Microsoft.AZ-204-KR.v2026-06-04.q237

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NEW QUESTION: 1
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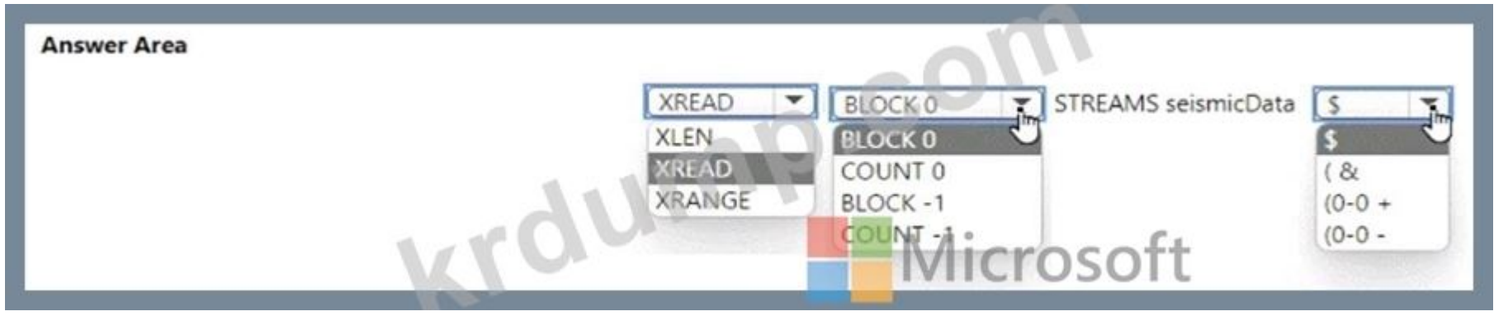
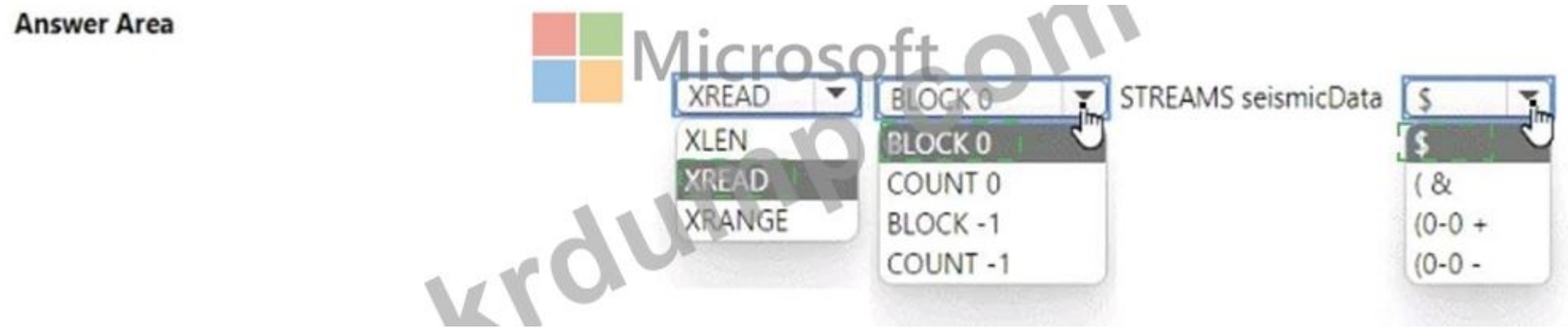


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 2
GPU □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ Python □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□□□ Azure Container Instances(ACI) Linux □□□□□ □□□□□.
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B. Azure Blob □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. SAS □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□ ID□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4

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Application Insights□ Usage Analytics □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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B. □□ ID
C. □□
D. □□□ ID
E. □□□
Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Application Insights is a service for monitoring the performance and usage of your apps. This module allows you to send telemetry of various kinds (events, traces, etc.) to the Application Insights service where your data can be visualized in the Azure Portal.
Application Insights manages the ID of a session for you.
References:
https://github.com/microsoft/ApplicationInsights-Android

NEW QUESTION: 5
Azure Blob □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ companymedia□□ Azure Blob □□□□ □□□ □□□ companyimages□□ Azure Blob □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ Blob□ □□ □□ Blob □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
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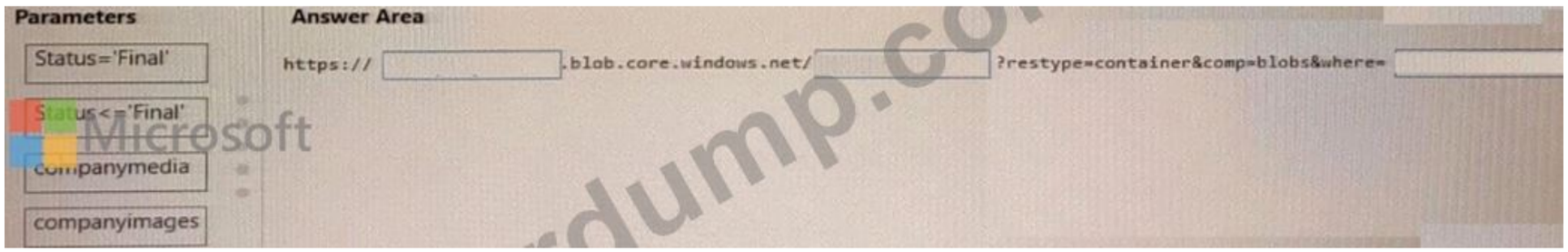
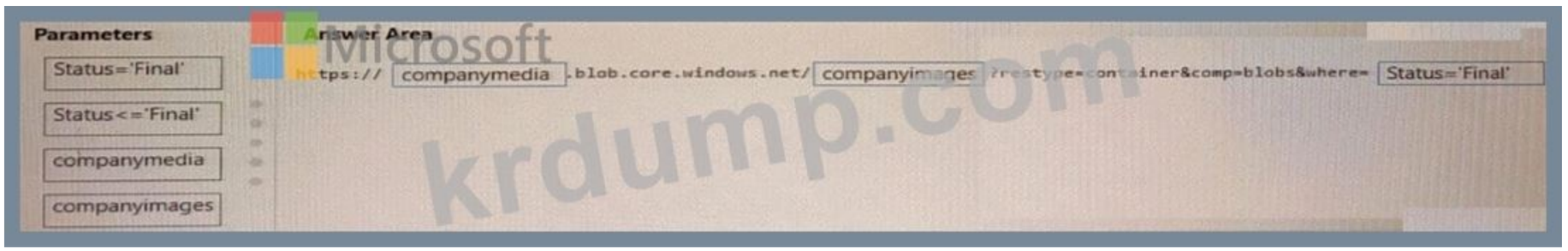


Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 6
Microsoft ID □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□□ □□ REST API□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ □□□□ ID
B. □□□□ URI/URL
C. □□□□□□ □□
D. □□□□ □□ □□
E. □□□□□□ □□
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7
ContentReview □□□ □□□□□ AM04 □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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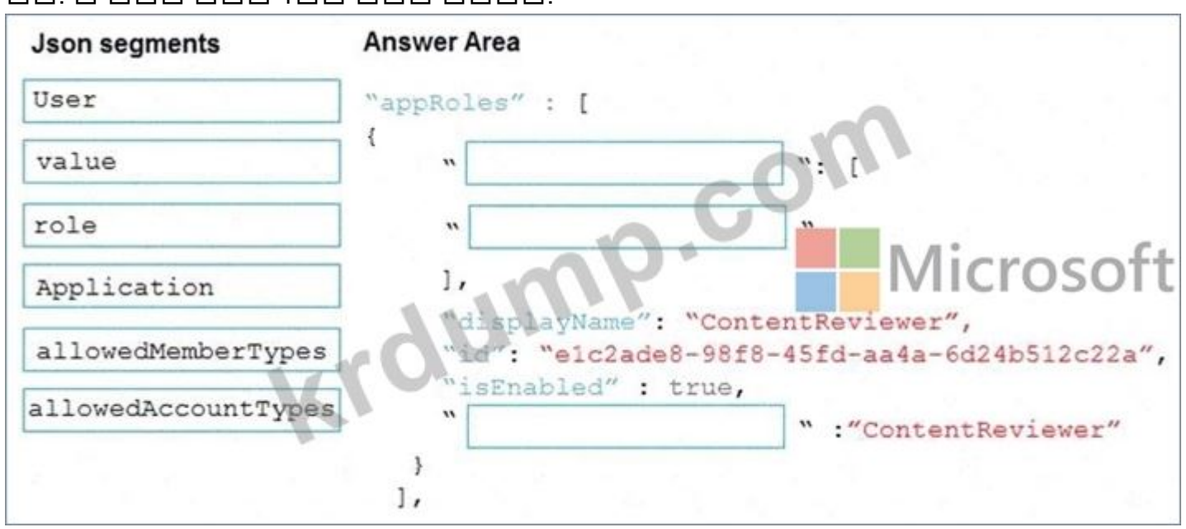

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: allowedMemberTypes

allowedMemberTypes specifies whether this app role definition can be assigned to users and groups by setting to " User " , or to other applications (that are accessing this application in daemon service scenarios) by setting to " Application " , or to both.

Note: The following example shows the appRoles that you can assign to users.

" appId " : " 8763f1c4-f988-489c-a51e-158e9ef97d6a " ,

" appRoles " : [

{

" allowedMemberTypes " : [

" User "

],

" displayName " : " Writer " ,

" id " : " d1c2ade8-98f8-45fd-aa4a-6d06b947c66f " ,

" isEnabled " : true,

" description " : " Writers Have the ability to create tasks. " ,

" value " : " Writer "

}
],
" availableToOtherTenants " : false,
Box 2: User
Scenario: In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role.
Box 3: value
value specifies the value which will be included in the roles claim in authentication and access tokens.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/api/resources/approle

NEW QUESTION: 8
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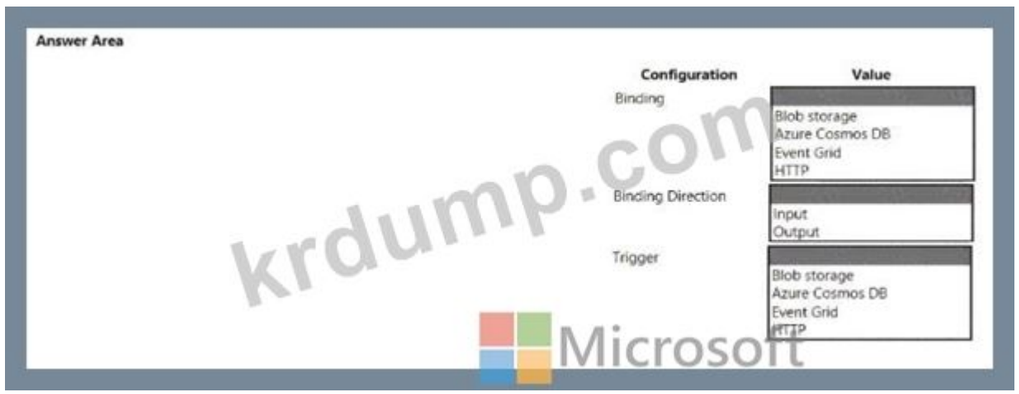
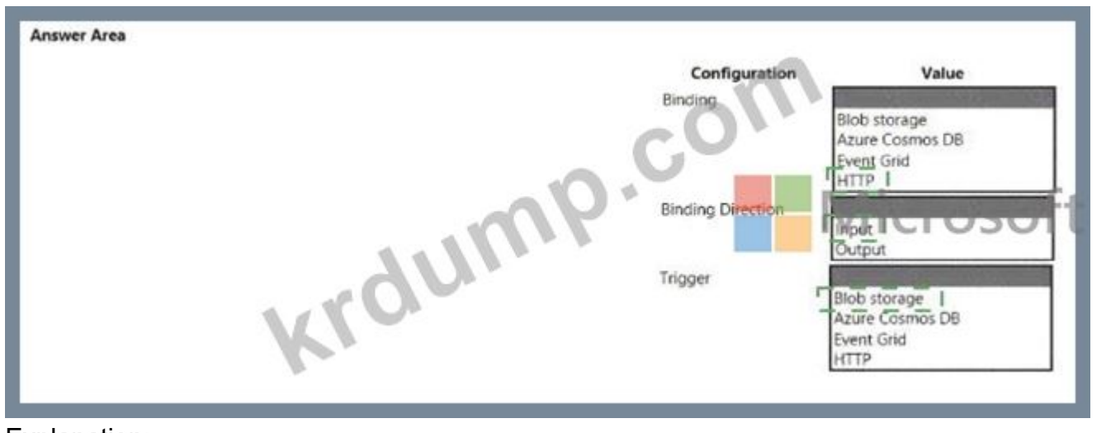
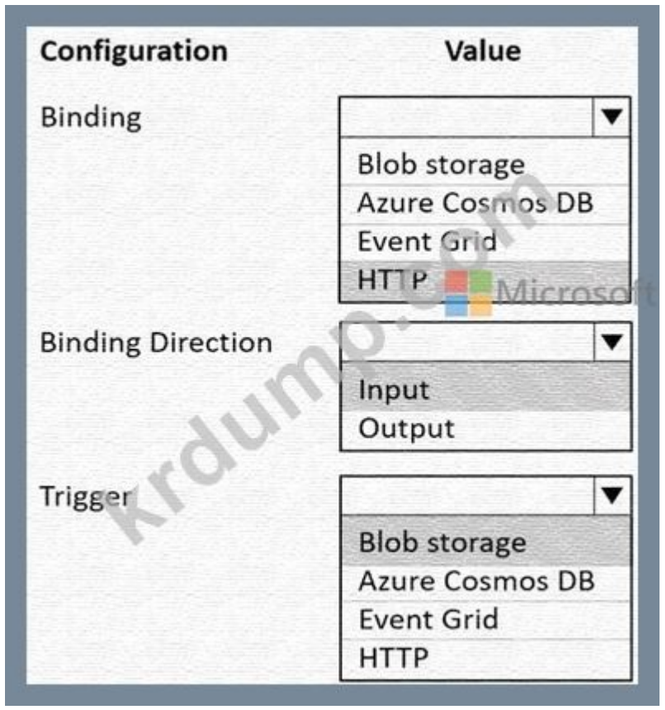


Answer:



Explanation:



Scenario: Retail store locations: Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage.

Box 1: HTTP

Binding configuration example: https:// < storage_account_name > .blob.core.windows.net Box 2: Input Read blob storage data in a function: Input binding Box 3: Blob storage The Blob storage trigger starts a function when a new or updated blob is detected.

Azure Functions integrates with Azure Storage via triggers and bindings. Integrating with Blob storage allows you to build functions that react to changes in blob data as well as read and write values.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-trigger

NEW QUESTION: 9

Azure Service Bus □□□ □□□□.

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```
01 var adminClient = new ServiceBusAdministrationClient(connectionString);
02
03 await adminClient.CreateRuleAsync(topicName, subscriptionName, new CreateRuleOptions
04 {
05     Name = "JsonContentType",
06     Filter = new CorrelationRuleFilter { ContentType = "application/json" }
07 });
08
09 await adminClient.CreateRuleAsync(topicName, subscriptionName, new CreateRuleOptions
10 {
11     Name = "RegionUS",
12     Filter = new CorrelationRuleFilter { Properties = { ["Region"] = "US" } }
13 });
14
15 await adminClient.CreateRuleAsync(topicName, subscriptionName, new CreateRuleOptions
16 {
17     Name = "HighPriorityWithAction",
18     Filter = new SqlRuleFilter("Priority = 'high'"),
19     Action = new SqlRuleAction("SET ProcessingFee = ProcessingFee + 5;")
20 });
```

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Topic filters and actions

Statements	Yes	No
If there is a single message sent to the topic with ContentType of "application/json", Region set to "US", and Priority set to 'high', three messages will be delivered to the subscription.	○	○
The values of Region and Priority are derived from the message body.	○	○
Replacing line 18 with the following line of code would improve performance:	○	○

```
Filter = new CorrelationRuleFilter { Properties = {   ["Priority"] =
"high" } }
```

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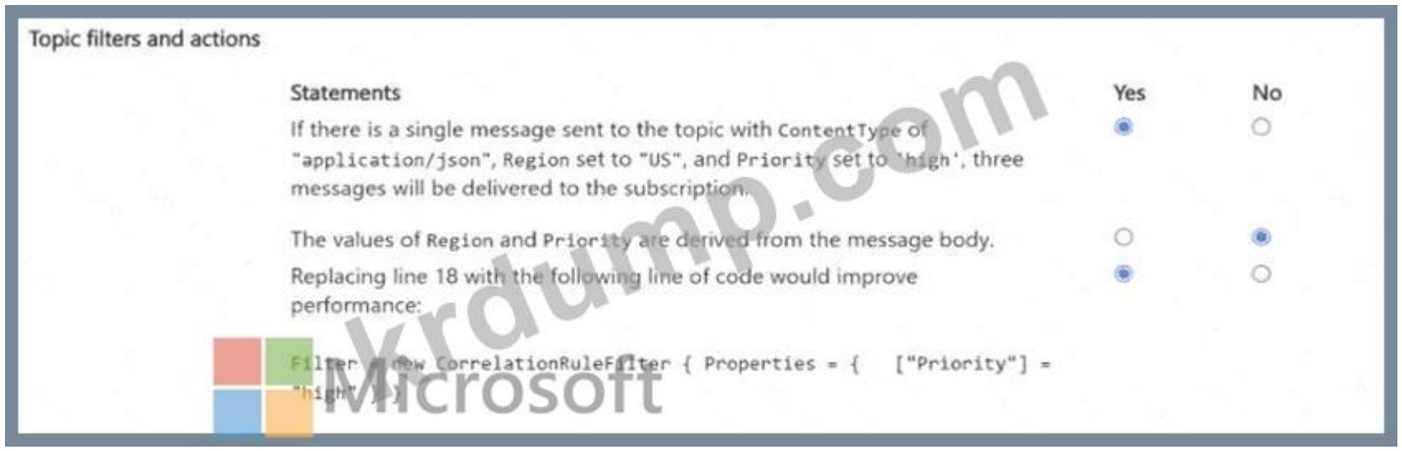
Answer:

krdump.com Microsoft

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 10
Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□. □□ Azure Cosmos DB SDK □ Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL API. □□ Azure Cosmos DB□ Azure Functions □□□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 11

Azure Storage □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

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A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ SAS

B. □□ SAS

C. □□□ □□ SAS

D. □□ SAS□ □□ □□□ SAS

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A service SAS is secured with the storage account key. A service SAS delegates access to a resource in only one of the Azure Storage services: Blob storage, Queue storage, Table storage, or Azure Files.

Stored access policies give you the option to revoke permissions for a service SAS without having to regenerate the storage account keys.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 12

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□□ Azure CLI □□ PowerShell □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A.
```
az servicebus queue create
--resource-group fridge-rg
--namespace-name fridge-ns
--name fridge-q
```

B.
```
New-AzureRmResourceGroup
-Name fridge-rg
-Location fridge-loc
```

C.
```
New-AzureRmServiceBusNamespace
-ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
-NamespaceName fridge-loc
-Location fridge-loc
```

D.
```
connectionString-$)az serviceBus namespace authorization-rule keys list
--resource-group fridge-rg
--fridge-ns fridge-ns
--query primaryConnectionString -output tsv)
```

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A. □□ A
B. □□ B
C. □□ C
D. □□ D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A service bus instance has already been created (Step 2 below). Next is step 3, Create a Service Bus queue.
Note:
Steps:
Step 1: # Create a resource group
resourceGroupName="myResourceGroup"
az group create --name $resourceGroupName --location eastus
Step 2: # Create a Service Bus messaging namespace with a unique name
namespaceName=myNameSpace$RANDOM
az servicebus namespace create --resource-group $resourceGroupName --name $namespaceName --location eastus Step 3: # Create a Service Bus queue az servicebus queue create --resource-group $resourceGroupName --namespace-name $namespaceName -- name BasicQueue Step 4: # Get the connection string for the namespace connectionString=$(az servicebus namespace authorization-rule keys list --resource-group
$resourceGroupName --namespace-name $namespaceName --name RootManageSharedAccessKey --query primaryConnectionString --output tsv) Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-quickstart-cli

NEW QUESTION: 13
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
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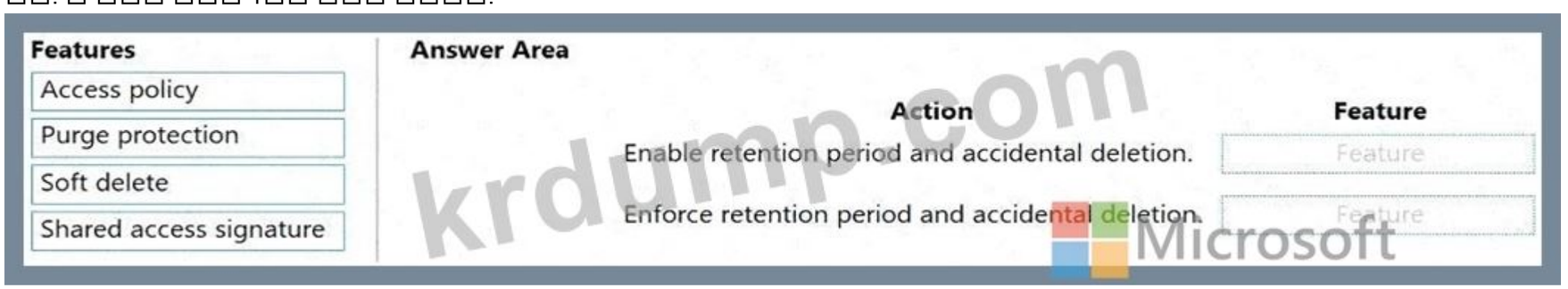
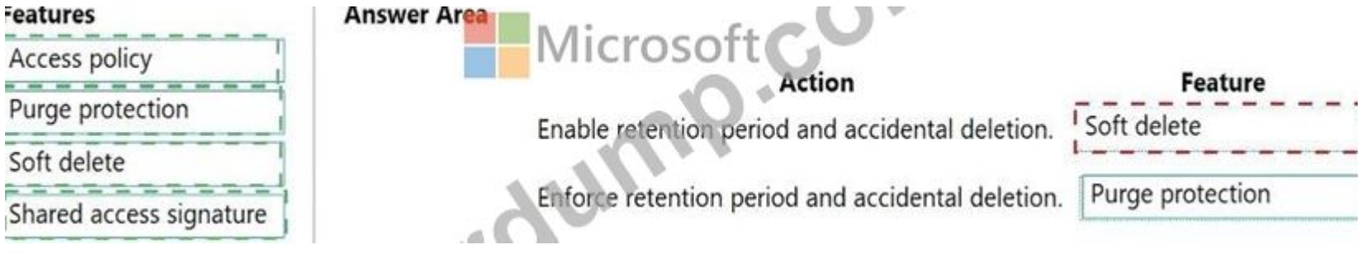


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Soft delete
When soft-delete is enabled, resources marked as deleted resources are retained for a specified period (90 days by default). The service further provides a mechanism for recovering the deleted object, essentially undoing the deletion.
Box 2: Purge protection
Purge protection is an optional Key Vault behavior and is not enabled by default. Purge protection can only be enabled once soft-delete is enabled.

When purge protection is on, a vault or an object in the deleted state cannot be purged until the retention period has passed. Soft-deleted vaults and objects can still be recovered, ensuring that the retention policy will be followed.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/soft-delete-overview

NEW QUESTION: 15
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Specify custom warm-up.
Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom warm-up to finish before swapping with the target slot. Here's a sample web.config fragment.

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 16
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B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Not necessary to convert the account, instead move photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload..
Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.
Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

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NEW QUESTION: 17
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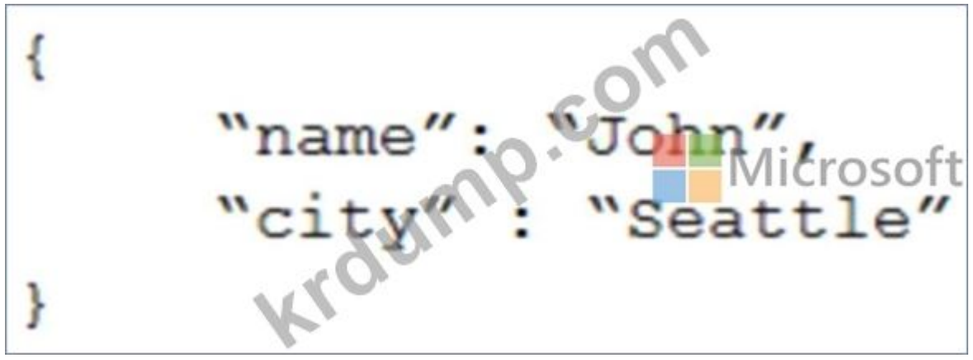

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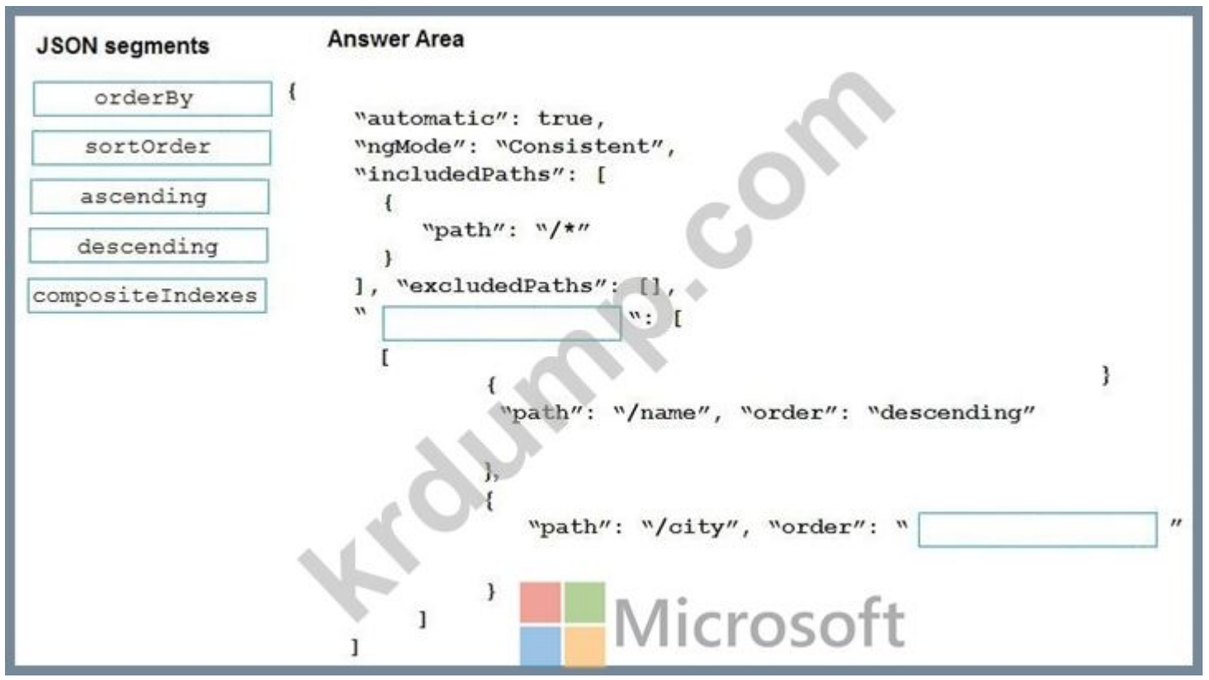
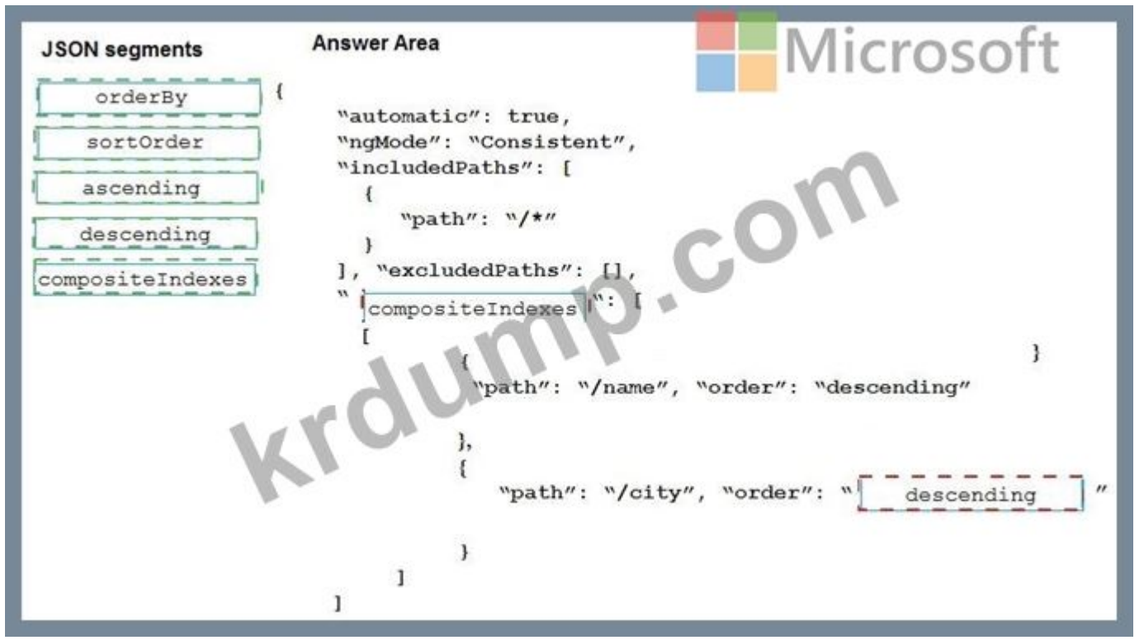


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: compositeIndexes

You can order by multiple properties. A query that orders by multiple properties requires a composite index.

Box 2: descending

Example: Composite index defined for (name ASC, age ASC):

It is optional to specify the order. If not specified, the order is ascending.

```
{
" automatic " :true,
" indexingMode " : " Consistent " ,
" includedPaths " :[
{
" path " : " /* "
}
],
" excludedPaths " :[],
" compositeIndexes " :[
[
{
" path " : " /name " ,
},
{
" path " : " /age " ,
}
]
]
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 18
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B. □□□ □□
C. □□□□□
D. □□ □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19
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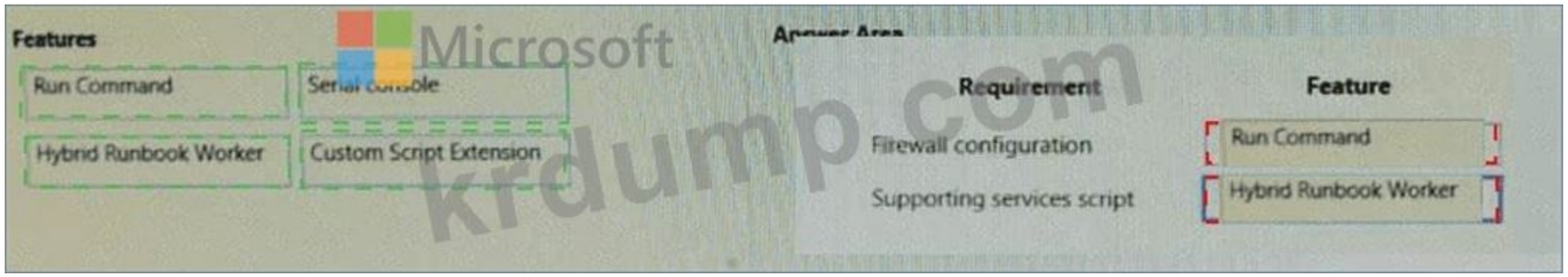
Answer:



Explanation:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-hybrid-runbook-worker
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/run-command

NEW QUESTION: 20

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Azure API Management □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ API□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ Azure PowerShell □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□-AzureRmApiManagementApi -Context $ApiMgmtContext -SpecificationFormat
"Swagger" -SpecificationPath $SwaggerPath -□□ $Path
B. New-AzureRmApiManagementBackend -Context $ApiMgmtContext -Url $Url -Protocol
http
C. New-AzureRmApiManagement -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroup -Name $Name - Location $Location -Organization $Org -AdminEmail $AdminEmail
D. New-AzureRmApiManagementBackendProxy -Url $ApiUrl
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
New-AzureRmApiManagementBackendProxy creates a new Backend Proxy Object which can be piped when creating a new Backend entity.
Example: Create a Backend Proxy In-Memory Object
PS C:\ > $secpassword = ConvertTo-SecureString " PlainTextPassword " -AsPlainText -Force PS C:\ > $proxyCreds = New-Object System.Management.Automation.PSCredential (" foo " , $secpassword) PS C:\ > $credential = New-AzureRmApiManagementBackendProxy -Url " http://12.168.1.1:8080 " - ProxyCredential $proxyCreds PS C:\ > $apimContext = New-AzureRmApiManagementContext -ResourceGroupName " Api-Default- WestUS " -ServiceName " contoso " PS C:\ > $backend = New-AzureRmApiManagementBackend -Context $apimContext -BackendId 123 -Url '
https://contoso.com/awesomeapi ' -Protocol http -Title " first backend " -SkipCertificateChainValidation $true
-Proxy $credential -Description " backend with proxy server "
Creates a Backend Proxy Object and sets up Backend
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.apimanagement/new- azurermapimanagementbackendproxy?view=azurermps-6.13.0

NEW QUESTION: 21
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Azure Key Vault□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Powershell commands

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

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

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

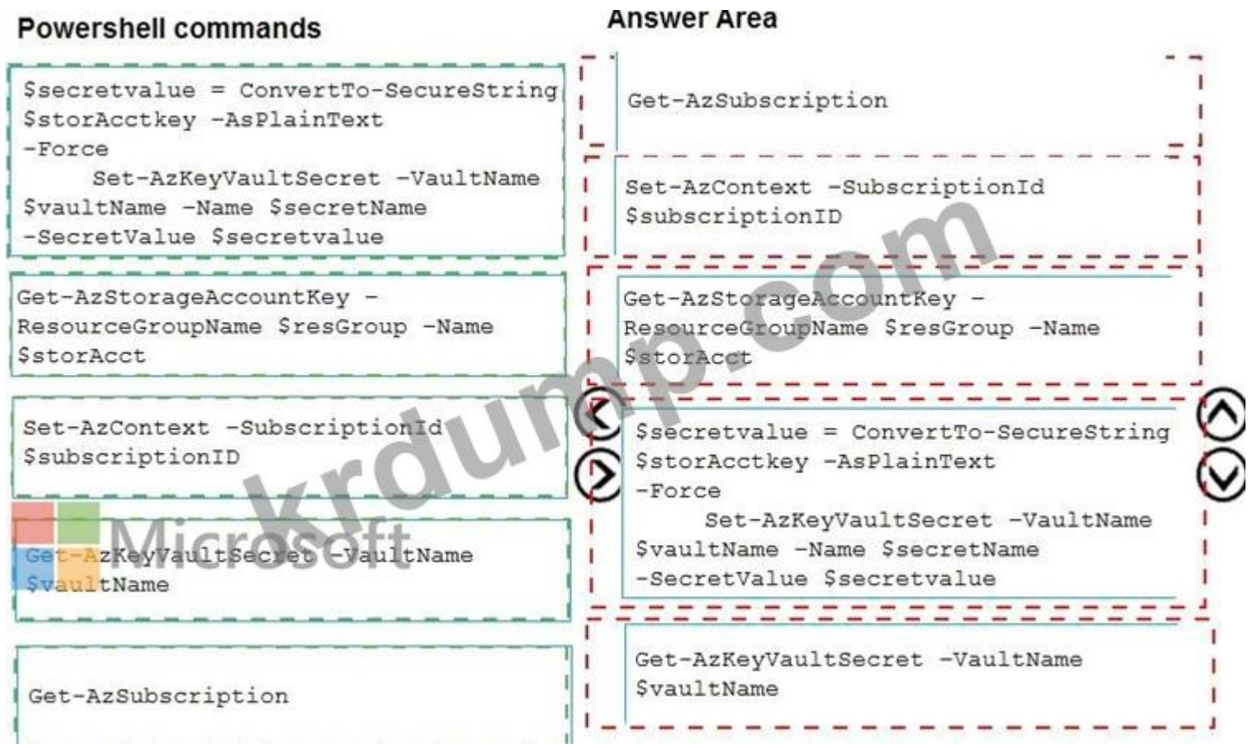
```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName
```

```
Get-AzSubscription
```

Answer Area

Answer:

Microsoft
krdump.com



Explanation:

Step 1: Get-AzSubscription

If you have multiple subscriptions, you might have to specify the one that was used to create your key vault.

Enter the following to see the subscriptions for your account:

Get-AzSubscription

Step 2: Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId
To specify the subscription that ' s associated with the key vault you ' ll be logging, enter:
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId < subscriptionID >
Step 3: Get-AzStorageAccountKey
You must get that storage account key.
Step 4: $secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString < storageAccountKey > -AsPlainText -Force Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName < vaultName > -Name < secretName > -SecretValue $secretvalue
After retrieving your secret (in this case, your storage account key), you must convert that key to a secure string, and then create a secret with that value in your key vault.
Step 5: Get-AzKeyVaultSecret
Next, get the URI for the secret you created. You ' ll need this URI in a later step to call the key vault and retrieve your secret. Run the following PowerShell command and make note of the ID value, which is the secret ' s URI:
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName < vaultName >
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/Azure/key-vault/key-vault-key-rotation-log-monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 22
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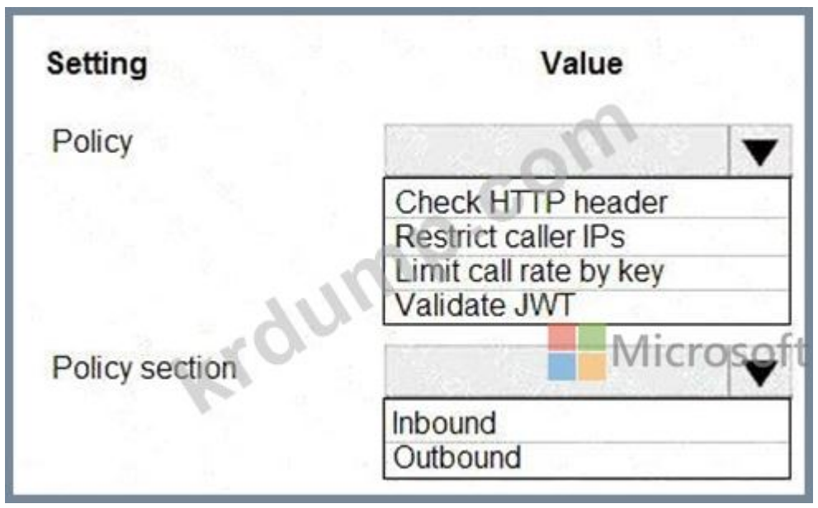
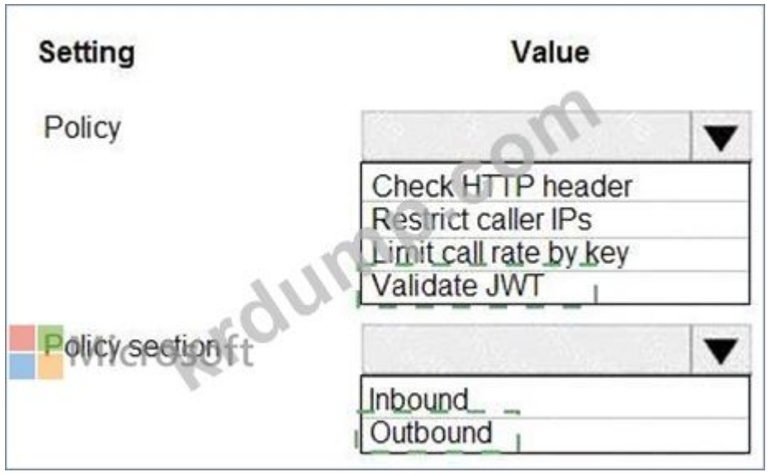
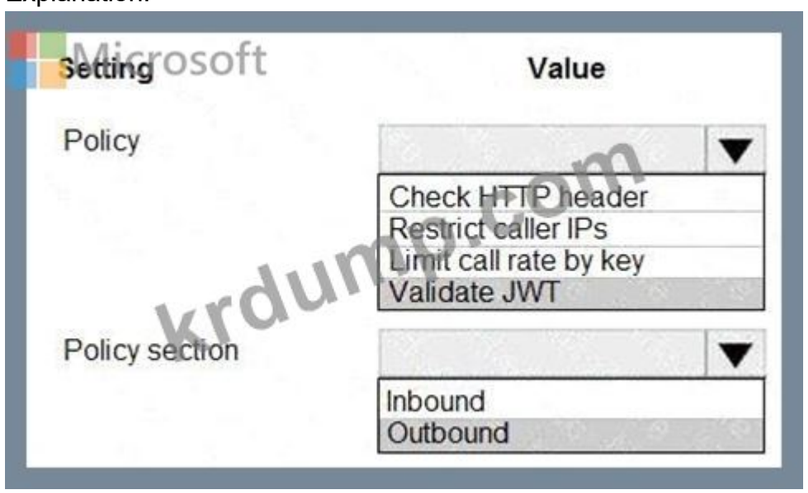


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Validate JWT

The validate-jwt policy enforces existence and validity of a JWT extracted from either a specified HTTP Header or a specified query parameter.

Scenario: User authentication (see step 5 below)

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

The user selects Sign in in the website.

The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

The user signs in.

Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header. The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

The back-end API validates the access token.

Box 2: Outbound

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-access-restriction-policies

NEW QUESTION: 23

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B. □□ □□ □□□□ Azure Blob Storage□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ Azure Content Delivery Network□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□ Azure Traffic Manager □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□, chtld □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure Traffic Manager □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
E. App Service □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
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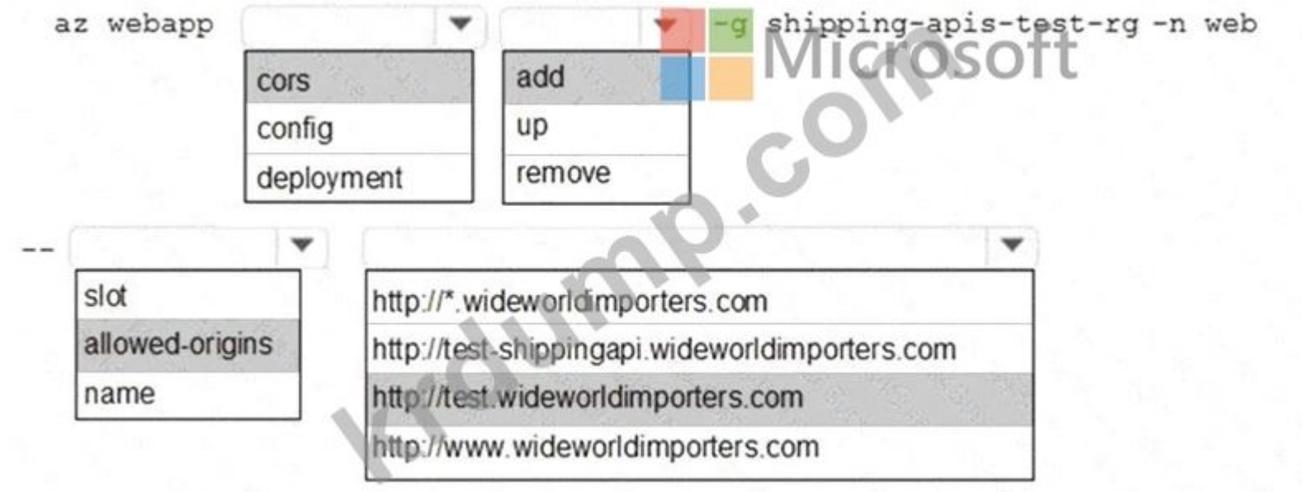
Answer:

Explanation:



Enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) on your Azure App Service Web App.
Enter the full URL of the site you want to allow to access your WEB API or * to allow all domains.
Box 1: cors
Box 2: add
Box 3: allowed-origins
Box
4: http://testwideworldimporters.com/
References:
http://donovanbrown.com/post/How-to-clear-No-Access-Control-Allow-Origin-header-error-with-Azure-App- Service

NEW QUESTION: 25

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Instead update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element. Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.

Note: Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom warm-up to finish before swapping with the target slot. Here's a sample web.config fragment.

<system.webServer>

<applicationInitialization>

<add initializationPage="/" hostName="[app hostname]" />

<add initializationPage="/Home/About" hostName="[app hostname]" />

</applicationInitialization>

</system.webServer>

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

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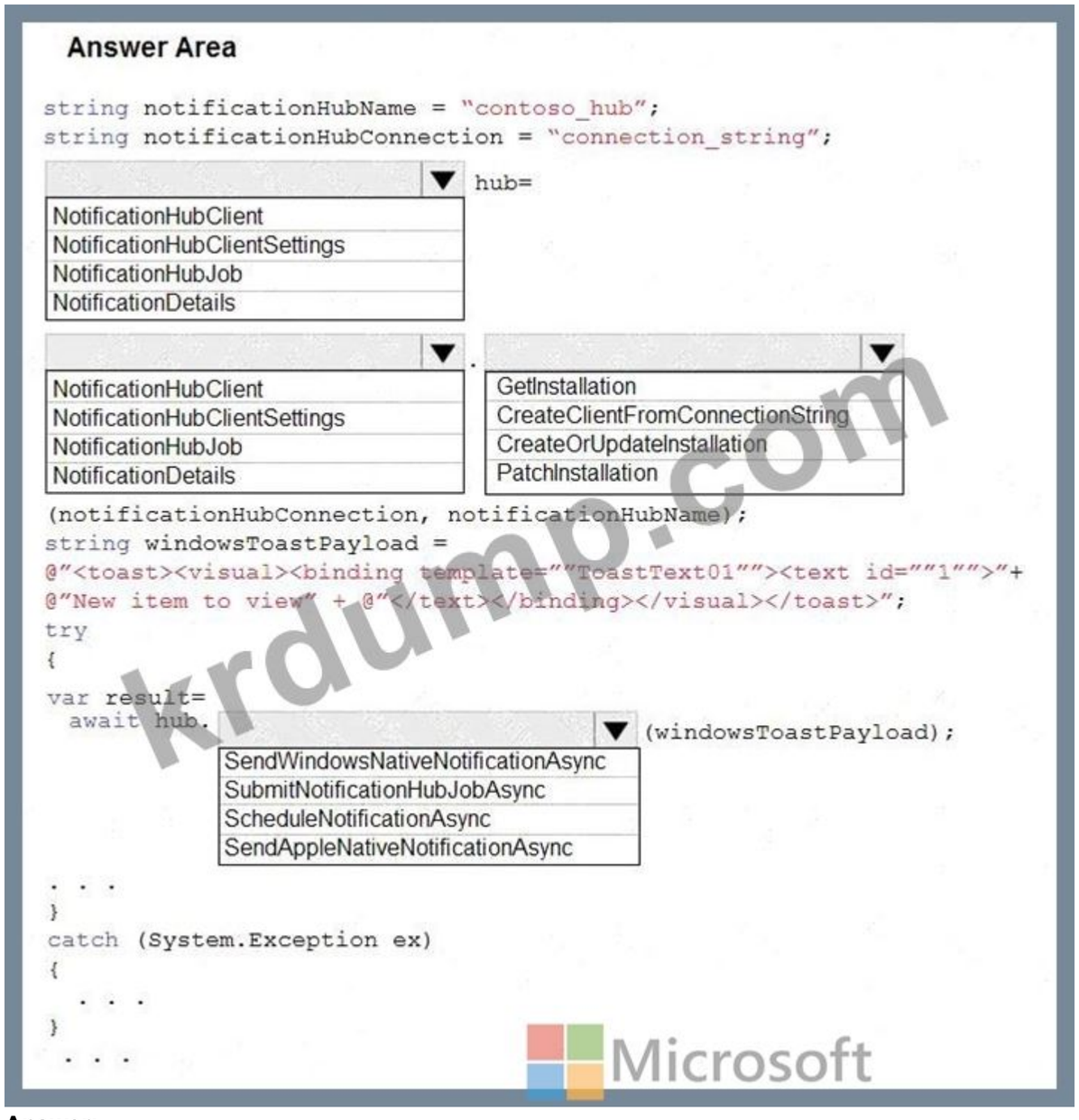


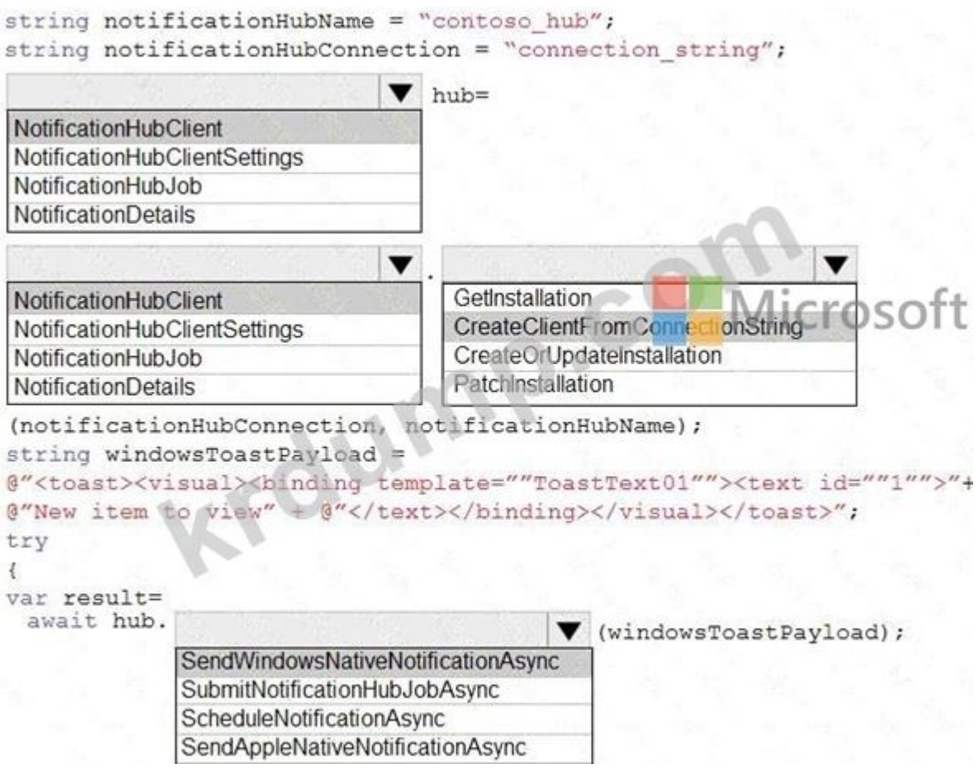
Answer:

Answer Area

```
string notificationHubName = "contoso_hub";
string notificationHubConnection = "connection_string";
[ ▼ ] hub=
    NotificationHubClient
    NotificationHubClientSettings
    NotificationHubJob
    NotificationDetails
[ ▼ ].[ ▼ ]
    NotificationHubClient
    NotificationHubClientSettings
    NotificationHubJob
    NotificationDetails
    GetInstallation
    CreateClientFromConnectionString
    CreateOrUpdateInstallation
    PatchInstallation
(notificationHubConnection, notificationHubName);
string windowsToastPayload =
@"<toast><visual><binding template=""ToastText01""><text id=""1"">"+
@"New item to view" + @"</text></binding></visual></toast>";
try
{
var result=
  await hub.[ ▼ ](windowsToastPayload);
    SendWindowsNativeNotificationAsync
    SubmitNotificationHubJobAsync
    ScheduleNotificationAsync
    SendAppleNativeNotificationAsync
. . .
}
catch (System.Exception ex)
{
  . . .
}
 . . .
```

krdump.com Microsoft

Explanation:



Box 1: NotificationHubClient

Box 2: NotificationHubClient

Box 3: CreateClientFromConnectionString

// Initialize the Notification Hub

NotificationHubClient hub = NotificationHubClient.CreateClientFromConnectionString(listenConnString, hubName); Box 4: SendWindowsNativeNotificationAsync Send the push notification.

var result = await hub.SendWindowsNativeNotificationAsync(windowsToastPayload); References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/notification-hubs/notification-hubs-push-notification-registration- management

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service-mobile/app-service-mobile- windows-store-dotnet-get-started-push.md

NEW QUESTION: 28

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Code segments

- /health
- /status
- RequestTelemetry
- PageViewTelemetry
- ITelemetryProcessor
- ITelemetryInitializer

Answer Area

```
public class Filter : [ code segment ]
{
    private readonly [ code segment ] _next;
    public (Filter [ code segment ] next)
    {
    _next = next;
    }
    public void Process(ITelemetry item)
    {
      var x = item as [ code segment ];
       if (x?.Url.AbsolutePath == " [ code segment ] " )
      {
        return;
      }
      _next.Process(item);
    }
}
```

Answer:

Code segments

- /health
- /status
- RequestTelemetry
- PageViewTelemetry
- ITelementryProcessor
- ITelementryInitializer

Answer Area

```
public class Filter : ITelementryProcessor
{
    private readonly ITelementryProcessor _next;
    public (Filter ITelementryProcessor next)
    {
    _next = next;
    }
    public void Process(ITelemetry item)
    {
      var x = item as RequestTelemetry;
       if (x?.Url.AbsolutePath == " /health "
      {
        return;
      }
      _next.Process(item);
    }
}
```

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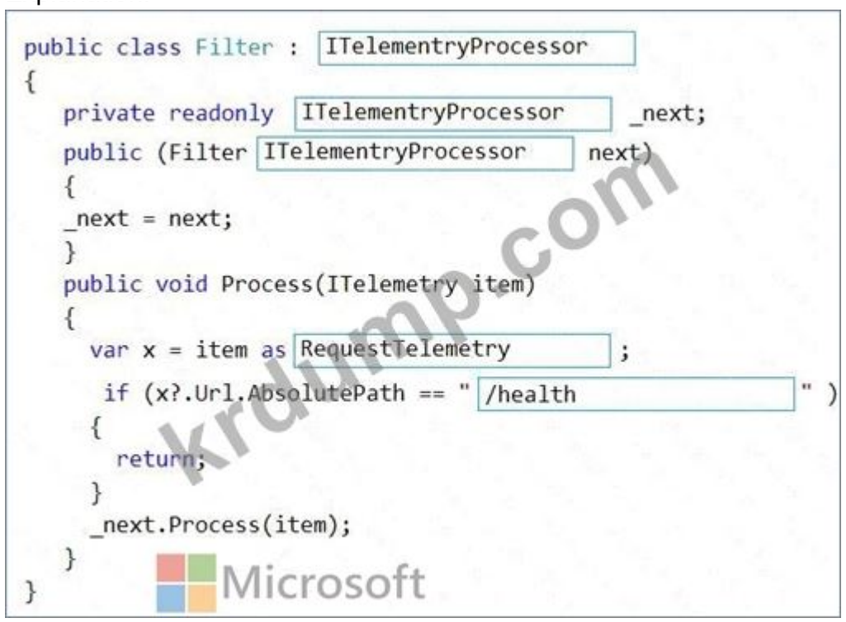
Explanation:



Scenario: Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.

Box 1: ITelemetryProcessor

To create a filter, implement ITelemetryProcessor. This technique gives you more direct control over what is included or excluded from the telemetry stream.

Box 2: ITelemetryProcessor

Box 3: ITelemetryProcessor

Box 4: RequestTelemetry

Box 5: /health

To filter out an item, just terminate the chain.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/api-filtering-sampling

Topic 5, Litware Inc

Case study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Background

You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.

Overall architecture

Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.

Receipt processing

Employees may upload receipts in two ways:

Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder

Uploading using the web application

Data Storage

Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.

Documentation

Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.

Solution details

Users table

Column	Description
UserId	unique identifier for and employee
ExpenseAccount	employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234
AllowedAmount	limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed
SupervisorId	unique identifier for employee's supervisor
SecurityPin	value used to validate user identity

Web Application

You enable MSI for the Web App and configure the Web App to use the security principal name WebAppIdentity.

Processing

Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime. Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.

Logging

Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application.

The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled. Application Insights must always contain all log messages.

Requirements

Receipt processing

Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.

Disaster recovery

Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.

Security

User's SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.

All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to perform the intended function.

All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed Service Identity (MSI).

Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.

All data must be protected in transit.

User's expense account number must be visible only to logged in users. All other views of the expense account number should include only the last segment, with the remaining parts obscured.

In the case of a security breach, access to all summary reports must be revoked without impacting other parts of the system.

Issues

Upload format issue

Employees occasionally report an issue with uploading a receipt using the web application. They report that when they upload a receipt using the Azure File Share, the receipt does not appear in their profile. When this occurs, they delete the file in the file share and use the web application, which returns a 500 Internal Server error page.

Capacity issue

During busy periods, employees report long delays between the time they upload the receipt and when it appears in the web application.

Log capacity issue

Developers report that the number of log messages in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.

