the data tier of a business-critical workload. The application tier of the workload will be hosted on Azure virtual machines.
You need to configure the virtual machines to minimize network latency between the application tier and the data tier.
What should you use?
**A.** an availability zone
**B.** ExpressRoute FastPath
**C.** an availability set
**D.** a proximity placement group
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Proximity placement groups enable the grouping of different VM types under a single network spine, ensuring optimal low network latency between them. When the first VM is deployed in proximity placement group, that VM gets bound to a specific network spine. As all the other VMs that are going to be deployed into the same proximity placement group, those VMs get grouped under the same network spine.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sap/workloads/proximity-placement-scenarios

**NEW QUESTION: 149**
Hotspot Question
You need to deploy an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support 15,000 disk IOPS.
- Support SR-IOV.
- Minimize costs.
What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer:**

## Answer Area




Explanation:

Azure Virtual Machine:

Use a high-performance Azure Virtual Machine such as the Dv3 or Ev3 series, which are optimized for workloads that require low latency and high throughput.

SR-IOV: Enable SR-IOV on the Virtual Machine. SR-IOV allows for direct communication between the virtual NIC and the physical NIC, reducing latency and increasing throughput.

Azure Premium SSD Disks:

Use Azure Premium SSD Disks as they are optimized for performance-sensitive workloads and have a high IOPS and throughput limit.

**NEW QUESTION: 150**

Hotspot Question

Your company, named Contoso, Ltd., has an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- An Azure Synapse Analytics workspace named contosoworkspace1
- An Azure Data Lake Storage account named contosolake1
- An Azure SQL database named contososql1

The product data of Contoso is copied from contososql1 to contosolake1.

Contoso has a partner company named Fabrikam Inc. Fabrikam has an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- A virtual machine named FabrikamVM1 that runs Microsoft SQL Server
2019
- An Azure Storage account named fabrikamsa1

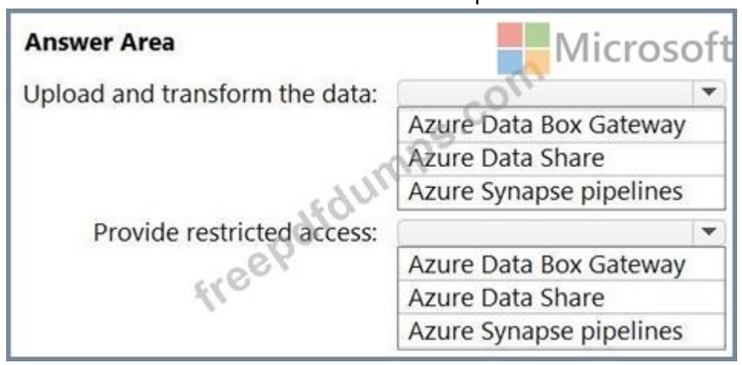
Contoso plans to upload the research data on FabrikamVM1 to contosolake1. During the upload, the research data must be transformed to the data formats used by Contoso.

The data in contosolake1 will be analyzed by using contosoworkspace1.

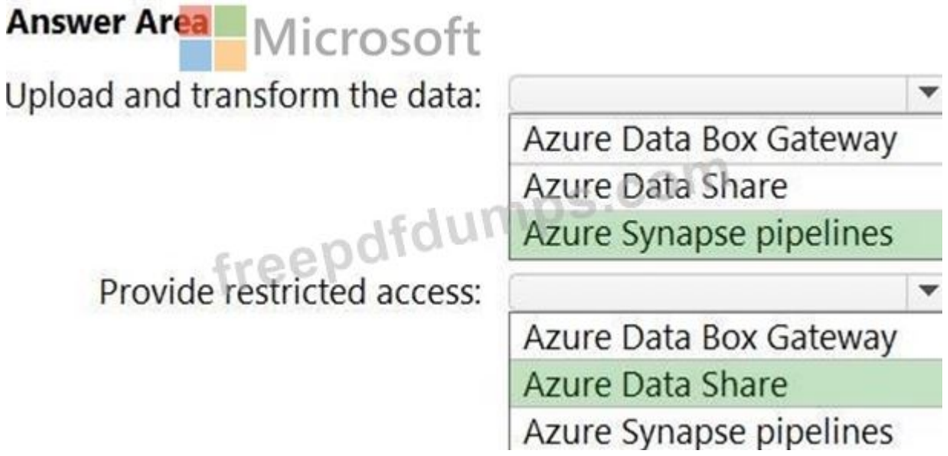
You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Upload and transform the FabrikamVM1 research data.
- Provide Fabrikam with restricted access to snapshots of the data in
contosoworkspace1.

What should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

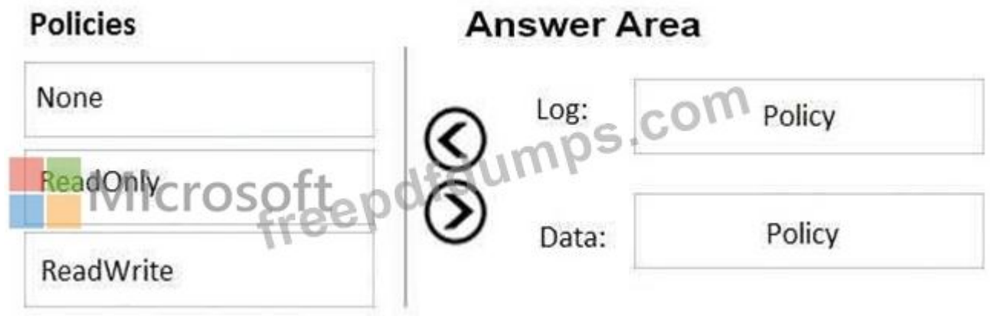



**Answer:**

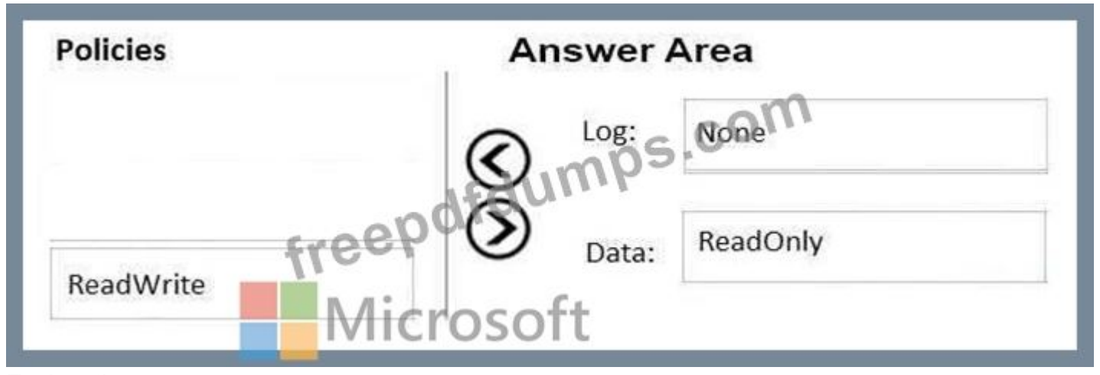



Explanation:
For ETL operations use Azure Data Factory and Azure Synapse Pipelines are based on Azure Data Factory.
Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/data-integration/concepts- data-factory-differences For restricted access use Azure Data Share:
Azure Data Share enables organizations to securely share data with multiple customers and partners. Data providers are always in control of the data that they've shared and Azure Data Share makes it simple to manage and monitor what data was shared, when and by whom.
In this case snapshot-based sharing should be used.
Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-share/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 151**
Drag and Drop Question
You are designing a virtual machine that will run Microsoft SQL Server and will contain two data disks.
The first data disk will store log files, and the second data disk will store data. Both disks are P40 managed disks.
You need to recommend a caching policy for each disk. The policy must provide the best overall performance for the virtual machine.
Which caching policy should you recommend for each disk? To answer, drag the appropriate policies to the correct disks. Each policy may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows- sql-performance



**NEW QUESTION: 152**

Your company, named Contoso, Ltd., implements several Azure logic apps that have HTTP triggers. The logic apps provide access to an on-premises web service. Contoso establishes a partnership with another company named Fabrikam. IncL Fabrikam does not have an existing Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant and uses third-party OAuth 2.0 identity management to authenticate its users. Developers at Fabrikam plan to use a subset of the logic apps to build applications that will integrate with the on-premises web service of Contoso.

You need to design a solution to provide the Fabrikam developers with access to the logic apps.

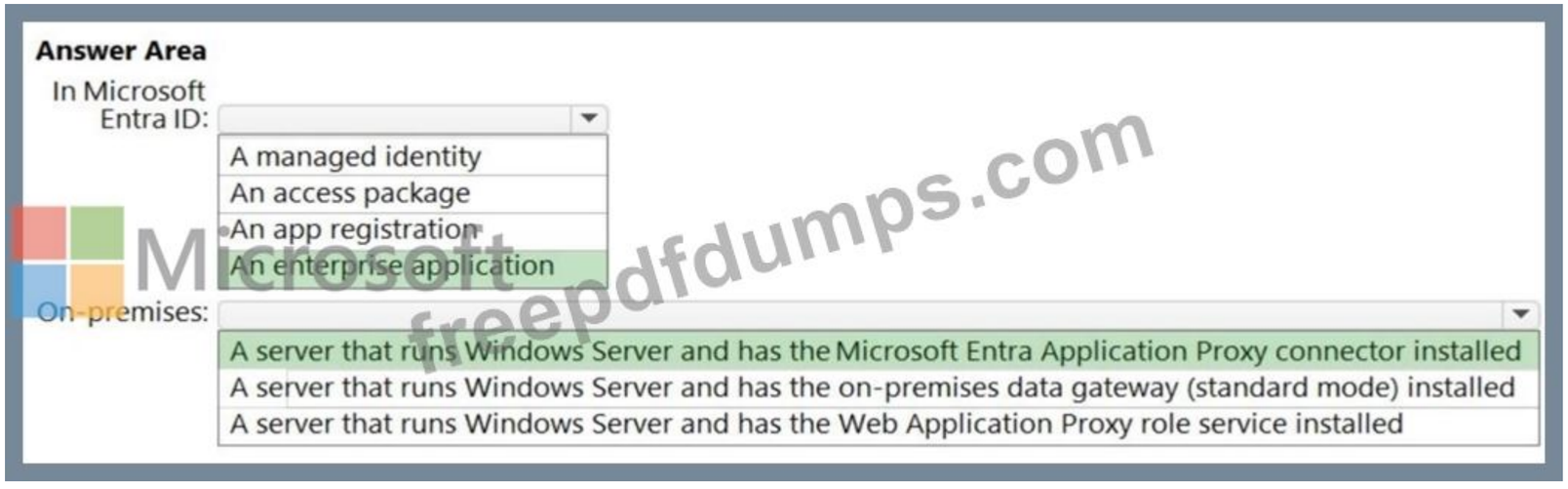
The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Requests to the logic apps from the developers must be limited to lower rates than the requests from the users at Contoso.
- The developers must be able to rely on their existing OAuth 2.0 provider to gain access to the logic apps.
- The solution must NOT require changes to the logic apps.

- The solution must NOT use Azure AD guest accounts.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** Azure AD business-to-business (B2B)
**B.** Azure AD Application Proxy
**C.** Azure Front Door
**D.** Azure API Management
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
API Management helps organizations publish APIs to external, partner, and internal developers to unlock the potential of their data and services.
You can secure API Management using the OAuth 2.0 client credentials flow.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-key-concepts
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-features
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-protect-backend-with-aad#enable-oauth-20-user-authorization-in-the-developer-console

**NEW QUESTION: 153**
Hotspot Question
Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The domain contains a server named Server1. Server1 contains an app named App1 that uses AD DS authentication.
Remote users access App1 by using a VPN connection to the on-premises network.
You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that syncs with the AD DS domain by using Microsoft Entra Connect.
You need to ensure that the remote users can access App1 without using a VPN. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that the users authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor
Authentication (MFA).
- Minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**Answer Area**


**Answer:**



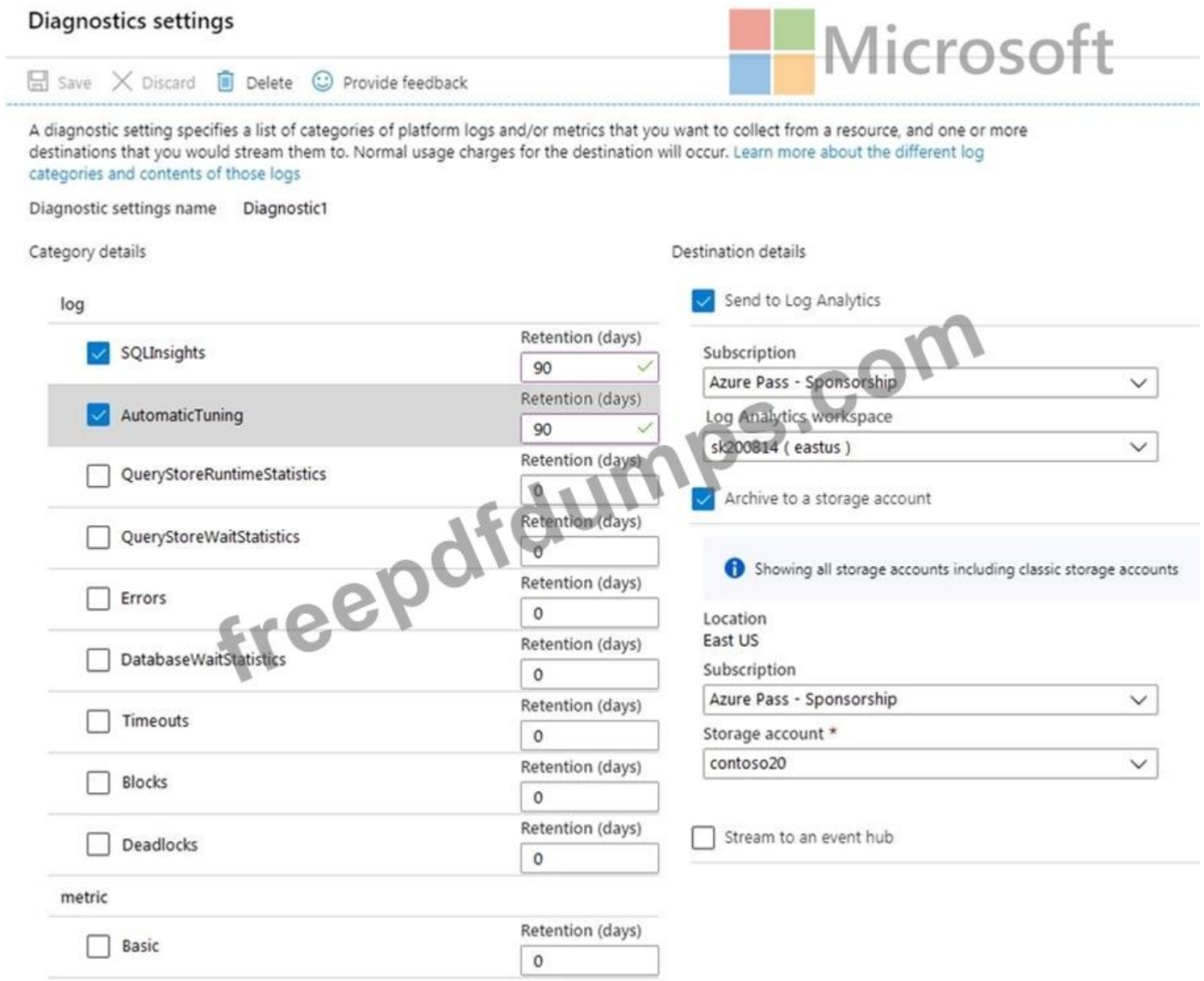


**NEW QUESTION: 154**

Hotspot Question

You deploy several Azure SQL Database instances.