Application code

Processing.cs

```
PC01 public static class Processing
PC02 {
PC03   public static class Function
PC04   {
PC05     [FunctionName("IssueWork")]
PC06     public static async Task Run([TimerTrigger("0 */5 * * * *")] TimerInfo timer, ILogger
log)
PC07     {
PC08       var container = await GetCloudBlobContainer();
PC09       foreach (var fileItem in await ListFiles())
PC10       {
PC11         var file = new CloudFile(fileItem.StorageUri.PrimaryUri);
PC12         var ms = new MemoryStream();
PC13         await file.DownloadToStreamAsync(ms);
PC14         var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(fileItem.Uri.ToString());
PC15         await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(ms);
PC16
PC17       }
PC18     }
PC19     private static CloudBlockBlob GetDRBlob(CloudBlockBlob sourceBlob)
PC20     {
PC21        . . .
PC22     }
PC23     private static async Task<CloudBlobContainer> GetCloudBlobContainer()
PC24     {
PC25       var cloudBlobClient = new CloudBlobClient(new Uri(". . ."), await GetCredentials());
PC26
PC27       await cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference().CreateIfNotExistsAsync();
PC28       return cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference();
PC29     }
PC30     private static async Task<StorageCredentials> GetCredentials()
PC31     {
PC32        . . .
PC33     }
PC34     private static async Task<List<IListFileItem>> ListFiles()
PC35     {
PC36        . . .
PC37     }
PC37     private KeyVaultClient _keyVaultClient = new KeyVaultClient(". . .");
PC38   }

PC39 }
```

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Microsoft

Database.cs

```
DB01 public class Database
DB02 {
DB03   private string ConnectionString =
DB04
DB05   public async Task<object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
DB06   {
DB07
DB08     return await policy.ExecuteAsync(async () =>
DB09     {
DB10       using (var connection = new SqlConnection(ConnectionString))
DB11       {
DB12         await connection.OpenAsync();
DB13         using (var command = new SqlCommand("…", connection))
DB14         using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
DB15         {
DB16           …
DB17         }
DB18       }
DB19     });
DB20   }

DB21  }
```

ReceiptUploader.cs

```
RU01 public class ReceiptUploader
RU02 {
RU03   public async Task UploadFile(string file, byte[] binary)
RU04   {
RU05     var httpClient = new HttpClient();
RU06     var response = await httpClient.PutAsync("…", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU07     while (ShouldRetry(response))
RU08     {
RU09       response = await httpClient.PutAsync("…", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU10     }
RU11   }
RU12   private bool ShouldRetry(HttpResponseMessage response)
RU13   {
RU14
RU15   }
RU16 }
```

ConfigureSSE.ps1

Microsoft
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Microsoft

```
CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "..." -AccountName "..."
CS02 $keyVault = Get-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName "..."
CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "..."
CS04  Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy `
CS05   -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName `
CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincipalId `
CS07
CS08
CS09  Set-AzureRmStorageAccount `
CS10   -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroupName `
CS11   -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12   -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13   -KeyvaultEncryption `
CS14   -KeyName $key.Name
CS15   -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16   -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

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NEW QUESTION: 29

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Don't use a VM, instead create an Azure Function App that uses an Azure Service Bus Queue trigger.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-storage-queue-triggered-function

NEW QUESTION: 30

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A. OAuth 2.0 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.

B. □ □□□□□□ appRoles □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□ https://graph.microsoft.eom/.default □□□ □□□□□.

D. □ □□□□□□ groupMembershipClaims □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. Microsoft Entra ID□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31
ContentUploadService □□□ □□□□□ http □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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C. az □□□ □□ □□
D. az □□□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.
"502 bad gateway" and "503 service unavailable" are common errors in your app hosted in Azure App Service.
Microsoft Azure publicizes each time there is a service interruption or performance degradation.
The az monitor activity-log command manages activity logs.
Note: Troubleshooting can be divided into three distinct tasks, in sequential order:
* Observe and monitor application behavior
* Collect data
* Mitigate the issue
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/monitor/activity-log

AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ AZ-204-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **AZ-204-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AZ-204-KR-dump.html (**493** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 32
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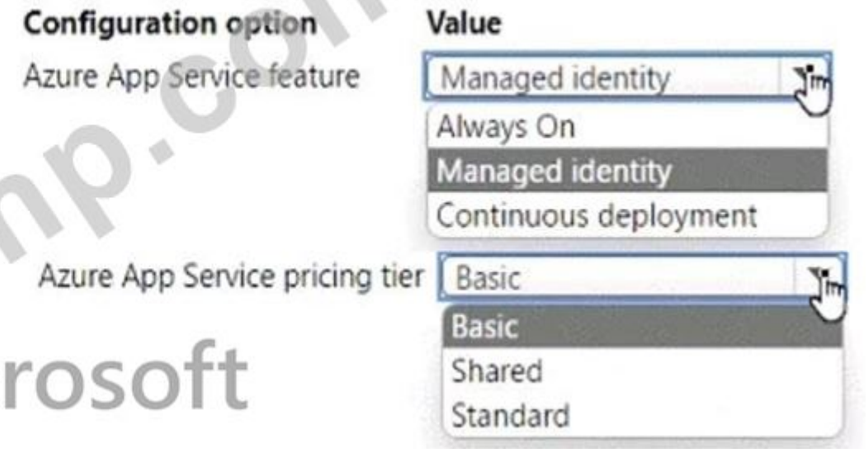
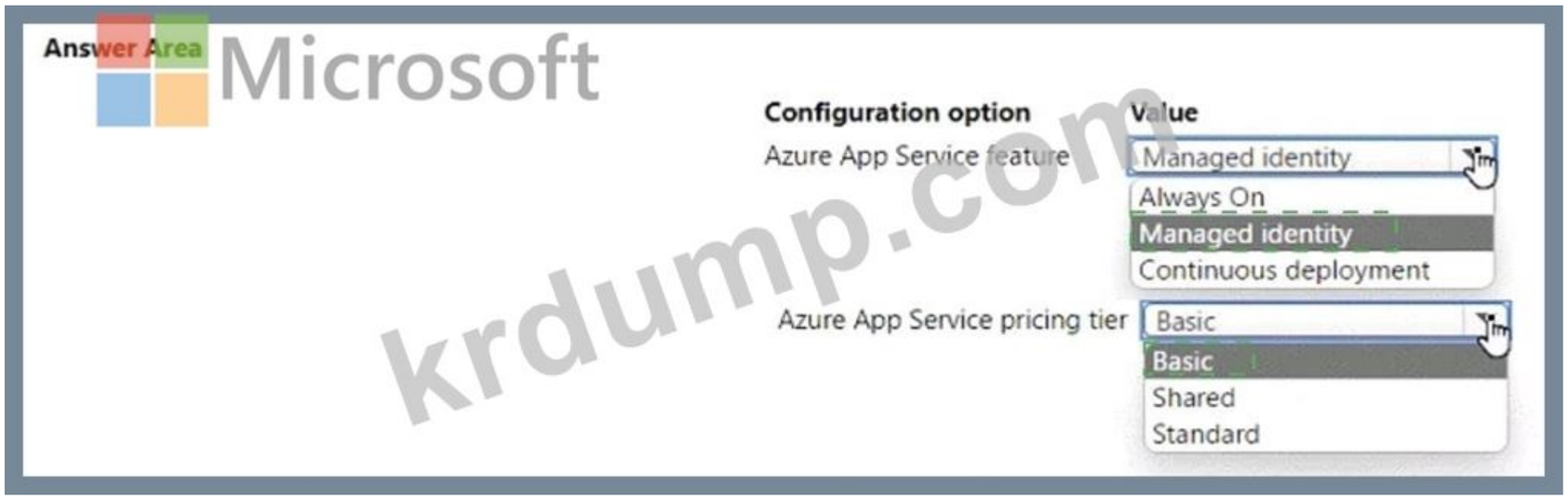
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 33

queuel□□□ Azure Queue Storage□ □□□□. queuel□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

queuel□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□? □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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D. □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
E. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
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D. □□ □□
E. □□ □□
F. □□ □□
Answer: C,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario: You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
Before you enable and configure point-in-time restore, enable its prerequisites for the storage account: soft delete, change feed, and blob versioning.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/point-in-time-restore-manage

NEW QUESTION: 35
□□ □□□□ □□□ RESTful API □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure API Management□ □□ API□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
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B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□, □□□ □□ API □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□ Application Insights□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □ □□ □□□ OAuth 2.0□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Monitor□ □□□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ SB1□□□ Service Bus □□ □□□□ Sub1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

RG1□□ □□□□ □□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□ SB1□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Event Grid □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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B. □□□
C. □□□ □□□
D. □□□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
□□□□ Azure Service Bus□ □□□□ □□-□□(Pub/Sub) □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Portal□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. await subscriptionClient.CloseAsync();
B. await subscriptionClient.AddRuleAsync(new RuleDescription(RuleDescription.DefaultRuleName, new TrueFilter()));
C. subscriptionClient.RegisterMessageHandler(ProcessMessagesAsync, messageHandlerOptions);
D. subscriptionClient = new SubscriptionClient(ServiceBusConnectionString, TopicName, SubscriptionName);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Using topic client, call RegisterMessageHandler which is used to receive messages continuously from the entity. It registers a message handler and begins a new thread to receive messages. This handler is waited on every time a new message is received by the receiver.
subscriptionClient.RegisterMessageHandler(ReceiveMessagesAsync, messageHandlerOptions); References:
https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/azure-service-bus-topic-and-subscription-pub-sub/

NEW QUESTION: 38
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□□ □□□□ Azure Table Storage□ □□□□ □□□.
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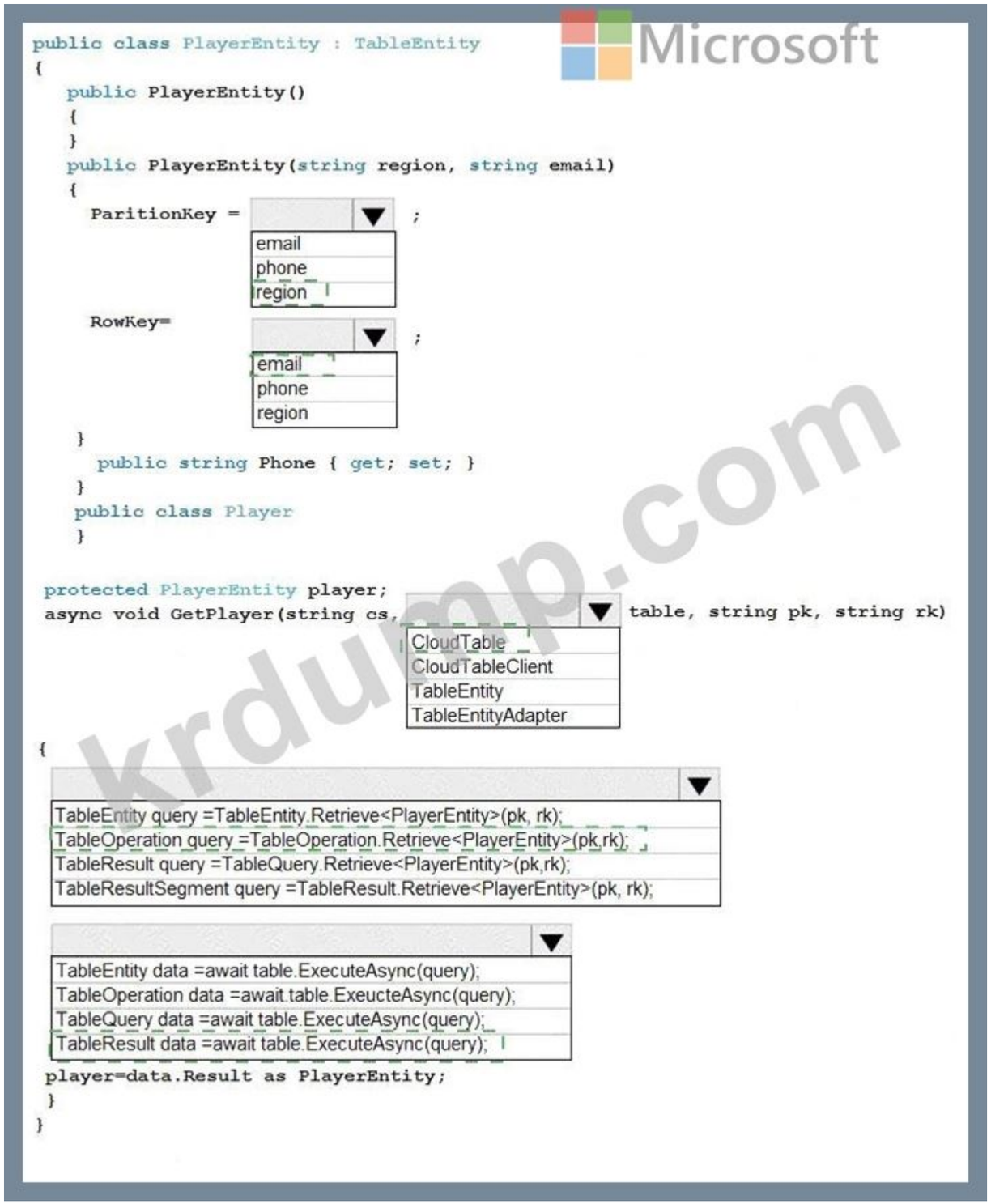
```
public class PlayerEntity : TableEntity
{
   public PlayerEntity()
   {
   }
   public PlayerEntity(string region, string email)
   {
     ParitionKey = [ ▼ ] ;
                   email
                   phone
                   region

     RowKey=       [ ▼ ] ;
                   email
                   phone
                   region
   }
    public string Phone { get; set; }
  }
  public class Player
  {

 protected PlayerEntity player;
 async void GetPlayer(string cs, [ ▼ ] table, string pk, string rk)
                                  CloudTable
                                  CloudTableClient
                                  TableEntity
                                  TableEntityAdapter
{
   [ ▼ ]
   TableEntity query =TableEntity.Retrieve<PlayerEntity>(pk, rk);
   TableOperation query =TableOperation.Retrieve<PlayerEntity>(pk,rk);
   TableResult query =TableQuery.Retrieve<PlayerEntity>(pk,rk);
   TableResultSegment query =TableResult.Retrieve<PlayerEntity>(pk, rk);

   [ ▼ ]
   TableEntity data =await table.ExecuteAsync(query);
   TableOperation data =await.table.ExeucteAsync(query);
   TableQuery data =await table.ExecuteAsync(query);
   TableResult data =await table.ExecuteAsync(query);
 player=data.Result as PlayerEntity;
  }
}
```

Answer:



Explanation:

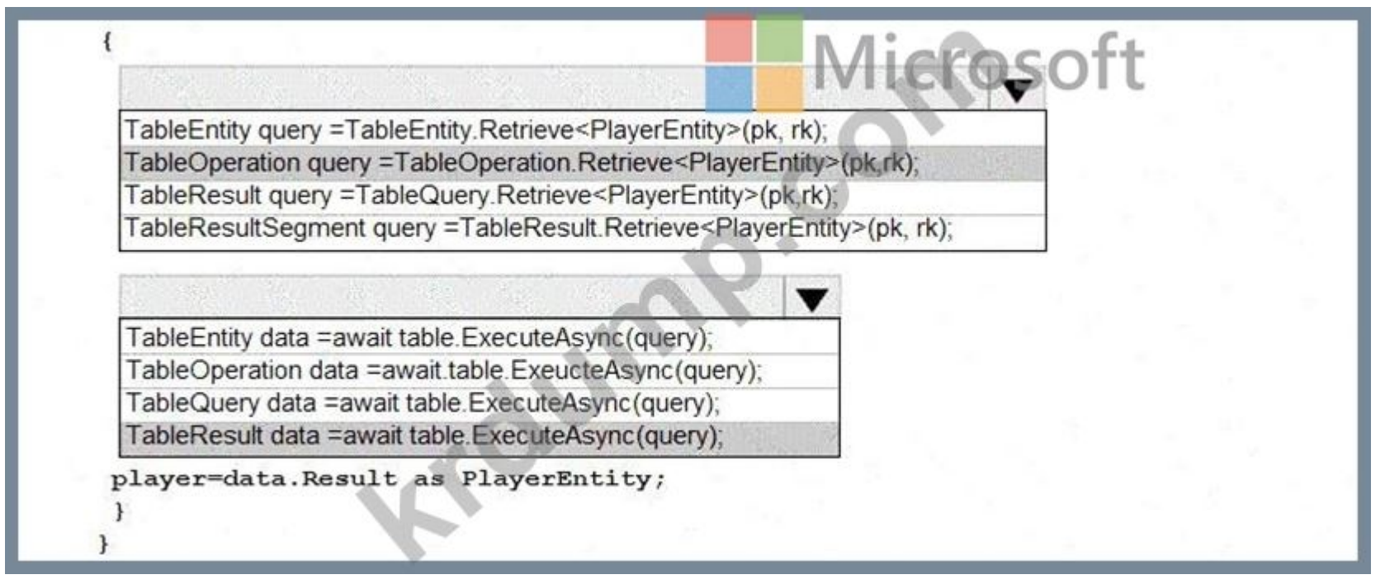
Answer Area

```
public class PlayerEntity : TableEntity
{
    public PlayerEntity()
    {
    }
    public PlayerEntity(string region, string email)
    {
      ParitionKey = [ ▼ ] ;
                    email
                    phone
                    region

      RowKey=       [ ▼ ] ;
                    email
                    phone
                    region
    }
      public string Phone { get; set; }
    }
    public class Player
    }
      protected PlayerEntity player;
      async void GetPlayer(string cs, [ ▼ ] table, string pk, string rk)
                                      CloudTable
                                      CloudTableClient
                                      TableEntity
                                      TableEntityAdapter
```

krdump.com

Explanation:



Box 1: region

The player's region will be used to load-balance data.

Choosing the PartitionKey.

The core of any table's design is based on its scalability, the queries used to access it, and storage operation requirements. The PartitionKey values you choose will dictate how a table will be partitioned and the type of queries that can be used. Storage operations, in particular inserts, can also affect your choice of PartitionKey values.

Box 2: email

Not phone number some players may not have a phone number.

Box 3: CloudTable

Box 4 : TableOperation query =..

Box 5: TableResult

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/designing-a-scalable-partitioning-strategy-for-azure- table-storage

NEW QUESTION: 39

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EventGridController.cs□□ ConfirmLogging □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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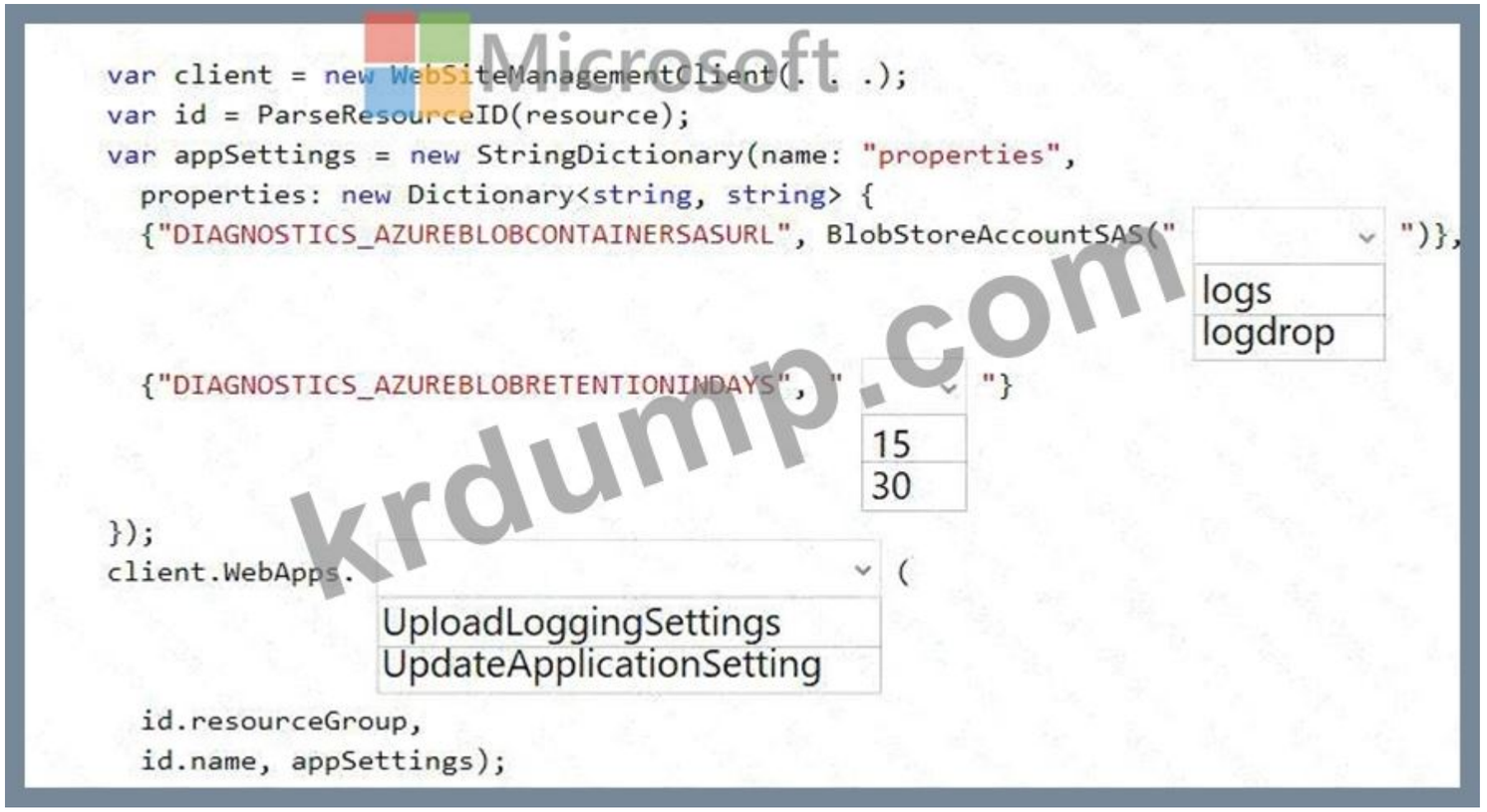

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: logdrop

All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop.

Box 2: 15

Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.

Box 3: UpdateApplicationSettings

All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage.

Reference:

https://blog.hompus.nl/2017/05/29/adding-application-logging-blob-to-a-azure-web-app-service-using- powershell/

NEW QUESTION: 40

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A. Azure AD □□□ □□

B. Azure AD □□ □□ □□

C. Azure AD ID □□

D. Azure RBAC □□

E. □□ □□□ □□(SAS) □□

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Azure Database for MySQL □□□□□ □□□□ ASP.NET Core □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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C. □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□ Azure Database for MySQL □□□□□ □□□□□.
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E. □□ □□ □□□ □□ 120□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42
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```
1 public void GetScore(string.playerId, int score, string gameName)
2 {
3    Table Query<DynamicTableEntity> query - new TableQuery<DynamicTableEntity>().Select(new.string[.] { "Score" })
        .Where(TableQuery.GenerateFilterConditionForInt("Score", QueryComparisons.GretaerThanOrEqual, 15000)).Take
(20);
4    EntityResolver<KeyValuePair<string, int?>> resolver =
      (partitionKey, rowKey, ts, props, etag) => new KeyValuePair<string, int?>(rowKey, props["Score"].Int32Value);
5    foreach (var scoreItem in scoreTable.ExecuteQuery (query, resolver, null, null))
6    {
      Console.Writeline($"{scoreItem.Key} {scoreItem.Value}");
7    }
8   }

9  public class PlayerScore : TableEntity
10 {
11   public PlayerScore(string gameId, string playerId, int score, long timePlayed)
12   {
13     PartitionKey = gameId;
14     RowKey = playerId;
15     Score = score;
16     TimePlayed = timePlayed;
17   }
18   public int Score { get; set; }
19   public long TimePlayed { get; set; }
20   }
```

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```
01 public void SaveScore(string gameId, string playerId, int score, long timePlayed)
02 {
03   CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(connectionString);
04   CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudTableClinet();
05   CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference("scoreTable");
06   table.CreateIfNotExists();
07   var scoreRecord = new PlayerScore(gameId, playerId, score, timePlayed);
08   TableOperation insertOperation = TableOperation.Insert(scoreRecord);
09   table.Execute(insertOperation);
10  }
11  public class PlayerScore : TableEntity
12 {
13   public PlayerScore(string gameId, string playerId, int score, long timePlayed)
14   {
15     this.PartitionKey = gameId;
16     this.RowKey = playerId;
17   Score = score;
18   TimePlayed = timePlayed;
19   }
20   public int Score { get; set; }
21   public long TimePlayed { get; set; }
22 }
```

□□ □□□ Azure Cosmos □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□.

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

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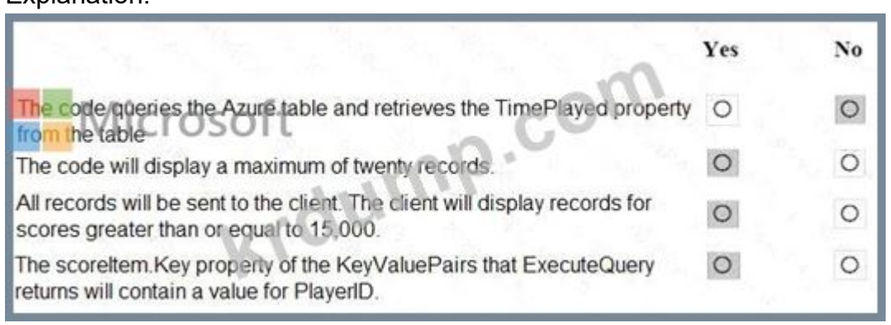
	Yes	No
The code queries the Azure table and retrieves the TimePlayed property from the table	○	○
The code will display a maximum of twenty records.	○	○
All records will be sent to the client. The client will display records for scores greater than or equal to 15,000.	○	○
The scoreItem.Key property of the KeyValuePairs that ExecuteQuery returns will contain a value for PlayerID.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: No

Box 2: Yes

The TableQuery.Take method defines the upper bound for the number of entities the query returns.

Example:

query.Take(10);

Box 3: Yes

Box 4: Yes

References:

https://www.vkinfotek.com/azureqa/how-do-i-query-azure-table-storage-using-tablequery-class.html

NEW QUESTION: 43

Insights1□□□ □□ □□ □□ Azure Application Insights □□□□ App1□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□. Insights1□ App1□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. App1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ App1□ 50□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. App1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□, □□□ □□□ 15□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ "□□"□□ □ □□□□. App1□ 50□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□?

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

App Service □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. Azure □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □ Azure □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Always On□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. App Service □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. SignalR □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45
Azure □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. Azure □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ HTTP □□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ Azure □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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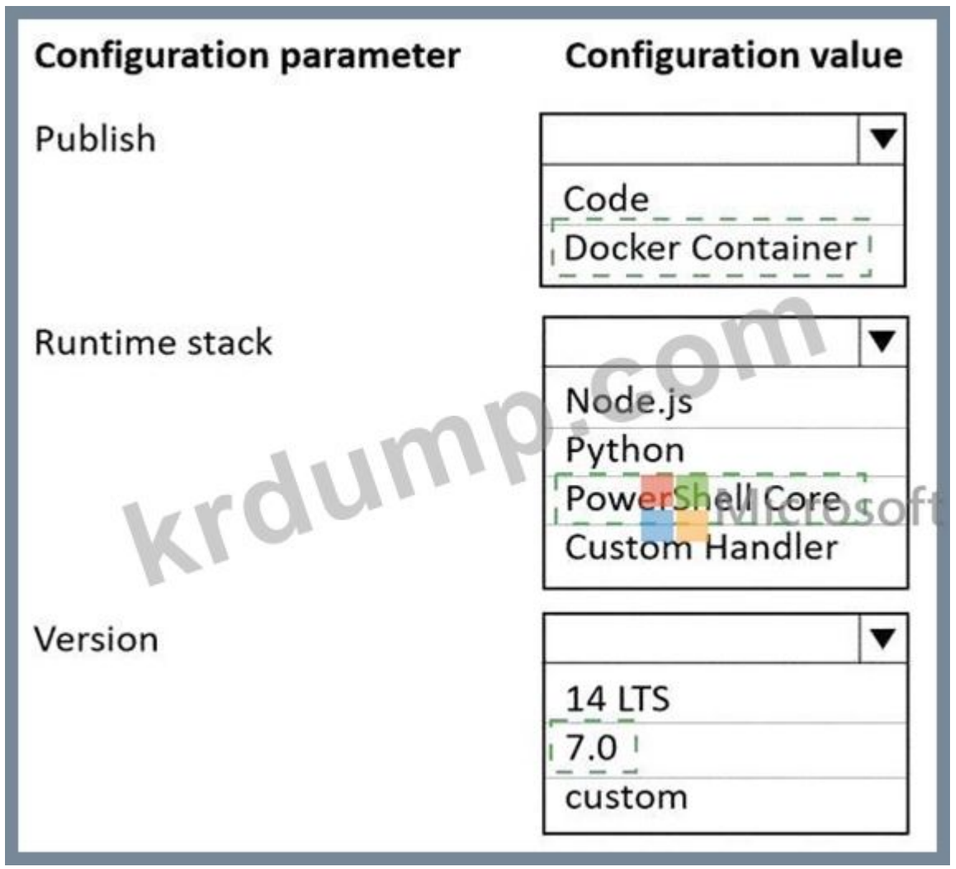
Configuration parameter	Configuration value
Publish	▼ Code / Docker Container
Runtime stack	▼ Node.js / Python / PowerShell Core / Custom Handler
Version	▼ 14 LTS / 7.0 / custom

krdump.com
Microsoft

Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Docker container

A custom handler can be deployed to every Azure Functions hosting option. If your handler requires operating system or platform dependencies (such as a language runtime), you may need to use a custom container. You can create and deploy your code to Azure Functions as a custom Docker container.

Box 2: PowerShell core

When creating a function app in Azure for custom handlers, we recommend you select .NET Core as the stack. A "Custom" stack for custom handlers will be added in the future.

PowerShell Core (PSC) is based on the new .NET Core runtime.

Box 3: 7.0

On Windows: The Azure Az PowerShell module is also supported for use with PowerShell 5.1 on Windows.

On Linux: PowerShell 7.0.6 LTS, PowerShell 7.1.3, or higher is the recommended version of PowerShell for use with the Azure Az PowerShell module on all platforms.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-function-linux-custom-image

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/azure/install-az-ps?view=azps-7.1.0

NEW QUESTION: 46

ASP.NET Core Web API □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ Azure Application Insights□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.

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A. Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id
B. Tetemetry.Context.Cloud.RoleInstance
C. □□ □□.Id
D. Telemetry.ContextSession.Id
E. □□ □□.□□
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/custom-operations-tracking Explanation:
Example:
public async Task Enqueue(string payload)
{
// StartOperation is a helper method that initializes the telemetry item
// and allows correlation of this operation with its parent and children.
var operation = telemetryClient.StartOperation<DependencyTelemetry>("enqueue " + queueName); operation.Telemetry.Type = "Azure Service Bus"; operation.Telemetry.Data = "Enqueue " + queueName; var message = new BrokeredMessage(payload);
// Service Bus queue allows the property bag to pass along with the message.
// We will use them to pass our correlation identifiers (and other context)
// to the consumer.
message.Properties.Add("ParentId", operation.Telemetry.Id);
message.Properties.Add("RootId", operation.Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id); Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/custom-operations-tracking

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NEW QUESTION: 47
API Management□ API□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ DES(3DES) □□
B. □□ □
C. Azure AD □□
D. □□ □□(CA) □□□
E. □□ □□□ □□□
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
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Code segments

- Ingress
- Service
- LoadBalancer
- Deployment
- ingress.class
- azure-load-balancer-internal

Answer Area

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: [Code segment]
metadata:
     name: web-app
     annotations:
          service.beta.kubernetes.[Code segment]: "true"
spec:
     type: [Code segment]
     ports:
     - port: 80
     selector:
          app: web-app
```

Answer:

Code segments

Ingress

Service

LoadBalancer

Deployment

ingress.class

azure-load-balancer-internal

Answer Area

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
     name: web-app
     annotations:
          service.beta.kubernetes.azure-load-balancer-internal: "true"
spec:
     type: LoadBalancer
     ports:
     - port: 80
     selector:
          app: web-app
```

krdump.com

Explanation:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
     name: web-app
     annotations:
          service.beta.kubernetes.azure-load-balancer-internal: "true
spec:
     type: LoadBalancer
     ports:
     - port: 80
     selector:
          app: web-app
```

krdump.com

To create an internal load balancer, create a service manifest named internal-lb.yaml with the service type LoadBalancer and the azure-load-balancer-internal annotation as shown in the following example:

YAML:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: internal-app

annotations:

service.beta.kubernetes.io/azure-load-balancer-internal: " true "

spec:
type: LoadBalancer
ports:
- port: 80
selector:
app: internal-app
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/internal-lb

NEW QUESTION: 49
Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□□ □□□.
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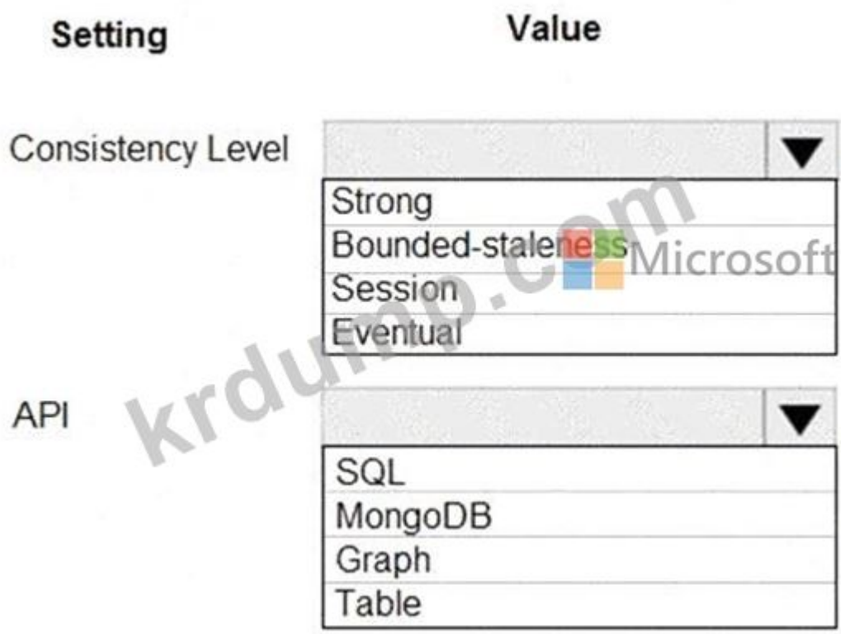
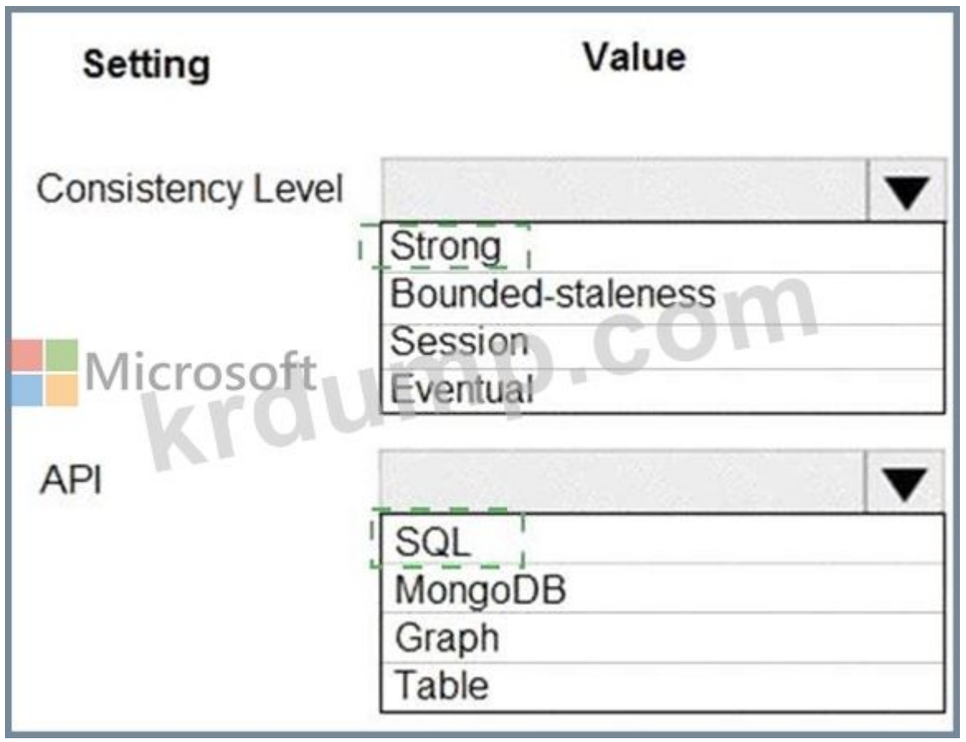
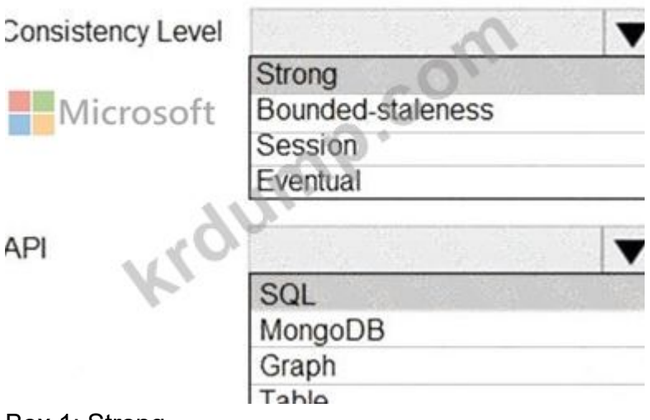


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Strong

When the consistency level is set to strong, the staleness window is equivalent to zero, and the clients are guaranteed to read the latest committed value of the write operation.

Scenario: Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order data must fetch the most recent writes.

Note: You can choose from five well-defined models on the consistency spectrum. From strongest to weakest, the models are: Strong, Bounded staleness, Session, Consistent prefix, Eventual Box 2: SQL Scenario: You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:

Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using Structured Query Language (SQL).

Topic 7, VanArsdel. Ltd

Case study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.
Background
VanArsdel. Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.
Current environment
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
* Secure the website by using SSL
* Minimize costs tor data storage and hosting.
* Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CO).
* Distribute the website content globally for local use.
* Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
* The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.
Corporate website
The company provides a public website located at htlp://www. vanaisdelttd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML,CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure functions.
Retail store locations
* Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos D3 by using native SQL language queries.
* Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sates financials, and reconcile inventory.
Delivery services
* Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id.
the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
* Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.
Inventory services
The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.
Security
* All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.
* Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.
Retail Store Locations
* You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.

* Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.

NEW QUESTION: 50
Azure App Service □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ Application Insights□ □□□□□□.
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□□ Application Insights □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□
B. □□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□
D. □□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□□ Azure Storage □□ □□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ System.InvalidOperationException□ □□ □□□ □□□□. "□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□." □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. host.json □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
B. □□□□ Azure Event Hub□ □□□□□.
C. Azure Function□ □□□□ □□□□ □□
D. function.json □□□□ type □□ □□ queueScaling□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
With the Premium plan the max outbound connections per instance is unbounded compared to the 600 active (1200 total) in a Consumption plan.
Note: The number of available connections is limited partly because a function app runs in a sandbox environment. One of the restrictions that the sandbox imposes on your code is a limit on the number of outbound connections, which is currently 600 active (1,200 total) connections per instance. When you reach this limit, the functions runtime writes the following message to the logs: Host thresholds exceeded:
Connections.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/manage-connections
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#service-limits

NEW QUESTION: 52
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Functions □□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Function Name	Trigger type
f1	HTTP
f2	Timer
f3	Azure Queues

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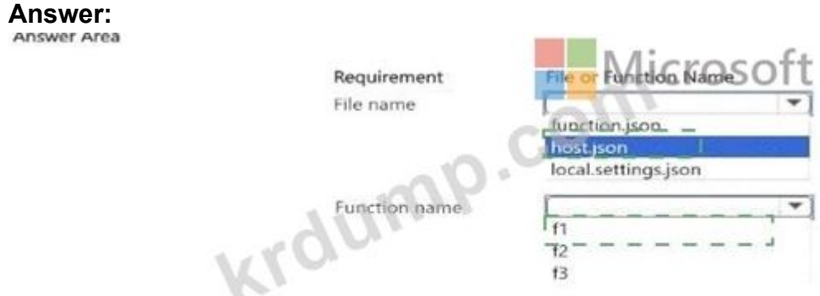
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 53

Azure API Management□ □□ API□ □□□□ □□□□□.

APICounts□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

```
<fragment>
    <emit-metric value="1" namespace="custom-metrics">
        <dimension name="User ID" />
        <dimension name="Operation ID" />
        <dimension name="API ID" />
        <dimension name="Client IP" value="@(context.Request.IpAddress)" />
    </emit-metric>
</fragment>
```

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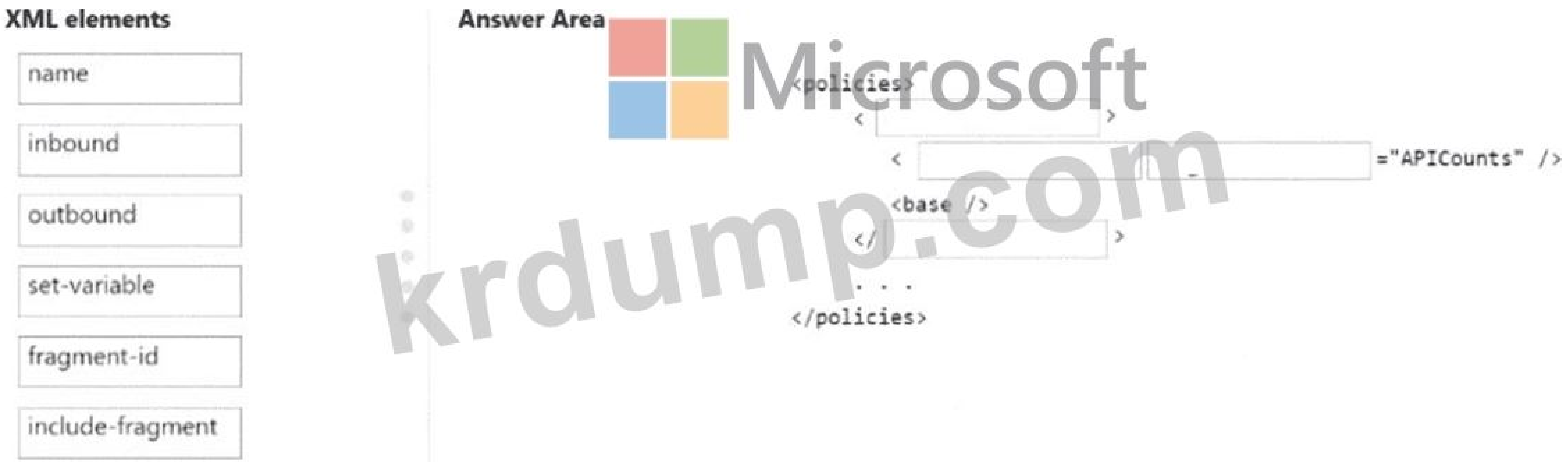
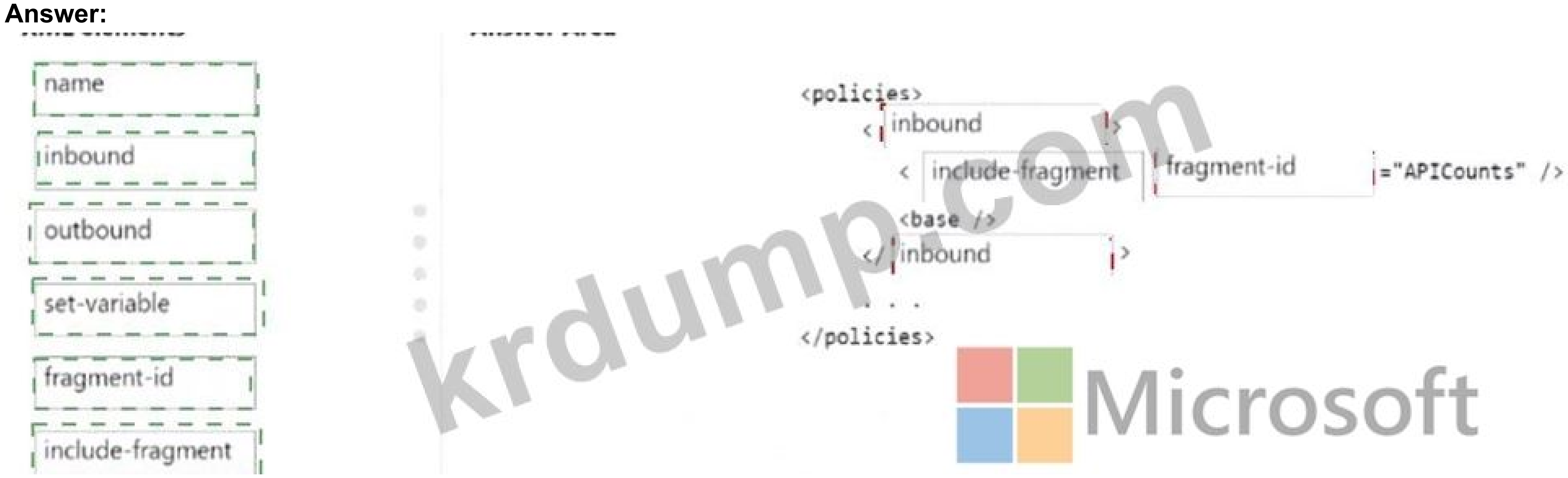
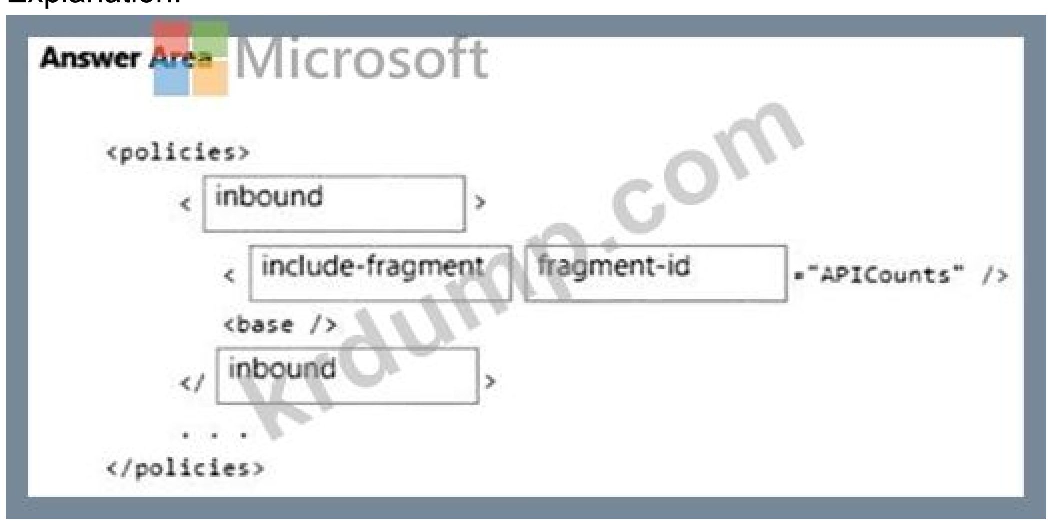


Answer:



Explanation:



https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/include-fragment-policy

NEW QUESTION: 54

Azure Batch □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. JobOperations.CreateJobO

B. CloudJob.Enable(IEnumerable<BatchClientBehavior>)

C. CloudJob.CommitAsync(IEnumerable<BatchClientBehavior>, CancellationToken)

D. JobOperations.EnableJob(String, IEnumerable<BatchClientBehavior>)

E. JobOperations.EnableJobAsync(String.IEnumerable<BatchClientBehavior>.CancellationToken)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Batch job is a logical grouping of one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on. The app uses the BatchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob method to create a job on your pool.

The Commit method submits the job to the Batch service. Initially the job has no tasks.

```
{
CloudJob job = batchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob();
job.Id = JobId;
job.PoolInformation = new PoolInformation { PoolId = PoolId };
job.Commit();
}
```

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 55

Azure Web App□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□□ Azure SQL Database□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ HTTP □□□ □□□□.

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A. □□□□ □□□□ □□ ID□ □□□ TraceRags □□□ □ SpanContext□ □□□□.

B. □□ SpanContext□□ TraceId□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ ID□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□□ □□ ID□ □ □□□□□□□ CorrelationContext□ □□□□□.

D. Ocp-Apim-Trace □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ ID□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/correlation

NEW QUESTION: 56

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B. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□
C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
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Azure Blob Storage, Azure Resource Manager □ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58
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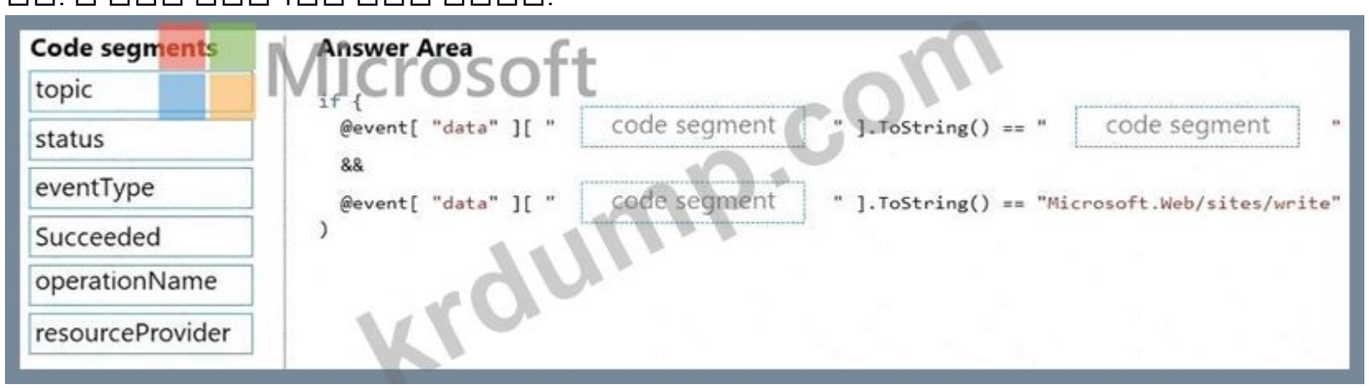
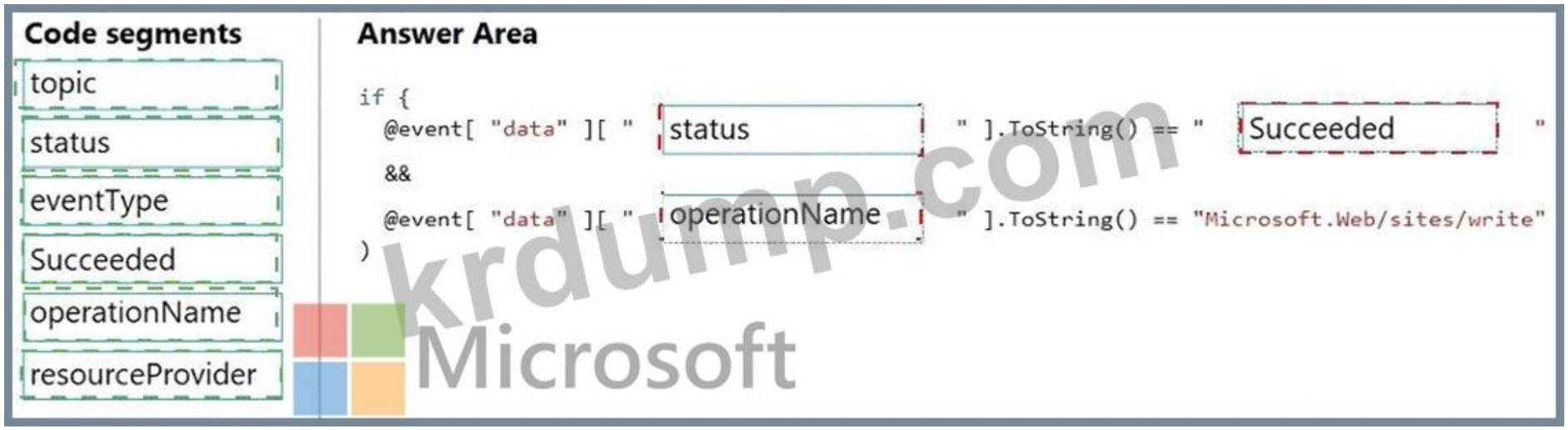


Answer:



Explanation:

Scenario, Log policy: All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage.

Box 1: Status

Box 2: Succeeded

Box 3: operationName

Microsoft.Web/sites/write is resource provider operation. It creates a new Web App or updates an existing one.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations

NEW QUESTION: 59

□□□ SaaS(Software as a Service) □□□ □□□□□□. Azure Notification Hubs□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

□□□ WNS(Windows □□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.

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Code segments

- raw
- windows
- windowsphone
- application/xml
- application/json
- application/octet-stream

Answer Area

```
var endpoint = "...";
var payload = "...";
var request = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Post, endpoint);
request.Headers.Add("X-WNS-Type", "wns/raw");
request.Headers.Add("ServiceBusNotification-Format", "  Code segment  ");
request.Content = new StringContent(payload, Encoding.UTF8, "  Code segment  ");
var client = new HttpClient();
await client.SendAsync(request);
```

Answer:

Code segments

- raw
- windows
- windowsphone
- application/xml
- application/json
- application/octet-stream

Answer Area

```
var endpoint = "...";
var payload = "...";
var request = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Post, endpoint);
request.Headers.Add("X-WNS-Type", "wns/raw");
request.Headers.Add("ServiceBusNotification-Format", "  windows  ");
request.Content = new StringContent(payload, Encoding.UTF8, "  application/octet-stream  ");
var client = new HttpClient();
await client.SendAsync(request);
```

Explanation:

```
var endpoint = "...";
var payload = "...";
var request = new HttpRequestMessage(HttpMethod.Post, endpoint);
request.Headers.Add("X-WNS-Type", "wns/raw");
request.Headers.Add("ServiceBusNotification-Format", "  windows  ");
request.Content = new StringContent(payload, Encoding.UTF8, "  application/octet-stream  ");
var client = new HttpClient();
await client.SendAsync(request);
```

Box 1: windows

Example code:

var request = new HttpRequestMessage(method, $"{resourceUri}?api-version=2017-04"); request.Headers.Add("Authorization", createToken(resourceUri, KEY_NAME, KEY_VALUE));
request.Headers.Add("X-WNS-Type", "wns/raw"); request.Headers.Add("ServiceBusNotification-Format", "windows"); return request; Box 2: application/octet-stream Example code capable of sending a raw notification:
string resourceUri = $"https://{NH_NAMESPACE}.servicebus.windows.net/{HUB_NAME}/messages/"; using (var request = CreateHttpRequest(HttpMethod.Post, resourceUri))
{
request.Content = new StringContent(content, Encoding.UTF8,
"application/octet-stream");
request.Content.Headers.ContentType.CharSet = string.Empty;
var httpClient = new HttpClient();
var response = await httpClient.SendAsync(request);
Console.WriteLine(response.StatusCode);
}
Reference:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/31346714/how-to-send-raw-notification-to-azure-notification-hub
/31347901

NEW QUESTION: 60
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AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ VNet, Azure Container Registry □□□ □ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ AKS □□□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Instead create an AKS cluster that supports network policy. Create and apply a network to allow traffic only from within a defined namespace References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies

NEW QUESTION: 61
Microsoft Azure App Service□ Web Apps □□□ □□□□ □□ D1 □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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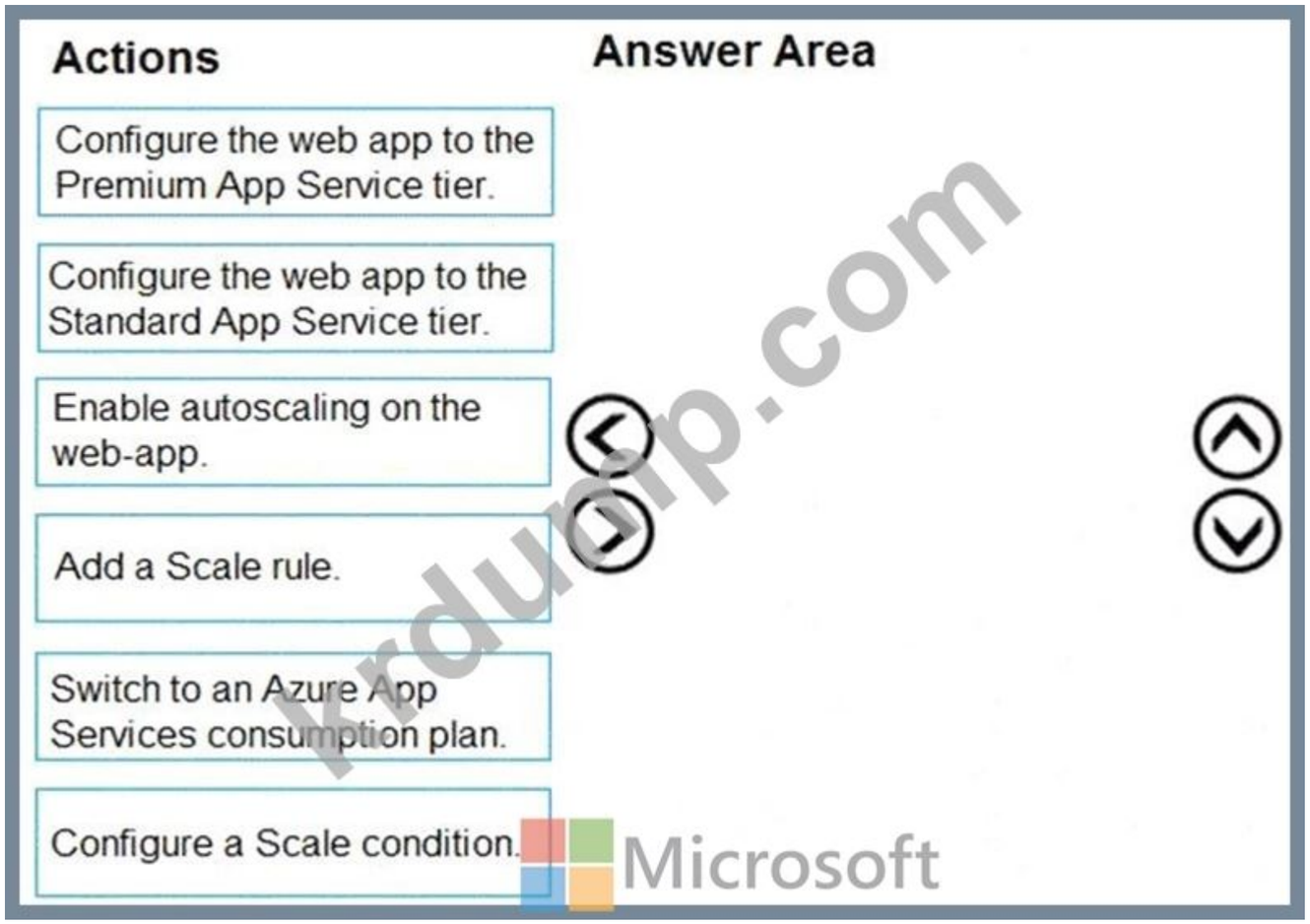
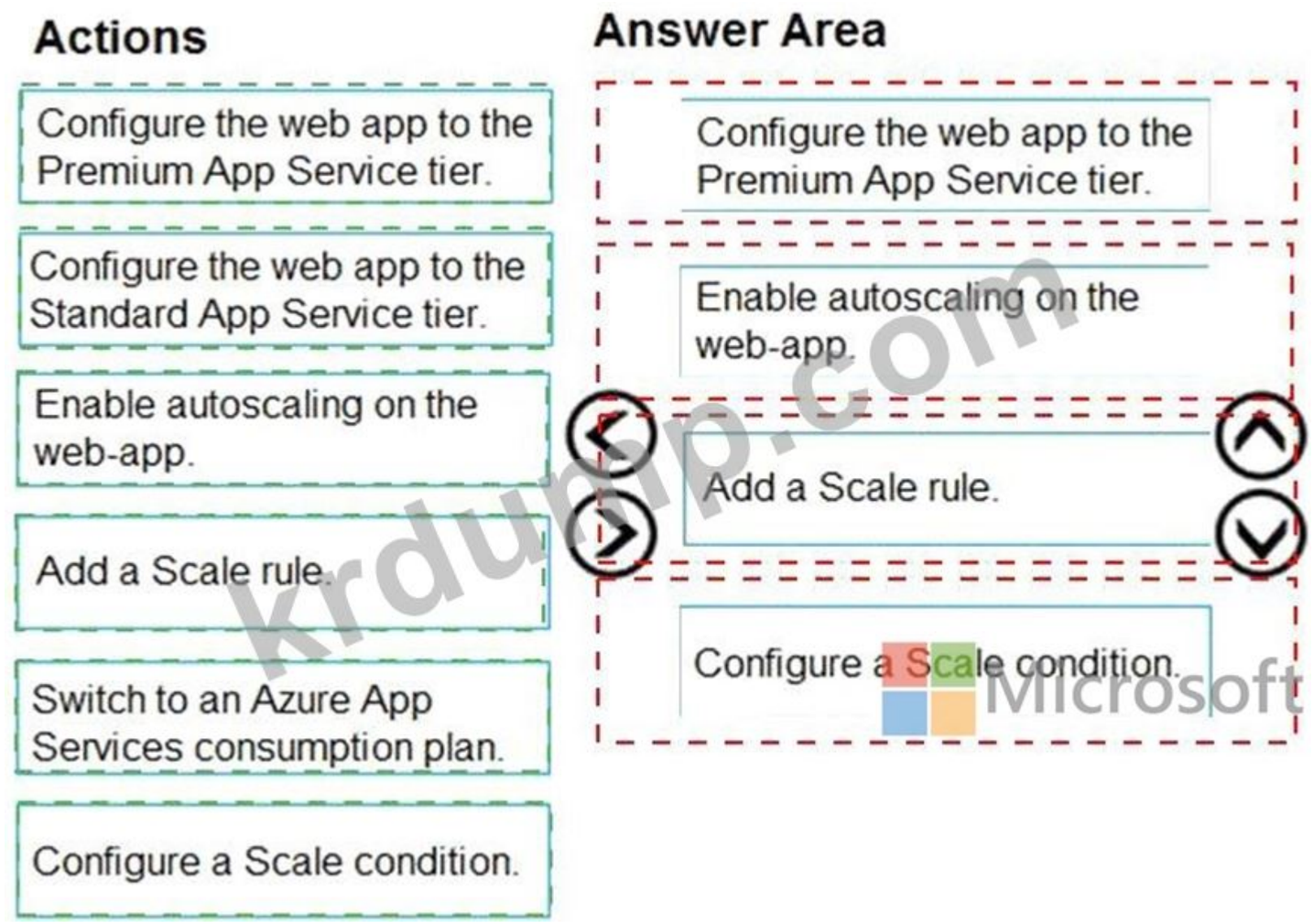
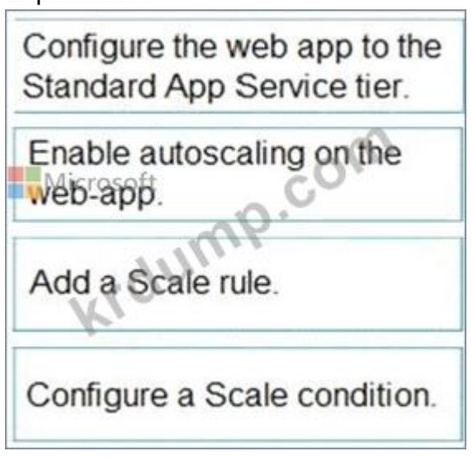

Actions
Answer Area
Configure the web app to the Premium App Service tier.
Configure the web app to the Standard App Service tier.
Enable autoscaling on the web-app.
Add a Scale rule.
Switch to an Azure App Services consumption plan.
Configure a Scale condition.

Answer:



Explanation:



Step 1: Configure the web app to the Standard App Service Tier

The Standard tier supports auto-scaling, and we should minimize the cost.

Step 2: Enable autoscaling on the web app

First enable autoscale
Step 3: Add a scale rule
Step 4: Add a Scale condition
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-autoscale-get-started

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NEW QUESTION: 62
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A. Azure App Service □□□ Premium□□ □□□□□
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C. □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
D. App Service □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
E. Application Insights □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
F. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
G. □ □□□□ Always On □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: C,F,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
□□□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□ Docker/Go□ □□□□ □□□□. Linux□ App Service□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ Docker □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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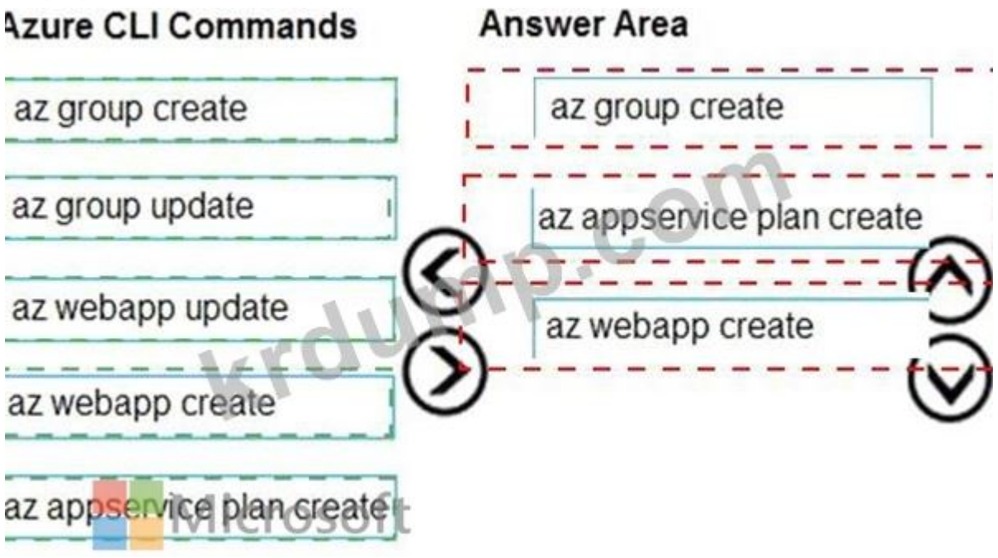
Answer:



Explanation:

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

Step 1: az group create

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

Step 2: az appservice plan create

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

Step 3: az webapp create

In the Cloud Shell, create a web app in the myAppServicePlan App Service plan with the az webapp create command. Don ' t forget to replace with a unique app name, and < docker-ID > with your Docker ID.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/mt-mt/azure/app-service/containers/quickstart-docker-go?view=sql-server-ver15

NEW QUESTION: 64
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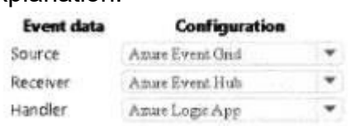
Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 65
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WEBSITE_SWAP_WARMUP_PING_PATH □ WEBSITE_SWAP_WARMUP_PING_STATUSES□ □□□□□.
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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

These are valid warm-up behavior options, but are not helpful in fixing swap problems.

Instead update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element. Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.

Note: Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom warm-up to finish before swapping with the target slot. Here's a sample web.config fragment.