You plan to configure the Diagnostics settings on the databases as shown in the following exhibit.






Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is **[answer choice]**.

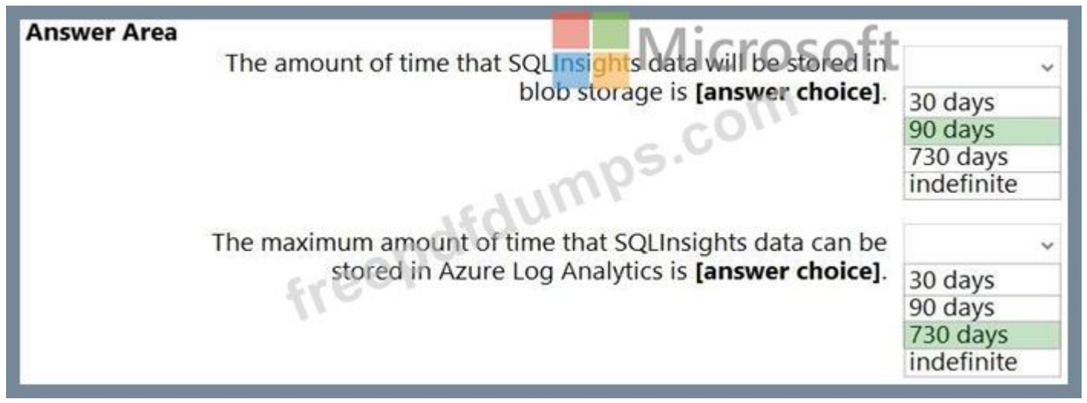
- 30 days
- 90 days
- 730 days
- indefinite

The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is **[answer choice]**.

- 30 days
- 90 days
- 730 days
- indefinite



**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: 90 days

The retention policy is only for storage account, this is set to 90 days.

Box 2: 730 days

How long is the data kept?

Raw data points (that is, items that you can query in Analytics and inspect in Search) are kept for up to 730 days.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/data-retention-privacy

**NEW QUESTION: 155**

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named storage1 and an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace named Workspace1. Workspace1 contains a serverless SQL pool and an Apache Spark pool.

You need to recommend a disaster recovery solution for storage1.

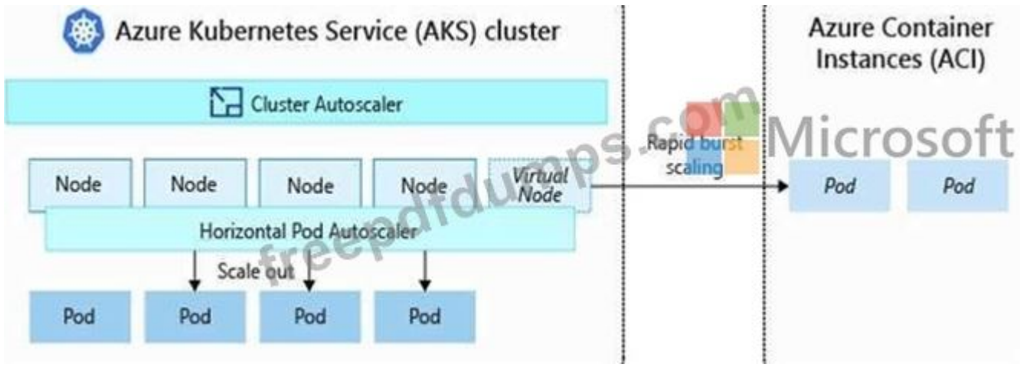
What should you include in the recommendation?

**A.** vaulted backup of Azure blobs

**B.** operational backup of Azure blobs

**C.** geo-backup in Azure Synapse Analytics
**D.** asynchronous replication
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
To implement a disaster recovery (DR) solution for your Azure Synapse Analytics environment and Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) Gen2 account, you must combine storage-level redundancy with Synapse-specific backup features.
1. Storage Account Disaster Recovery
For the Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account, use geo-redundant options to ensure data remains durable during a regional outage.
*-> Replication Type: Configure the account for Geo-redundant storage (GRS) or Geo-zone- redundant storage (GZRS). This asynchronously replicates data to a secondary paired region.
Failover: In a disaster, you can initiate a customer-managed failover, which updates DNS entries to make the secondary endpoint the new primary.
Read Access: For better availability, use Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS), which allows read-only operations from the secondary region even before a failover is initiated.
*-> 2. Azure Synapse Analytics Geo-Backup
Azure Synapse includes built-in geo-backup capabilities, primarily focused on the data warehouse components.
Standard Geo-Backup: Synapse automatically performs a geo-backup once every 24 hours to the paired region. This ensures a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 24 hours.
Restoration: In a DR event, you can restore these backups to a new workspace in a different region using the Azure portal or PowerShell.
Serverless SQL Pool: Since serverless SQL pools do not persist data (only metadata like views and external tables), they rely heavily on the ADLS Gen2 recovery described above. You should maintain your DDL scripts (schema) in source control (e.g., Git) to quickly recreate metadata in the secondary region.
3. Apache Spark Pool Recovery
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/backup-and-restore

**NEW QUESTION: 156**
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) solution that will use Windows Server 2019 nodes.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during scale-out operations.
- Support autoscaling of Windows Server containers.
Which scaling option should you recommend?
**A.** cluster autoscaler
**B.** horizontal pod autoscaler
**C.** Kubernetes version 1.20.2 or newer
**D.** Virtual nodes with Virtual Kubelet ACI
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Container Instances (ACI) lets you quickly deploy container instances without additional infrastructure overhead. When you connect with AKS, ACI becomes a secured, logical extension of your AKS cluster. The virtual nodes component, which is based on Virtual Kubelet, is installed in your AKS cluster that presents ACI as a virtual Kubernetes node. Kubernetes can then schedule pods that run as ACI instances through virtual nodes, not as pods on VM nodes directly in your AKS cluster.
Your application requires no modification to use virtual nodes. Deployments can scale across AKS and ACI and with no delay as cluster autoscaler deploys new nodes in your AKS cluster.



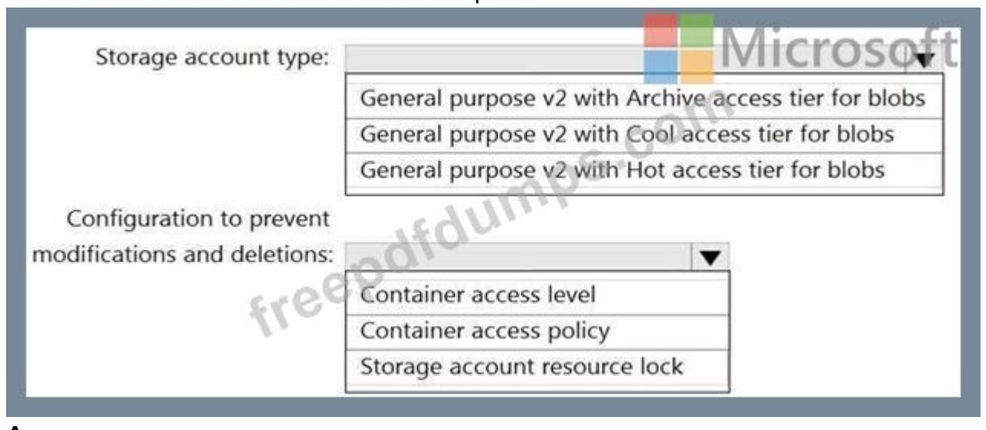

Note: AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways:
The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes. The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale5

**NEW QUESTION: 157**
You have multiple on-premises networks.
You have multiple Azure subscriptions. Each subscription contains a virtual network that is assigned an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/16. Each virtual network is connected to the on- premises networks by using ExpressRoute.
You plan to deploy a container orchestration solution that will use multiple Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters. The clusters will be deployed to the existing virtual networks.
You need to recommend a network configuration for the AKS clusters. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Minimize the number of IP addresses required on each virtual network.
- Support outbound connectivity to on-premises datacenters.
- Support Windows node pools.
Which AKS network model should you recommend?
**A.** Azure CNI Powered by Cilium
**B.** Azure CNI Overlay
**C.** kubenet
**D.** Azure CNI
**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure CNI is a network model designed for advanced networking. It provides full virtual network connectivity for pods, allowing for pod-to-pod and pod-to-VM connectivity. It's ideal for scenarios where advanced AKS features, such as virtual nodes, are required. It's suitable for scenarios where sufficient IP address space is available, and external resources need to reach pods directly. AKS network policies are also supported with Azure CNI.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/scenarios/app- platform/aks/network-topology-and-connectivity

**NEW QUESTION: 158**
You are planning a storage solution. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support at least 500 requests per second.
- Support a large image, video, and audio streams.

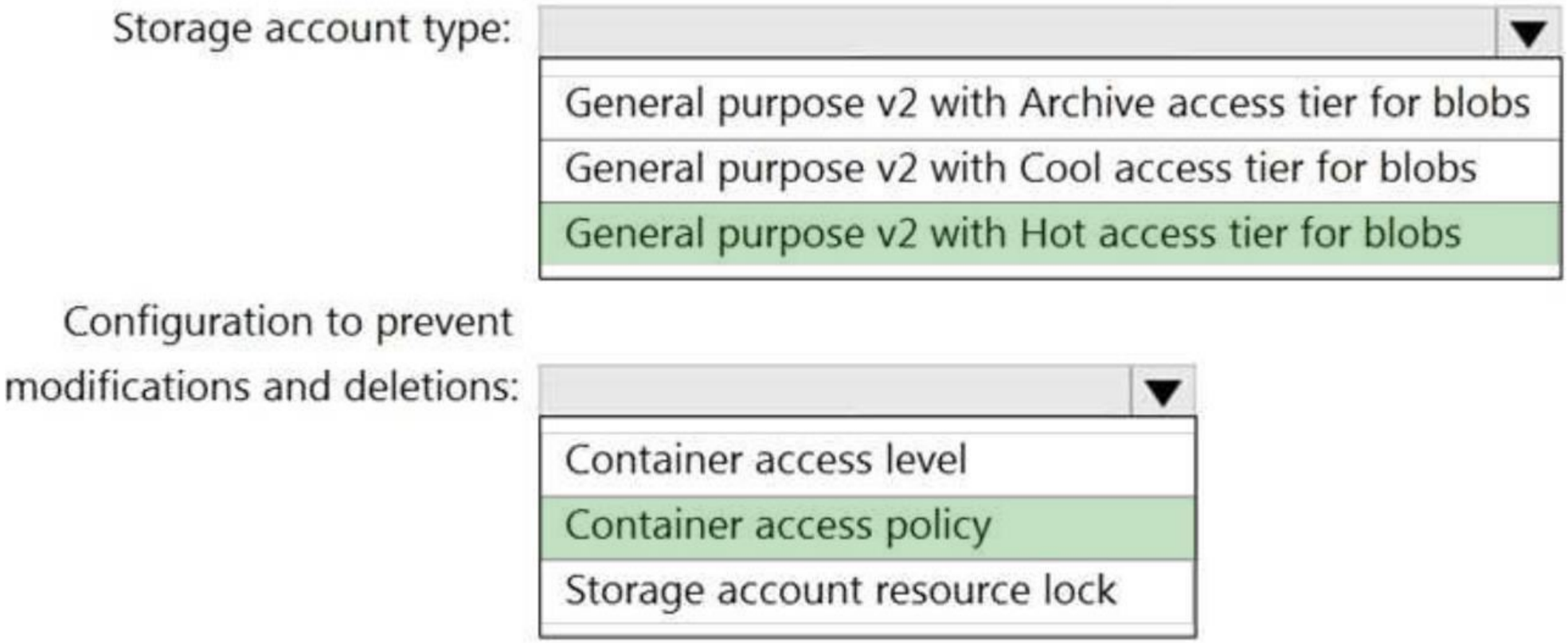
Which type of Azure Storage account should you provision?
**A.** standard general-purpose v2
**B.** premium block blobs
**C.** premium page blobs
**D.** premium file shares
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Premium block blobs offer significantly lower and more consistent latency than standard block blobs via high-performance SSD disks
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-latency

**NEW QUESTION: 159**
Hotspot Question
You are planning an Azure Storage solution for sensitive data. The data will be accessed daily.
The data set is less than 10 GB.
You need to recommend a storage solution that meets the following requirements:
- All the data written to storage must be retained for five years.
- Once the data is written, the data can only be read. Modifications
and deletion must be prevented.
- After five years, the data can be deleted, but never modified.
- Data access charges must be minimized
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.