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

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A. Azure □□□□ □

B. Azure □□□ □□

C. Azure □□□ □□

D. Azure □□□ □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

As a solution architect/developer, you should consider using Service Bus queues when:

* Your solution requires the queue to provide a guaranteed first-in-first-out (FIFO) ordered delivery.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues- compared-contrasted

NEW QUESTION: 67

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A. HTTP □□

B. □□ □□
C. /.auth/me HTTP □□
D. /.auth/□□□ □□
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A: After App Service Authentication has been configured, users trying to access your API are prompted to sign in with their organizational account that belongs to the same Azure AD as the Azure AD application used to secure the API. After signing in, you are able to access the information about the current user through the HttpContext.Current.User property.
C: While the server code has access to request headers, client code can access GET /.auth/me to get the same access tokens (References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-auth-aad
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint/dev/spfx/web-parts/guidance/connect-to-api-secured-with-aad

NEW QUESTION: 68
Visual Studio□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ Azure Web App□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ Azure Queue Storage□ □□□□□.
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```
public static class OrderProcessor
{
  [FunctionName("ProcessOrders")]
  public static void ProcessOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueItem, [Table("Orders")]ICollector<Order> tableBindings, TraceWriter log)
  {
    log.Info($"Processing Order: {myQueueItem.Id}");
    log.Info($"Queue Insertion Time: {myQueueItem.InsertionTime}");
    log.Info($"Queue Expiration Time: {myQueueItem.ExpirationTime}");
    tableBindings.Add(JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Order>(myQueueItem.AsString));
  }
  [FunctionName("ProcessOrders-Poison")]
  public static void ProcessFailedOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders-poison")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueItem, TraceWriter log)
  {
    log.Error($"Failed to process order: {myQueueItem.AsString}");
    . . .
  }
}
```

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	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	○
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	○	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	○	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	○	○

Answer:

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	○
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	○	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	○	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	○	○

Explanation:

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	○
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	○	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	○	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	○	○

Box 1: No

ExpirationTime - The time that the message expires.

InsertionTime - The time that the message was added to the queue.

Box 2: Yes

maxDequeueCount - The number of times to try processing a message before moving it to the poison queue.

Default value is 5.

Box 3: Yes

When there are multiple queue messages waiting, the queue trigger retrieves a batch of messages and invokes function instances concurrently to process them. By default, the batch size is 16. When the number being processed gets down to 8, the runtime gets another batch and starts processing those messages. So the maximum number of concurrent messages being processed per function on one virtual machine (VM) is 24.
Box 4: Yes
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-queue

NEW QUESTION: 69
Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Key Vault□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Code segments

- DefaultAzureCredential
- ClientSecretCredential
- CloudClients
- SecretClient

Answer Area

```
string var1 = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_URI");
var var2 = new [Code segment] ( new Uri(var1), new [Code segment] ());
```

Answer:

Code segments

- DefaultAzureCredential
- ClientSecretCredential
- CloudClients
- SecretClient

Answer Area

```
string var1 = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_URI");
var var2 = new [SecretClient] ( new Uri(var1), new [DefaultAzureCredential] ());
```

Explanation:

```
string var1 = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_URI");
var var2 = new [SecretClient] ( new Uri(var1), new [DefaultAzureCredential] ());
```

Box 1: SecretClient
Box 2: DefaultAzureCredential
In below example, the name of your key vault is expanded to the key vault URI, in the format "https://<your- key-vault-name>.vault.azure.net". This example is using 'DefaultAzureCredential()' class from Azure Identity Library, which allows to use the same code across different environments with different options to provide identity.
string keyVaultName = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_NAME"); var kvUri = "https://" + keyVaultName + ".vault.azure.net"; var client = new SecretClient(new Uri(kvUri), new DefaultAzureCredential()); Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/secrets/quick-create-net

NEW QUESTION: 70
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```
<policies>
    <inbound>
        TARGET1
        <set-header name="x-request-context-data" exists-action="override">
            <value>@(TARGET2.Deployment.Region)</value>
        </set-header>
    </inbound>
</policies>
```

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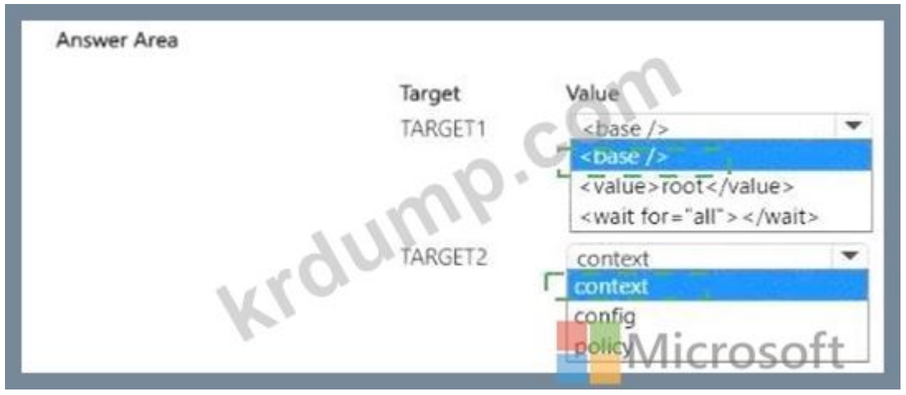
Answer Area

Target	Value
TARGET1	<base /> (<base /> / <value>root</value> / <wait for="all"></wait>)
TARGET2	context (context / config / policy)

Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 71

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Azure Web App□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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* □ □□□□□ Microsoft Graph API□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Microsoft Graph is a RESTful web API that enables you to access Microsoft Cloud service resources.

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

Reference:

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/waws/2017/03/13/azure-app-service-authentication-aad-groups/

NEW QUESTION: 72

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□□□ □□□□ □□ SaaS(Software as a Service) □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure Storage Blob □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ V2 □□□.
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.
Events are pushed using Azure Event Grid to subscribers such as Azure Functions, Azure Logic Apps, or even to your own http listener.
Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 73

Processing □□□□□ GetCredentials □□□□ □□□□□ Processing.cs□ PC32 □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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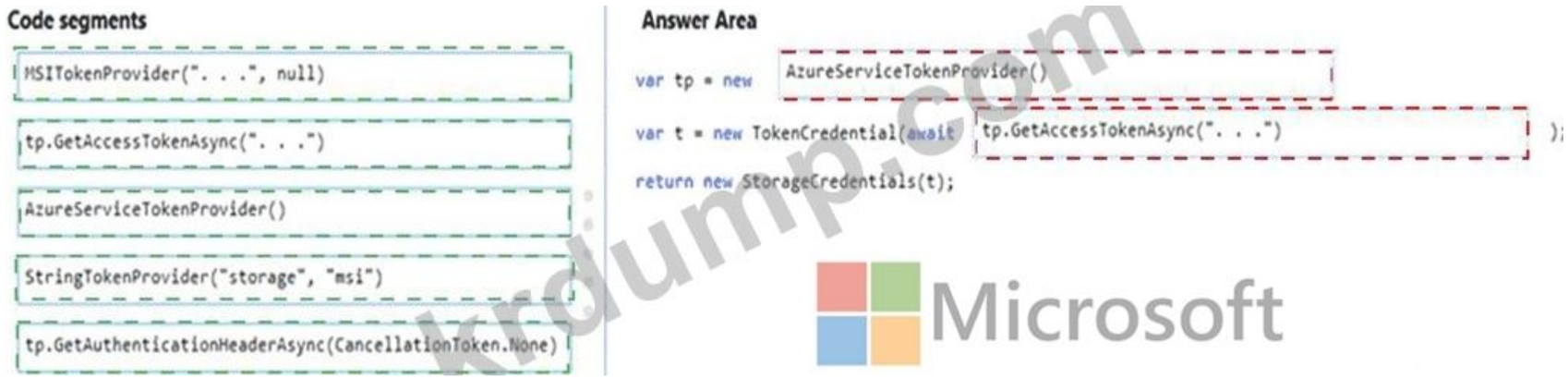
Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: AzureServiceTokenProvider()

Box 2: tp.GetAccessTokenAsync(" .. ")

Acquiring an access token is then quite easy. Example code:

private async Task < string > GetAccessTokenAsync()

{

var tokenProvider = new AzureServiceTokenProvider();

return await tokenProvider.GetAccessTokenAsync(" https://storage.azure.com/ ");

}

Reference:

https://joonasw.net/view/azure-ad-authentication-with-azure-storage-and-managed-service-identity

NEW QUESTION: 74

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D. Azure Blob □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. SAS □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Objects with secure values are intended to hold sensitive information like passwords or keys for your application. Using secure values for environment variables is both safer and more flexible than including it in your container's image. Another option is to use secret volumes, described in Mount a secret volume in Azure Container Instances..... https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances- environment-variables

NEW QUESTION: 75
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
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B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 77
Order.json□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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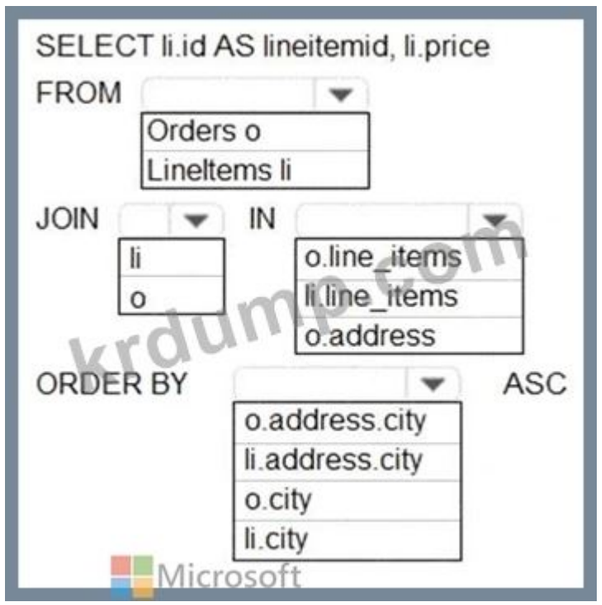
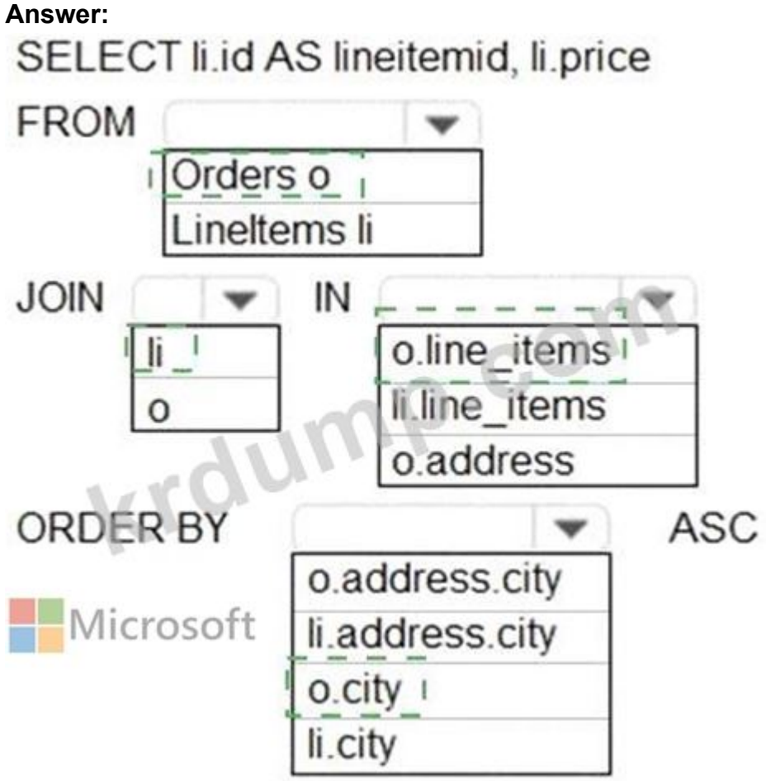
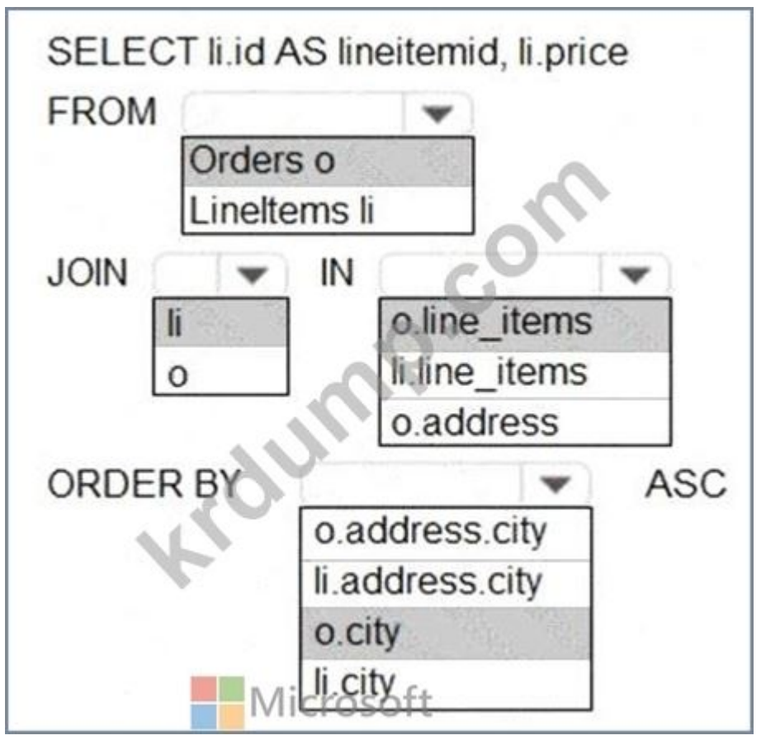


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: orders o

Scenario: Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using SQL.

Box 2:li

Box 3: o.line_items

Box 4: o.city

The city field is in Order, not in the 2s.

NEW QUESTION: 78

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Create storage account

Basics | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. Learn more

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription: Visual Studio Enterprise

* Resource group: (New) cplcorporatesite
Create new

INSTANCE DETAILS

The default deployment model is Resource Manager, which supports the latest Azure features. You may choose to deploy using the classic deployment model instead. Choose classic deployment model

* Storage account name: corporatewebsitecontent

* Location: (US) East US

Performance: (•) Standard ( ) Premium

Account kind:
- StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
- Storage (general purpose v1)
- BlobStorage

Replication:
- Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
- Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
- Read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS)

Access tier (default): ( ) Cool ( ) Hot

Answer:

Create storage account

Basics | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

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Create new

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* Location: (US) East US

Performance: Standard / Premium

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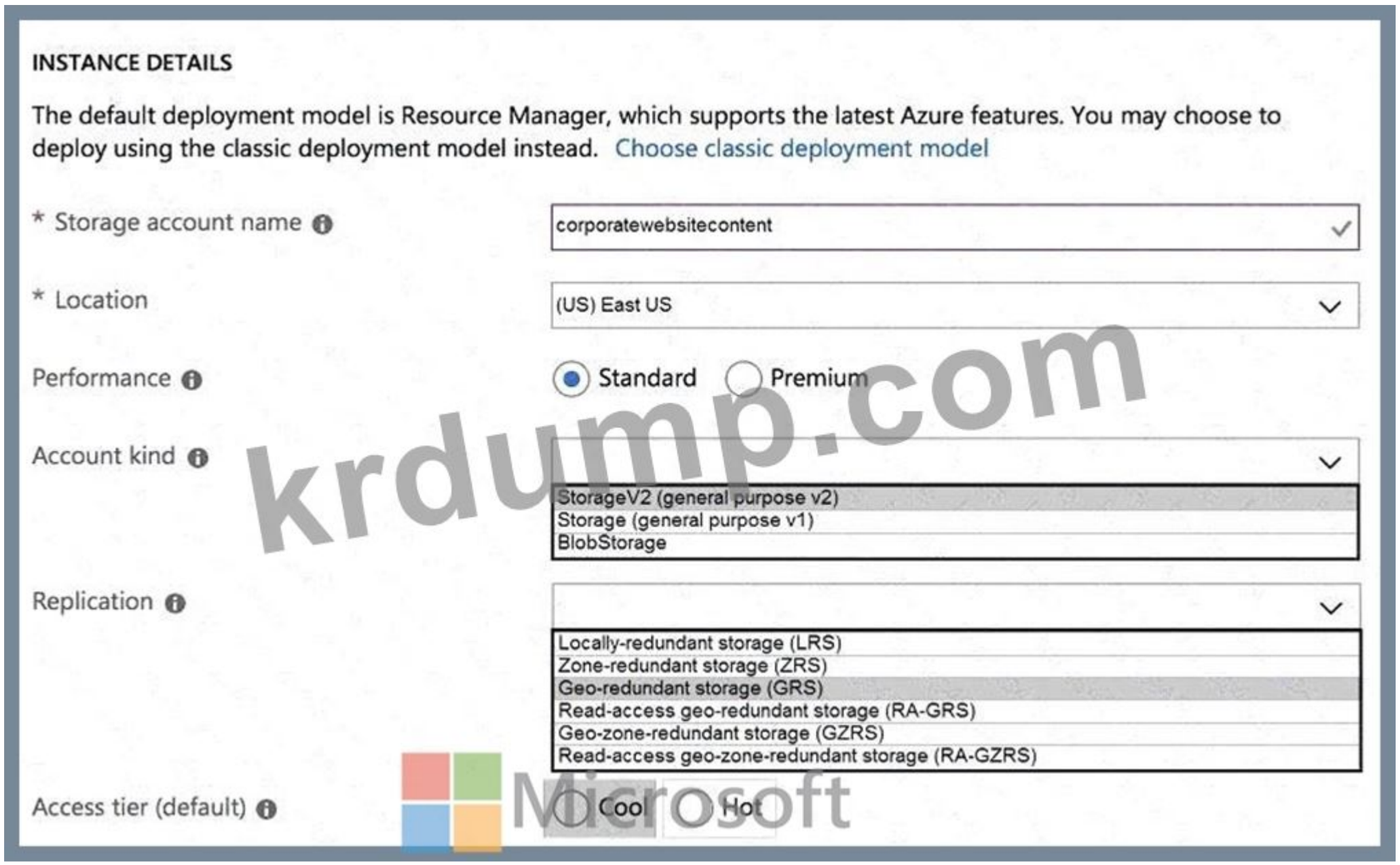
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Storage (general purpose v1)
BlobStorage

Replication:
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
Read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS)

Access tier (default): Cool / Hot

Explanation:



Account Kind: StorageV2 (general-purpose v2)
Scenario: Azure Storage blob will be used (refer to the exhibit). Data storage costs must be minimized.
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
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 79
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□□ Azure CLI □□ PowerShell □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A.
```
New-AzureRmServiceBusNamespace
  -ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
  -NamespaceName fridge-ns
  -Location fridge-loc
```

```
New-AzureRmResourceGroup
  -Name fridge-rg
  -Location fridge-loc
```

B.

```
New-AzureRmServiceBusQueue
  -ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
  -NamespaceName fridge-ns
  -Name fridge-q
  -EnablePartitioning $False
```

C.

```
connectionString=$(az servicebus namespace authorization-rule keys list
  --resource-group fridge-rg
  --fridge-ns fridge-ns
  --name RootManageSharedAccessKey
  --query primaryConnectionString --output tsv)
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 81

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Kubernetes □□□ □□ □□ □□□□(KEDA) □□□ □□ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: (**SHOW ANSWER**)

NEW QUESTION: 82
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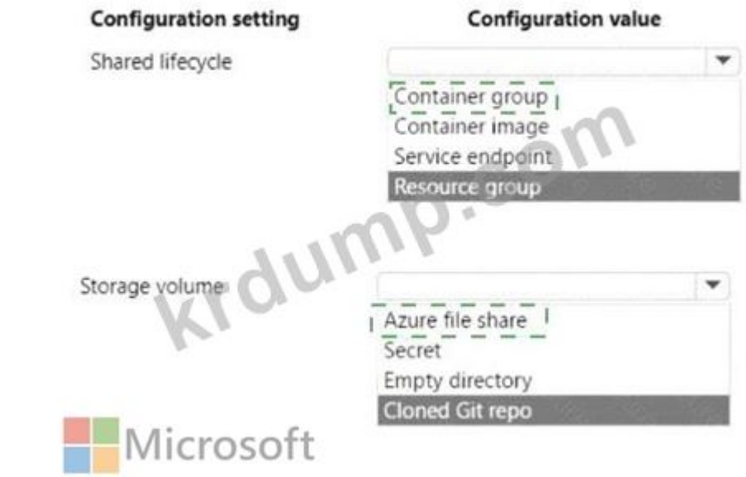
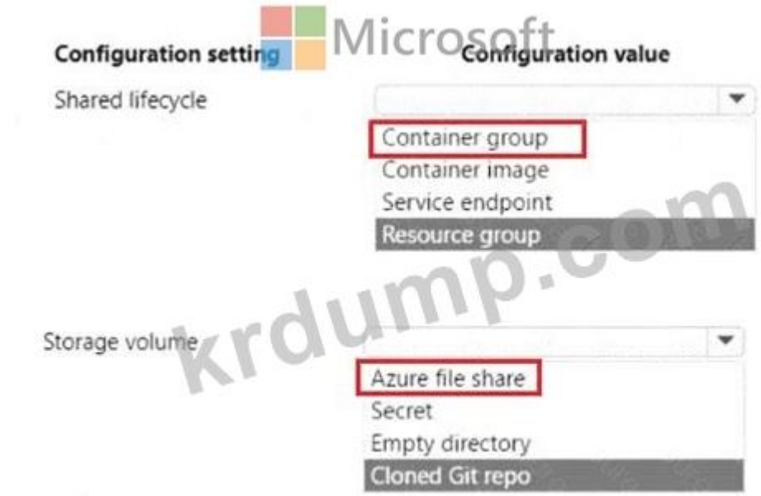
Configuration setting	Configuration value
Shared lifecycle	Container group Container image Service endpoint Resource group
Storage volume	Azure file share Secret Empty directory Cloned Git repo

Microsoft
krdumps.com

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 83
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C. □□□ □□□
D. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
It is strongly recommended to use available messaging products and services that support a publish-subscribe model, rather than building your own. In Azure, consider using Service Bus or Event Grid. Other technologies that can be used for pub/sub messaging include Redis, RabbitMQ, and Apache Kafka.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/publisher-subscriber

NEW QUESTION: 84
Azure □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□, □□ □□, □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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C. HTTP □□□ □□□
D. HTTP □□ □□□
E. TCP □□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85
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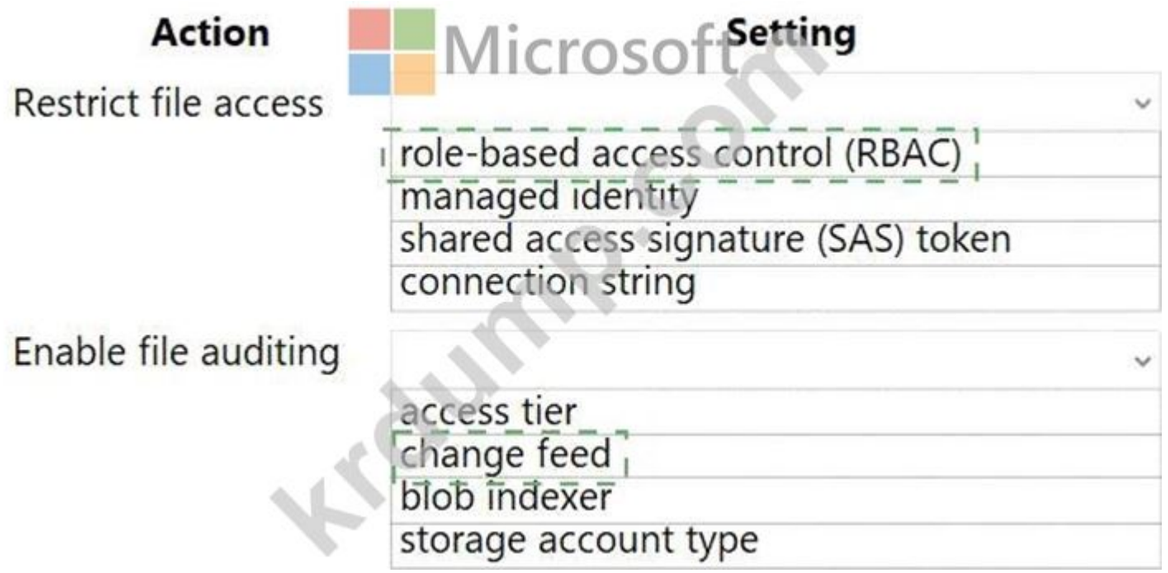
Action	Setting
Restrict file access	role-based access control (RBAC) managed identity shared access signature (SAS) token connection string
Enable file auditing	access tier change feed blob indexer storage account type

Microsoft
krdumps.com

Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: role-based access control (RBAC)

Azure Storage supports authentication and authorization with Azure AD for the Blob and Queue services via Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC).

Scenario: File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.

Box 2: change feed

The purpose of the change feed is to provide transaction logs of all the changes that occur to the blobs and the blob metadata in your storage account.

The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-sas-storage-support

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

NEW QUESTION: 86

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Microsoft

```
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "enabled": true,
            "name": "Policy1",
            "type": "Lifecycle",
            "definition": {
                "actions": {
                    "baseBlob": {
                        "tierToArchive": {
                            "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 0
                        }
                    }
                },
                "filters": {
                    "blobIndexMatch": [
                        {
                            "name": "Customer",
                            "op": "==",
                            "value": "Adatum"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

krdump.com

Azure Blob Storage □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ 1□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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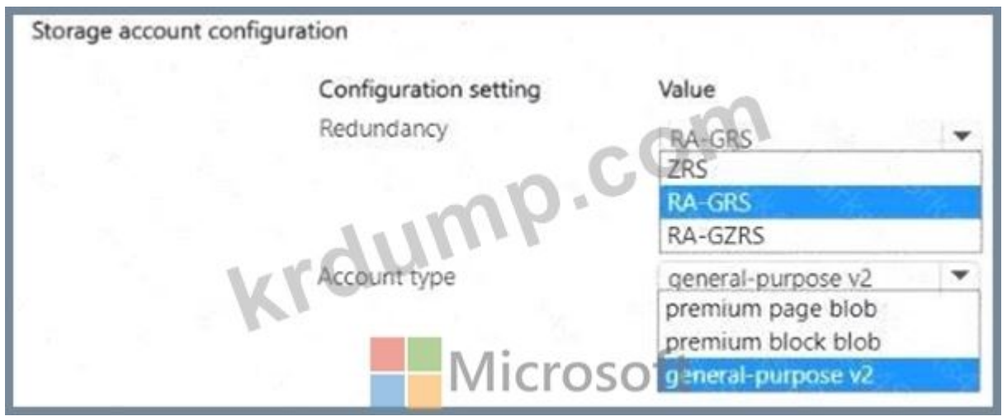
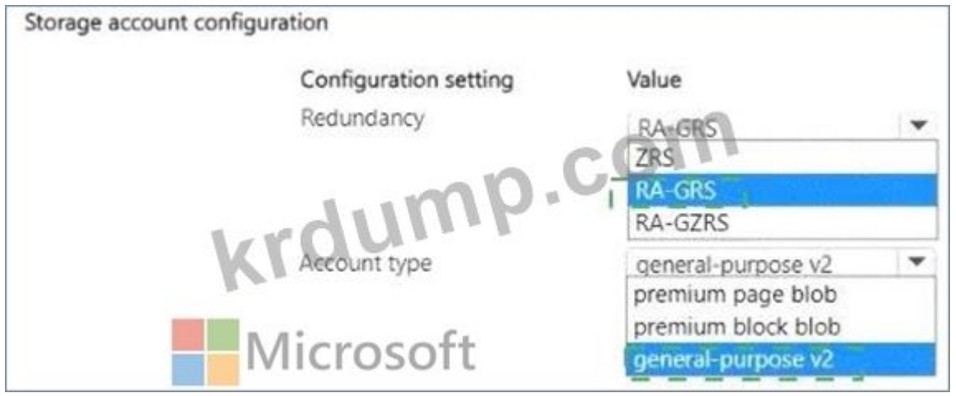


krdump.com

Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 87

Azure App Configuration□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ ASP.NET Core □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ AppreaiureflagStore□□ Azure App Configuration □□□□ □□□□.

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```
<feature name="Export">
  <li class="nav-item">
    <a class="nav-link text-dark" asp-area="" asp-controller="Home" asp-action="Export">Export Data</a>
  </li>
</feature>
```

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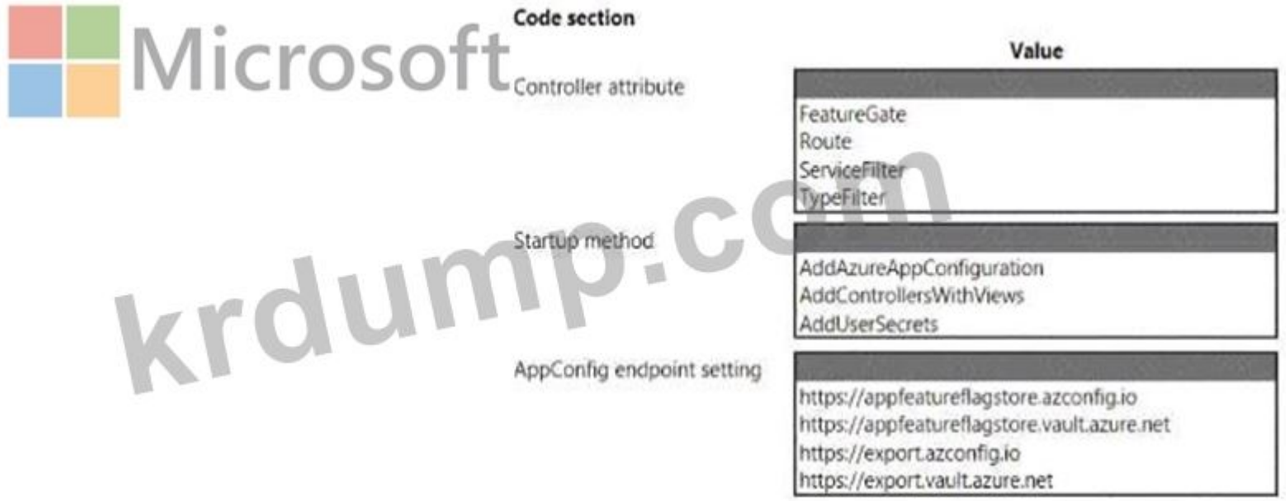
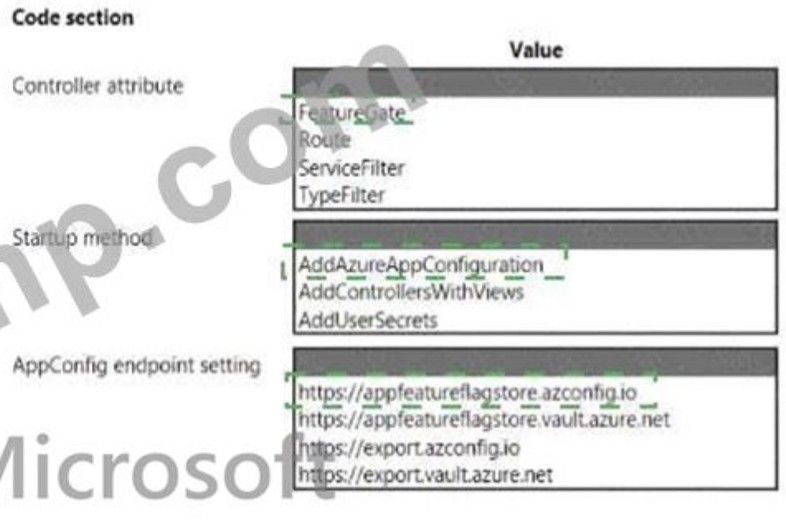
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: FeatureGate

You can use the FeatureGate attribute to control whether a whole controller class or a specific action is enabled.

Box 2: AddAzureAppConfiguration

The extension method AddAzureAppConfiguration is used to add the Azure App Configuration Provider.

Box 3: https://appfeatureflagstore.azconfig.io

You need to request the access token with resource=https://<yourstorename>.azconfig.io Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/use-feature-flags-dotnet-core

https://csharp.christiannagel.com/2020/05/19/azureappconfiguration/

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/61899063/how-to-use-azure-app-configuration-rest-api

NEW QUESTION: 88

Azure B2B □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ B2B □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ Azure B2B□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD)□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□. □□ Graph API □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□

B. □□□

C. uscrFlowType

D. □□□Ustr

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Microsoft Graph□ □□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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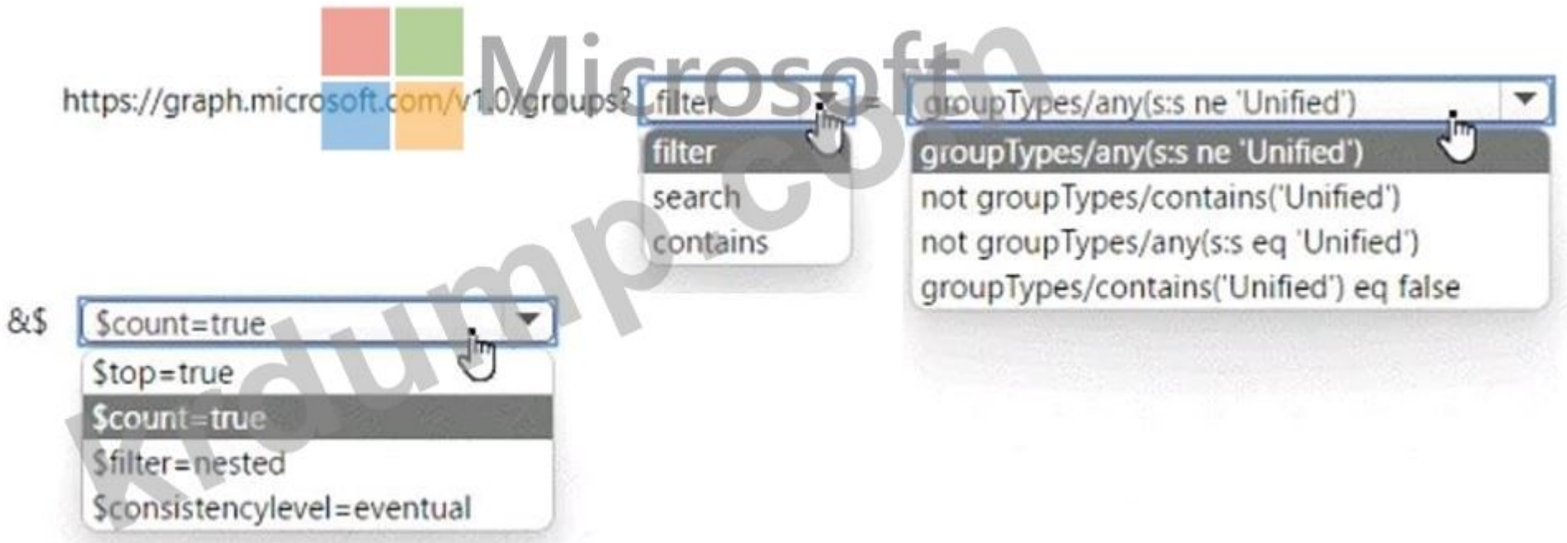
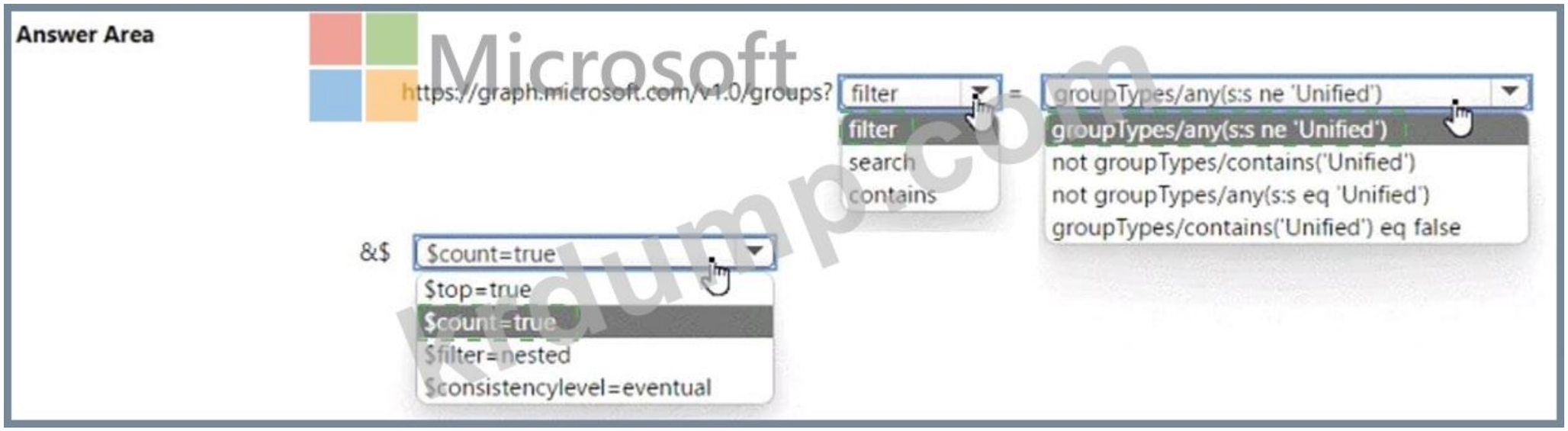
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 90

Event Grid□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
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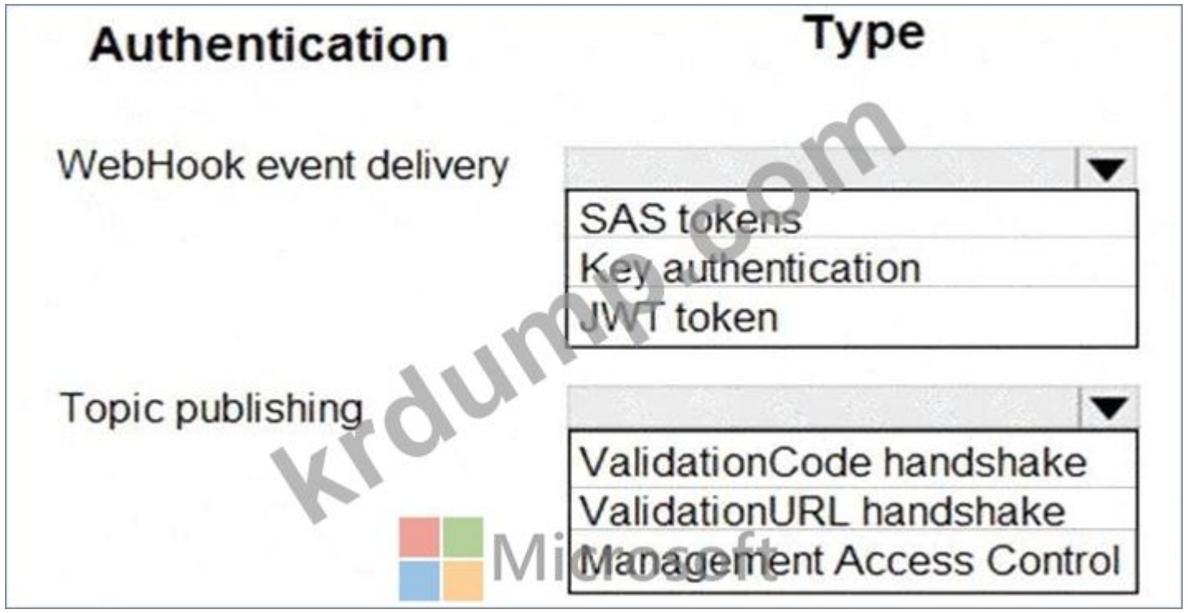
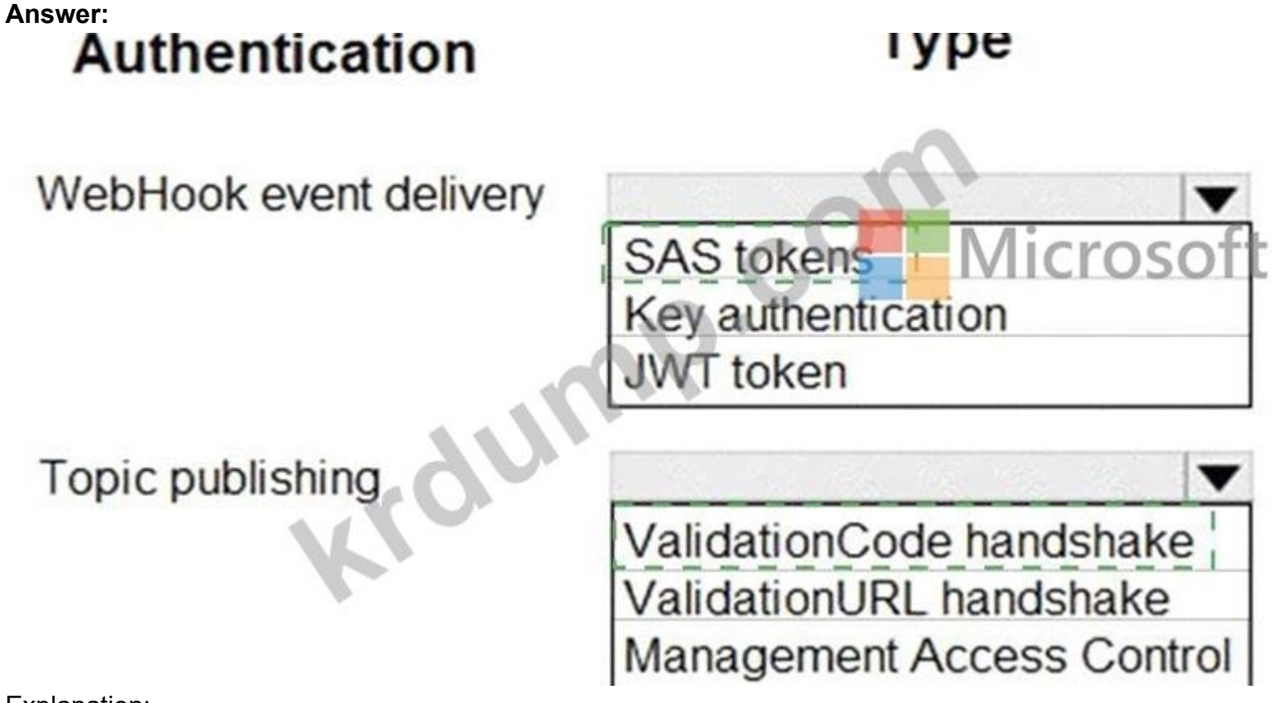
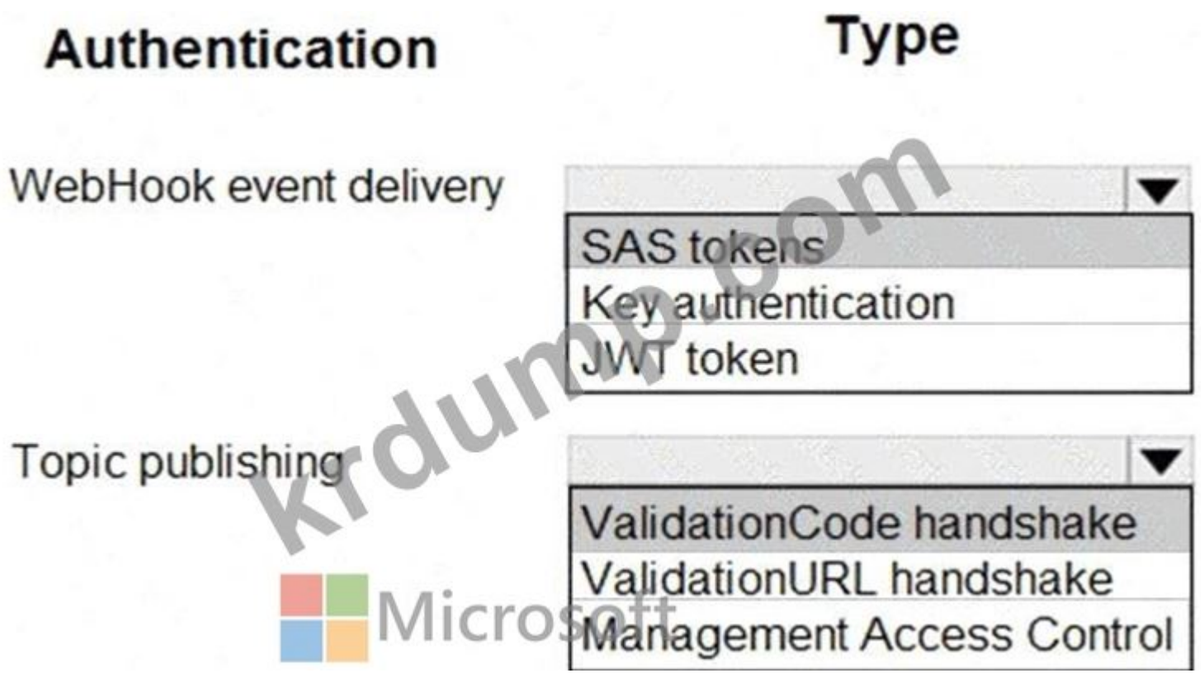


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: SAS tokens

Custom topics use either Shared Access Signature (SAS) or key authentication. Microsoft recommends SAS, but key authentication provides simple programming, and is compatible with many existing webhook publishers.

In this case we need the expiration time provided by SAS tokens.

Box 2: ValidationCode handshake

Event Grid supports two ways of validating the subscription: ValidationCode handshake (programmatic) and ValidationURL handshake (manual).

If you control the source code for your endpoint, this method is recommended.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/security-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 91

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 92
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B. Azure Kubernetes Service□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ SDK□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Functions is the simplest option if you are just getting started using the change feed. Due to its simplicity, it is also the recommended option for most change feed use cases. When you create an Azure Functions trigger for Azure Cosmos DB, you select the container to connect, and the Azure Function gets triggered whenever there is a change in the container. Because Azure Functions uses the change feed processor behind the scenes, it automatically parallelizes change processing across your container's partitions.
Note: You can work with change feed using the following options:
Using change feed with Azure Functions
Using change feed with change feed processor
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/read-change-feed
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/change-feed-pull-model
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/read-change-feed#azure-functions
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/change-feed-pull-model#using-feedrange-for-parallelization

NEW QUESTION: 93
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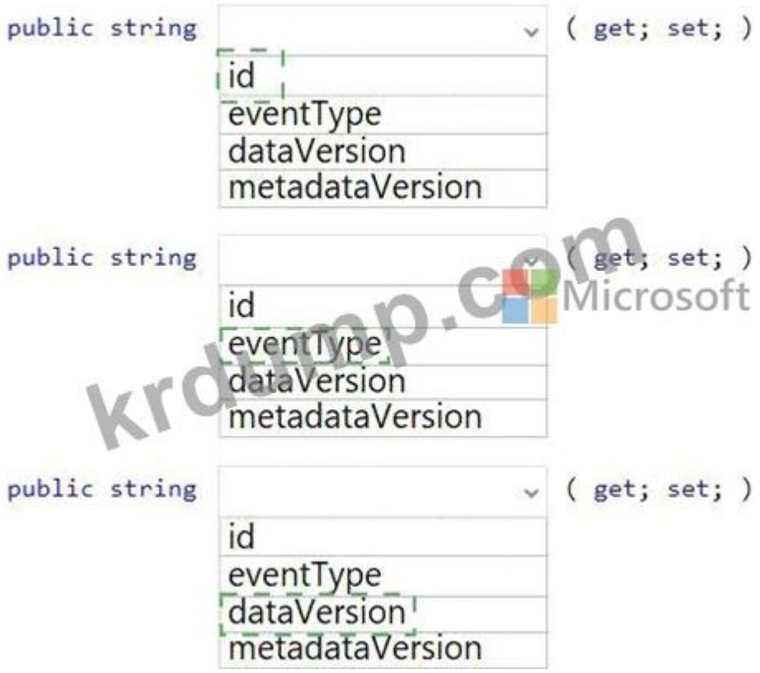
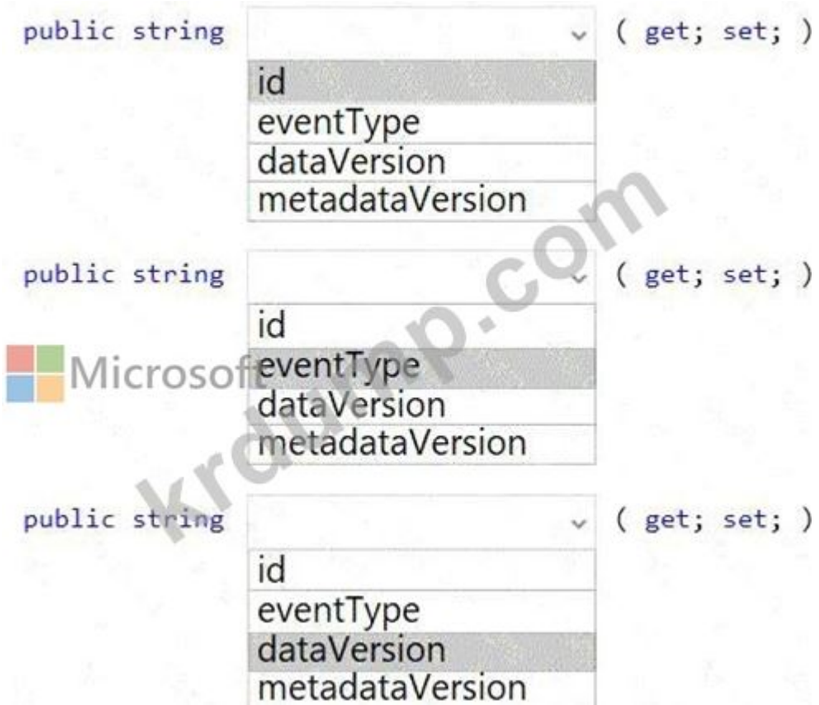
Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: id

id is a unique identifier for the event.

Box 2: eventType

eventType is one of the registered event types for this event source.

Box 3: dataVersion

dataVersion is the schema version of the data object. The publisher defines the schema version.

Scenario: Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

The following example shows the properties that are used by all event publishers:

```
[
{
"topic": string,
"subject": string,
"id": string,
"eventType": string,
"eventTime": string,
"data":{
object-unique-to-each-publisher
},
"dataVersion": string,
"metadataVersion": string
}
]
```

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/event-schema

NEW QUESTION: 94
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B. URL ping □□□
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 95
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E. maxmemory-reserved □ maxfragmenTationmemory-reserved □□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96
Contoso, Ltd.□ APIM(Azure API Management)□ □□□□ □□□□ API□ □□□□□. API□ JWT □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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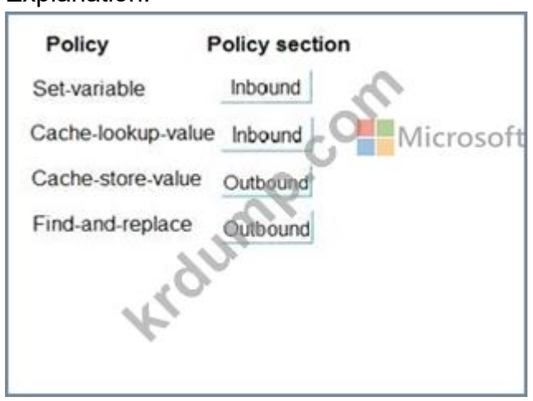
Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: Inbound.

A set-variable policy to store the detected user identity.

Example:

< policies >

< inbound >

< !-- How you determine user identity is application dependent -- >

< set-variable

name= " enduserid "

value= " @(context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault(" Authorization " , " ").Split(' ')[1].AsJwt()?.

Subject) " / >

Box 2: Inbound

A cache-lookup-value policy

Example:

< inbound >

< base / >

< cache-lookup vary-by-developer= " true | false " vary-by-developer-groups= " true | false " downstream- caching-type= " none | private | public " must-revalidate= " true | false " >
< vary-by-query-parameter > parameter name < /vary-by-query-parameter > < !-- optional, can repeated several times -- >
< /cache-lookup >
< /inbound >
Box 3: Outbound
A cache-store-value policy.
Example:
< outbound >
< base / >
< cache-store duration= " 3600 " / >
< /outbound >
Box 4: Outbound
A find-and-replace policy to update the response body with the user profile information.
Example:
< outbound >
< !-- Update response body with user profile-- >
< find-and-replace
from= ' " $userprofile$ " '
to= " @((string)context.Variables[" userprofile "]) " / >
< base / >
< /outbound >
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-caching-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-sample-cache-by-key

NEW QUESTION: 97
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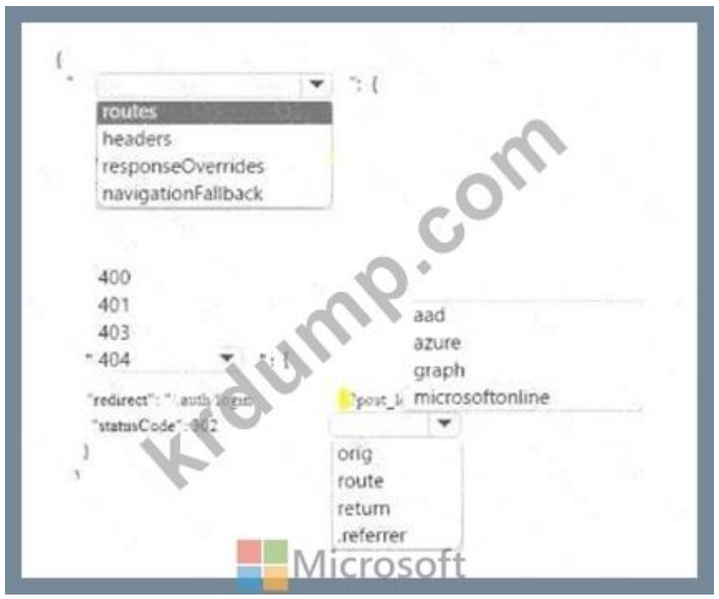
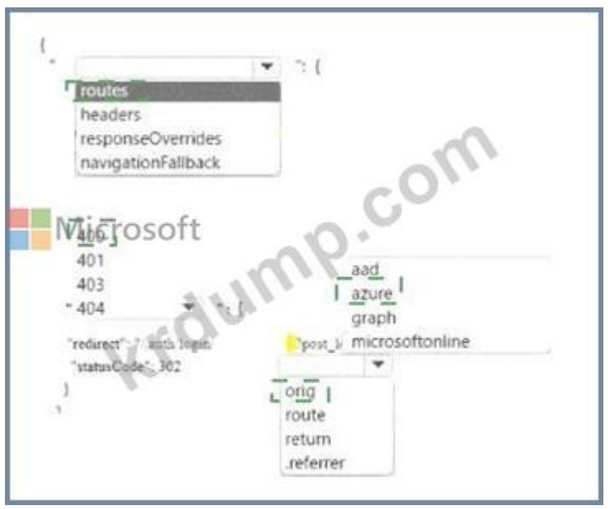


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 98

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Requirement	Solution
Configure an Azure Storage account	Implement Blob Storage Implement Azure Cosmos DB Implement Storage (general purpose v1) Implement StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Configure data retention	Snapshot blobs and move them to the archive tier Set a lifecycle management policy to move blobs to the cool tier Use AzCopy to copy the data to an on-premises device for backup Set a lifecycle management policy to move blobs to the archive tier

Microsoft
krdump.com

Answer:

Requirement	Solution
Configure an Azure Storage account	Implement Blob Storage Implement Azure Cosmos DB Implement Storage (general purpose v1) Implement StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
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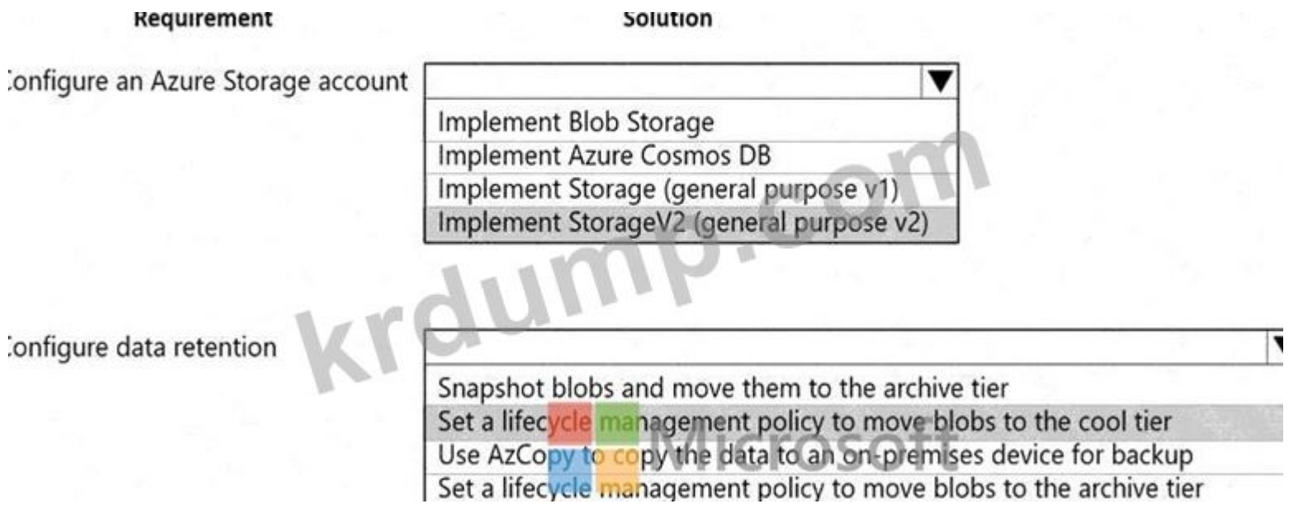
Microsoft
krdump.com

Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy?toc=/azure/storage/blobs/toc.json

NEW QUESTION: 99
ASP.NET□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□, □□, □ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□.
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A. □□□□□
B. SearchIndexClient
C. □□ □□□ □□□□□
D. □□ □□ □□
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The various client libraries define classes like Index, Field, and Document, as well as operations like Indexes.
Create and Documents.Search on the SearchServiceClient and SearchIndexClient classes.
Example:
The sample application we'll be exploring creates a new index named "hotels", populates it with a few documents, then executes some search queries. Here is the main program, showing the overall flow:
/ This sample shows how to delete, create, upload documents and query an index static void Main(string[] args)
{
IConfigurationBuilder builder = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appsettings.json"); IConfigurationRoot configuration = builder.Build(); SearchServiceClient serviceClient = CreateSearchServiceClient(configuration); Console.WriteLine("{0}", "Deleting index...\n"); DeleteHotelsIndexIfExists(serviceClient); Console.WriteLine("{0}", "Creating index...\n"); CreateHotelsIndex(serviceClient); ISearchIndexClient indexClient = serviceClient.Indexes.GetClient("hotels"); References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-howto-dotnet-sdk

NEW QUESTION: 100

App1□□□ Azure Functions □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ CORS(Cross-Origin Requests)□ □□□ □□□□□.
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* App1 □□□ Azure Blob Storage □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
* Azure Blob Storage □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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App1□ □□□□ □□□.
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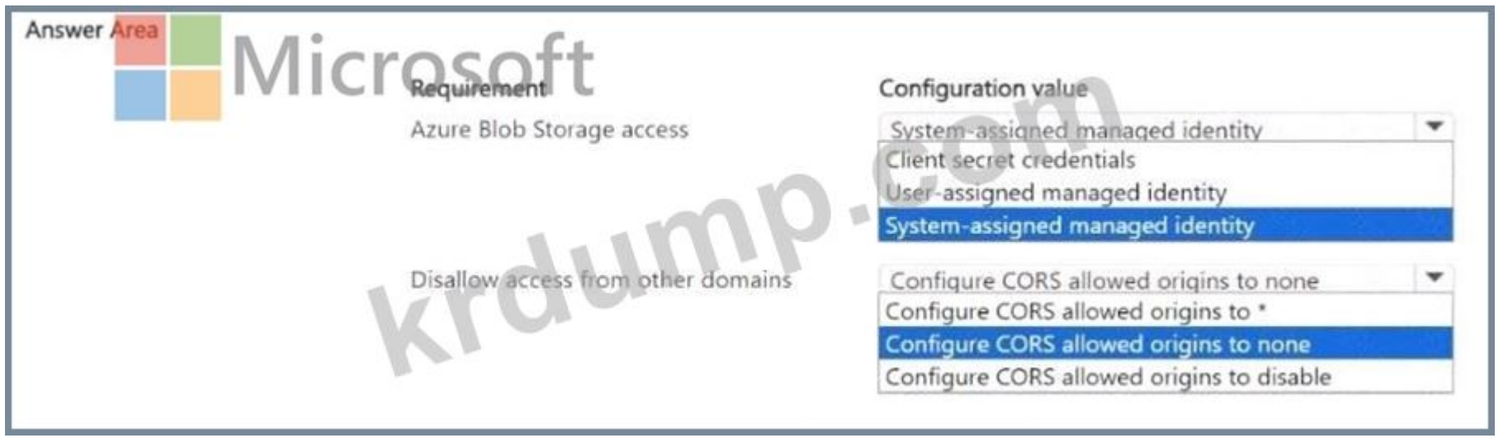
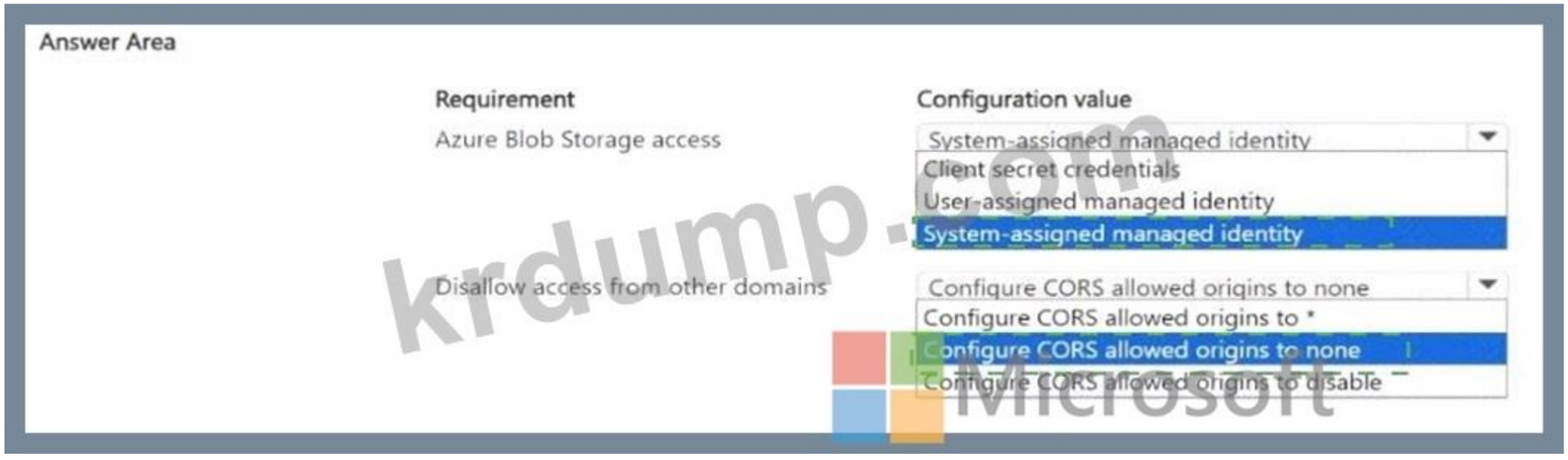


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 101
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skey□□ □□□ Azure Key Vault □□ □□□□.
skey□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102
□□ API□ □□□□ Azure Function□ □□ □□□, □ □□□ API□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ mykeyvault□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□ token□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □.
Azure Function□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. Azure Function □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□?
A.
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@Microsoft.KeyVault(SecretUri=https://mykeyvault.vault.azure.net/secrets/token/)
```
B.
```
KeyVault:mykeyvault;Secret:token
```
C.
```
App:Settings:Secret:mykeyvault:token
```
D.
```
AZUREKVCONNSTR_ https://mykeyvault.vault.azure.net/secrets/token/
```
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103
Azure Blob Storage□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□(VM)□□ □□□□□□. VM□ □□□ □ VPN □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ Azure□ □□□□□. □□□□□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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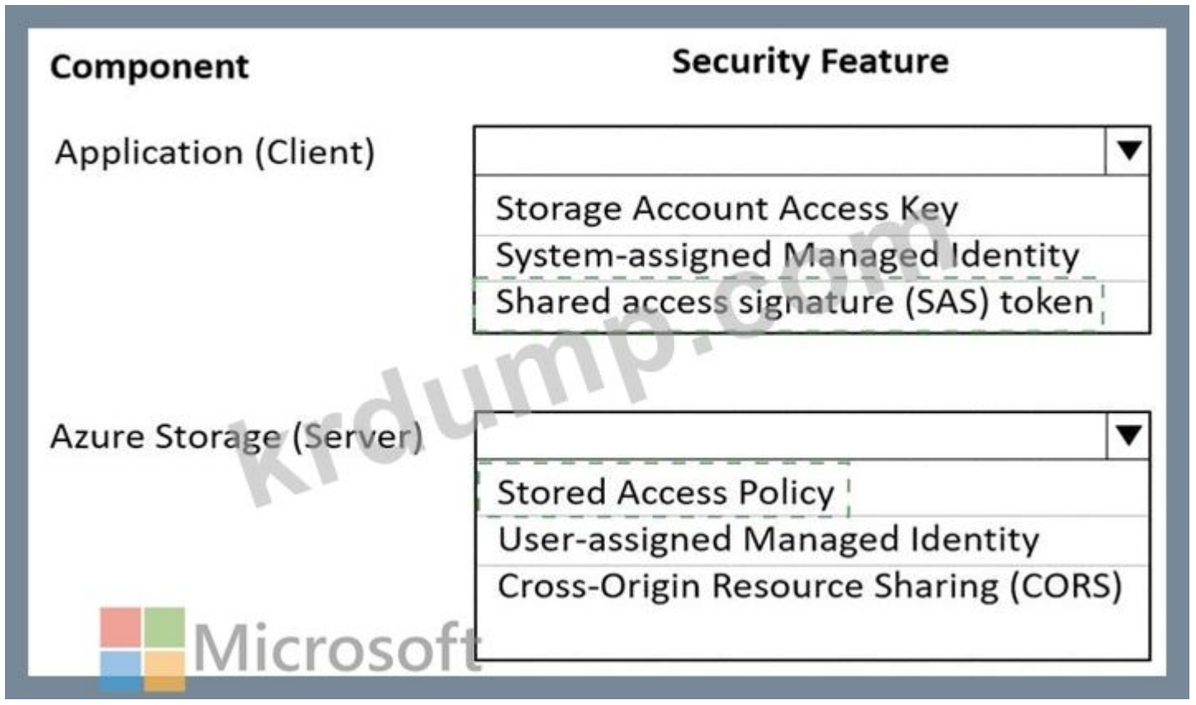
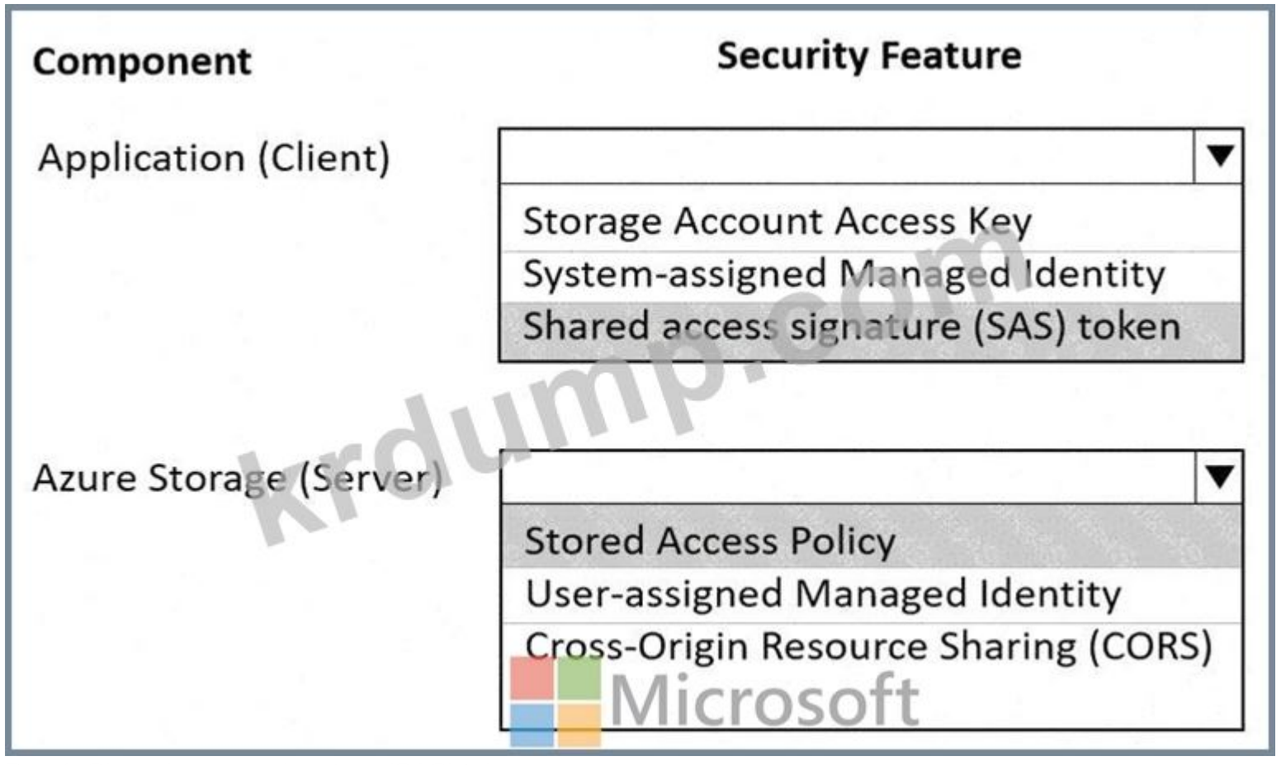
Component	Security Feature
Application (Client)	Storage Account Access Key System-assigned Managed Identity Shared access signature (SAS) token
Azure Storage (Server)	Stored Access Policy User-assigned Managed Identity Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

krdump.com

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Shared access signature (SAS) token

When your application design requires shared access signatures for access to Blob storage, use Azure AD credentials to create a user delegation SAS when possible for superior security.

Box 2: Stored access policy

Stored access policies give you the option to revoke permissions for a service SAS without having to regenerate the storage account keys.
A shared access signature can take one of the following two forms:
Service SAS with stored access policy. A stored access policy is defined on a resource container, which can be a blob container, table, queue, or file share. The stored access policy can be used to manage constraints for one or more service shared access signatures. When you associate a service SAS with a stored access policy, the SAS inherits the constraints - the start time, expiry time, and permissions - defined for the stored access policy.
Ad hoc SAS.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 104
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A. 6
B. 1
C. 3
D. 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Azure Container Apps□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Azure Container Apps□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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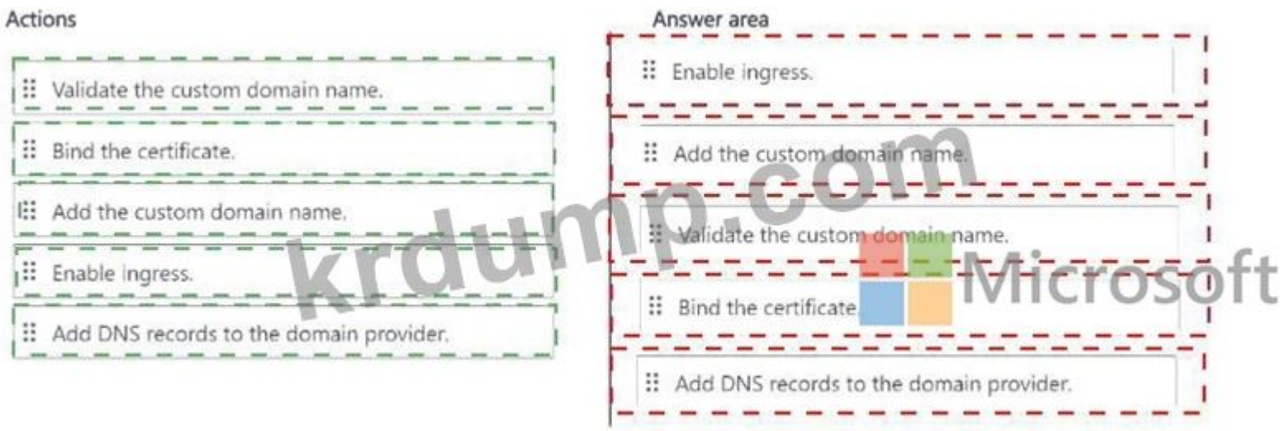
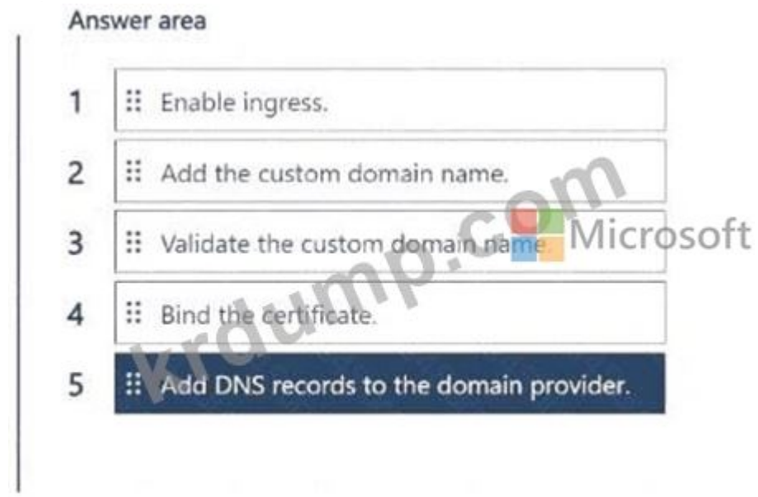
Microsoft
krdump.com

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 106

PowerShell□ □□□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ 90□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. EnableSoftDelete

B. EnabledForTemplateDeployment

C. EnablePurgeProtection

D. EnabledForDeployment

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Azure Blob Storage □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ ASP.NET Core □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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RBAC □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Azure Blob □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□ Azure AD □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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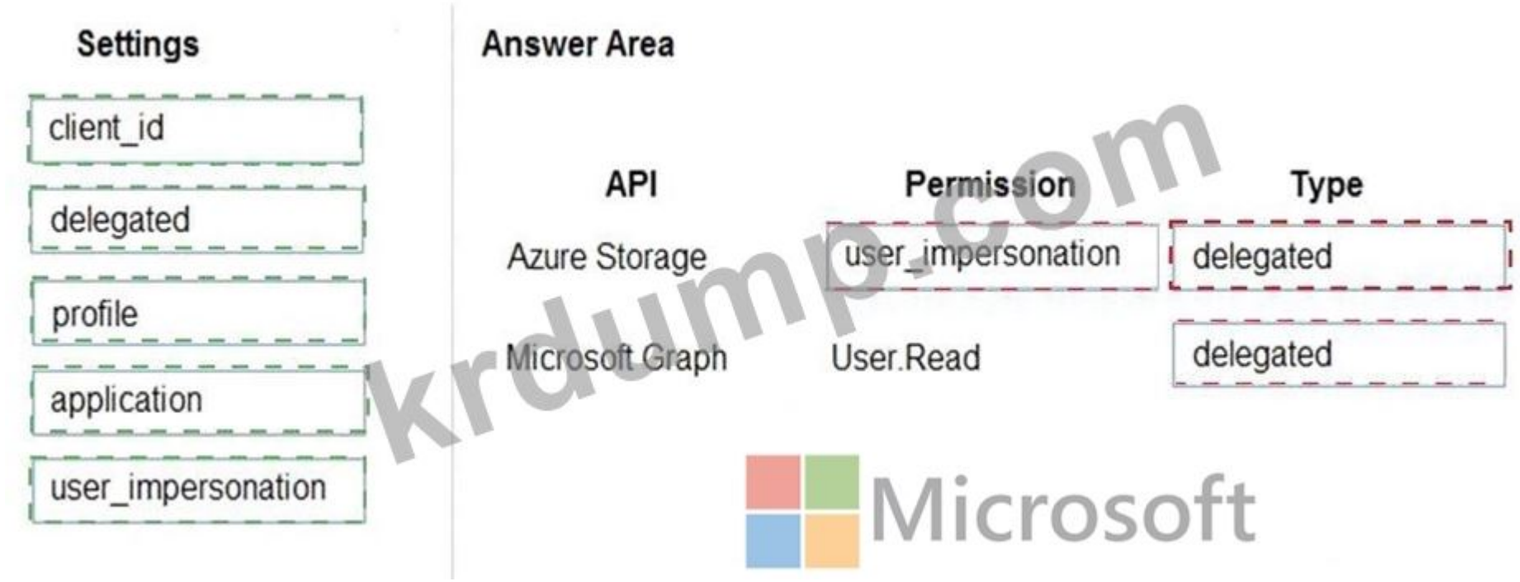
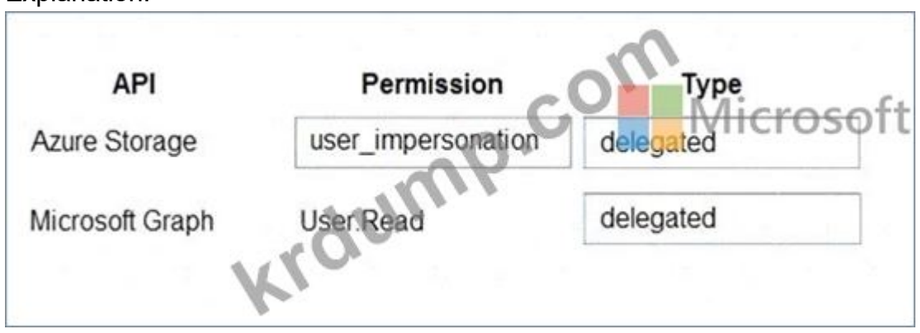
Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: user_impersonation

Box 2: delegated

Example:

1.Select the API permissions section

2.Click the Add a permission button and then:

Ensure that the My APIs tab is selected

3.In the list of APIs, select the API TodoListService-aspnetcore.

4.In the Delegated permissions section, ensure that the right permissions are checked: user_impersonation.

5.Select the Add permissions button.

Box 3: delegated

Example

1.Select the API permissions section

2.Click the Add a permission button and then,

Ensure that the Microsoft APIs tab is selected

3.In the Commonly used Microsoft APIs section, click on Microsoft Graph

4.In the Delegated permissions section, ensure that the right permissions are checked: User.Read. Use the search box if necessary.

5.Select the Add permissions button

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/azure-samples/active-directory-dotnet-webapp-webapi- openidconnect-aspnetcore/calling-a-web-api-in-an-aspnet-core-web-application-using-azure-ad/

NEW QUESTION: 108
Azure □□□□ □□□□□.
.NET □□□□□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□□□□
B. □□ □□□□□
C. □□□□□□□
D. CloudQueue□□□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A queue allows processing of a message by a single consumer. Need a CloudQueueClient to access the Azure VM.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics-subscriptions

NEW QUESTION: 109
□□ APIM(Azure API Management) □□□ API□ □□ □□□□.
APIM□□ API□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. REST □□□□□□ □□□□ APIM□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
* API □□□□ □□□ APIM□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. API□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ true□ □□□ API □□□ Ocp-Apim-Trace □□ □□ □□□□□.
C. API□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key □□ □□ □□□□□.
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answer is A, B, and C. To inspect request processing of the APIs in APIM, you need to do the following three actions:
Enable the Allow tracing setting for the subscription used to inspect the API. This setting allows you to trace request processing in APIM using the test console, a REST client, or a client app. You can enable this setting in the portal by selecting Subscriptions and then selecting the subscription you want to use for debugging1.
Add the Ocp-Apim-Trace header value to the API call with a value set to true. This header triggers tracing when making requests to APIM using a REST client or a client app. You also need to add the Ocp-Apim- Subscription-Key header value to the key for a subscription that allows access to the API1.
Add the Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key header value to the key for a subscription that allows access to the API.
This header authenticates your request and grants you access to the API. You can find the key for your subscription in the portal by selecting Subscriptions and then selecting Show/hide keys1.

You do not need to create and configure a custom policy for tracing request processing. The trace policy is used to add a custom trace into the request tracing output, Application Insights telemetries, and/or resource logs2. It is not required for inspecting the APIs.

NEW QUESTION: 110
Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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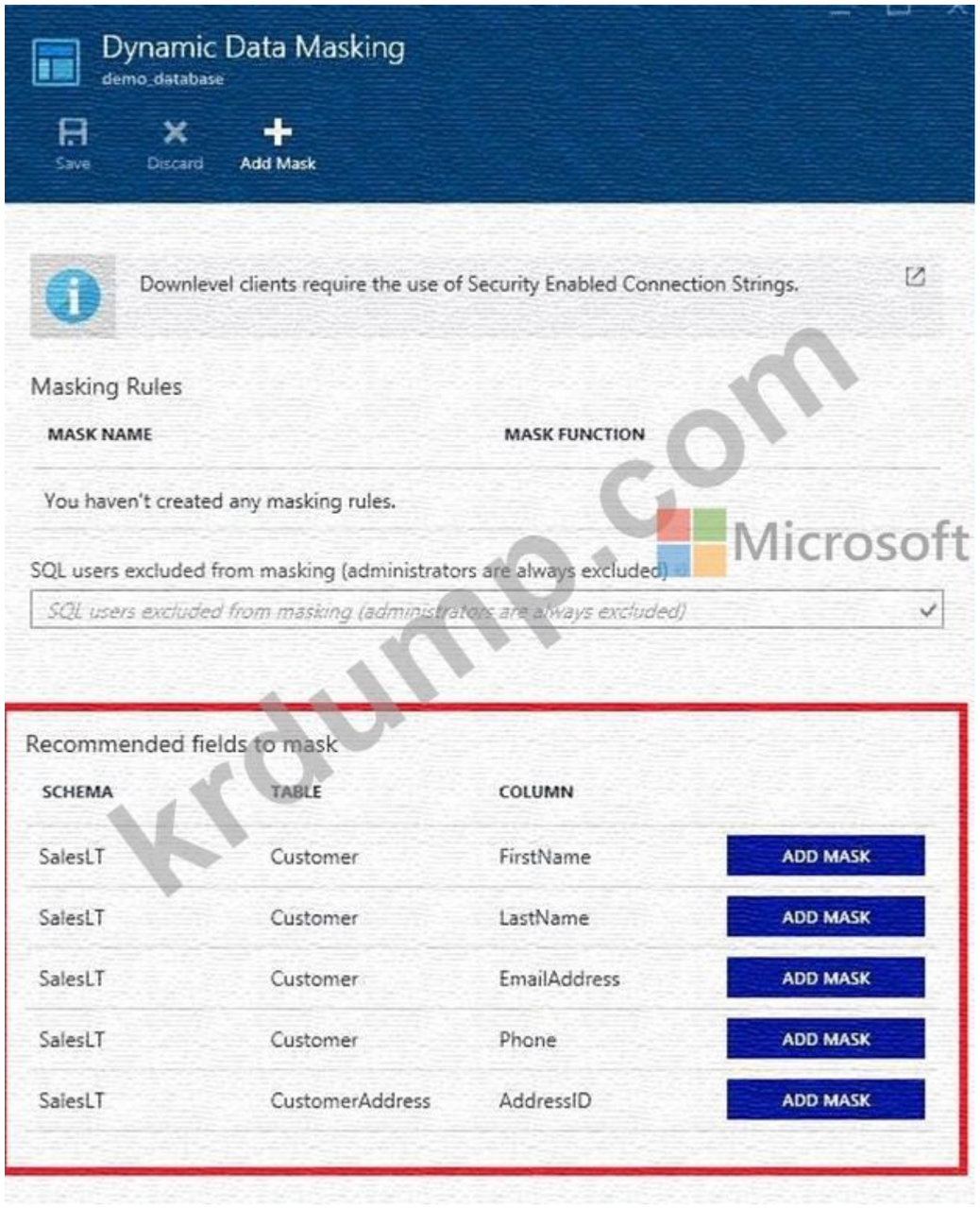
A. □□
B. □
C. □□□
D. □□□
E. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the Dynamic Data Masking configuration page, you may see some database columns that the recommendations engine has flagged for masking. In order to accept the recommendations, just click Add Mask for one or more columns and a mask is created based on the default type for this column. You can change the masking function by clicking on the masking rule and editing the masking field format to a different format of your choice.



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-dynamic-data-masking-get-started-portal

NEW QUESTION: 111
Azure Front Door Service□ □□□□ □□□□.
Brotli □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ XML □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ 9MB□□□.
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Statement	Yes	No
The file MIME type is supported by the service.	○	○
Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.	○	○
The compression type is supported.	○	○

Answer:

Statement	Yes	No
The file MIME type is supported by the service.	○	○
Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.	○	○
The compression type is supported.	○	○

Explanation:

Statement	Yes	No
The file MIME type is supported by the service.	○	○
Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.	○	○
The compression type is supported.	○	○

Box 1: No

Front Door can dynamically compress content on the edge, resulting in a smaller and faster response to your clients. All files are eligible for compression. However, a file must be of a MIME type that is eligible for compression list.

Box 2: No

Sometimes you may wish to purge cached content from all edge nodes and force them all to retrieve new updated assets. This might be due to updates to your web application, or to quickly update assets that contain incorrect information.
Box 3: Yes
These profiles support the following compression encodings: Gzip (GNU zip), Brotli Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-caching

NEW QUESTION: 112
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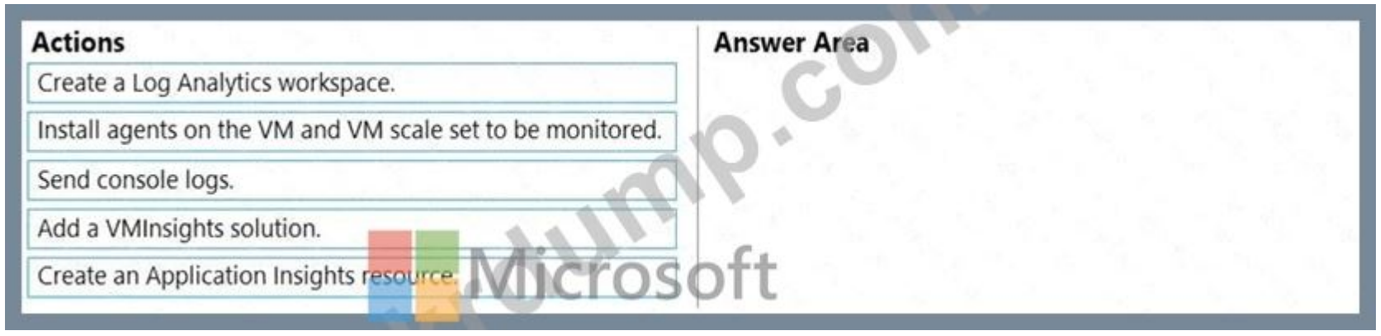
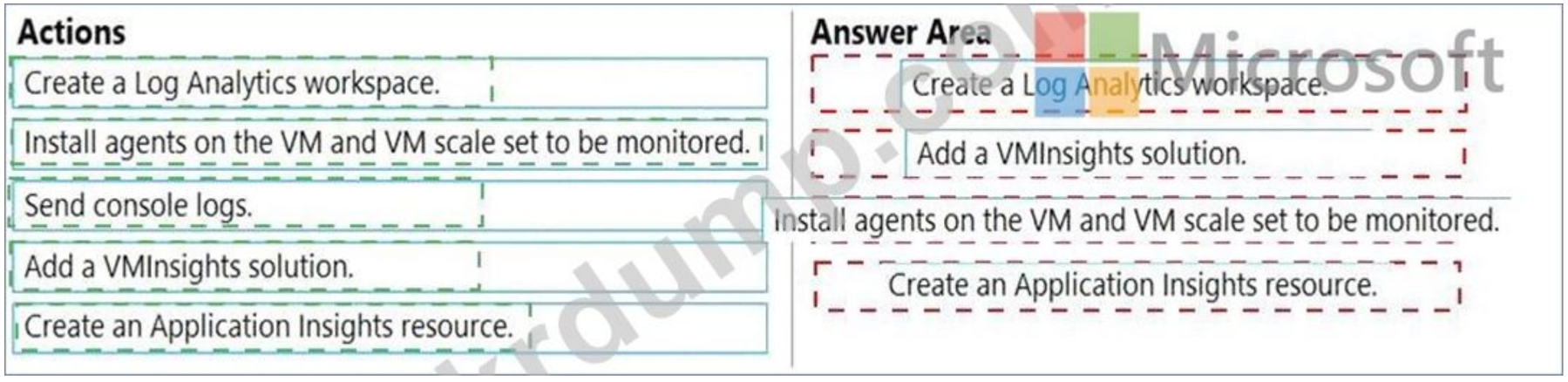
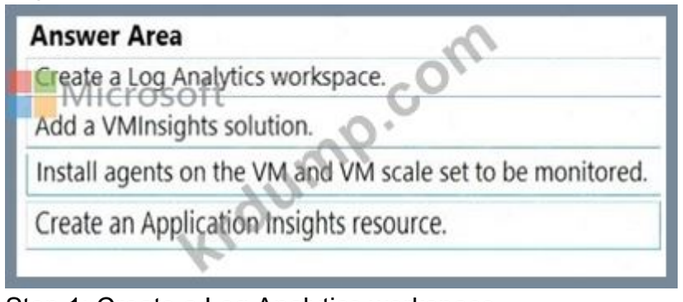


Answer:



Explanation:



Step 1: Create a Log Analytics workspace.
First create the workspace.
Step 2: Add a VMInsights solution.

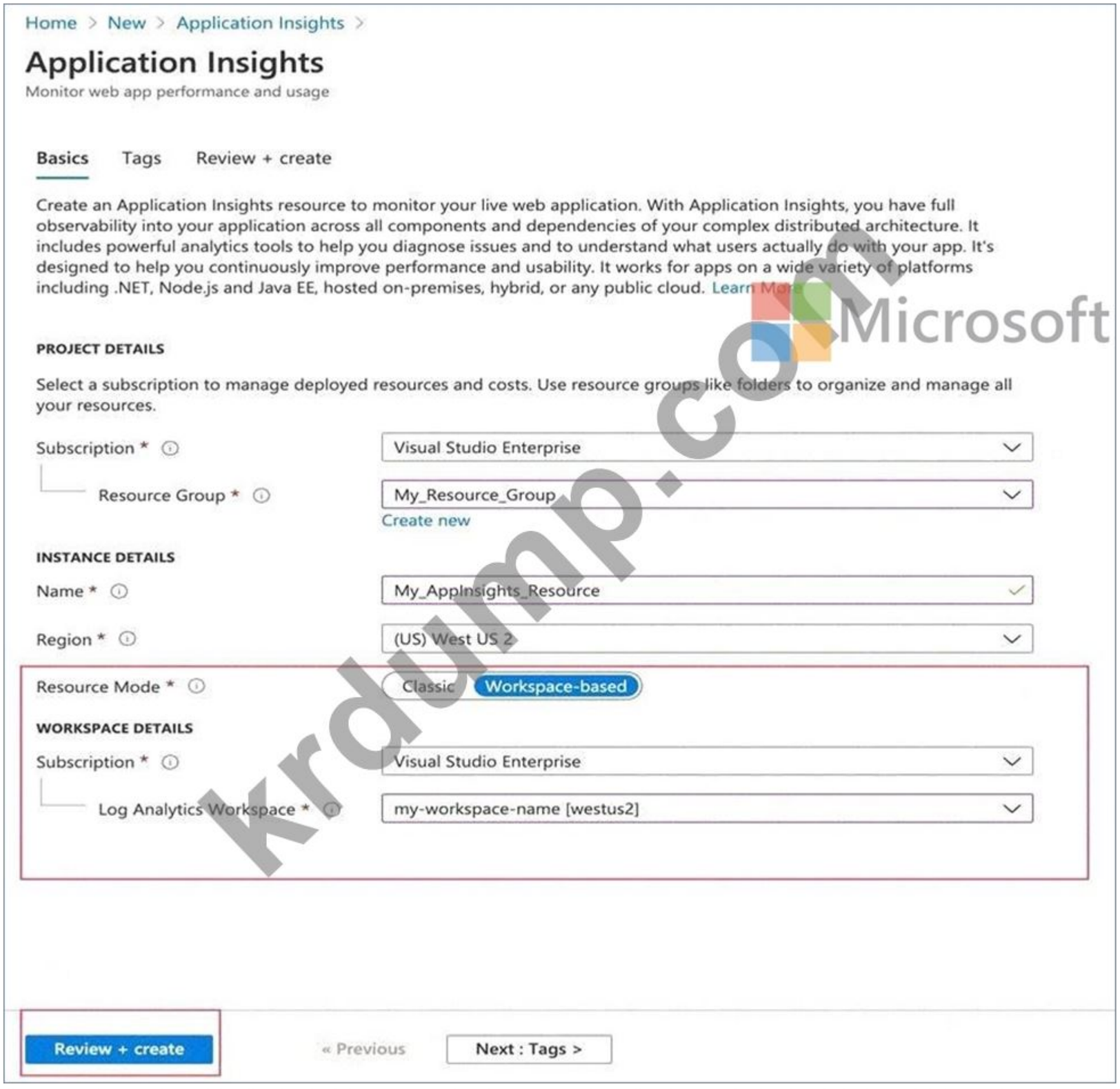
Before a Log Analytics workspace can be used with VM insights, it must have the VMInsights solution installed.

Step 3: Install agents on the VM and VM scale set to be monitored.

Prior to onboarding agents, you must create and configure a workspace. Install or update the Application Insights Agent as an extension for Azure virtual machines and VM scalet sets.

Step 4: Create an Application Insights resource

Sign in to the Azure portal, and create an Application Insights resource.



Once a workspace-based Application Insights resource has been created, configuring monitoring is relatively straightforward.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/vminsights-configure-workspace
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/create-workspace-resource

NEW QUESTION: 113
□□□ Azure□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ Azure Monitor□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ Azure Monitor □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. AppServiceEnvironmentPlatformLogs
B. AppServiceApplogs
C. AppServiceAuditLogs
D. AppServiceConsoteLogs
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114
Azure Web App□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□ TLS □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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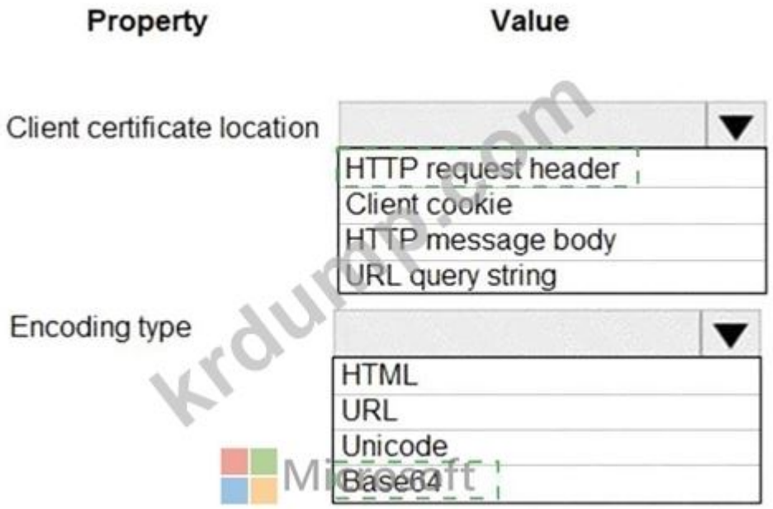
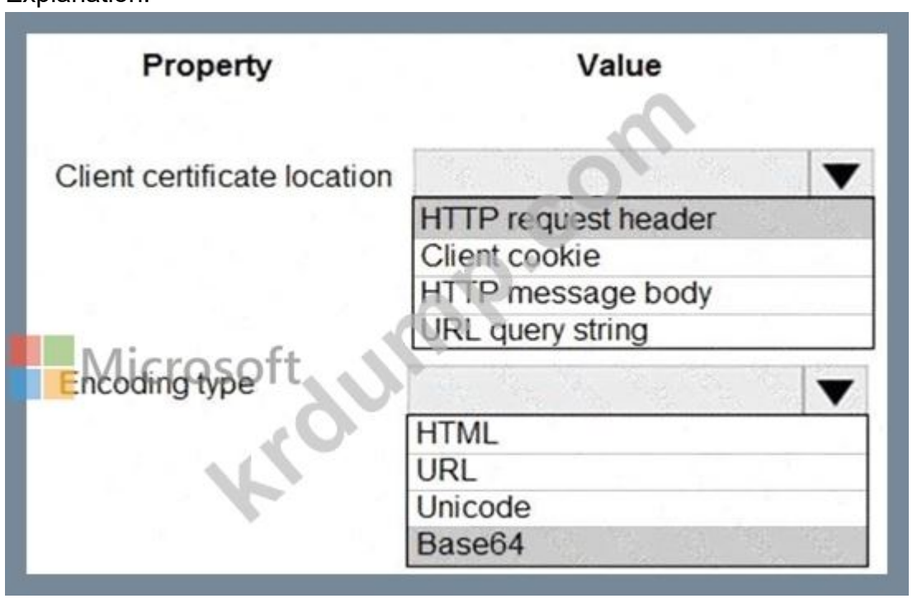
Property	Value
Client certificate location	HTTP request header Client cookie HTTP message body URL query string
Encoding type	HTML URL Unicode Base64

Microsoft
krdump.com

Answer:



Explanation:



Accessing the client certificate from App Service.

If you are using ASP.NET and configure your app to use client certificate authentication, the certificate will be available through the HttpRequest.ClientCertificate property. For other application stacks, the client cert will be available in your app through a base64 encoded value in the "X-ARR-ClientCert" request header.

Your application can create a certificate from this value and then use it for authentication and authorization purposes in your application.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 115

□□ □□□□□ □□□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes Services) □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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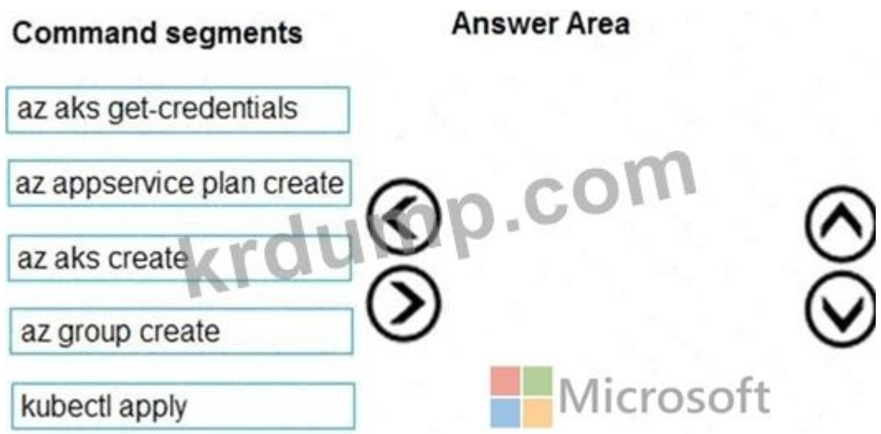
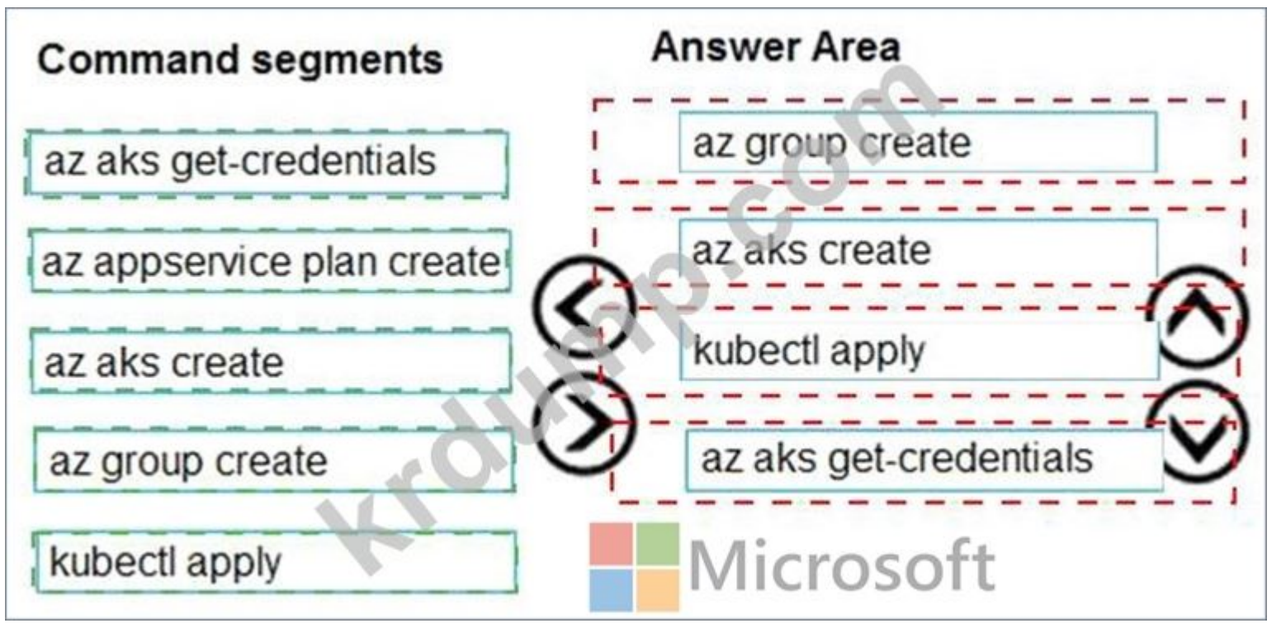


Answer:



Explanation:

Step 1: az group create

Create a resource group with the az group create command. An Azure resource group is a logical group in which Azure resources are deployed and managed.

Example: The following example creates a resource group named myAKSCluster in the eastus location.

az group create --name myAKSCluster --location eastus

Step 2 : az aks create
Use the az aks create command to create an AKS cluster.
Step 3: kubectl apply
To deploy your application, use the kubectl apply command. This command parses the manifest file and creates the defined Kubernetes objects.
Step 4: az aks get-credentials
Configure it with the credentials for the new AKS cluster. Example:
az aks get-credentials --name aks-cluster --resource-group aks-resource-group References:
https://docs.bitnami.com/azure/get-started-aks/

NEW QUESTION: 116
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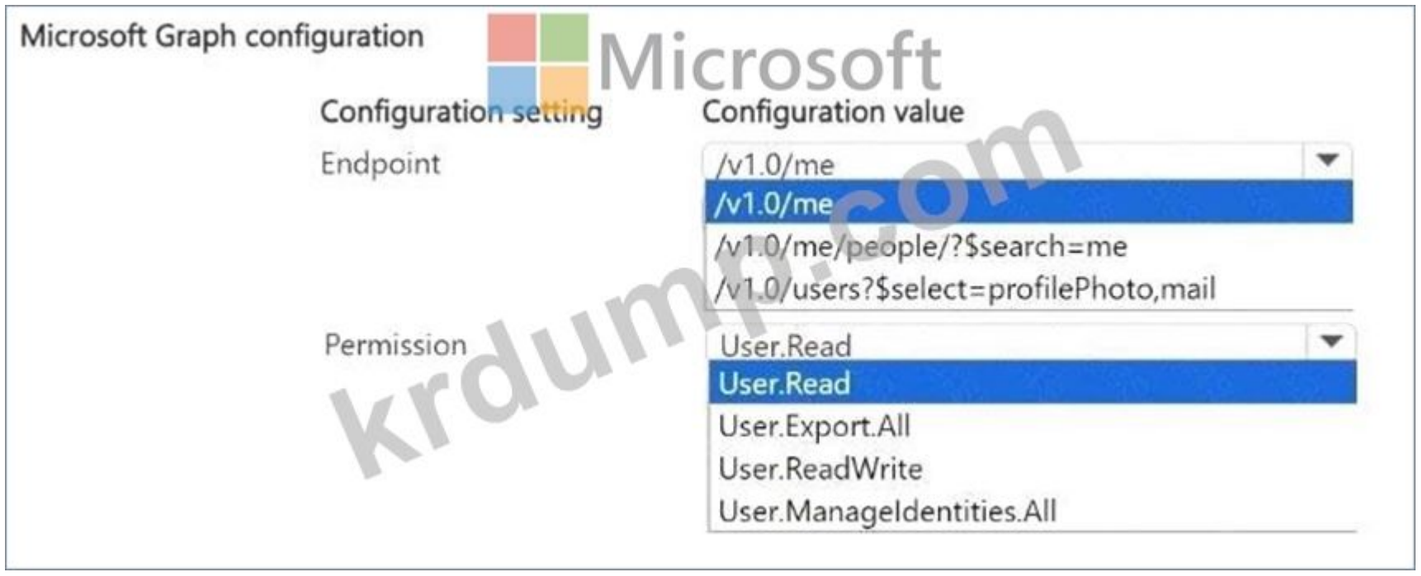
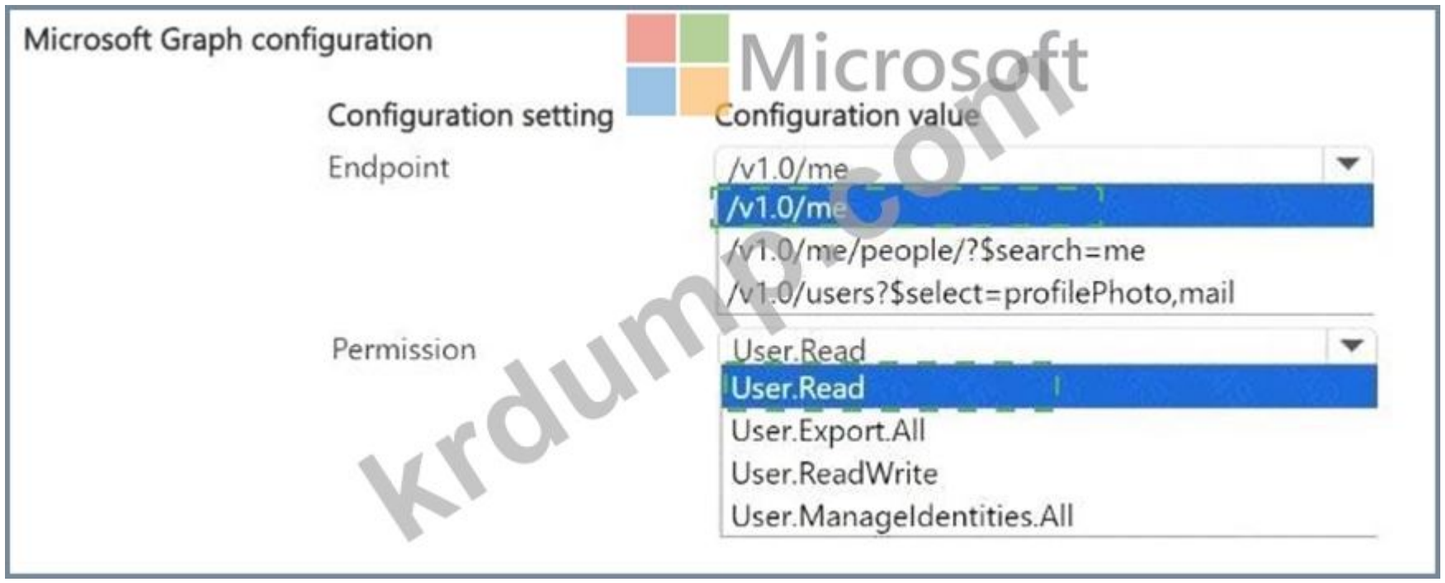
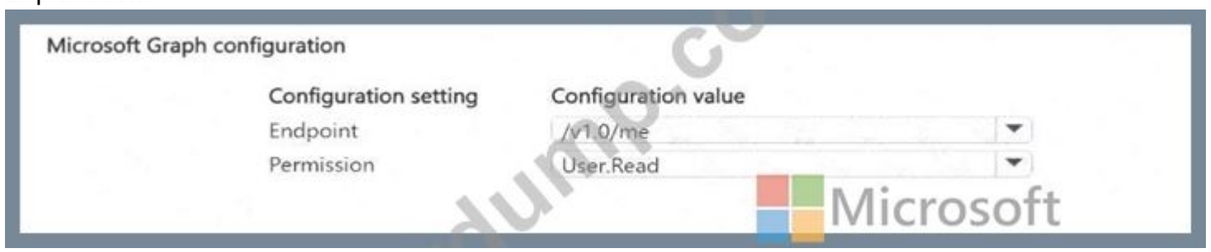


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 117

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PC26 □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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```
var resolver = new KeyVaultKeyResolver(_keyVaultClient);
var keyBundle = await _keyVaultClient.GetKeyAsync("...","...");
```

```
var key = keyBundle.Key;
var key = keyBundle.KeyIdentifier.Identifier;
var key = await resolver.ResolveKeyAsync("encrypt", null);
var key = await resolver.ResolveKeyAsync(keyBundle.KeyIdentifier.Identifier, CancellationToken.None);
```

```
var x = keyBundle.Managed;
var x = AuthenticationScheme.SharedKey;
var x = new BlobEncryptionPolicy(key, resolver);
var x = new DeleteRetentionPolicy {Enabled = key.Kid != null};
```

```
cloudBlobClient.AuthenticationScheme = x;
cloudBlobClient.DefaultRequestOptions.RequireEncryption = x;
cloudBlobClient.DefaultRequestOptions.EncryptionPolicy = x;
cloudBlobClient.SetServiceProperties(new ServiceProperties(deleteRetentionPolicy:x));
```

Microsoft
killdump.com

Answer:

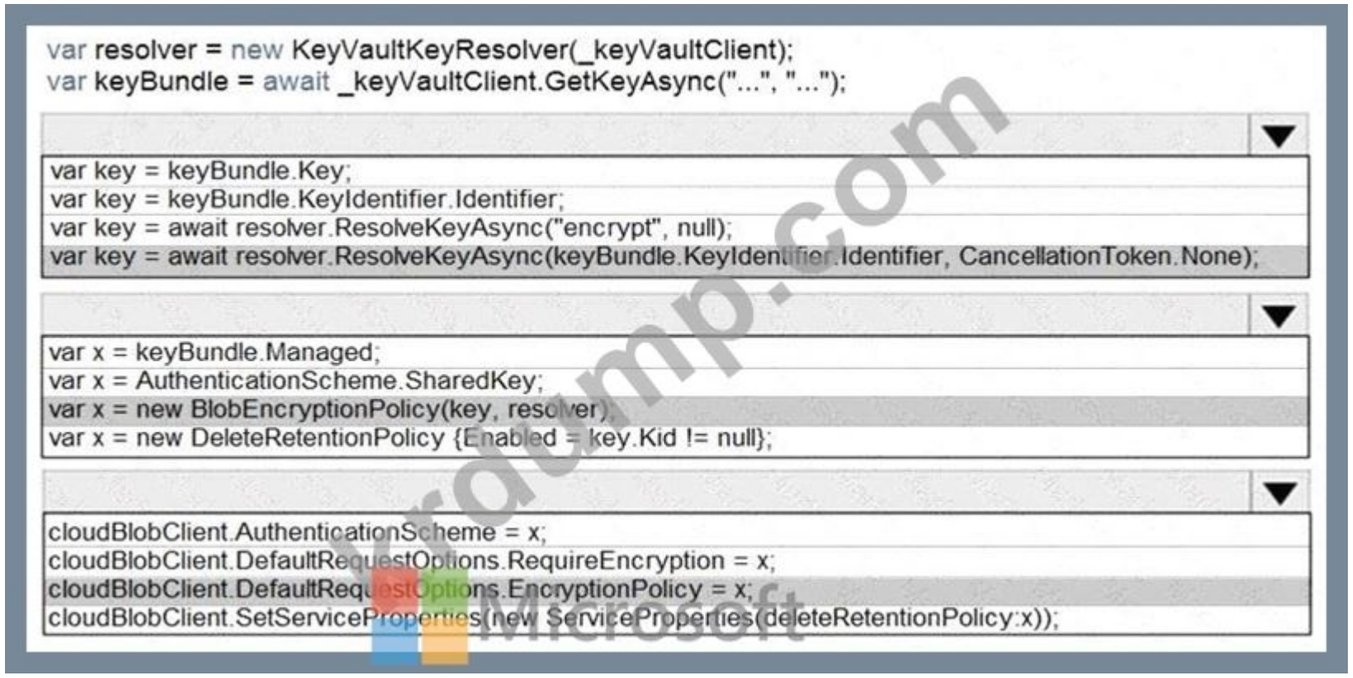
```
var resolver = new KeyVaultKeyResolver(_keyVaultClient);
var keyBundle = await _keyVaultClient.GetKeyAsync("...", "...");
```

```
var key = keyBundle.Key;
var key = keyBundle.KeyIdentifier.Identifier;
var key = await resolver.ResolveKeyAsync("encrypt", null);
var key = await resolver.ResolveKeyAsync(keyBundle.KeyIdentifier.Identifier, CancellationToken.None);
```

```
var x = keyBundle.Managed;
var x = AuthenticationScheme.SharedKey;
var x = new BlobEncryptionPolicy(key, resolver);
var x = new DeleteRetentionPolicy {Enabled = key.Kid != null};
```

```
cloudBlobClient.AuthenticationScheme = x;
cloudBlobClient.DefaultRequestOptions.RequireEncryption = x;
cloudBlobClient.DefaultRequestOptions.EncryptionPolicy = x;
cloudBlobClient.SetServiceProperties(new ServiceProperties(deleteRetentionPolicy:x));
```

Explanation:



Box 1: var key = await Resolver.ResolveKeyAsyn(keyBundle,KeyIdentifier.CancellationToken.None); Box 2: var x = new BlobEncryptionPolicy(key,resolver); Example:

// We begin with cloudKey1, and a resolver capable of resolving and caching Key Vault secrets.

BlobEncryptionPolicy encryptionPolicy = new BlobEncryptionPolicy(cloudKey1, cachingResolver); client.DefaultRequestOptions.EncryptionPolicy = encryptionPolicy; Box 3: cloudblobClient.

DefaultRequestOptions.EncryptionPolicy = x; Reference:

https://github.com/Azure/azure-storage-net/blob/master/Samples/GettingStarted/EncryptionSamples/KeyRotation/Program.cs

NEW QUESTION: 118
Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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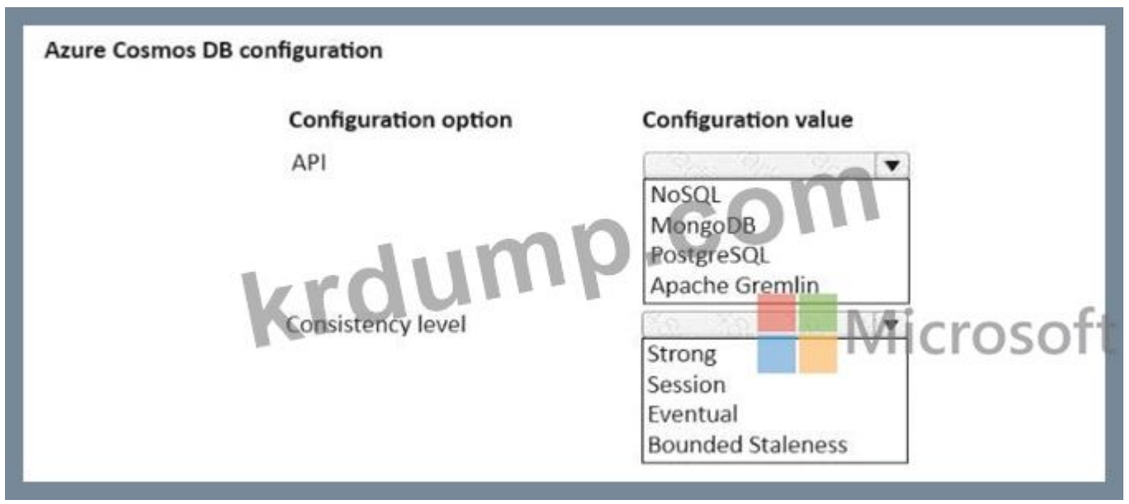
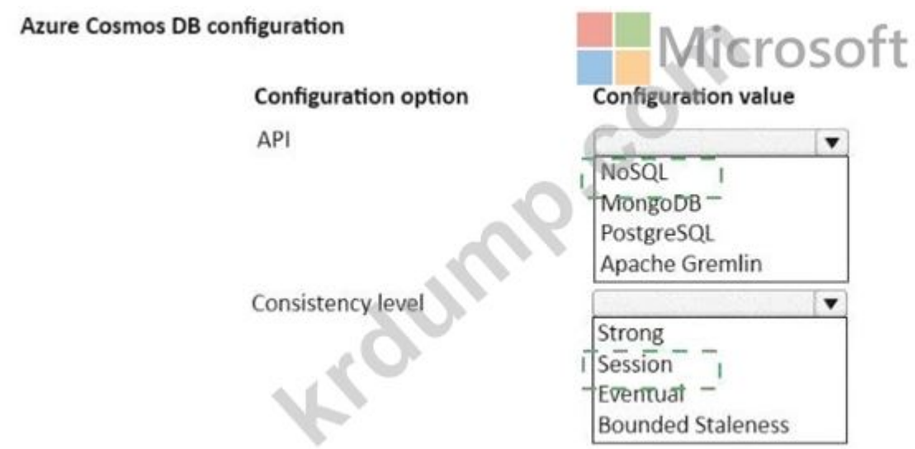


Answer:



Explanation:
1. API:
NoSQL
Reasoning: Since the development must use a native API that stores data in a document format, the NoSQL API is the correct choice. Azure Cosmos DB's NoSQL API stores data in JSON documents and is the most commonly used API for document-based use cases, which aligns with the storage of customized items in the scenario.
2. Consistency Level:
Session

Reasoning: The scenario requires that customized items maximize throughput while ensuring that the data is accurate for the current user. Session consistency provides the best balance between performance and data accuracy for scenarios where multiple reads and writes are performed by the same user session. It ensures that a user reads their own writes, which is important for ensuring that customized items are accurate for the current user.
Final answer:
API: NoSQL
Consistency level: Session

NEW QUESTION: 119
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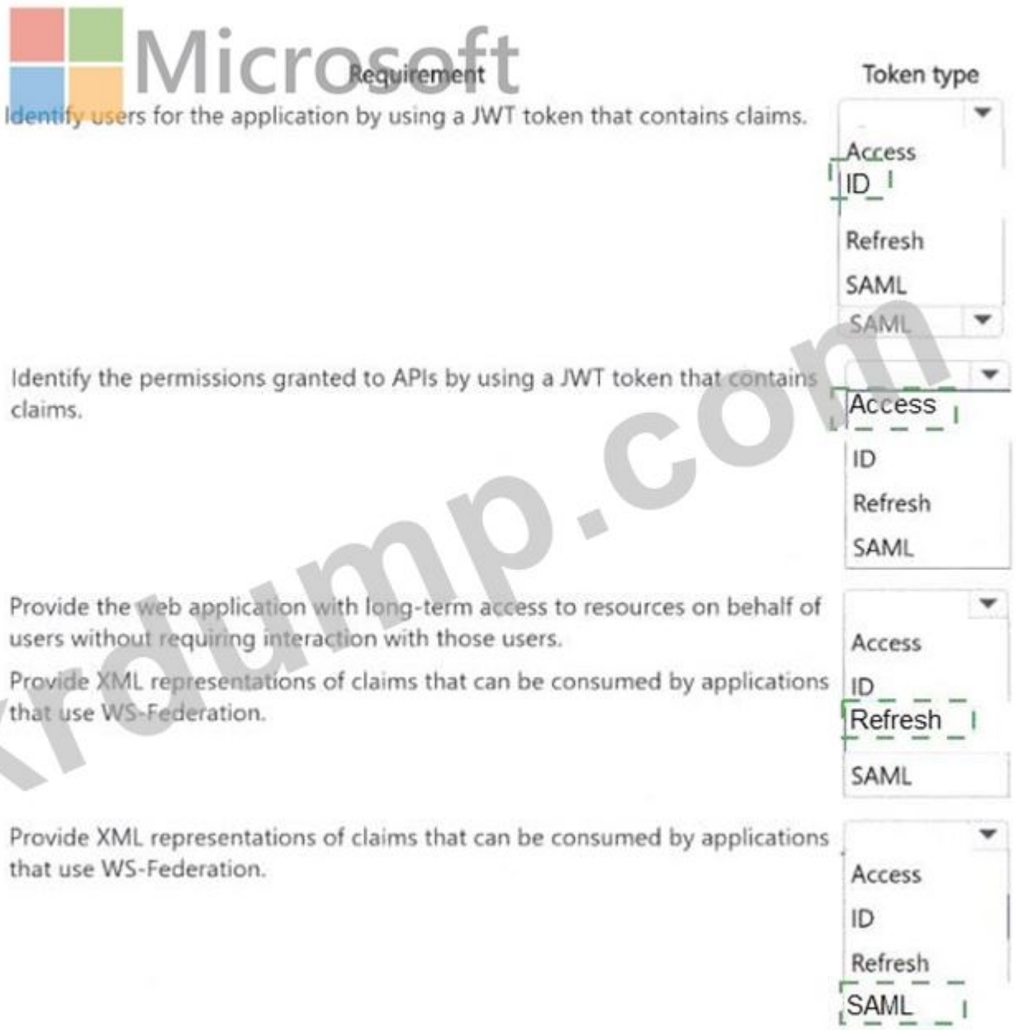
Answer Area

Requirement	Token type
Identify users for the application by using a JWT token that contains claims.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML
Identify the permissions granted to APIs by using a JWT token that contains claims.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML
Provide the web application with long-term access to resources on behalf of users without requiring interaction with those users.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML
Provide XML representations of claims that can be consumed by applications that use WS-Federation.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML

Krdump.com

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 120

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A. Azure Key Vault□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

B. Azure App Configuration □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

C. Azure □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

D. □□□□ ID□ □□□□.

E. Azure Key Vault□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121

ContentUploadService□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ CS17 □□ YAML □□□ □□□□ □□□.

YAML □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□ YAML □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □ YAML □□□□□ □ □, □ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□□.

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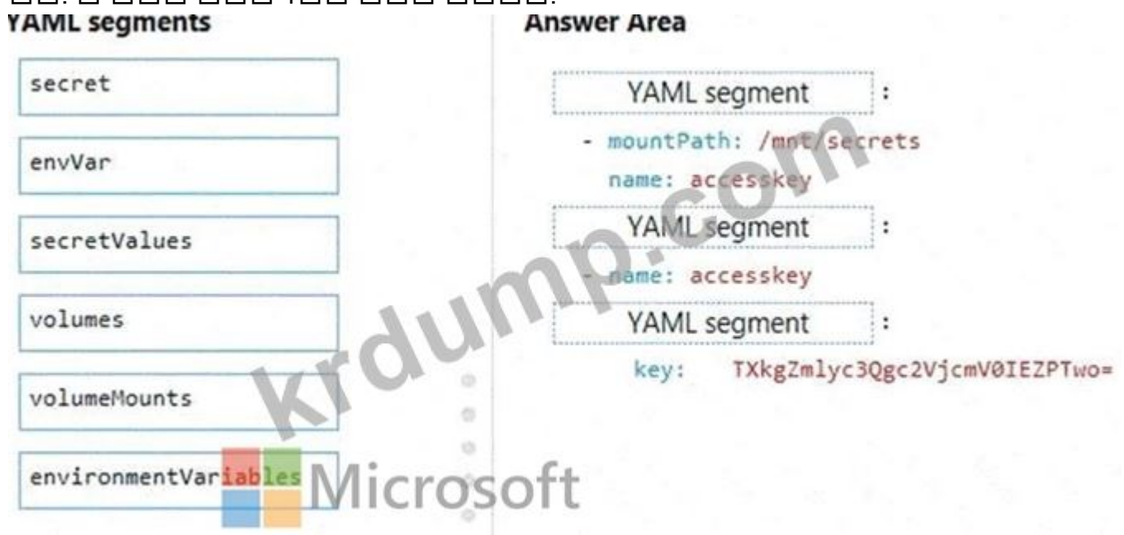
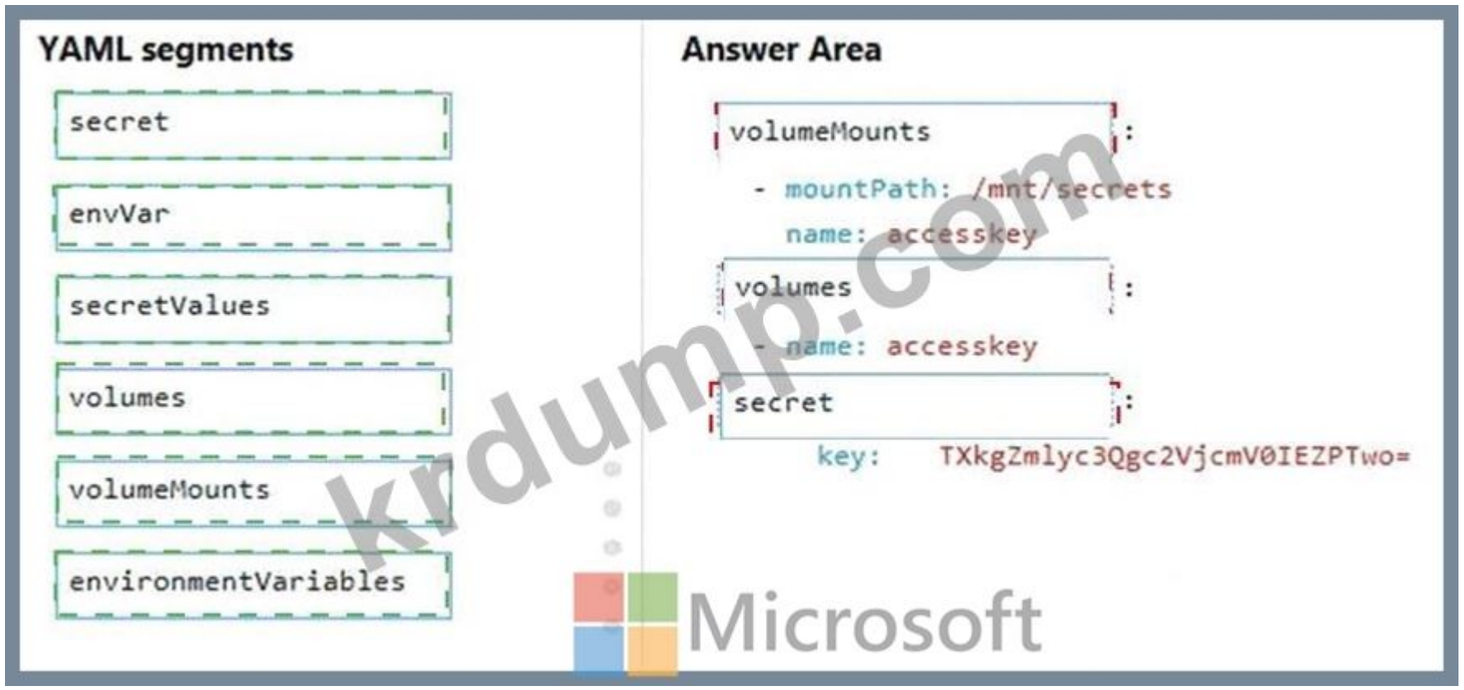
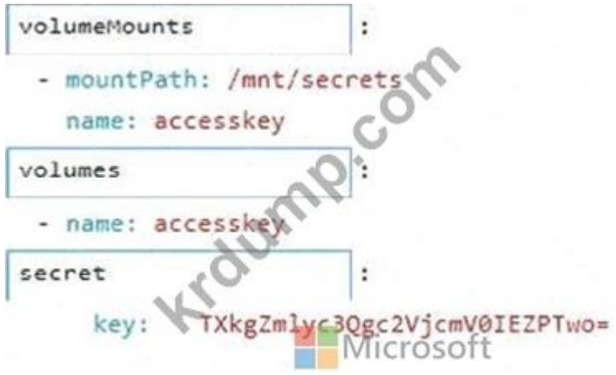


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: volumeMounts

Example:

volumeMounts:

- mountPath: /mnt/secrets

name: secretvolume1

volumes:

- name: secretvolume1

secret:

mysecret1: TXkgZmlyc3Qgc2VjcmV0IEZPTwo=

Box 2: volumes

Box 3: secret

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-volume-secret

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NEW QUESTION: 122
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A. Azure AD□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
B. Azure AD□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
C. Azure AD B2C□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure AD □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
E. Azure AD Premium□□ □□□□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-getstarted

NEW QUESTION: 123
Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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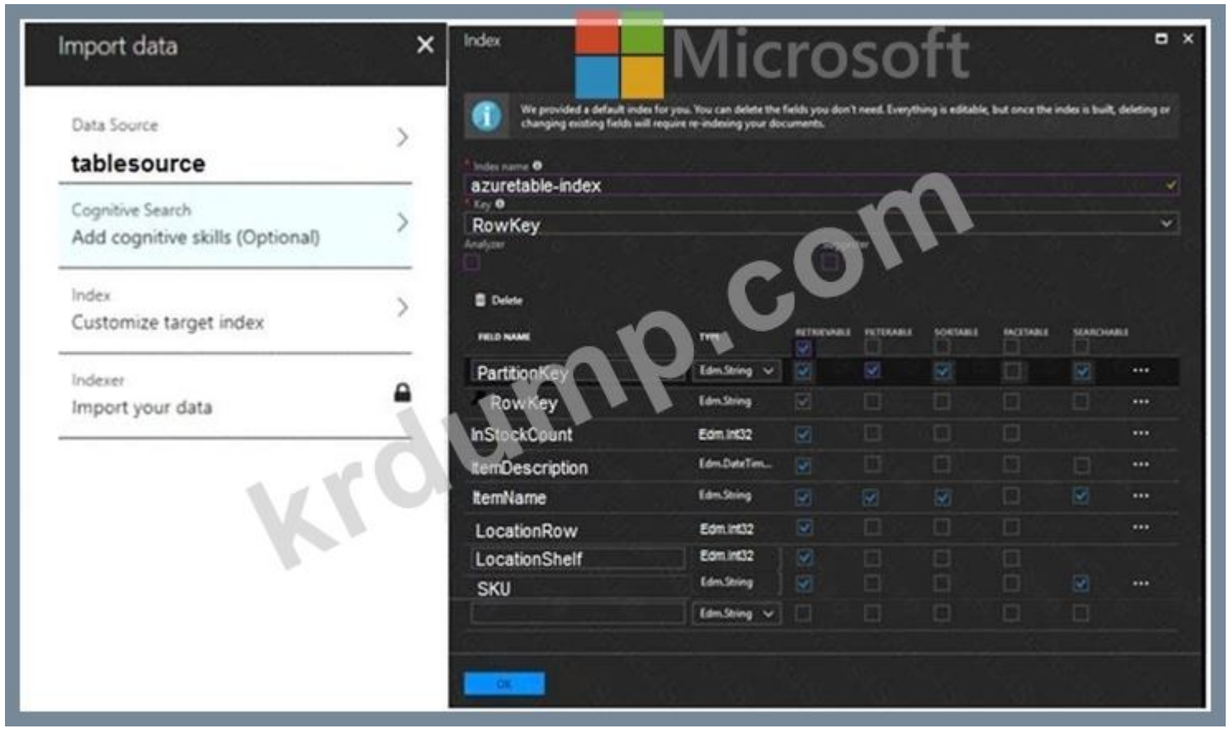

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PartitionKey	RowKey	Timestamp	inStockCount	itemDescription	itemName	LocationRow	LocationShelf	SKU
Food	3	2018-08-25T15:47:29.1332	22	A box of chocolate candy bars	Choco bar	5	3	573425
Hardware	2	2018-08-25T 15:46:08.4032	2	A bag of bolts	Bolts	1	4	676864
Hardware	1	2018-08-25T 15:46:41.4032	23	A box of nails	Nails	2	1	654368

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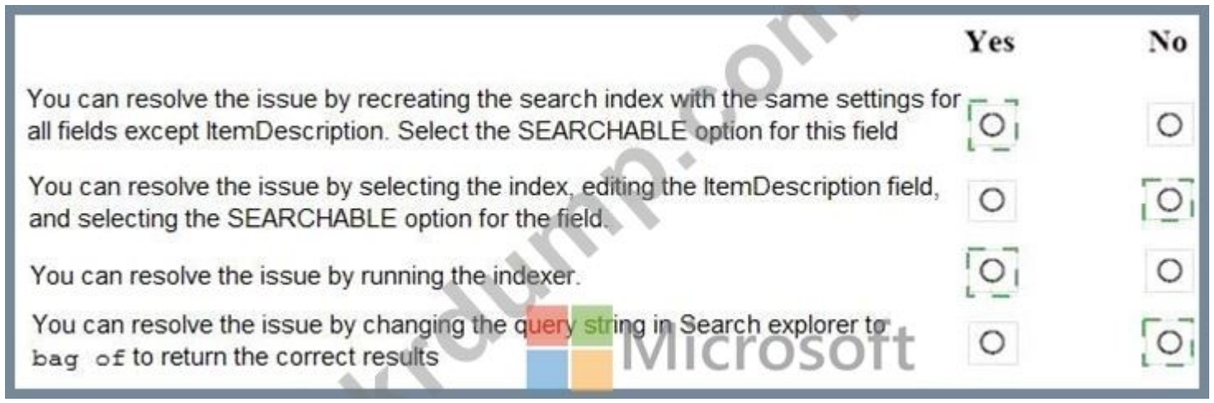
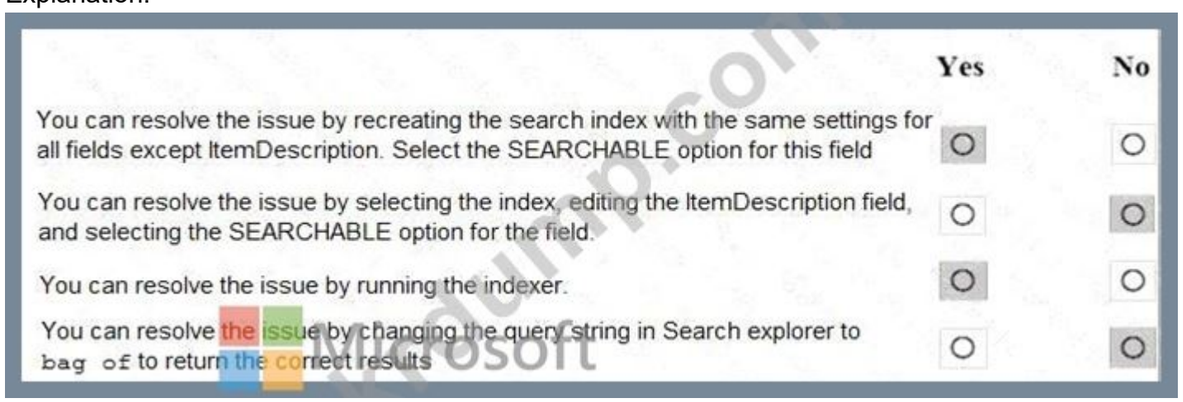
	Yes	No
You can resolve the issue by recreating the search index with the same settings for all fields except ItemDescription. Select the SEARCHABLE option for this field	○	○
You can resolve the issue by selecting the index, editing the ItemDescription field, and selecting the SEARCHABLE option for the field.	○	○
You can resolve the issue by running the indexer.	○	○
You can resolve the issue by changing the query string in Search explorer to `bag of` to return the correct results	○	○

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Yes

The ItemDescription field in not searchable.

Box 2: No

The ItemDescription field in not searchable, but we would need to recreate the index.

Box 3: Yes

An indexer in Azure Search is a crawler that extracts searchable data and metadata from an external Azure data source and populates an index based on field-to-field mappings between the index and your data source.

This approach is sometimes referred to as a ' pull model ' because the service pulls data in without you having to write any code that adds data to an index.

Box 4: No

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-what-is-an-index

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-indexer-overview

NEW QUESTION: 124

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C. Cosmos □□□□□□ □□ ConnectionPolicy □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ PreferredLocations □□□ □□□□.
D. Cosmos □□□□□□ □□ ConnectionPolicy □□□□ □□□□□□ UseMultipleWriteLocations □□□ true□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125
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```
resourceGroupName- +airlineResourceGroup'
name- +docdb-airline-reservations'
databaseName- 'docdb-tickets-database'
collectionName- 'docdb-tickets-collection'
consistencyLevel-
```