**Answer:**




Explanation:
Box 1: General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs
Immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage enables users to store business-critical data in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state. While in a WORM state, data cannot be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval. By configuring immutability policies for blob data, you can protect your data from overwrites and deletes. Immutability policies include time-based retention policies and legal holds.
Box 2: Container access policy
Container access policy to configure a time-based retention policy for immutable storage.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-container- scope?tabs=azure-portal
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview

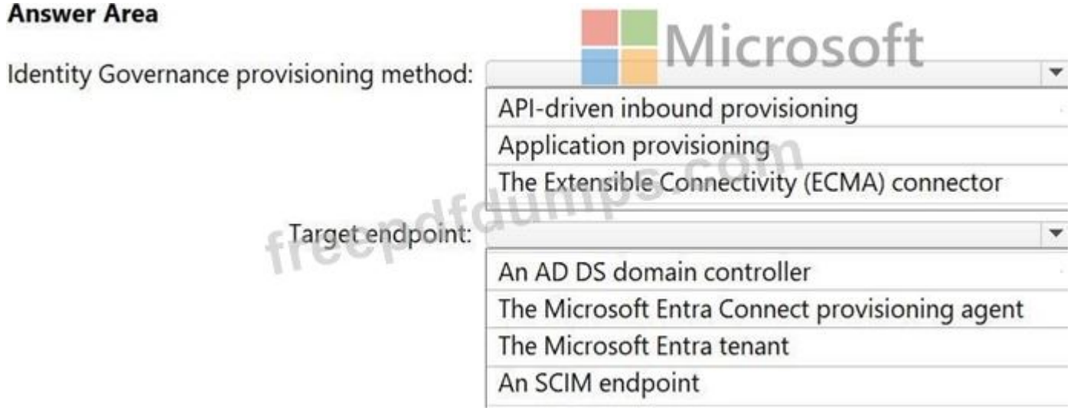
**NEW QUESTION: 160**
You are designing an app that will use Azure Cosmos DB to collate sales from multiple countries.
You need to recommend an API for the app. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support SQL queries.
- Support geo-replication.
- Store and access data relationally.
Which API should you recommend?
**A.** Apache Cassandra

**B.** PostgreSQL
**C.** MongoDB
**D.** NoSQL
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Store data relationally:
- NoSQL stores data in document format
- MongoDB stores data in a document structure (BSON format)
Support SQL Queries:
- Apache Cassandra uses Cassandra Query Language (CQL)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/choose-api

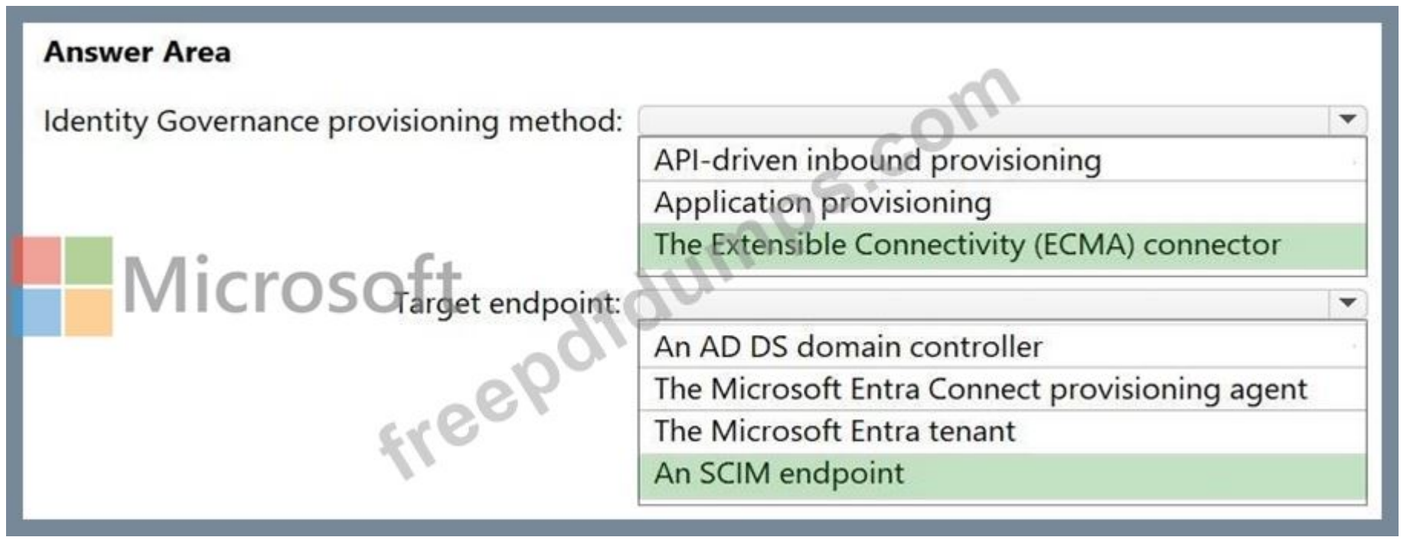
**NEW QUESTION: 161**
You plan to use an Azure Storage account to store data assets.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:
- Supports immutable storage
- Disables anonymous access to the storage account
- Supports access control list (ACL)-based Azure AD permissions
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** Azure Files
**B.** Azure Data Lake Storage
**C.** Azure NetApp Files
**D.** Azure Blob Storage
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
In terms of supporting immutable storage, both Azure Data Lake storage and Azure Blob storage are correct. But ACL is supported by Azure Data Lake storage, not supported by Azure Blob storage.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-lake-store/data-lake-store-comparison-with-blob-storage

**NEW QUESTION: 162**
Hotspot Question
You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that uses Microsoft Entra Connect Sync to sync with an on- premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain. The domain contains several member servers.
You have a custom human resources (HR) application named App1 that stores employee records.
You are designing a solution to automate the management of user accounts. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- When employees are added to App1, the user accounts of the employee1
must be provisioned to the AD DS domain and the Microsoft Entra tenant
automatically.
- New employee records must be read from a CSV file that is exported
from App1 daily.
You need to recommend a Microsoft Entra Identity Governance provisioning method and a target endpoint for creating new user accounts.
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: The Extensible Connectivity (ECMA) connector

The Extensible Connectivity (ECMA) Connector host acts as a gateway between Microsoft Entra ID and on-premises applications, converting provisioning requests from Microsoft Entra ID into requests for the target application. It's a crucial component for enabling automated user provisioning into applications that don't natively support protocols like SCIM, LDAP, or SQL.

Box 2: An SCIM endpoint

The Microsoft Entra Extensible Connectivity (ECMA) connector can utilize a SCIM endpoint for application provisioning. In fact, the ECMA connector can be used to connect to applications that don't directly support SCIM, allowing you to leverage existing ECMA connectors that were built for Microsoft Identity Manager (MIM).

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/app-provisioning/on-premises-application- provisioning-architecture

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/app-provisioning/user-provisioning

**NEW QUESTION: 163**

Hotspot Question

Your company has 20 web APIs that were developed in-house.

The company is developing 10 web apps that will use the web APIs. The web apps and the APIs are registered in the company s Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The web APIs are published by using Azure API Management.

You need to recommend a solution to block unauthorized requests originating from the web apps from reaching the web APIs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use Azure AD-generated claims.
- Minimize configuration and management effort.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**




Explanation:

Box 1: Azure AD

Authorization workflow

A user or application acquires a token from Azure AD with permissions that grant access to the backend-app.
Box 2: Azure API Management
The token is added in the Authorization header of API requests to API Management.
API Management validates the token by using the validate-jwt policy.
If a request doesn't have a valid token, API Management blocks it.
If a request is accompanied by a valid token, the gateway can forward the request to the API.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-protect- backend-with-aad
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-access-restriction- policies#ValidateJWT

**NEW QUESTION: 164**
Your company plans to publish APIs for its services by using Azure API Management. You discover that service responses include the AspNet-Version header. You need to recommend a solution to remove AspNet-Version from the response of the published APIs.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** a new product
**B.** a modification to the URL scheme
**C.** a new policy
**D.** a new revision
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/transform-api

**NEW QUESTION: 165**
You need to recommend a data storage solution that meets the following requirements:
- Ensures that applications can access the data by using a REST
connection
- Hosts 20 independent tables of varying sizes and usage patterns
- Automatically replicates the data to a second Azure region
- Minimizes costs
What should you recommend?
**A.** an Azure SQL Database elastic pool that uses active geo-replication
**B.** tables in an Azure Storage account that use geo-redundant storage (GRS)
**C.** tables in an Azure Storage account that use read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
**D.** an Azure SQL database that uses active geo-replication
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The Table service offers structured storage in the form of tables. The Table service API is a REST API for working with tables and the data that they contain.
Geo-redundant storage (GRS) has a lower cost than read-access geo-redundant storage (RA- GRS).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/table-service-rest-api
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design

**NEW QUESTION: 166**
Hotspot Question
You have the following projects:
- Project1: A rapidly iterating cloud-based solution that integrates multiple Azure software as a service (SaaS) solutions
- Project2: The migration of a 5-TB on-premises database to Azure
- Project3: The migration of a 30-TB on-premises database to Azure
The projects have the requirements shown in the following table.

| Project | Requirement |
|---|---|
| Project1 | • Minimize costs.<br>• Minimize administrative effort associated with operating system administration. |
| Project2 | • Minimize how long it takes to migrate the database.<br>• Minimize administrative effort associated with operating system updates and backups. |
| Project3 | • Minimize how long it takes to migrate the database.<br>• Minimize administrative effort associated with operating system updates and backups. |

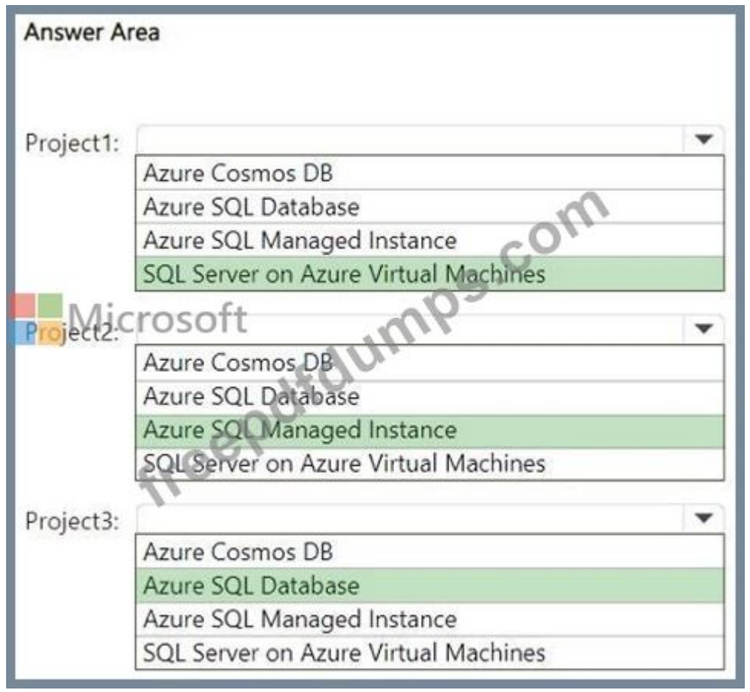
You need to recommend a database solution for the projects.
What should you include in the recommendation for each project? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**Answer Area**

Project1:
- Azure Cosmos DB
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Project2:
- Azure Cosmos DB
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Project3:
- Azure Cosmos DB
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

**Answer:**





Explanation:

Box 1: SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Project1: A rapidly iterating cloud-based solution that integrates multiple Azure software as a service (SaaS) solutions Requirements:

Minimize costs.

Minimize administrative effort associated with operating system administration.

In Azure, you can have your SQL Server workloads running as a hosted service (PaaS), or a hosted infrastructure (IaaS) supporting the software layer, such as Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) or an application.

SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines is a fast and straightforward migration infrastructure as a service (IaaS) option, but it requires a more hands-on approach to database administration.

Box 2: Azure SQL Managed instance

Project2: The migration of a 5-TB on-premises database to Azure

Requirements:

Minimize how long it takes to migrate the database.

Minimize administrative effort associated with operating system updates and backups.

SQL Managed Instance supports database migration from on-premises with minimal to no database changes.

Maximum database size: Up to 16 TB.

Azure SQL Managed Instance falls into the industry category of Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and is best for most migrations to the cloud. SQL Managed Instance is a collection of system and user databases with a shared set of resources that is lift-and-shift ready.

Box 3: Azure SQL Database

Project3: The migration of a 30-TB on-premises database to Azure

Requirements:

Minimize how long it takes to migrate the database.

Minimize administrative effort associated with operating system updates and backups.

Azure SQL Databases of up to 128 TB.

Migration from SQL Server might be challenging.
Compatibility with the SQL Server version can be achieved only using database compatibility levels.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-sql-iaas-vs-paas-what-is-overview



**NEW QUESTION: 167**
You have an on-premises storage solution.
You need to migrate the solution to Azure. The solution must support Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).
What should you use?
**A.** Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
**B.** Azure NetApp Files
**C.** Azure Data Share
**D.** Azure Table storage
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2: This is a fully managed, cloud-native data lake that supports the HDFS protocol. It allows you to store and analyze large amounts of data in its native format, without the need to move or transform the data.

**NEW QUESTION: 168**
Case Study 3 - Contoso
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Contoso has a single Azure subscription.
Existing Environment: Business Partnerships
Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) guest accounts.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.
Requirements: App1
App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.
App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.
App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.
App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.
App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:
* Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).

* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.
Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.
Requirements: App2
App2 will be a NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:
* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.
You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.
Application Development Requirements
Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:
* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.
* After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.
* The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.
Identity Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:
* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.
Security Requirement
All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the data requirements for App1.
What should you recommend deploying to each availability zone that contains an instance of App1?
**A.** an Azure Cosmos DB that uses multi-region writes
**B.** an Azure Data Lake store that uses geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
**C.** an Azure SQL database that uses active geo-replication
**D.** an Azure Storage account that uses geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Scenario: App1 has the following data requirements:
Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.
Azure Cosmos DB: Each partition across all the regions is replicated. Each region contains all the data partitions of an Azure Cosmos container and can serve reads as well as serve writes when multi-region writes is enabled.
Incorrect Answers:
B, D: GZRS protects against failures. Geo-redundant storage (with GRS or GZRS) replicates your data to another physical location in the secondary region to protect against regional outages.
However, that data is available to be read only if the customer or Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.
C: Active geo-replication is designed as a business continuity solution that lets you perform quick disaster recovery of individual databases in case of a regional disaster or a large scale outage.
Once geo-replication is set up, you can initiate a geo-failover to a geo-secondary in a different Azure region. The geo-failover is initiated programmatically by the application or manually by the user.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/high-availability

**NEW QUESTION: 169**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription.

You are designing a deployment plan for the Azure App Service web apps shown in the following table.

| Name | Description |
|---|---|
| App1 | Will contain a PostgreSQL database that was migrated from an on-premises server and will fail over automatically |
| App2 | Will contain a new PostgreSQL database that has a write availability SLA of more than 99.995% |

You need to recommend a database solution for the apps. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide zone redundancy.
- Minimize costs and administrative effort.

What should you include in the recommendation for each app? To answer, drag the appropriate database types to the correct apps. Each database type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Database types**

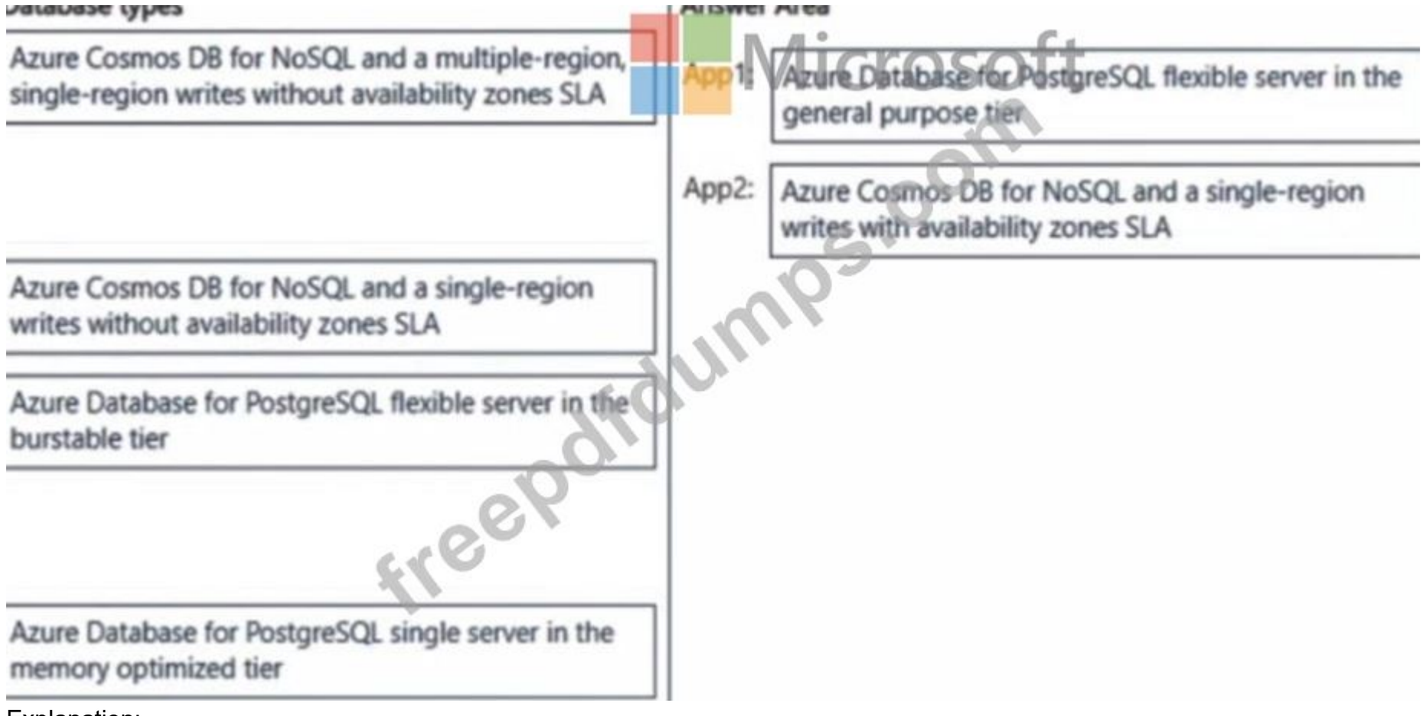
- Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL and a multiple-region single-region writes without availability zones SLA
- Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL and a single-region writes with availability zones SLA
- Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL and a single-region writes without availability zones SLA
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL flexible server in the burstable tier
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL flexible server in the general purpose tier
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL single server in the memory optimized tier

**Answer Area**

App1:

App2:

**Answer:**






Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Database for PostgreSQL flexible server in the general purpose tier.

Will contain a PostgreSQL database that was migrated from an on-premises server and will fail over automatically.

Box 2: Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL and single-region writes with availability zones SLA Will contain a PostgreSQL database that has write availability SLA of more than 99.995%.

For single-region writes in Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL with availability zones, it is 99.995% for writes, with a minimum of 1,000 RU/s and a potential for 1.25x RU/s for serverless.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/postgresql/flexible-server/overview

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/reliability-postgresql-flexible-server

**NEW QUESTION: 170**

You have an app named App1 that uses an Azure Blob Storage container named app1data.

App1 uploads a cumulative transaction log file named File1.txt to a block blob in app1data once every hour. File1.txt only stores transaction data from the current day.

You need to ensure that you can restore the last uploaded version of File1.txt from any day for up to 30 days after the file was overwritten. The solution must minimize storage space.

What should you include in the solution?

**A.** container soft delete

**B.** blob snapshots

**C.** blob soft delete

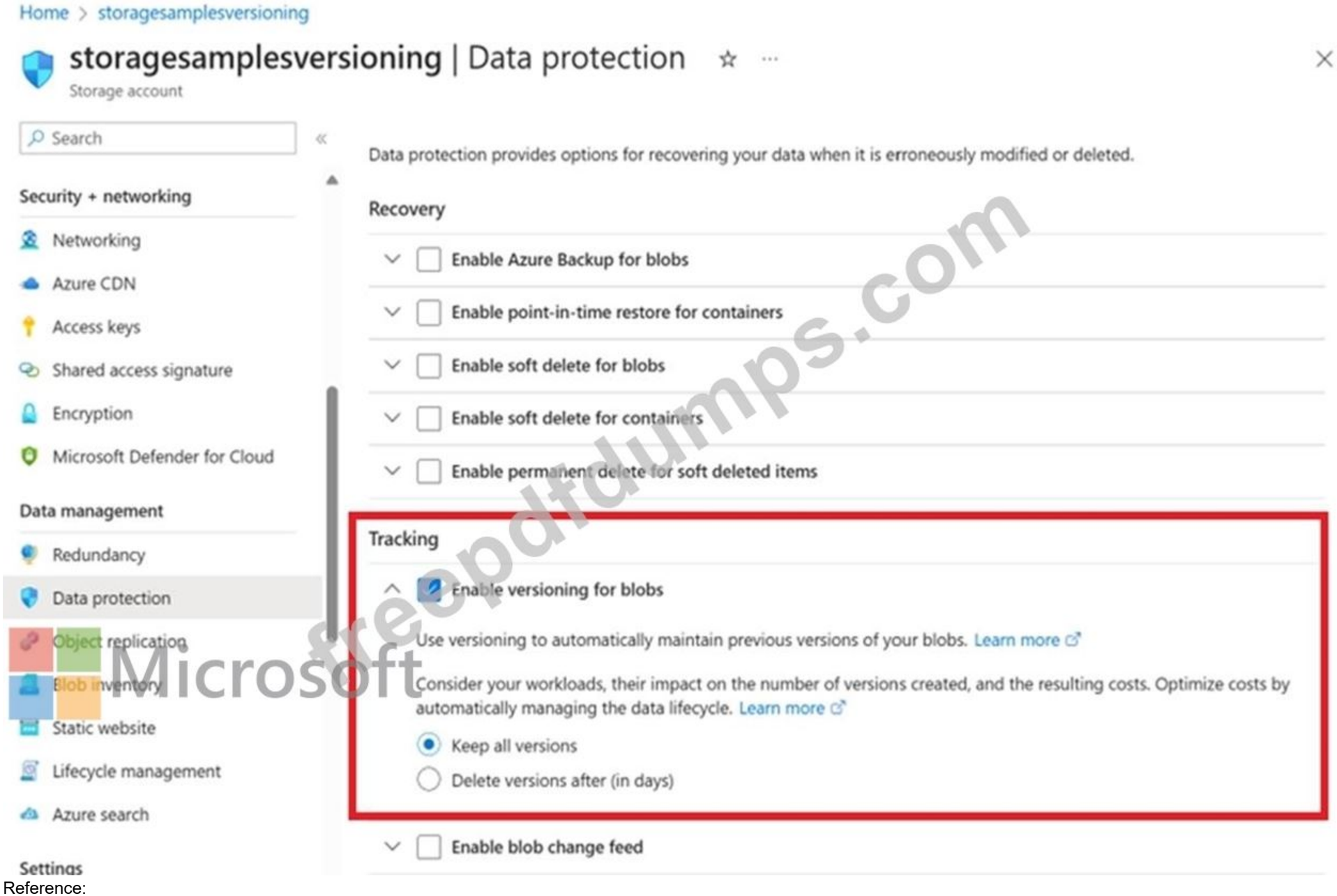
**D.** blob versioning

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

You can enable Blob storage versioning to automatically maintain previous versions of a blob when it is modified or deleted. When blob versioning is enabled, then you can restore an earlier version of a blob to recover your data if it is erroneously modified or deleted.

Note: To enable blob versioning for a storage account in the Azure portal:

1. Navigate to your storage account in the portal.
2. Under Data management, choose Data protection.
3. In the Tracking section, select Enable versioning for blobs, and then choose whether to keep all versions or delete them after a period of time.




Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/versioning-enable

**NEW QUESTION: 171**

Hotspot Question

You have an app that generates 50,000 events daily.

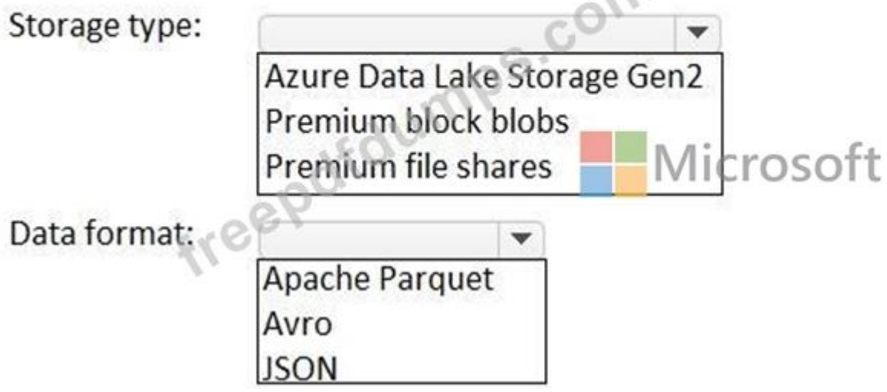
You plan to stream the events to an Azure event hub and use Event Hubs Capture to implement cold path processing of the events. The output of Event Hubs Capture will be consumed by a reporting system.

You need to identify which type of Azure storage must be provisioned to support Event Hubs Capture, and which inbound data format the reporting system must support.

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

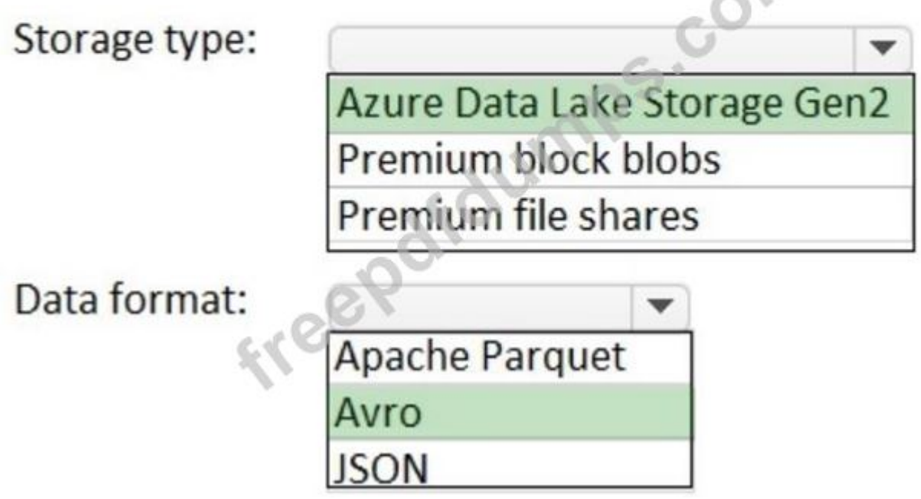
**Answer Area**






**Answer:**

**Answer Area**






Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-capture-overview#how-event- hubs-capture-works The destination storage (Azure Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage) account must be in the same subscription as the event hub.
Event Hubs doesn't support capturing events in a premium storage account.

**NEW QUESTION: 172**
A company is planning on deploying an application onto Azure. The application will be based on the .Net core programming language. The application would be hosted using Azure Web apps.
Below is part of the various requirements for the application:
- Gives the ability for the testing team to view the different
components of an application and see the calls being made between the
different application components
- Helps business analyse how many users actually return to the
application
- Ensuring IT administrators get alerts based on critical conditions
being met in the application
Which of the following service would be best suited for fulfilling the requirement of Ensuring IT administrators get alerts based on critical conditions being met in the application?
**A.** Application Insights
**B.** Azure Monitor
**C.** Azure Advisor
**D.** Azure Policies
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
This is a feature of Azure Monitor wherein you can use the Alerts feature. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation:

## Responding to critical situations

In addition to allowing you to interactively analyze monitoring data, an effective monitoring solution must be able to proactively respond to critical conditions identified in the data that it collects. This could be sending a text or mail to an administrator responsible for investigating an issue. Or you could launch an automated process that attempts to correct an error condition.



### Alerts

Alerts in Azure Monitor proactively notify you of critical conditions and potentially attempt to take corrective action. Alert rules based on metrics provide near real time alerting based on numeric values, while rules based on logs allow for complex logic across data from multiple sources.

Alert rules in Azure Monitor use action groups, which contain unique sets of recipients and actions that can be shared across multiple rules. Based on your requirements, action groups can perform such actions as using webhooks to have alerts start external actions or to integrate with your ITSM tools.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/overview

**NEW QUESTION: 173**
Drag and Drop Question
You have an on-premises named App1.
Customers App1 to manage digital images.
You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.
You need to recommend a data storage solution for App1.
The solution must meet the following image storage requirements:
- Encrypt images at rest.
- Allow files up to 50M
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


**Answer:**


**NEW QUESTION: 174**

You are designing a data analytics solution in Azure.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Supports multiple analytic languages
- Integrates with Microsoft Power BI
- Works with multiple data stores
- Supports visualizations

What should you include in the recommendation?

**A.** Azure SQL Database

**B.** Azure HDInsight

**C.** Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

**D.** Azure Databricks

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The best solution among the choices provided is Azure Databricks.

Azure Databricks is a unified, Spark-based analytics platform that specifically meets all the criteria mentioned in your request:

Support for Multiple Analytic Languages: It natively supports Python, Scala, R, and SQL within its collaborative notebook environment.

Integrates with Microsoft Power BI: It has a native connector for Power BI, allowing for interactive visualizations and reporting.

Work with Multiple Data Stores: It integrates seamlessly with a wide range of Azure data stores, including Azure Data Lake Storage (ADLS) Gen2, Azure Blob Storage, and Azure Synapse Analytics.

Support Visualizations: Beyond Power BI integration, it offers built-in visualization tools and dashboards within its own workspace.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/category/analytics

**NEW QUESTION: 175**

Hotspot Question

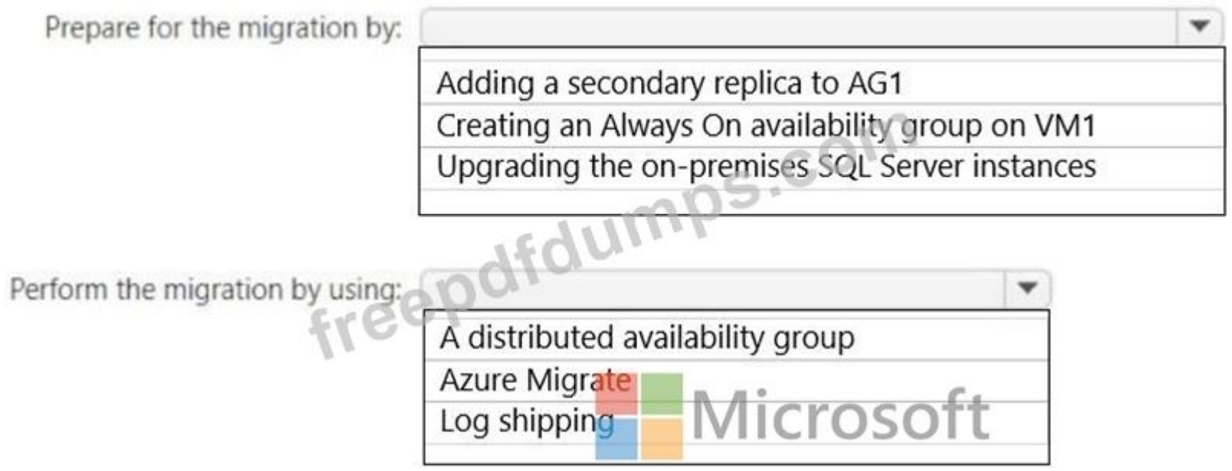
You have two on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2017 instances that host an Always On availability group named AG1. AG1 contains a single database named DB1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs Linux and contains a SQL Server 2019 instance.

You need to migrate DB1 to VM1. The solution must minimize downtime on DB1.

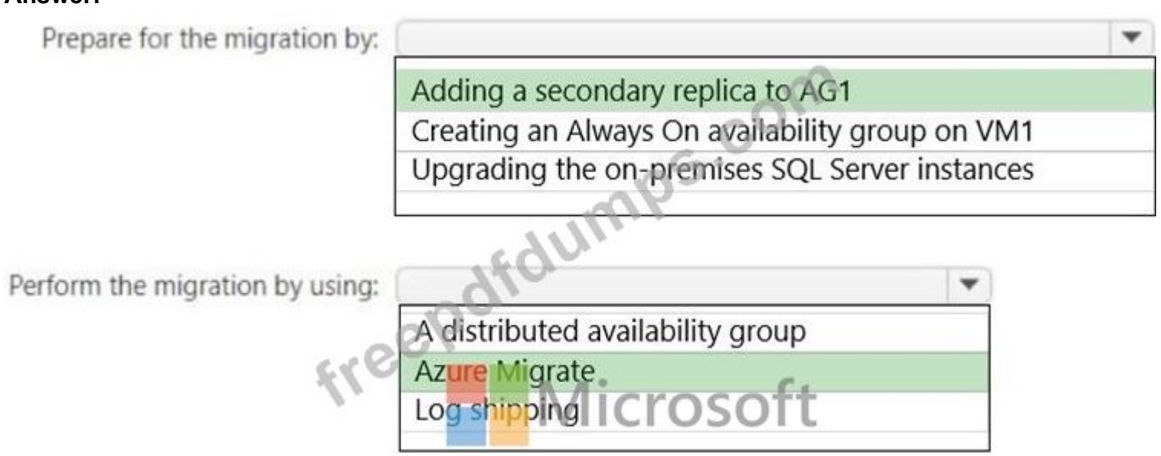
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.






**Answer:**






Explanation:

Creating an Always On availability group on VM1 would not be necessary, as you already have an availability group (AG1) in place on your on-premises SQL Server instances.

By adding a secondary replica to AG1, you can provide a copy of DB1 that can be used for the migration. This will allow you to minimize downtime on DB1 by performing the migration on the secondary replica, while the primary replica remains available for use.

While using Azure Migration can simplify the migration process, it may not necessarily minimize downtime. You may still need to plan for an appropriate maintenance window to complete the migration with minimal disruption to your application.

**NEW QUESTION: 176**

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines that use managed disks.
You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to replicate the virtual machines across availability zones in the same Azure region.
You need to recommend a redundancy level for the managed disks. The solution must maximize the availability of the planned solution.
What should you recommend?
**A.** geo-redundant storage (GRS)
**B.** locally-redundant storage (LRS)
**C.** zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
**D.** geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region. For applications requiring high availability, Microsoft recommends using ZRS in the primary region, and also replicating to a secondary region.
Supported Azure Storage services
The following table shows the redundancy options supported by each Azure Storage service.

| Service | LRS | ZRS | GRS | RA-GRS | GZRS | RA-GZRS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blob storage (including Data Lake Storage) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Queue storage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Table storage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Azure Files | ✓ [1,2] | ✓ [1,2] | ✓ [1] | | ✓ [1] | |
| Azure managed disks | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Azure Elastic SAN | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |



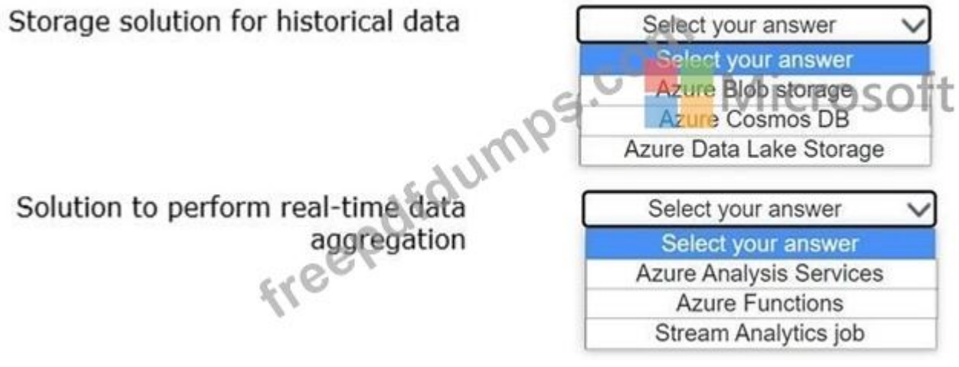

Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy

**NEW QUESTION: 177**
You have a .NET web service named Service1 that has the following requirements:
* Must read and write temporary files to the local file system.
* Must write to the Application event log.
You need to recommend a solution to host Service1 in Azure. The solution must meet the following requirements:
* Minimize maintenance overhead.
* Minimize costs.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** an Azure App Service web app
**B.** an Azure virtual machine scale set
**C.** an App Service Environment (ASE)
**D.** an Azure Functions app

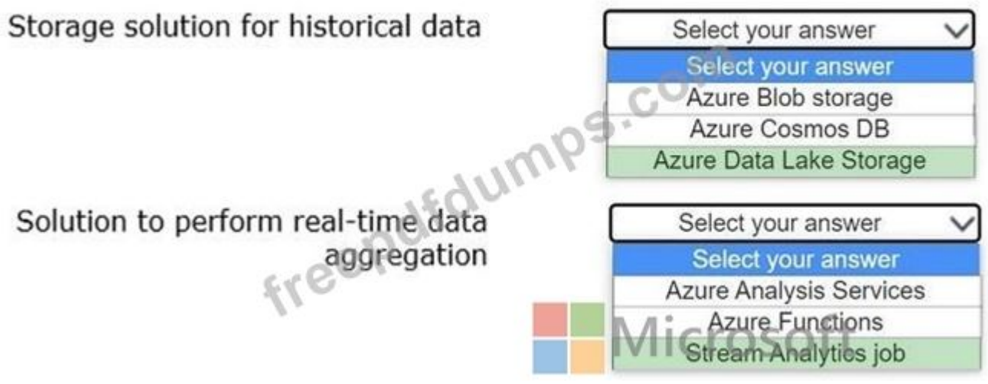
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Azure Web App meets the requirements and is less expansive compared to VM scale sets.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/es-es/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs

**NEW QUESTION: 178**
A company wants to migrate workloads from on-premises to the cloud.
What are the three main migration effort phases that you would advise the company to prepare for?
**A.** Release workloads
**B.** Load workloads
**C.** Deploy workloads
**D.** Assess workloads
**E.** Test workloads
**Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Migration efforts based on Azure Cloud Adoption Framework include the incremental approaches to the workloads. Each migration iteration is a batch of migration waves - the smallest workload that produces tangible results. Usually, the iteration consists of the three phases:
Assess workloads - these workloads help to evaluate costs, architecture, and deployment tools.
Deploy workloads - these workloads replicate the current functionality in a cloud using lift and shift, lift, and optimize approaches.
Release workloads - these workloads provide test, optimization, documentation, and release of the cloud migration efforts.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/migrate/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/migrate/#migration-effort

**NEW QUESTION: 179**
Hotspot Questiom
A company is looking for a solution that collects a large amount of data from loT devices and performs real time analytics.
The data consists of millions of messages that are sent hourly. This incoming data must be processed and then presented on a dashboard. It must also be connected to referential data that provides business information. All data must be stored in native JSON format so that it can be moved to Azure Synapse Analytics SQL Pool.
You need to determine a storage solution for the historical data and a solution to perform real time data aggregation.
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options from the drop-down menus.



**Answer:**




Explanation:
You should recommend Azure Data Lake Storage to store historical data because you can load it directly into Azure Synapse. You can create an external table in the data warehouse and use PolyBase to load the data.
You should recommend a Stream Analytics job as a solution for real time data aggregations. You can also join the input stream with reference data and use this information in the analysis.
You should not recommend Azure Blob storage for historical data because you would need to customize the process of loading data into Azure Synapse. Azure Blob storage is generally used to store unstructured data, such as images, videos, and audio files.
You should not recommend Azure Cosmos DB because you would need to customize the process of loading data to Azure Synapse.
You should not recommend Azure Functions as a solution for real time data aggregation. Azure Functions requires custom code to implement business logic. Besides, Azure Functions cannot efficiently send data to the real-time dashboard.
You should not recommend Azure Analysis Services. Azure Analysis Services is a solution that provides enterprise-grade data models in the cloud.