Strong
Eventual
ConsistentPrefix
BoundedStaleness

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

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

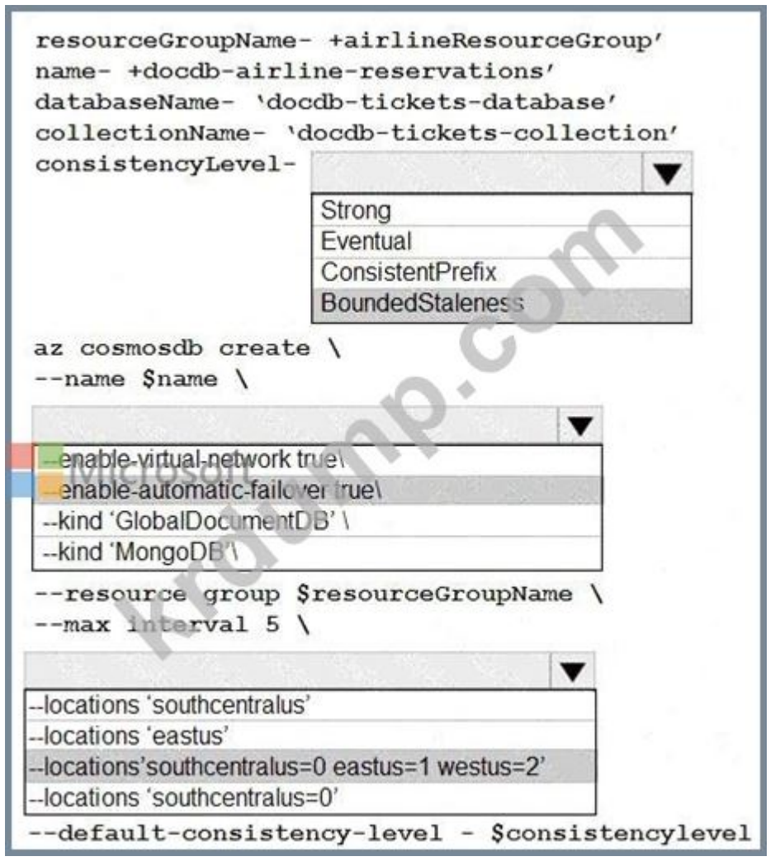
```
--resource group $resourceGroupName \
--max interval 5 \
```

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

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

Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: BoundedStaleness

Bounded staleness: The reads are guaranteed to honor the consistent-prefix guarantee. The reads might lag behind writes by at most " K " versions (that is, " updates ") of an item or by " T " time interval. In other words, when you choose bounded staleness, the " staleness " can be configured in two ways:

The number of versions (K) of the item

The time interval (T) by which the reads might lag behind the writes

Reference:

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

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/cosmos-db/manage-with-cli.md

NEW QUESTION: 126

Cassandra□ □□□□ □ □ □ □□□□ □□□□ Java □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□. □□□□□□□□ □ Azure Cosmos DB □□□ □ Cassandra API□ □□□ □□□□□. Azure Cosmos □□, □□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□ Cosmos DB Creators□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□ □□□□.

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A. DocumentDB □□ □□□

B. □□□□ □□ □□□□□

C. Cosmos DB □□□

D. Cosmos DB □□ □□

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

NEW QUESTION: 127
Azure VM(Virtual Machines)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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E. VM□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Resource Manager□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128
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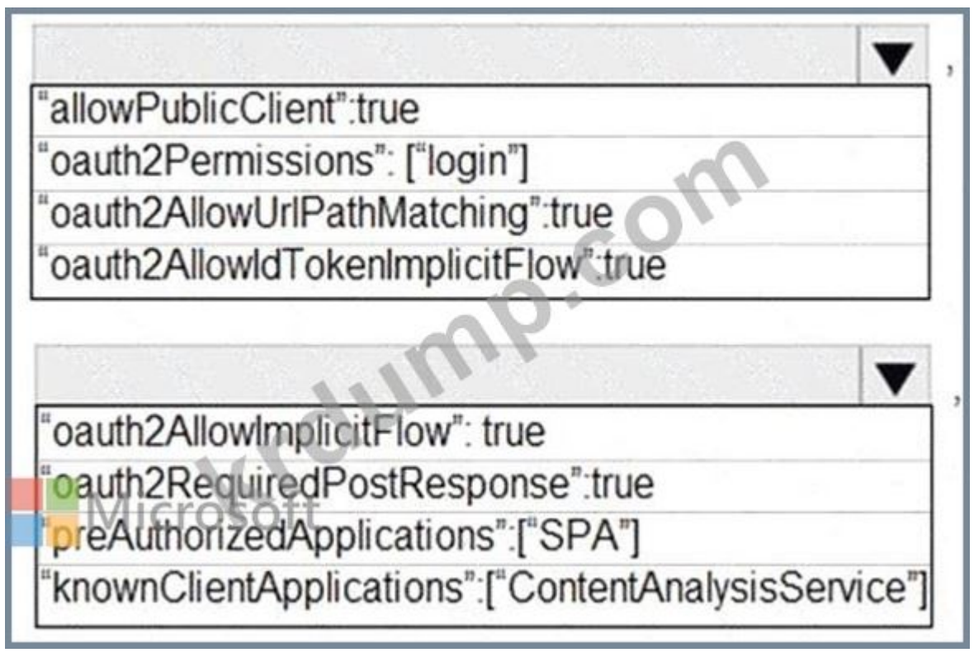
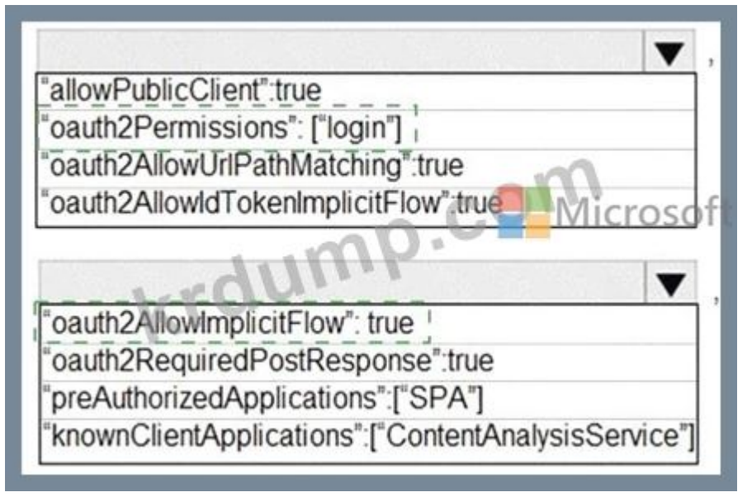
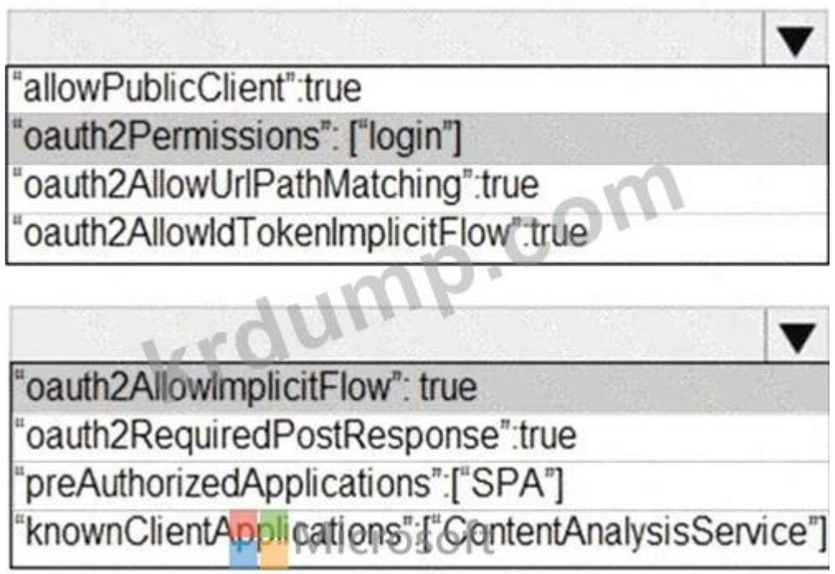


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: " oauth2Permissions " : [" login "]

oauth2Permissions specifies the collection of OAuth 2.0 permission scopes that the web API (resource) app exposes to client apps. These permission scopes may be granted to client apps during consent.

Box 2: " oauth2AllowImplicitFlow " :true

For applications (Angular, Ember.js, React.js, and so on), Microsoft identity platform supports the OAuth 2.0 Implicit Grant flow.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/reference-app-manifest

NEW QUESTION: 129

Azure Batch □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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Parameter name	Description
$script	the script that will run across the batch pool
$image	the image that pool worker processes will use
$sku	the node agent SKU Id
$numberOfJobs	the number of jobs to run

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Command segments

```
az batch pool create
 --id mypool --vm-size Standard_A1_v2
 --target-dedicated-nodes 2
 --image $image
 --node-agent-sku-id $sku
```

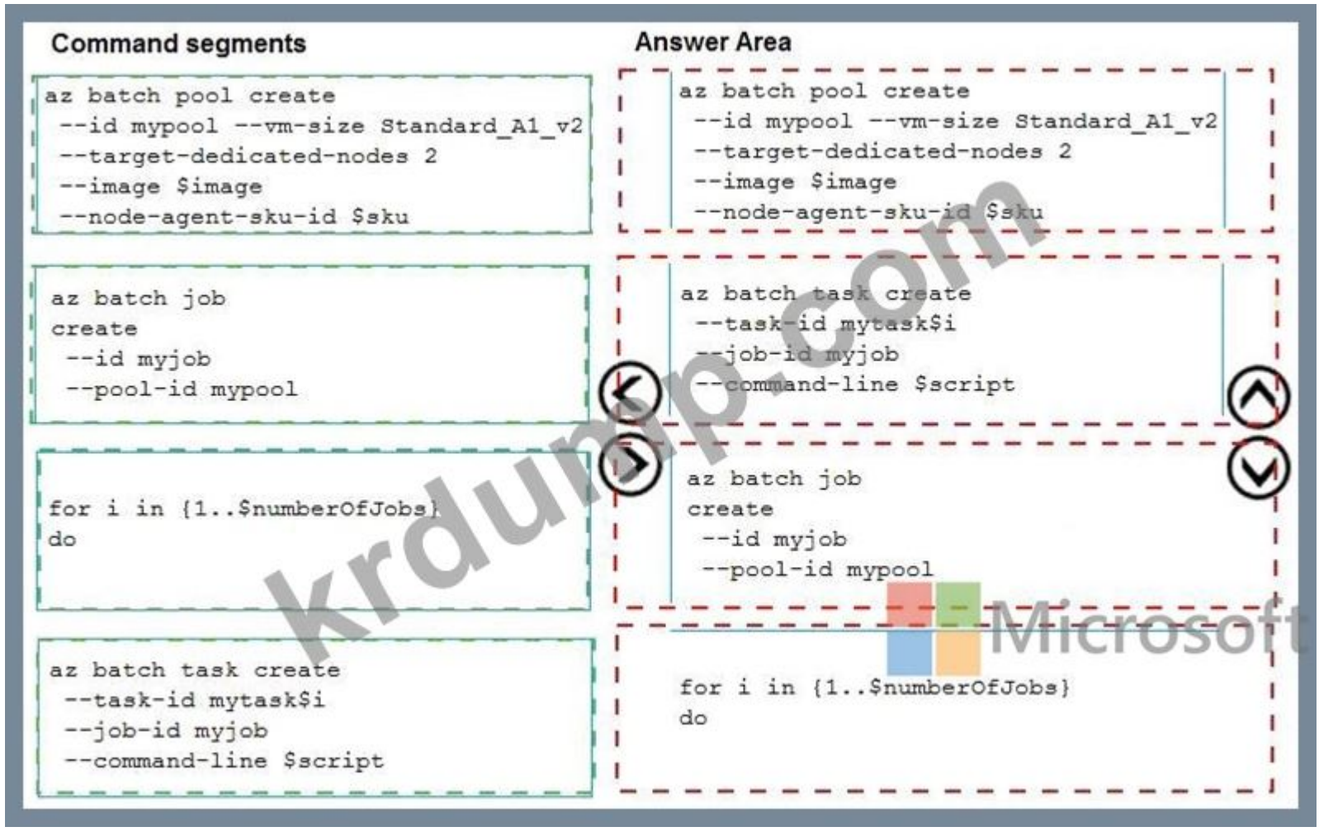
```
az batch job
create
 --id myjob
 --pool-id mypool
```

```
for i in {1..$numberOfJobs}
do
```

```
az batch task create
 --task-id mytask$i
 --job-id myjob
 --command-line $script
```

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

Step 1: az batch pool create

Create a new Linux pool with a virtual machine configuration.

az batch pool create \

--id mypool \

--vm-size Standard_A1 \

--target-dedicated 2 \

--image canonical:ubuntuserver:16.04-LTS \

--node-agent-sku-id " batch.node.ubuntu 16.04 "

Step 2: az batch job create

Create a new job to encapsulate the tasks that are added.

az batch job create \

--id myjob \

--pool-id mypool

Step 3: az batch task create

Add tasks to the job. Here the task is a basic shell command.

az batch task create \

--job-id myjob \

--task-id task1 \

--command-line " /bin/bash -c ' printenv AZ_BATCH_TASK_WORKING_DIR ' "

Step 4: for i in {1..$numberOfJobs} do
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/batch/scripts/batch-cli-sample-run-job

NEW QUESTION: 130
□□ Azure Blob Storage □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□ □□ Blob□ □□□□□, □ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. Blob□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You can copy blobs, directories, and containers between storage accounts by using the AzCopy v10 command-line utility.
The copy operation is synchronous so when the command returns, that indicates that all files have been copied.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs-copy

NEW QUESTION: 132
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133
Azure App Service REST API□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. □□□□□□□ □□□ API
B. MSAL(Microsoft □□ □□□□□)
C. Azure API □□
D. Microsoft Azure □□ □□
E. Microsoft Azure Key Vault SDK
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A: You can use the Azure AD REST APIs in Microsoft Graph to create unique workflows between Azure AD resources and third-party services.
Enterprise developers use Microsoft Graph to integrate Azure AD identity management and other services to automate administrative workflows, such as employee onboarding (and termination), profile maintenance, license deployment, and more.
C: API Management (APIM) is a way to create consistent and modern API gateways for existing back-end services.
API Management helps organizations publish APIs to external, partner, and internal developers to unlock the potential of their data and services.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/azuread-identity-access-management-concept-overview

NEW QUESTION: 134
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ SSL□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ REST API □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. Azure □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
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A. URL □ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. TrackAvailability()□ □□□□ □□□ Application Insights□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
C. GetMetric("□□ □□")□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Application Insights□ □□□□.
D. Azure □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□. FunctionAppLogs □ Log Analytics□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can create an Azure Function with TrackAvailability() that will run periodically according to the configuration given in TimerTrigger function with your own business logic. The results of this test will be sent to your Application Insights resource, where you will be able to query for and alert on the availability results data. This allows you to create customized tests similar to what you can do via Availability Monitoring in the portal.
Customized tests will allow you to write more complex availability tests than is possible using the portal UI, monitor an app inside of your Azure VNET, change the endpoint address, or create an availability test even if this feature is not available in your region.
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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-azure-functions

NEW QUESTION: 135

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A. □□ □□□ SessionID □□ □□ ReplyToSessionId □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ MessageId □□□ □□ DevileryCount □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ SessionID □□ □□ SequenceNumber □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ MessageId □□□ □□ CorrelationId □□□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□□ SequenceNumber □□ □□ DeliveryCount □□□ □□□□□.
F. □□ □□□ MessageId □□ □□ SequenceNumber □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messages-payloads

NEW QUESTION: 136
Azure Storage□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ ID□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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* □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.
* Azure Instance Metadata Service □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□□.
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Code segment 1

```
http://localhost:50342/oauth2/token
```

```
http://169.254.169.254:50432/oauth2/token
```

```
http://localhost/metadata/identity/oauth2/token
```

```
http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token
```

Code segment 2

```
XDocument.Parse(payload);
```

```
new MultipartContent(payload);
```

```
new NetworkCredential("Azure", payload);
```

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

Answer Area

```
var url = " Code segment 1 " ;

var queryString = "...";
var client = new HttpClient();
var response = await client.GetAsync(url + queryString);
var payload = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

return Code segment 2
```

Krdump.com

Answer:

Code segment 1

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

Code segment 2

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

Answer Area

```
var url = " http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token " ;

var queryString = "...";
var client = new HttpClient();
var response = await client.GetAsync(url + queryString);
var payload = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

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

Microsoft
krdump.com

Explanation:

Azure Instance Metadata Service endpoints " /oauth2/token "

Box

1: http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token

Sample request using the Azure Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) endpoint (recommended):

GET ' http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01 & resource=https://management.azure.com/ ' HTTP/1.1 Metadata: true Box 2: JsonConvert.DeserializeObject < Dictionary < string,string > > (payload); Deserialized token response; returning access code.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/how-to-use-vm- token

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/how-to-managed-identity-service-fabric-app-code

AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ AZ-204-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **AZ-204-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AZ-204-KR-dump.html (**493** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 137
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□□□□□□□ □□ Azure Cosmos D8 API□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□
B. □□□□
C. □□
D. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 138
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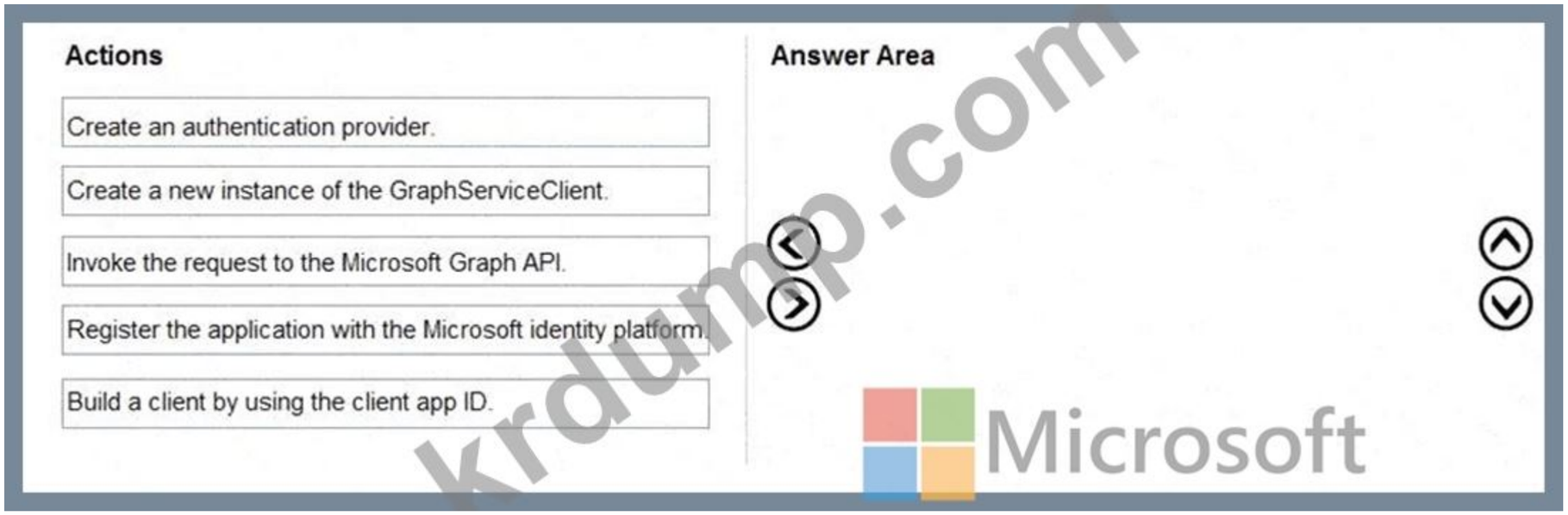
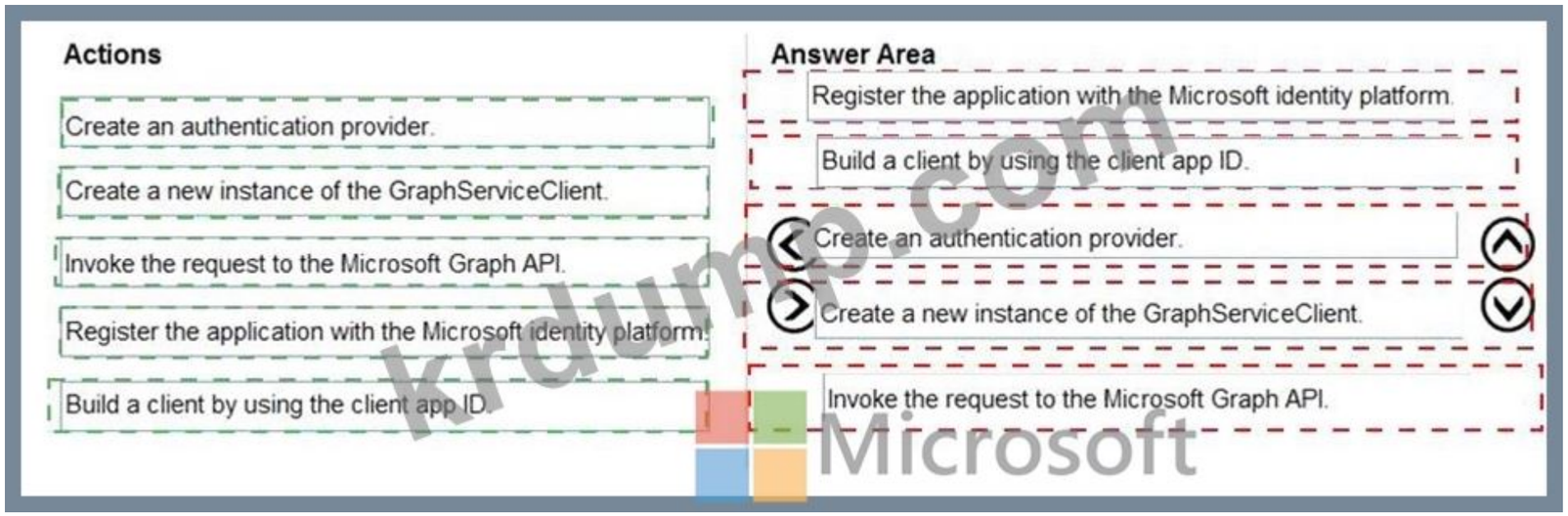
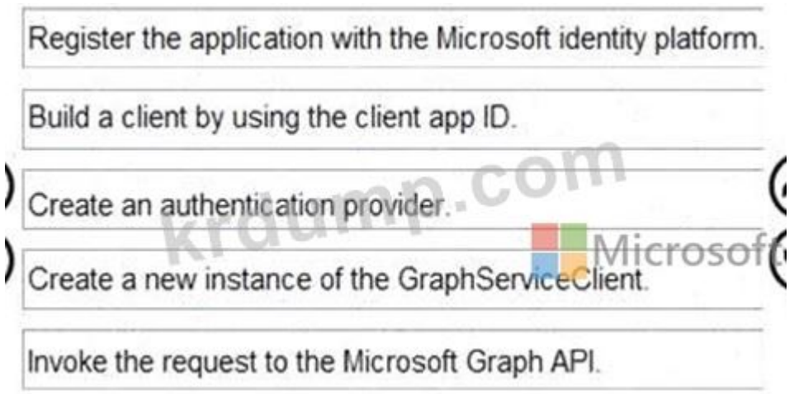


Answer:



Explanation:



Step 1: Register the application with the Microsoft identity platform.
To authenticate with the Microsoft identity platform endpoint, you must first register your app at the Azure app registration portal Step 2: Build a client by using the client app ID Step 3: Create an authentication provider Create an authentication provider by passing in a client application and graph scopes.
Code example:
DeviceCodeProvider authProvider = new DeviceCodeProvider(publicClientApplication, graphScopes);
// Create a new instance of GraphServiceClient with the authentication provider.
GraphServiceClient graphClient = new GraphServiceClient(authProvider);
Step 4: Create a new instance of the GraphServiceClient
Step 5: Invoke the request to the Microsoft Graph API
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/auth-v2-service
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/sdks/create-client

NEW QUESTION: 139
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iPhone □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□□ Azure CDN □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer Area

```
"conditions": [ {
    "name": "IsDevice",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[                              ]",
      "operator": "Equal"
      "matchValues": [ "[          ]" ]
} },
  {
    "name": "RequestHeader",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[                              ]",
      "operator": "Contains",
      "selector": "[          ]",
      "matchValues": [ "[          ]" ]
  } }
]
```

DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

iOS
Mobile
iPhone
Desktop

FROM
PRAGMA
X-POWERED-BY
HTTP_USER_AGENT

Microsoft
dump.com
Kro

Answer:

Answer Area

```
"conditions": [ {
    "name": "IsDevice",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[ ▼ ]",
      "operator": "Equal"
      "matchValues": [ "[ ▼ ]" ]
} },
  {
    "name": "RequestHeader",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[ ▼ ]",
      "operator": "Contains",
      "selector": "[ ▼ ]",
      "matchValues": [ "[ ▼ ]" ]
  } }
]
```

First @odata.type options:
- DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
- DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
- DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
- DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

First matchValues options:
- iOS
- Mobile
- iPhone
- Desktop

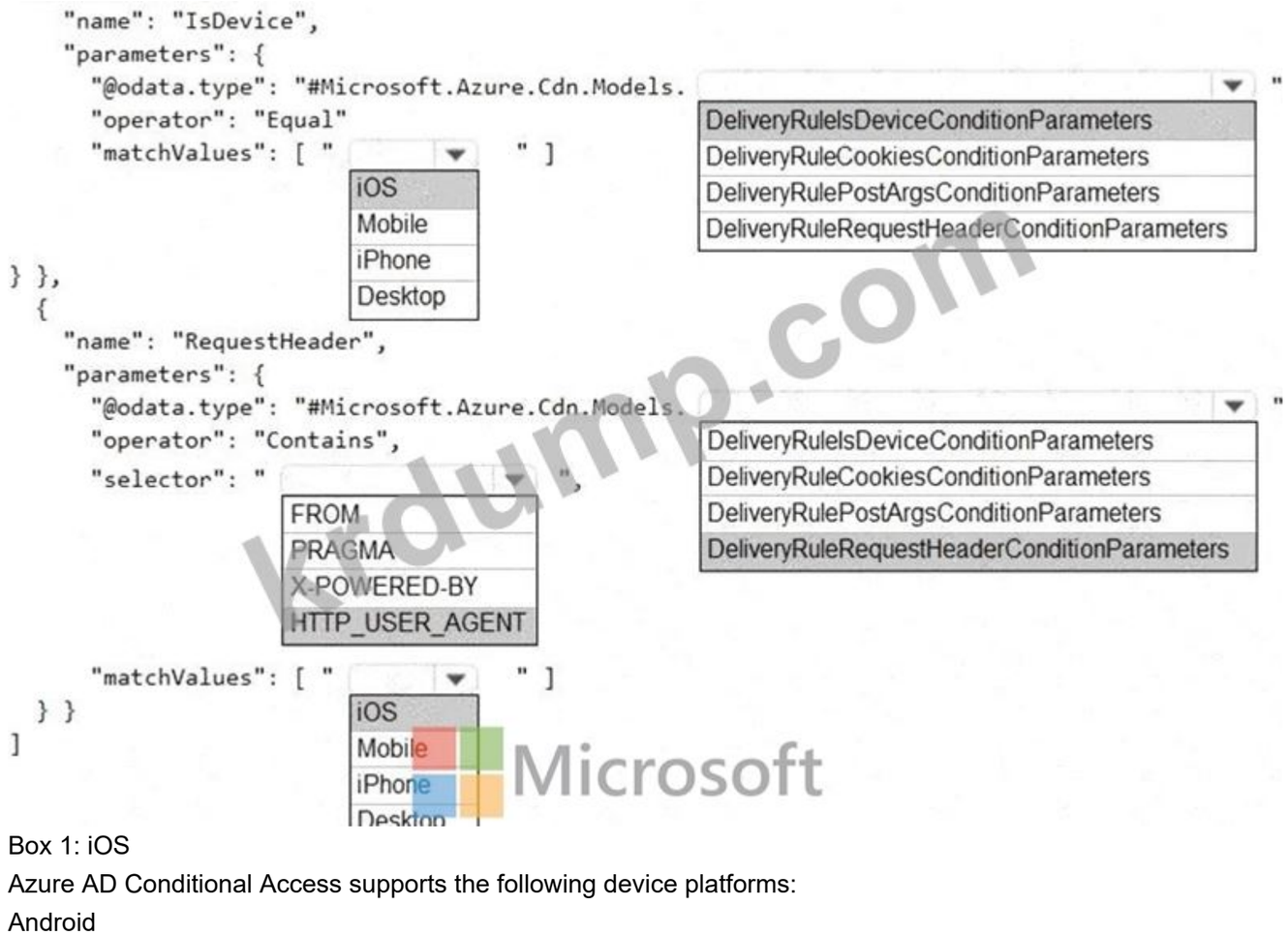
Second @odata.type options:
- DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
- DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
- DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
- DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

selector options:
- FROM
- PRAGMA
- X-POWERED-BY
- HTTP_USER_AGENT

Second matchValues options:
- iOS
- Mobile
- iPhone
- Desktop

krdump.com

Explanation:



Box 1: iOS
Azure AD Conditional Access supports the following device platforms:
Android
iOS
Windows Phone
Windows
macOS
Box 2: DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
The DeliveryRuleIsDeviceCondition defines the IsDevice condition for the delivery rule. parameters defines the parameters for the condition.
Box 3: HTTP_USER_AGENT
Box 4: DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderCondition defines the RequestHeader condition for the delivery rule. parameters defines the parameters for the condition.
Box 5: iOS
The Require approved client app requirement only supports the iOS and Android for device platform condition.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access- conditions
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-grant

NEW QUESTION: 140

Azure Storage □□□ storage1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. web.core.windows.net □□□□ □□□ URL□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
URL www.contoso.com□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.
contoso.com □□□ Azure DNS□ □□□□□□.
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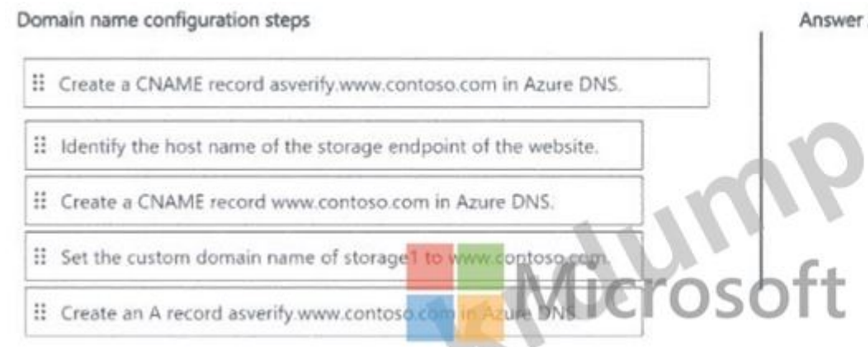
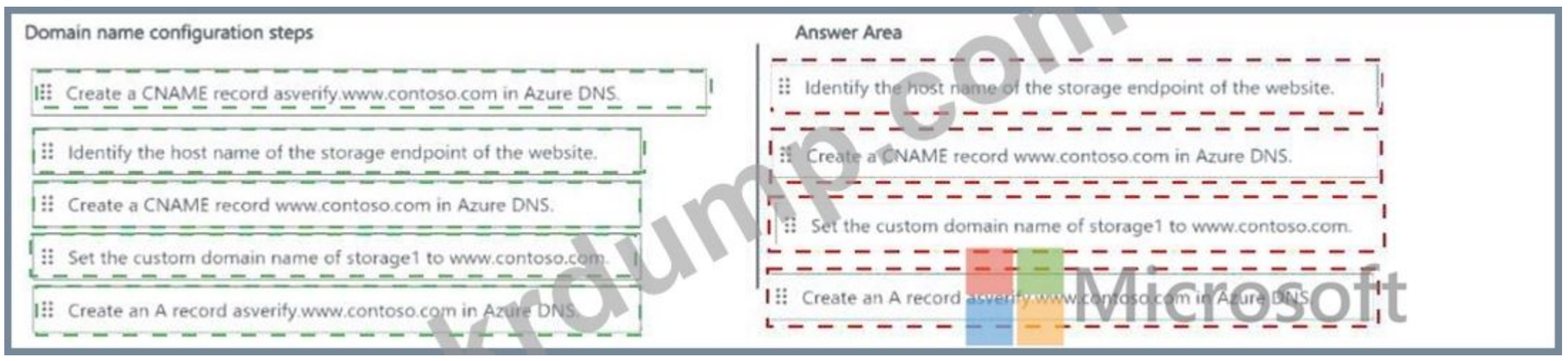
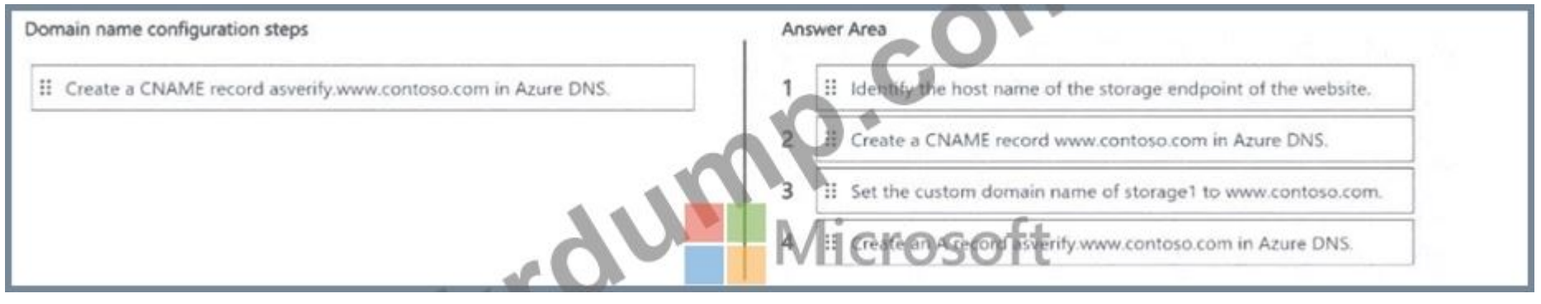


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 141
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A. □□□

B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142
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□□□ □□ □□□?
A. Azure Blob □□□ □□□ □□ SAS(□□ □□□ □□)□ □□□□ SAS□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. Azure Blob □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□□ Azure Blob □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ UTC(Coordinated Universal Time) □□□□□□ □□□□□ API□ □□□□□□□.
D. RBAC(□□ □□ □□□ □□) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ Azure Blob Storage □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 143
□□ Azure Functions□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Azure □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
hostjson □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□
B. Azure PowerShell
C. Azure Functions □□ □□(Azure CLI)
D. □□□ □□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The function editor built into the Azure portal lets you update the function.json file and the code file for a function. The host.json file, which contains some runtime-specific configurations, is in the root folder of the function app.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-reference#fileupdate

NEW QUESTION: 144
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E. □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145
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```
01 using System;
02 using System.Threading.Tasks;
03 using Microsoft.Azure.Cosmos;
04 using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
05 using Newtonsoft.Json;
06 namespace SalesOrders
07 {
08   public class SalesOrder
09   {
10     . . .
11   }
12   internal class ManageSalesOrders
13     {
14       private static async Task GenerateSalesOrders()
15         {
16           IConfigurationRoot configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appSettings.json").Build();
17           string endpoint = configuration["EndPointUrl"];
18           string authKey = configuration["AuthorizationKey"];
19           using CosmosClient client = new CosmosClient(endpoint, authKey);
20           Database database = null;
21           using (await client.GetDatabase("SalesOrders").DeleteStreamAsync()) { }
22           database = await client.CreateDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync("SalesOrders");
23           Container container1 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container1", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
24           Container container2 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container2", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
25           SalesOrder salesOrder1 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "123456" };
26           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder1, new PartitionKey(salesOrder1.AccountNumber));
27           SalesOrder salesOrder2 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "654321" };
28           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder2, new PartitionKey(salesOrder2.AccountNumber));
29           SalesOrder salesOrder3 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "109876" };
30           await container2.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder3, new PartitionKey(salesOrder3.AccountNumber));
31           _ = await database.CreateUserAsync("User1");
32           User user1 = database.GetUser("User1");
33           _ = await user1.ReadAsync();
34       }
35   }
36 }
```

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

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

Box 1: Yes

The createDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync method checks if a database exists, and if it doesn't, create it.

The Database.CreateContainerAsync method creates a container as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service.

Box 2: Yes

The CosmosContainer.CreateItemAsync method creates an item as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service.

Box 3: Yes

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.cosmos.cosmosclient.createdatabaseifnotexistsasync

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.cosmos.database.createcontainerasync
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/azure.cosmos.cosmoscontainer.createitemasync

NEW QUESTION: 146
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B. □□ DB
C. □□□
D. □□□ API
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147
Azure Storage□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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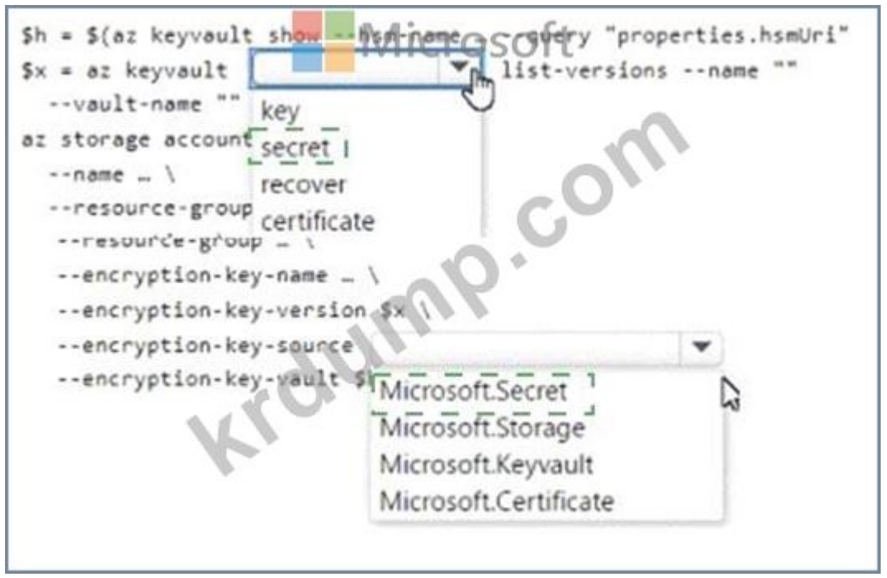
```
$h = $(az keyvault show --hsm-name … --query "properties.hsmUri"
$x = az keyvault [ ] list-versions --name ""
  --vault-name ""
az storage account
  --name … \
  --resource-group
  --resource-group … \
  --encryption-key-name … \
  --encryption-key-version $x \
  --encryption-key-source
  --encryption-key-vault $
```

key
secret
recover
certificate

Microsoft.Secret
Microsoft.Storage
Microsoft.Keyvault
Microsoft.Certificate

krdump.com

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 148
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.NET API□ □□□□ No-SQL □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □ □□□□(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
B. □ □□□□□□(□□, □□ □);
C. new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Example:
// Create a new instance of the Cosmos Client
this.cosmosClient = new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey)
//ADD THIS PART TO YOUR CODE
await this.CreateDatabaseAsync();
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql-api-get-started

NEW QUESTION: 149
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□□ Azure CLI □□ PowerShell □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. ☐☐ A
B. ☐☐ B
C. ☐☐ C
D. ☐☐ D
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A service bus instance has already been created (Step 2 below). Next is step 3, Create a Service Bus queue.
Note:
Steps:
Step 1: # Create a resource group
resourceGroupName= " myResourceGroup "
az group create --name $resourceGroupName --location eastus
Step 2: # Create a Service Bus messaging namespace with a unique name
namespaceName=myNameSpace$RANDOM
az servicebus namespace create --resource-group $resourceGroupName --name $namespaceName --location eastus Step 3: # Create a Service Bus queue az servicebus queue create --resource-group $resourceGroupName --namespace-name $namespaceName -- name BasicQueue Step 4: # Get the connection string for the namespace connectionString=$(az servicebus namespace authorization-rule keys list --resource-group
$resourceGroupName --namespace-name $namespaceName --name RootManageSharedAccessKey --query primaryConnectionString --output tsv) References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-quickstart-cli

NEW QUESTION: 150
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Azure Resource Manager☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ VM(☐☐ ☐☐) ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐.
Azure Resource Manager ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐.
☐☐ ☐☐: Invoke-RestMethod cmdlet☐ ☐☐☐☐ Azure ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ID☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Get an access token using the VM's system-assigned managed identity and use it to call Azure Resource Manager You will need to use PowerShell in this portion.

In the portal, navigate to Virtual Machines and go to your Windows virtual machine and in the Overview, click Connect.

Enter in your Username and Password for which you added when you created the Windows VM.

Now that you have created a Remote Desktop Connection with the virtual machine, open PowerShell in the remote session.

Using the Invoke-WebRequest cmdlet, make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint to get an access token for Azure Resource Manager.

Example:

$response = Invoke-WebRequest -Uri 'http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=https://management.azure.com/' -Method GET -Headers @{Metadata="true"} Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-arm

NEW QUESTION: 151

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□□□□□□□ Entity Framework□ □□□□ Azure □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□□□ Player □□□□ Game □□□□ □□□□.

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```
01. namespace ContosoCradt
02. {
03.   public class PlayerDbContext : DbContext
04.   {
05.  public PlayerDbContext() : base ("name-dBConnString") { ]
06.  public DbSet<Player> Players { get ; set ; }
07.  public DbSet<Game> Games { get ; set ]
08.  protected override void DmModelCreating{DBModelBuilder modelBuilder}
09.  {
10.   modelBuilder.Entity<Player>().MesMany(x => x.Games). WithMany (x => x Players);
11.  }
12.  }
13.   internal series class dbConfiguration : DbMigrationConfiguration<PlayerDbContext>
14.  {
15.  public dbConfiguration[] . {AutomaticMigrationsEnabled = true ; }
16.  {
17.    public class mp
18.    {
19.  public void CreatePlayerWithGame(int playerId, int gameId) => AddPlayer(playerId, GetGame[gameId));
20.  public game GetGame(int gameId)
21.  {
22.    using (var db = new PlayerDbContext())
23.  {
24.    return db.Games.FirstOrDefault(x => x.GameId == gameId);
25.  }
26.   }
27.   public Player AddPlayer (int playerId, Game game)
28.   {
29.  using (var db = new PlayerDbContext())
30.  {
31.    var player = new Player
32.     {
33.      PlayerId = playerId,
34.      Games = new List <Game> {game },
35.  };
36.  db.Players.Add(player);
37.  db.SaveChanges();
38.  return player;
39.    }
40. }
41. public class Player
42. {
43.  public int PlayerId { get ; set; }
44.  public string PlayerName { get ; set; }
45.  public virtual List<Game> Games { get ; set; }
46.  }
47.  public class Game
48.  {
49.  public int GameIs { get ; set }
```

Microsoft
krdump.com

```
50.  public string Title { get ; set; }
51.  public string Platform { get ; set; ]
52.  public virtual List<Player> Players { get ; set; }
53.      }
54.  }
```

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	Yes	No
The code will successfully insert a player record.	○	○
The code has a bug and will insert an additional copy of the Game record with a new Id.	○	○
The code has a bug and will insert the wrong gameId value.	○	○
There is a valid many-to-many relationship between Players and Games	○	○

Answer:

	Yes	No
The code will successfully insert a player record.	○	○
The code has a bug and will insert an additional copy of the Game record with a new Id.	○	○
The code has a bug and will insert the wrong gameId value.	○	○
There is a valid many-to-many relationship between Players and Games	○	○

Explanation:

	Yes	No
The code will successfully insert a player record.	○	○
The code has a bug and will insert an additional copy of the Game record with a new Id.	○	○
The code has a bug and will insert the wrong gameId value.	○	○
There is a valid many-to-many relationship between Players and Games.	○	○

Many-to-many relationships without an entity class to represent the join table are not yet supported. However, you can represent a many-to-many relationship by including an entity class for the join table and mapping two separate one-to-many relationships.

```
protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)
{
modelBuilder.Entity < PostTag > ()
HasKey(t = > new { t.PostId, t.TagId });
modelBuilder.Entity < PostTag > ()
```

```
HasOne(pt = > pt.Post)
WithMany(p = > p.PostTags)
HasForeignKey(pt = > pt.PostId);
modelBuilder.Entity < PostTag > ()
HasOne(pt = > pt.Tag)
WithMany(t = > t.PostTags)
HasForeignKey(pt = > pt.TagId);
}
}
```

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NEW QUESTION: 152
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Authentication	Option
Registry authentication method	Service principal Individual identity Repository-scoped access token Managed identity for Azure resources
RBAC role	AcrPull Owner AcrPush Contributor

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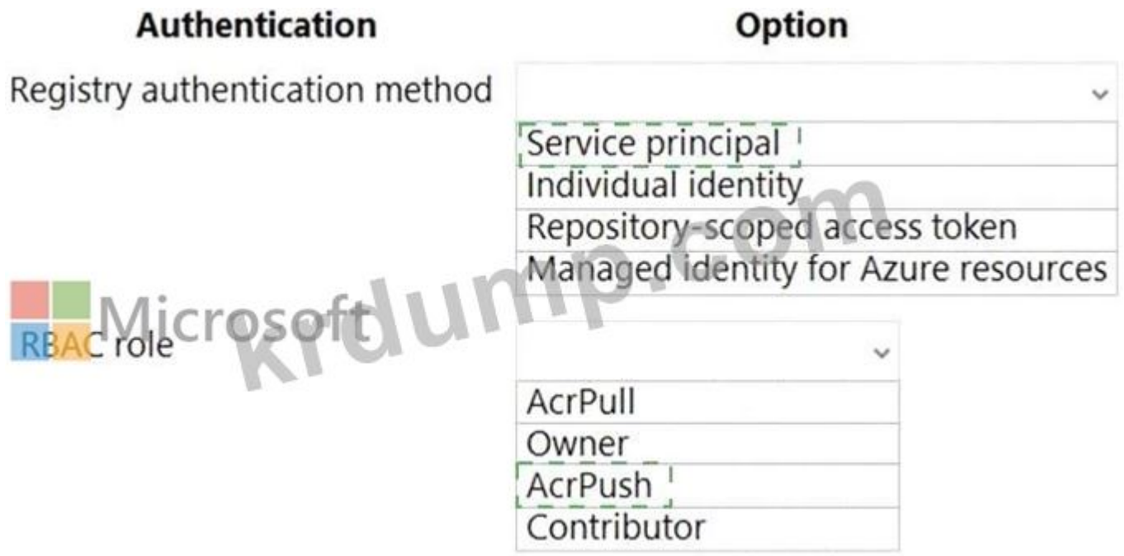
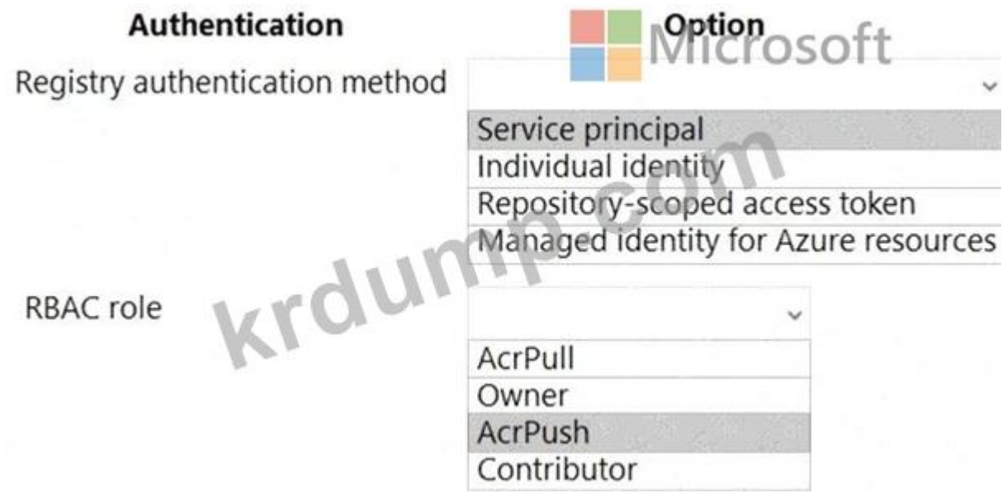
Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Service principal

Applications and container orchestrators can perform unattended, or " headless, " authentication by using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) service principal.

Box 2: AcrPush

AcrPush provides pull/push permissions only and meets the principle of least privilege.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-authentication?tabs=azure-cli

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-roles?tabs=azure-cli

NEW QUESTION: 153

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The change feed is a log of changes that are organized into hourly segments but appended to and updated every few minutes. These segments are created only when there are blob change events that occur in that hour.
Instead catch the triggered event, so move the photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-change-feed
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 154
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Python □□□□□ Azure Container Instance □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ Linux □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□□ SMB(□□ □□□ □□) □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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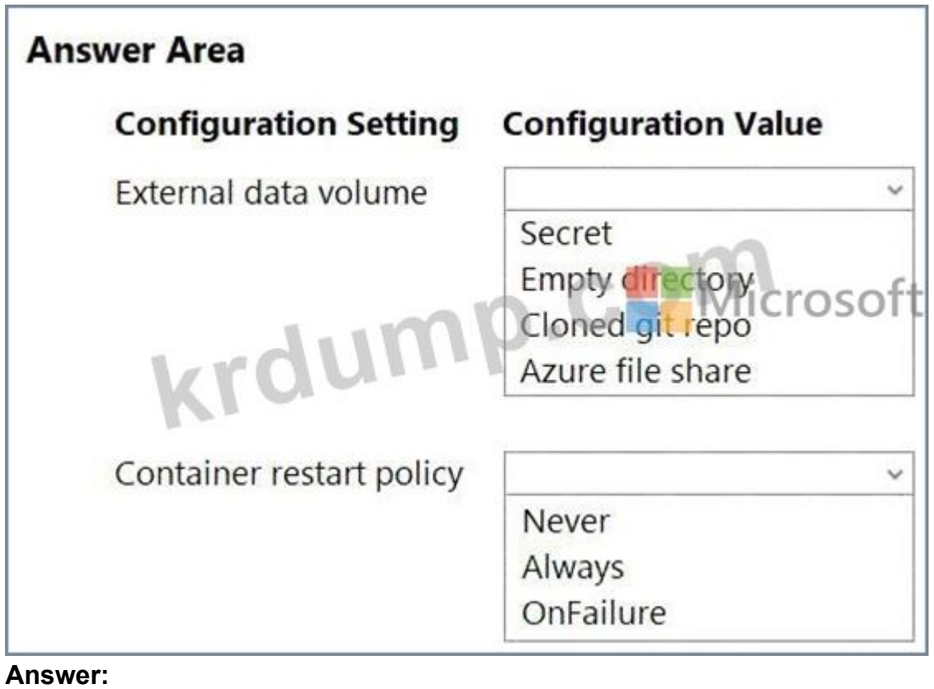
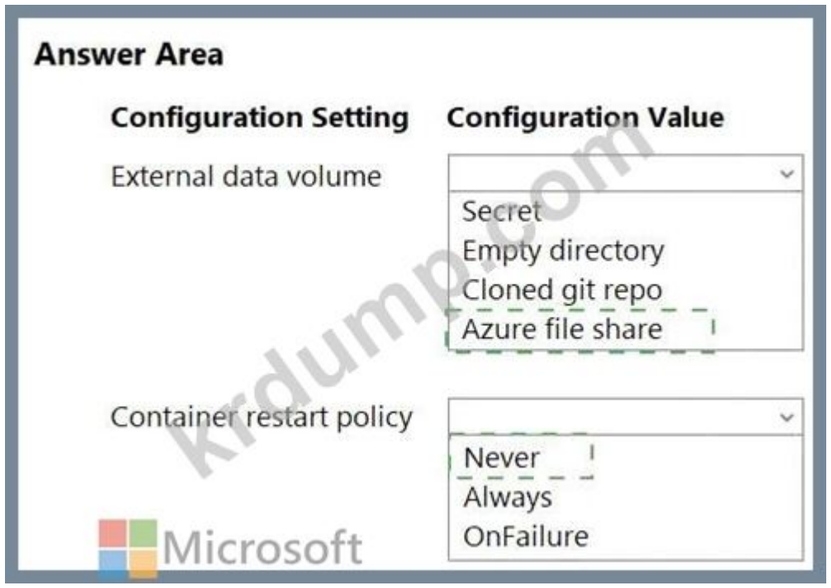
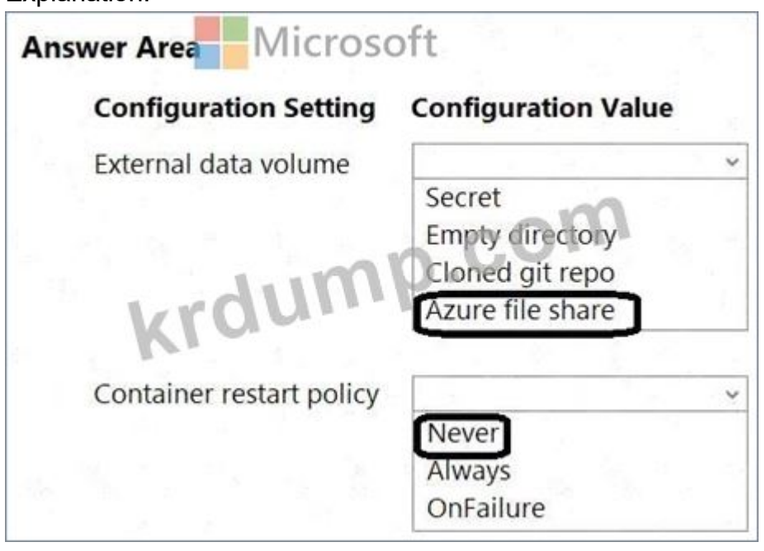


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 155

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Windows Azure Web Sites (WAWS) offers 3 modes: Standard, Free, and Shared.

Standard mode carries an enterprise-grade SLA (Service Level Agreement) of 99.9% monthly, even for sites with just one instance.

Standard mode runs on dedicated instances, making it different from the other ways to buy Windows Azure Web Sites.

NEW QUESTION: 156

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Azure Service Bus □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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Actions	Answer Area
Create a single Service Bus topic.	
Create a Service Bus Namespace for each restaurat for which a driver can receive messages.	
Create a single Service Bus subscription.	
Create a Service Bus subscription for each restaurant for which a driver can receive orders.	
Create s single Service Bus Namespace.	
Create a Service Bus topic for each restaurant for which a driver can receive messages.	

Krdump.com Microsoft

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a single Service Bus topic.	Create s single Service Bus Namespace.
Create a Service Bus Namespace for each restaurat for which a driver can receive messages.	Create a Service Bus topic for each restaurant for which a driver can receive messages.
Create a single Service Bus subscription.	Create a Service Bus subscription for each restaurant for which a driver can receive orders.
Create a Service Bus subscription for each restaurant for which a driver can receive orders.	
Create s single Service Bus Namespace.	
Create a Service Bus topic for each restaurant for which a driver can receive messages.	

Krdump.com Microsoft

Box 1: Create a single Service Bus Namespace

To begin using Service Bus messaging entities in Azure, you must first create a namespace with a name that is unique across Azure. A namespace provides a scoping container for addressing Service Bus resources within your application.

Box 2: Create a Service Bus Topic for each restaurant for which a driver can receive messages.

Create topics.

Box 3: Create a Service Bus subscription for each restaurant for which a driver can receive orders.

Topics can have multiple, independent subscriptions.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview

NEW QUESTION: 157

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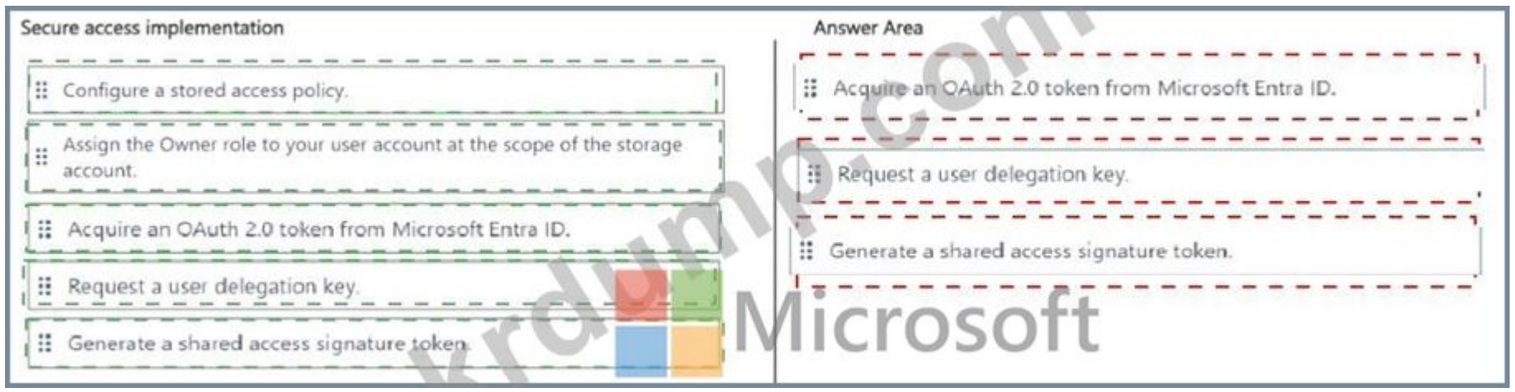
Secure access implementation

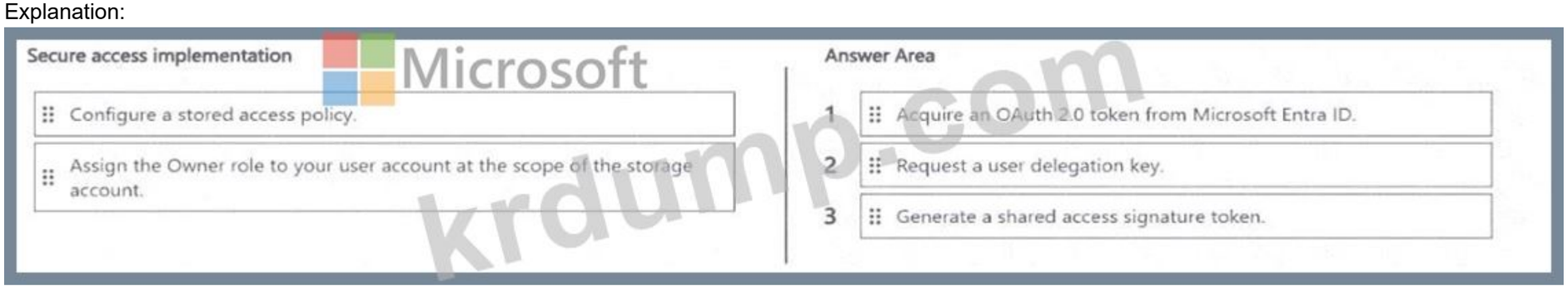
- Configure a stored access policy.
- Assign the Owner role to your user account at the scope of the storage account.
- Acquire an OAuth 2.0 token from Microsoft Entra ID.
- Request a user delegation key.
- Generate a shared access signature token.

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 158

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Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 159

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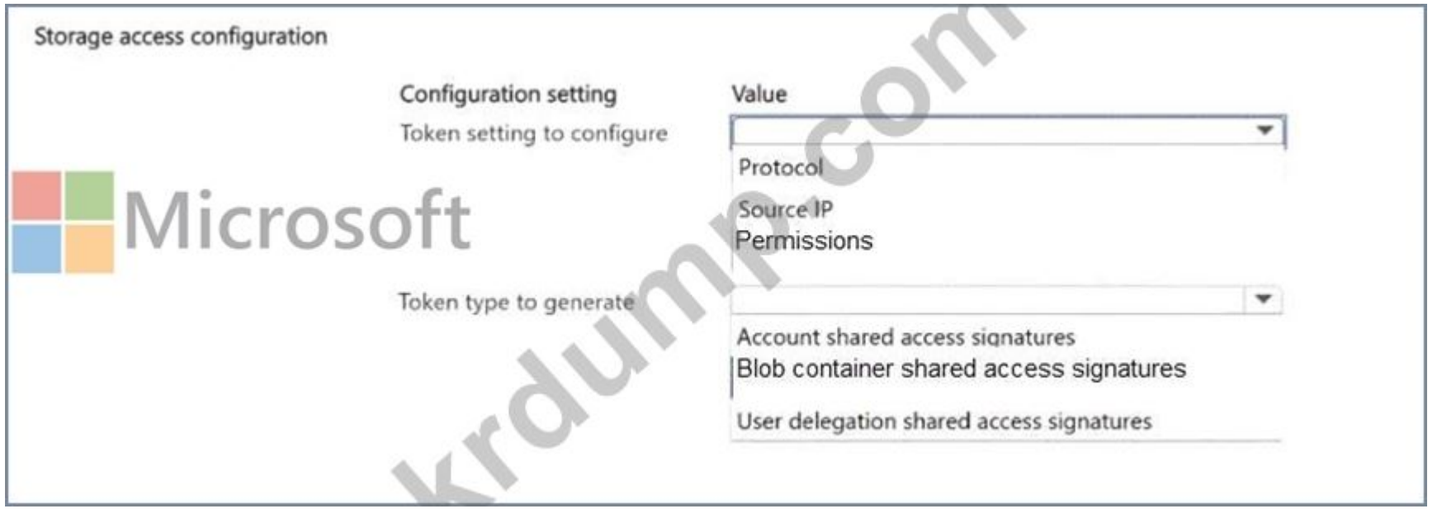
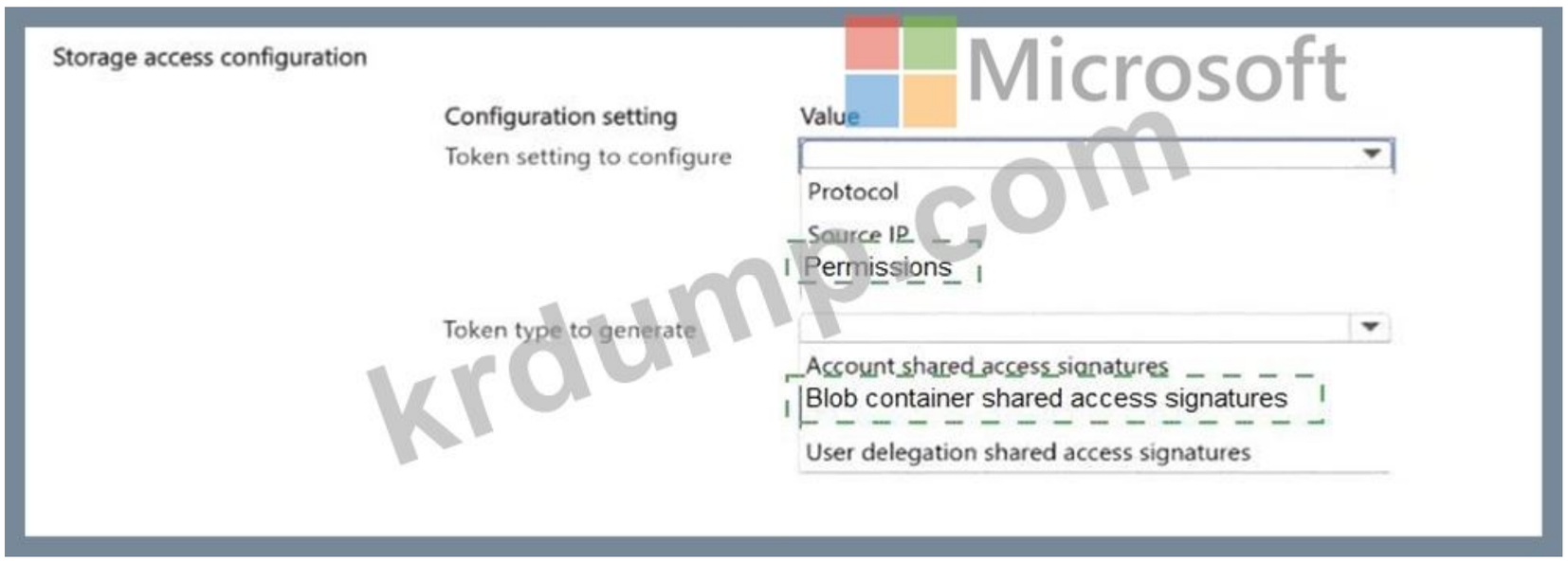


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 160

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Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 161
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162
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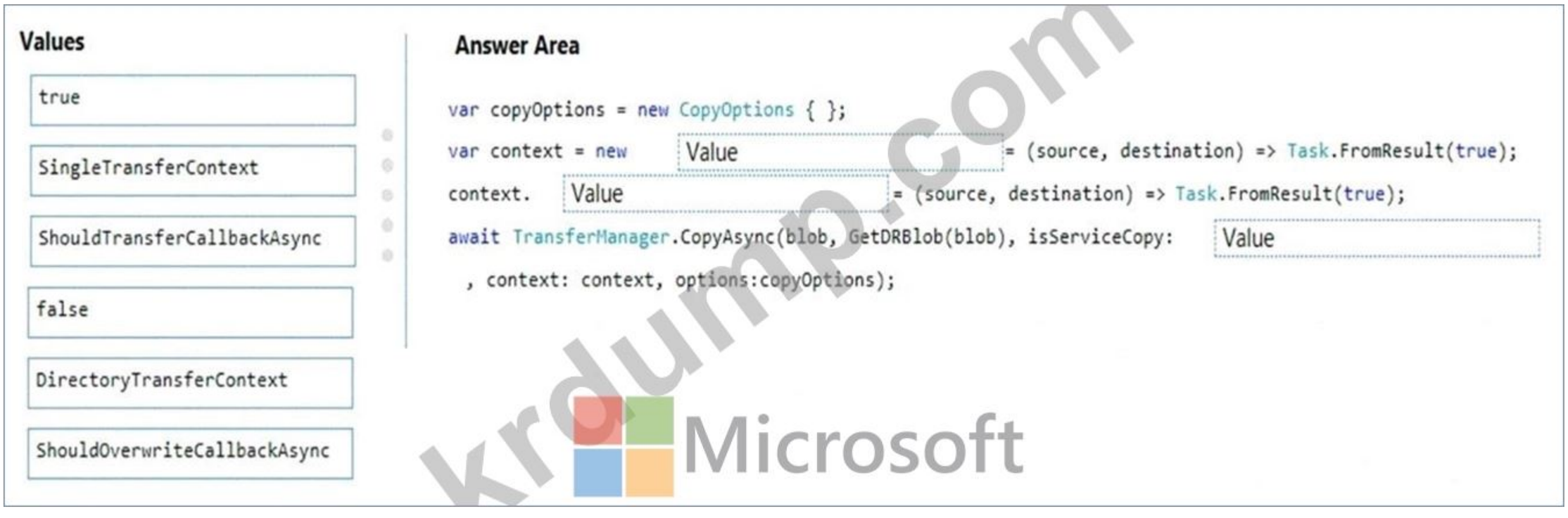


Answer:

Microsoft
krdump.com

Explanation:

var copyOptions = new CopyOptions { };
var context = new DirectoryTransferContext
= (source, destination) => Task.FromResult(true);
context. ShouldTransferCallbackAsync
= (source, destination) => Task.FromResult(true);
await TransferManager.CopyAsync(blob, GetDRBlob(blob), isServiceCopy: false
, context: context, options:copyOptions);

Microsoft

Scenario: Disaster recovery. Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.

Box 1: DirectoryTransferContext

We transfer all files in the directory.

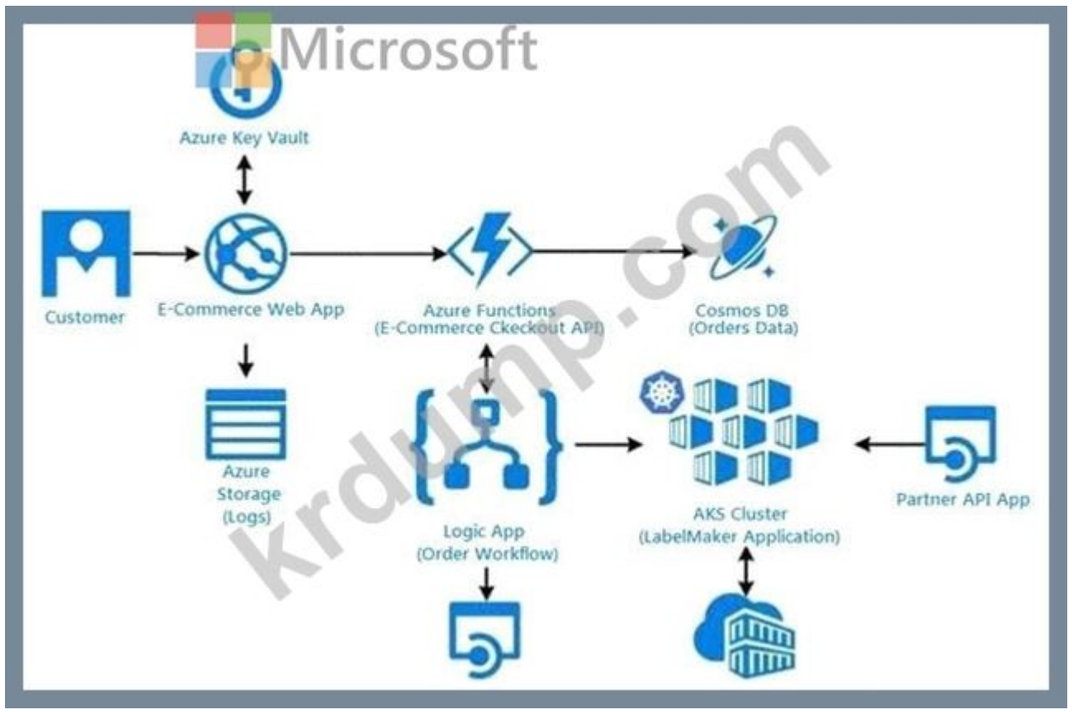
Note: The TransferContext object comes in two forms: SingleTransferContext and DirectoryTransferContext.

The former is for transferring a single file and the latter is for transferring a directory of files.

Box 2: ShouldTransferCallbackAsync

The DirectoryTransferContext.ShouldTransferCallbackAsync delegate callback is invoked to tell whether a transfer should be done.

Box 3: False
If you want to use the retry policy in Copy, and want the copy can be resume if break in the middle, you can use SyncCopy (isServiceCopy = false).
Note that if you choose to use service side copy (' isServiceCopy ' set to true), Azure (currently) doesn ' t provide SLA for that. Setting ' isServiceCopy ' to false will download the source blob loca
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-data-movement-library
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.windowsazure.storage.datamovement.directorytransfercontext.shouldtransfercallbackasync?view=azure-dotnet
Topic 6, Coho Winery
Case study
This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.
LabelMaker app
Coho Winery produces, bottles, and distributes a variety of wines globally. You are a developer implementing highly scalable and resilient applications to support online order processing by using Azure solutions.
Coho Winery has a LabelMaker application that prints labels for wine bottles. The application sends data to several printers. The application consists of five modules that run independently on virtual machines (VMs).
Coho Winery plans to move the application to Azure and continue to support label creation.
External partners send data to the LabelMaker application to include artwork and text for custom label designs.
Requirements. Data
You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:
Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using SQL.
Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order data must fetch the most recent writes.
Requirements. Security
You have the following security requirements:
Users of Coho Winery applications must be able to provide access to documents, resources, and applications to external partners.
External partners must use their own credentials and authenticate with their organization's identity management solution.
External partner logins must be audited monthly for application use by a user account administrator to maintain company compliance.
Storage of e-commerce application settings must be maintained in Azure Key Vault.
E-commerce application sign-ins must be secured by using Azure App Service authentication and Azure Active Directory (AAD).
Conditional access policies must be applied at the application level to protect company content.
The LabelMaker application must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
Requirements. LabelMaker app
Azure Monitor Container Health must be used to monitor the performance of workloads that are deployed to Kubernetes environments and hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).
You must use Azure Container Registry to publish images that support the AKS deployment.
Architecture



Issues

Calls to the Printer API App fail periodically due to printer communication timeouts.

Printer communication timeouts occur after 10 seconds. The label printer must only receive up to 5 attempts within one minute.

The order workflow fails to run upon initial deployment to Azure.

Order.json

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only.

This JSON file contains a representation of the data for an order that includes a single item.

Order.ison

```
01 {
02   “id” : 1,
03   “customers” : [
04   {
05      “familyName” : “Doe”,
06      “givenName” : “John”,
07      “customerid” : 5
08    }
09   ],
10   “line_items” : [
11   {
12      “fulfillable_quantity” : 1,
13      “id” : 6,
14      “price” : “199.99” ,
15      “product_id” : 7513594,
16      “quantity”: 1,
```

```
    "requires_shipping" : true ,
    "sku" : "SFC-342-N" ,
    "title": "Surface Go" ,
    "vendor" : "Microsoft" ,
    "name" : "Surface Go - 8GB" ,
    "taxable" : true ,
    "tax_lines" : [
    {
      "title" : "State Tax" ,
      "price" : "3.98" ,
      "rate" : 0.06
     }
    ],
    "total_discount" : "5.00" ,
    "discount_allocations" : [
     {
       "amount" : "5.00" ,
       "discount_application_index" : 2
       }
    ]
  }
  ],
  "address" : {
  "state" : "NY" ,
  "state": "Manhattan" ,
  "city" : "NY"
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 163

Azure Container Registry(ACR) □□□□ □ □(ACR01 □ ACR02)□ □□□□.

APP1□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□□□ BASEL□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. APP1 □□□□ ACR01□ □□□□, BASE1 □□□□ ACR02□ □□□□ □.

5□□ Azure □□□ □□□□□(Azure CLI) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ BA5E1 □□□□ □□□□□ □ ACR01□ □□□ APP1 □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□.

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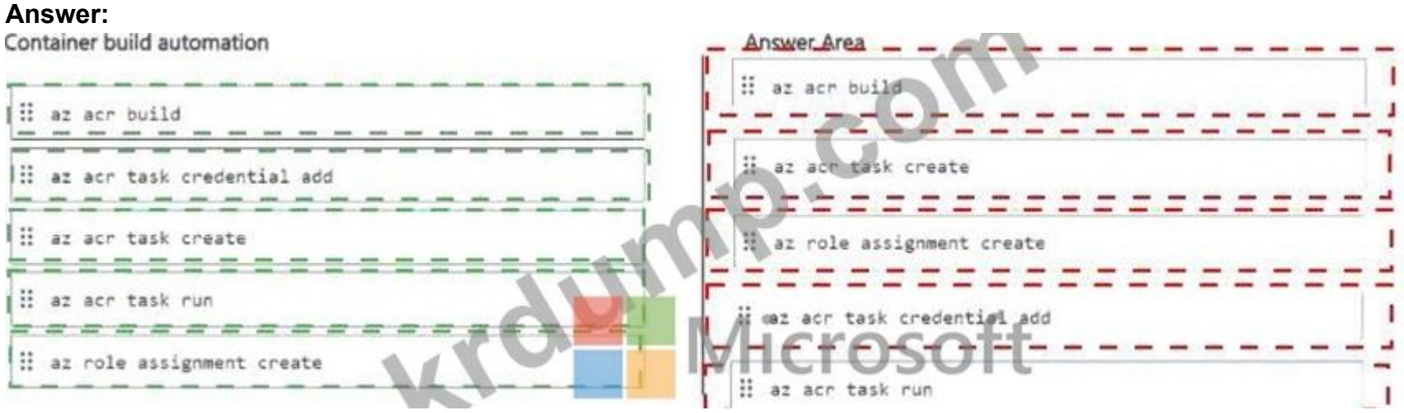
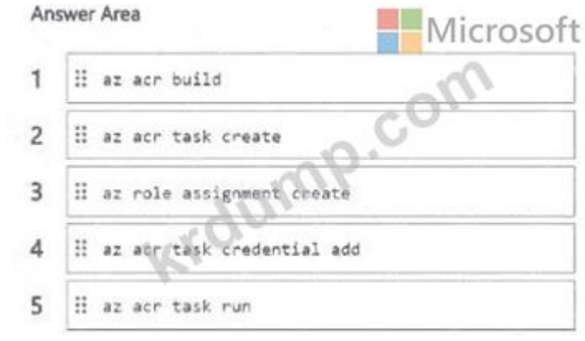
Answer:



Explanation:



REST API□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure App Service□ □□□□ □□□.

NEW QUESTION: 164

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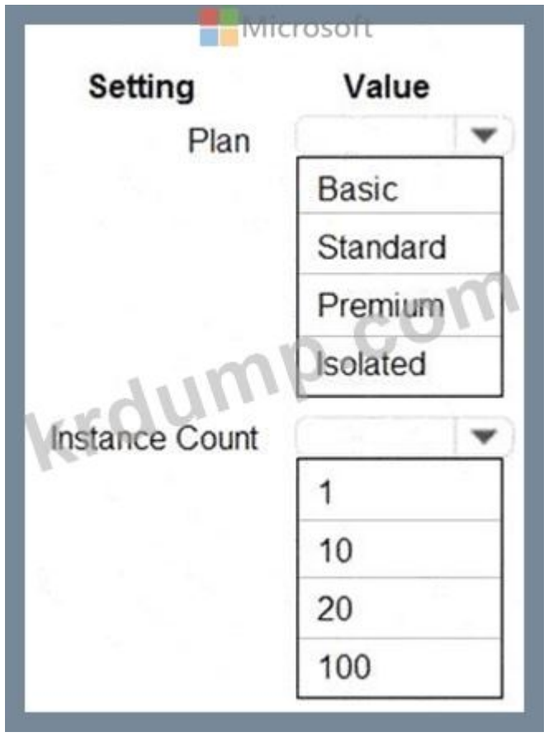
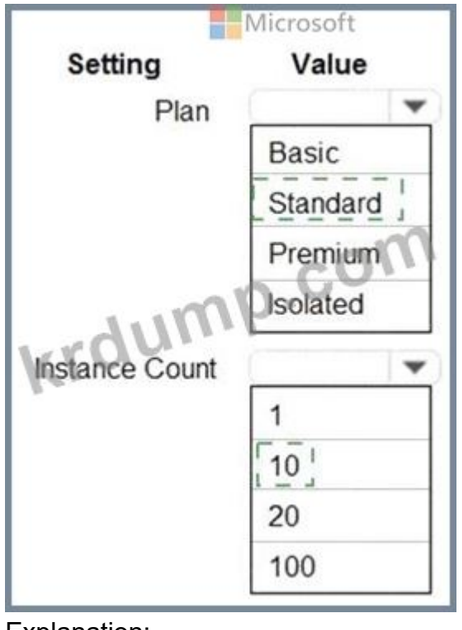
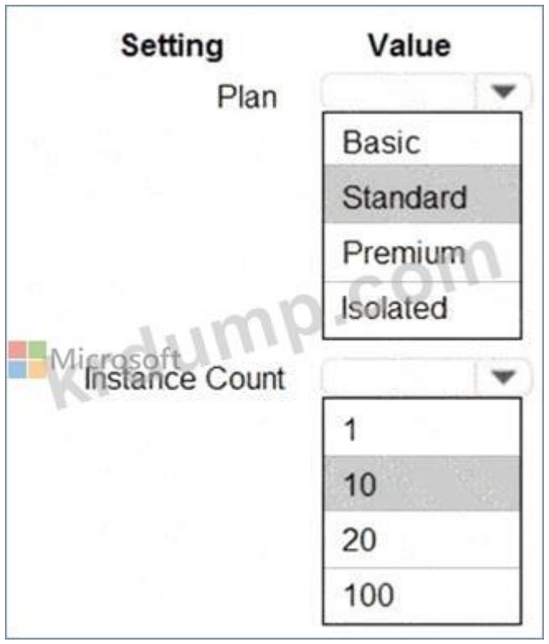


Answer:



Explanation:



Plan: Standard
Standard support auto-scaling
Instance Count: 10
Max instances for standard is 10.
Scenario:
The REST API's that support the solution must meet the following requirements:
Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.
Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application downtime.
Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/

NEW QUESTION: 165
APSPlanl□□□ Azure App Service □□□□ □□ V2 □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. APSPlanl□□ WebAppl□□□ App Service □□□ □□□□ □□□□. APSPlanl□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□. WebAppl □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□: APSPlanl□ □□□□ V2 □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166
□+□□□□ HSM(□□□□ □□ □□) □□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
BYOK(Bring Your Own Key) □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Actions

- Generate a key transfer blob file by using the HSM vendor-provided tool.
- Generate a Key Exchange Key (KEK).
- Create a custom policy definition in Azure Policy.
- Run the `az keyvault key import` command.
- Run the `az keyvault key restore` command.
- Retrieve the Key Exchange Key (KEK) public key.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

- Generate a key transfer blob file by using the HSM vendor-provided tool.
- Generate a Key Exchange Key (KEK).
- Create a custom policy definition in Azure Policy.
- Run the `az keyvault key import` command.
- Run the `az keyvault key restore` command.
- Retrieve the Key Exchange Key (KEK) public key.

Answer Area

- Generate a Key Exchange Key (KEK).
- Retrieve the Key Exchange Key (KEK) public key.
- Generate a key transfer blob file by using the HSM vendor-provided tool.
- Run the `az keyvault key import` command.

Explanation:

To perform a key transfer, a user performs following steps:

Generate KEK.

Retrieve the public key of the KEK.

Using HSM vendor provided BYOK tool - Import the KEK into the target HSM and exports the Target Key protected by the KEK.

Import the protected Target Key to Azure Key Vault.

Step 1: Generate a Key Exchange Key (KEK).

Step 2: Retrieve the Key Exchange Key (KEK) public key.

Step 3: Generate a key transfer blob file by using the HSM vendor-provided tool.

Generate key transfer blob using HSM vendor provided BYOK tool

Step 4: Run the az keyvault key import command

Upload key transfer blob to import HSM-key.

Customer will transfer the Key Transfer Blob (".byok" file) to an online workstation and then run a az keyvault key import command to import this blob as a new HSM-backed key into Key Vault.

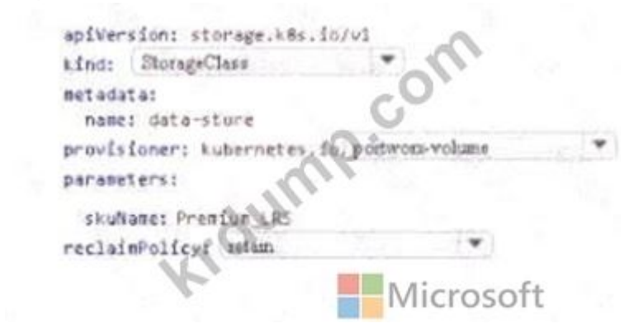
To import an RSA key use this command:
az keyvault key import
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/byok-specification

AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ AZ-204-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **AZ-204-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AZ-204-KR-dump.html (**493** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 167
□□ □□ Azure Kubernetes Service □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ Pod□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ Pod□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
Blob □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
YAML □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 168

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Azure □□□□ □□□□□.

Azure Resource Manager□ □□ □□□ □□□ VM(□□ □□) □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Azure Resource Manager □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-arm

NEW QUESTION: 169

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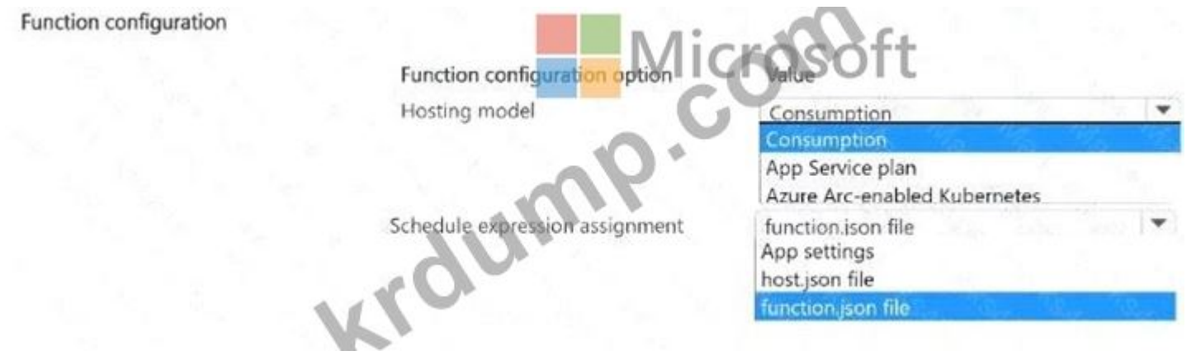
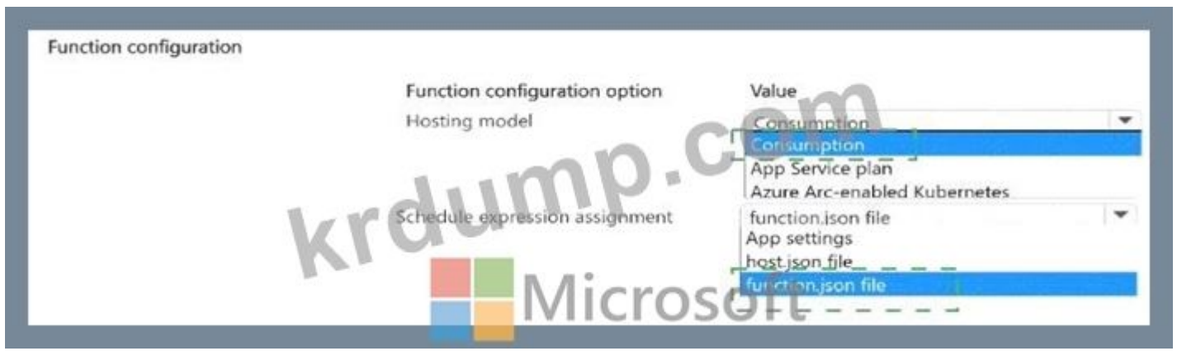


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 170
Azure □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ Microsoft Entra ID □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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* □ Microsoft Entra ID □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ groupMembershipClaims □□ □□ '□□'□ □□□□□.
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□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 171

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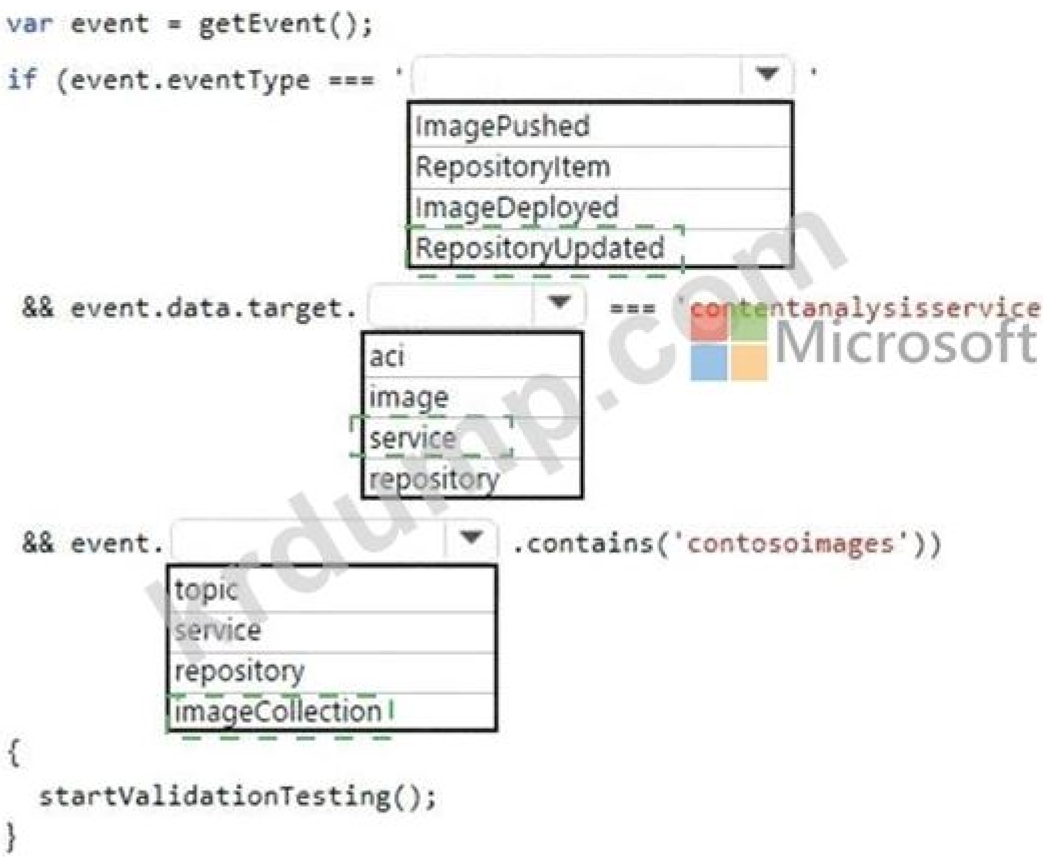
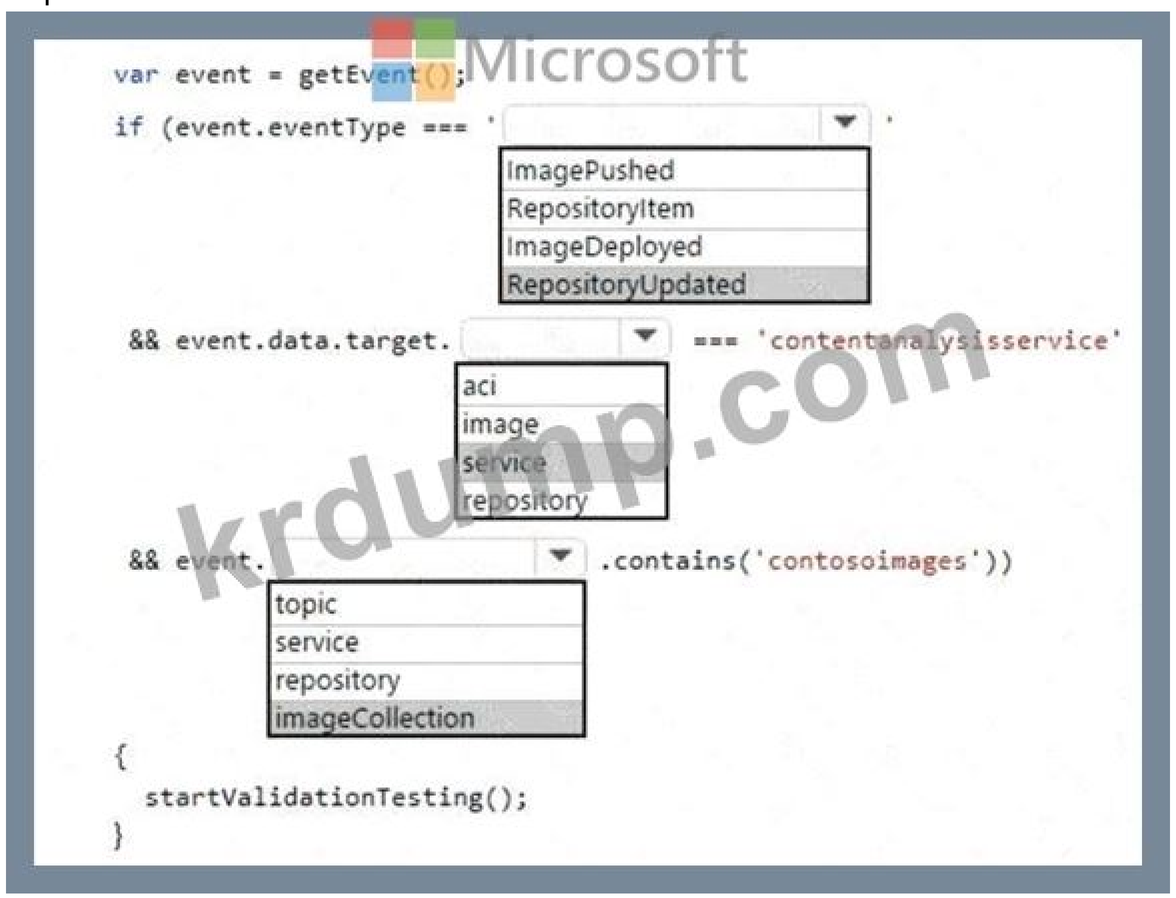
```
var event = getEvent();
if (event.eventType === '                    '
                         ImagePushed
                         RepositoryItem
                         ImageDeployed
                         RepositoryUpdated
 && event.data.target.          === 'contentanalysisservice'
                      aci
                      image
                      service
                      repository
 && event.                    .contains('contosoimages'))
                    topic
                    service
                    repository
                    imageCollection
{
  startValidationTesting();
}
```

Microsoft
Irdump.com



Explanation:



Box 1: RepositoryUpdated

When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.

Box 2: service

Box 3: imageCollection
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/notifications/oob-supported-event-types

NEW QUESTION: 172
Azure Container Apps□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□, □□ □□, □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Azure Container App□ □□□□ □□□.
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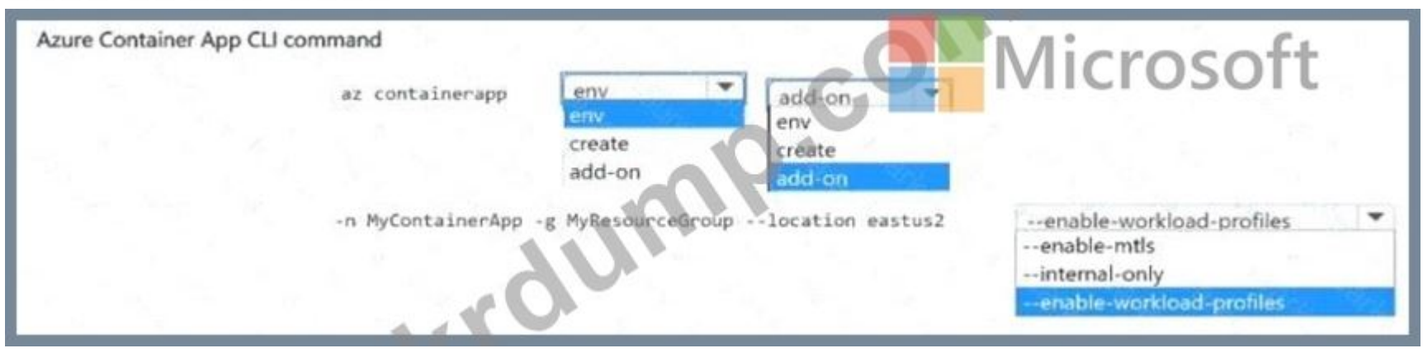
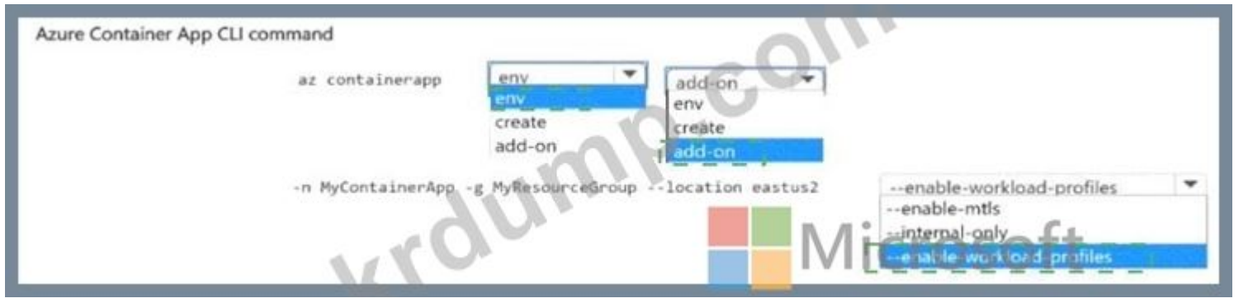


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 173
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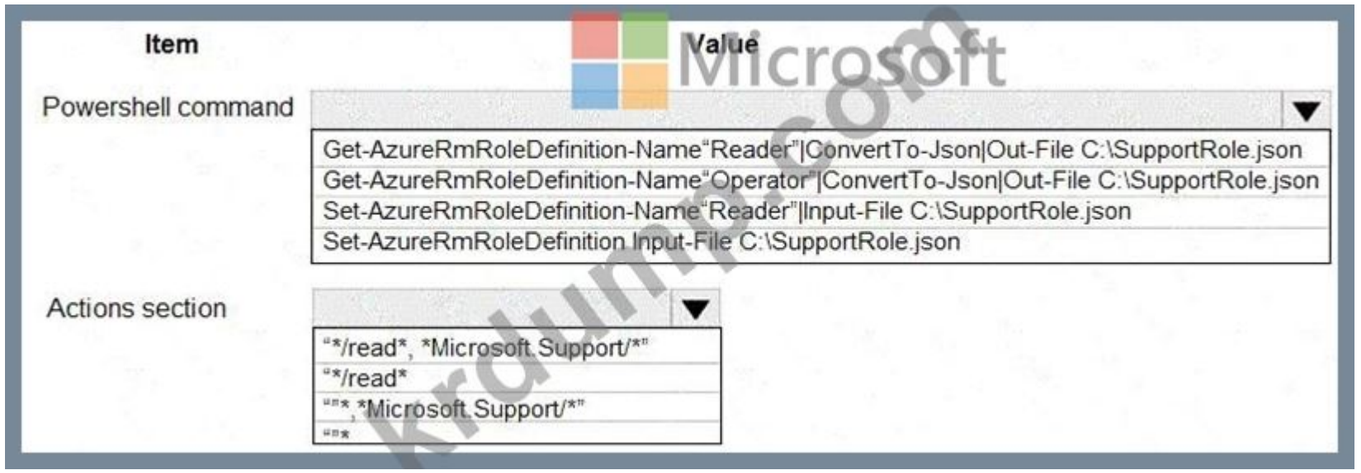
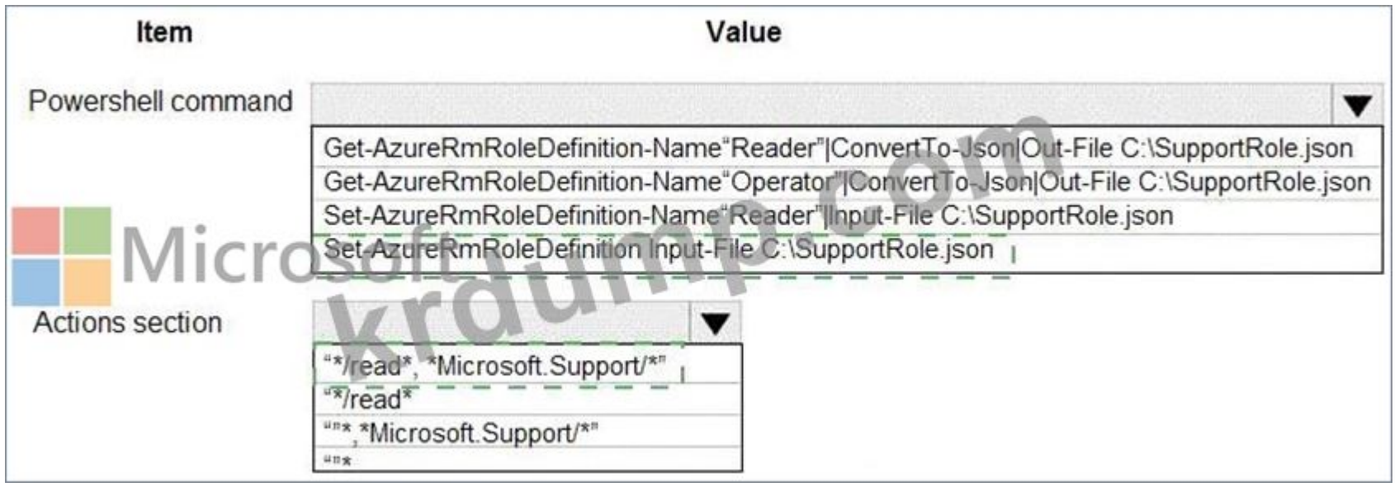
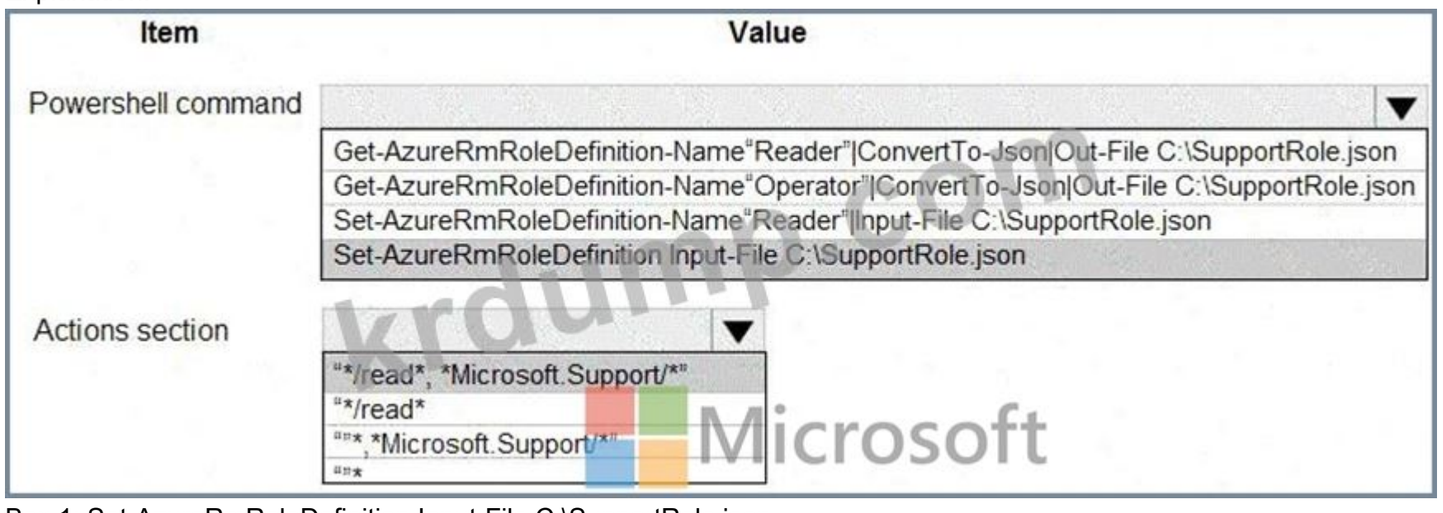


Answer:



Explanation:



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

PSRoleDefinition object.
The role definition for the updated custom role MUST contain the Id and all other required properties of the role even if they are not updated: DisplayName, Description, Actions, AssignableScope Box 2: " */read*. " * Microsoft.Support/* " Microsoft.Support/* Create and manage support tickets
" Microsoft.Support " role definition azure
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles-powershell

NEW QUESTION: 174
ContosoApp□□□ ASP.NET Core □□□□□□□ □□□□ Docker □□□□ □□ □□□□□. setupScript.ps1□□□ □□ □□□□□ ContosoApp.dll□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □.
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Dockerfile □□□ ContosoApp.dll □ setupScript.ps1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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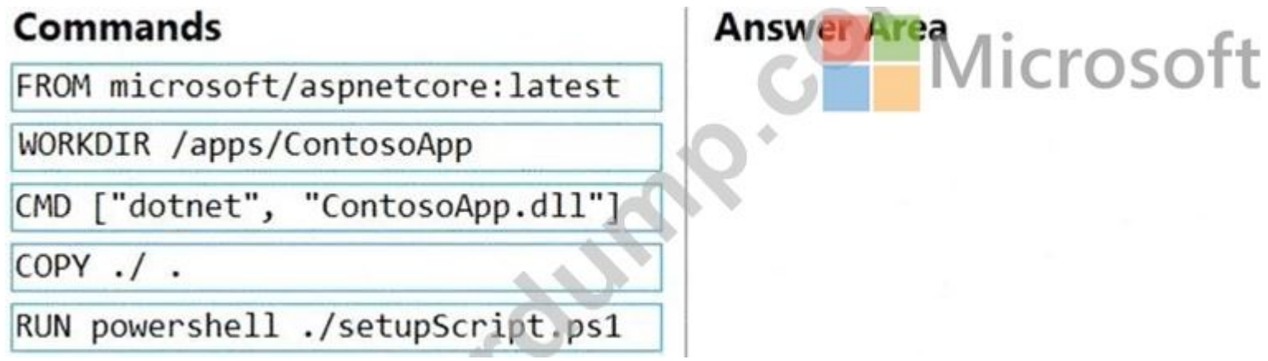
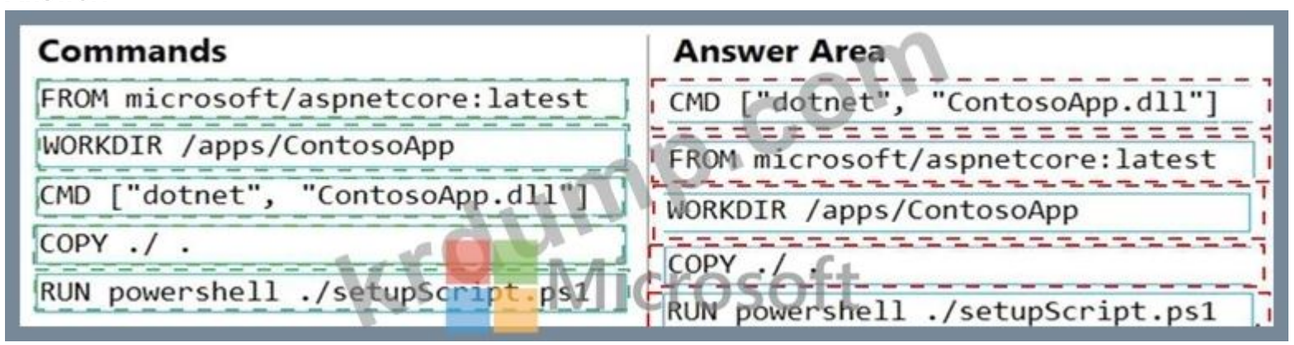


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: CMD [..]

Cmd starts a new instance of the command interpreter, Cmd.exe.

Syntax: CMD <string>

Specifies the command you want to carry out.

Box 2: FROM microsoft/aspnetcore-build:latest

Box 3: WORKDIR /apps/ContosoApp

Bxo 4: COPY ./ .

Box 5: RUN powershell ./setupScript.ps1

NEW QUESTION: 175

□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ Azure Resource Manager □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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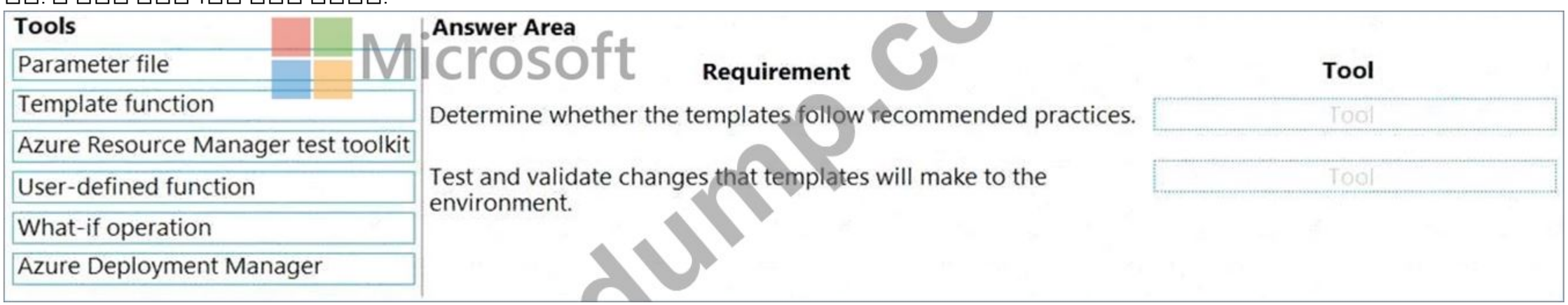

Answer:

Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/test-toolkit

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-what-if?tabs=azure- powershell

NEW QUESTION: 176

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Azure App Service API □□ □□□□ Development□□ Windows □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Instead update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element. Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.

Note: Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom warm-up to finish before swapping with the target slot. Here's a sample web.config fragment.

<system.webServer>

<applicationInitialization>

<add initializationPage="/" hostName="[app hostname]" />

<add initializationPage="/Home/About" hostName="[app hostname]" />
</applicationInitialization>
</system.webServer>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#troubleshoot-swaps

NEW QUESTION: 177
www.contoso.com□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
Application Insights □□□ □□□□ □□□□ www.contoso.com□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□ □□ TrackAvailability □□□
B. URL ping □□□
C. □□ □□□
D. □□□ □ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 178
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□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Azure Storage □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure Storage □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□ □□□□
B. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
C. □□ Blob□ □□ □□ □□ □□
D. AzCopy □□□ □□ □□
E. □□ □□□□ □ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.
F. □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To move a storage account, create a copy of your storage account in another region. Then, move your data to that account by using AzCopy, or another tool of your choice and finally, delete the resources in the source region.
To get started, export, and then modify a Resource Manager template.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-move?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 179
Shipping Function □□ □□□□ □□□.
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Setting	Value
Authorization level	Function Anonymous Admin
User claims	JSON Web Token (JWT) Shared Access Signature (SAS) token API Key
Trigger type	blob HTTP queue timer

Microsoft
krdump.com

Answer:

Setting	Value
Authorization level	Function Anonymous Admin
User claims	JSON Web Token (JWT) Shared Access Signature (SAS) token API Key
Trigger type	blob HTTP queue timer

Microsoft
krdump.com

Explanation:

Setting	Value
Authorization level	Function Anonymous Admin
User claims	JSON Web Token (JWT) Shared Access Signature (SAS) token API Key
Trigger type	blob HTTP queue timer

krdump.com

Scenario: Shipping Function app: Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Box 1: Function
Box 2: JSON based Token (JWT)
Azure AD uses JSON based tokens (JWTs) that contain claims
Box 3: HTTP
How a web app delegates sign-in to Azure AD and obtains a token
User authentication happens via the browser. The OpenID protocol uses standard HTTP protocol messages.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/authentication-scenarios

NEW QUESTION: 180
Azure VM(□□ □□)□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ VM □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□. VM□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□.
PowerShell □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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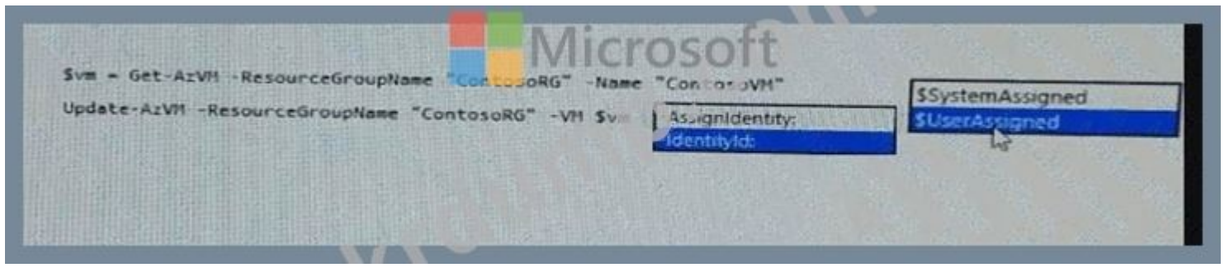
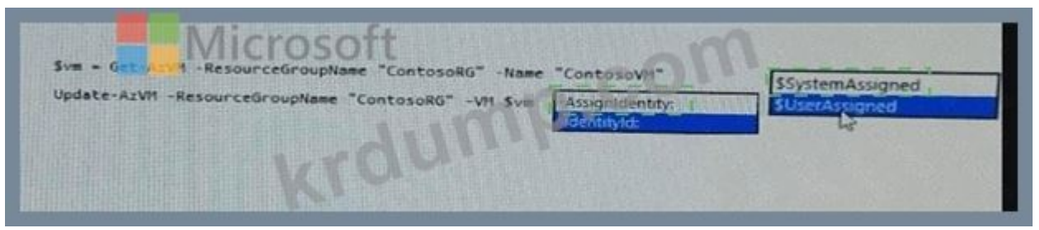


Answer:



Explanation:

$vm = Get-AzVM -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup -Name myVM

Update-AzVM -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup -VM $vm -AssignIdentity:$SystemAssigned

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure- powershell-windows-vm

NEW QUESTION: 181

Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ Windows Server□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ 443□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□ □□

B. □□□ □□

C. Azure □□□□ □□

D. □□□ □□□□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ AZ-204-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **AZ-204-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AZ-204-KR-dump.html (**493** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 182

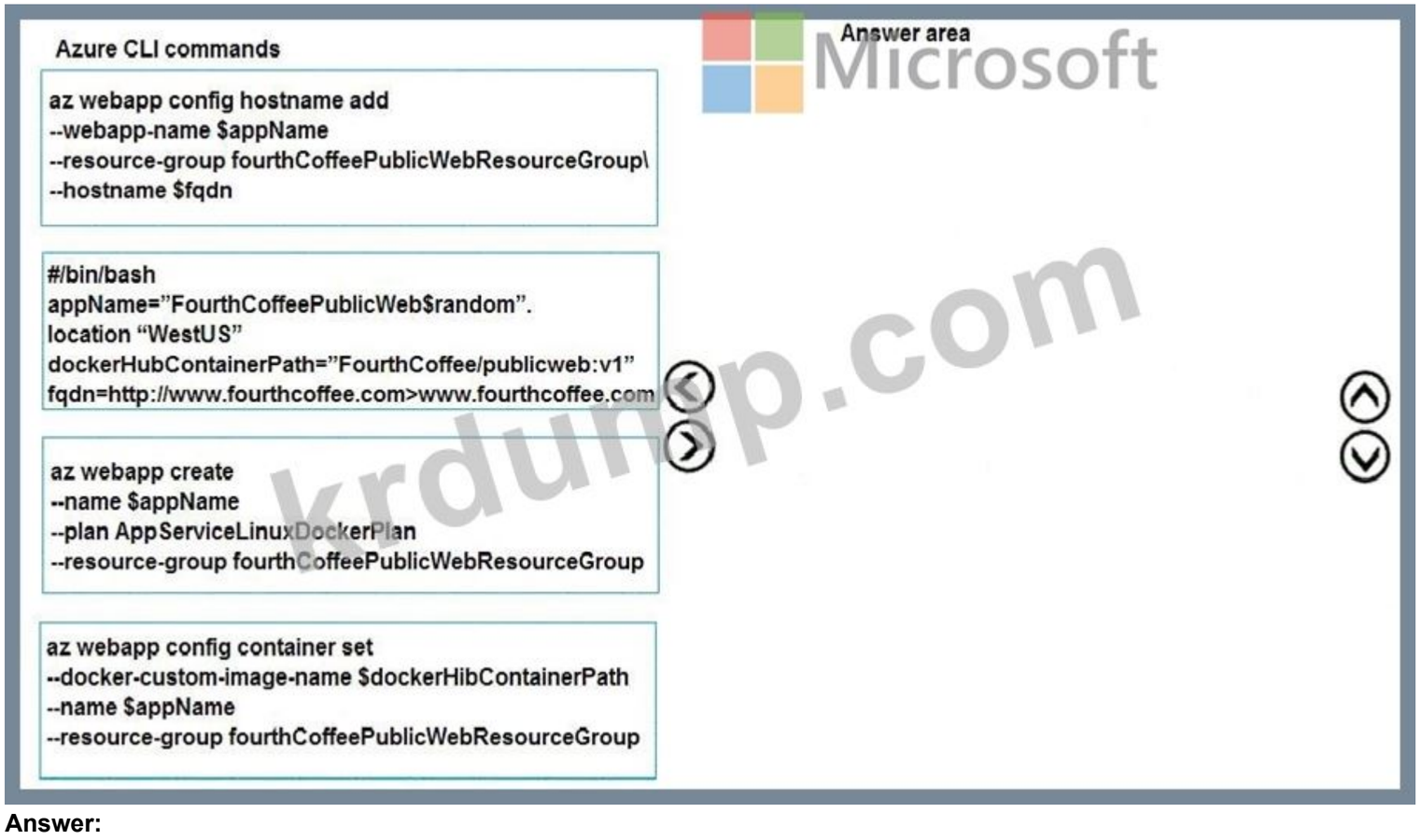
Fourth Coffee□□ Docker□□ □□□□ ASP.NET Core □□□ □□□□. □□ www.fourthcoffee.com □□□□ □□□□□.

Fourth Coffee□ □ □□□□□□□ Azure□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□.

□ Docker □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ App Service □□□ □□□□□ App Service □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□.

FourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup□□□ □□□ □□□ AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan□□□ App Service □□□ □□□□ WestUS □□□ □□□□□□□.

□□□ □□□ CLI □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ Azure CLI □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.



krdumsp.com

Answer:

Azure CLI commands

az webapp config hostname add
--webapp-name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup\
--hostname $fqdn

#/bin/bash
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random".
location "WestUS"
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com

az webapp create
--name $appName
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup

az webapp config container set
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHibContainerPath
--name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup

Answer area

#/bin/bash
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random".
location "WestUS"
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com

az webapp config hostname add
--webapp-name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup\
--hostname $fqdn

az webapp create
--name $appName
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup

az webapp config container set
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHibContainerPath
--name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup

Krdump.com

Explanation:

```
#/bin/bash
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random".
location "WestUS"
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com
```

```
az webapp config hostname add
--webapp-name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup\
--hostname $fqdn
```

```
az webapp create
--name $appName
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

```
az webapp config container set
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHibContainerPath
--name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

Step 1: #bin/bash
The appName is used when the webapp-name is created in step 2.
Step 2: az webapp config hostname add
The webapp-name is used when the webapp is created in step 3.
Step 3: az webapp create
Create a web app. In the Cloud Shell, create a web app in the myAppServicePlan App Service plan with the az webapp create command.
Step : az webapp confing container set
In Create a web app, you specified an image on Docker Hub in the az webapp create command. This is good enough for a public image. To use a private image, you need to configure your Docker account ID and password in your Azure web app.
In the Cloud Shell, follow the az webapp create command with az webapp config container set.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/tutorial-custom-docker-image

NEW QUESTION: 183
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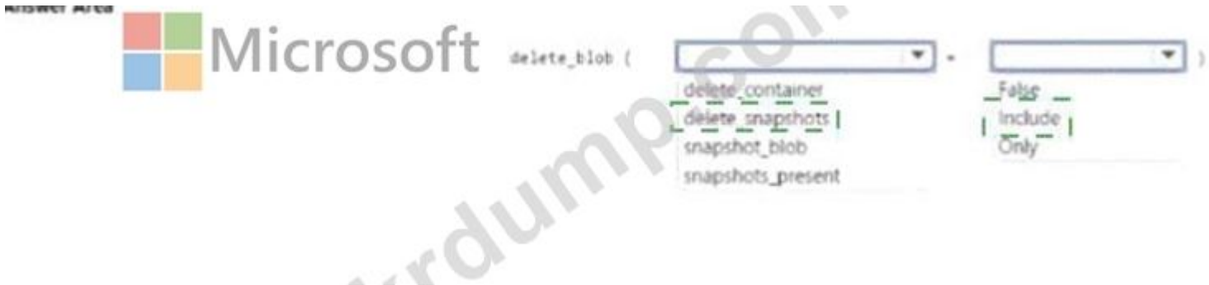
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 184

Azure App Services □□□ □□□□. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ Azure Storage □□ □ Azure Redis Cache □□□□.

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A. New-AzureRmRoleAssignment

B. az □□ □□ □□□

C. az □□ □□ □□

D. □□□ AzureRmRoleDefinition

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/role/assignment?view=azure-cli-latest#az-role-assignment-create

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.resources/new-azurermroleassignment?view=azurermps-6.13.0

NEW QUESTION: 185

Azure Blob □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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A. □□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ Azure Event Grid□ □□□□ □□ Azure Blob □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□ Blob □□□□ □□ □□ Azure Storage □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure Monitor HTTP □□□ □□□ API□ □□□□ □□□□ Blob □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Change feed support in Azure Blob Storage
The purpose of the change feed is to provide transaction logs of all the changes that occur to the blobs and the blob metadata in your storage account. The change feed provides ordered, guaranteed, durable, immutable, read-only log of these changes. Client applications can read these logs at any time, either in streaming or in batch mode. The change feed enables you to build efficient and scalable solutions that process change events that occur in your Blob Storage account at a low cost.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-change-feed

NEW QUESTION: 186

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A. Azure Migrate
B. Azure Cosmos DB □□□ □□□□□□ □□(dt.exe)
C. □□□□
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Migrate from on-premises or cloud implementations of MongoDB to Azure Cosmos DB with minimal downtime by using Azure Database Migration Service. Perform resilient migrations of MongoDB data at scale and with high reliability.
Scenario: Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.
The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/mongodb-to-azure-cosmos-db-online-and-offline-migrations-are-now-available/

NEW QUESTION: 187

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ConfigureSSE.ps1□ CS07 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. -PermissionsToKeys □□, □□□, □□
B. -PermissionsToCertificates □□, □□□, □□
C. -PermissionsToCertificates wrapkey, unwrapkey, get
D. -PermissionsToKeys wrapkey, unwrapkey, □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario: All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to perform the intended function.

The Set-AzureRmKeyValutAccessPolicy parameter -PermissionsToKeys specifies an array of key operation permissions to grant to a user or service principal. The acceptable values for this parameter: decrypt, encrypt, unwrapKey, wrapKey, verify, sign, get, list, update, create, import, delete, backup, restore, recover, purge Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/set-azurermkeyvaultaccesspolicy

NEW QUESTION: 188

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Azure Event Grid □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□ JSON □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □ JSON □□□□□ □ □, □ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□.

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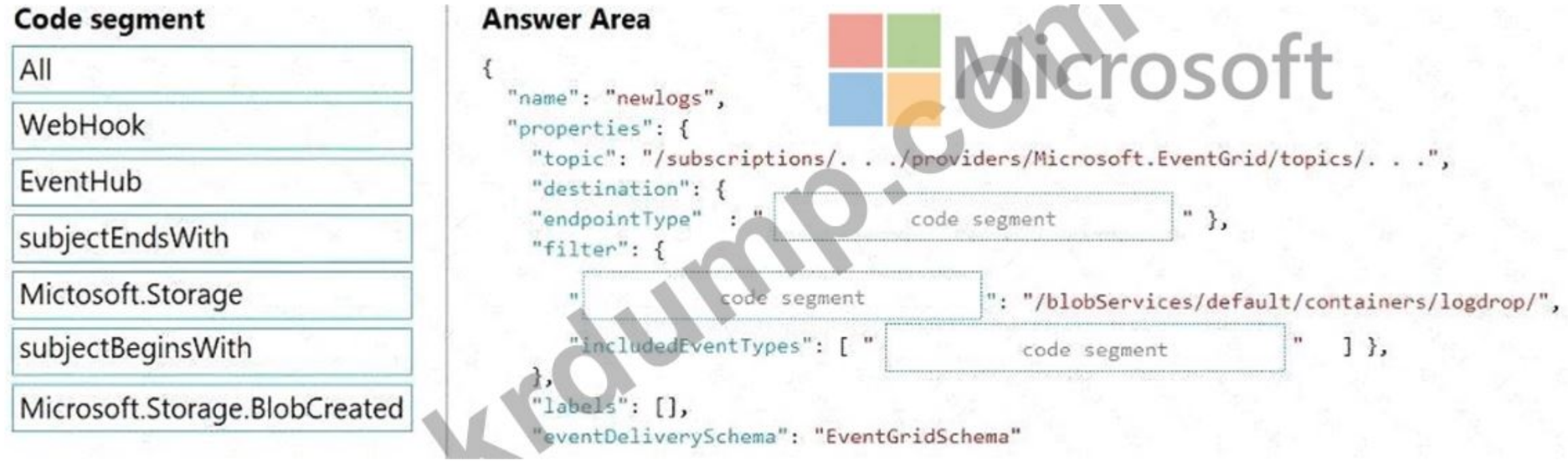

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1:WebHook

Scenario: If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

endpointType: The type of endpoint for the subscription (webhook/HTTP, Event Hub, or queue).

Box 2: SubjectBeginsWith

Box 3: Microsoft.Storage.BlobCreated

Scenario: Log Policy

All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.

Example subscription schema

{

" properties " : {

" destination " : {

" endpointType " : " webhook " ,

" properties " : {

" endpointUrl " : " https://example.azurewebsites.net/api/HttpTriggerCSharp1?

code=VXbGWce53l48Mt8wuotr0GPmyJ/nDT4hgdFj9DpBiRt38qqnnm5OFg== "

}

},

" filter " : {

" includedEventTypes " : [" Microsoft.Storage.BlobCreated " , " Microsoft.Storage.BlobDeleted "],

" subjectBeginsWith " : " blobServices/default/containers/mycontainer/log " ,

" subjectEndsWith " : " .jpg " ,

" isSubjectCaseSensitive " : " true "

}

}

}

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/subscription-creation-schema

NEW QUESTION: 189

Contoso, Ltd.□□ □□□ □□□□.

□□ XML □□□□ □□□□ API □□ □□□ □□□□□.

```
<set-variable name= "bodySize" value="@(context.Request.Headers["Content-Length"] [0])"/>
<choose>
 <when condition= "@(int.Parse(context.Variables.GetValueOrDefault<string> ("bodySize"))<512000)">
</when>
<otherwise>
    <rewrite-uri template= "/put"/>
    <set-backend-service base-url= "http://contoso.com/api/9.1/"/>
</otherwise>
</choose>
```

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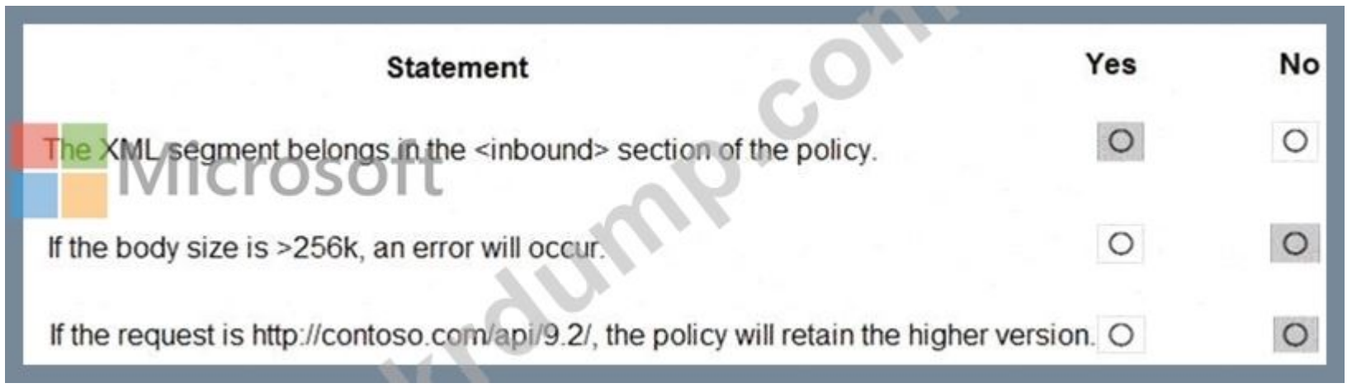
Statement	Yes	No
The XML segment belongs in the <inbound> section of the policy.	○	○
If the body size is >256k, an error will occur.	○	○
If the request is http://contoso.com/api/9.2/, the policy will retain the higher version.	○	○

Answer:

Statement	Yes	No
The XML segment belongs in the <inbound> section of the policy.	○	○
If the body size is >256k, an error will occur.	○	○
If the request is http://contoso.com/api/9.2/, the policy will retain the higher version.	○	○

Explanation:

krdump.com Microsoft



Box 1: Yes

Use the set-backend-service policy to redirect an incoming request to a different backend than the one specified in the API settings for that operation. Syntax: <set-backend-service base-url="base URL of the backend service" /> Box 2: No The condition is on 512k, not on 256k.

Box 3: No

The set-backend-service policy changes the backend service base URL of the incoming request to the one specified in the policy.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-transformation-policies

NEW QUESTION: 190

Azure Blob Storage□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□.
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Blob□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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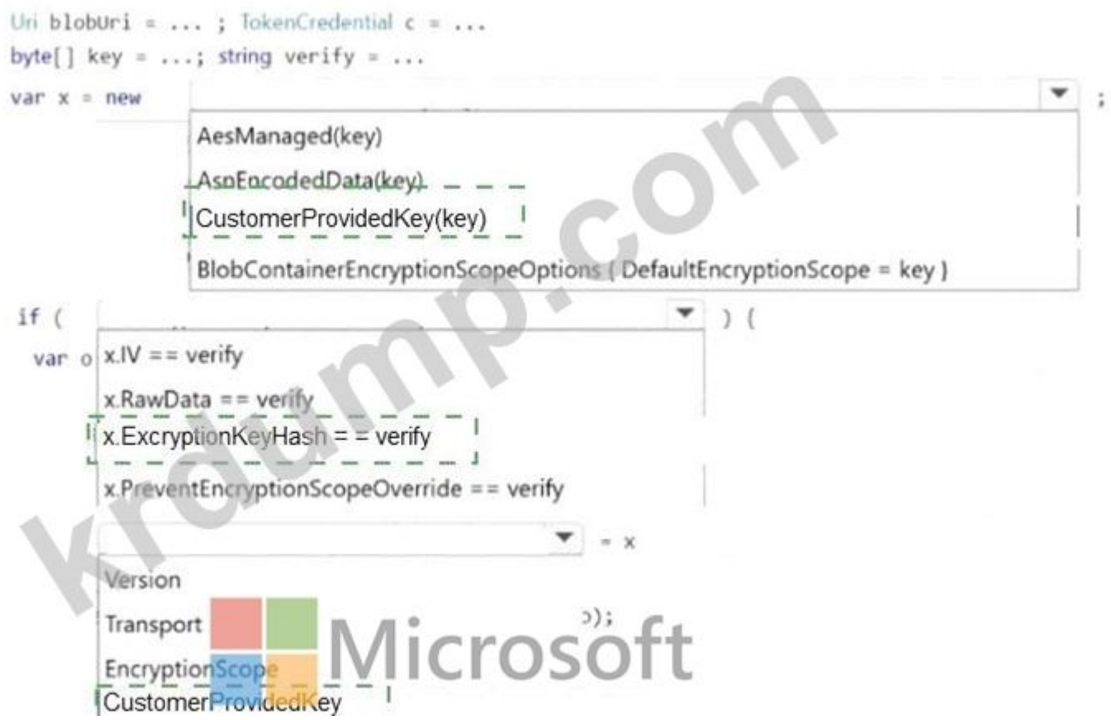
Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area



killexamdump.com
Microsoft

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
Uri blobUri = ... ; TokenCredential c = ...
byte[] key = ...; string verify = ...
var x = new    CustomerProvidedKey(key)                    ;
if (    x.EncryptionKeyHash == verify                      ) {
 var o = new BlobClientOptions()
 {
   CustomerProvidedKey                                     = x
 };
 var blobClient = new BlobClient(blobUri, c, o);
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 191

Azure Service Bus □□□□□□□ Topic 1□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Topic 1□ Sub1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. Sub1□□ Topic1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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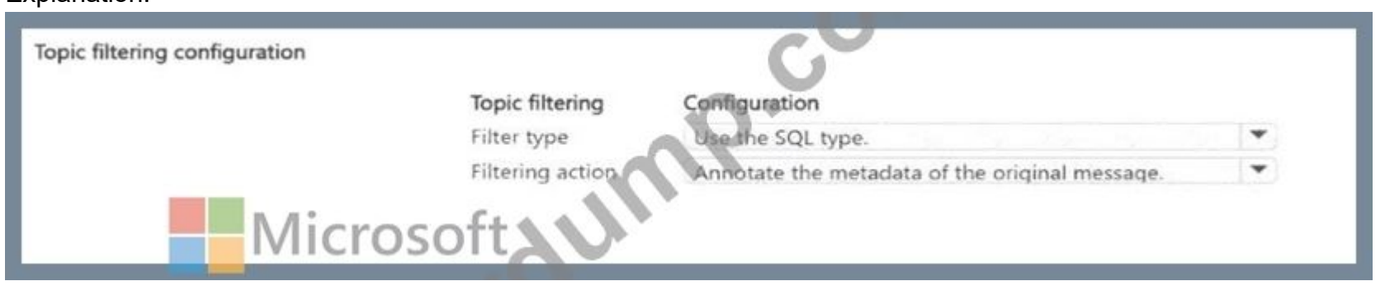
Topic filtering configuration

Topic filtering	Configuration
Filter type	Use the SQL type. (Use the SQL type. / Use the Boolean type. / Use the Correlation type.)
Filtering action	Annotate the metadata of the original message. (Copy a message and update its body. / Copy a message and annotate its metadata. / Annotate the metadata of the original message.)

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 192

□□□□ Java □ □□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ GitHub □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
https://github.com/Contoso/webapp.
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```
gitrepo=https://github.com/Contoso/webapp
webappname=businesswebapp
resourcegroupname=BusinessAppResourceGroup
```

```
az [group | webapp | appservice plan | webapp deployment slot | webapp deployment source] create --location centralus - -name $resourcegroupname
az [group | webapp | appservice plan | webapp deployment slot | webapp deployment source] create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
- -sku S3
az [group | webapp | appservice plan | webapp deployment slot | webapp deployment source] create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
\ - -plan $webappname
az [group | webapp | appservice plan | webapp deployment slot | webapp deployment source] create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
\ - -slot staging
az [group | webapp | appservice plan | webapp deployment slot | webapp deployment source] config - -name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
\ - -slot staging - -repo-url
$gitrepo - -branch master - -manual-integration
```

Microsoft
Krdump.com

Answer:

```
gitrepo=https://github.com/Contoso/webapp
webappname=businesswebapp
resourcegroupname=BusinessAppResourceGroup
```

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source]
create --location centralus - -name $resourcegroupname
create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
- -sku S3
create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
\ - -plan $webappname
create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
\ - -slot staging
config - -name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname
\ - -slot staging - -repo-url
$gitrepo - -branch master - -manual-integration

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source]

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source]

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source]

Krdump.com

Explanation:

```
gitrepo=https://github.com/Contoso/webapp
webappname=businesswebapp
resourcegroupname=BusinessAppResourceGroup
```

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source] create --location centralus - -name $resourcegroupname

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source] create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname - -sku S3

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source] create --name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname \ - -plan $webappname

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source] config - -name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname \ - -slot staging

az [group / webapp / appservice plan / webapp deployment slot / webapp deployment source] config - -name $webappname - -resource-group $resourcegroupname \ - -slot staging - -repo-url $gitrepo - -branch master - -manual-integration

Box 1: group

Create a resource group.

az group create --location westeurope --name myResourceGroup

Box 2: appservice plan

Create an App Service plan in STANDARD tier (minimum required by deployment slots).

az appservice plan create --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup --sku S1 Box 3: webapp

Create a web app.

Microsoft
krdump.com
Microsoft

az webapp create --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup \
--plan $webappname
Box 4: webapp deployment slot
#Create a deployment slot with the name " staging " .
az webapp deployment slot create --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup \
--slot staging
Box 5: webapp deployment source
Deploy sample code to " staging " slot from GitHub.
az webapp deployment source config --name $webappname --resource-group myResourceGroup \
--slot staging --repo-url $gitrepo --branch master --manual-integration References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/scripts/cli-deploy-staging-environment

NEW QUESTION: 193
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Azure Event Grid□ □□□□ □□□.
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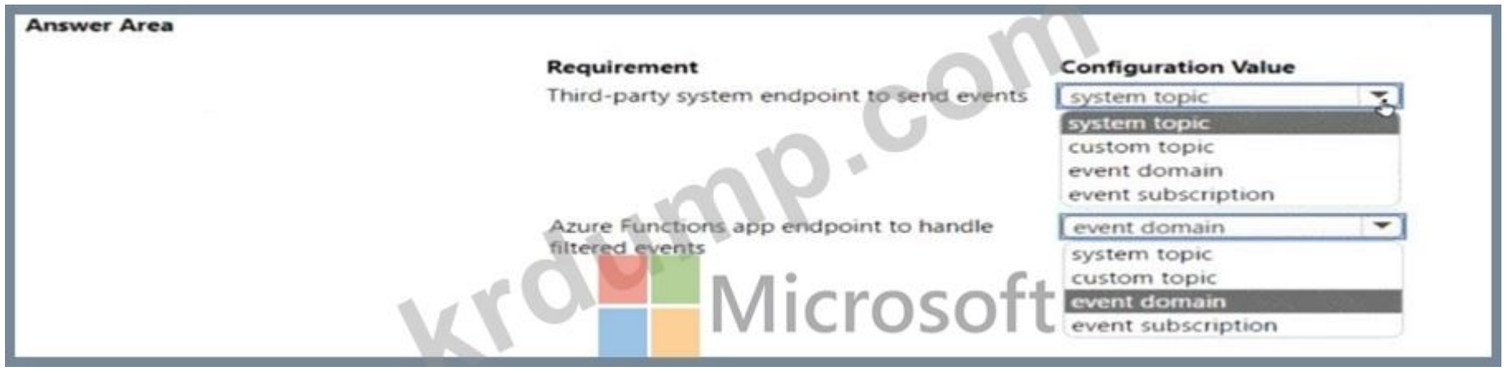

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 194

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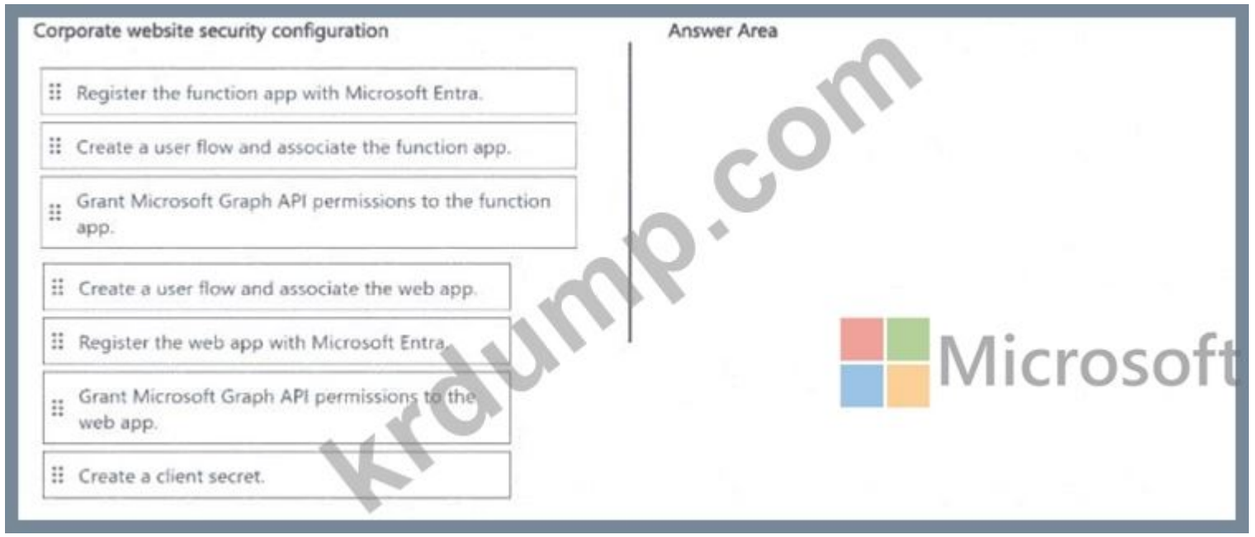
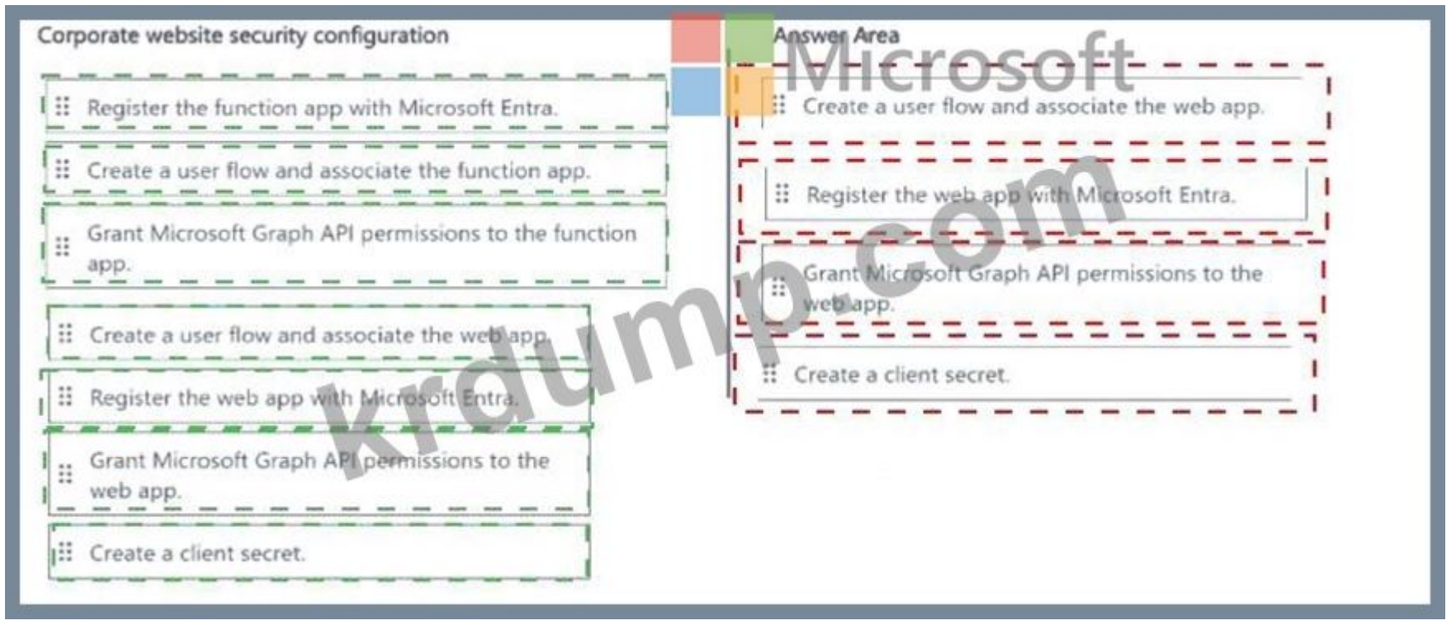
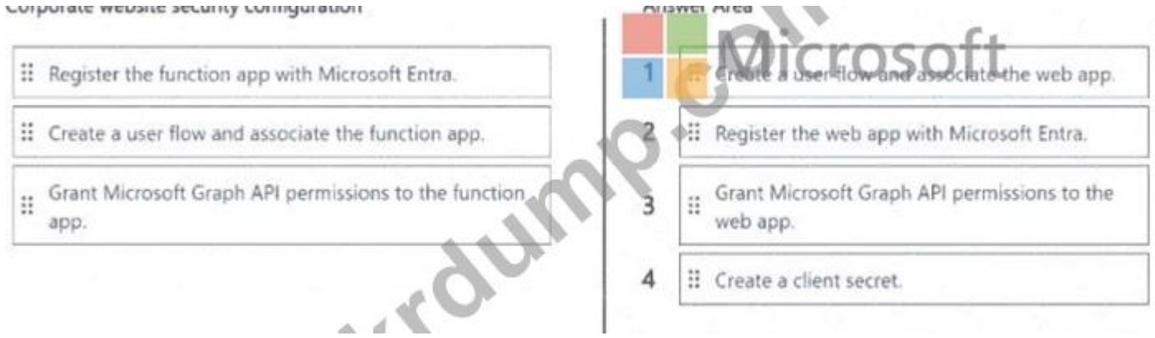


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 195

□□□ □□□ Azure VM(□□ □□)□□ □□□ DNA □□□□ □□□□ SaaS(Software-as-a-Service) □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ VM□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□ VM□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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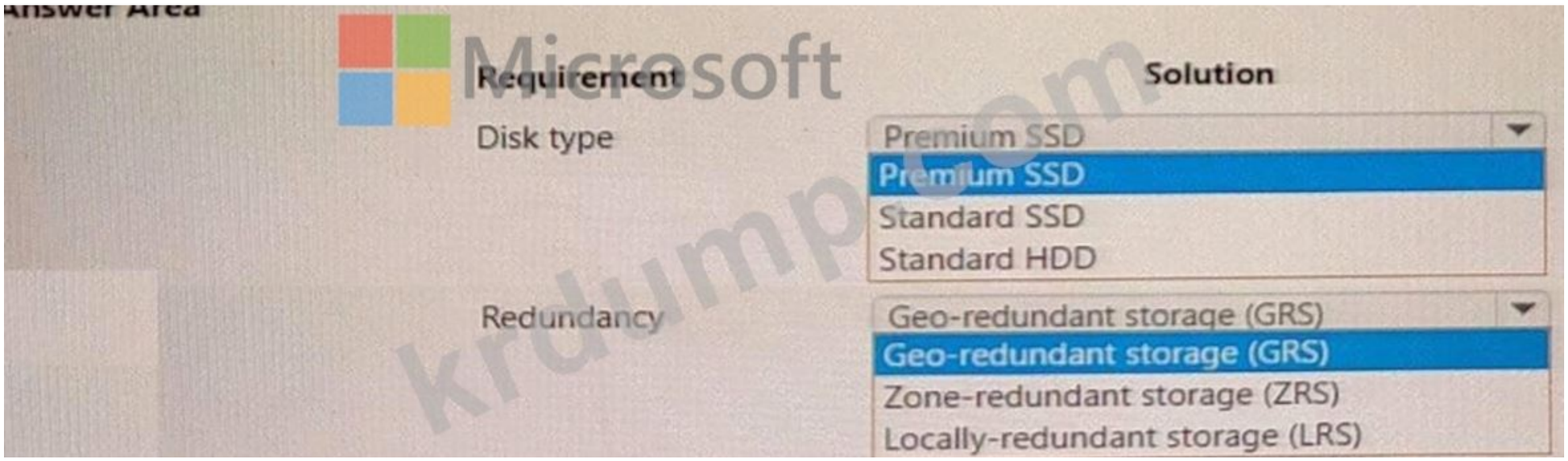
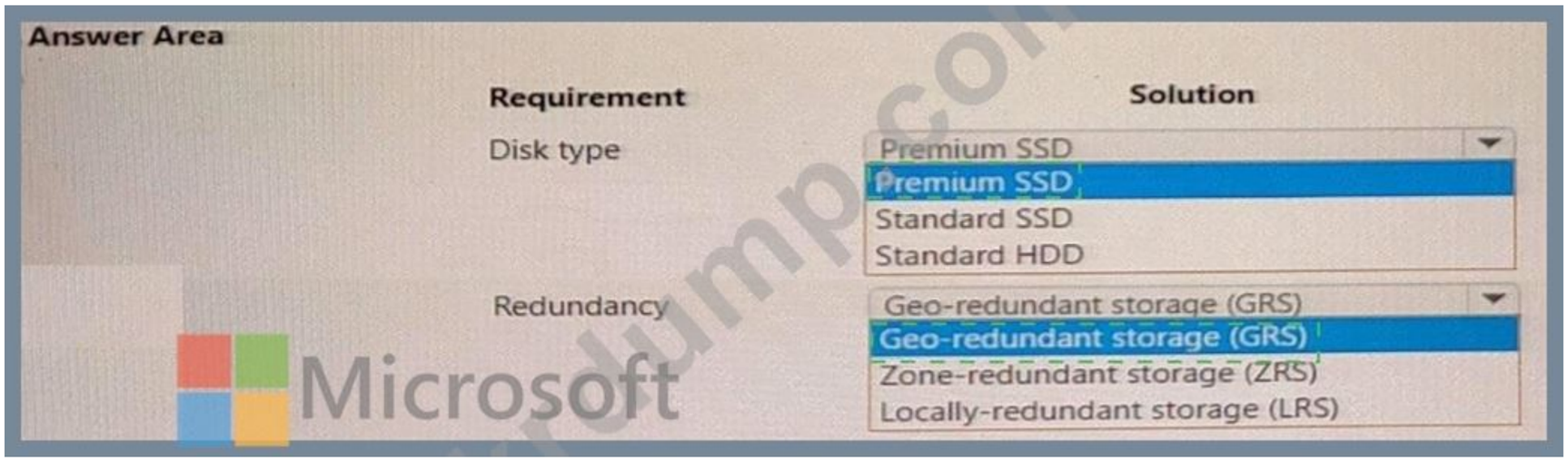
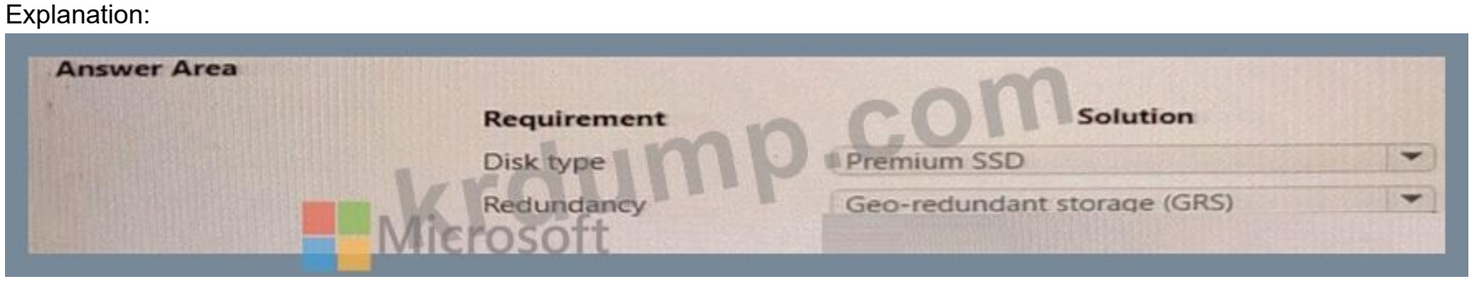


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 196

Azure Blob Storage □□□□ □□ Azure Functions □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

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NEW QUESTION: 197

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Azure Batch□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. Azure Portal□□ Batch □□□ □□□□.

B. .NET □□□□□ BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreatePool □□□□ □□□□□.

C. Python□□ □□□ □□: JobAddParameter

D. Python□□ □□□ □□: TaskAddParameter

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Batch job is a logical grouping of one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on. The app uses the BatchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob method to create a job on your pool.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-dotnet

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-python

NEW QUESTION: 198

Azure App Service □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. Always On □□ □ Application Insights □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 199

Azure Functions □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Azure Functions □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

* Azure Storage □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□.

* input-queue□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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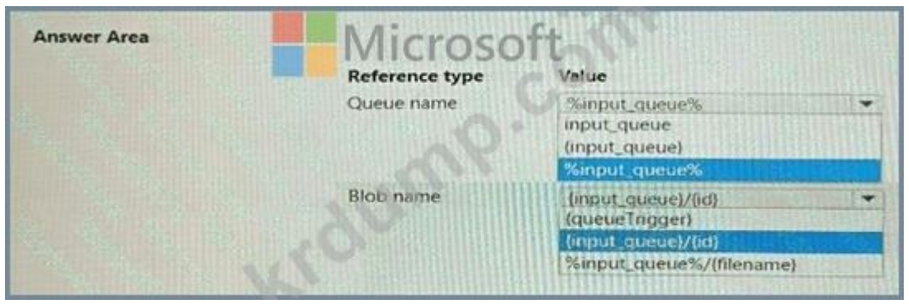
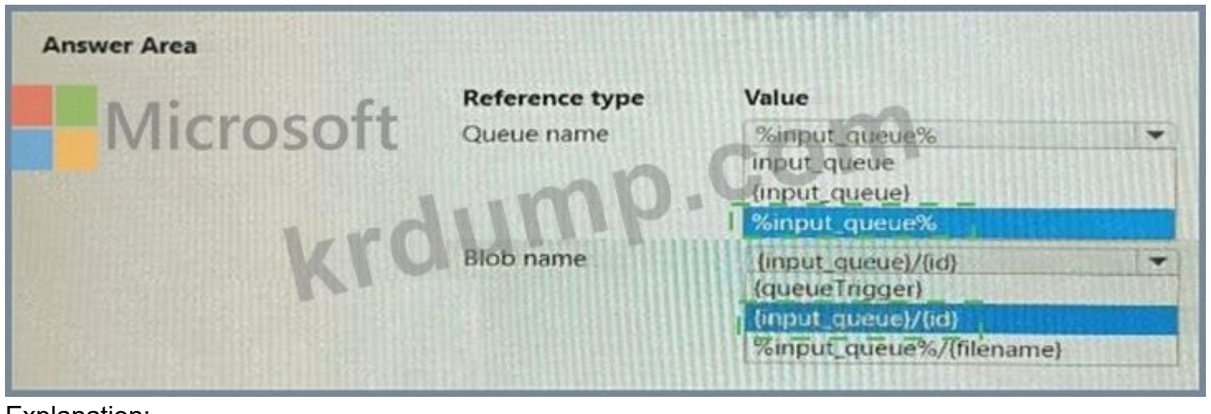


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 200
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2. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ DataContainer□ □□□□□.
3. DataSource □□□□□ □□□ Container □□□ DataContamer□ □□□□□.
4 SearchIndexClient□ Documents.Suggest □□□□ □□□□ DataSource□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 201
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A. $_.Type -eq "□□"
B. $_.WebTestKind -eq "ping"
C. $_.WebTestKind -eq "standard"
D. $_.Type -eq "ping"
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 202
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1. □□ □□□ □□□ SearchIndexClient □□□ □□□□.
2. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ DataContainer□ □□□□□.
3. DataSource □□□□□ □□□ Container □□□ DataContainer□ □□□□□.

4. SearchIndexClient□ Documents.Suggest □□□□ □□□□ DataSource□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Use the following method:

1. - Create a SearchIndexClient object to connect to the search index

2. - Create an IndexBatch that contains the documents which must be added.

3. - Call the Documents.Index method of the SearchIndexClient and pass the IndexBatch.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-howto-dotnet-sdk

NEW QUESTION: 203

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A. □□ □□□ □ □□□ Microsoft Graph API□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. Resource Manager □□ □□ □□ API□ □□□□ □□□ RBAC □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ HTTP □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

D. Azure CLI□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ API□□ □□□□□ □□□□ CORS(Cross-Origin Resource Sharing)□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Methods to Get User Identity and Claims in a .NET Azure Functions App include:

ClaimsPrincipal from the Request Context

The ClaimsPrincipal object is also available as part of the request context and can be extracted from the HttpRequest.HttpContext.

User Claims from the Request Headers.

App Service passes user claims to the app by using special request headers.

Reference:

https://levelup.gitconnected.com/four-alternative-methods-to-get-user-identity-and-claims-in-a-net- azurefunctions-app-df98c40424bb

NEW QUESTION: 204

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Configuration Parameter	Value
Azure Cosmos DB API	Gremlin Table API Core (SQL)
Azure Cosmos DB partition key	first name last name package count item id

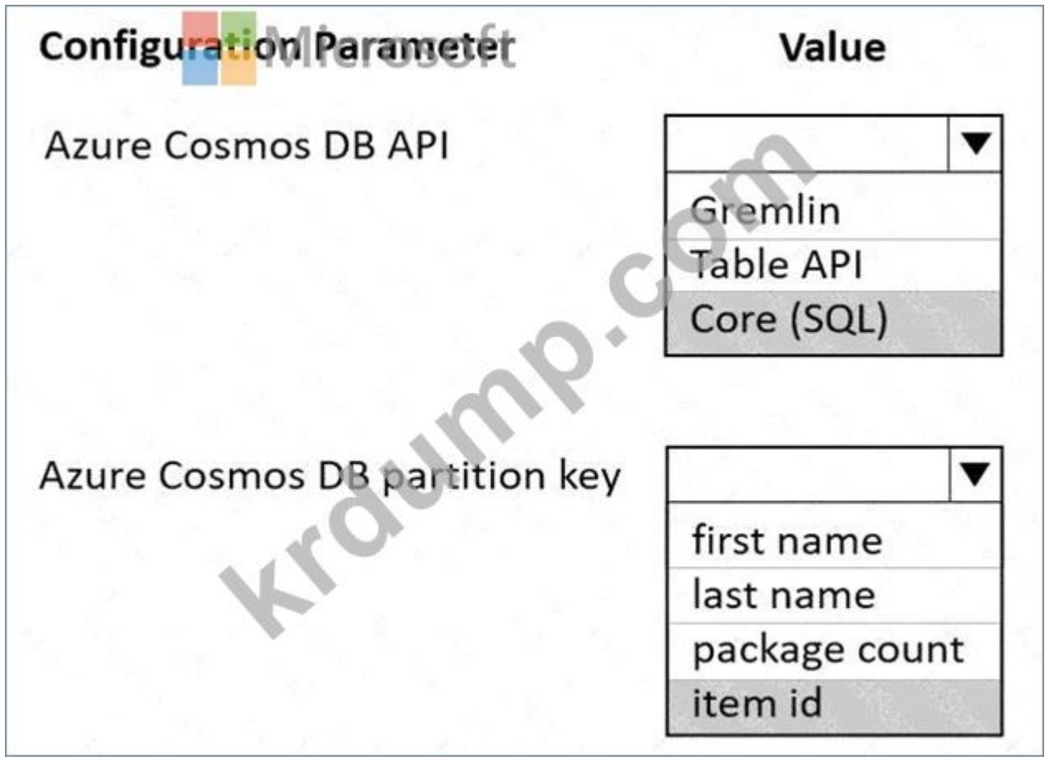
Microsoft
krdump.com

Answer:

Configuration Parameter	Value
Azure Cosmos DB API	Gremlin Table API Core (SQL)
Azure Cosmos DB partition key	first name last name package count item id

Microsoft
krdump.com

Explanation:



Box 1: Core (SQL)

Core(SQL) API stores data in document format. It offers the best end-to-end experience as we have full control over the interface, service, and the SDK client libraries. SQL API supports analytics and offers performance isolation between operational and analytical workloads.

Box 2: item id

item id is a unique identifier and is suitable for the partition key.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/choose-api

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/partitioning-overview

NEW QUESTION: 205

Azure Storage□ □□□□ .NET □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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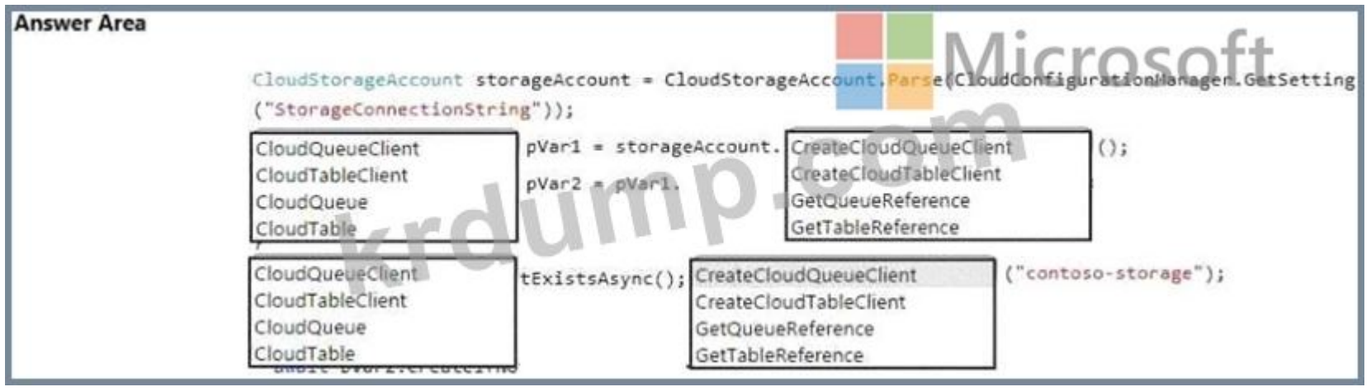
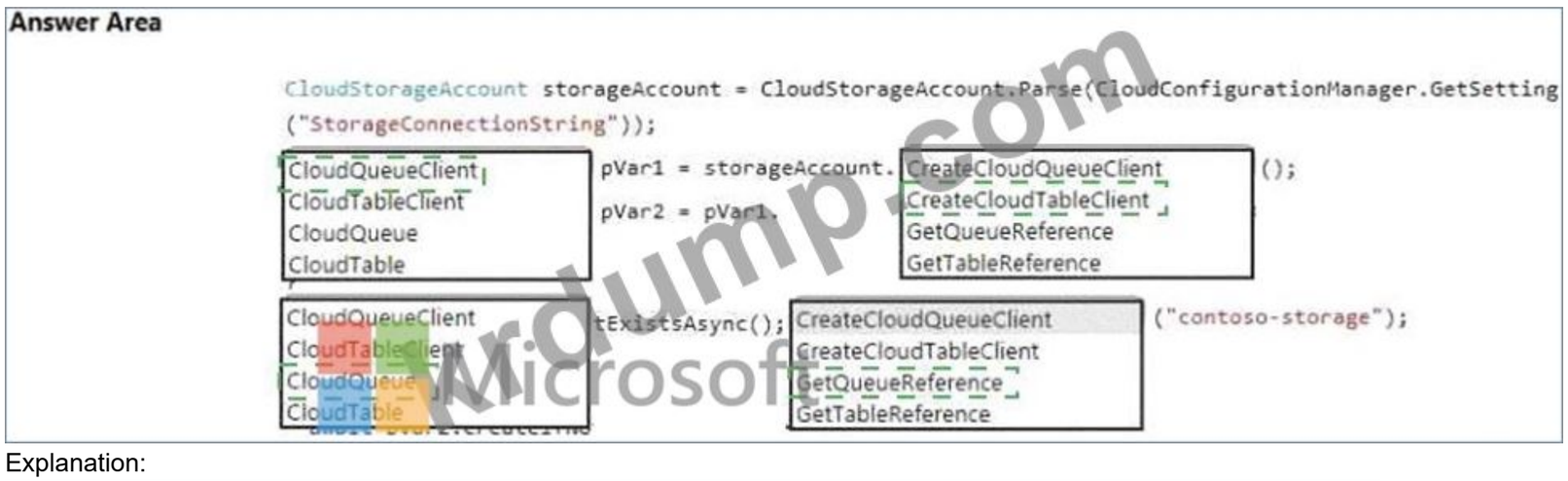
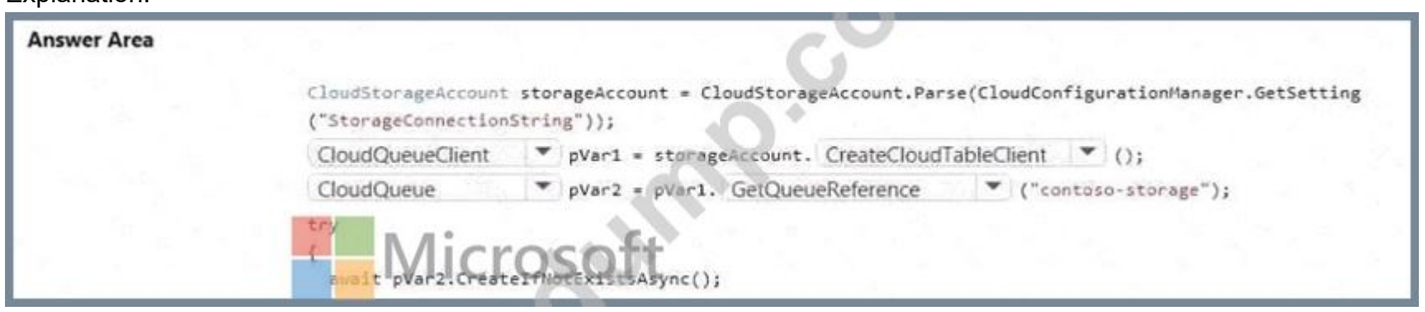


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 206

Azure WebJobs□ □□ □□□□.

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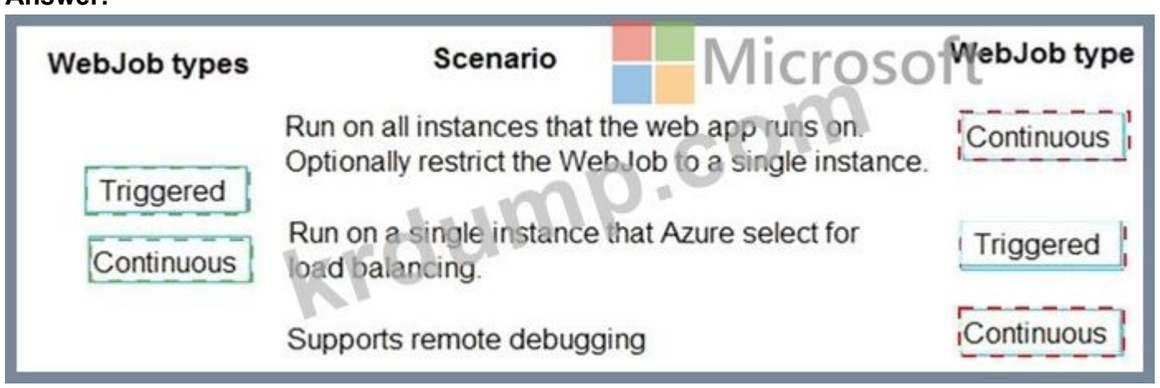
Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Continuous

Continuous runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.

Box 2: Triggered

Triggered runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.

Box 3: Continuous

Continuous supports remote debugging.

Note:

The following table describes the differences between continuous and triggered WebJobs.

Continuous	Triggered
Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.	Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.
Runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	Runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.
Supports remote debugging.	Doesn't support remote debugging.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-create-web-jobs

NEW QUESTION: 207
□□□□ Azure Storage□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ REST API □□□ □□□□ Account1□□□ Blob Storage □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. Container1 □ Container2□□ Blob □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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A. Blob Service REST API□ Put Blob □□□ □□□□ Container2□ Blob□ □□□□□.
B. Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy cmdlet□ □□□□ Event Grid □□□ □□□□.
C. Snapshot □□□□ □□ AzCopy□ □□□□ Blob□ Container2□ □□□□□.
D. Blob□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ Blob□ Container2□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy cmdlet starts to copy a blob.
Example 1: Copy a named blob
C:\PS > Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy -SrcBlob " ContosoPlanning2015 " -DestContainer " ContosoArchives
" -SrcContainer " ContosoUploads "
This command starts the copy operation of the blob named ContosoPlanning2015 from the container named ContosoUploads to the container named ContosoArchives.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azure.storage/start-azurestorageblobcopy?
view=azurermps-6.13.0

NEW QUESTION: 208
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 209
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 210
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Azure Batch□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. .NET □□□□□ BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreatePool □□□□ □□□□□.
B. Azure □□□□ Batch □□□ □□□□□.
C. Python□□ TaskAddParameter □□□□ □□□□□.
D. Python□□ JobAddParameter □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 211
Workspace1□□□ Application Insights □□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
.Net □□ □□□ □□□□ App1□□□ App Service □□□ □□□ □□□□□. App1□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ Workspace1□ □□□□□. Microsoft Entra ID □□ □ Azure □□ □□ □□□ □ □(RBAC)□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ Workspace1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
App1□ □□ Entra ID □□ □□ □□□□ RBAC □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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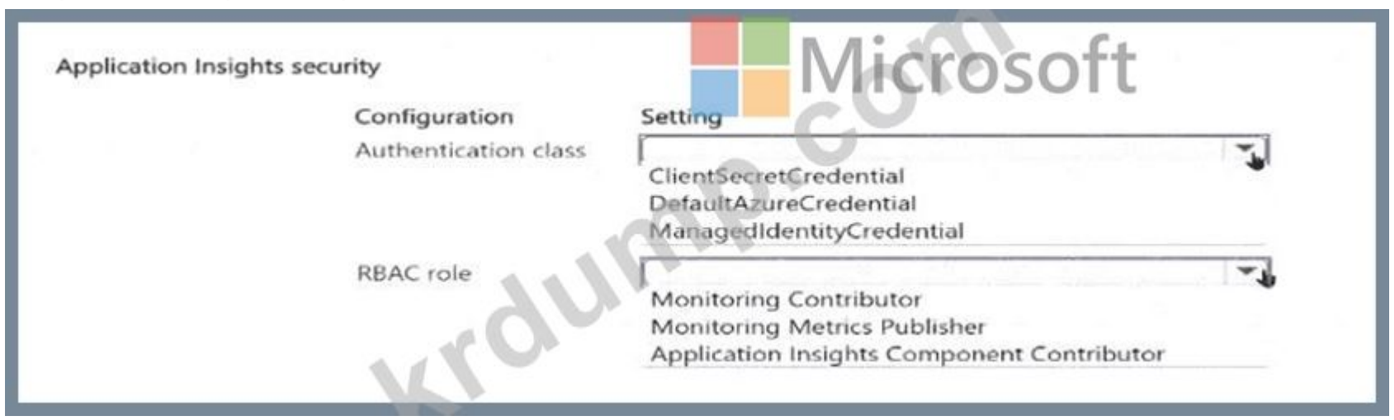
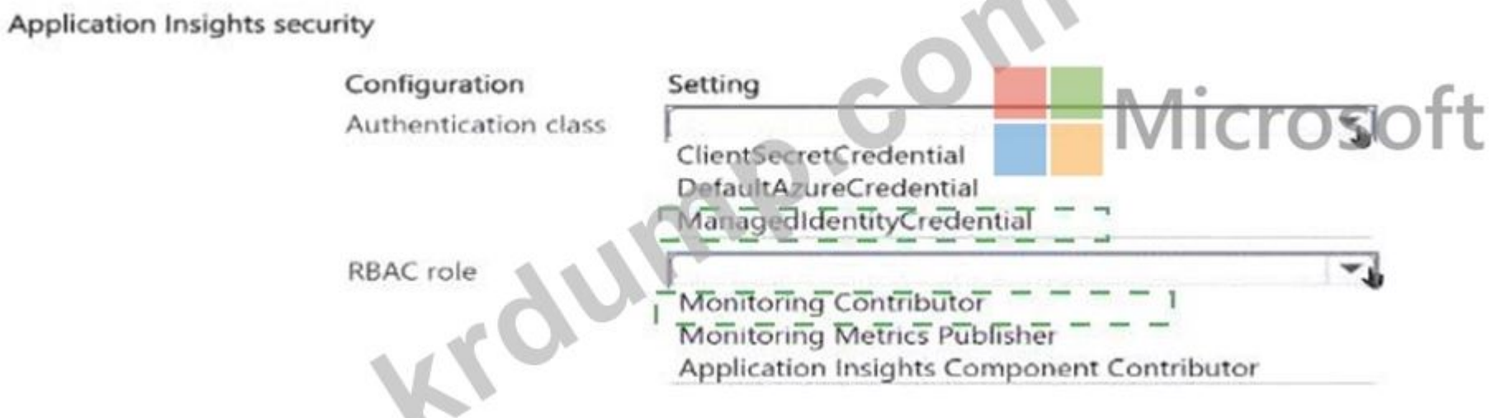


Answer:



Explanation:

AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ AZ-204-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **AZ-204-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop AZ-204-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AZ-204-KR-dump.html (**493** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 212
□ □□□ Azure Container Apps□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ □□ TCP □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ Azure Event Hub □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□ □ □□ Kubernetes □□□ □□ □□ □□(KEDA) □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□ □□
B. □□□□□
C. □□
D. □□ □□
E. □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 213
□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. Azure CDN(Content Delivery Network)□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

CDN □ POP(Point of Presence) □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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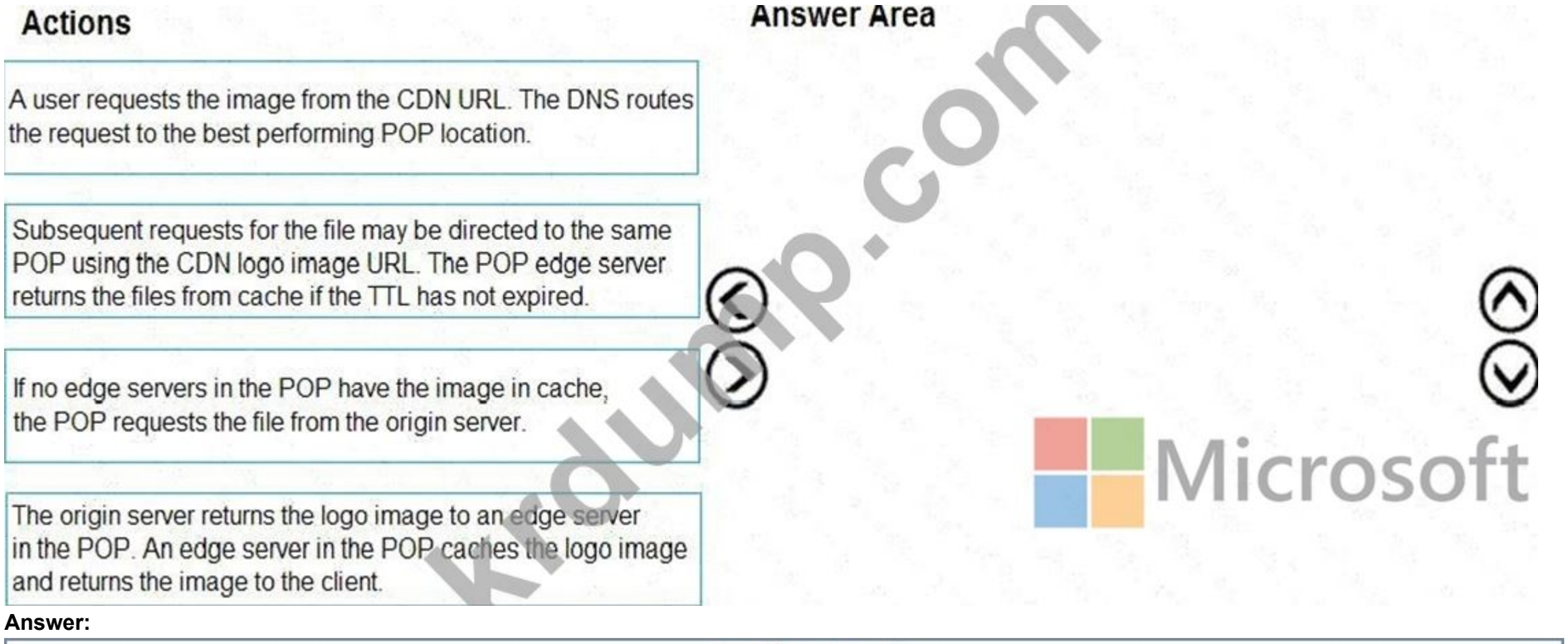
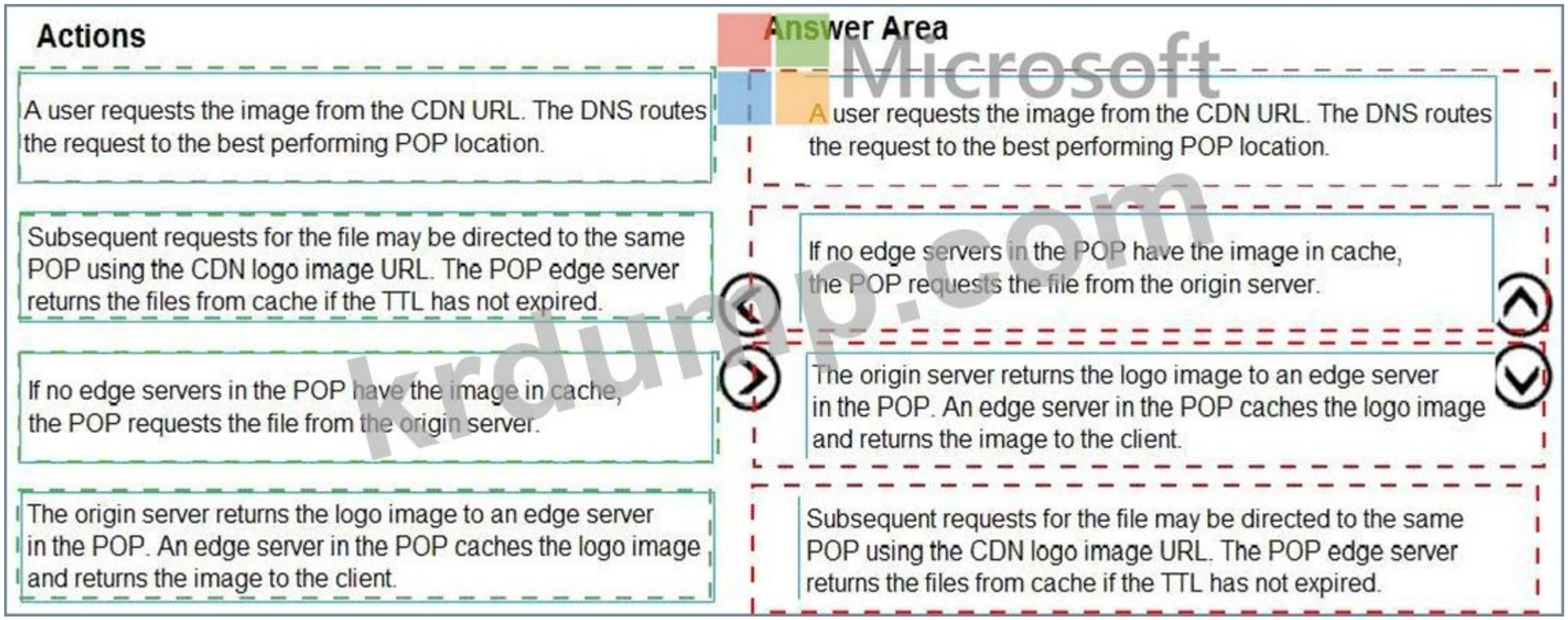
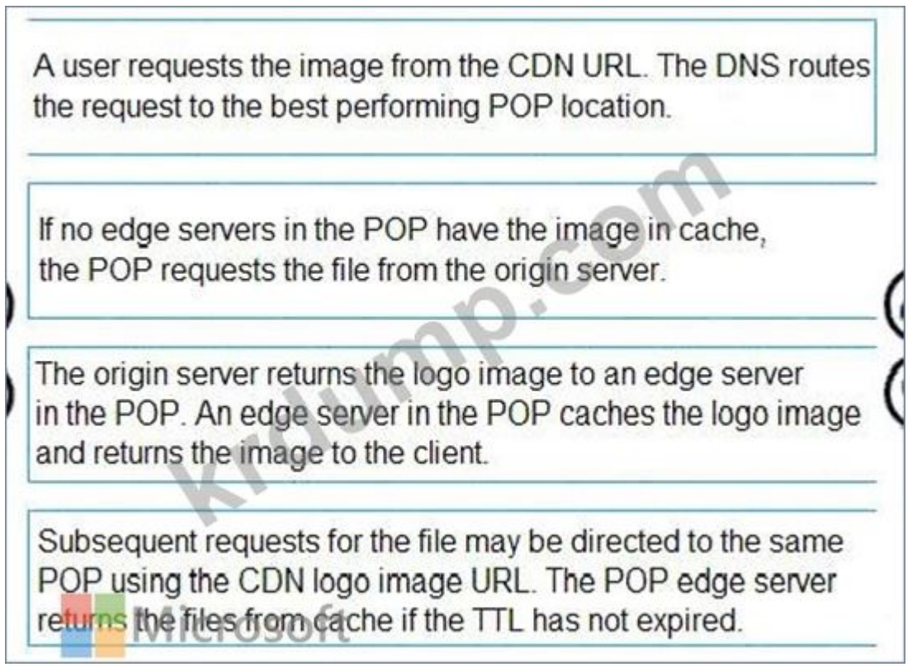


Answer:



Explanation:



Step 1: A user requests the image..
A user requests a file (also called an asset) by using a URL with a special domain name, such as < endpoint name > .azureedge.net. This name can be an endpoint hostname or a custom domain.
The DNS routes the request to the best performing POP location, which is usually the POP that is geographically closest to the user.
Step 2: If no edge servers in the POP have the..
If no edge servers in the POP have the file in their cache, the POP requests the file from the origin server. The origin server can be an Azure Web App, Azure Cloud Service, Azure Storage account, or any publicly accessible web server.
Step 3: The origin server returns the..
The origin server returns the file to an edge server in the POP.
An edge server in the POP caches the file and returns the file to the original requestor (Alice). The file remains cached on the edge server in the POP until the time-to-live (TTL) specified by its HTTP headers expires. If the origin server didn ' t specify a TTL, the default TTL is seven days.
Step 4: Subsequent requests for..
Additional users can then request the same file by using the same URL that the original user used, and can also be directed to the same POP.
If the TTL for the file hasn ' t expired, the POP edge server returns the file directly from the cache. This process results in a faster, more responsive user experience.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-overview

NEW QUESTION: 214
RequestUserApproval □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. async □□□□ □□□□ HttpRequest □□ □□ □□□□□ RA13 □□ □□□□□□□.
B. App Service □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ Always On □□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
D. host.json □□□□ □□□ functionTimeout □□□ 15□□□ □□□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Async operation tracking
The HTTP response mentioned previously is designed to help implement long-running HTTP async APIs with Durable Functions. This pattern is sometimes referred to as the polling consumer pattern. Both the client and server implementations of this pattern are built into the Durable Functions HTTP APIs.
Function app
You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:
' Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval ' The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = " RequestUserApproval "
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/durable/durable-functions-http-features

NEW QUESTION: 215
Azure Container Apps□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ HTTP □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 216
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Azure Batch□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Python□□ □□□ □□: TaskAddParameter
B. Python□□ □□□ □□: JobAddParameter
C. Azure Portal□□ Batch □□□ □□□□.
D. .NET □□□□□ BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreateJob □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Batch job is a logical grouping of one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on. The app uses the BatchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob method to create a job on your pool.
Note:
Step 1: Create a pool of compute nodes. When you create a pool, you specify the number of compute nodes for the pool, their size, and the operating system. When each task in your job runs, it's assigned to execute on one of the nodes in your pool.
Step 2 : Create a job. A job manages a collection of tasks. You associate each job to a specific pool where that job's tasks will run.
Step 3: Add tasks to the job. Each task runs the application or script that you uploaded to process the data files it downloads from your Storage account. As each task completes, it can upload its output to Azure Storage.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 217
CheckUserContent □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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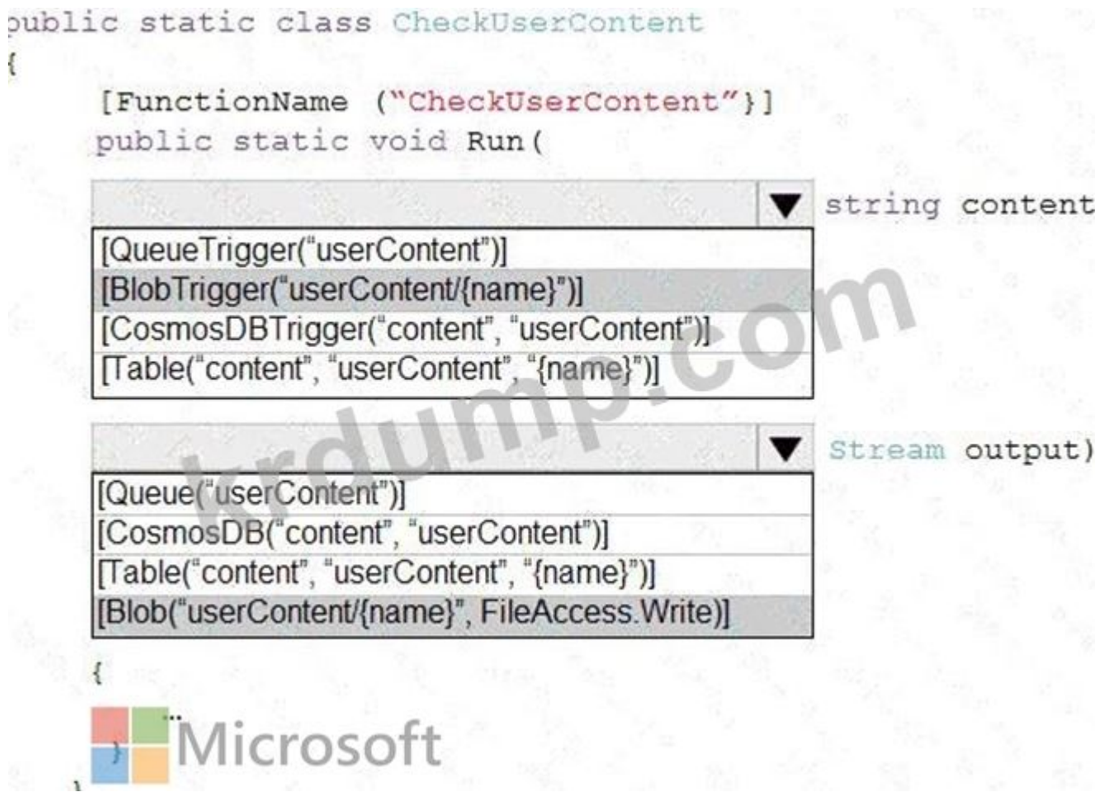
```
public static class CheckUserContent
{
     [FunctionName ("CheckUserContent"}]
     public static void Run(
          [QueueTrigger("userContent")]
          [BlobTrigger("userContent/{name}")]
          [CosmosDBTrigger("content", "userContent")]
          [Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]
          string content
          [Queue("userContent")]
          [CosmosDB("content", "userContent")]
          [Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]
          [Blob("userContent/{name}", FileAccess.Write)]
          Stream output)
     {
          ...
     }
}
```

Answer:

```
public static class CheckUserContent
{
     [FunctionName ("CheckUserContent"}]
     public static void Run(
          [QueueTrigger("userContent")]
          [BlobTrigger("userContent/{name}")]
          [CosmosDBTrigger("content", "userContent")]
          [Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]
          string content,
          [Queue("userContent")]
          [CosmosDB("content", "userContent")]
          [Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]
          [Blob("userContent/{name}", FileAccess.Write)]
          Stream output)
     {
          ...
     }
}
```

Explanation:



Box 1: [BlobTrigger(..)]

Box 2: [Blob(..)]

Azure Blob storage output binding for Azure Functions. The output binding allows you to modify and delete blob storage data in an Azure Function.

The attribute ' s constructor takes the path to the blob and a FileAccess parameter indicating read or write, as shown in the following example:

[FunctionName(" ResizeImage ")]

public static void Run(

[BlobTrigger(" sample-images/{name} ")] Stream image,

[Blob(" sample-images-md/{name} " , FileAccess.Write)] Stream imageSmall)

{

}

Scenario: You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.

The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-output

NEW QUESTION: 218

Azure Blob □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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B. □□ □□□ □□□□□. Azure Blob Storage □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
D. App Service □□□ □□□□□. Azure Blob Storage □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□□ □□□□□. Azure Blob Storage □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Blob storage trigger starts a function when a new or updated blob is detected. The blob contents are provided as input to the function.
The Consumption plan limits a function app on one virtual machine (VM) to 1.5 GB of memory.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-trigger

NEW QUESTION: 219
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A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. Azure □□□ App Service □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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D. Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Functions can run on either a Consumption Plan or a dedicated App Service Plan. If you run in a dedicated mode, you need to turn on the Always On setting for your Function App to run properly. The Function runtime will go idle after a few minutes of inactivity, so only HTTP triggers will actually " wake up
" your functions. This is similar to how WebJobs must have Always On enabled.
Scenario: Notification latency: Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.
Anomaly detection service: You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.
If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.
Reference:
https://github.com/Azure/Azure-Functions/wiki/Enable-Always-On-when-running-on-dedicated-App-Service- Plan

NEW QUESTION: 220
Azure Container Apps□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ HTTP □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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E. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 221

Azure Blob GPv1 Premium □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. 3□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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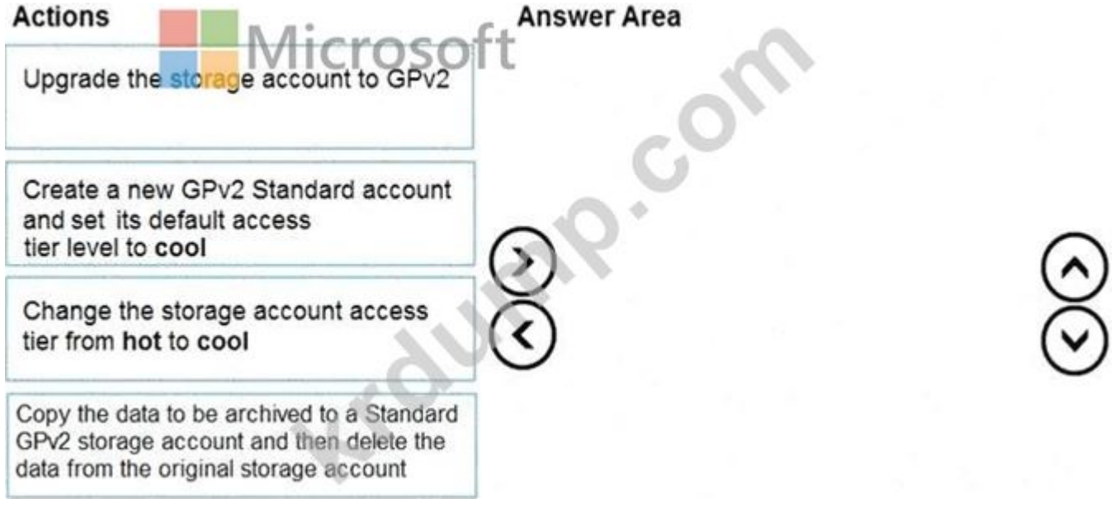
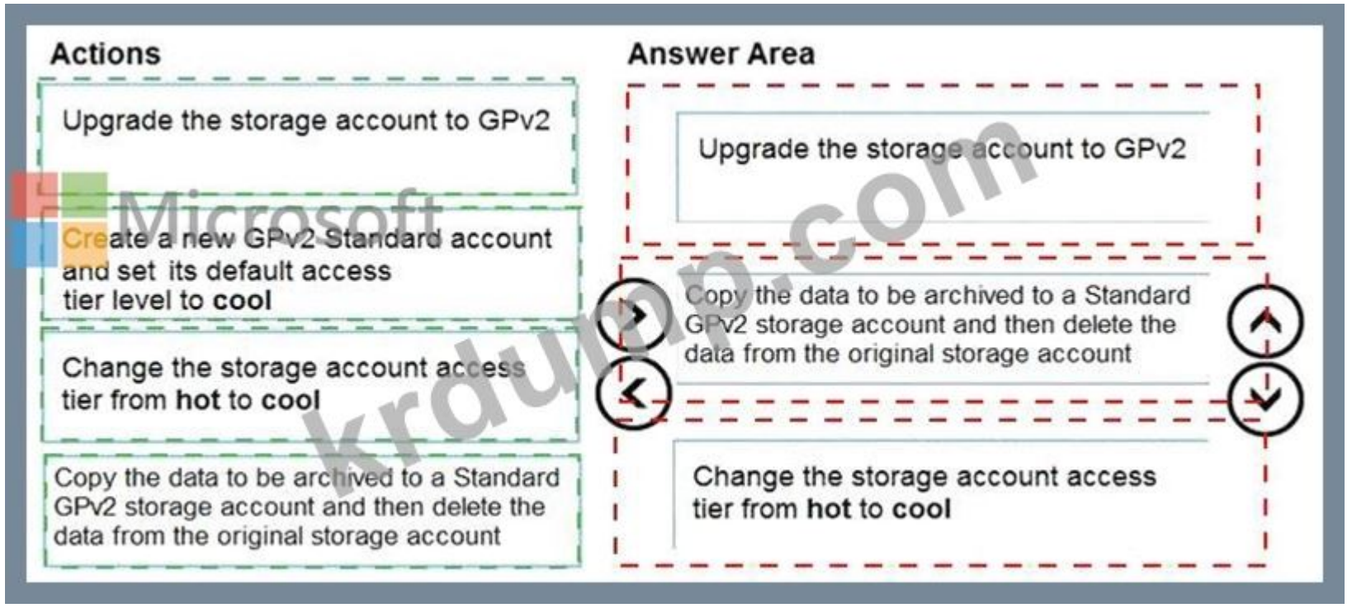


Answer:



Step 1: Upgrade the storage account to GPv2
Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.
You can easily convert your existing GPv1 or Blob Storage accounts to GPv2 accounts through the Azure portal.
Step 2: Copy the data to be archived to a Standard GPv2 storage account and then delete the data from the original storage account Step 3: Change the storage account access tier from hot to cool
Note: Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.
Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.
Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.
Only the hot and cool access tiers can be set at the account level. The archive access tier can only be set at the blob level.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

NEW QUESTION: 222
Azure Blob □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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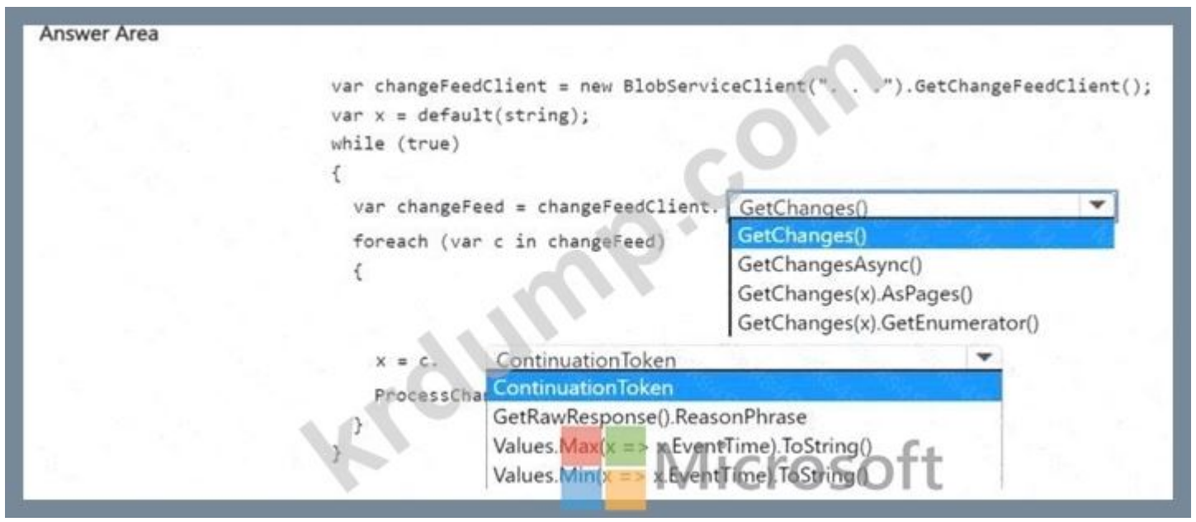
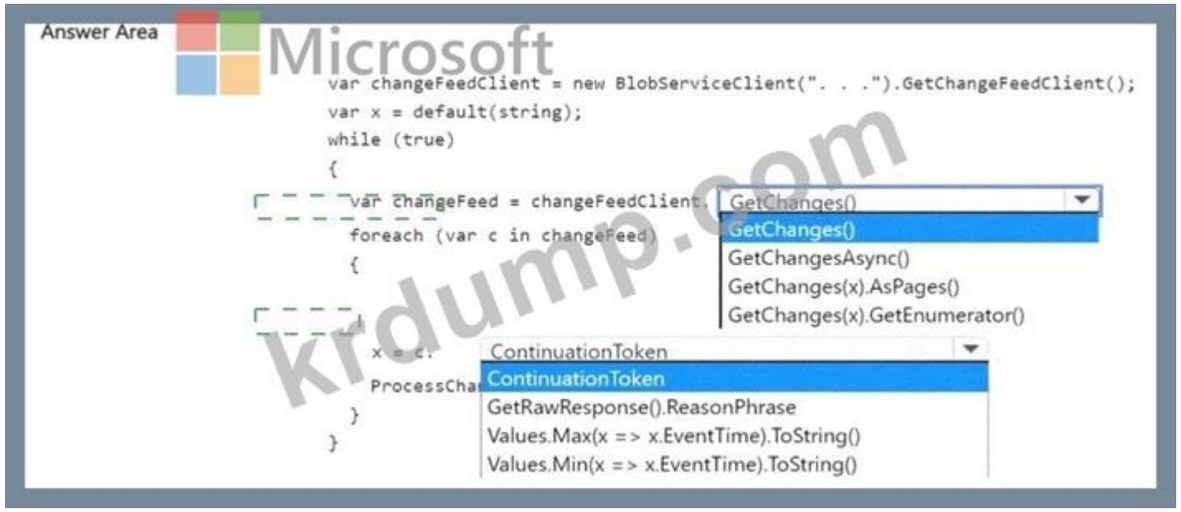
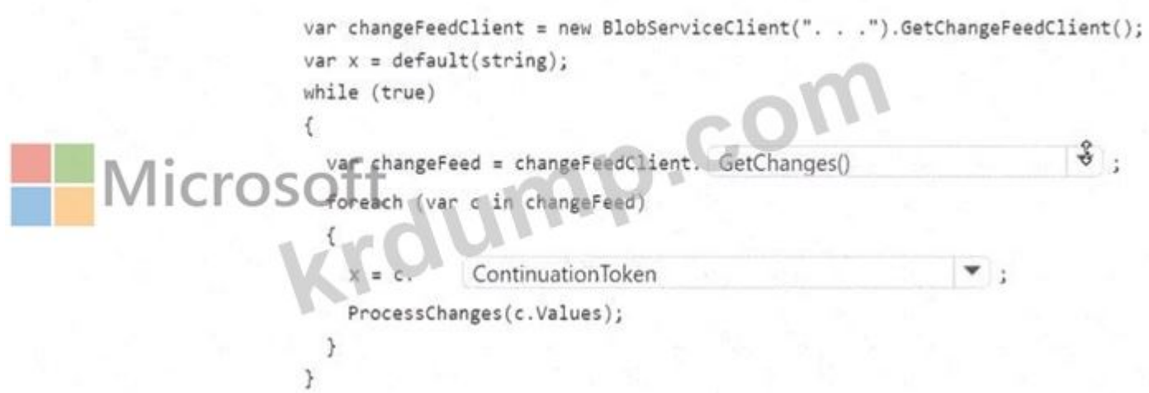


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 223

Redis□ Azure Cache□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

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A. □□ □□

B. allkeys-lru

C. □□□-lru

D. □□ □-□□□

E. □□□-ttl

F. □□□-□□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

B: The allkeys-lru policy evict keys by trying to remove the less recently used (LRU) keys first, in order to make space for the new data added. Use the allkeys-lru policy when you expect a power-law distribution in the popularity of your requests, that is, you expect that a subset of elements will be accessed far more often than the rest.

C: volatile-lru: evict keys by trying to remove the less recently used (LRU) keys first, but only among keys that have an expire set, in order to make space for the new data added.

Note: The allkeys-lru policy is more memory efficient since there is no need to set an expire for the key to be evicted under memory pressure.
Reference:
https://redis.io/topics/lru-cache

NEW QUESTION: 224
Azure Storage □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□.

```
CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse
(CloudConfigurationManager.GetSetting("StorageConnectionString"));
CloudQueueClient queueClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudQueueClient()

CloudQueue queue = queueClient.GetQueueReference("appqueue") ;
await queu.CreateIfNotExistsAsync() ;

CloudQueueMessage peekedMessage = await queue.PeekMessageAsync() ;
if (peekedMessage != null)
{
     Console.WriteLine("The peeked message is: {0}", peekedMessage.AsString);
}
CloudQueueMessage message = await queue.GetMessageAsync() ;
```

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□□: □ □□□ □□□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.

Statement	Yes	No
The code configures the lock duration for the queue.	○	○
The last message read remains in the queue after the code runs.	○	○
The storage queue remains in the storage account after the code runs.	○	○

Answer:

Statement	Yes	No
The code configures the lock duration for the queue.	○	○
The last message read remains in the queue after the code runs.	○	○
The storage queue remains in the storage account after the code runs.	○	○

Explanation:

Statement	Yes	No
The code configures the lock duration for the queue.	○	○
The last message read remains in the queue after the code runs.	○	○
The storage queue remains in the storage account after the code runs.	○	○

Box 1: No
The QueueDescription.LockDuration property gets or sets the duration of a peek lock; that is, the amount of time that the message is locked for other receivers. The maximum value for LockDuration is 5 minutes; the default value is 1 minute.
Box 2: Yes
You can peek at the message in the front of a queue without removing it from the queue by calling the PeekMessage method.
Box 3: Yes
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-dotnet-how-to-use-queues
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.servicebus.messaging.queuedescription.lockduration

NEW QUESTION: 225
Azure Cache for Radis□ □□ □□ □□□□□ redis1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ Maxmemory □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Maxmemory □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Maxmemory □□□ noeviction□□ □□□□□.
B. Maxmemory □□□ volatile-lru□ □□□□□.
C. maxmemory-reserved □□ □□□□.
D. maxmemory-reserved □□ □□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 226

□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

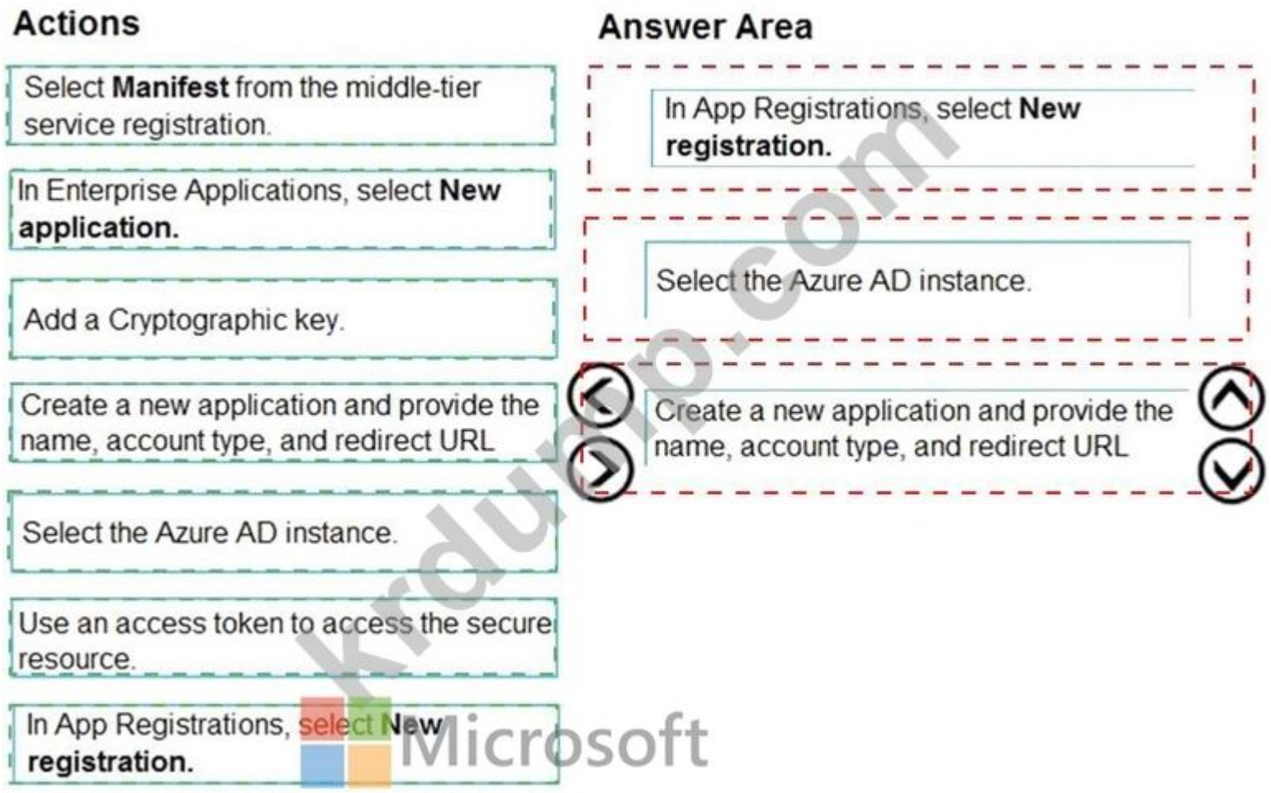
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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

krdump.com

Microsoft

Answer:



Explanation:

Register a new application using the Azure portal

Sign in to the Azure portal using either a work or school account or a personal Microsoft account.

If your account gives you access to more than one tenant, select your account in the upper right corner. Set your portal session to the Azure AD tenant that you want.

Search for and select Azure Active Directory. Under Manage, select App registrations.

Select New registration. (Step 1)

In Register an application, enter a meaningful application name to display to users.

Specify who can use the application. Select the Azure AD instance. (Step 2) Under Redirect URI (optional), select the type of app you're building: Web or Public client (mobile & desktop). Then enter the redirect URI, or reply URL, for your application. (Step 3) When finished, select Register.

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NEW QUESTION: 227

Shipping □ □□□□ □□ Azure CDN□ □□□□ □□□.

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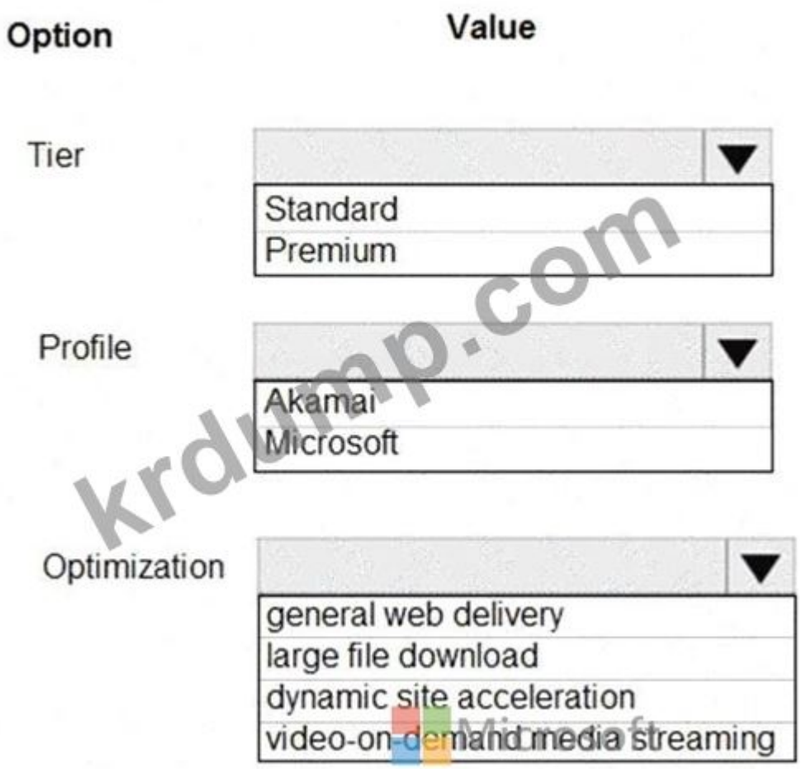
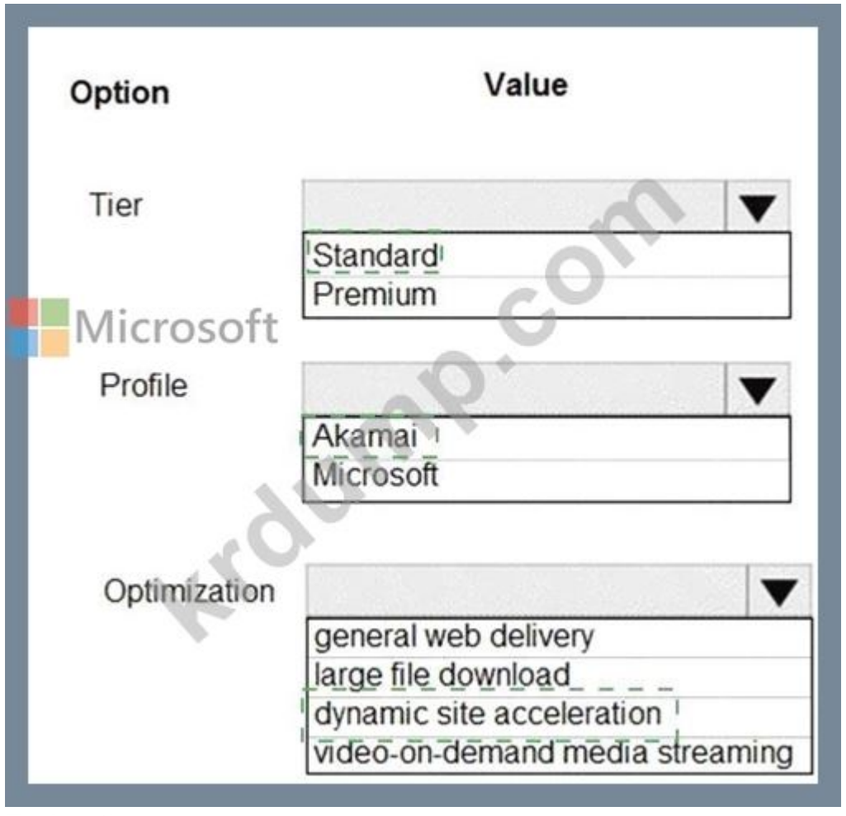
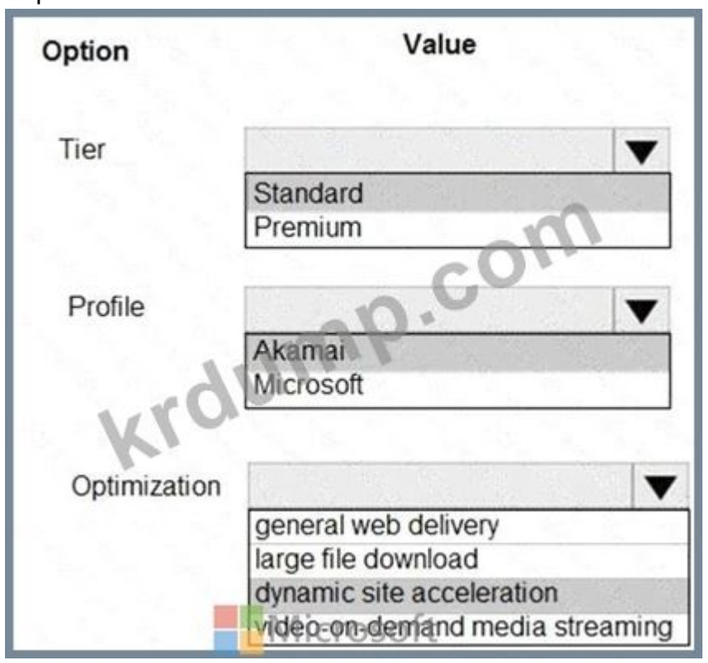


Answer:



Explanation:



Scenario: Shipping website

Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.

Tier: Standard

Profile: Akamai
Optimization: Dynamic site acceleration
Dynamic site acceleration (DSA) is available for Azure CDN Standard from Akamai, Azure CDN Standard from Verizon, and Azure CDN Premium from Verizon profiles.
DSA includes various techniques that benefit the latency and performance of dynamic content. Techniques include route and network optimization, TCP optimization, and more.
You can use this optimization to accelerate a web app that includes numerous responses that aren ' t cacheable. Examples are search results, checkout transactions, or real-time data. You can continue to use core Azure CDN caching capabilities for static data.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-optimization-overview

NEW QUESTION: 228
Azure□□ □□□□□ Linux VM(□□ □□)□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ VM□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
VM□ □□ Azure Disk Encryption□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure Cli □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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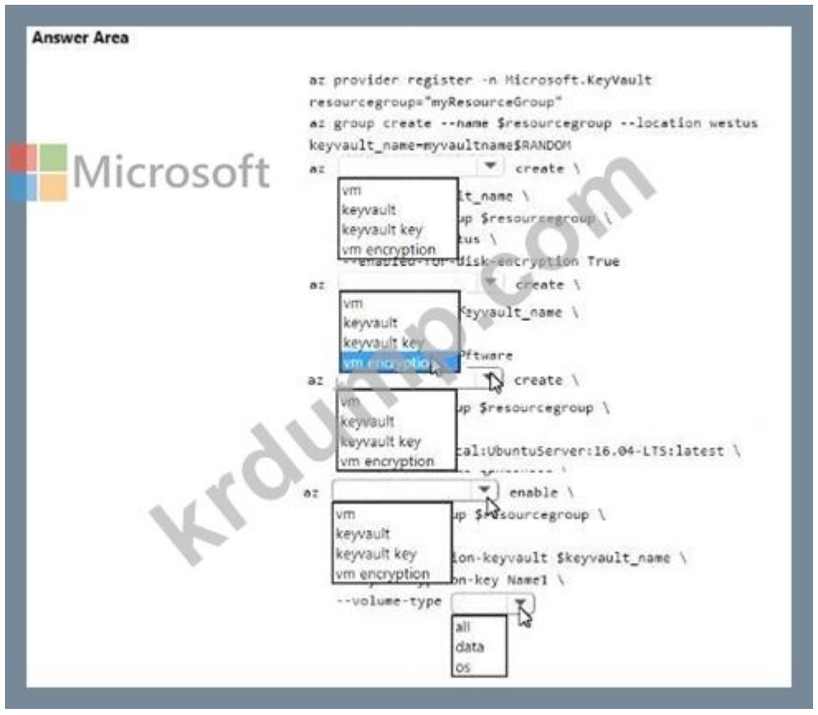
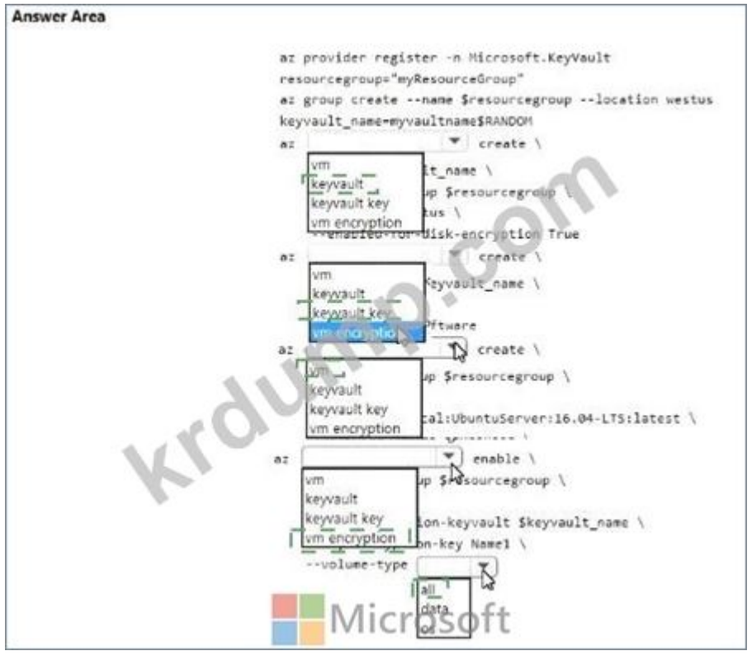


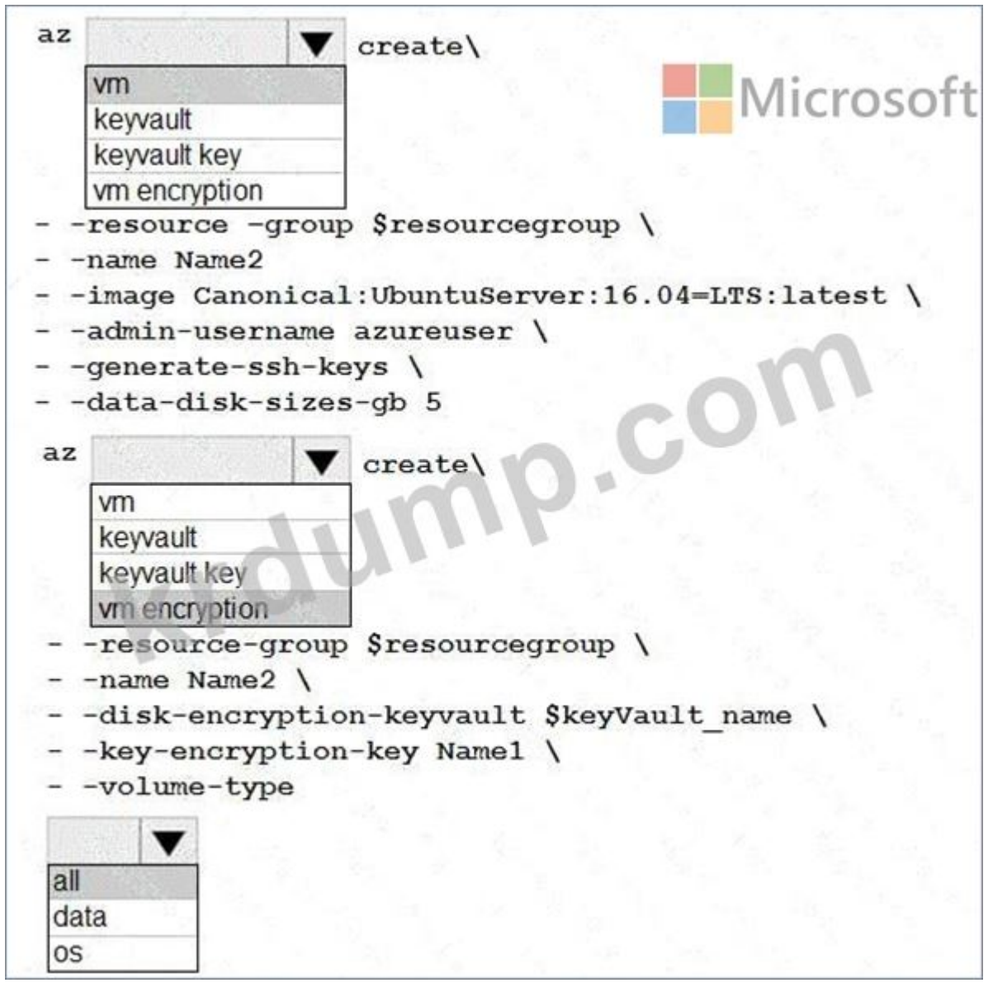
Answer:



Explanation:

```
az provider register –n Microsoft.KeyVault
resourcegroup= "myResourceGroup"
az group create - -name $resourcegroup - -location westus
keyvault name=myvaultname$RANDOM
az [ ▼ ] create\
    vm
    keyvault
    keyvault key
    vm encryption
- -name $keyvault_name \
- -resource -group $resourcegroup\
- -location eastus \
- -enabled for-disk-encryption True
 az [ ▼ ] create\
     vm
     keyvault
     keyvault key
     vm encryption
  - -vault-name $keyvault_name\
  - -name Name1 \
  - -protection software
```

krdump.com



Box 1: keyvault

Create an Azure Key Vault with az keyvault create and enable the Key Vault for use with disk encryption.

Specify a unique Key Vault name for keyvault_name as follows:

keyvault_name=myvaultname$RANDOM

az keyvault create \

--name $keyvault_name \

--resource-group $resourcegroup \

--location eastus \

--enabled-for-disk-encryption True

Box 2: keyvault key

The Azure platform needs to be granted access to request the cryptographic keys when the VM boots to decrypt the virtual disks. Create a cryptographic key in your Key Vault with az keyvault key create. The following example creates a key named myKey:

az keyvault key create \

--vault-name $keyvault_name \

--name myKey \

--protection software

Box 3: vm
Create a VM with az vm create. Only certain marketplace images support disk encryption. The following example creates a VM named myVM using an Ubuntu 16.04 LTS image:
az vm create \
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--name myVM \
--image Canonical:UbuntuServer:16.04-LTS:latest \
--admin-username azureuser \
--generate-ssh-keys \
Box 4: vm encryption
Encrypt your VM with az vm encryption enable:
az vm encryption enable \
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--name myVM \
--disk-encryption-keyvault $keyvault_name \
--key-encryption-key myKey \
--volume-type all
Note: seems to an error in the question. Should have enable instead of create.
Box 5: all
Encrypt both data and operating system.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/virtual-machines/linux/encrypt-disks

NEW QUESTION: 229
□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ APIM1□□□ Azure API Management(APIM) □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
APIM1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ API1□□□ API□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ IP □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ AP11□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. ip-fitter
B. □□ □□
C. □□ □□□
D. □□ □□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 230
Azure Event Grid□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Event Grid □□
B. Azure Service Bus □□
C. Azure Service Bus □
D. Azure □□□□ □

E. Azure Logic App □□□ □□ □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

As a solution architect/developer, you should consider using Service Bus queues when:

Your solution needs to receive messages without having to poll the queue. With Service Bus, you can achieve it by using a long-polling receive operation using the TCP-based protocols that Service Bus supports.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted

Topic 4, Proseware, Inc

Case study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Background

You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.

Requirements

Policy service

You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.

The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.

Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.

Policies

Log policy

All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.

Authentication events

Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

PolicyLib

You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:

Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.

Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself.

Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage.

Other

Anomaly detection service

You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service. If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

Health monitoring

All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

Issues

Policy loss

When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.

Performance issue

When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.

Notification latency

Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.

App code

EventGridController.cs

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01 public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02 {
EG03   public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04   public IActionResult Process([fromBody] string eventsJson)
EG05   {
EG06     var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08     foreach (var @event in events)
EG09     {
EG10       EventId.Value = @event["id"].ToString();
EG11       if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12       {
EG13         SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14       }
EG15
EG16       {
EG17         EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18       }
EG19     }
EG20     return null;
EG21   }
EG22   private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23   {
EG24     . . .
EG25   }
EG26   private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27   {
EG28     var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29     var scoreRequest = new
EG30     {
EG31       Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32       {
EG33         {
```

```
EG34            "input1",
EG35            new List<Dictionary<string, string>>()
EG36            {
EG37              new Dictionary<string, string>()
EG38              {
EG39                {
EG40                  "logcontent", content
EG41                }
EG42              }
EG43            }
EG44          },
EG45        },
EG46        GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
EG47      };
EG48      var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync("...", scoreRequest);
EG49      var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
EG50      var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
EG51      if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
EG52      {
EG53        . . .
EG54      }
EG55    }
EG56    private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string resourceId)
EG57    {
EG58      . . .
EG59    }
EG60    private string GetLogData(string uri)
EG61    {
EG62      . . .
EG63    }
EG64    static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
EG65    {
EG66      . . .
EG67    }
EG68 }
```

LoginEvent.cs

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01 public class LoginEvent
LE02 {
LE03
LE04   public string subject { get; set; }
LE05   public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06   public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07   public string Serialize()
LE08   {
LE09     return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

NEW QUESTION: 231
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□□□□□□□ □□ Azure Cosmos DB API□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□
B. □□□ API
C. □□□□
D. □□□
E. □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 232
Application Insights SDK□ □□□□ □□□□ ASP.NET Core □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ 15□□□ □□□□.
B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
C. DiagnosticSource □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
30□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 233
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□□ ASP.Net □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ Azure App Service□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ HTML □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Instead use Azure Cache for Redis.

Note: Azure Cache for Redis provides a session state provider that you can use to store your session state in- memory with Azure Cache for Redis instead of a SQL Server database. To use the caching session state provider, first configure your cache, and then configure your ASP.NET application for cache using the Azure Cache for Redis Session State NuGet package.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-aspnet-session-state-provider

NEW QUESTION: 234

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

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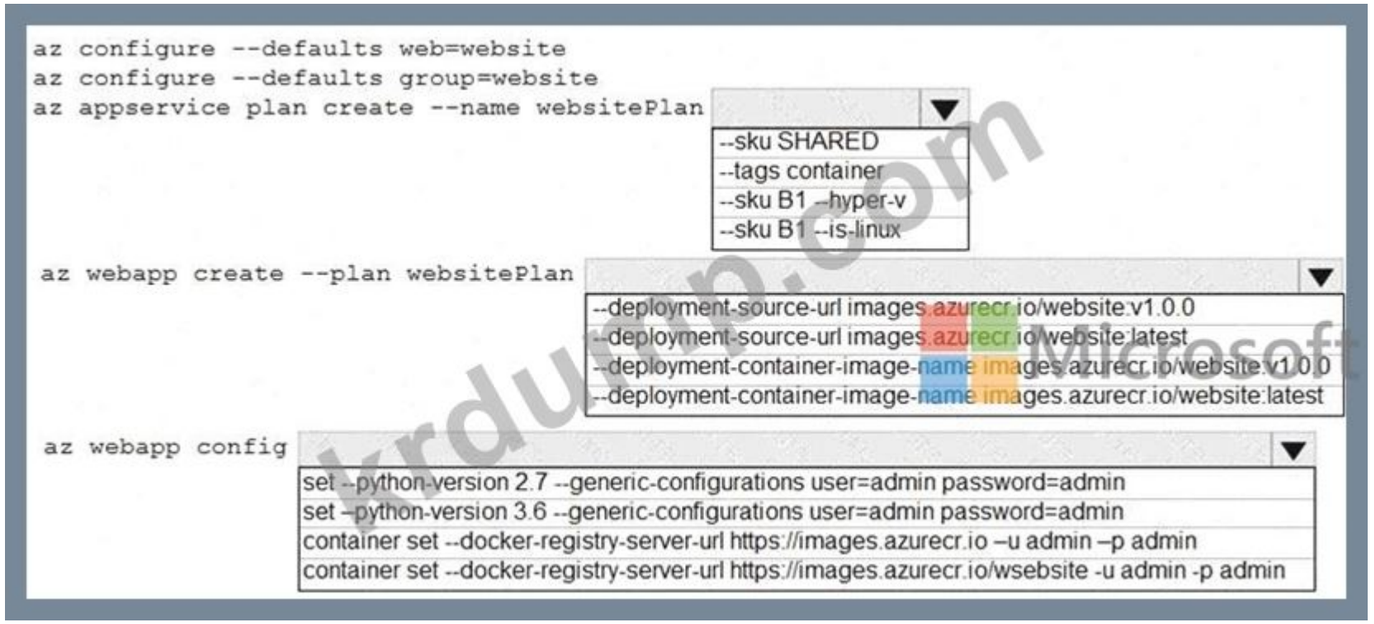
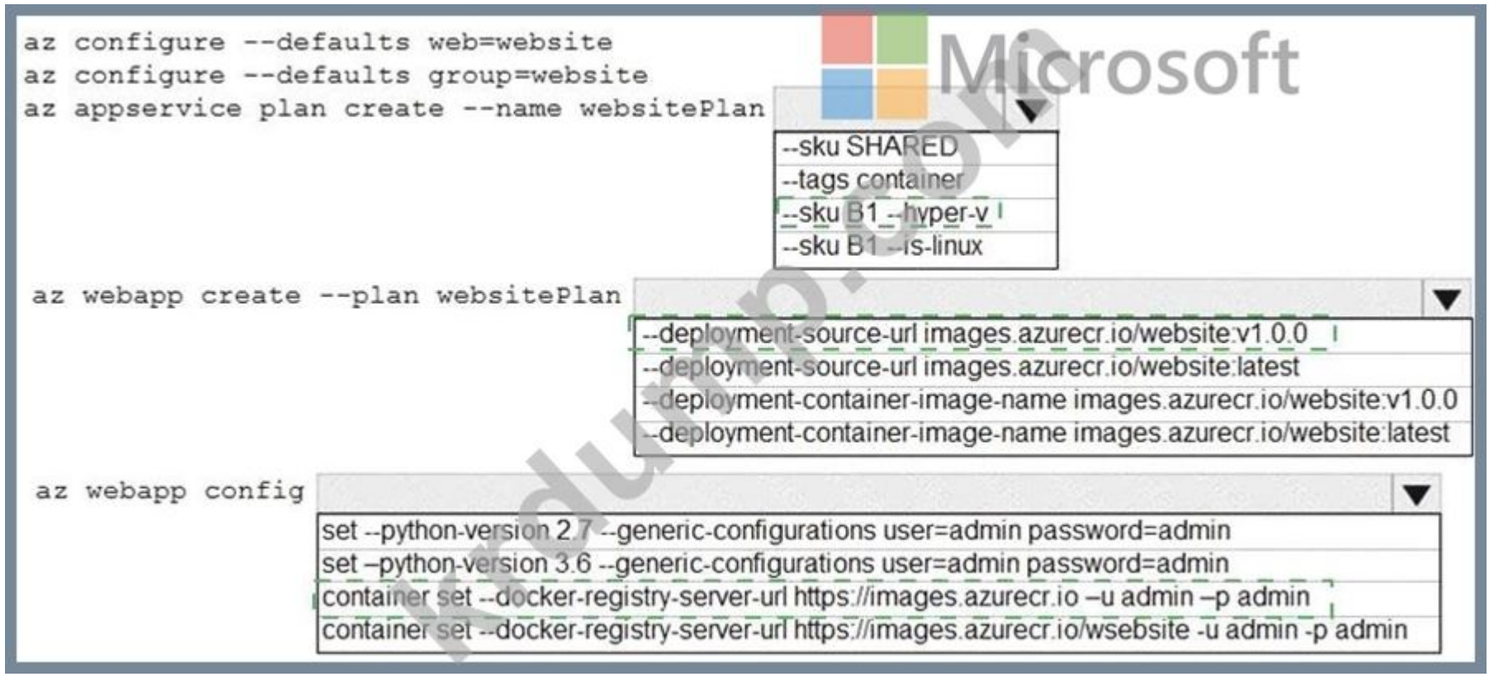
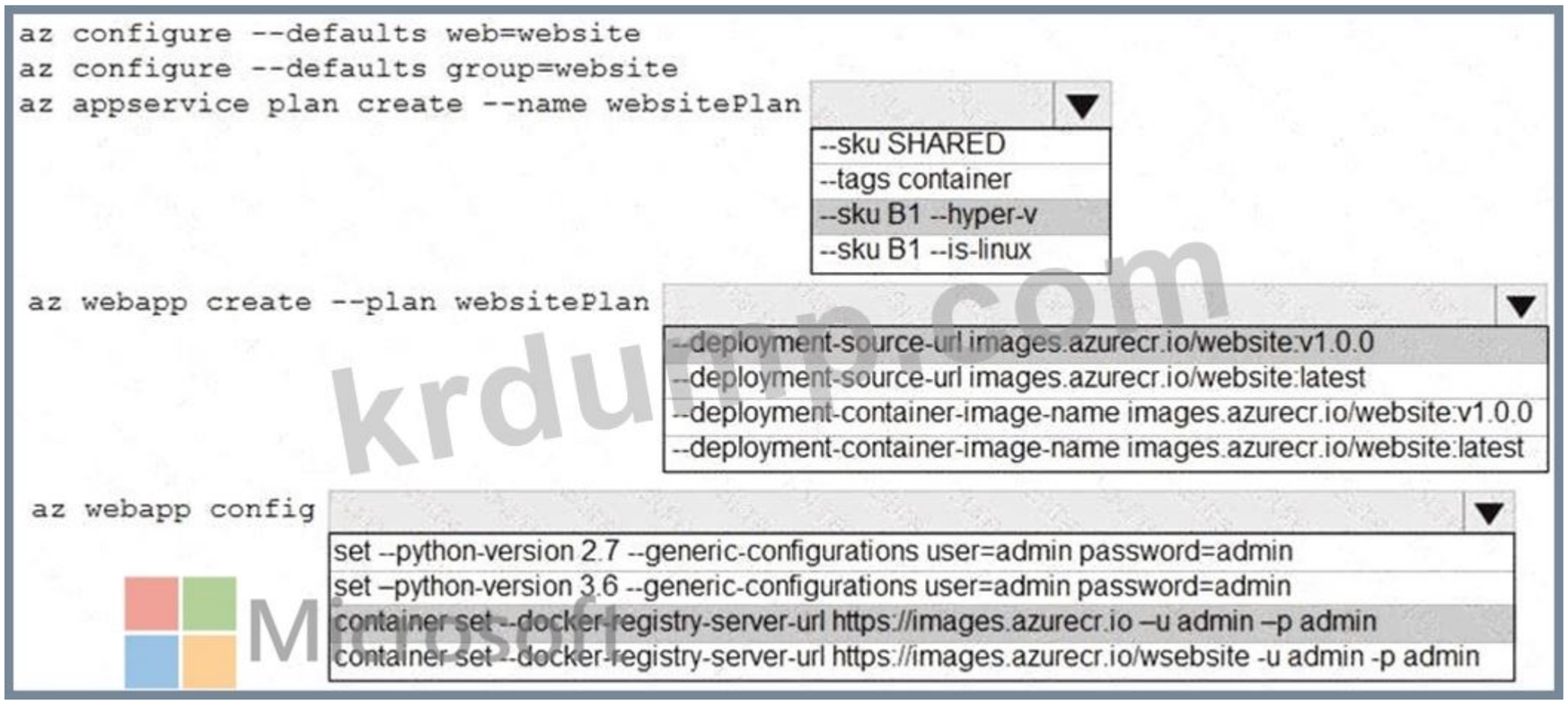


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: --SKU B1 --hyper-v

--hyper-v

Host web app on Windows container.

Box 2: --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0

--deployment-source-url -u

Git repository URL to link with manual integration.

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

Incorrect:

--deployment-container-image-name -i

Linux only. Container image name from Docker Hub, e.g. publisher/image-name:tag.

Box 3: az webapp config container set -url https://images.azurecr.io -u admin -p admin az webapp config container set Set a web app container's settings.

Paremeter: --docker-registry-server-url -r

The container registry server url.

The Azure Container Registry instance named images is a private registry.

Example:

az webapp config container set --docker-registry-server-url https://{azure-container-registry-name}.azurecr.io Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/appservice/plan

NEW QUESTION: 235

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B. □□ □□
C. □□ □□
D. □□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 236
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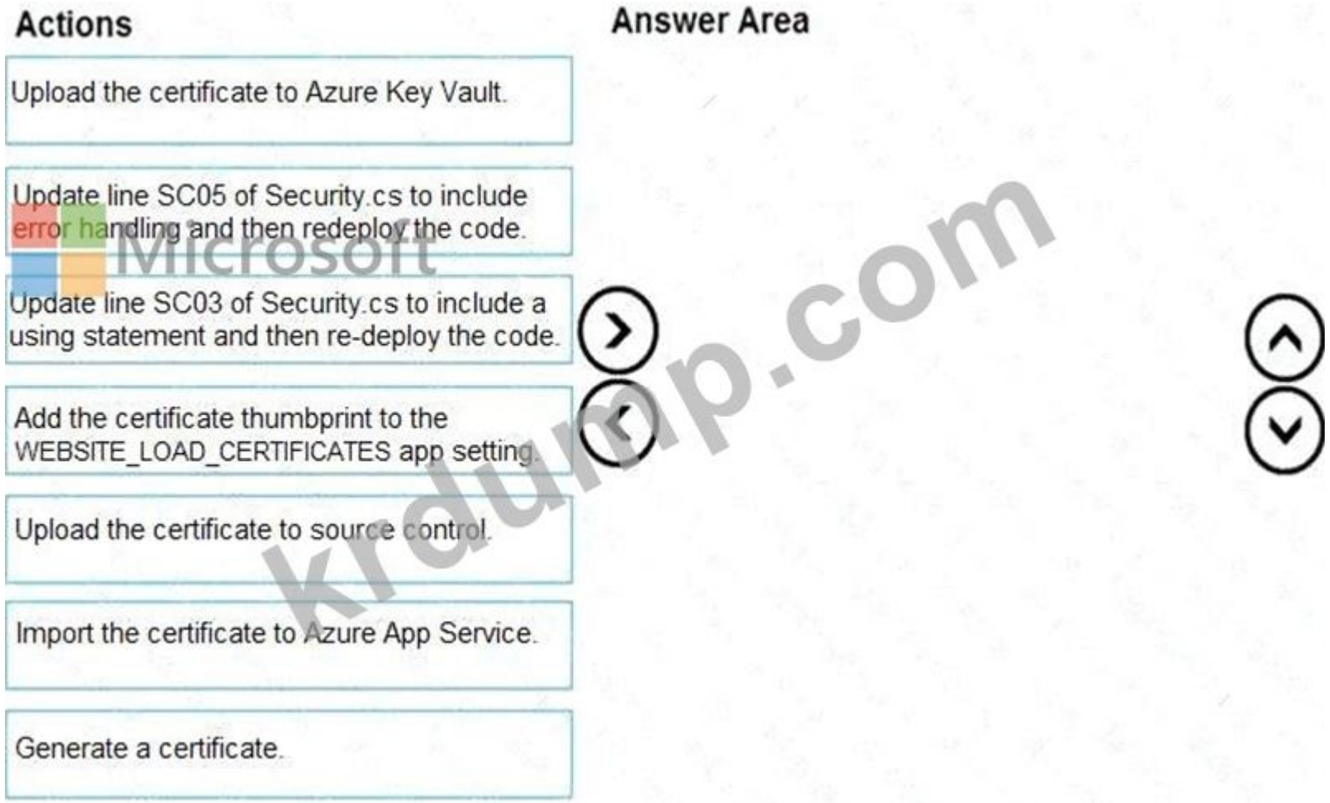
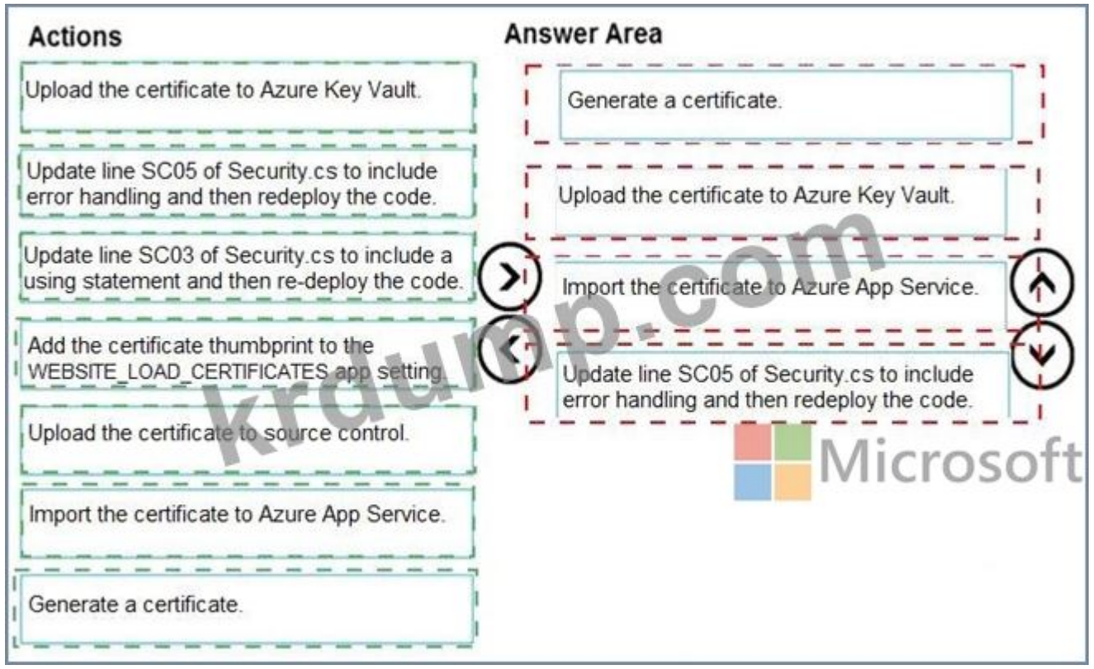


Answer:



Explanation:

Scenario: Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Step 1: Generate a certificate

Step 2: Upload the certificate to Azure Key Vault

Scenario: All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Step 3: Import the certificate to Azure App Service

Step 4: Update line SCO5 of Security.cs to include error handling and then redeploy the code Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-ssl-certificate

NEW QUESTION: 237

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Answer Area

Operation type	Resulting consistency level
Read operations	strong session consistent prefix
Write operations	strong session consistent prefix

krdump.com
Microsoft

Answer Area

Operation type	Resulting consistency level
Read operations	strong session consistent prefix
Write operations	strong session consistent prefix

krdump.com
Microsoft

Explanation:
Consistent Prefix
Strong

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