**NEW QUESTION: 180**
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises server that runs Windows Server 2016 and hosts an instance of Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise named SQL1.
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is connected to the on-premises network by using a Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN.
You plan to migrate the databases in SQL1 to an Azure SOL managed instance named SQLMI1 that will be deployed to VNet1. The migration is expected to take two weeks. On-premises apps will require access to the databases during the migration.
You need to recommend a migration solution for the databases and the endpoint that provides on-premises access to the migrated databases. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Maximize the availability of the databases in SQL1 during the
migration.
- Provide read access to the databases in SQLMI1 during the migration.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

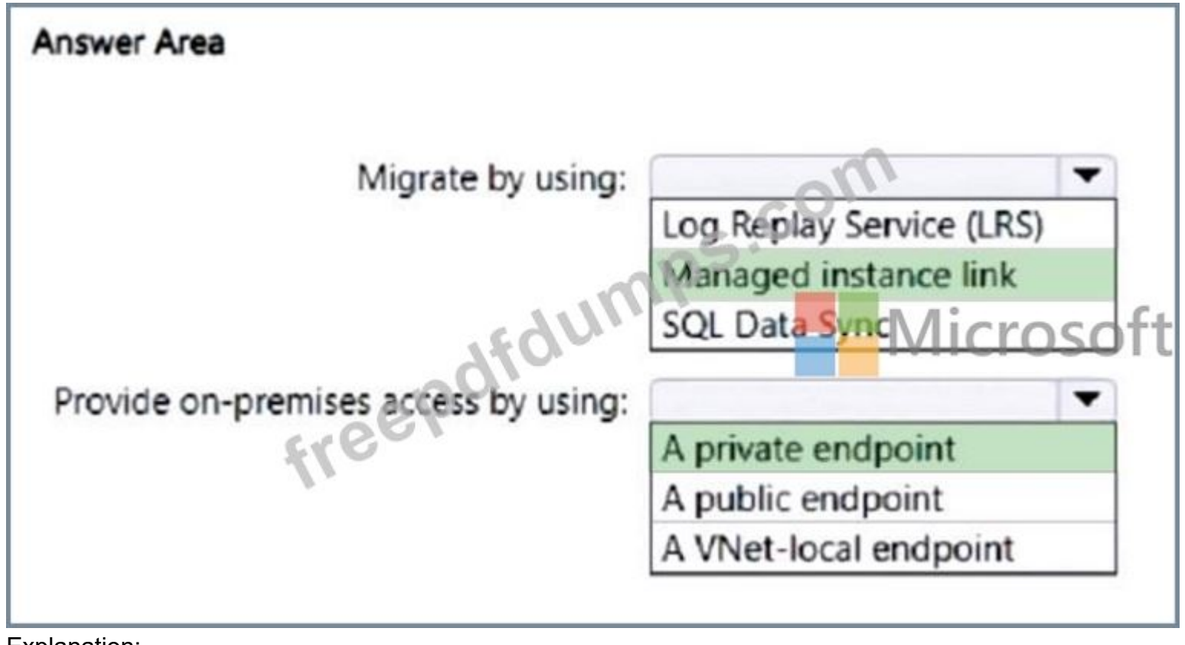
**Answer Area**

Migrate by using:
- Log Replay Service (LRS)
- Managed instance link
- SQL Data Sync

Provide on-premises access by using:
- A private endpoint
- A public endpoint
- A VNet-local endpoint



**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Managed instance link

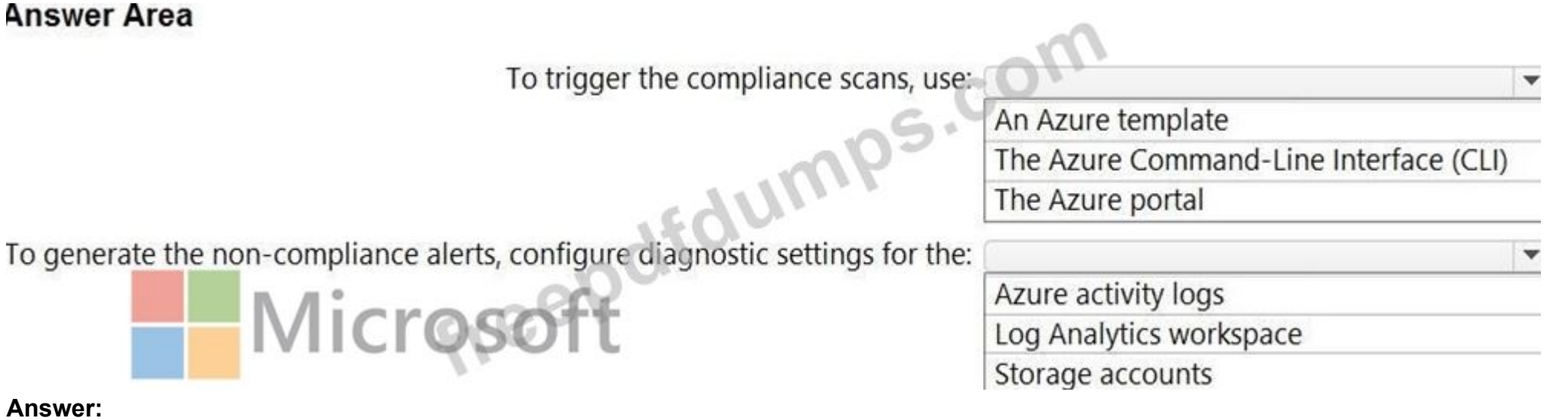
* Link feature for Azure SQL Managed Instance

When to use:

--> Minimum downtime required, especially for critical workloads.

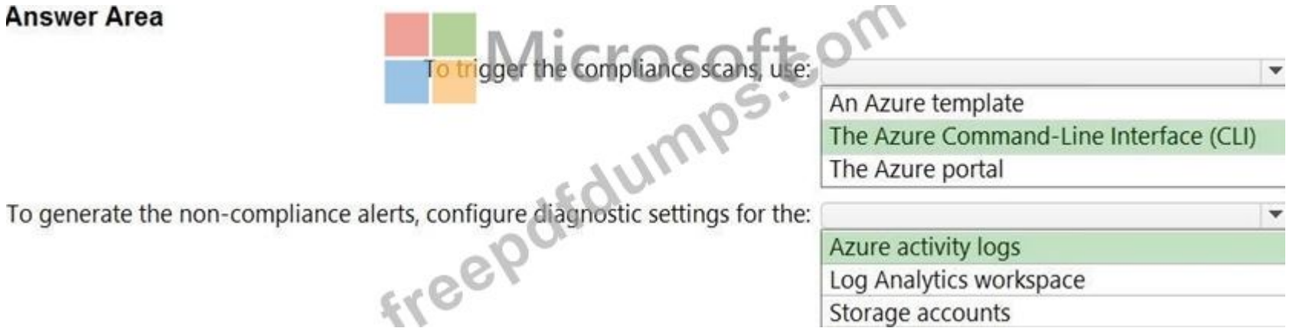
- Need to migrate to the Business Critical service tier.
- Need to migrate multiple databases.
--> Need read-only access to the database on Azure SQL Managed Instance during the migration.
- Need to reverse migrate out of Azure to SQL Server 2022.
- Migrate individual line-of-business application databases, or multiple databases to the same or multiple SQL managed instances.
- Need flexibility for the cut over time frame.
Box 2: Private endpoint
Azure Private Link for Azure SQL Managed Instance
Private Link is Azure technology that makes Azure SQL Managed Instance available in a virtual network of your choice. A network administrator can establish a private endpoint to Azure SQL Managed Instance in their virtual network, while the SQL administrator chooses to accept or reject the endpoint before it becomes active. Private endpoints establish secure, isolated connectivity between a service and multiple virtual networks without exposing your service's entire network infrastructure.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/data-migration/sql-server/managed-instance/overview#compare-migration-options
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/data-migration/sql-server/managed-instance/guide
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/private-endpoint-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 181**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple storage accounts.
You assign Azure Policy definitions to the storage accounts.
You need to recommend a solution to meet the following requirements:
- Trigger on-demand Azure Policy compliance scans.
- Raise Azure Monitor non-compliance alerts by querying logs collected
by Log Analytics.
What should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
**Answer Area**




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**



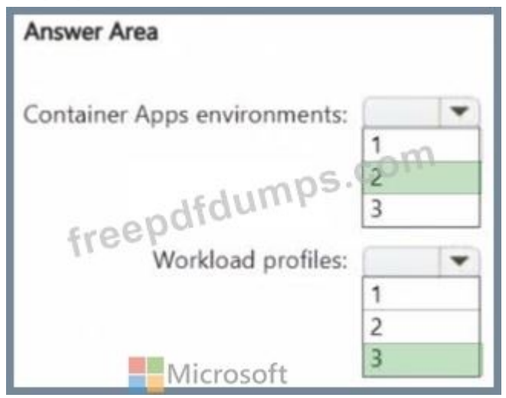



Explanation:
To trigger the compliance scans, use Azure CLI
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/get-compliance-data#on- demand-evaluation-scan An evaluation scan for a subscription or a resource group can be started with Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, a call to the REST API, or by using the Azure Policy Compliance Scan GitHub Action. This scan is an asynchronous process. An evaluation scan for a subscription or a resource group can be started with Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, a call to the REST API, or by using the Azure Policy Compliance Scan GitHub Action. This scan is an asynchronous process.
To generate alerts, configure diagnostic settings for the Azure activity logs
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule



**NEW QUESTION: 182**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to host three apps named App1, App2, and App3 by using Azure Container Apps. The apps have the following network requirements:
- Implement network security groups (NSGs) to allow external inbound
connections to App1 and App2.
- Implement IP address restrictions for App3 to allow external inbound
connections.
- Implement NSGs to allow connectivity between App1 and App2.
- Fully isolate App3 from App1 and App2.
The apps have the following compute requirements:
- Implement dynamically allocated compute for App1.
- Implement up to 10 general purpose Dedicated-D16 instances for App2.
- Implement up to 10 memory optimized Dedicated-E16 instances for App3.
You need to recommend the minimum number of Container Apps environments and workload profiles required.
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

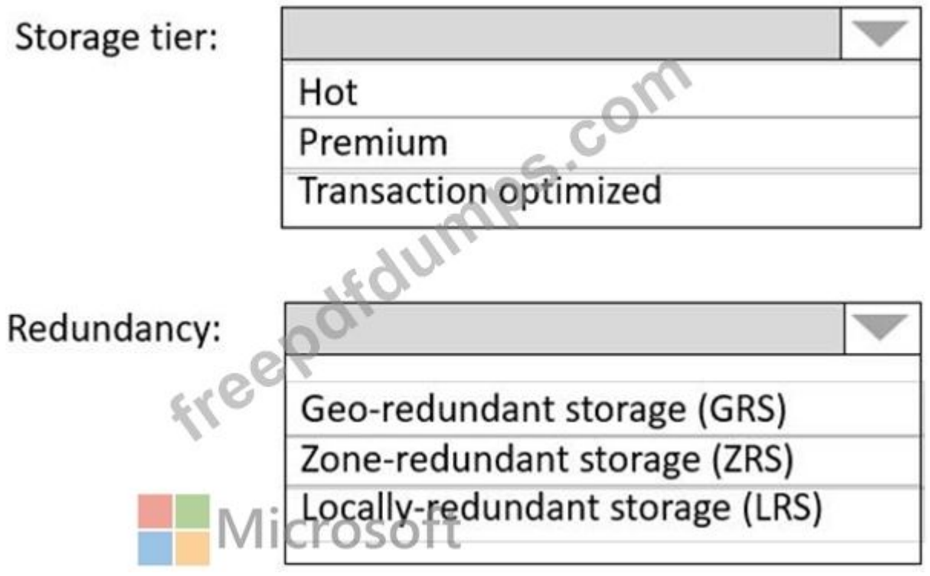

**Answer:**




Explanation:
Box 1: 2
App1 and App2 can use a single network environment.
App3 uses a separate environment.
Note: A Container Apps environment is a secure boundary around one or more container apps and jobs. The Container Apps runtime manages each environment by handling OS upgrades, scale operations, failover procedures, and resource balancing.
Box 2: 3
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/environment
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/workload-profiles-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 183**
Hotspot Question
You plan to create an Azure Storage account that will host file shares. The shares will be accessed from on-premises applications that are transaction-intensive.
You need to recommend a solution to minimize latency when accessing the file shares. The solution must provide the highest-level of resiliency for the selected storage tier.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

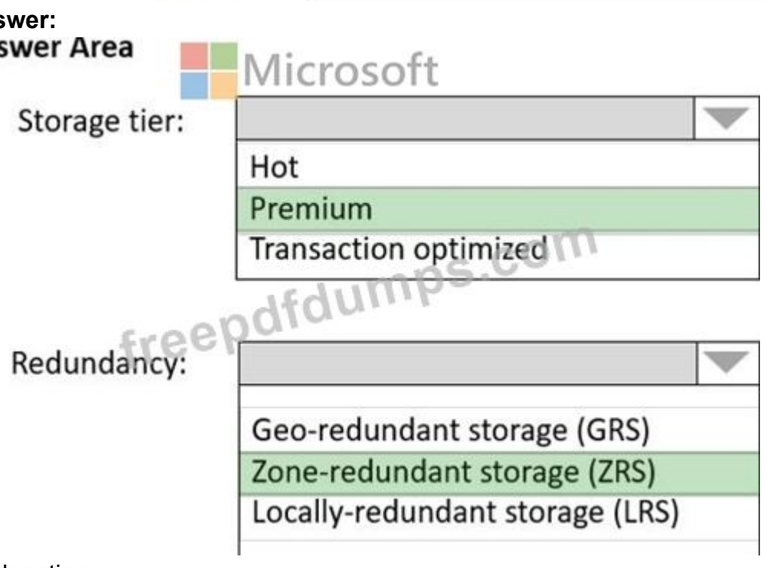







**Answer:**

**Answer Area**






Explanation:

Box 1: Premium

Premium: Premium file shares are backed by solid-state drives (SSDs) and provide consistent high performance and low latency, within single-digit milliseconds for most IO operations, for IO- intensive workloads.

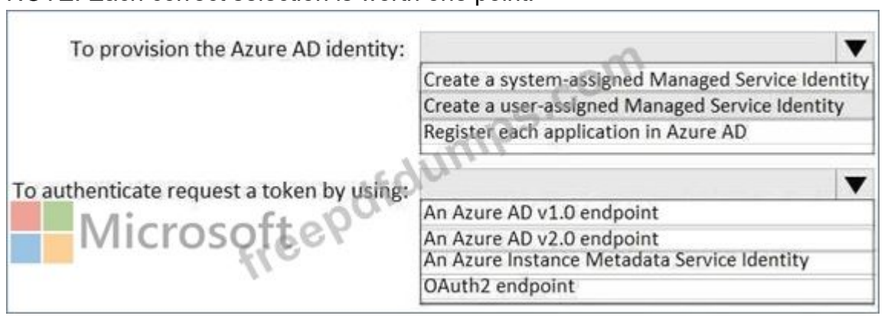
Incorrect Answers:

* Hot: Hot file shares offer storage optimized for general purpose file sharing scenarios such as team shares. Hot file shares are offered on the standard storage hardware backed by HDDs.

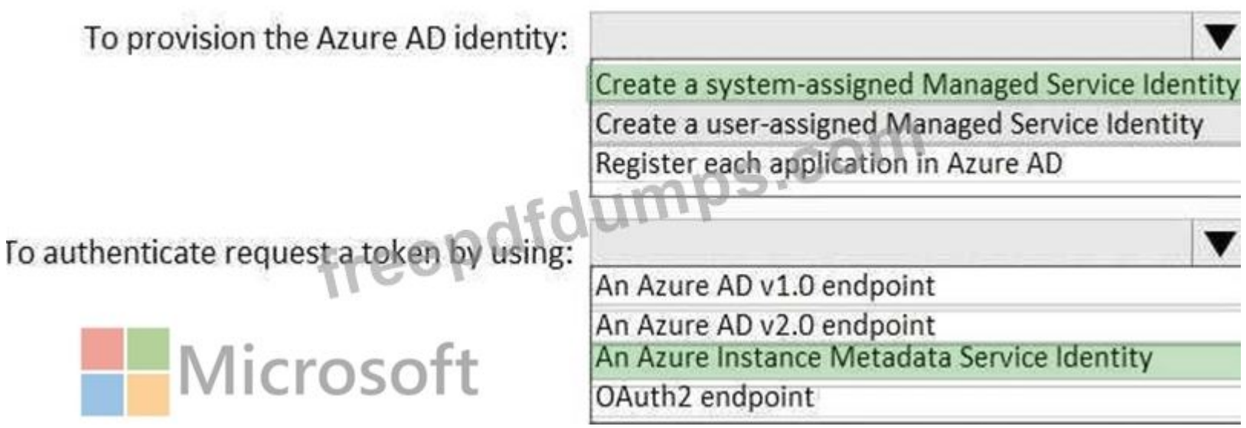
* Transaction optimized: Transaction optimized file shares enable transaction heavy workloads that don't need the latency offered by premium file shares. Transaction optimized file shares are offered on the standard storage hardware backed by hard disk drives (HDDs). Transaction optimized has historically been called "standard", however this refers to the storage media type rather than the tier itself (the hot and cool are also "standard" tiers, because they are on standard storage hardware).

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS):
Premium Azure file shares only support LRS and ZRS.
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): With ZRS, three copies of each file stored, however these copies are physically isolated in three distinct storage clusters in different Azure availability zones.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning

**NEW QUESTION: 184**
Hotspot Question
You have five .NET Core applications that run on 10 Azure virtual machines in the same subscription.
You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the applications can authenticate by using the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identity.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure that the applications can authenticate only when running on
the 10 virtual machines.
- Minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




**NEW QUESTION: 185**
You are designing an Azure Cosmos DB solution that will host multiple writable replicas in multiple Azure regions.
You need to recommend the strongest database consistency level for the design. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide a latency-based Service Level Agreement (SLA) for writes.
- Support multiple regions.

Which consistency level should you recommend?

**A.** bounded staleness

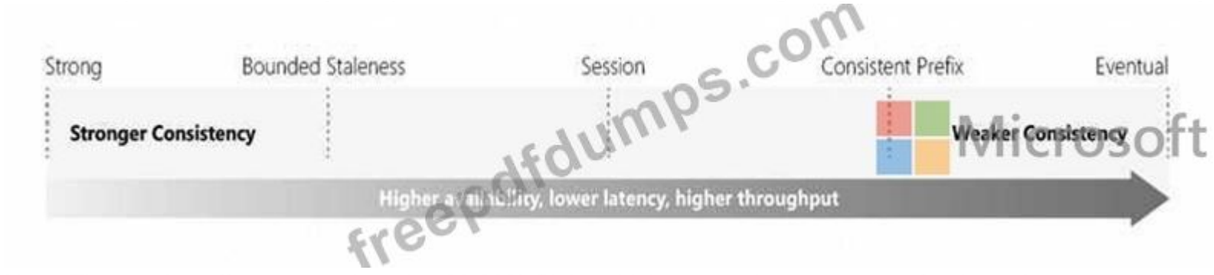
**B.** strong

**C.** session

**D.** consistent prefix

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Each level provides availability and performance tradeoffs. The following image shows the different consistency levels as a spectrum.





Note: The service offers comprehensive 99.99% SLAs which covers the guarantees for throughput, consistency, availability and latency for the Azure Cosmos DB Database Accounts scoped to a single Azure region configured with any of the five Consistency Levels or Database Accounts spanning multiple Azure regions, configured with any of the four relaxed Consistency Levels.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/cosmos-db/v1_3/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels#consistency-levels-and- latency

**NEW QUESTION: 186**

You are developing a web application that provides streaming video to users. You configure the application to use continuous integration and deployment.

The app must be highly available and provide a continuous streaming experience for users.

You need to recommend a solution that allows the application to store data in a geographical location that is closest to the user.

What should you recommend?

**A.** Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)

**B.** Azure Redis Cache

**C.** Azure App Service Web Apps

**D.** Azure App Service Isolated

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is a global CDN solution for delivering high-bandwidth content. It can be hosted in Azure or any other location. With Azure CDN, you can cache static objects loaded from Azure Blob storage, a web application, or any publicly accessible web server, by using the closest point of presence (POP) server. Azure CDN can also accelerate dynamic content, which cannot be cached, by leveraging various network and routing optimizations.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/cdn/

**NEW QUESTION: 187**

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure DevOps pipeline and an Azure Repos repository. The pipeline performs the following actions:

- Builds a custom container image by using a base image stored in a

public Docker Hub repository
- Stores the custom container image in Azure Container Registry
- Deploys the custom container image to Azure Container Apps
The pipeline is triggered by commits to the Azure Repos repository.
You need to ensure that when the base image in Docker Hub is updated, the custom image in Azure Container Registry is updated automatically. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you include in the solution?
**A.** ACR Tasks
**B.** an Azure Automation runbook
**C.** an Azure function hosted in Container Apps
**D.** an Azure DevOps pipeline task
**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Automation with Azure DevOps, using runbooks, webhooks, and PowerShell workflows.
What is runbook in Azure Devops?
Runbooks are used by operations teams to automate routine maintenance and respond to system alerts and outages. Use our template to explain runbook procedures and prep your team for the next glitch.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/explore-azure-automation-devops

**NEW QUESTION: 188**
Your company has the divisions shown in the following table.

| Division | Azure subscription | Azure AD tenant |
|---|---|---|
| East | Sub1 | Contoso.com |
| West | Sub2 | Fabrikam.com |

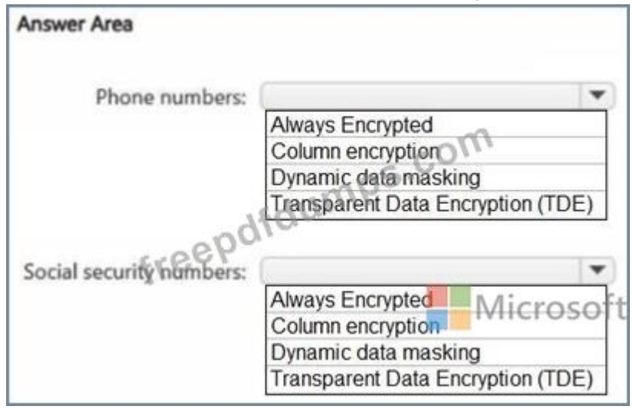
Sub1 contains an Azure App Service web app named App1. App1 uses Azure AD for single- tenant user authentication. Users from contoso.com can authenticate to App1.
You need to recommend a solution to enable users in the fabrikam.com tenant to authenticate to App1.
What should you recommend?
**A.** Configure the Azure AD provisioning service.
**B.** Enable Azure AD pass-through authentication and update the sign-in endpoint.
**C.** Use Azure AD entitlement management to govern external users.
**D.** Configure Azure AD join.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
The app is single tenant authentication so users must be present in contoso directory.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/single-and-multi-tenant-apps With Azure AD B2B, external users authenticate to their home directory, but have a representation in your directory.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management- external-users

**NEW QUESTION: 189**
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure SQL managed instance that stores employee details, including social security numbers and phone numbers.
You need to configure the managed instance to meet the following requirements:
- The helpdesk team must see only the last four digits of an employee's phone number.
- Database administrators must be prevented from seeing the employees'

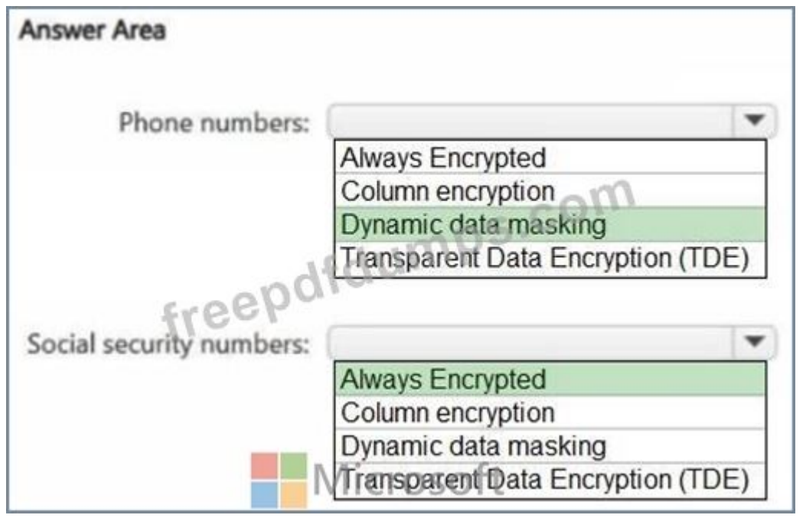
social security numbers.

What should you enable for each column in the managed instance? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:

Box 1: Dynamic data masking

The helpdesk team must see only the last four digits of an employee's phone number.

Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal effect on the application layer. It's a policy-based security feature that hides the sensitive data in the result set of a query over designated database fields, while the data in the database isn't changed.

Box 2: Always Encrypted

Database administrators must be prevented from seeing the employees' social security numbers.

Always Encrypted is a feature designed to protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers or national/regional identification numbers (for example, U.S. social security numbers), stored in Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and SQL Server databases. Always Encrypted allows clients to encrypt sensitive data inside client applications and never reveal the encryption keys to the Database Engine. This provides a separation between those who own the data and can view it, and those who manage the data but should have no access - on-premises database administrators, cloud database operators, or other high-privileged unauthorized users.

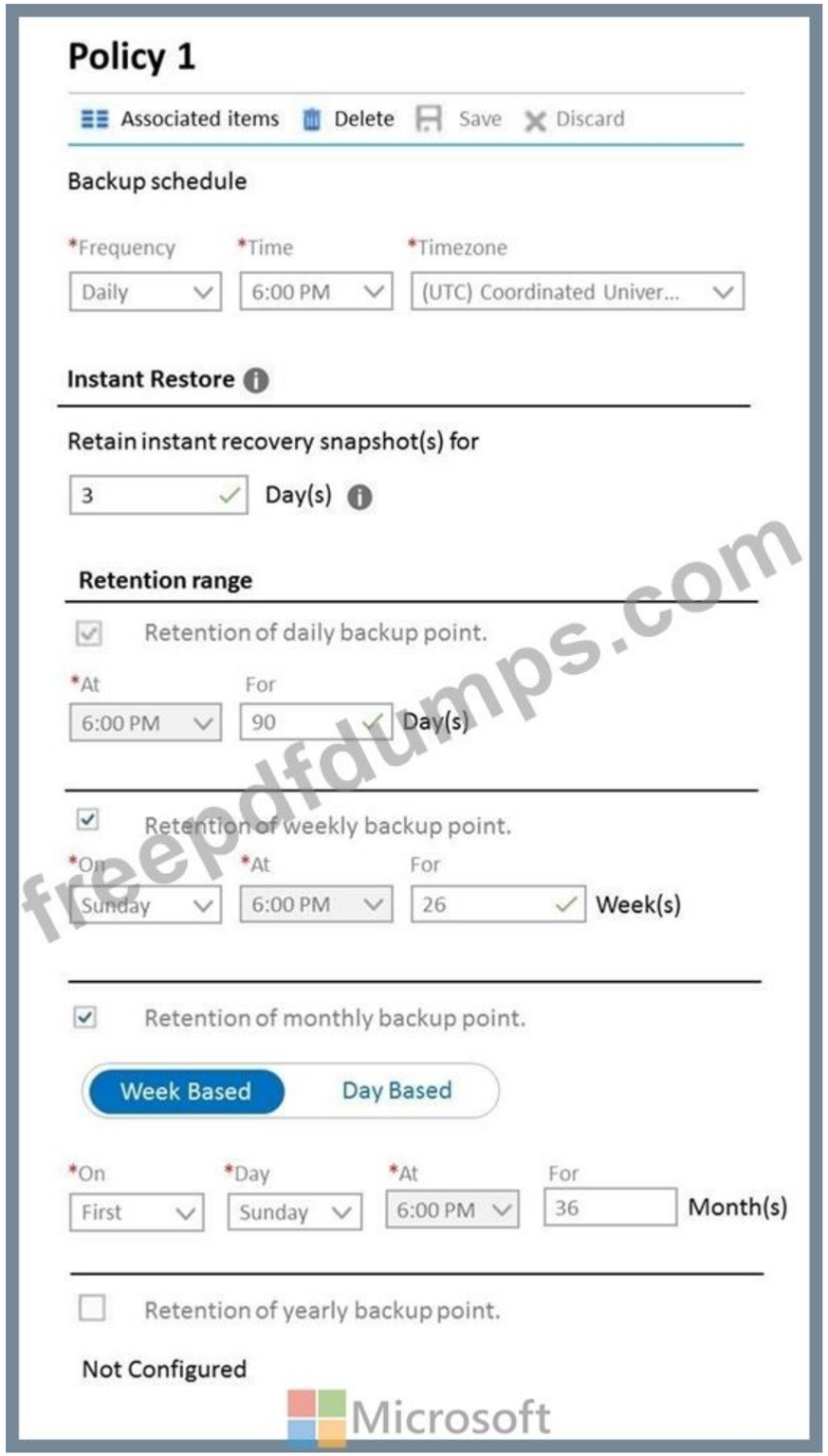
As a result, Always Encrypted enables customers to confidently store their sensitive data in the cloud, and to reduce the likelihood of data theft by malicious insiders.

Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 190**
You plan to automate the deployment of resources to Azure subscriptions.
What is a difference between using Azure Blueprints and Azure Resource Manager templates?
**A.** Azure Resource Manager templates remain connected to the deployed resources.
**B.** Only Azure Resource Manager templates can contain policy definitions.
**C.** Azure Blueprints remain connected to the deployed resources.
**D.** Only Azure Blueprints can contain policy definitions.
**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**
With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments. Azure Blueprints can also upgrade several subscriptions at once that are governed by the same blueprint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26851/how-is-azure-blue-prints-different-from-resource-m.html

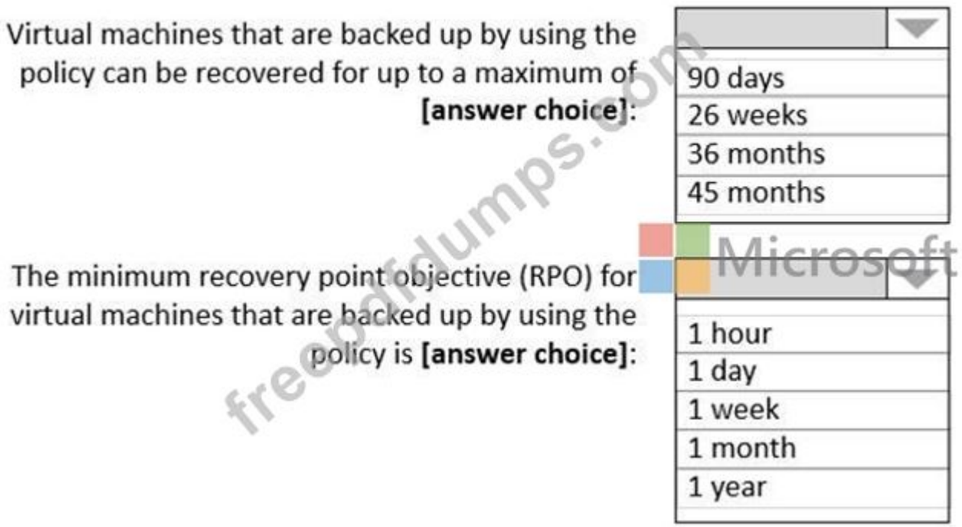
**NEW QUESTION: 191**
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions. You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:
- Support rate limiting.
- Balance requests between all instances.
- Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional
outage.
Solution: You use Azure Front Door to provide access to the app.
Does this meet the goal?
**A.** Yes
**B.** No
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Azure Front Door meets the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one- minute duration.
Reference:
https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit- powershell

**NEW QUESTION: 192**
Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy the backup policy shown in the following exhibit.



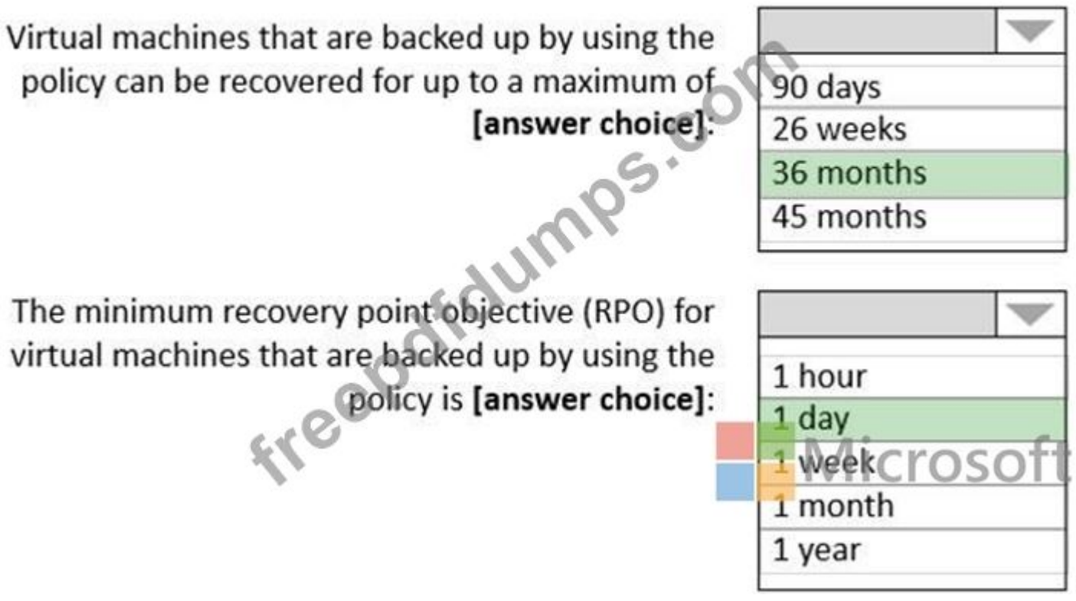
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**




**Answer:**

**Answer Area**




**NEW QUESTION: 193**

You are developing an app that will use Azure Functions to process Azure Event Hubs events.

Request processing is estimated to take between five and 20 minutes.
You need to recommend a hosting solution that meets the following requirements:
- Supports estimates of request processing runtimes
- Supports event-driven autoscaling for the app
Which hosting plan should you recommend?
**A.** Dedicated
**B.** Consumption
**C.** App Service
**D.** Premium
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#scale Premium plan
- Event driven. Scale out automatically, even during periods of high load. Azure Functions infrastructure scales CPU and memory resources by adding additional instances of the Functions host, based on the number of events that its functions are triggered on.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#timeout Premium plan
- default timeout: 30 mins
- max timeout: Unlimited

**NEW QUESTION: 194**
Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory forest. You discover that when users change jobs within your company, the membership of the user groups are not being updated. As a result, the users can access resources that are no longer relevant to their job.
You plan to integrate Active Directory and Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using Azure AD Connect.
You need to recommend a solution to ensure that group owners are emailed monthly about the group memberships they manage.
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** conditional access policies
**B.** Tenant Restrictions
**C.** Azure AD access reviews
**D.** Azure AD Identity Protection
**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 195**
You have an Azure Data Lake Storage account that contains 1,000 10-MB CSV files and an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named sql1. You need to load the files to sql1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Maximize data load performance.
Eliminate the need to define external tables before the data loads.
What should you use?
**A.** BCP
**B.** the copy statement
**C.** the sqlBulkcopy object
**D.** PolyBase

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

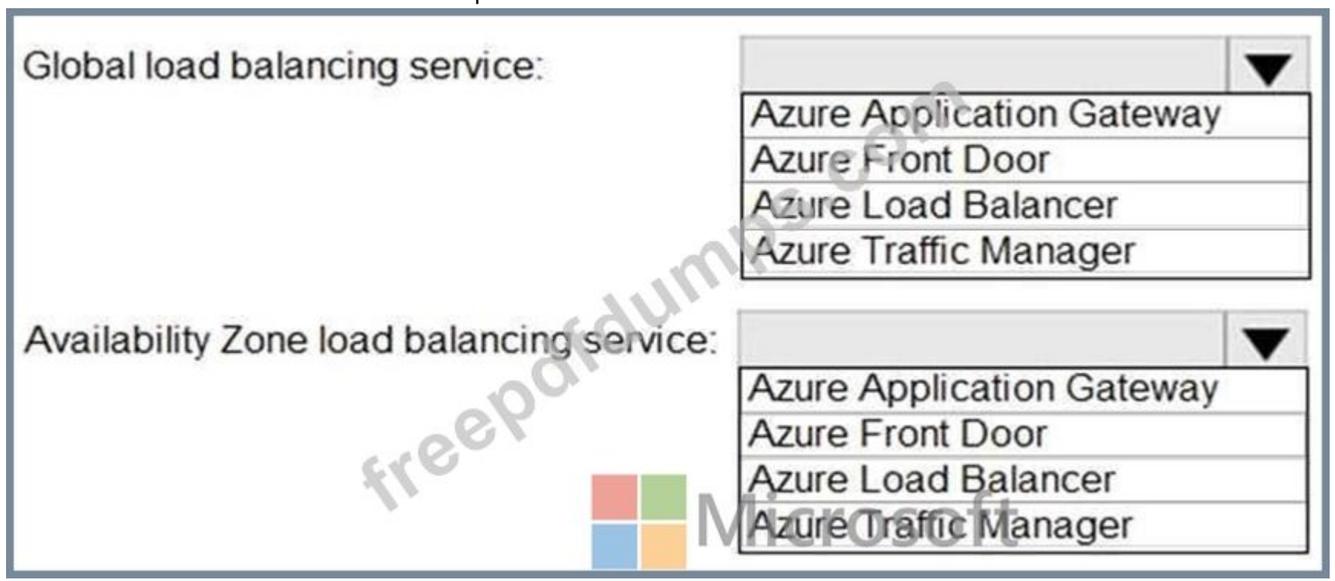
**NEW QUESTION: 196**
You are building an app named App1 that will store structured and unstructured data by using the Azure Table storage REST API.
You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:
- Provides dedicated throughput and the fastest possible read and write times for the data
- Minimizes storage costs
What should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** an Azure Cosmos DB database
**B.** a standard storage account
**C.** a premium storage account
**D.** Azure Cache for Redis
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
This app project should include Azure Cosmos DB for Table.
This service specifically targets applications that use the Azure Table storage REST API while requiring premium performance capabilities that standard storage accounts cannot provide.
Dedicated Throughput: Azure Cosmos DB operates on a provisioned capacity model (Request Units), which allows you to dedicate a specific amount of throughput to your application.
Conversely, standard Azure Table Storage uses a shared-multi-tenant model without dedicated capacity.
Fastest Response Times: It offers industry-leading, single-digit millisecond latency SLAs for both reads and writes globally. Traditional Azure Table Storage is fast but does not guarantee upper- bound latency SLAs.
Minimizes Storage Costs: By deploying Azure Cosmos DB for Table using its Serverless mode (consumption-based), you eliminate the cost of idle provisioned capacity. You are charged strictly for the storage consumed and the database operations performed, satisfying the cost optimization constraint.
REST API Compatibility: It natively supports the Azure Table storage REST API, allowing you to use existing Table storage SDKs and endpoint logic without redesigning your application's data management layers.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-overview



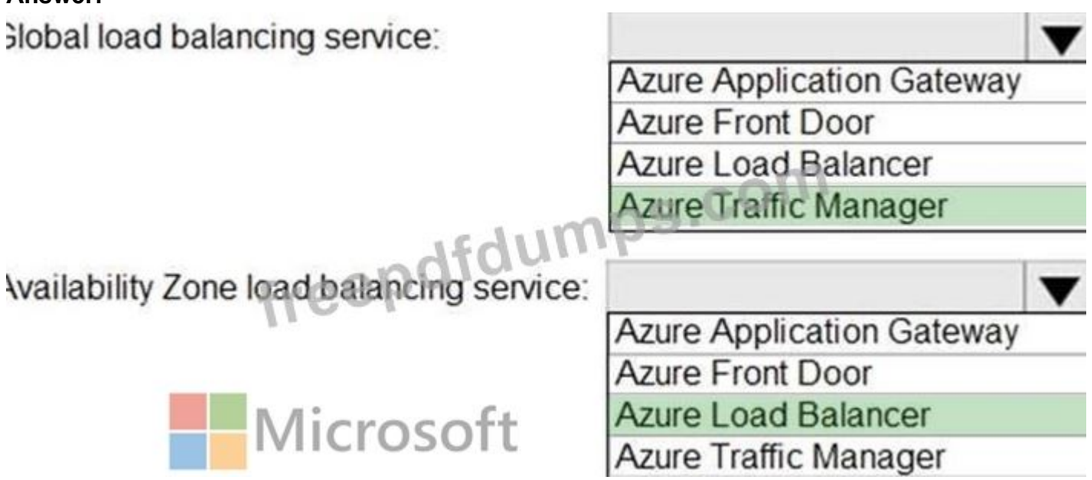
**NEW QUESTION: 197**
Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy a custom database solution that will have multiple instances as shown in the following table.

| Host virtual machine | Azure Availability Zone | Azure region |
|---|---|---|
| USDB1 | 1 | US East |
| USDB2 | 2 | US East |
| USDB3 | 3 | US East |
| EUDB1 | 1 | West Europe |
| EUDB2 | 2 | West Europe |
| EUDB3 | 3 | West Europe |

Client applications will access database servers by using db.contoso.com.
You need to recommend load balancing services for the planned deployment. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Access to at least one database server must be maintained in the
event of a regional outage.
- The virtual machines must not connect to the internet directly.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.




**Answer:**




Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Traffic Manager
Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness. Because Traffic Manager is a DNS-based load-balancing service, it load balances only at the domain level. For that reason, it can't fail over as quickly as Front Door, because of common challenges around DNS caching and systems not honoring DNS TTLs.

| Service | Global/regional | Recommended traffic |
|---|---|---|
| Azure Front Door | Global | HTTP(S) |
| Traffic Manager | Global | non-HTTP(S) |
| Application Gateway | Regional | HTTP(S) |
| Azure Load Balancer | Regional | non-HTTP(S) |



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview

**NEW QUESTION: 198**
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription has a blob container that contains multiple blobs. Ten users in the finance department of your company plan to access the blobs during the month of April. You need to recommend a solution to enable access to the blobs during the month of April only. Which security solution should you include in the recommendation?
**A.** shared access signatures (SAS)
**B.** access keys
**C.** conditional access policies
**D.** certificates
**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview