Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2025-03-22.q143

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□□□□:	Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions (AZ-305 Korean Version)
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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2025-03-22.q143.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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Statements	Yes	No
The design supports the technical requirements for redundancy.	○	○
The design supports autoscaling.	○	○
The design requires a manual configuration if an Azure region fails.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The design supports the technical requirements for redundancy.	○	○
The design supports autoscaling.	○	○
The design requires a manual configuration if an Azure region fails.	○	○

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
The design supports the technical requirements for redundancy.	○	○
The design supports autoscaling.	○	○
The design requires a manual configuration if an Azure region fails.	○	○

Box 1: Yes
Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
Traffic Manager uses DNS to direct client requests to the most appropriate service endpoint based on a traffic- routing method and the health of the endpoints. An endpoint is any Internet-facing service hosted inside or outside of Azure. Traffic Manager provides a range of traffic-routing methods and endpoint monitoring options to suit different application needs and automatic failover models. Traffic Manager is resilient to failure, including the failure of an entire Azure region.
Box 2: Yes
Recent changes in Azure brought some significant changes in autoscaling options for Azure Web Apps (i.e.
Azure App Service to be precise as scaling happens on App Service plan level and has effect on all Web Apps running in that App Service plan).
Box 3: No
Traffic Manager provides a range of traffic-routing methods and endpoint monitoring options to suit different application needs and automatic failover models. Traffic Manager is resilient to failure, including the failure of an entire Azure region.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/hsirtl/2017/07/03/autoscaling-azure-web-apps/

NEW QUESTION: 2
Azure□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Microsoft recommends that you use a GPv2 storage account for most scenarios. It supports up to 5 PB, and blob storage including Data Lake storage.
Note: A key mechanism that allows Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 to provide file system performance at object storage scale and prices is the addition of a hierarchical namespace. This allows the collection of objects
/files within an account to be organized into a hierarchy of directories and nested subdirectories in the same way that the file system on your computer is organized. With a hierarchical namespace enabled, a storage account becomes capable of providing the scalability and cost-effectiveness of object storage, with file system semantics that are familiar to analytics engines and frameworks.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-namespace

NEW QUESTION: 3
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A. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□ □ Azure Backup
B. Azure □□ □□ □ Azure □□ □□□
C. Azure Blob □□□□ □ Azure □□ □□□
D. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□ □ Windows Server □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share.
You need an Azure file share in the same region that you want to deploy Azure File Sync.
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

NEW QUESTION: 4

Azure Linux □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ ExpressRoute□ □□□□ Azure□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

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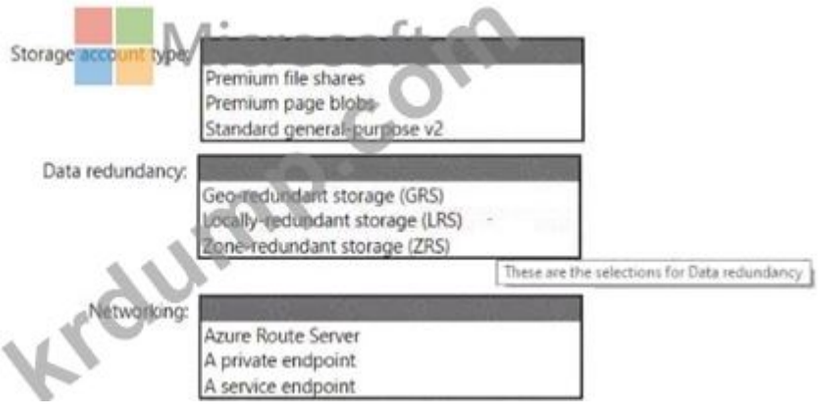
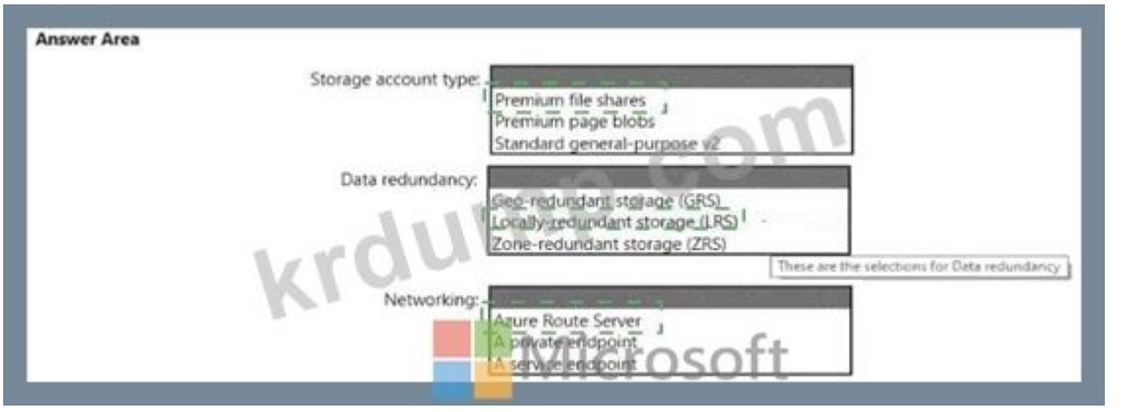
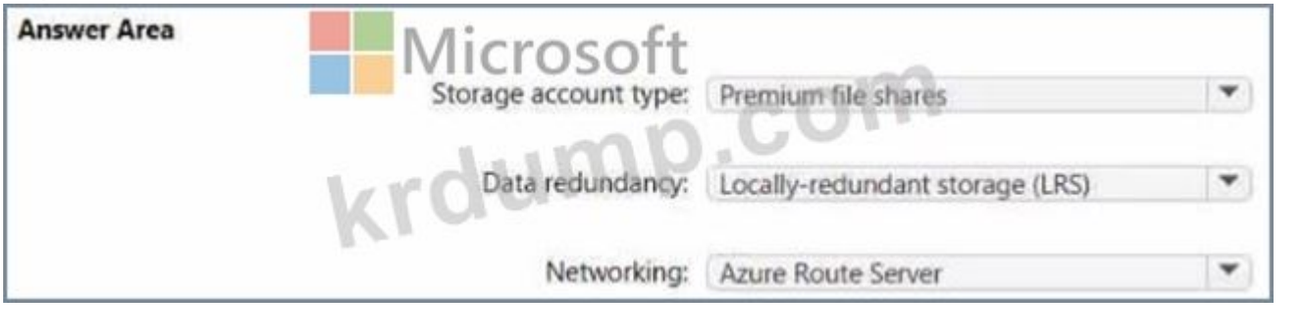
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 5

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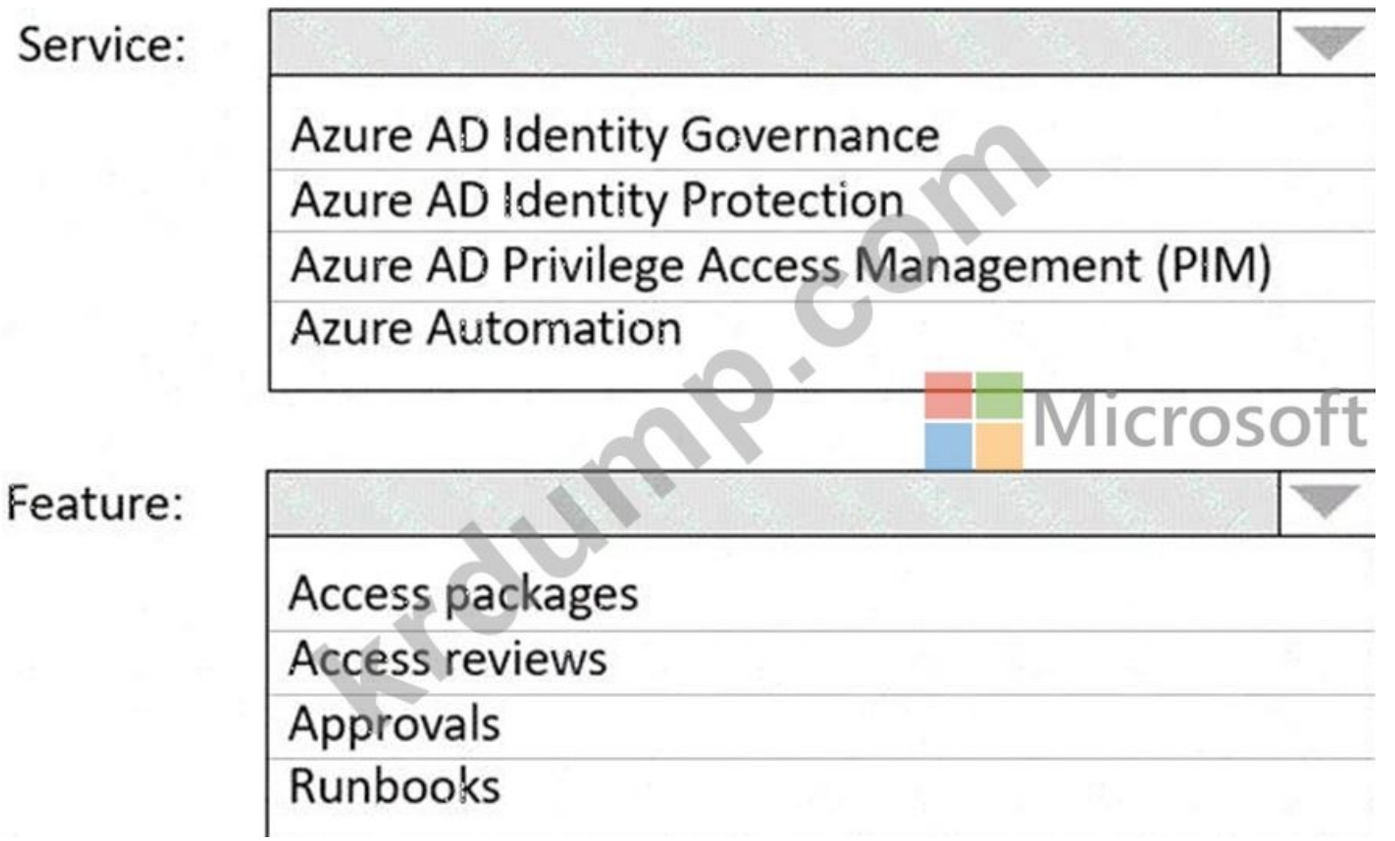
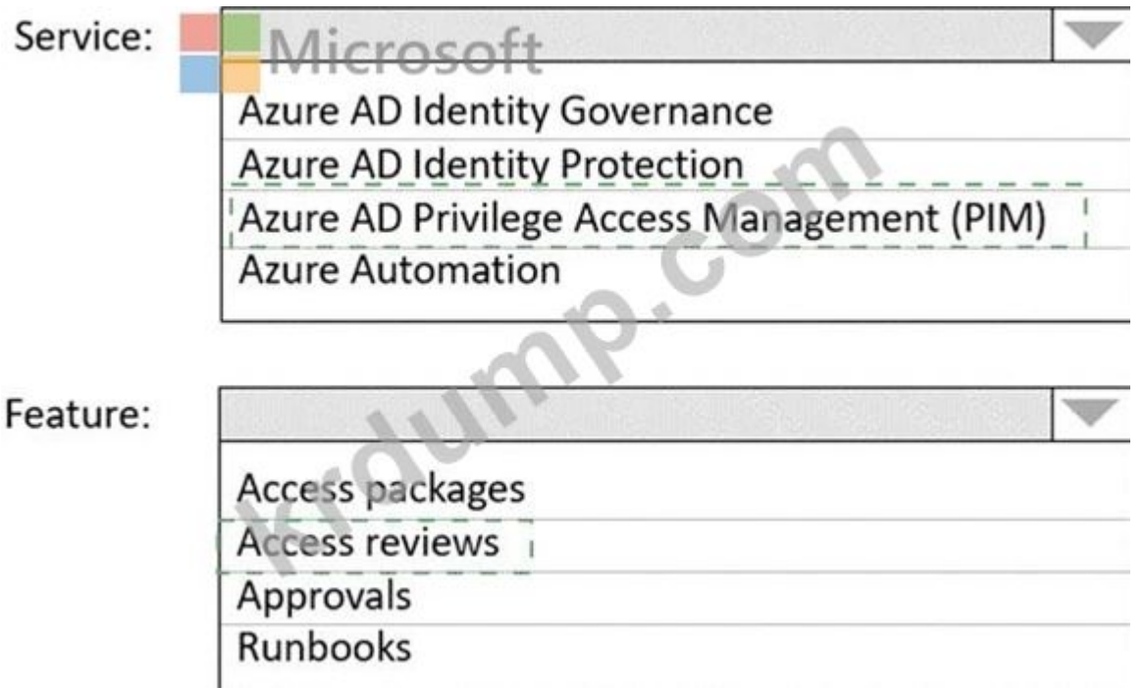


Answer:



Explanation:

Requirements: Identity Requirements

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

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

The solution must minimize development effort.
Box 1: The Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
When should you use access reviews?
Too many users in privileged roles: It's a good idea to check how many users have administrative access, how many of them are Global Administrators, and if there are any invited guests or partners that have not been removed after being assigned to do an administrative task. You can recertify the role assignment users in Azure AD roles such as Global Administrators, or Azure resources roles such as User Access Administrator in the Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) experience.
Box 2: Access reviews
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview

NEW QUESTION: 6
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Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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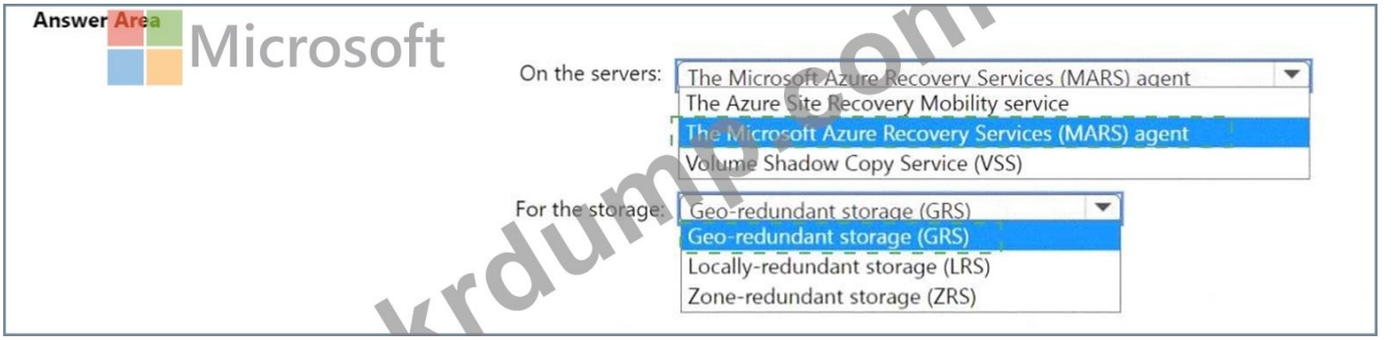
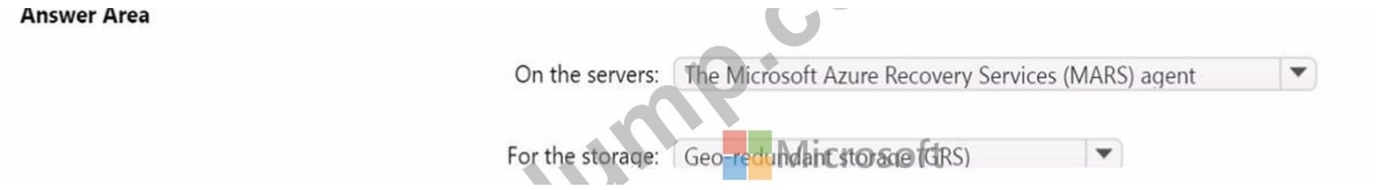
Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 7

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B. CI/CD(□□□□ □□/□□□□ □□) □□

C. Azure □ □□ □□□

D. Azure Container Registry □□□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 9

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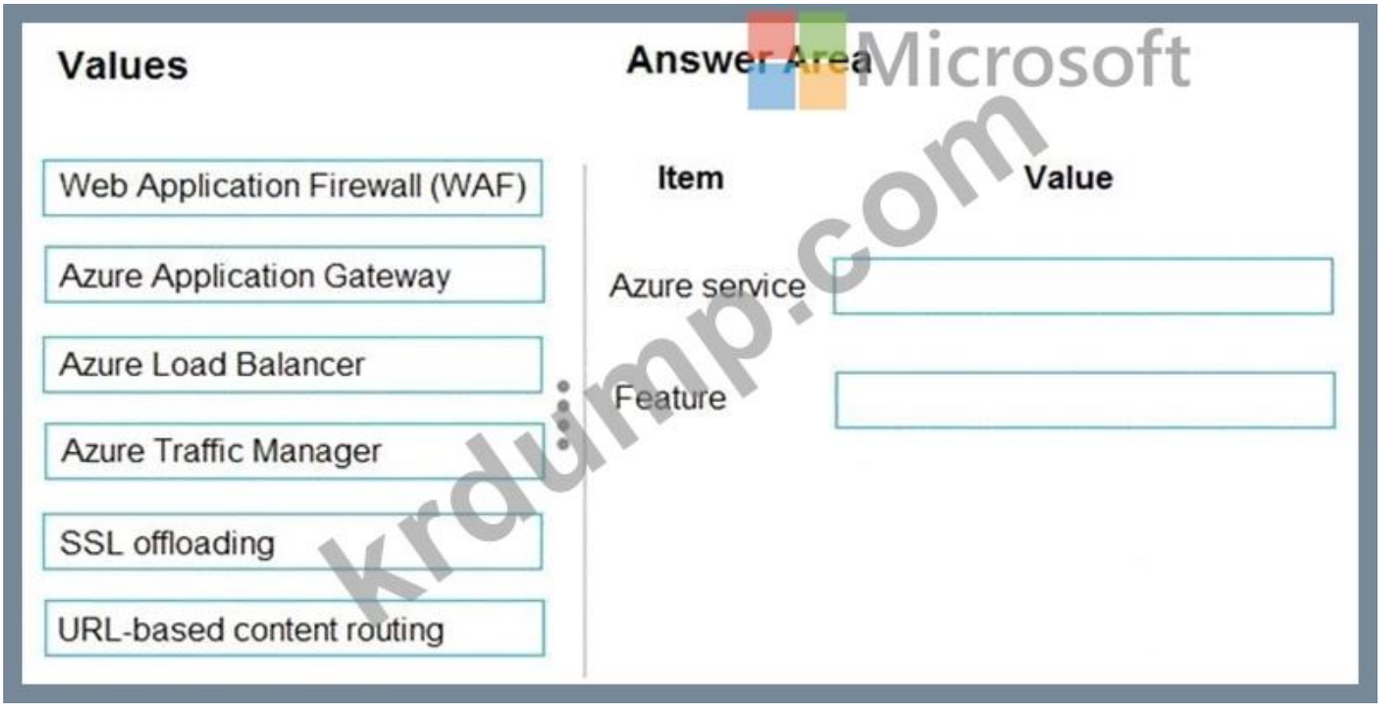
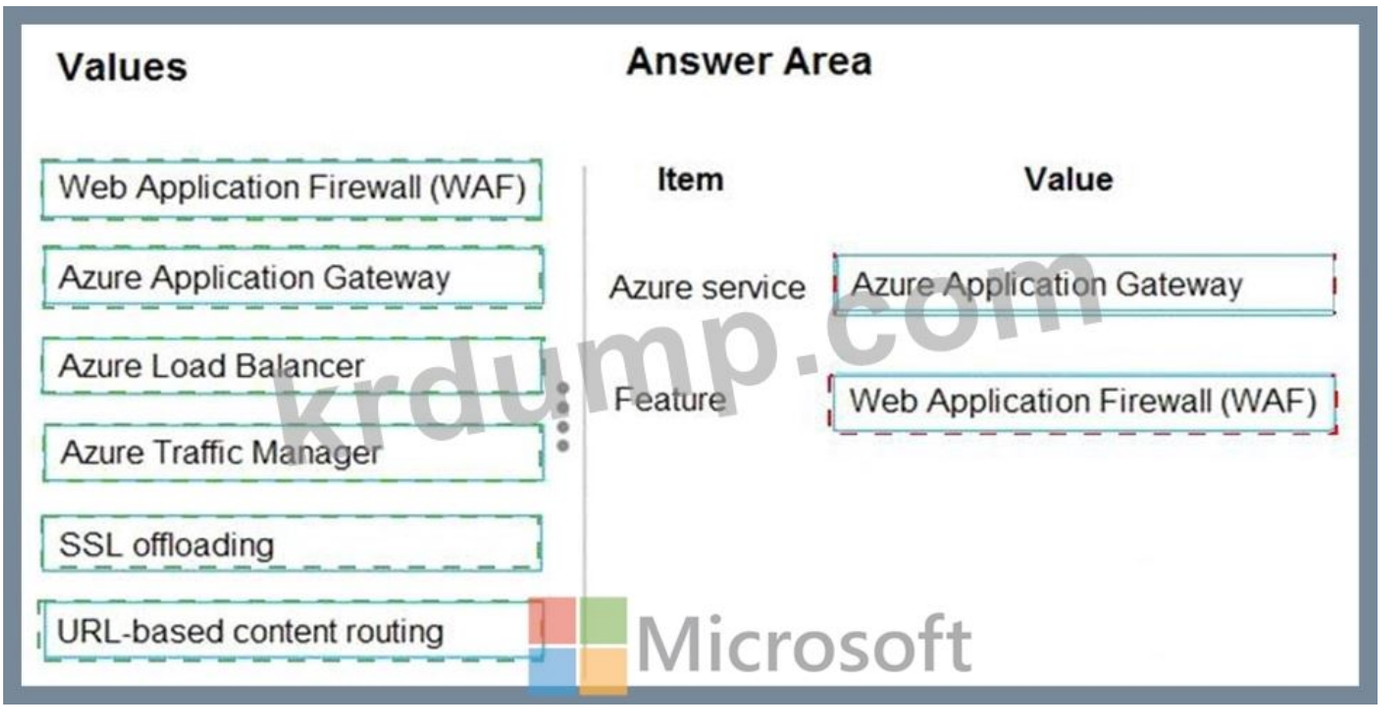


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Application Gateway

Azure Application Gateway provides an application delivery controller (ADC) as a service. It offers various layer 7 load-balancing capabilities for your applications.

Box 2: Web Application Firwewall (WAF)

Application Gateway web application firewall (WAF) protects web applications from common vulnerabilities and exploits.

This is done through rules that are defined based on the OWASP core rule sets 3.0 or 2.2.9.

There are rules that detects SQL injection attacks.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-faq

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/waf-overview

NEW QUESTION: 10

Appl□□□ □□ □□ □□ SQL I□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□. Appl□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ Appl □□□□□□ □□□□ SQL 1□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. Azure CON(□□□ □□ □□□□)
B. □□ □□□ □□□
C. Azure Synapse □□
D. Azure Cache for Redis
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
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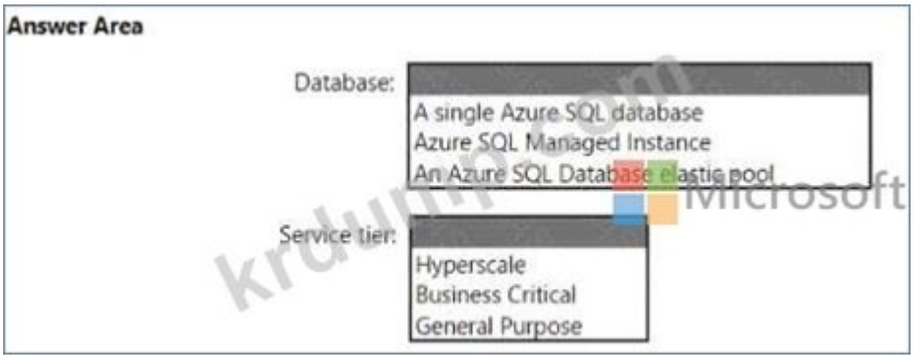

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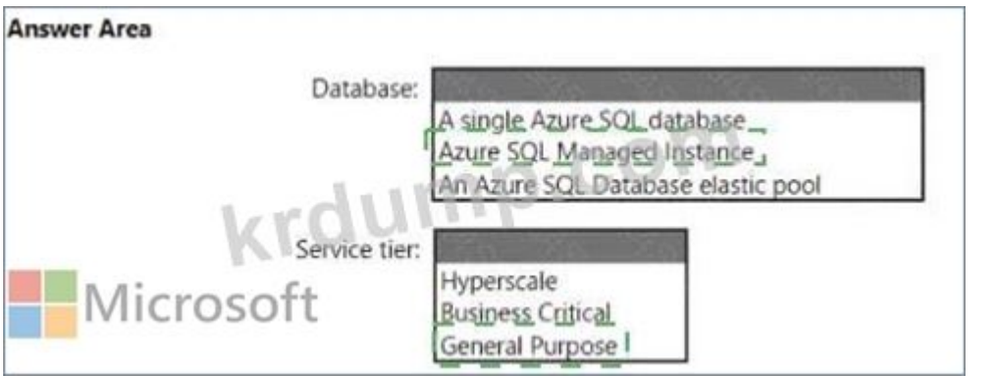
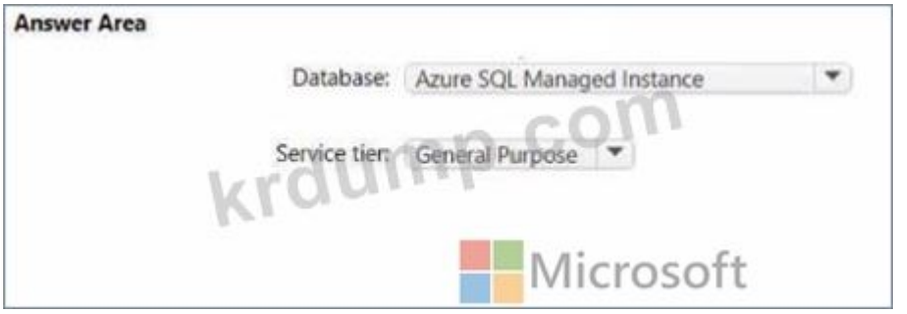


Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 13

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B. CPU □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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E. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

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Name	Type	Description
contoso.com	Azure Private DNS zone	None
VNet1	Virtual network	Linked to contoso.com Peered with VNet2
VNet2	Virtual network	Linked to contoso.com Peered with VNet1
VNet3	Virtual network	Linked to contoso.com Isolated from VNet1 and VNet2
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace	Stores logs collected from the virtual machines on all the virtual networks

VNet1. VNet2. VNet3□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ Azure DNS □□□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 15
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A. Azure □□□□ □□□
B. □□ □□
C. □□ □□ □□□ □□ SendGrid □□
D. Azure AD Connect □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-health-operations
Topic 1, Fabrikam inc Case Study A
Overview:
Existing Environment
Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam Berlin, and Rome.
Active Directory Environment:

The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabnkam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests. Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication. Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.
Network Infrastructure:
Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.
All the offices have a high-speed connection to the Internet.
An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office. WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V. The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.
Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.
Problem Statement:
The use of Web App1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.
Requirements:
Planned Changes:
Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years.
As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 deployment All R&D operations will remain on-premises.
Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.
Technical Requirements:
Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
* Web site content must be easily updated from a single point.
* User input must be minimized when provisioning new app instances.
* Whenever possible, existing on premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.
* Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.
* Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
* Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using platform as a service (PaaS).
* An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.
* Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabhkam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on premises network.
Database Requirements:
Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:
* Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.

* To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.
* Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirement Security Requirements:
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
*Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company
*Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an Internet link fails.
*Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.
*All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication.
*The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

NEW QUESTION: 16
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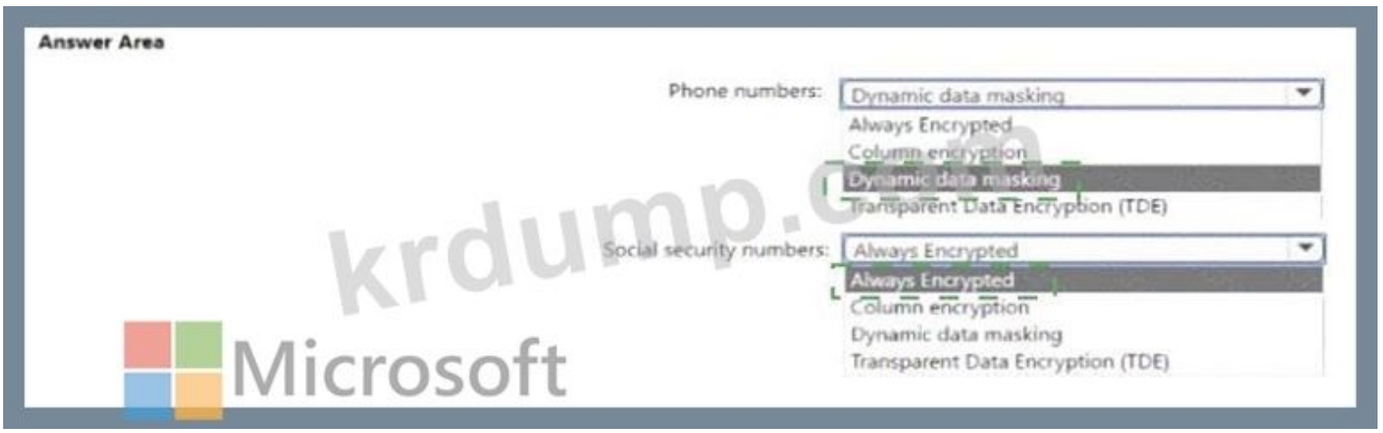

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 17

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Name	Description
contoso.com	Microsoft Entra tenant
fabrikam.com	Microsoft Entra tenant
mg01	Management group in the contoso.com tenant that contains two Azure subscriptions
mg02	Management group in the contoso.com tenant that contains one Azure subscription
mg03	Management group in the fabrikam.com tenant that contains three Azure subscriptions

Azure Virtual Network Manager□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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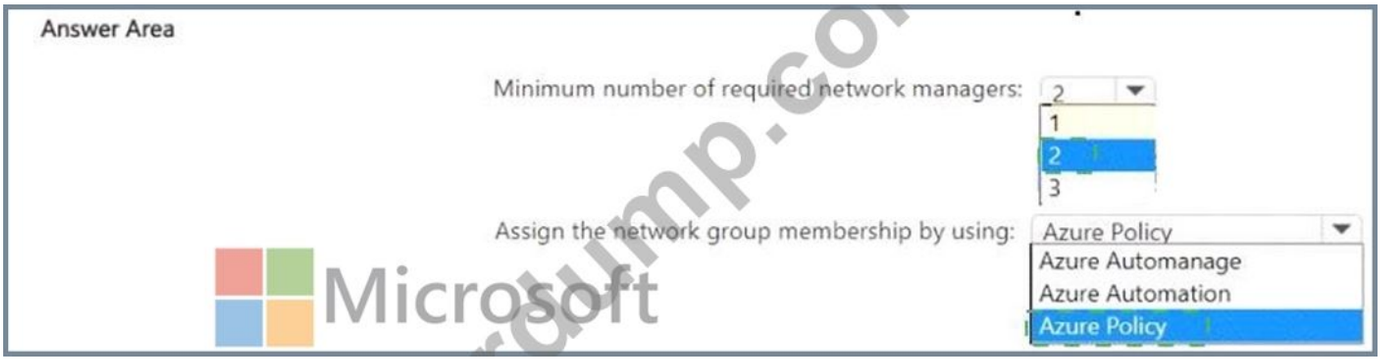

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 18

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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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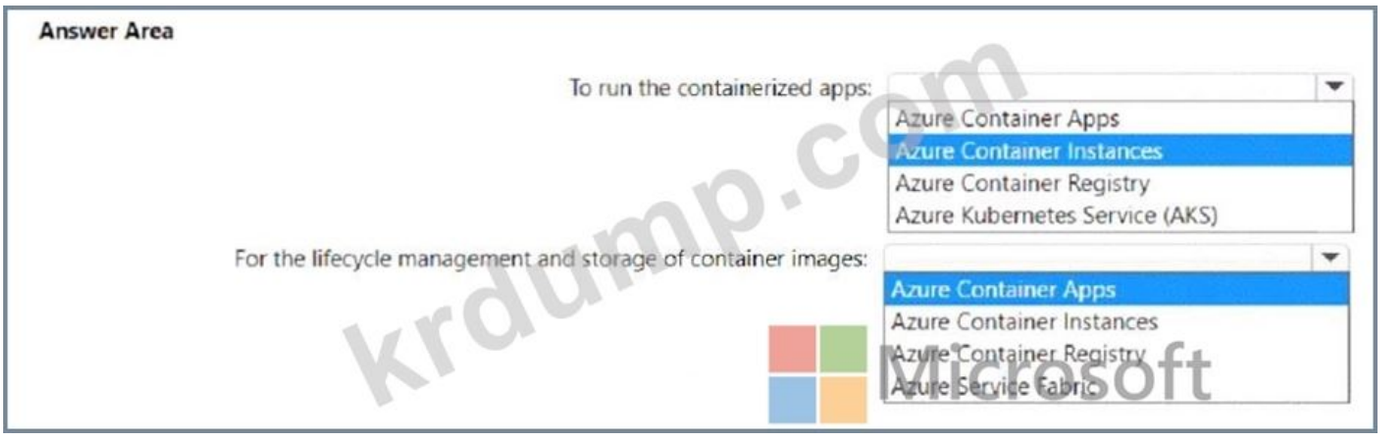

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 20

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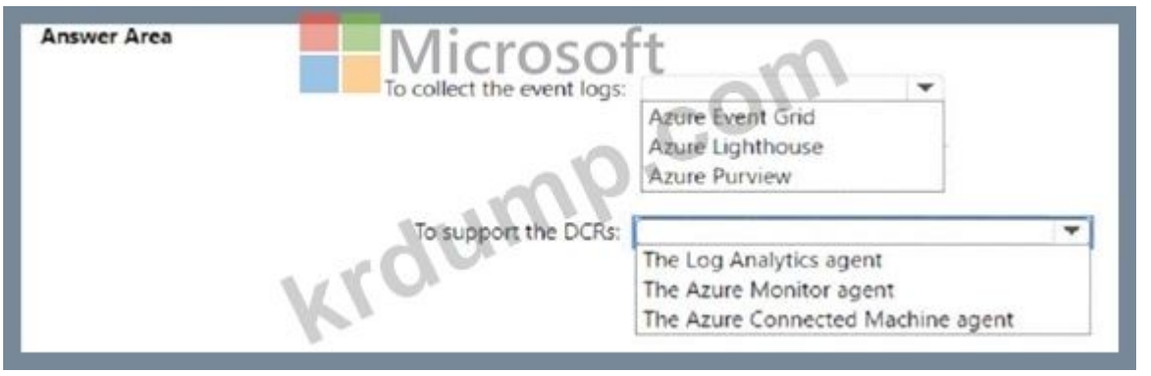

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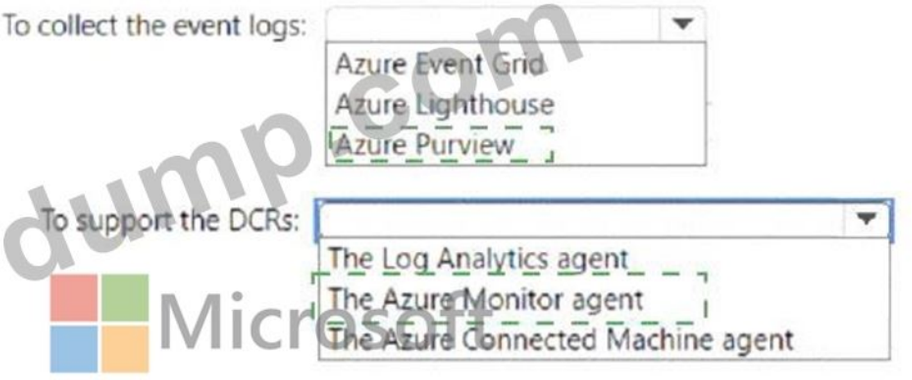

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 21

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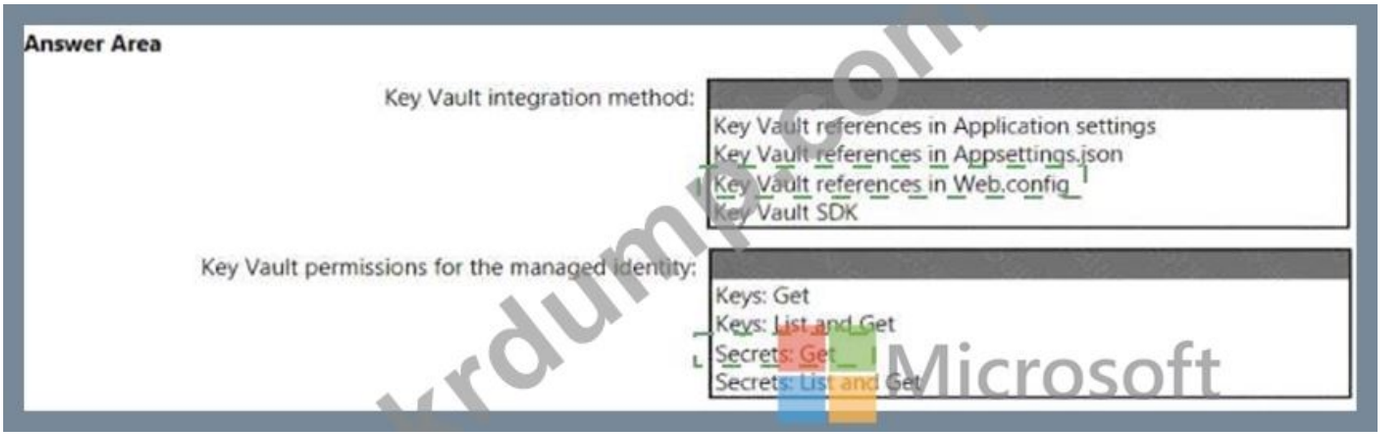

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 22

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

Note: Advisor is a personalized cloud consultant that helps you follow best practices to optimize your Azure deployments. It analyzes your resource configuration and usage telemetry and then recommends solutions that can help you improve the cost effectiveness, performance, high availability, and security of your Azure resources.

With Advisor, you can:

Get proactive, actionable, and personalized best practices recommendations.

Improve the performance, security, and high availability of your resources, as you identify opportunities to reduce your overall Azure spend.
Get recommendations with proposed actions inline.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-overview

NEW QUESTION: 23
Azure □□□ □□□□.
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes

NEW QUESTION: 24
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A. Azure AD(Active Directory) Privileged Identity Management□□ Application1 □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. Get-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet□ □□□□ Azure Automation Runbook □□□
C. Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment cmdlet□ □□□□ Azure Automation Runbook □□□
D. Azure Active Directory(Azure AD)□□ Application1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-user-access-with-access-reviews Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments.

User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access. Have reviews recur periodically: You can set up recurring access reviews of users at set frequencies such as weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, and the reviewers will be notified at the start of each review. Reviewers can approve or deny access with a friendly interface and with the help of smart recommendations.
Why are access reviews important?
"Azure AD enables you to collaborate with users from inside your organization and with external users. Users can join groups, invite guests, connect to cloud apps, and work remotely from their work or personal devices.
The convenience of using self-service has led to a need for better access management capabilities."

NEW QUESTION: 25
50□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ ARM(Azure Resource Manager) □□□□ □□□□. TDE(□□□ □□□ □□□)□ □□□□ □ □□□1□□□.
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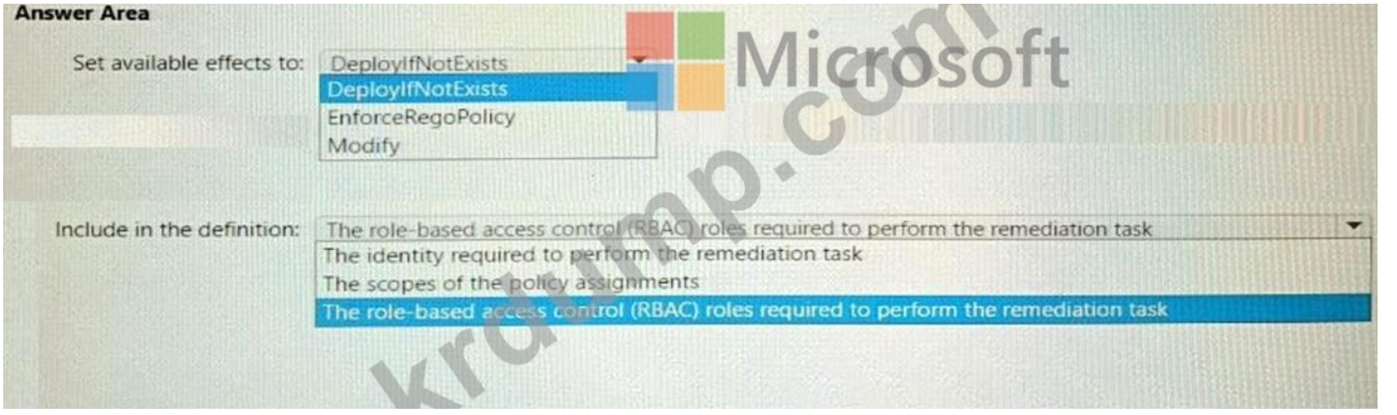

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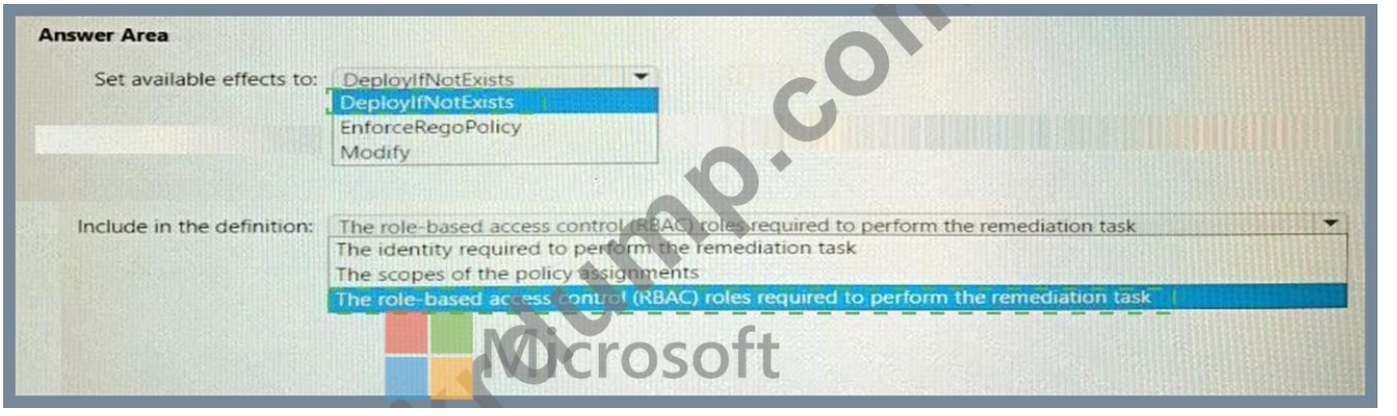

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 26

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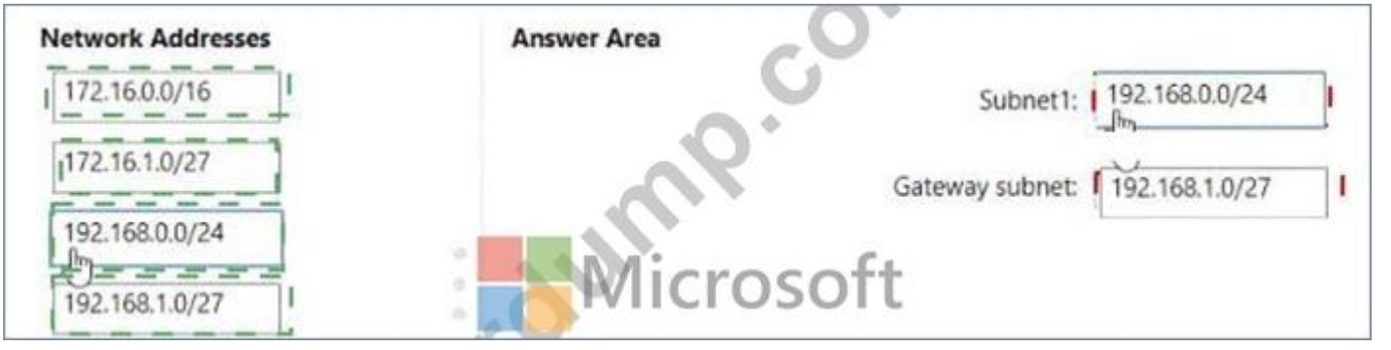
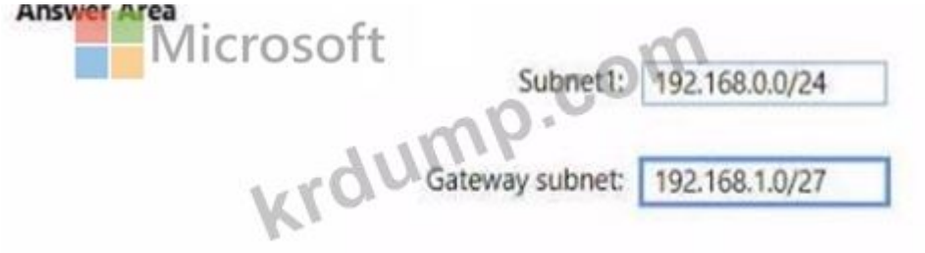
Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 27
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.
Note: Wire Data looks at network data at the application level, not down at the TCP transport layer. The solution doesn't look at individual ACKs and SYNs.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

NEW QUESTION: 28
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A. □□ □□
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C. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□
D. □□□ □□
E. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□ □□
F. □□□ □□□
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules.
Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

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

NEW QUESTION: 29
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C. □□□ □ Azure Key Vault
D. □□□ □ □ Azure Information Protection □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
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A. Azure □□ □
B. Azure □□
C. Azure □□ □□
D. App Service WebJob
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-reference-powershell?tabs=portal
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-scheduled-function#create-a-timer- triggered-function

NEW QUESTION: 31
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Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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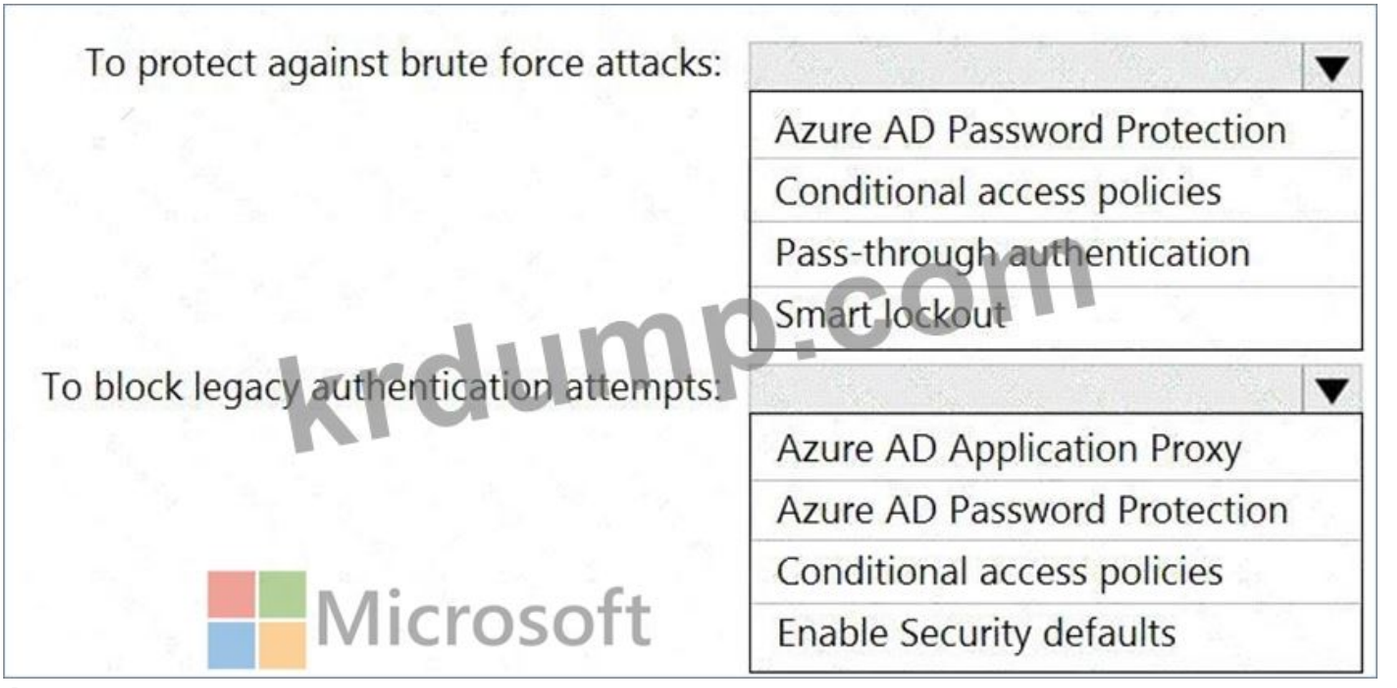
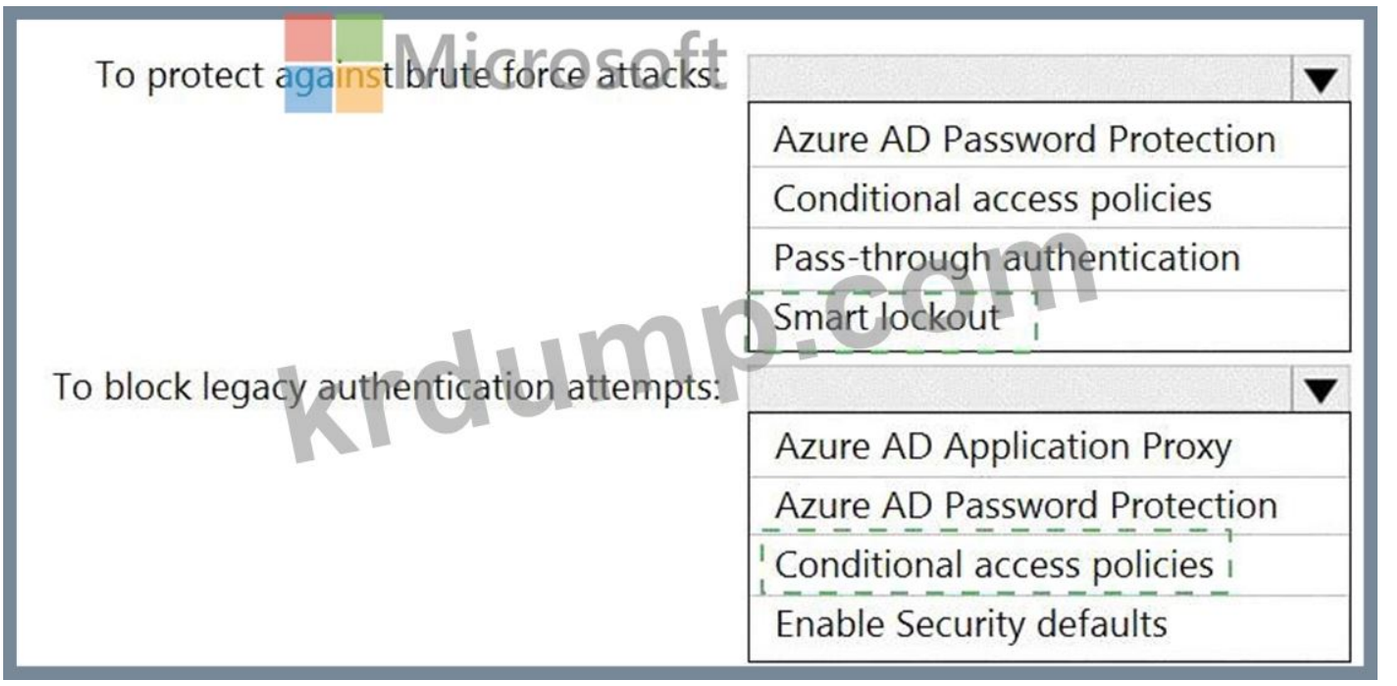
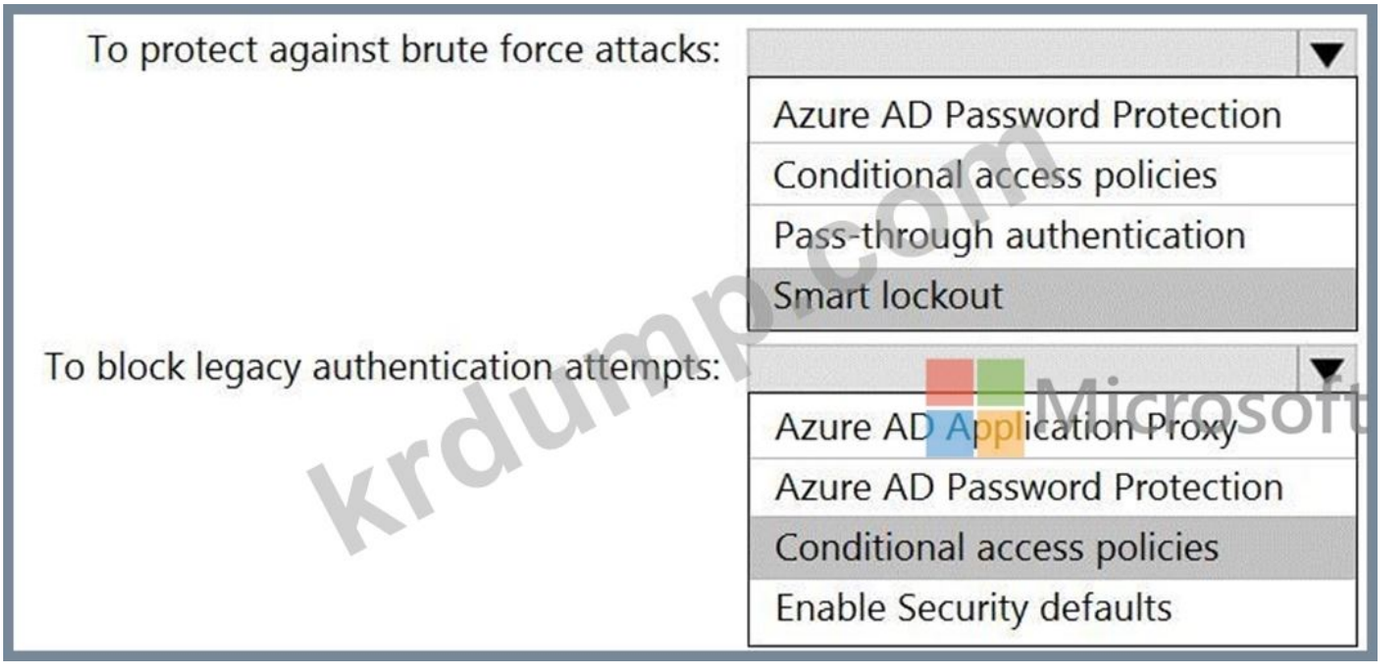


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Smart lockout

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

Box 2: Conditional access policies

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

How can you prevent apps using legacy authentication from accessing your tenant's resources? The recommendation is to just block them with a Conditional Access policy. If necessary, you

allow only certain users and specific network locations to use apps that are based on legacy authentication.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/block-legacy-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 33
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 34
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

You use Azure Policy to enforce tagging rules and conventions. By creating a policy, you avoid the scenario of resources being deployed to your subscription that don't have the expected tags for your organization.

Instead of manually applying tags or searching for resources that aren't compliant, you create a policy that automatically applies the needed tags during deployment.

Note: Organizing cloud-based resources is a crucial task for IT, unless you only have simple deployments.

Use naming and tagging standards to organize your resources for these reasons:

Resource management: Your IT teams will need to quickly locate resources associated with specific workloads, environments, ownership groups, or other important information. Organizing resources is critical to assigning organizational roles and access permissions for resource management.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/decision-guides/resource-tagging

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

NEW QUESTION: 35

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C. □□□ □□□ App Service □□

D. □□□ □□□ App Service Environment(ASE)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Topic 4, HABInsurance

Case Study

An insurance company, HABInsurance, operates in three states and provides home, auto, and boat insurance.

Besides the head office, HABInsurance has three regional offices.

Current environment

General
An insurance company, HABInsurance, operates in three states and provides home, auto, and boat insurance.
Besides the head office, HABInsurance has three regional offices.
Technology assessment
The company has two Active Directory forests: main.habinsurance.com and region.habinsurance.com.
HABInsurance's primary internal system is Insurance Processing System (IPS). It is an ASP.Net/C# application running on IIS/Windows Servers hosted in a data center. IPS has three tiers: web, business logic API, and a datastore on a back end. The company uses Microsoft SQL Server and MongoDB for the backend.
The system has two parts: Customer data and Insurance forms and documents. Customer data is stored in Microsoft SQL Server and Insurance forms and documents - in MongoDB. The company also has 10 TB of Human Resources (HR) data stored on NAS at the head office location.
Requirements General HABInsurance plans to migrate its workloads to Azure. They purchased an Azure subscription. Changes During a transition period, HABInsurance wants to create a hybrid identity model along with a Microsoft Office 365 deployment. The company intends to sync its AD forests to Azure AD and benefit from Azure AD administrative units functionality.
HABInsurance needs to migrate the current IPSCustomers SQL database to a new fully managed SQL database in Azure that would be budget-oriented, balanced with scalable compute and storage options. The management team expects the Azure database service to scale the database resources dynamically with minimal downtime. The technical team proposes implementing a DTU-based purchasing model for the new database.
HABInsurance wants to migrate Insurance forms and documents to Azure database service.
HABInsurance plans to move IPS first two tiers to Azure without any modifications. The technology team discusses the possibility of running IPS tiers on a set of virtual machines instances. The number of instances should be adjusted automatically based on the CPU utilization. An SLA of 99.95% must be guaranteed for the compute infrastructure.
The company needs to move HR data to Azure File shares.
In their new Azure ecosystem, HABInsurance plans to use internal and third-party applications. The company considers adding user consent for data access to the registered applications Later, the technology team contemplates adding a customer self-service portal to IPS and deploying a new IPS to multi-region ASK. But the management team is worried about performance and availability of the multi-region AKS deployments during regional outages.

NEW QUESTION: 36
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C. Azure □□□ □□□

D. Azure Data Lake □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

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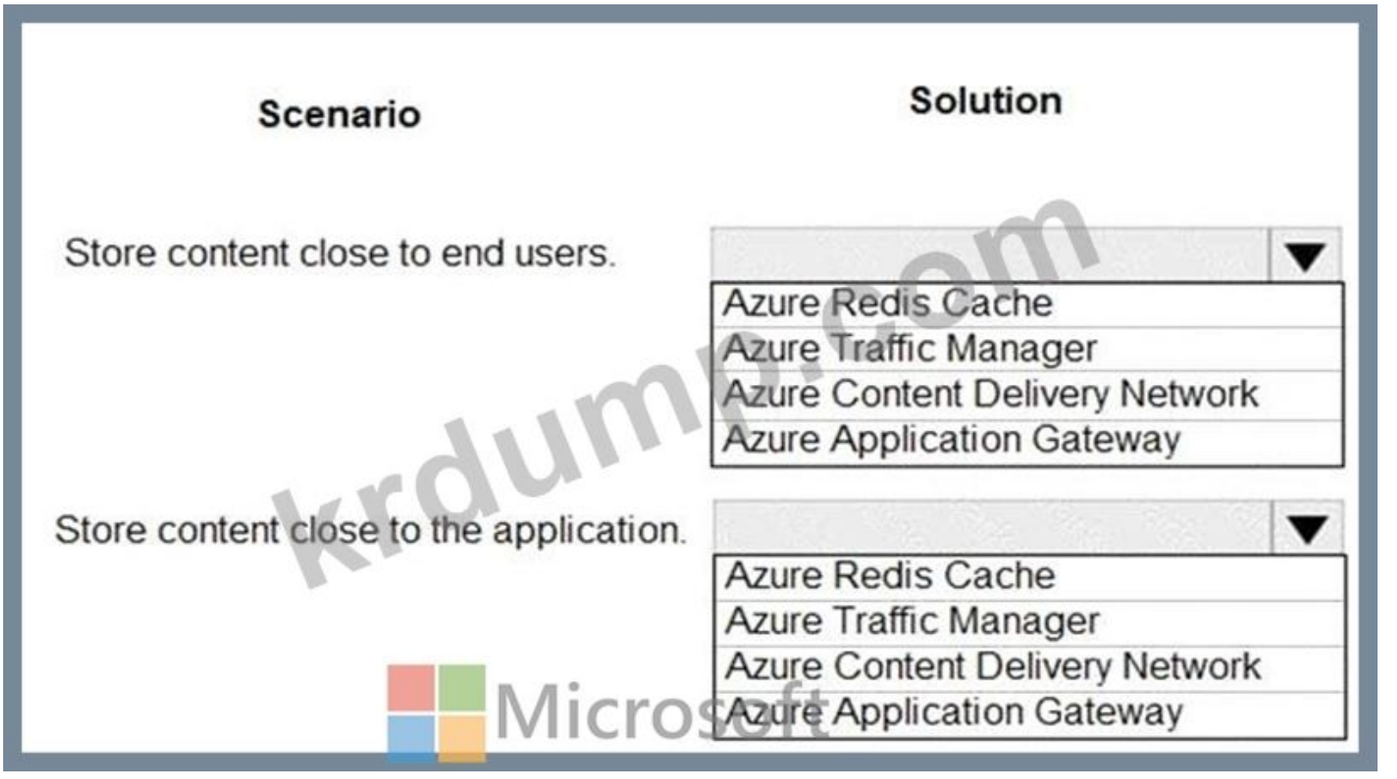
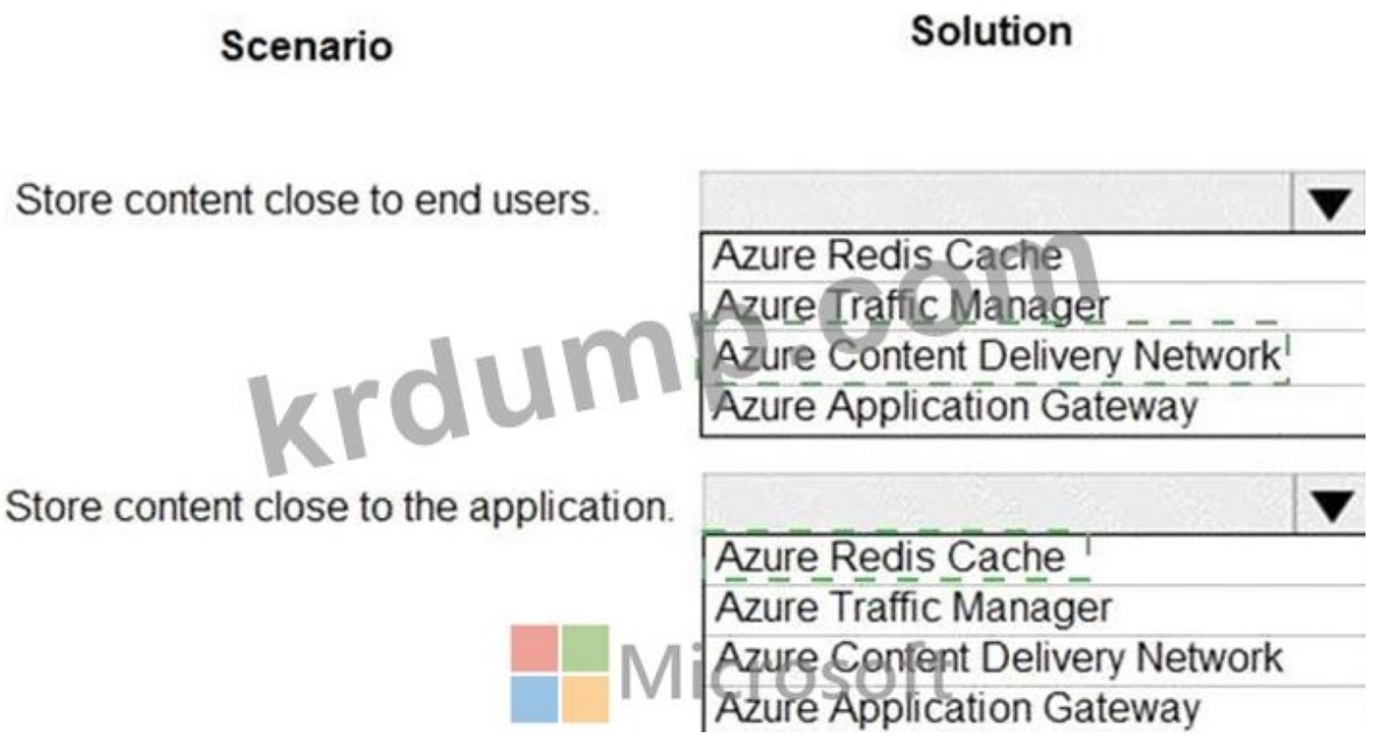
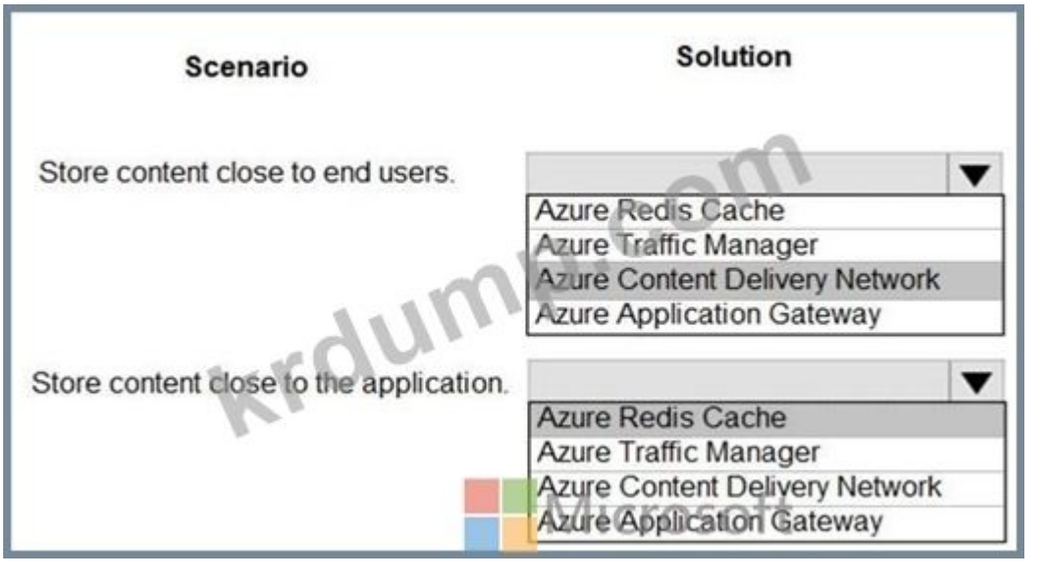


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Content Delivery Network

A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that can efficiently deliver web content to users. CDNs store cached content on edge servers in point-of-presence (POP) locations that are close to end users, to minimize latency.

Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) offers developers a global solution for rapidly delivering high- bandwidth content to users by caching their content at strategically placed physical nodes across the world.

Azure CDN can also accelerate dynamic content, which cannot be cached, by leveraging various network optimizations using CDN POPs. For example, route optimization to bypass Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

Box 2: Azure Redis Cache

Azure Cache for Redis is based on the popular software Redis. It is typically used as a cache to improve the performance and scalability of systems that rely heavily on backend data-stores. Performance is improved by temporarily copying frequently accessed data to fast storage located close to the application. With Azure Cache for Redis, this fast storage is located in-memory with Azure Cache for Redis instead of being loaded from disk by a database.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-overview

NEW QUESTION: 38
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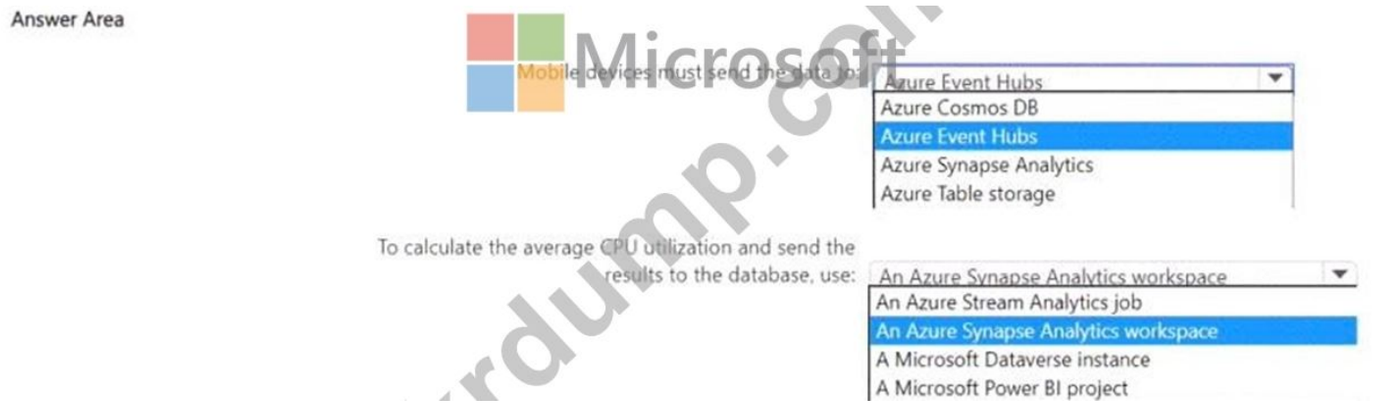
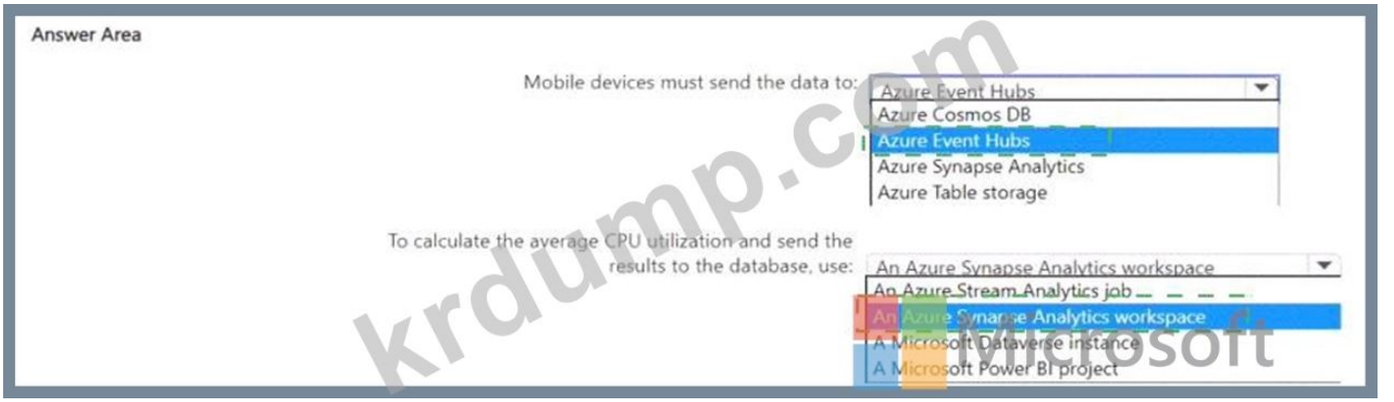
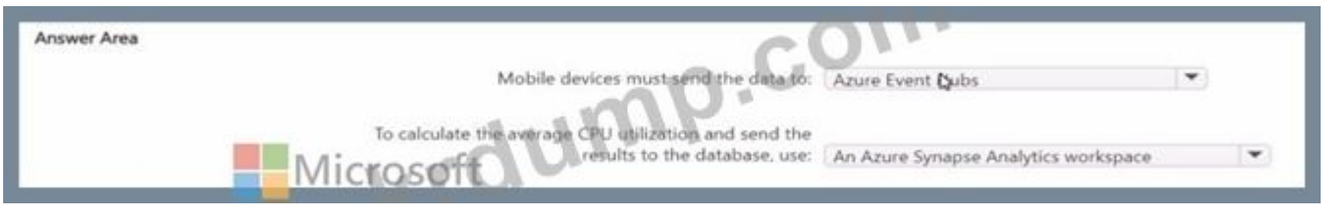


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 39

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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Answer:

Explanation:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-using-with-vnet

NEW QUESTION: 41
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ Blob□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□ □ 10□□ □□□□ 4□ □ □ □□ Blob□ □□□□ □□□□□. 4□□□ Blob□ □□□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)
B. □□□ □
C. □□□ □□ □□
D. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview This allows for limited-time fine grained access control to resources. So you can generate URL, specify duration (for month of April) and disseminate URL to 10 team members. On May 1, the SAS token is automatically invalidated, denying team members continued access.

NEW QUESTION: 42
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ Windows Server□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□.
2022 □ Linux.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 43
SQL1□□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□□ □□□□.
SQL 1□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
SQL1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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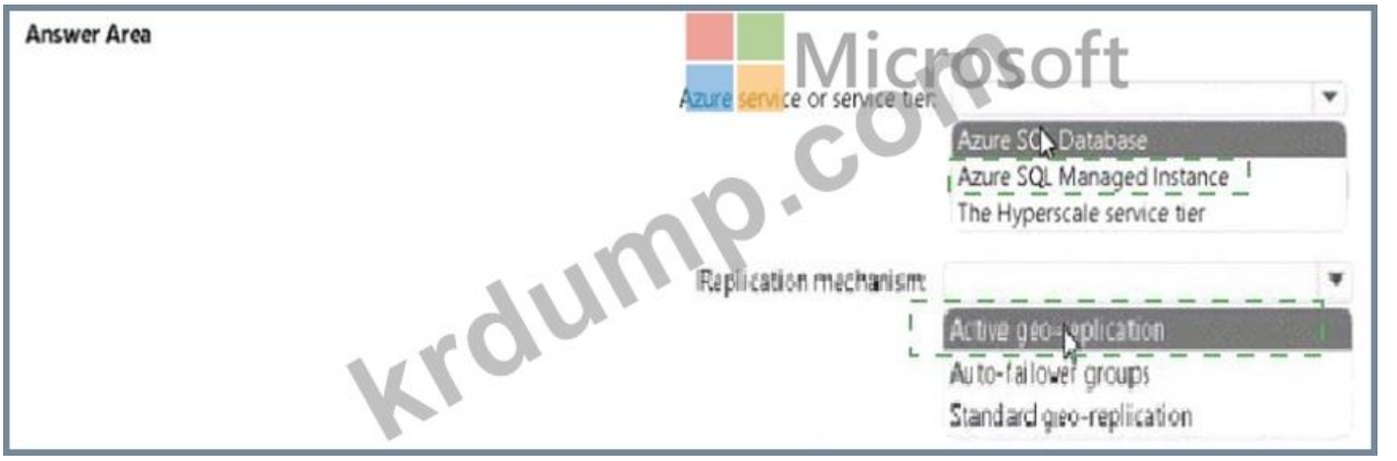
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 44

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□□□□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□. □ □□□□ □ □, □ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□□.

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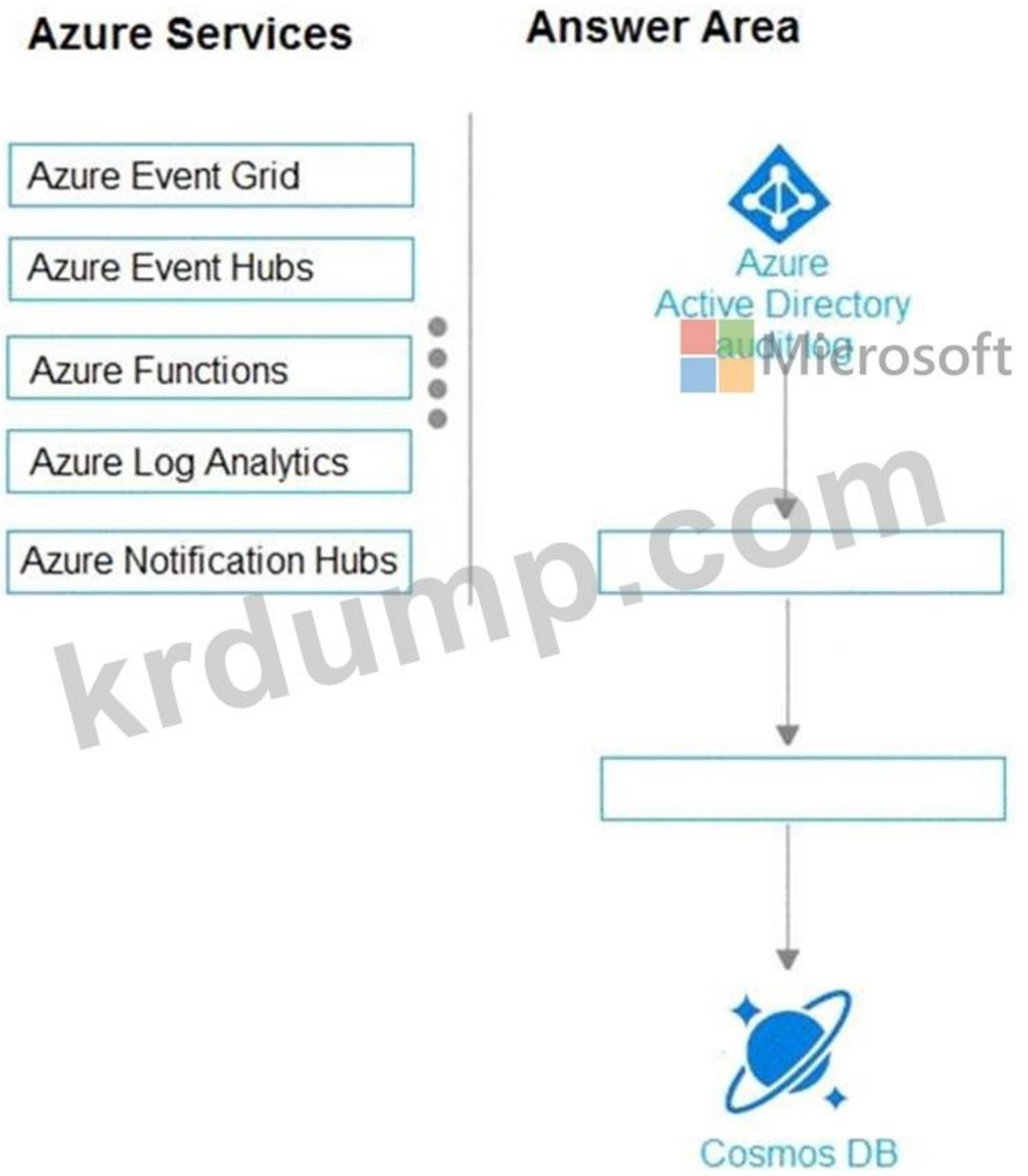
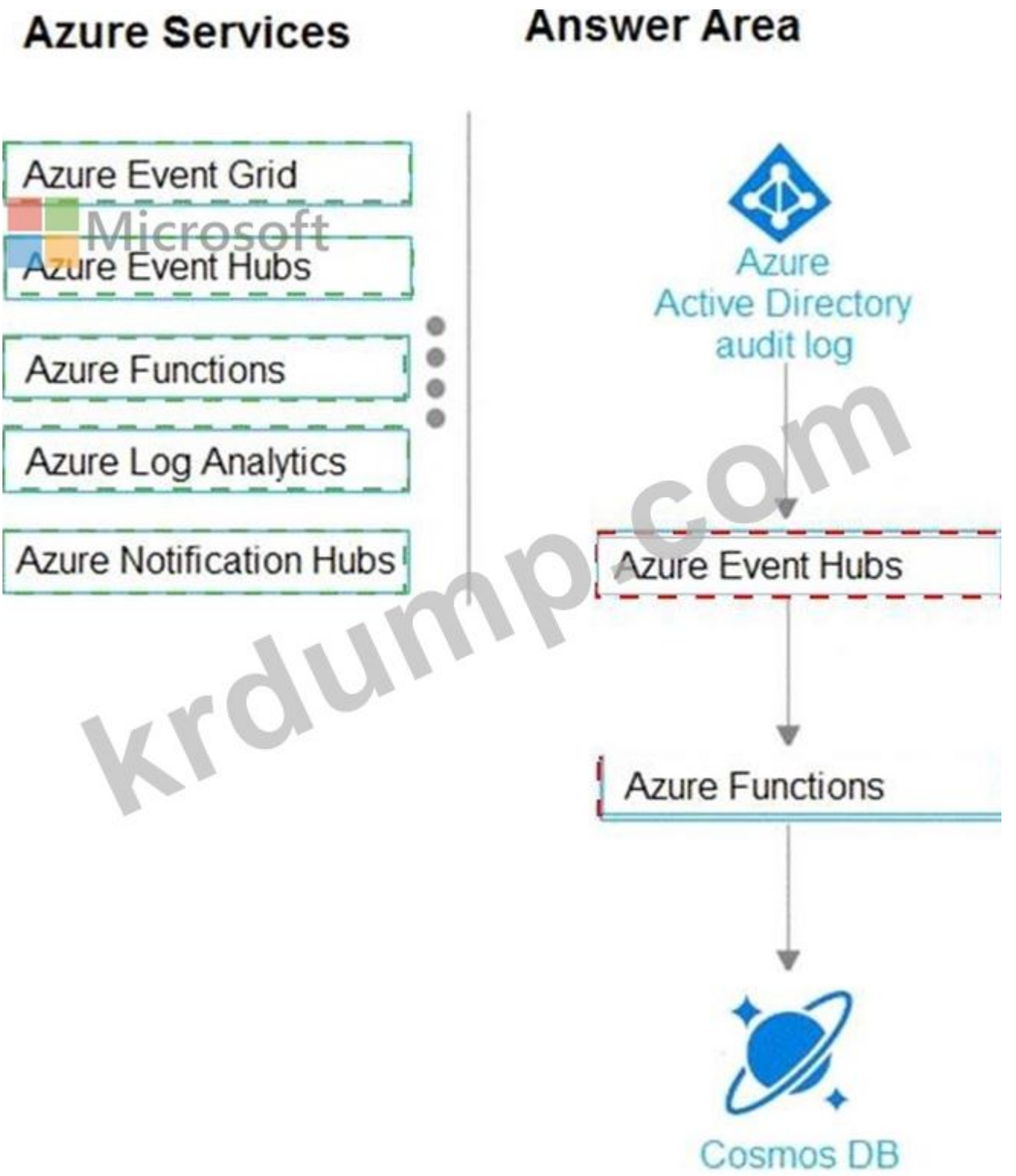
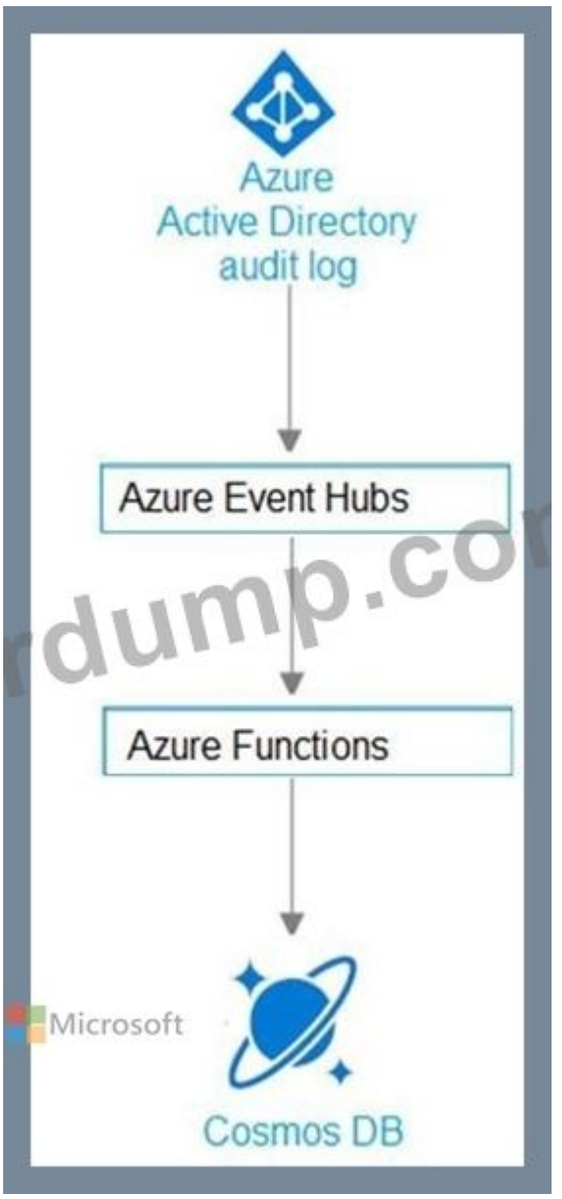


Answer:



Explanation:



1. AAD audit log -> Event Hub (other two choices, LAW, storage, but not available in this question)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/tutorial-azure-monitor-stream- logs-to-event-hub
2. Azure function has the Event hub trigger and Cosmos output binding
a. Event Hub trigger for function
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-event-hubs-trigger?tabs=csharp

NEW QUESTION: 45
Azure□ □□□□□□□□□ □ł□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
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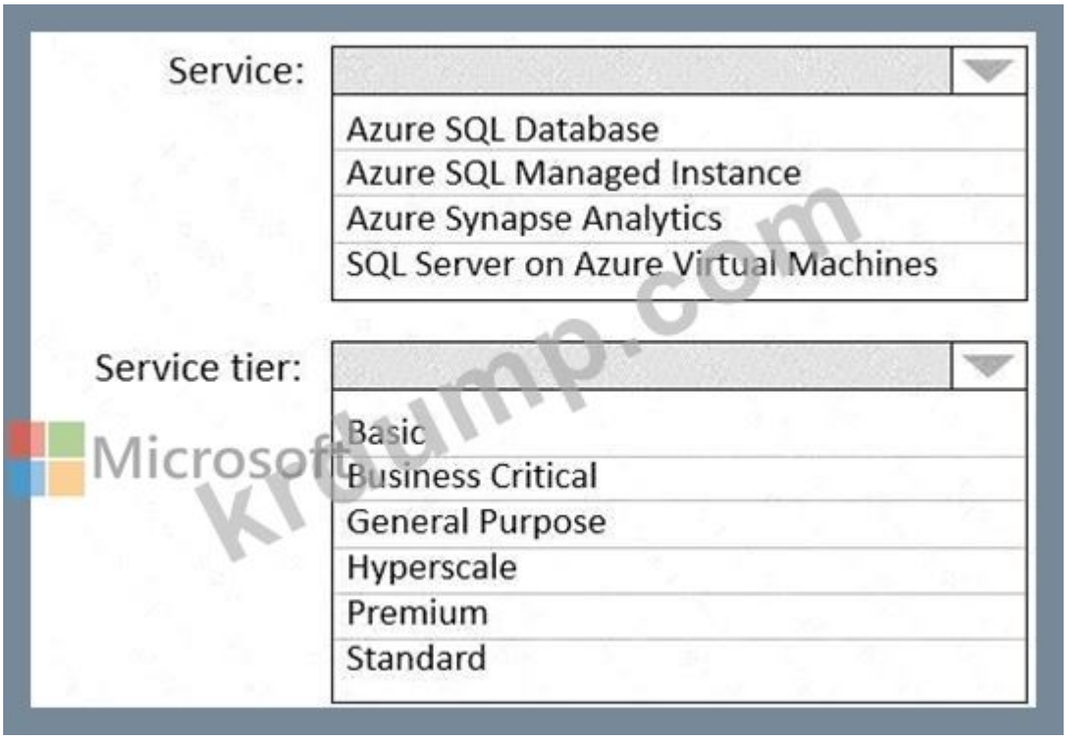
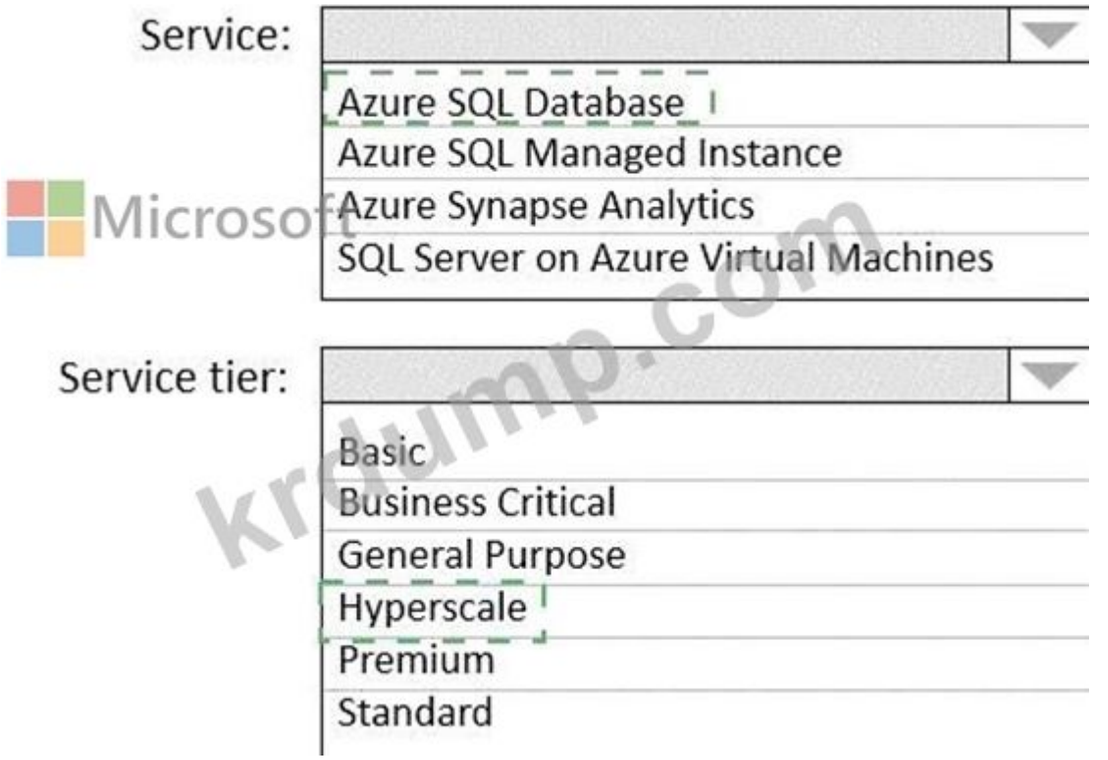


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Database:

Database size always depends on the underlying service tiers (e.g. Basic, Business Critical, Hyperscale).

It supports databases of up to 100 TB with Hyperscale service tier model.
Active geo-replication is a feature that lets you to create a continuously synchronized readable secondary database for a primary database. The readable secondary database may be in the same Azure region as the primary, or, more commonly, in a different region. This kind of readable secondary databases are also known as geo-secondaries, or geo-replicas.
Azure SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance enable you to dynamically add more resources to your database with minimal downtime.
Box 2: Hyperscale
:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview
https://medium.com/awesome-azure/azure-difference-between-azure-sql-database-and-sql-server-on-vm- comparison-azure-sql-vs-sql-server-vm-cf02578a1188

NEW QUESTION: 46
□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□, □□, □□, □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□.
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A. Azure □□□ □□
B. Azure Blob □□□□
C. Azure □□ □□
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Service Bus is a transactional message broker and ensures transactional integrity for all internal operations against its message stores. All transfers of messages inside of Service Bus, such as moving messages to a dead-letter queue or automatic forwarding of messages between entities, are transactional.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-transactions
" Service Bus offers a reliable and secure platform for asynchronous transfer of data and state." ... "Service Bus supports standard AMQP 1.0 and HTTP/REST protocols."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure
/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview

NEW QUESTION: 47

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

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D. □□□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

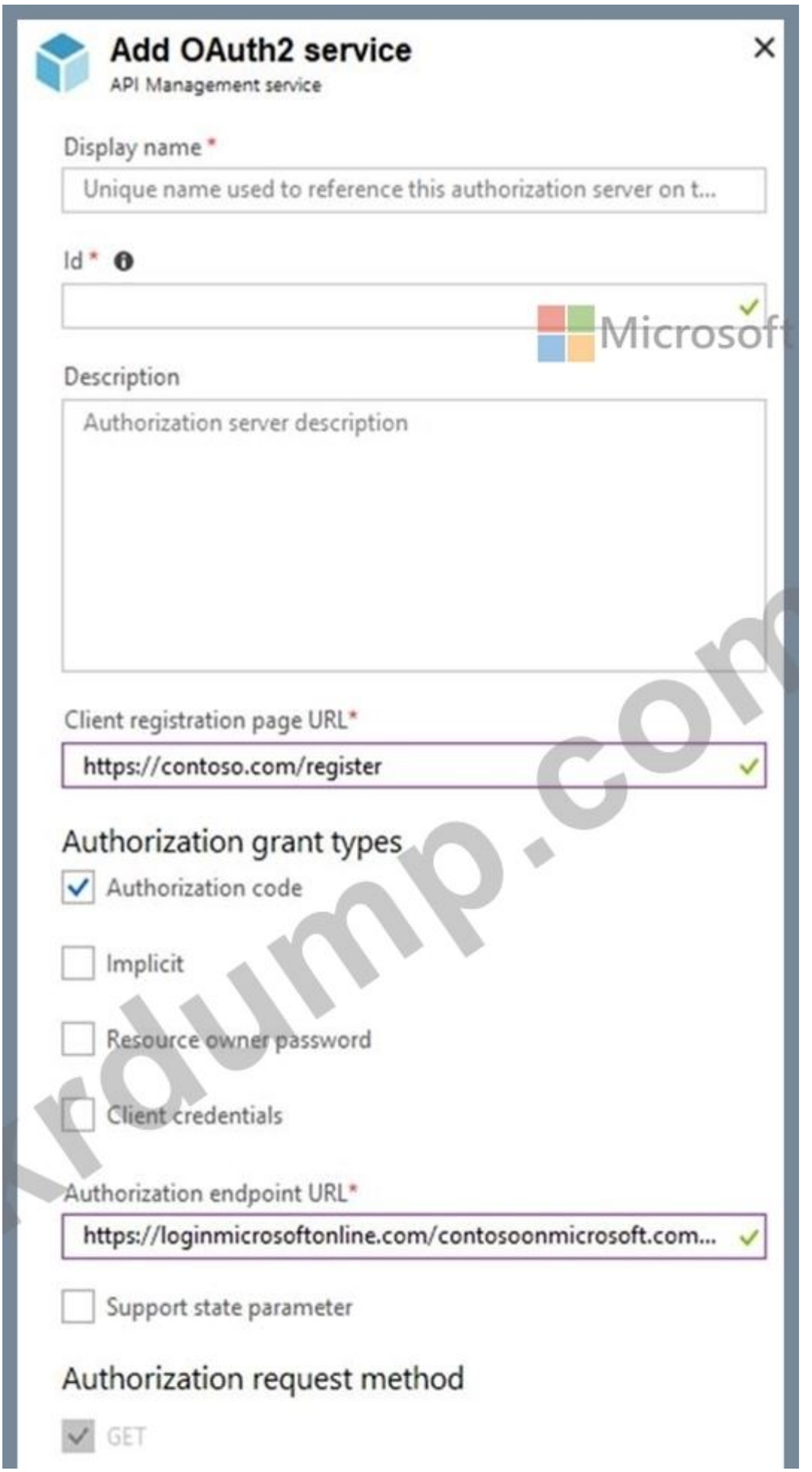
Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 48

□□ □□□ □□ API Management□□ OAuth2 □□ □□□ □□□□□.


Add OAuth2 service
API Management service
Display name *
Unique name used to reference this authorization server on t...
Id *
Description
Authorization server description
Client registration page URL*
https://contoso.com/register
Authorization grant types
Authorization code
Implicit
Resource owner password
Client credentials
Authorization endpoint URL*
https://loginmicrosoftonline.com/contosoonmicrosoft.com...
Support state parameter
Authorization request method
GET

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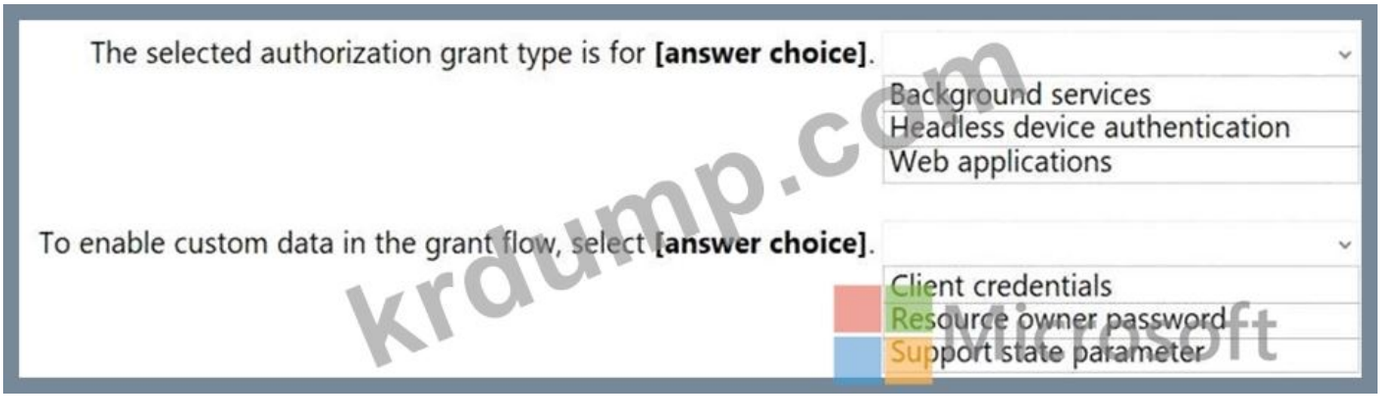
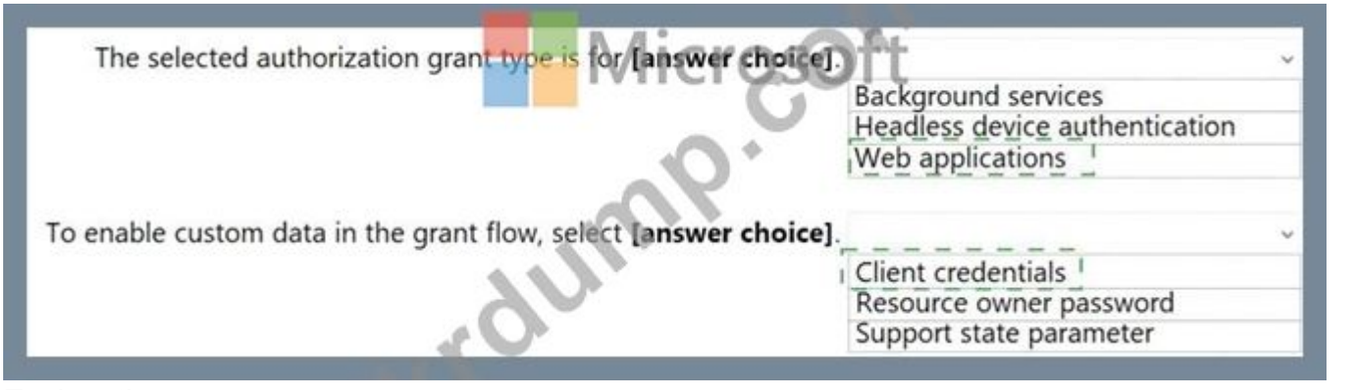
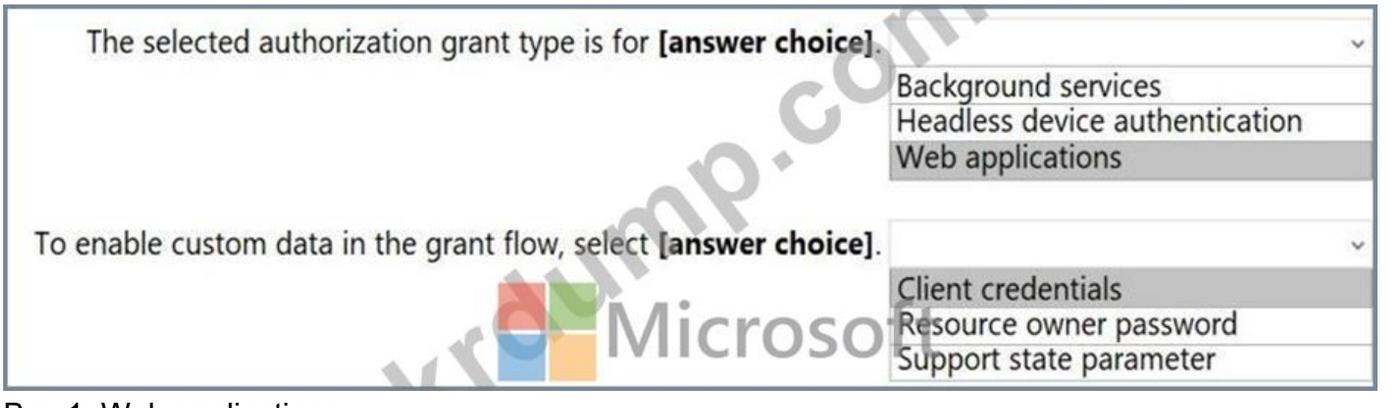


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Web applications

The Authorization Code Grant Type is used by both web apps and native apps to get an access

token after a user authorizes an app.
Note: The Authorization Code grant type is used by confidential and public clients to exchange an authorization code for an access token.
After the user returns to the client via the redirect URL, the application will get the authorization code from the URL and use it to request an access token.
Reference:
https://developer.okta.com/blog/2018/04/10/oauth-authorization-code-grant-type
https://connect2id.com/products/server/docs/guides/client-registration

NEW QUESTION: 49

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

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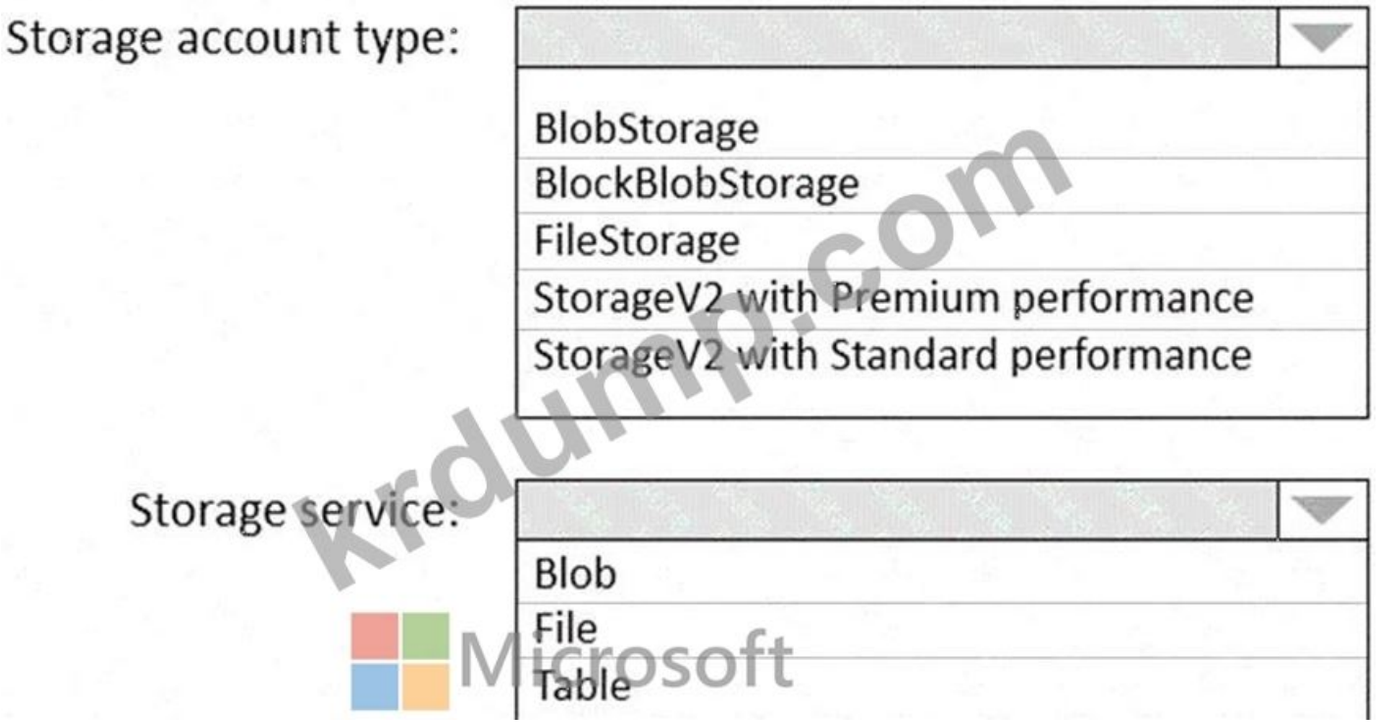
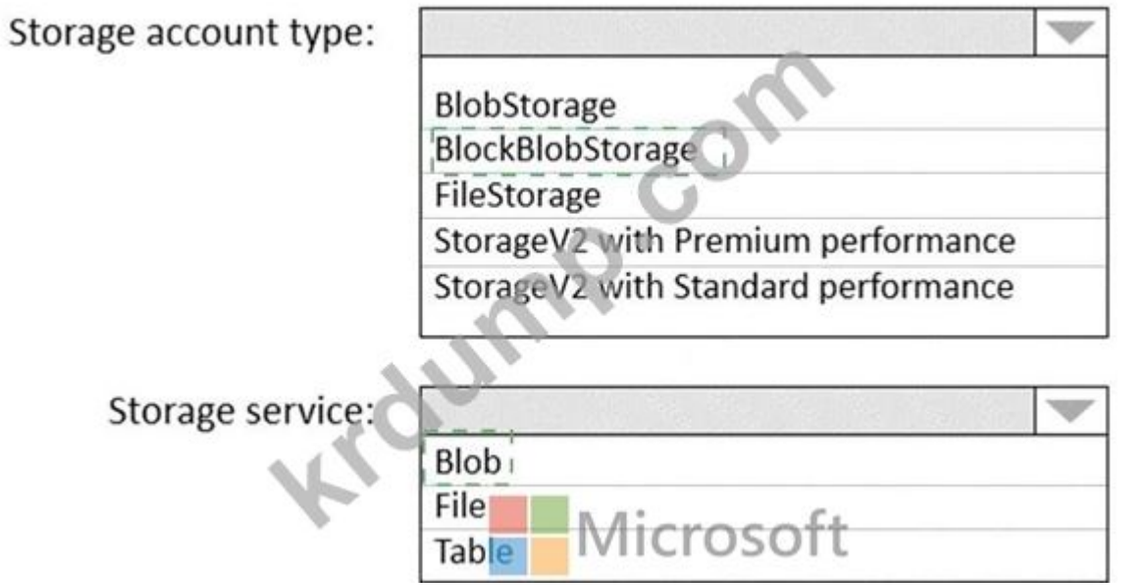


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: BlockBlobStorage

Block Blob is a premium storage account type for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transactions rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency.

Box 2: Blob

The Archive tier is an offline tier for storing blob data that is rarely accessed. The Archive tier offers the lowest storage costs, but higher data retrieval costs and latency compared to the online tiers (Hot and Cool).

Data must remain in the Archive tier for at least 180 days or be subject to an early deletion charge.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

App1□□□ Azure App Service □□ □□□□.

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A. Azure Network Watcher □□ □□□

B. □ □□□□ □□ □□

C. □□□□□□ □□□□

D. □□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ Windows Server 2016 □ Linux□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Azure Log Analytics□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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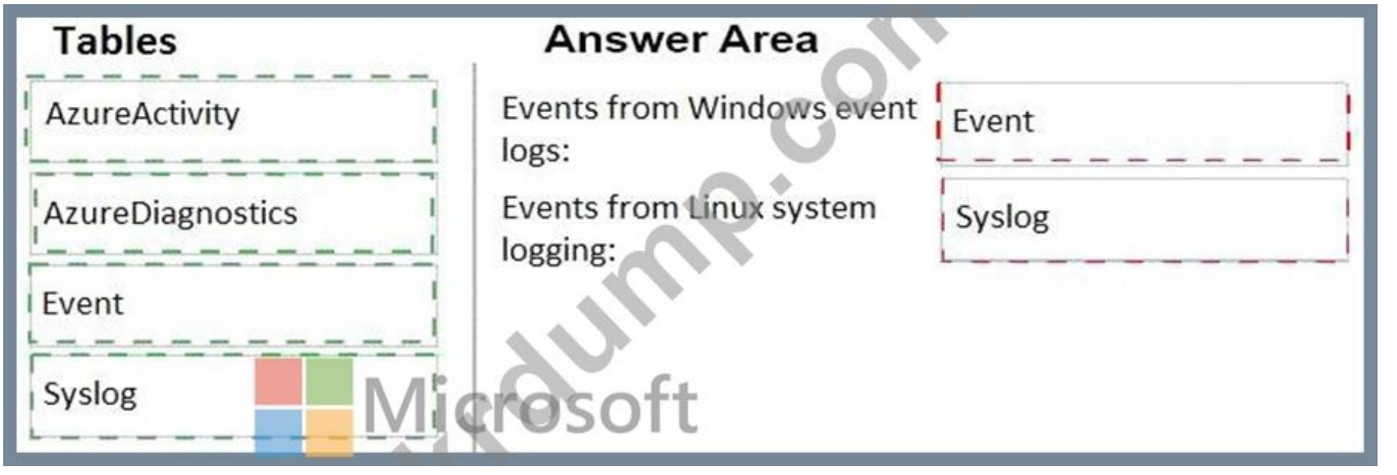
Answer:



Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 52
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□□□: Azure Front Door□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53
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Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 54
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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□
B. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□
C. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
D. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55
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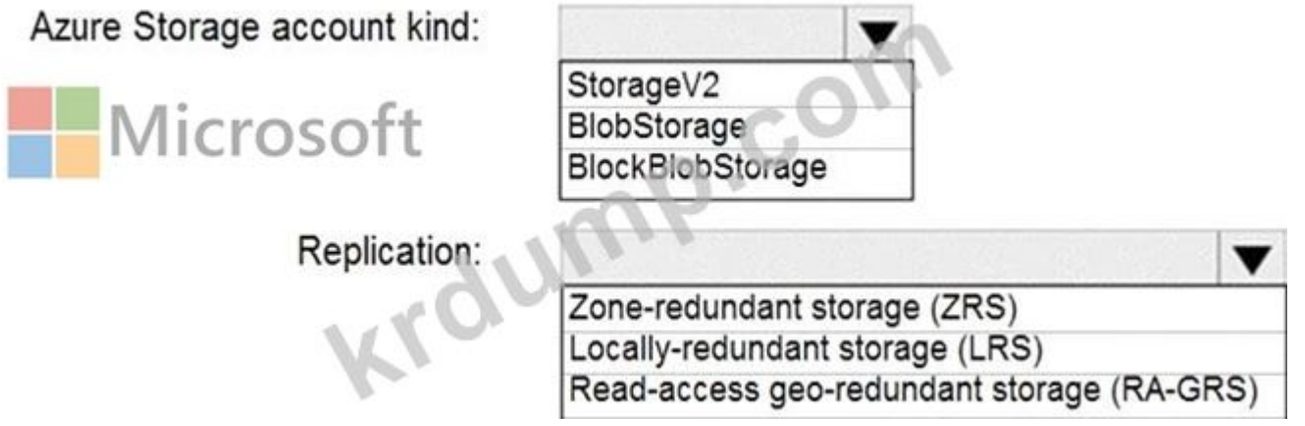
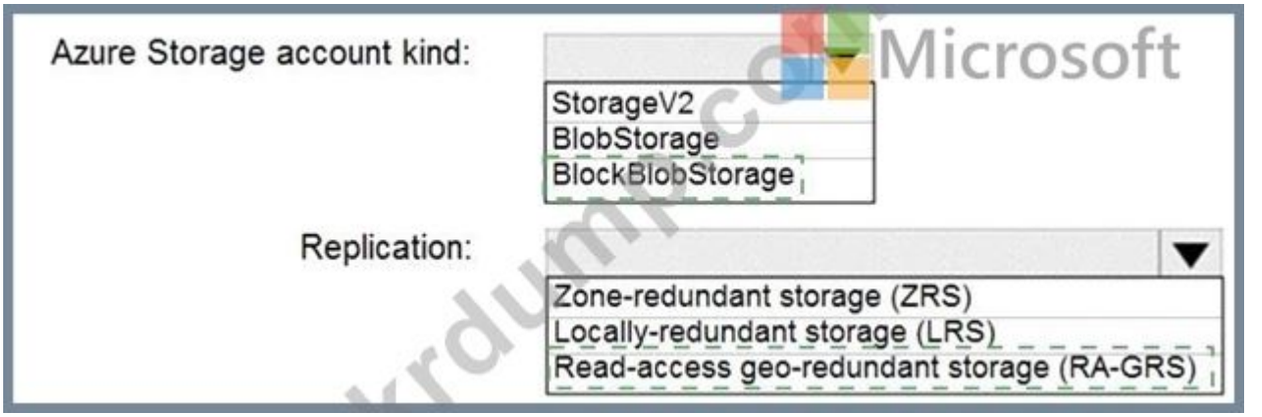
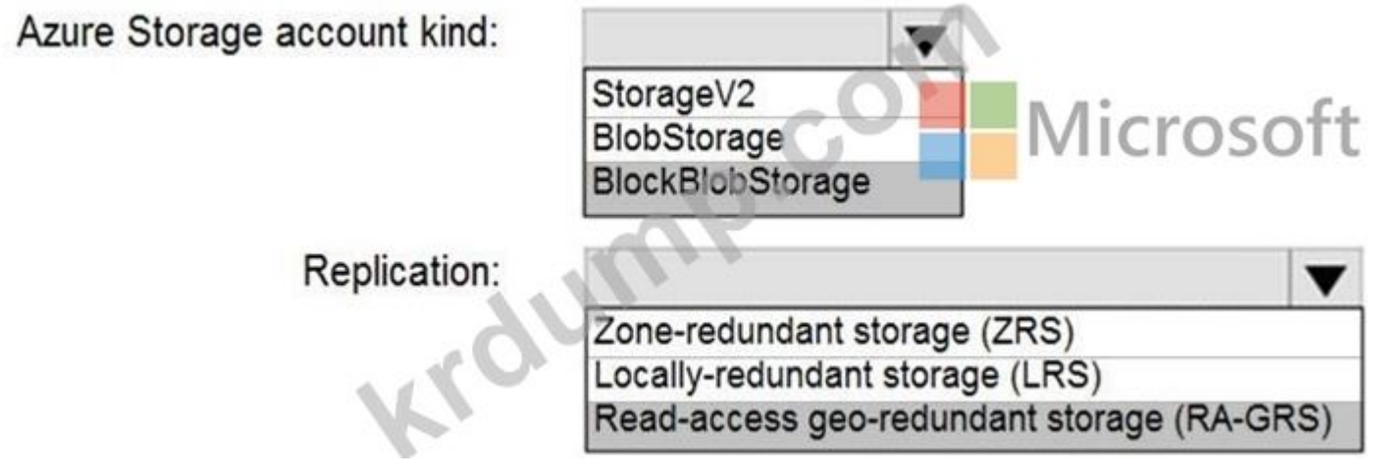


Answer:



Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION: 56
Azure Kubernetes Service(AKS)□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
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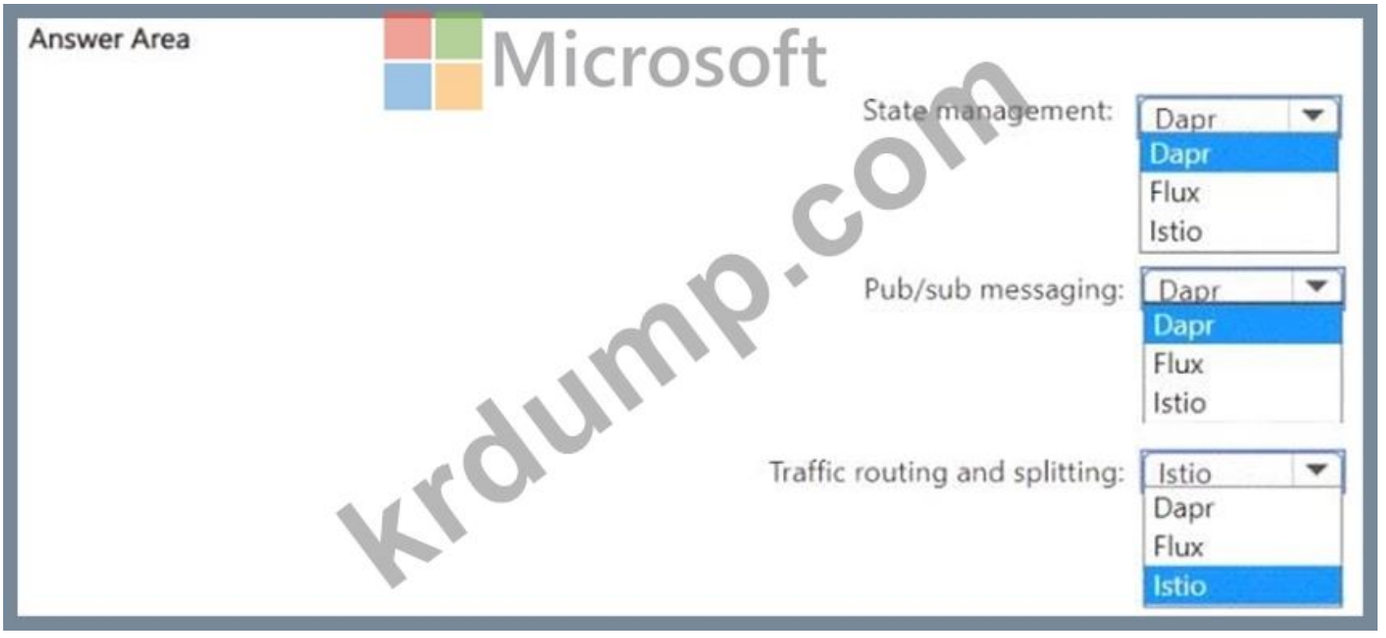
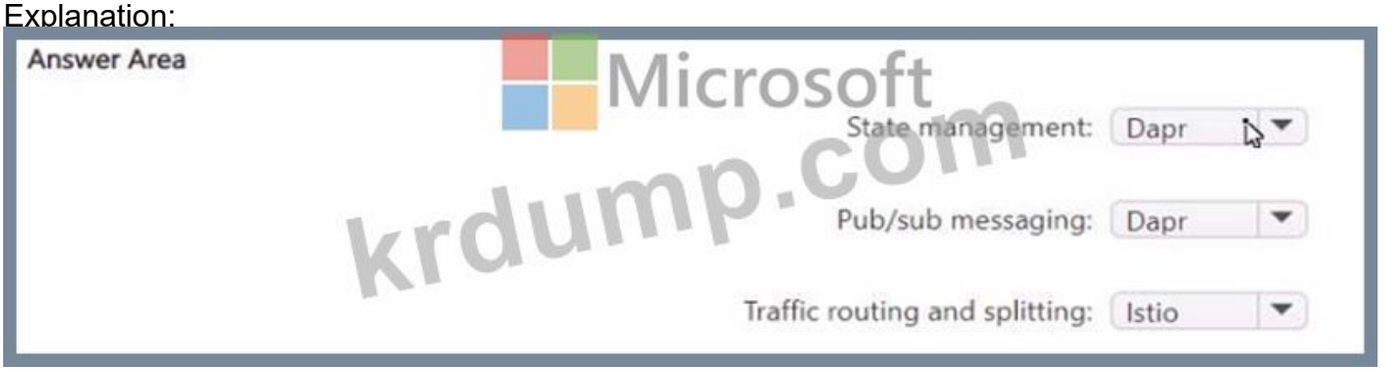


Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 57

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

A. Azure □□ □□□

B. □□□□□□ □□□□

C. Azure Monitor □□ □□

D. Azure □□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Activity logs are kept for 90 days. You can query for any range of dates, as long as the starting date isn't more than 90 days in the past.

Through activity logs, you can determine:

what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription

who started the operation

when the operation occurred

the status of the operation

the values of other properties that might help you research the operation Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/change-tracking

NEW QUESTION: 58
AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ App1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. AKS □□□□□ 4□□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□(CON)
B. Redis□ Azure □□
C. GRS(□□ □□ □□□□) □□
D. □□□□ SKU Azure Container Registry
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

NEW QUESTION: 60
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C. □□□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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A. □

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 62

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

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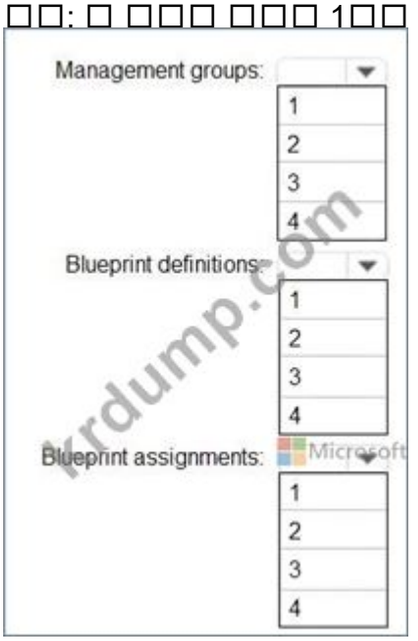
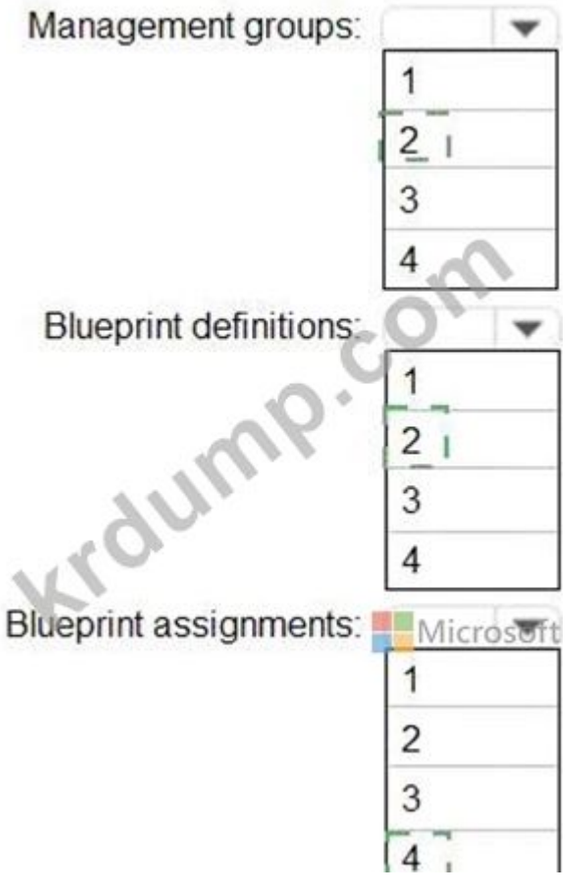


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: 2
One management group for East, and one for West.
When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.
Box 2: 2
Box 3: 4
One assignment for each subscription.
"Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription. To perform a management group assignment, the Create Or Update REST API must be used and the request body must include a value for properties.scope to define the target subscription."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance
/blueprints/overview#blueprint-assignment

NEW QUESTION: 63
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A. □□ □□□ □□□□□ corp.fabrikam.com□□ Azure□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. corp.fabrikam.com□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
C. □ R&D □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□□.
D. rd.fabrikam.com □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network. (This requires domain controllers in Azure) Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an Internet link fails.
(This requires domain controllers on-premises)

NEW QUESTION: 64
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A. SQL Server □□□□□□ □□□(SSMA)
B. Azure Migrate
C. □□□ □□□□□□ □□(DMA)
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This Azure service supports migration in the offline mode for applications that can afford downtime during the migration process. Unlike the continuous migration in online mode, offline

mode migration runs a one-time restore of a full database backup from the source to the target
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/migration-guides/managed-instance/sql-server-to-managed-instance-overview?view=azuresql#compare-migration-options

NEW QUESTION: 65

Application1 □ Applications□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ Azure Storage □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* Application1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer Area

Application1:

BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication

General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

Application2:

BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication

BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication

General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

Answer:

Answer Area

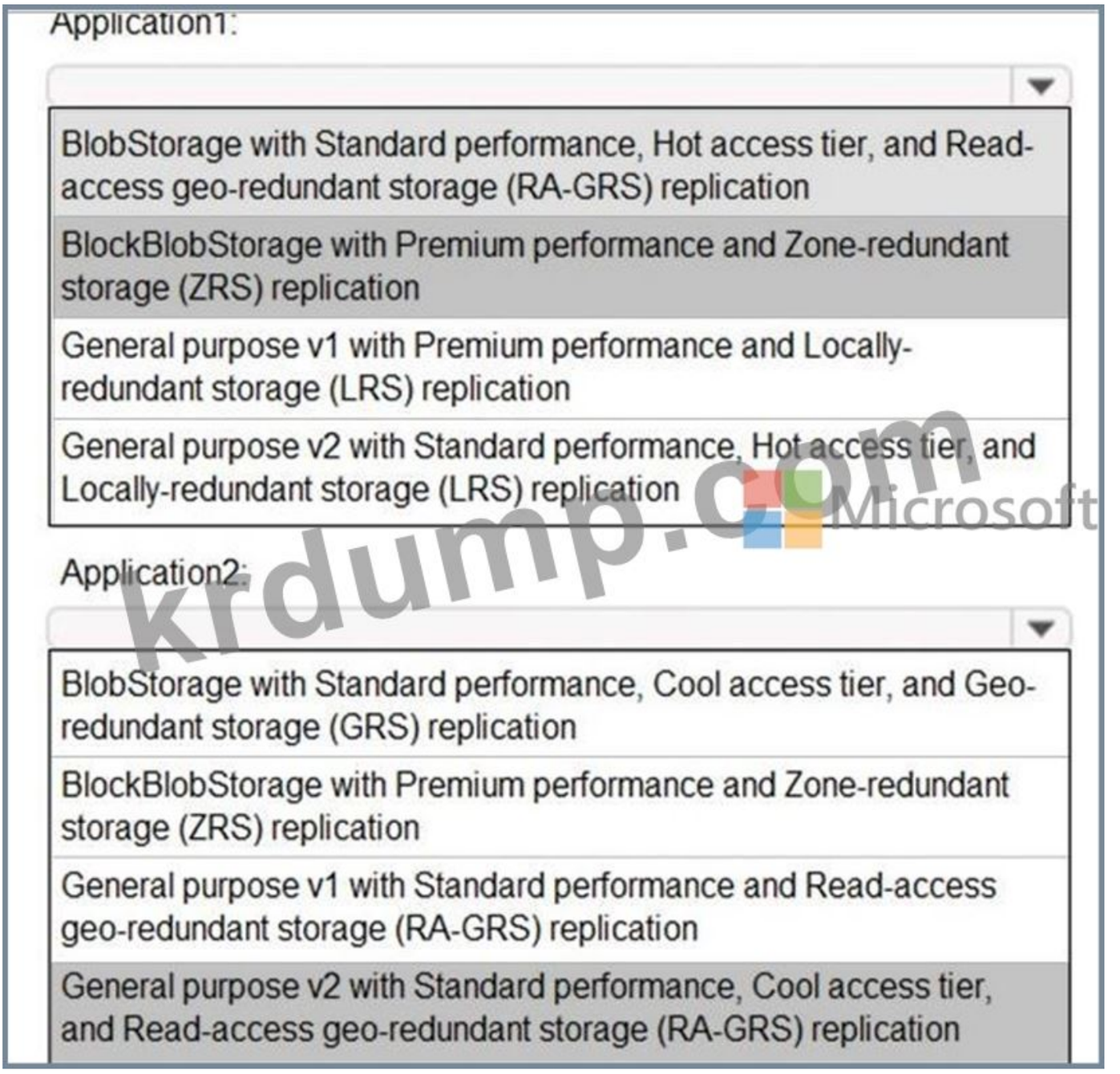
Application1:

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

Application2:

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

Explanation:



Box 1: BloblBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication.

BlockBlobStorage accounts: Storage accounts with premium performance characteristics for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transactions rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency.

Premium: optimized for high transaction rates and single-digit consistent storage latency.

Box 2: General purpose v2 with Standard performance..

General-purpose v2 accounts: Basic storage account type for blobs, files, queues, and tables. Recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage.

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

□+□□□□ Active Directory □□□□ □□□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □ □□□.
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A. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□
B. Azure AD PIM(Privileged Identity Management)
C. □□□ □□□ □□
D. □□□ □□
E. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□□□□
F. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A: Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client. Application Proxy includes both the Application Proxy service which runs in the cloud, and the Application Proxy connector which runs on an on-premises server.
You can configure single sign-on to an Application Proxy application.
C: Microsoft recommends using Application Proxy with pre-authentication and Conditional Access policies for remote access from the internet. An approach to provide Conditional Access for intranet use is to modernize applications so they can directly authenticate with AAD.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-config-sso-how-to
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-deployment-plan

NEW QUESTION: 67

1,000□□ 10MB CSV □□□ □□□ Azure Data Lake Storage □□□ sql1□□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□□□. □□□ sql1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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A. the copy statement
B. PolyBase
C. BCP
D. the sqlBulkcopy object

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68
50GB □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2008 □□□□□ □□□□.
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A. Azure Migrate
B. Azure□ WANdisco LiveData □□□
C. Azure □□□ □□□□
D. SQL Server Management Studio(SSMS)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69
□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□)□ □□□□□.
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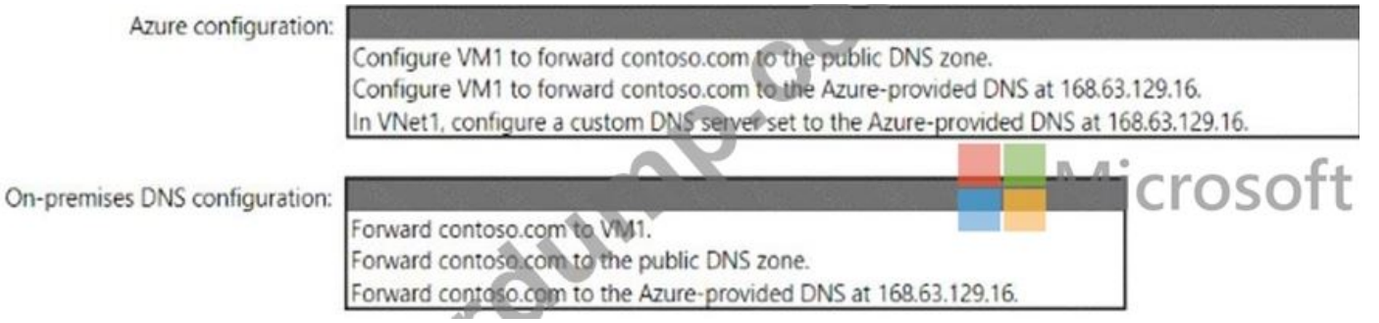
A. □□□ □□
B. Azure □□ □□□
C. Azure □□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Traffic Manager performs the global load balancing of web traffic across Azure regions, which have a regional load balancer based on Azure Application Gateway. This combination gets you the benefits of Traffic Manager many routing rules and Application Gateway's capabilities such as WAF, TLS termination, path-based routing, cookie-based session affinity among others.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/features

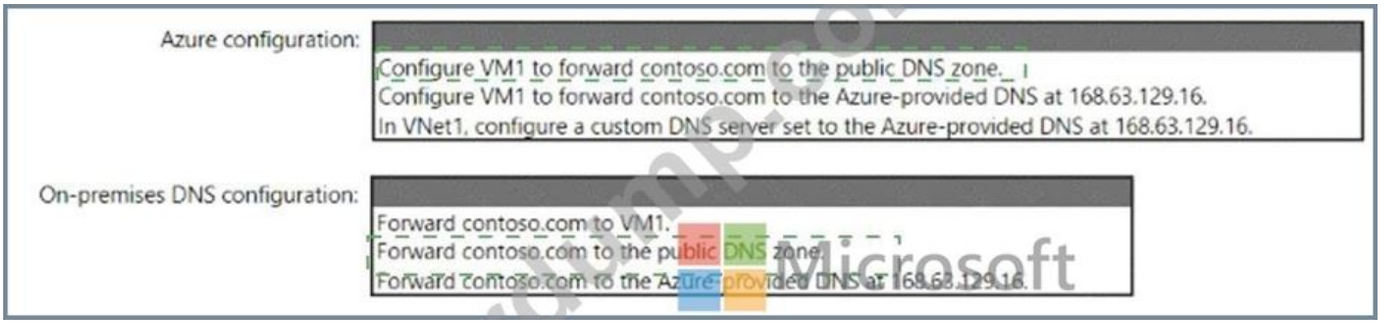
NEW QUESTION: 70
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□.

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

PE1□ □□ SQLDB1□ □Ł□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 71

account1□□□ NoSQL□ Azure Cosmos DB □□□ Workspace1□□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. account1 □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ Container1□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Workspace□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Container1□ □□□ □□□□ NRT(Near Real Time)□ □ □□□ □ □□□ Workspace1□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

Workspace□ □□ □! □□□□ □□?

A. □□ SQL

B. □□□ □□□

C. □□□□ SQL

D. □□□ □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

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

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Global load balancing service:

- Azure Application Gateway
- Azure Front Door
- Azure Load Balancer
- Azure Traffic Manager

Availability Zone load balancing service:

- Azure Application Gateway
- Azure Front Door
- Azure Load Balancer
- Azure Traffic Manager

Answer:

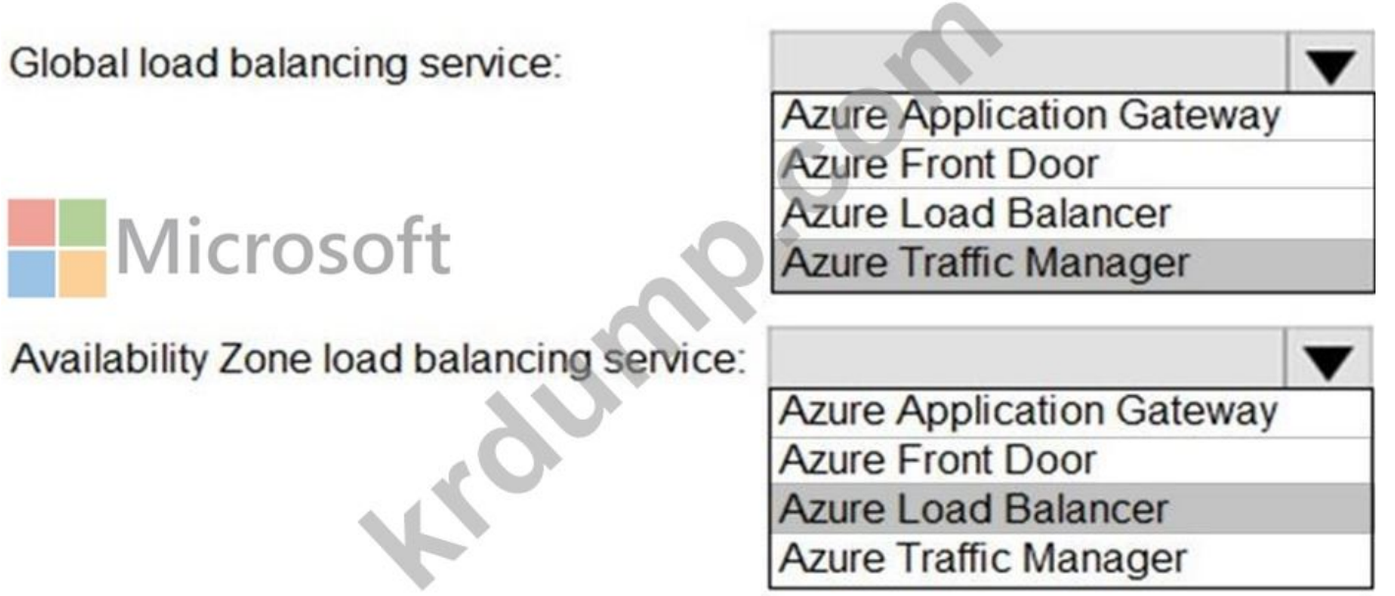
Global load balancing service:

- Azure Application Gateway
- Azure Front Door
- Azure Load Balancer
- Azure Traffic Manager

Availability Zone load balancing service:

- Azure Application Gateway
- Azure Front Door
- Azure Load Balancer
- Azure Traffic Manager

Explanation:



Box 1: Azure Traffic Manager

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

Windows Server 2012 R2□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2012 R2 □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ 100□ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ 3TB□□□. □□ □□□□□□□ 4TB□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ CLR□ □□□□ □□□□□.

SQL Server□□ Azure□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure SQL Database □□ □□□□□□
B. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□
C. Azure SQL Database □□□ □
D. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server 2016
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance SQL Managed Instance allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes. At the same time, SQL Managed Instance preserves all PaaS capabilities (automatic patching and version updates, automated backups, high availability) that drastically reduce management overhead and TCO.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/transact-sql-tsql-differences-sql-server#clr
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-sql/database/transact-sql-tsql-differences-sql-server#transact- sql-syntax-not-supported-in-azure-sql-database

NEW QUESTION: 74
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ Windows Server□ □□ □□ 100□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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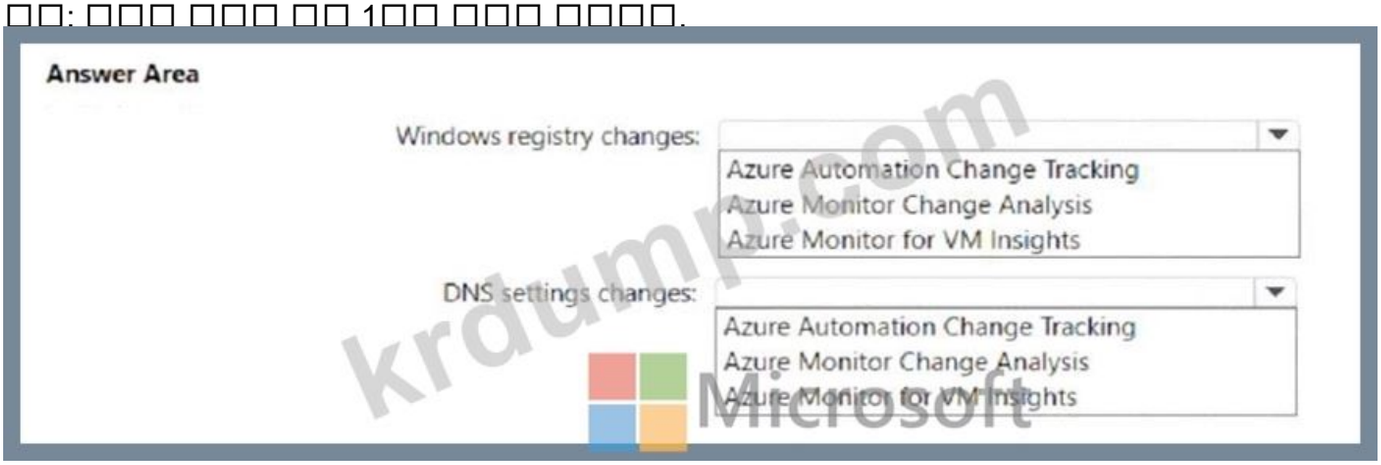
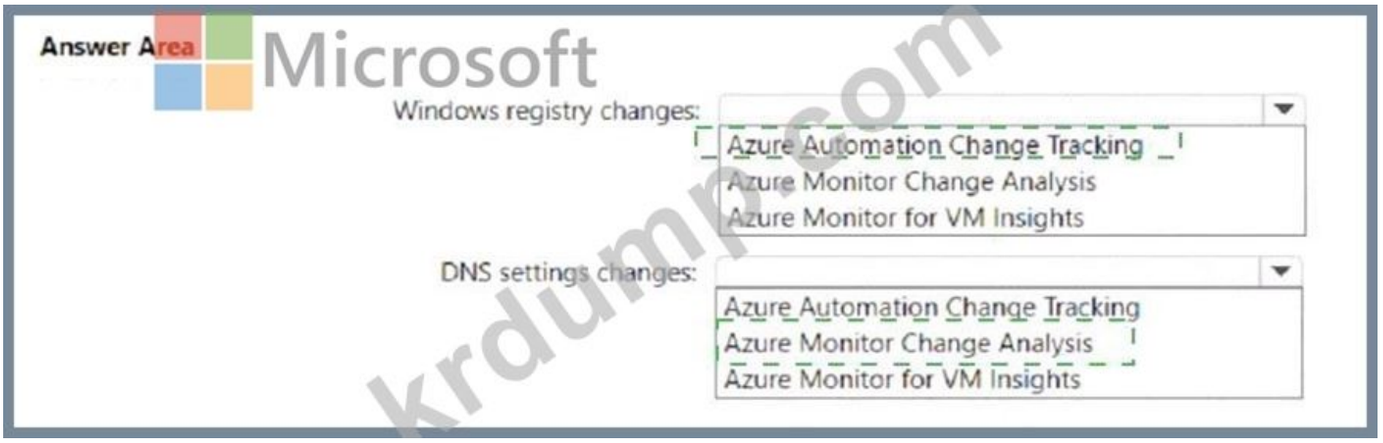


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 75

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Name	Type	Performance
storage1	StorageV2	Standard
storage2	SrorageV2	Premium
storage3	BlobStorage	Standard
storage4	FileStorage	Premium

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

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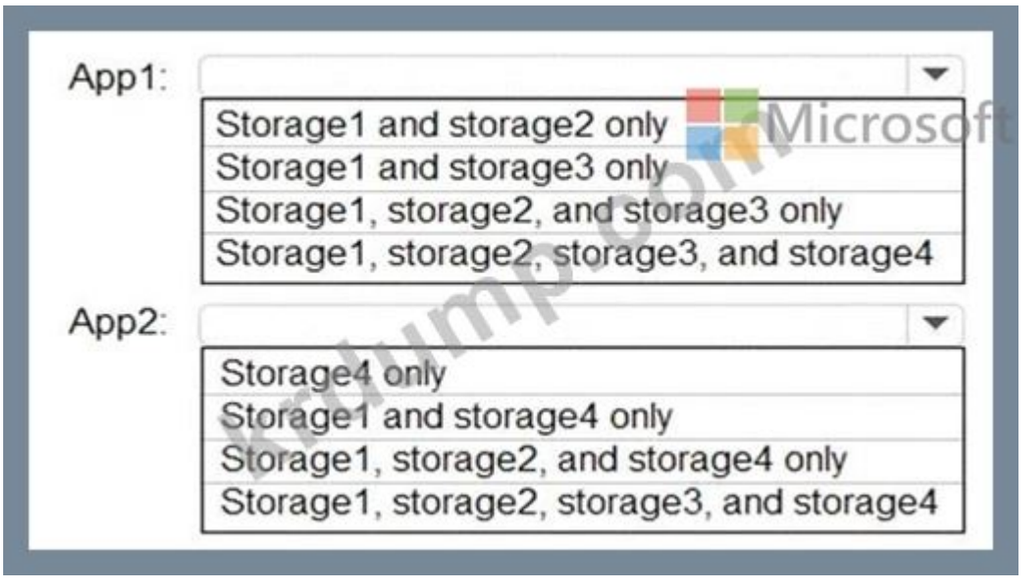
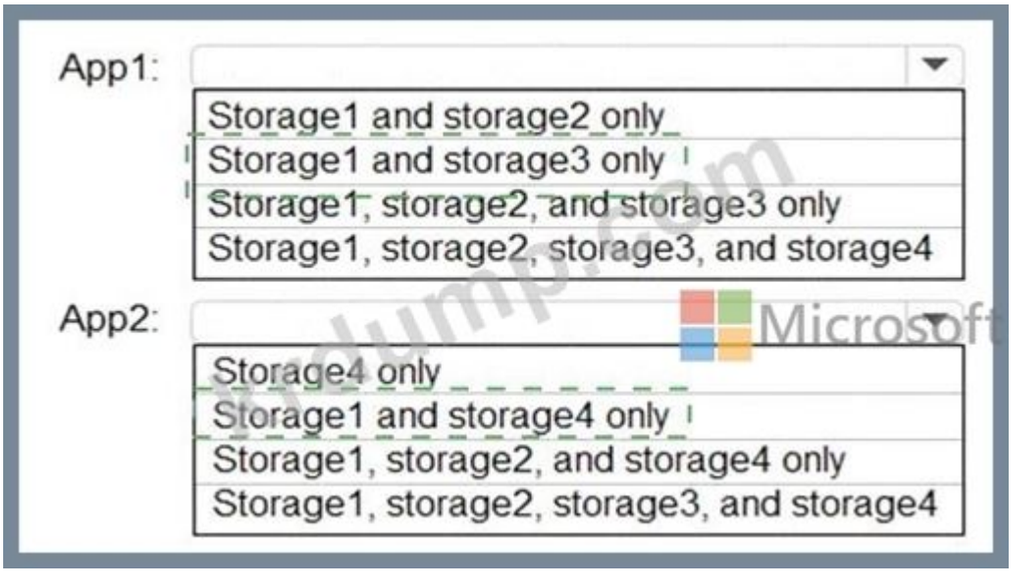


Answer:



Explanation:

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

https://www.edureka.co/community/40011/different-storage-accounts-there-major-difference-between

https://insidemstech.com/tag/general-purpose-v2/

In conclusion the correct answers are:

Box1 --> Storage1 and Storage3 only

Box2 --> Storage1 and Storage4 only

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal#basics

NEW QUESTION: 76

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□□□: Azure Network Watcher□□ Azure Traffic Analytics□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.
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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Instead use Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify, which allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

Note: IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics

NEW QUESTION: 77

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A. □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. Azure Site Recovery□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview In Azure SQL Database, you can configure a database with a long-term backup retention policy (LTR) to automatically retain the database backups in separate Azure Blob storage containers for up to 10 years

NEW QUESTION: 78

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App1□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

Appl□ □□□□□ AKS □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □.

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A. Kubemetes □□ KEDA(Event Driven Autoscaling)□ □□□□□.

B. AKS □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ Kubelet□ □□□□□.

E. Horizontal Pod Autoscaler□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Azure SQL □□□□□□□□ TDE□ □□□□□ □□□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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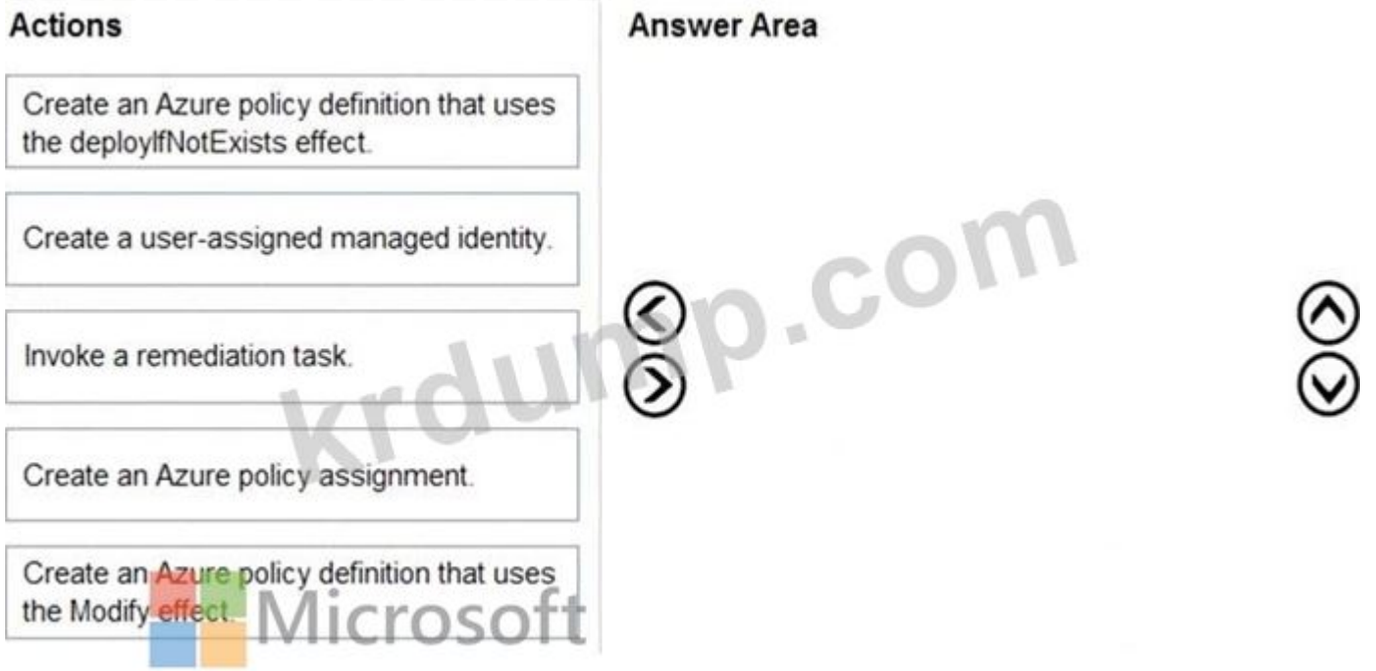
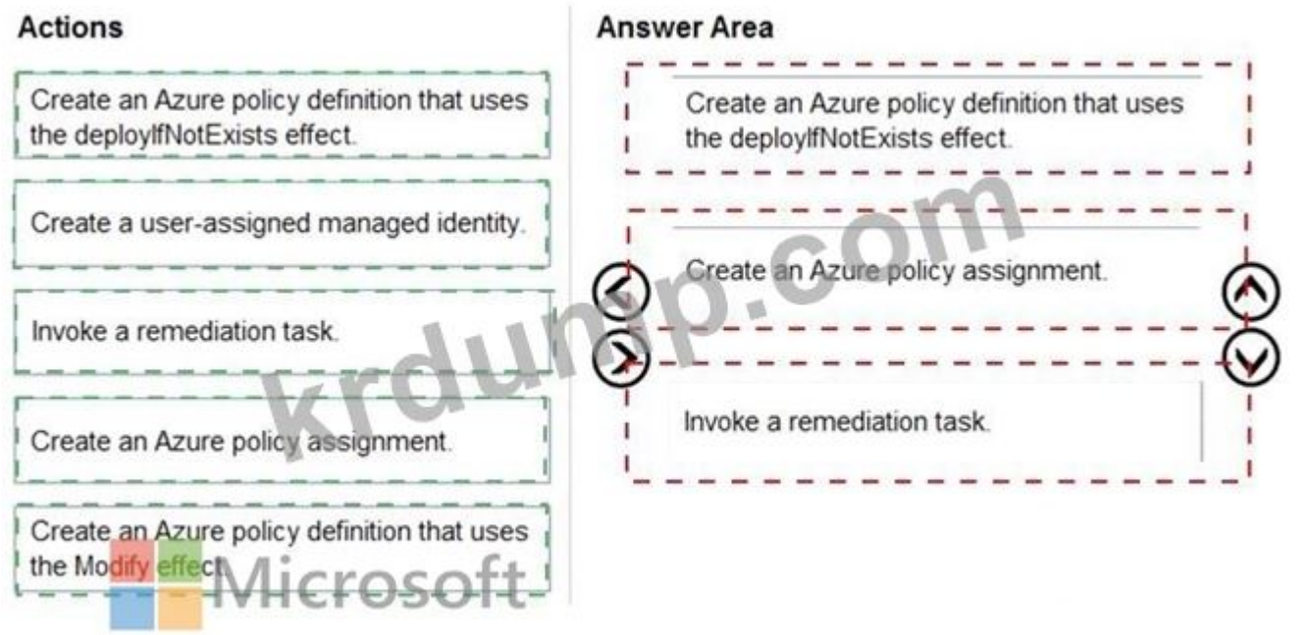
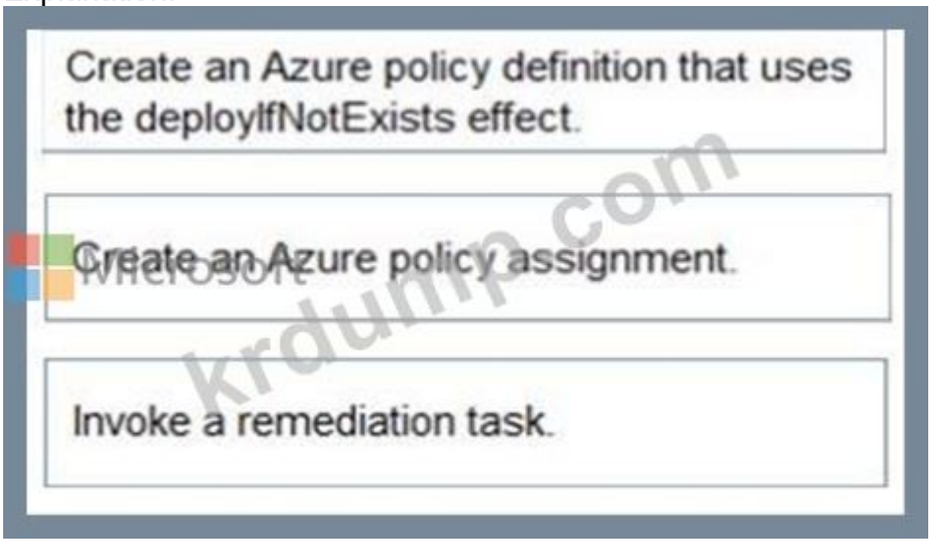


Answer:



Explanation:



Scenario: All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

Step 1: Create an Azure policy definition that uses the deployIfNotExists identity.

The first step is to define the roles that deployIfNotExists and modify needs in the policy definition to successfully deploy the content of your included template.

Step 2: Create an Azure policy assignment

When creating an assignment using the portal, Azure Policy both generates the managed identity and grants it the roles defined in roleDefinitionIds.

Step 3: Invoke a remediation task

Resources that are non-compliant to a deployIfNotExists or modify policy can be put into a compliant state through Remediation. Remediation is accomplished by instructing Azure Policy to run the deployIfNotExists effect or the modify operations of the assigned policy on your existing resources and subscriptions, whether that assignment is to a management group, a subscription, a resource group, or an individual resource.

During evaluation, the policy assignment with deployIfNotExists or modify effects determines if

there are non-compliant resources or subscriptions. When non-compliant resources or subscriptions are found, the details are provided on the Remediation page.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources

NEW QUESTION: 80
Service□□ .NET □ □□□□ □□□□! □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Azure□□ Service1□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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A. Azure Functions □
B. ASE(□ □□□ □□)
C. Azure App Service □□
D. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Azure Traffic Manager □ Azure Application Gateway□ □□□□ App1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 82

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Azure Data Factory□ □□□□ Server1□□ Azure Storage□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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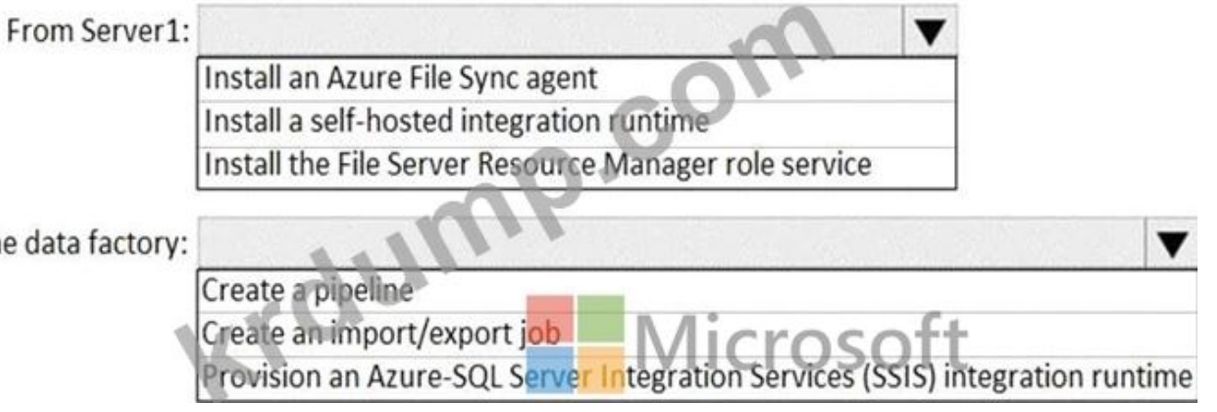
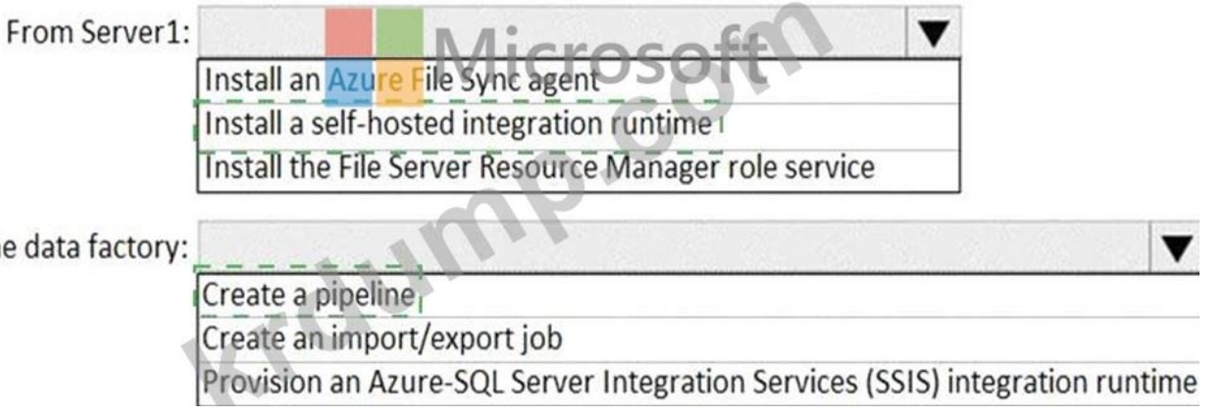
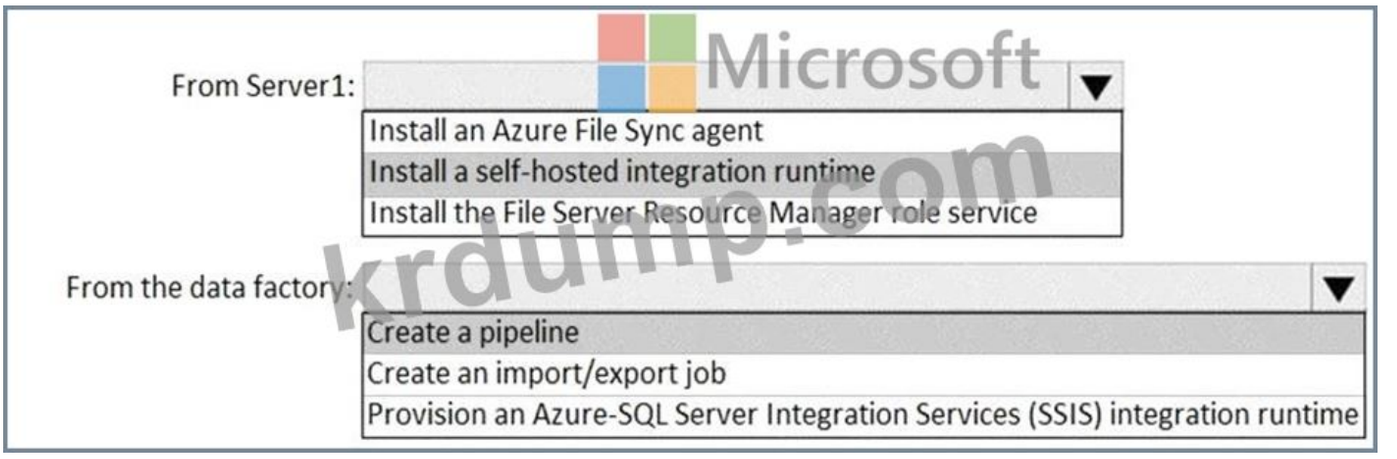


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Install a self-hosted integration runtime

The Integration Runtime is a customer-managed data integration infrastructure used by Azure Data Factory to provide data integration capabilities across different network environments.

Box 2: Create a pipeline

With ADF, existing data processing services can be composed into data pipelines that are highly available and managed in the cloud. These data pipelines can be scheduled to ingest, prepare, transform, analyze, and publish data, and ADF manages and orchestrates the complex data and processing dependencies References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-sql-azure-adf

NEW QUESTION: 83

Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□

B. Microsoft SQL Server □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□

C. Always On □□□ □□

D. □□ □□□□(VNET) □□□ □□□□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 84

Azure □□□ □□□□.

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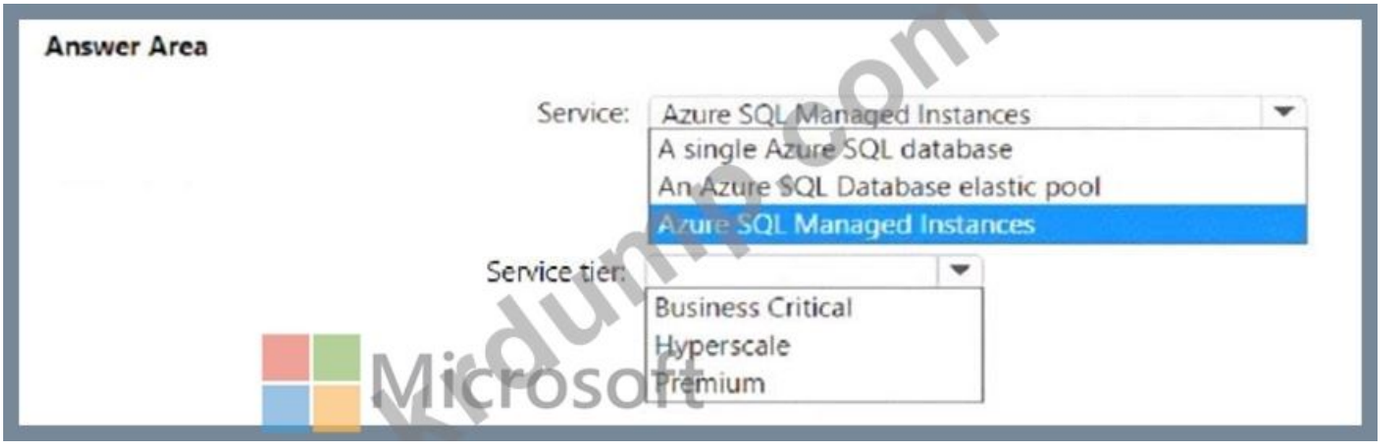
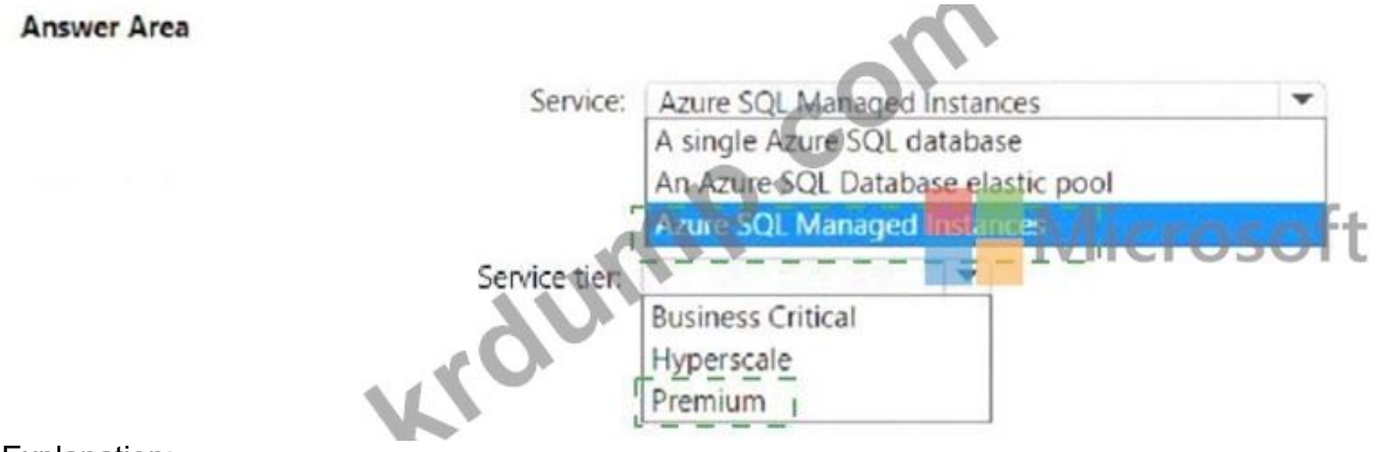
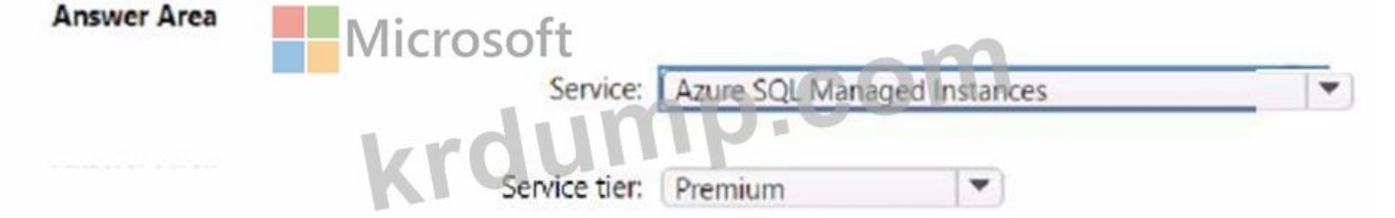


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 85

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

Azure Monitor□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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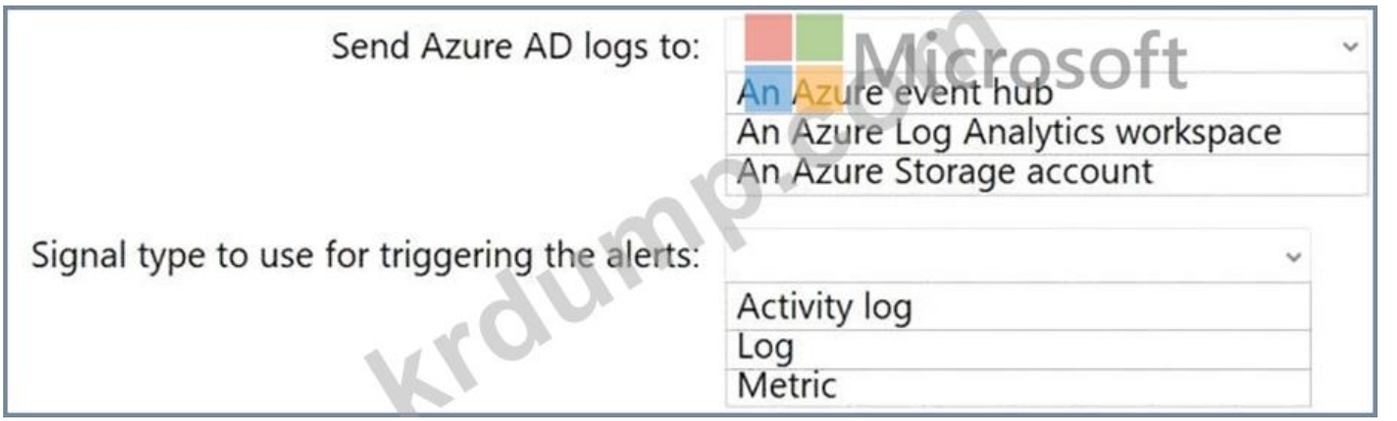
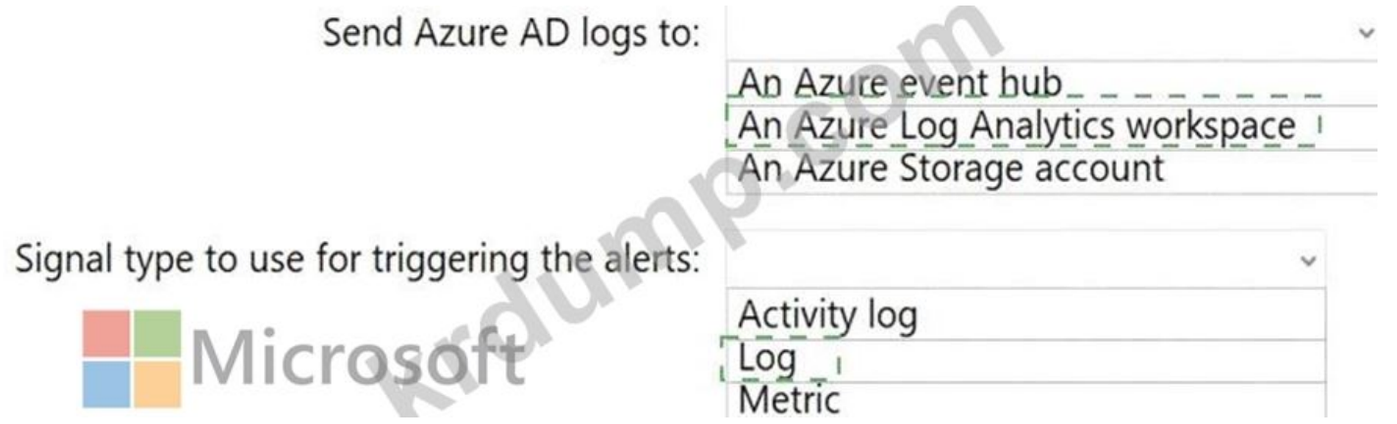
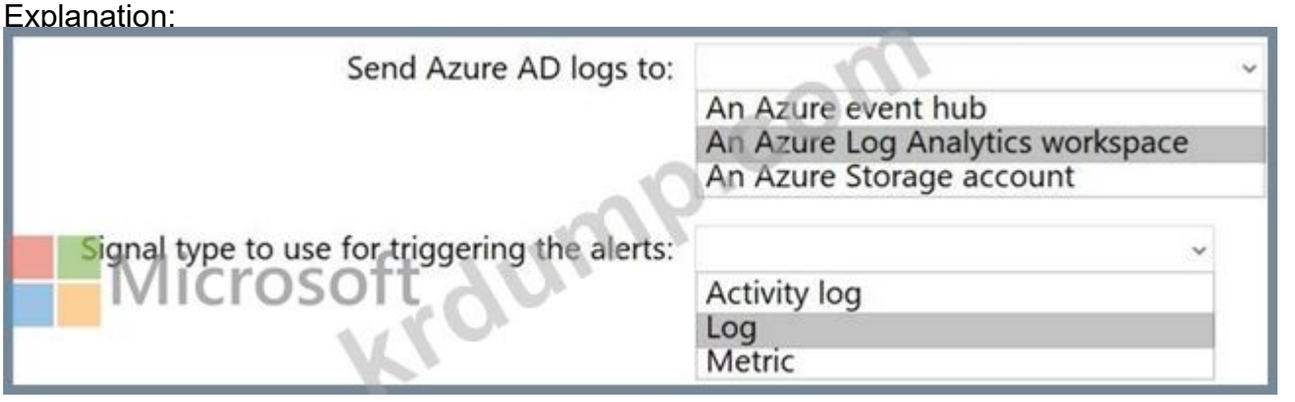


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

To be able to create an alert we send the Azure AD logs to An Azure Log Analytics workspace.

Note: You can forward your AAD logs and events to either an Azure Storage Account, an Azure Event Hub, Log Analytics, or a combination of all of these.

Box 2: Log

Ensure Resource Type is an analytics source like Log Analytics or Application Insights and signal type as Log.

Reference:

https://4sysops.com/archives/how-to-create-an-azure-ad-admin-login-alert/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-log

NEW QUESTION: 86

Azure □□□ □□□□.

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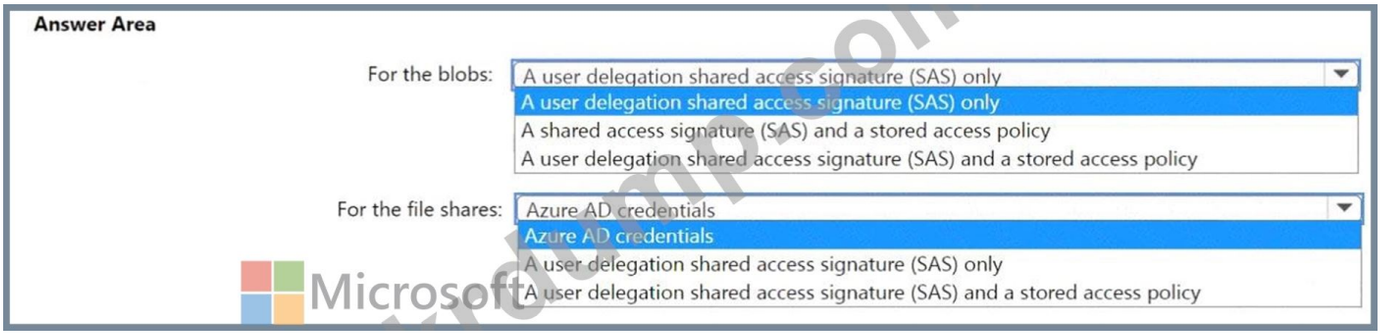
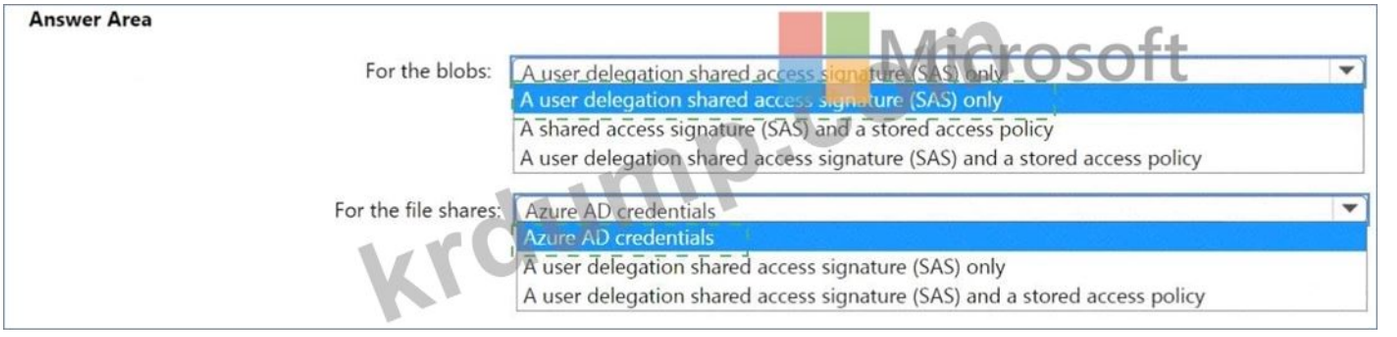


Answer:

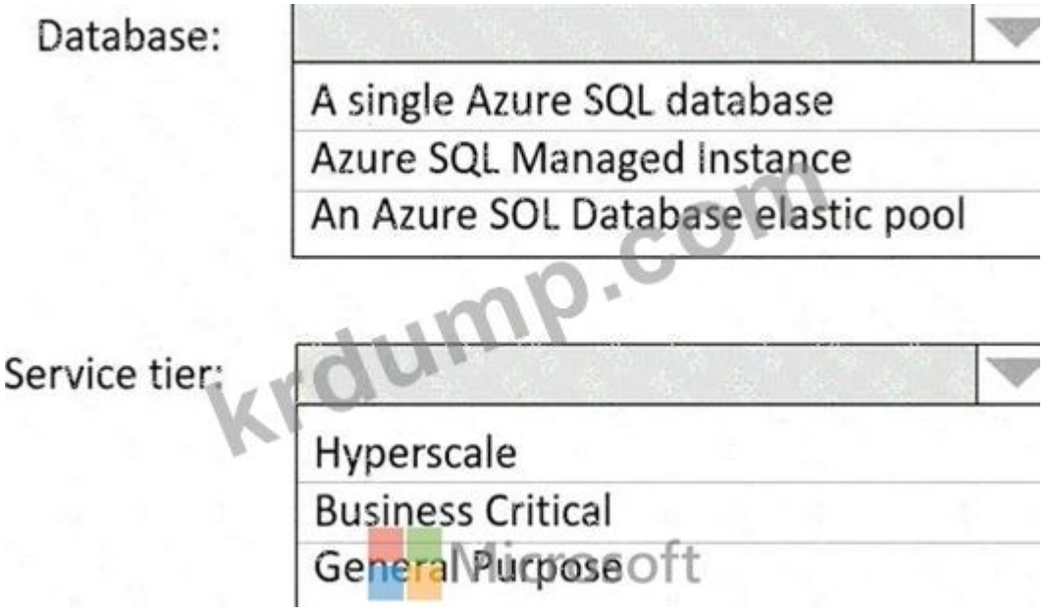


Explanation:

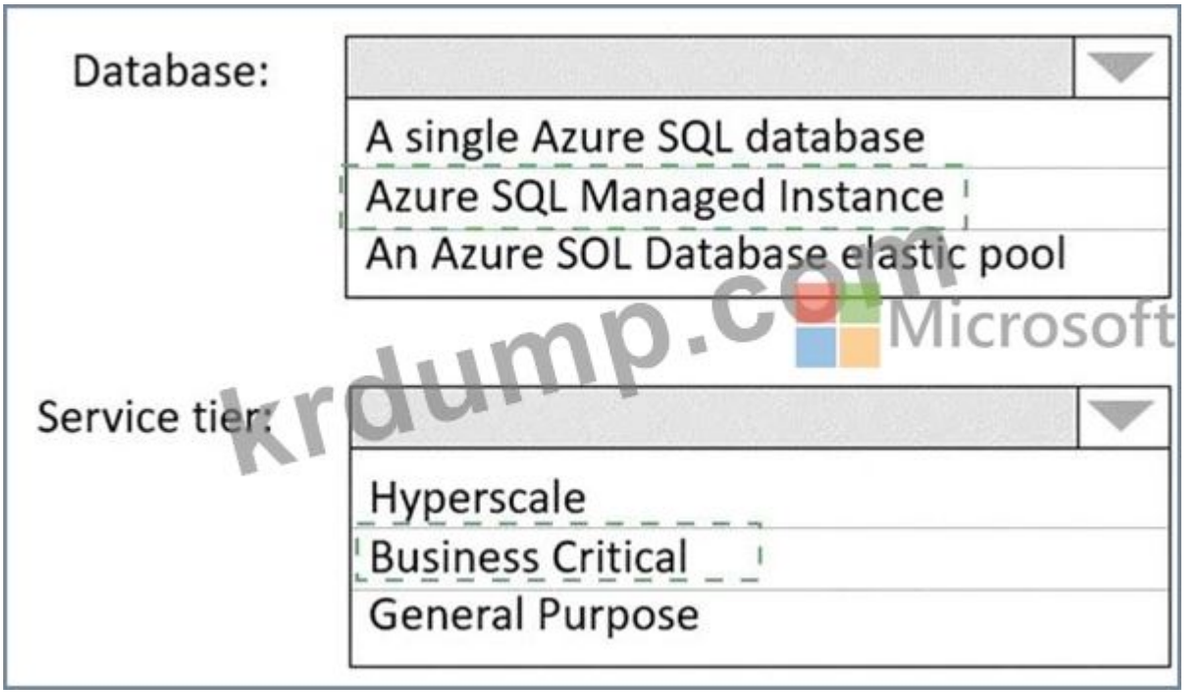
NEW QUESTION: 87
App1□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
App1 □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Cosmos DB
B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□(GZRS)□ □□□□ Azure Data Lake □□□
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. □□□ □□ □□ □□□(GZRS)□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.
Azure Cosmos DB: Each partition across all the regions is replicated. Each region contains all the data partitions of an Azure Cosmos container and can serve reads as well as serve writes when

multi-region writes is enabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/high-availability

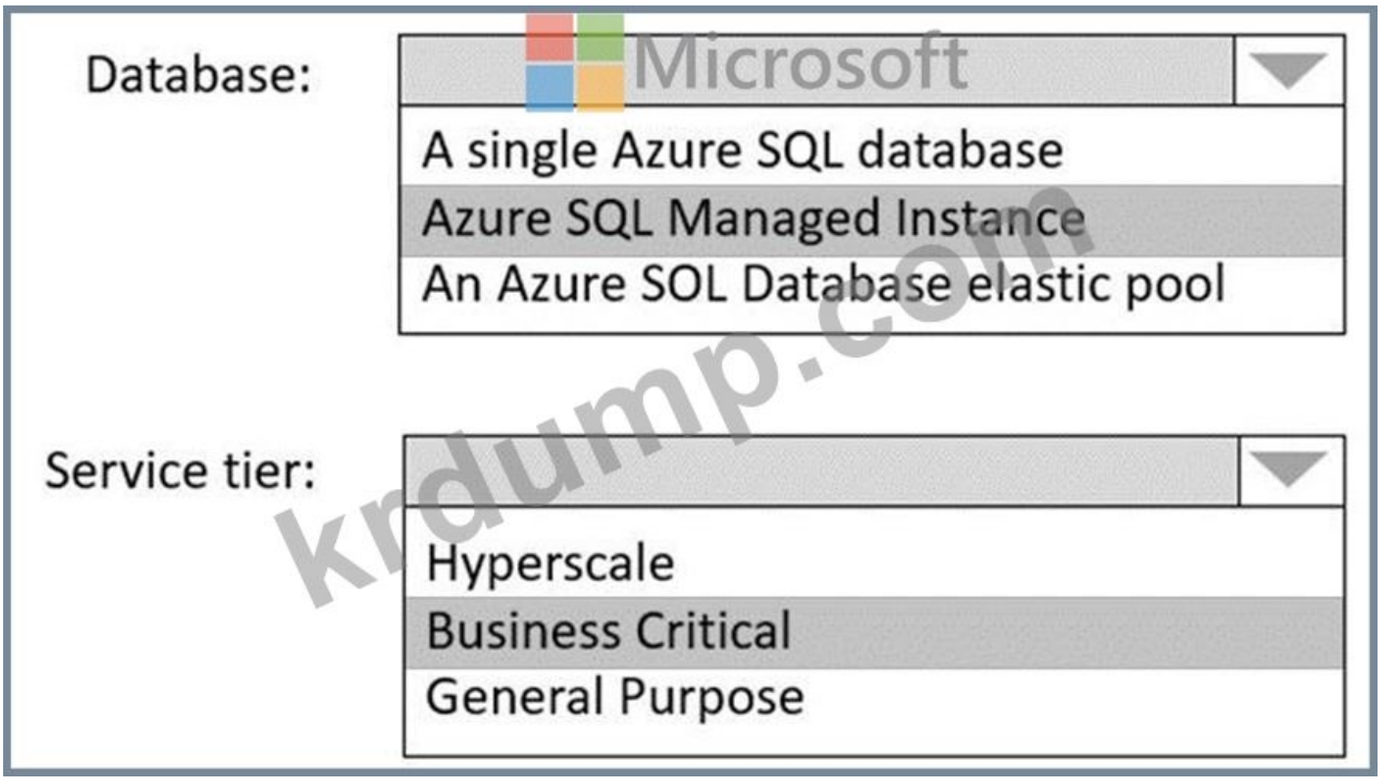
NEW QUESTION: 88
□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ DB1 □ DB2□ Azure□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?



Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: SQL Managed Instance

Scenario: Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

* Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
* Fail over automatically.
* Minimize I/O latency.

The auto-failover groups feature allows you to manage the replication and failover of a group of databases on a server or all databases in a managed instance to another region. It is a declarative abstraction on top of the existing active geo-replication feature, designed to simplify deployment and management of geo-replicated databases at scale. You can initiate a geo-failover manually or you can delegate it to the Azure service based on a user-defined policy. The latter option allows you to automatically recover multiple related databases in a secondary region after a catastrophic failure or other unplanned event that results in full or partial loss of the SQL Database or SQL Managed Instance availability in the primary region.

Box 2: Business critical

SQL Managed Instance is available in two service tiers:

General purpose: Designed for applications with typical performance and I/O latency requirements.

Business critical: Designed for applications with low I/O latency requirements and minimal impact of underlying maintenance operations on the workload.

e:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auto-failover-group-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 89

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

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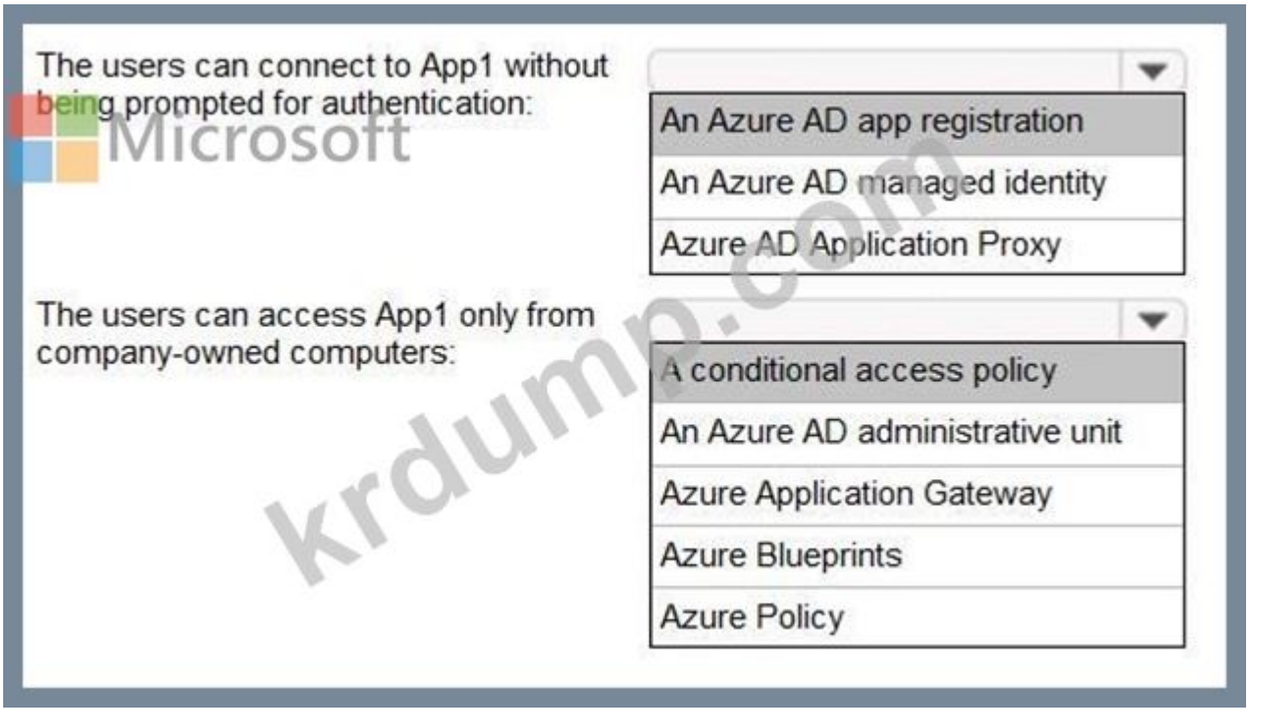
Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: An Azure AD app registration
Azure active directory (AD) provides cloud based directory and identity management services.You can use azure AD to manage users of your application and authenticate access to

your applications using azure active directory.
You register your application with Azure active directory tenant.
Box 2: A conditional access policy
Conditional Access policies at their simplest are if-then statements, if a user wants to access a resource, then they must complete an action.
By using Conditional Access policies, you can apply the right access controls when needed to keep your organization secure and stay out of your user's way when not needed.

Reference:
https://codingcanvas.com/using-azure-active-directory-authentication-in-your-web-application/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powerapps/developer/data-platform/walkthrough-register-app-azure-active- directory#:~:text=Create%20an%20application%20registration%201%20Create%20an%20application,the%20options%20and%20click%20on%20Add%20permissions.%20
"After consenting to use their Dataverse account with the ISV's application, end users can connect to Dataverse environment from external application. The consent form is not displayed again to other users after the first user who has already consented to use the ISV's app. Apps registered in Azure Active Directory are multi-tenant, which implies that other Dataverse users from other tenant can connect to their environment using the ISV's app."

NEW QUESTION: 90
□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Parent
Tenant Root Group	*Not applicable*
MG1	Tenant
MG2	Tenant

□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Management group
Sub1	Tenant
Sub2	MG1
Sub3	MG2
Sub4	MG1

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Name	Subscription	Location
VM1	Sub1	East US
VM2	Sub2	East US
VM3	Sub3	East US

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Name	Subscription	Location	Resource
RG1	Sub1	East US	VM1
RG2	Sub2	West US	VM2
RG3	Sub3	East US	VM3

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* PA1□ MG1□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 91

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App1□ □□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* Azure Hybrid Benefit □□□□□ □□□□□.
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A. DTU □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
B. vCore □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
C. DTU □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
D. □□□ □□ vCore □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92
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A. Azure □□ □□
B. Azure □ □□□
C. Azure □□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93
Azure Blob Storage□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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A. Azure Data Box □□□□

B. Azure Databricks

C. □□ □□□ □□□

D. Azure □□□ □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can use Copy Activity in Azure Data Factory to copy data from and to Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, and use Data Flow to transform data in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-azure-data-lake-storage

NEW QUESTION: 94

Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□ □. □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Department	Request
Security	• Review the membership of administrative roles and require users to provide a justification for continued membership. • Get alerts about changes in administrator assignments. • See a history of administrator activation, including which changes administrators made to Azure resources.
Development	• Enable the applications to access Key Vault and retrieve keys for use in code.

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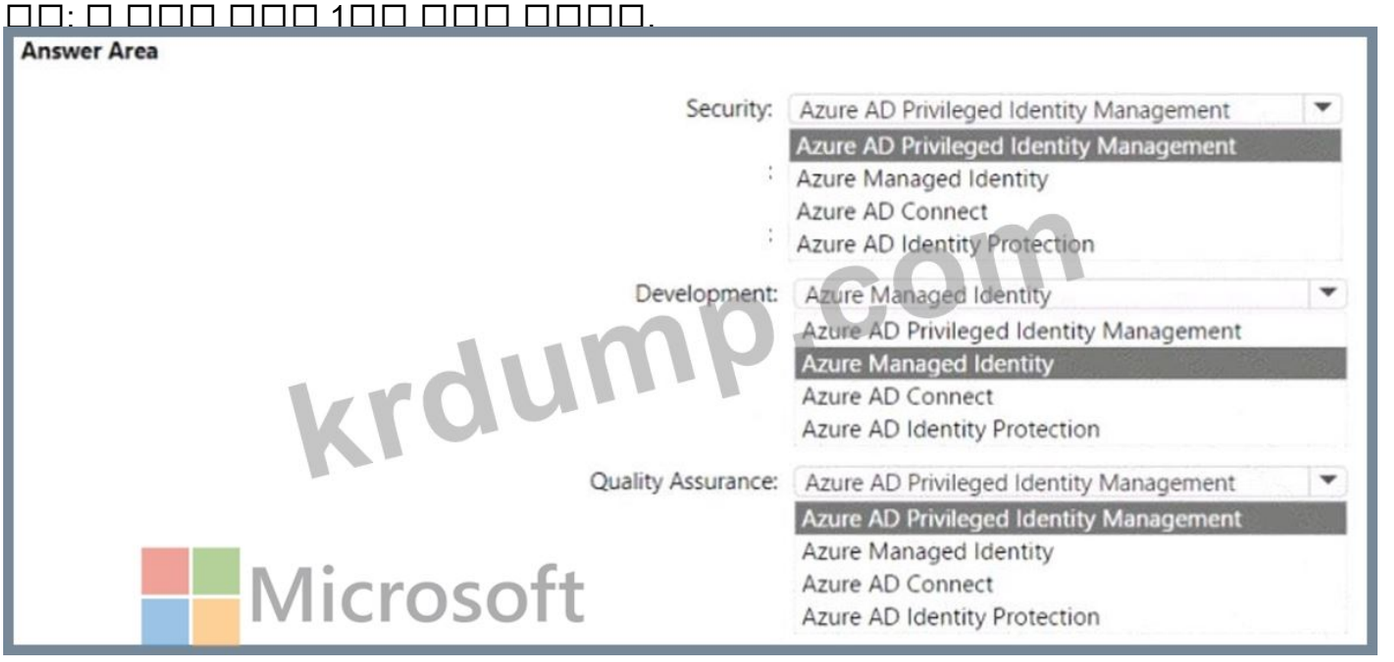

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 95

KV1□□□ Azure Key Vault□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ Windows Server 2022: Azure □□□□ □□□□□.

App1□□□ ASP.NET Core □□ □□□□□□□ VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.

KV1□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□□ App1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 96

Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ Blob□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□ □ 10□□ □□□□ 4□ □ □ □□ Blob□ □□□□ □□□□□. 4□□□ Blob□ □□□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)

B. □□□ □

C. □□□ □□ □□

D. □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

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Azure □□□ □□□□.

Log Analytics□ □□□□ Azure □ □+□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 98

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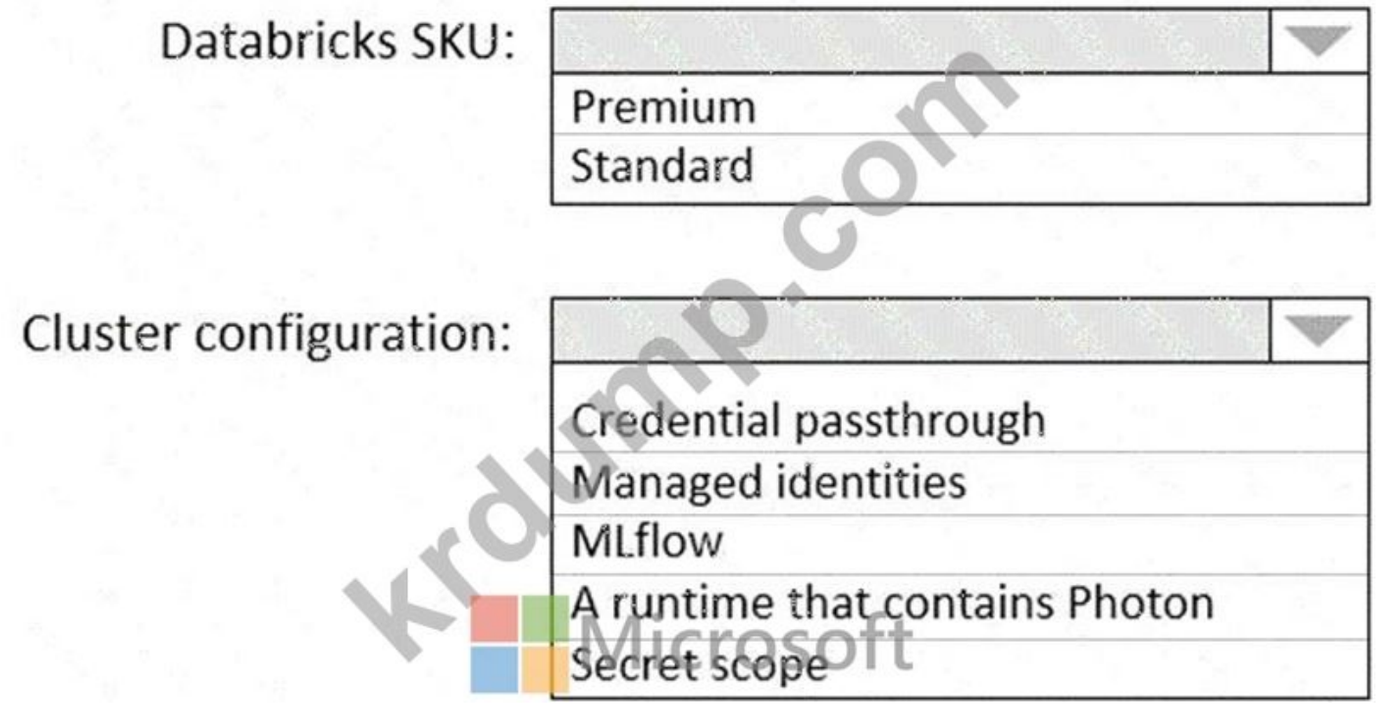
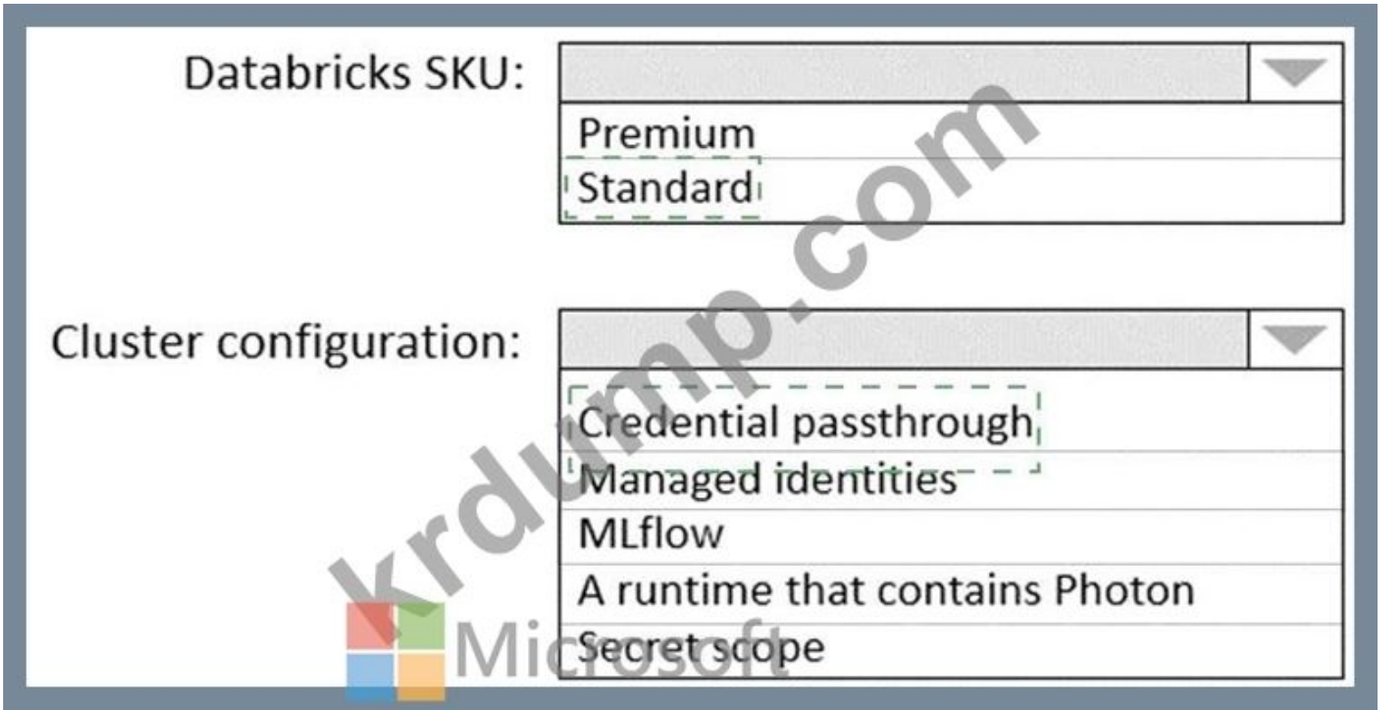


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Standard

Choose Standard to minimize costs.

Box 2: Credential passthrough

Athenticate automatically to Azure Data Lake Storage Gen1 (ADLS Gen1) and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 (ADLS Gen2) from Azure Databricks clusters using the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identity that you use to log into Azure Databricks. When you enable Azure Data Lake Storage credential passthrough for your cluster, commands that you run on that cluster can read and write data in Azure Data Lake Storage without requiring you to configure service principal credentials for access to storage.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough

NEW QUESTION: 99

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

App1□ KV1□□ KV2□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. App1□□ □□ KV1□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

App1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □.

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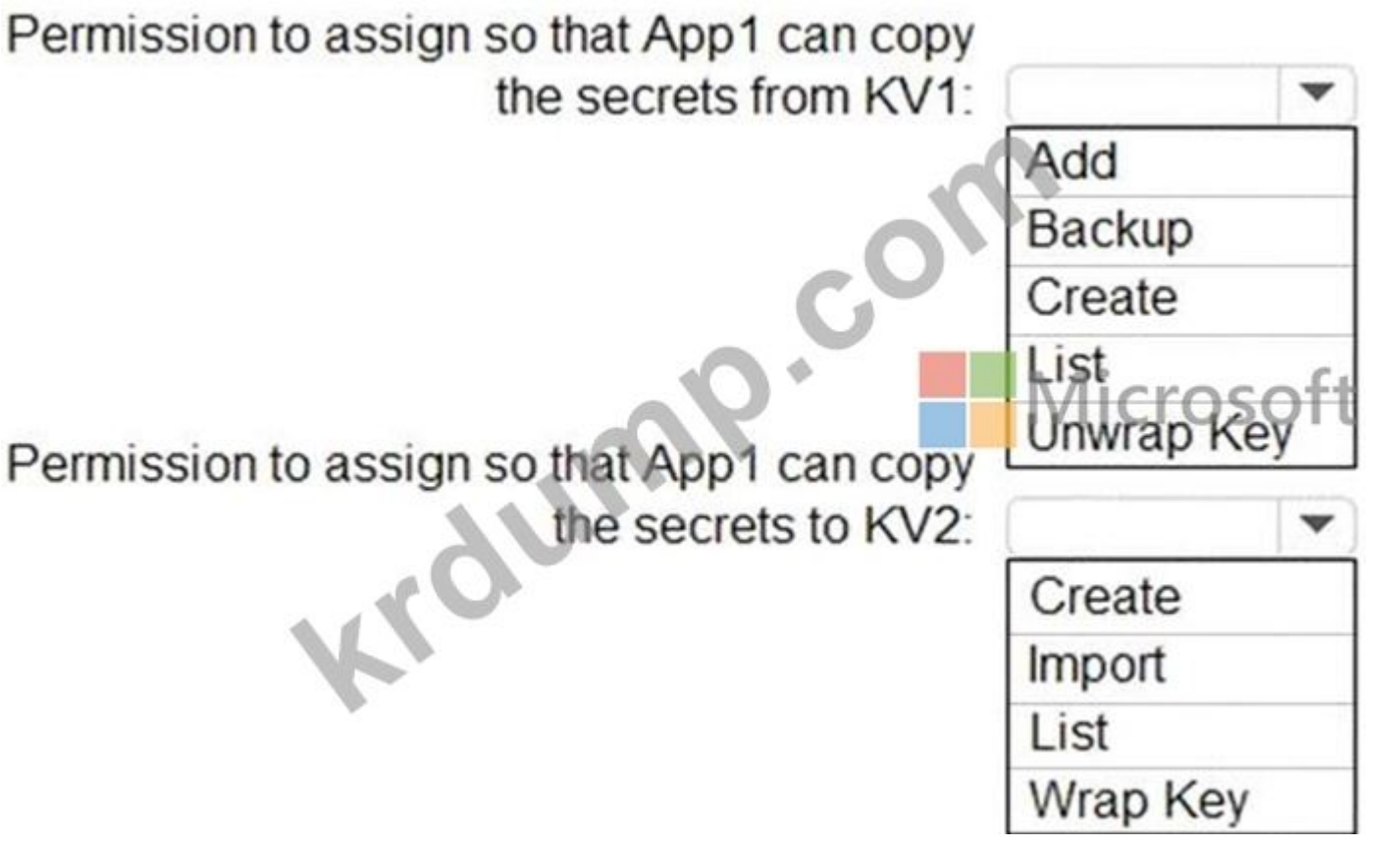
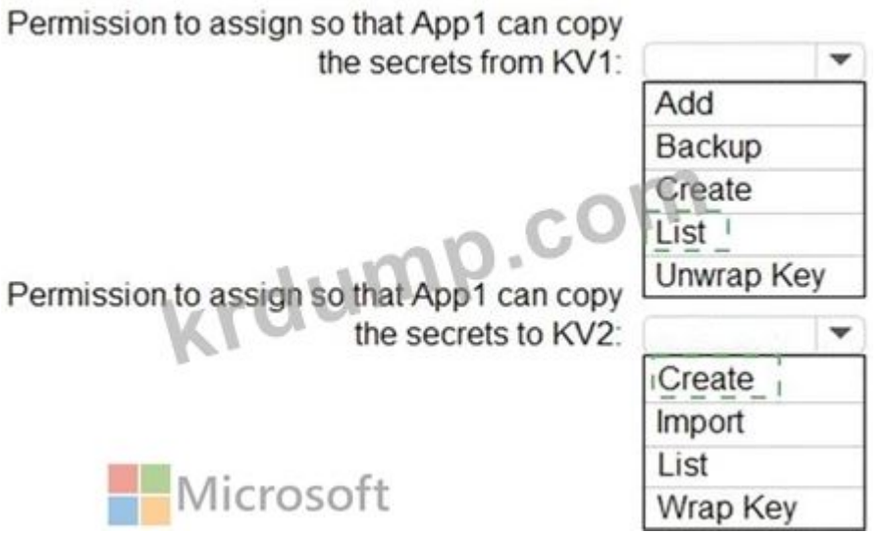
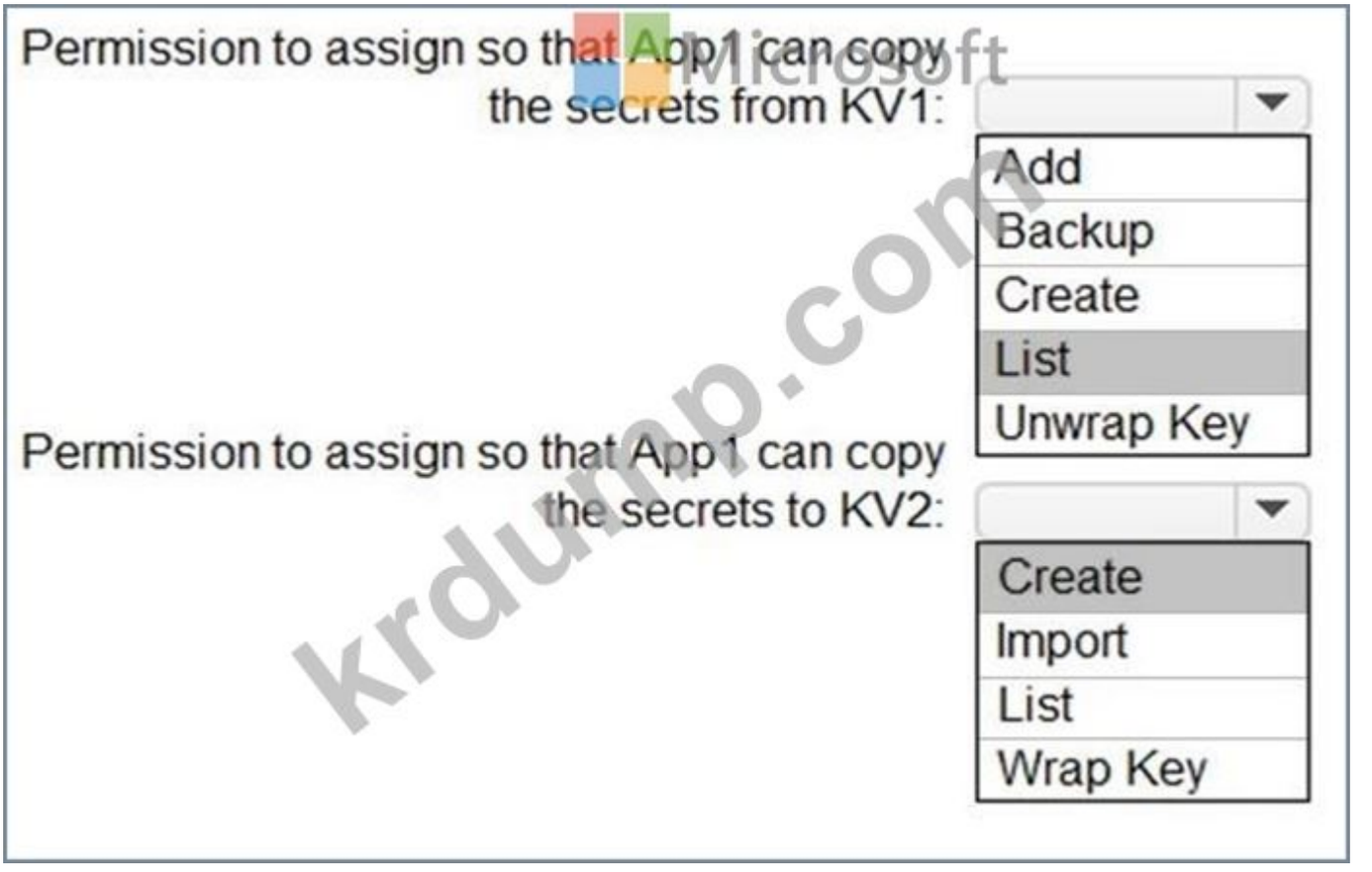


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: List

Get: Gets the specified Azure key vault.

List: The List operation gets information about the vaults associated with the subscription.

Box 2: Create

Create Or Update: Create or update a key vault in the specified subscription.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/keyvault/

NEW QUESTION: 100

App1□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□

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App1□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□□(IMDS)
B. Azure AD
C. Azure □□□ □□
D. □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication. Applications may use the managed identity to obtain Azure AD tokens.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview
Topic 3, Contoso
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.
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Contoso has a single Azure subscription.
Existing Environment: Business Partnerships
Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) guest accounts.

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

Security Requirement
All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

NEW QUESTION: 101
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

NEW QUESTION: 102
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Azure Container Registry□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Azure AD(Azure Active Directory)□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □.
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A. Azure □□□□ □□□□
B. □□□□□ □□□□ Azure App Service □□□□
C. □□ □□□□□ □□□(AKS)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To keep up with application demands in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), you may need to adjust the number of nodes that run your workloads. The cluster autoscaler component can watch for pods in your cluster that can't be scheduled because of resource constraints. When issues are

detected, the number of nodes in a node pool is increased to meet the application demand.
Azure Container Registry is a private registry for hosting container images. It integrates well with orchestrators like Azure Container Service, including Docker Swarm, DC/OS, and the new Azure Kubernetes service.
Moreover, ACR provides capabilities such as Azure Active Directory-based authentication, webhook support, and delete operations.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler
https://medium.com/velotio-perspectives/continuous-deployment-with-azure-kubernetes-service-azurecontainer- registry-jenkins-ca337940151b

NEW QUESTION: 103
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Location	Resource
Azure	• Azure subscription named Subscription1 • 20 Azure web apps
On-premises datacenter	• Active Directory domain • Server running Azure AD Connect • Linux computer named Server1

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Server1□ LDAP □□□ □□□□ □+□□□□ Active Directory □□□□□ □□□ ID□ □□□□ Appl□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure AD □□□ □□□(Azure AD DS)
B. Azure VPN □□□□□
C. □□ □□□ □□ Active Directory □□□ □□□ □□
D. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/overview Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP), and Kerberos/NTLM authentication Azure AD Domain Services (Azure AD DS) - This one could work since AAD DS will bring in the existing accounts from Azure AD which in turn are synchronised from on-premise AD over AD connect. However, you would probably need to reconfigure the app and update the LDAP connection Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) supports LDAP Authentication via Azure AD

Domain Services (AD DS). https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/auth-ldap
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/synchronization

NEW QUESTION: 104
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API□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure Functions □□
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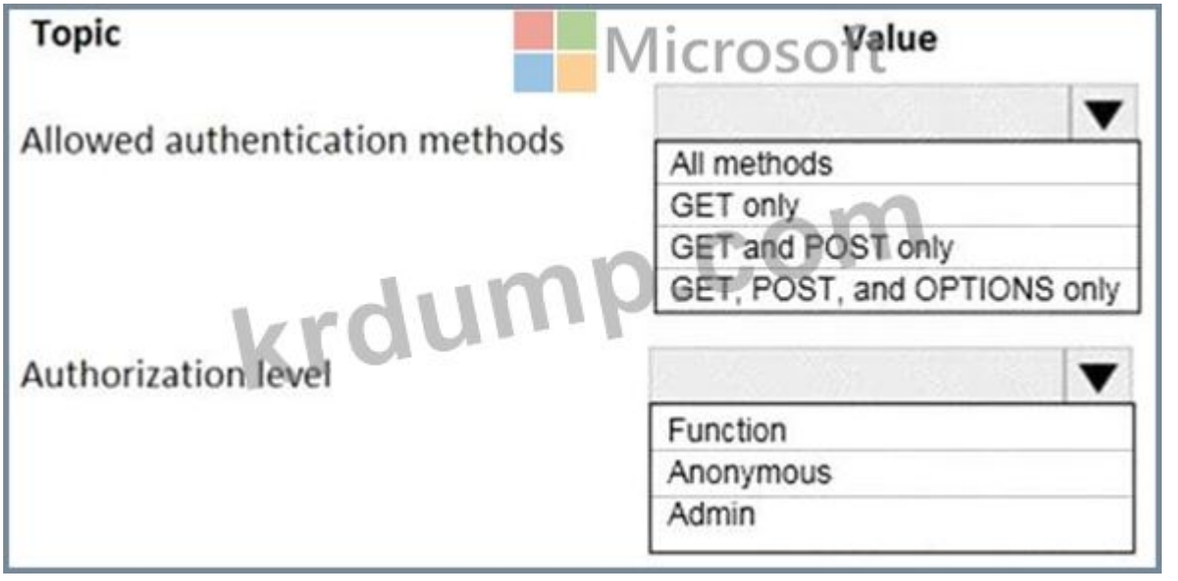
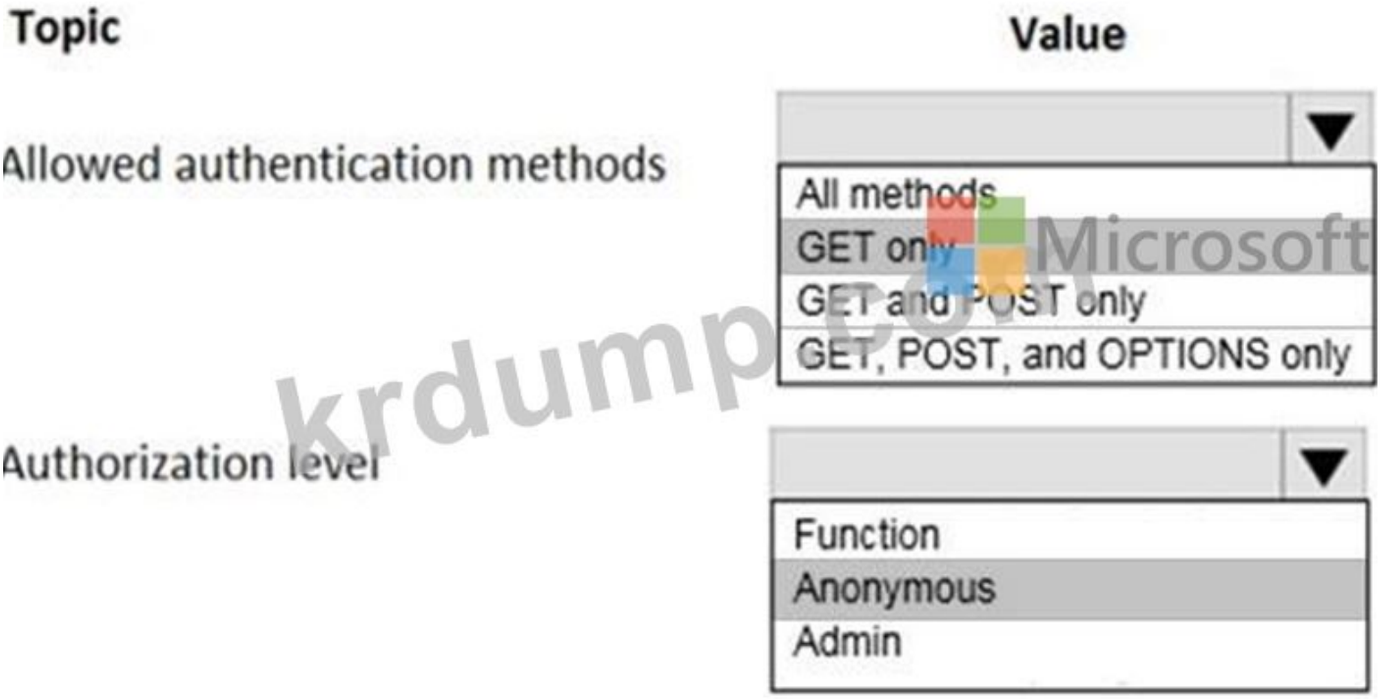


Answer:

Explanation:



Allowed authentication methods: GET only
Authorization level: Anonymous
The option is Allow Anonymous requests. This option turns on authentication and authorization in App Service, but defers authorization decisions to your application code. For authenticated requests, App Service also passes along authentication information in the HTTP headers.
This option provides more flexibility in handling anonymous requests.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-authentication-authorization

NEW QUESTION: 105
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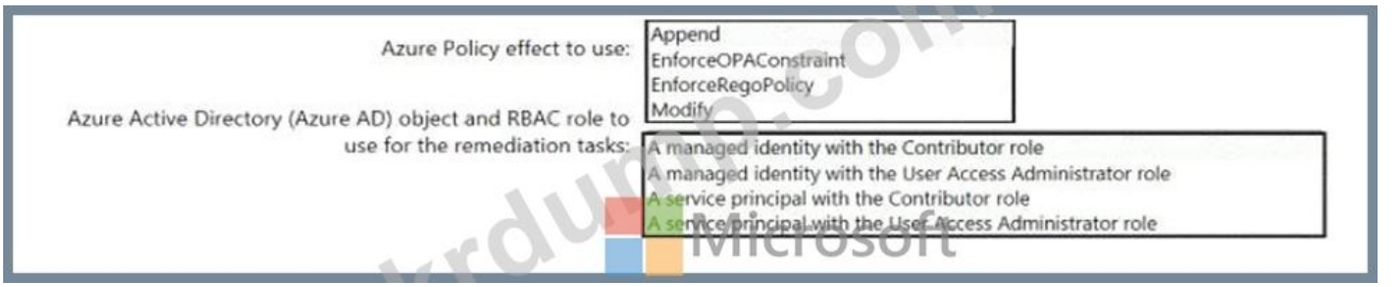
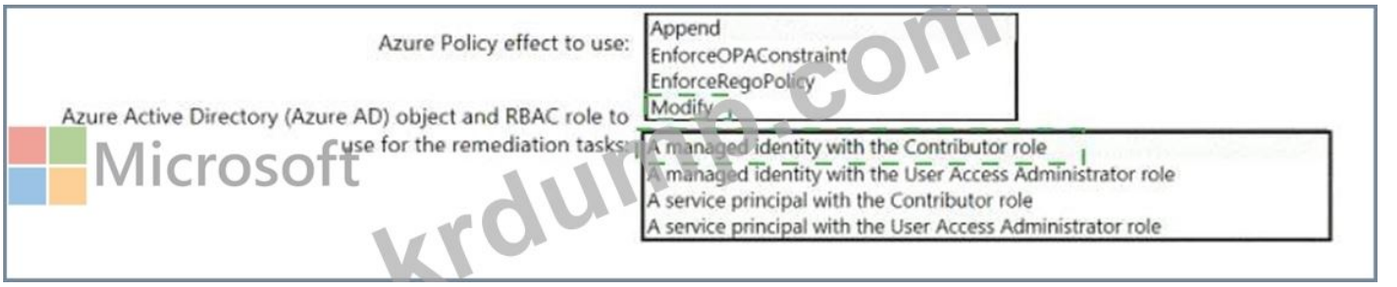
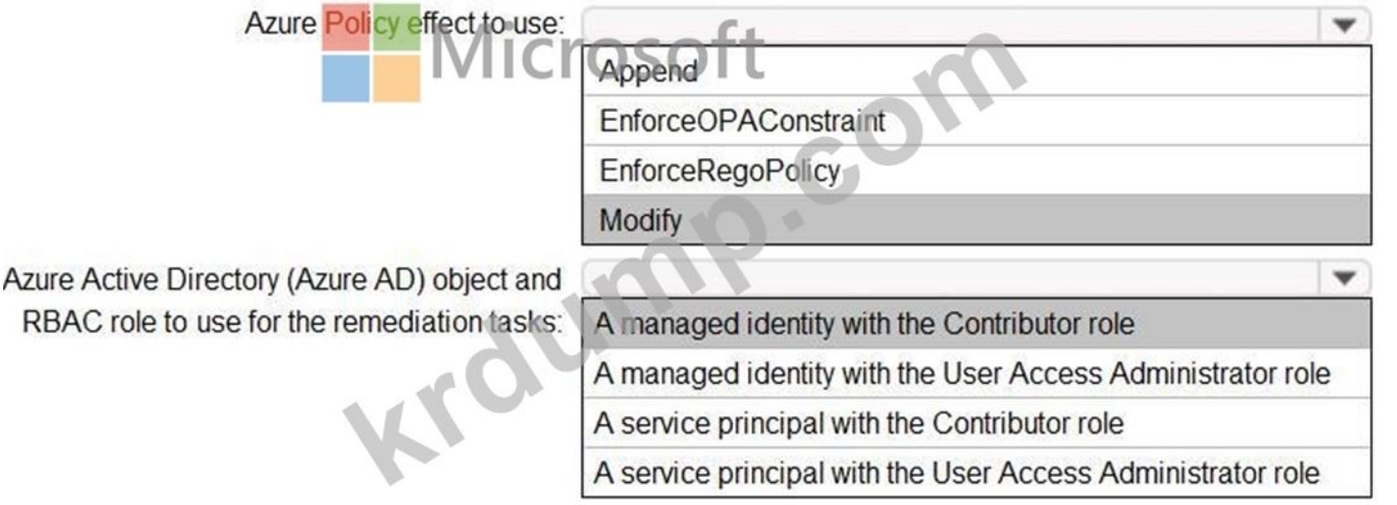


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Modify

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

Box 2: A managed identity with the Contributor role

* Managed identity

How remediation security works: When Azure Policy runs the template in the deployIfNotExists policy definition, it does so using a managed identity. Azure Policy creates a managed identity for each assignment, but must have details about what roles to grant the managed identity.

* Contributor role

The Contributor role grants the required access to apply tags to any entity.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#modify

NEW QUESTION: 106

Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ a□ □□□ □□. □ □□□ □□ P40 □□ □□□□□□.

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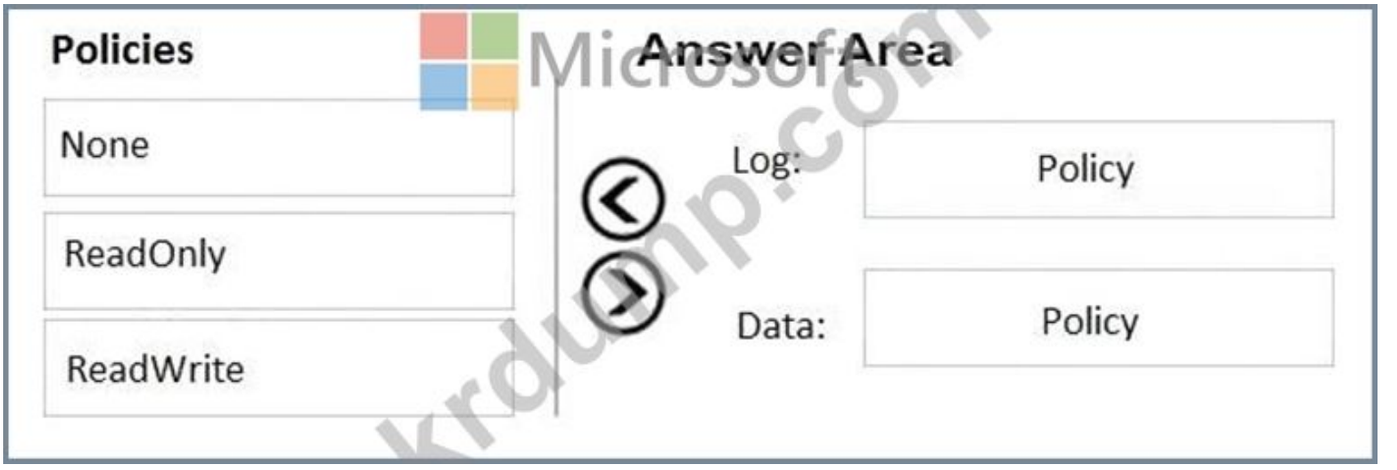
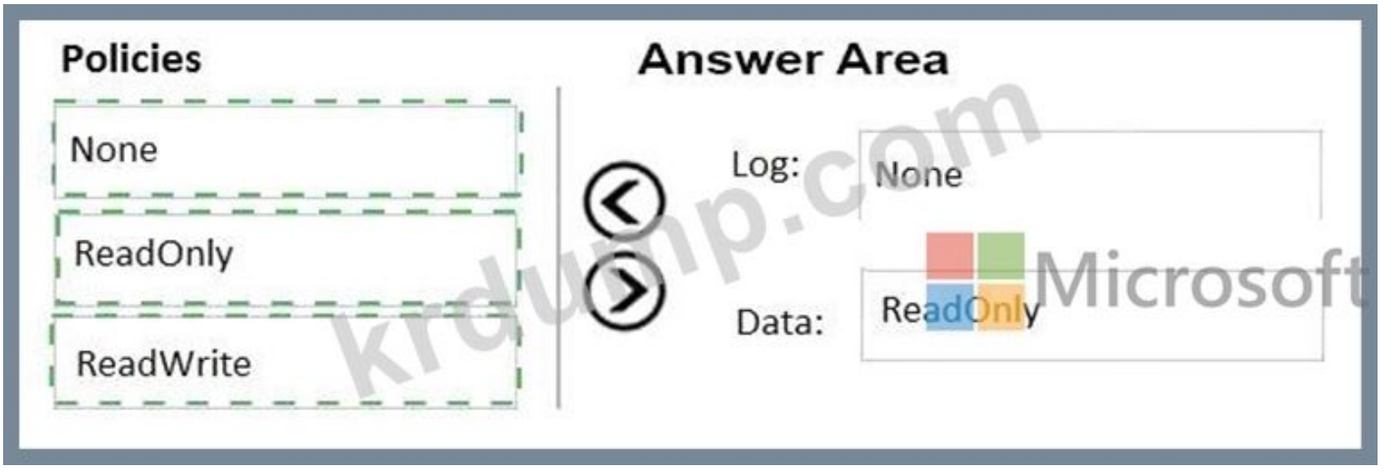


Answer:



Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 107
Azure Functions□ □□□□ Azure Event Hubs □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ 5~20□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□.
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B. □□
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
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B. Azure □□□□ □□□
C. Azure □□□□ □□□□
D. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-overview

NEW QUESTION: 109
□□ Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□□□□.
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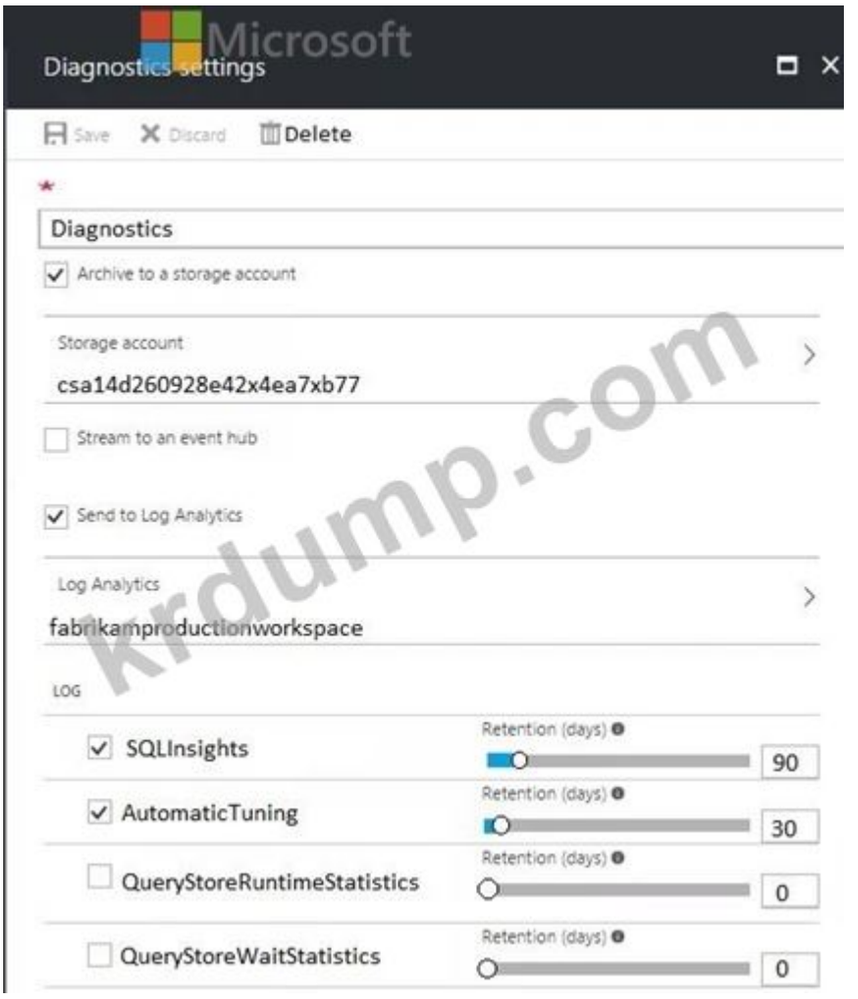
Diagnostics settings
Save
Discard
Delete
Diagnostics
Archive to a storage account
Storage account
csa14d260928e42x4ea7xb77
Stream to an event hub
Send to Log Analytics
Log Analytics
fabrikamproductionworkspace
LOG
SQLInsights
Retention (days)
90
AutomaticTuning
Retention (days)
30
QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics
Retention (days)
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QueryStoreWaitStatistics
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0

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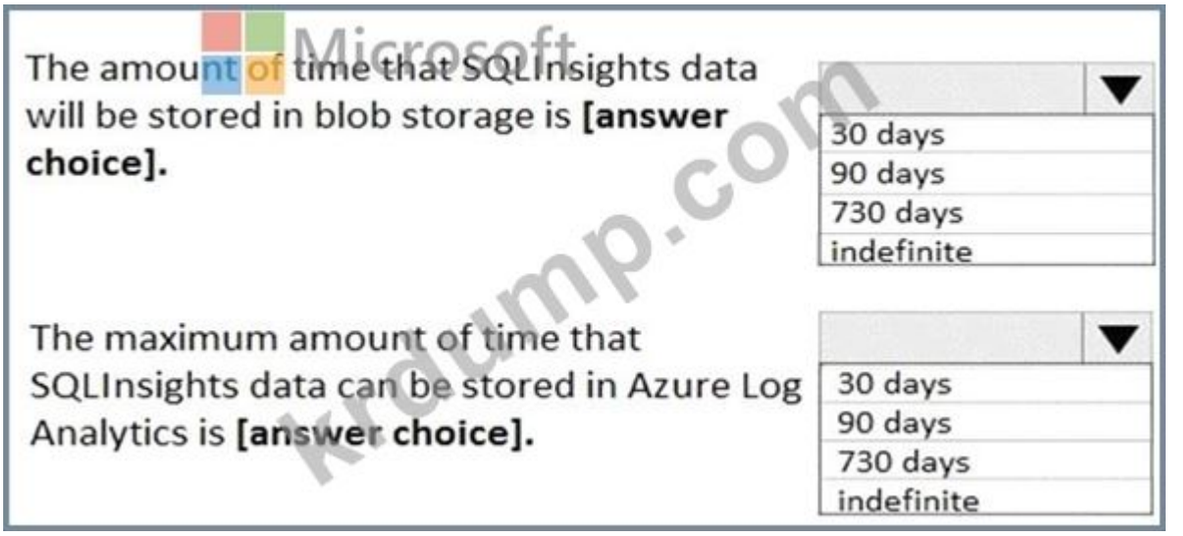
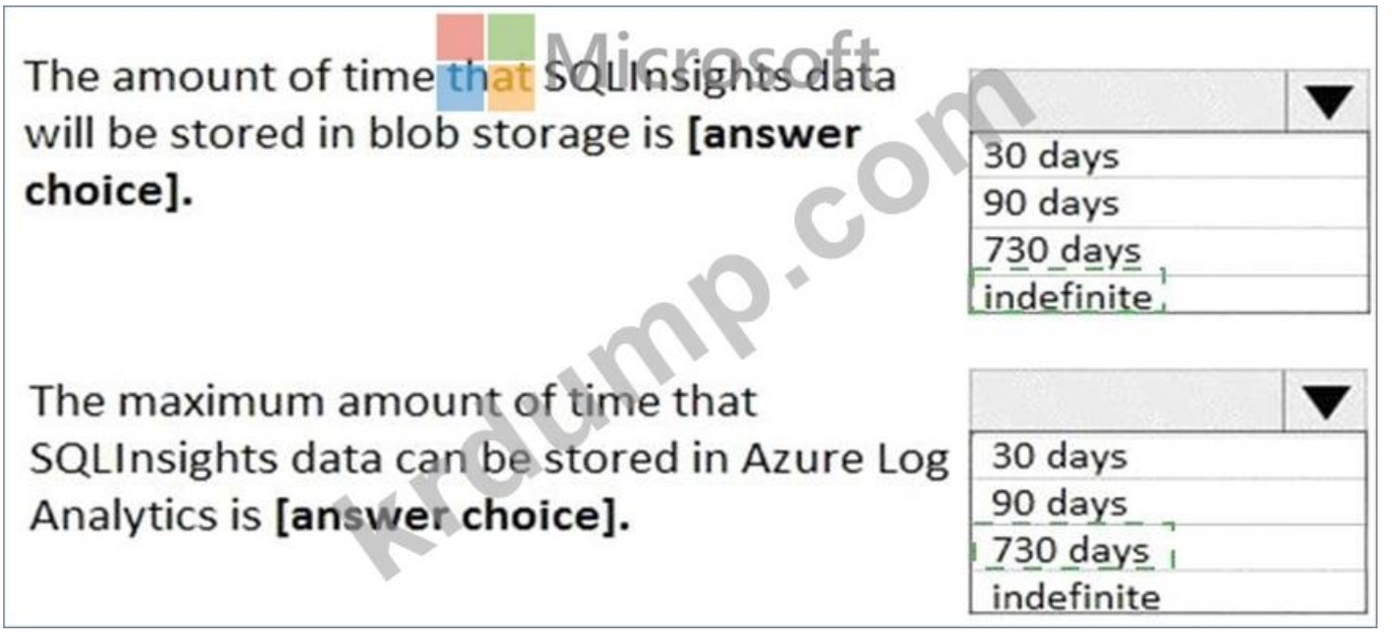
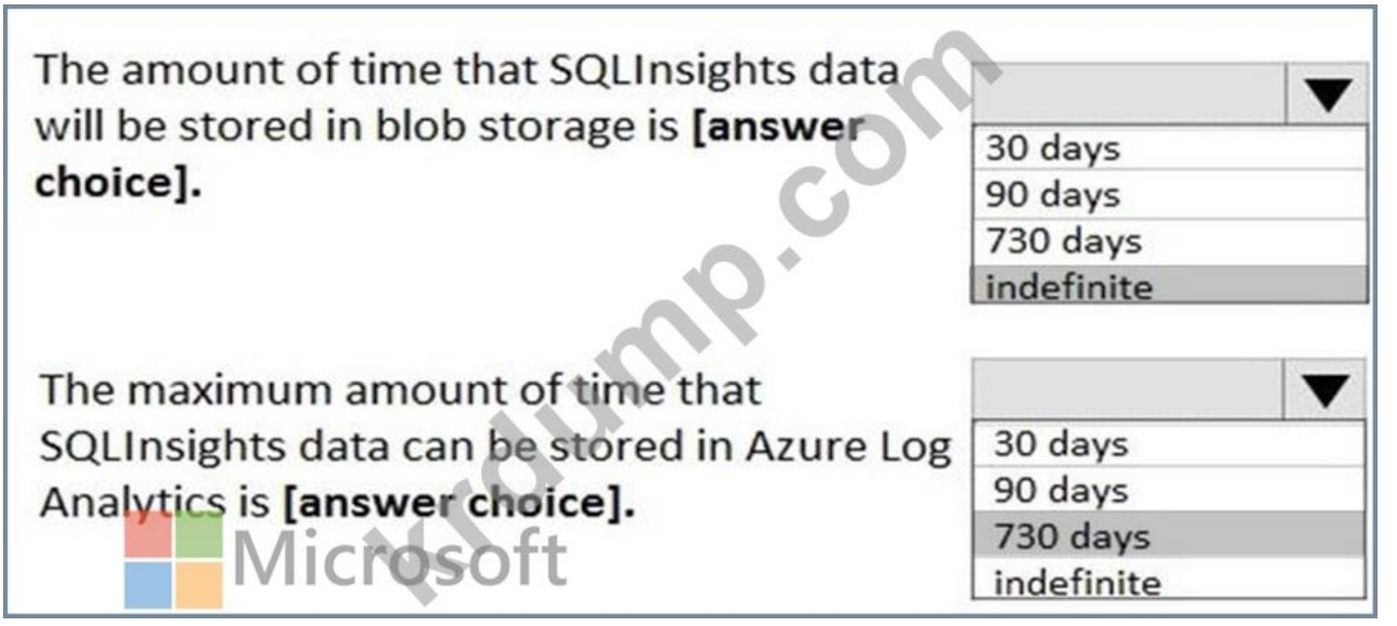

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].
30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite
The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].
30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite

Answer:



Explanation:



In the exhibit, the SQLInsights data is configured to be stored in Azure Log Analytics for 90 days. However, the question is asking for the "maximum" amount of time that the data can be stored which is 730 days.

NEW QUESTION: 110

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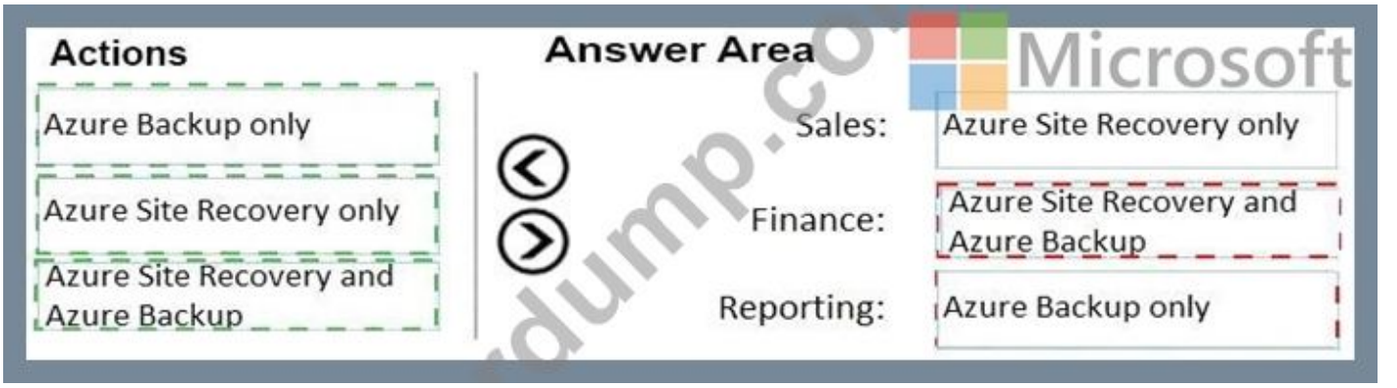
Answer:



Explanation:

1) Sales: Azure Site Recovery only

2) Finance: Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup

3) Reporting: Azure Backup only

NEW QUESTION: 111

DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ Webapp1□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □ □□□. Webapp1 □ DB1□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.

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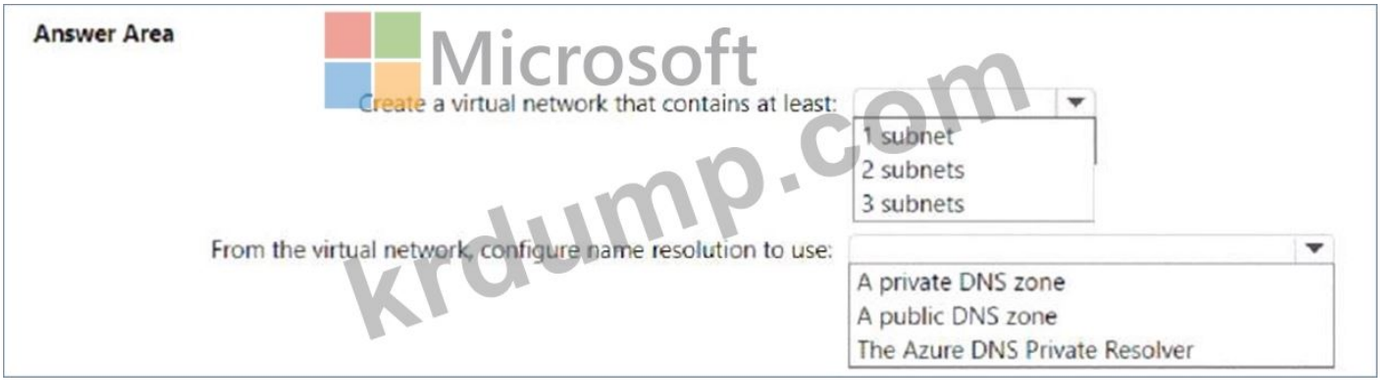
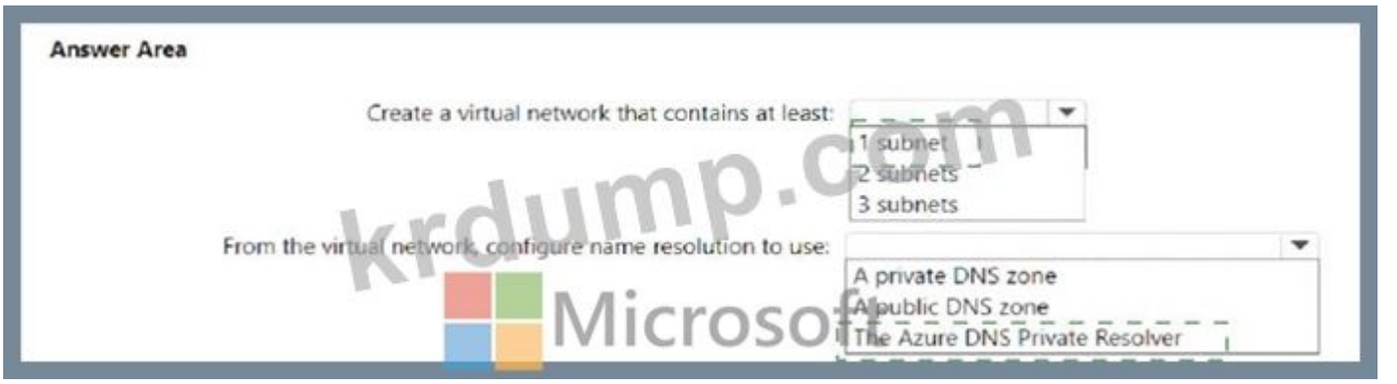
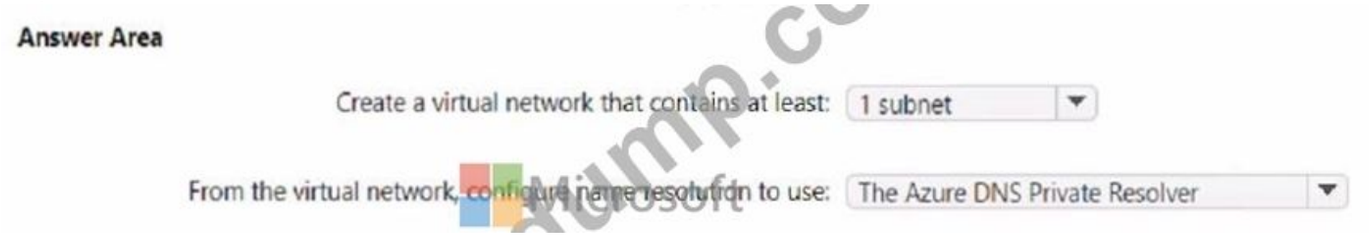


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 112

Ubuntu□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ API □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

API □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ Azure Key Vault □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□.

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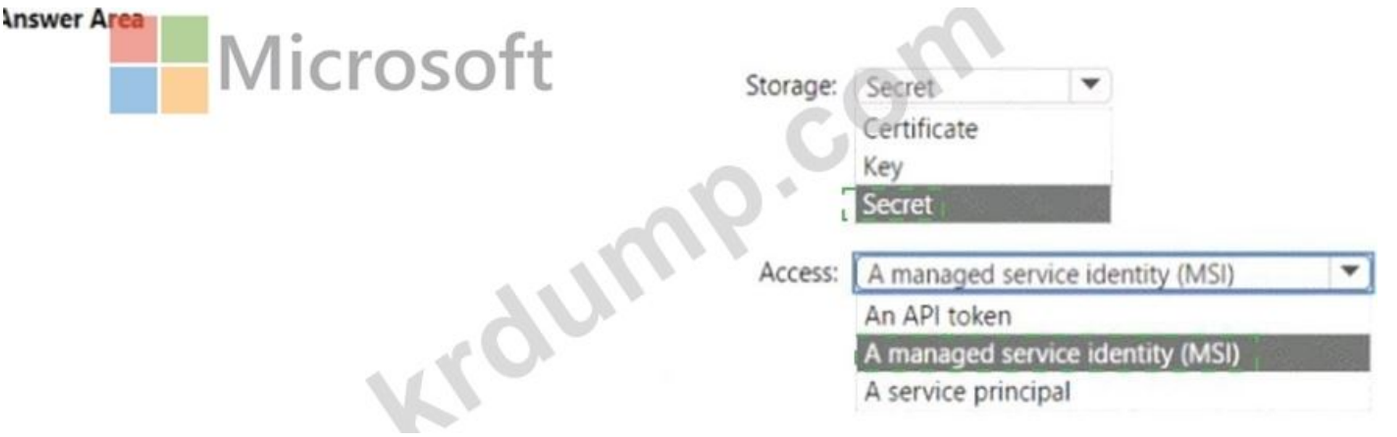
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 113

□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure RBAC □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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B. 2

C. 5

D. 10

E. 15

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario: The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.

NEW QUESTION: 114

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A. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □

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C. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □

D. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 115

□□□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Subscription1□ □□ VPN □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2016□ □□□ Server1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. Server1□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□.

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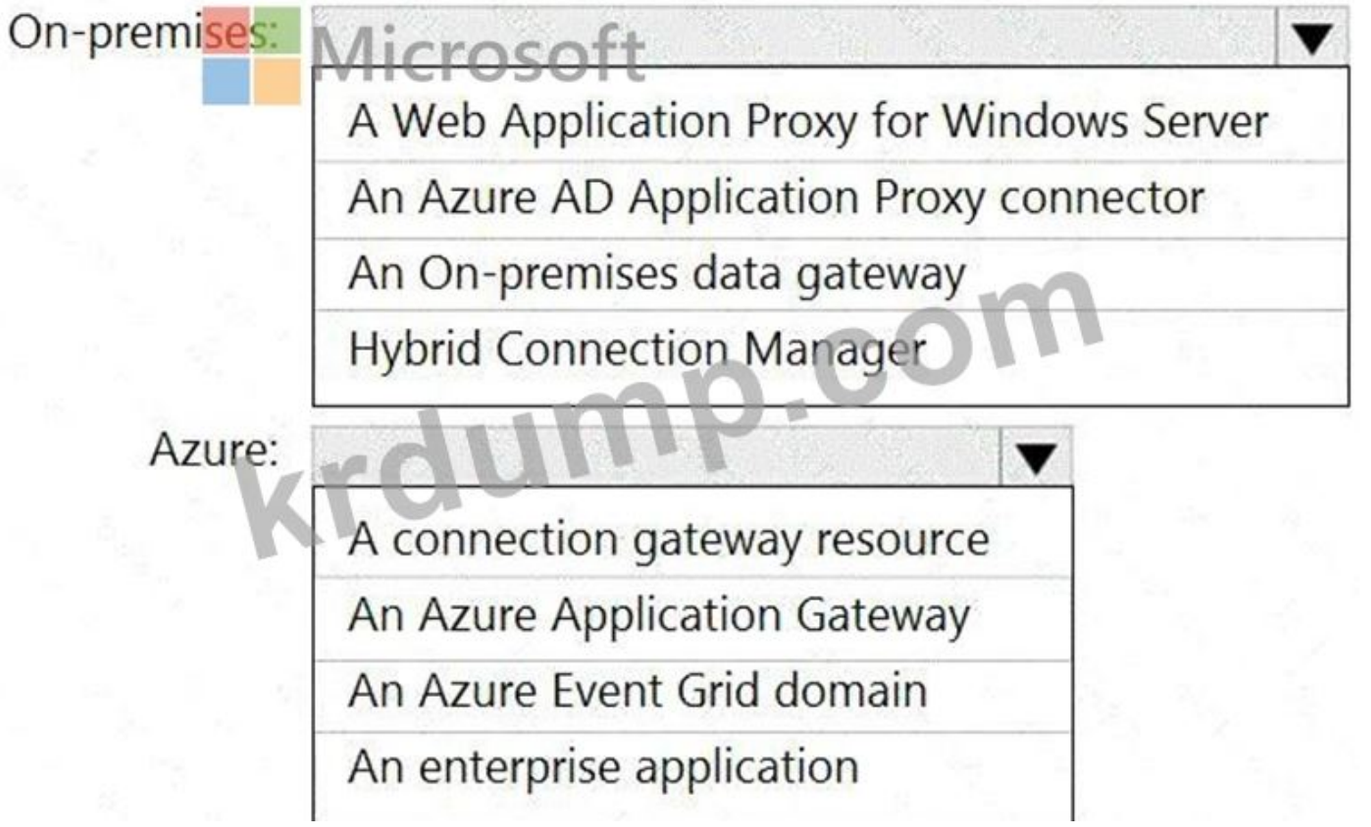
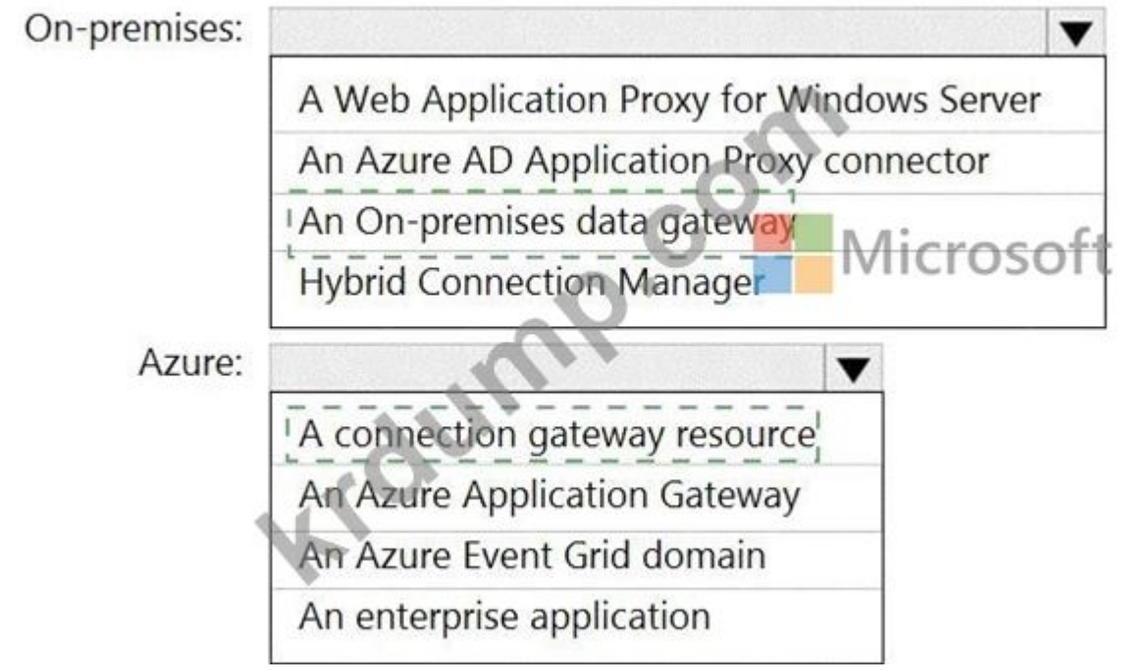
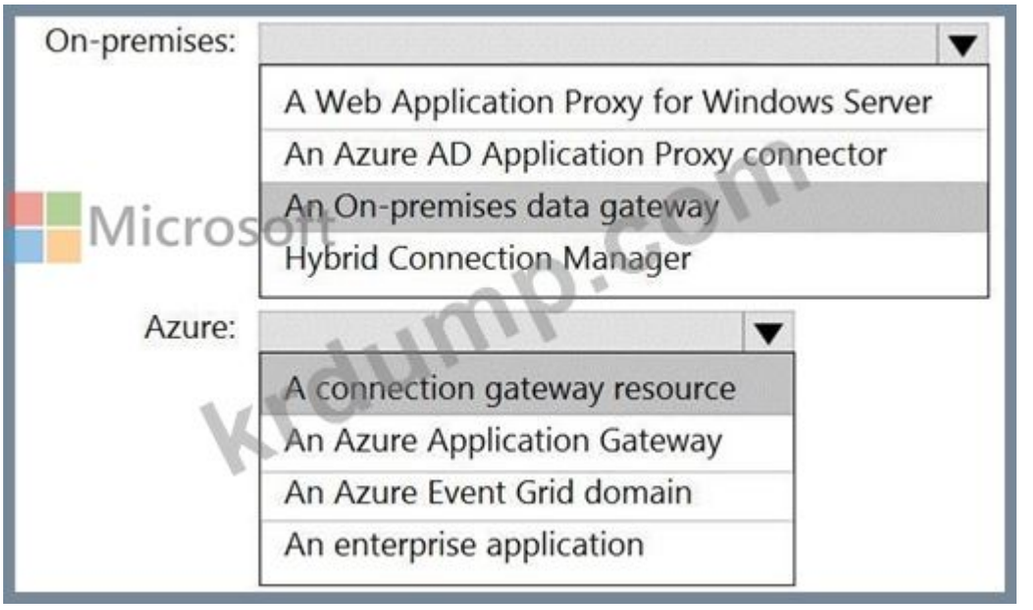


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: An on-premises data gateway

For logic apps in global, multi-tenant Azure that connect to on-premises SQL Server, you need to have the on- premises data gateway installed on a local computer and a data gateway resource that's already created in Azure.

Box 2: A connection gateway resource

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-create-api-sqlazure

NEW QUESTION: 116

Windows Server 2016□ □□□□ 300□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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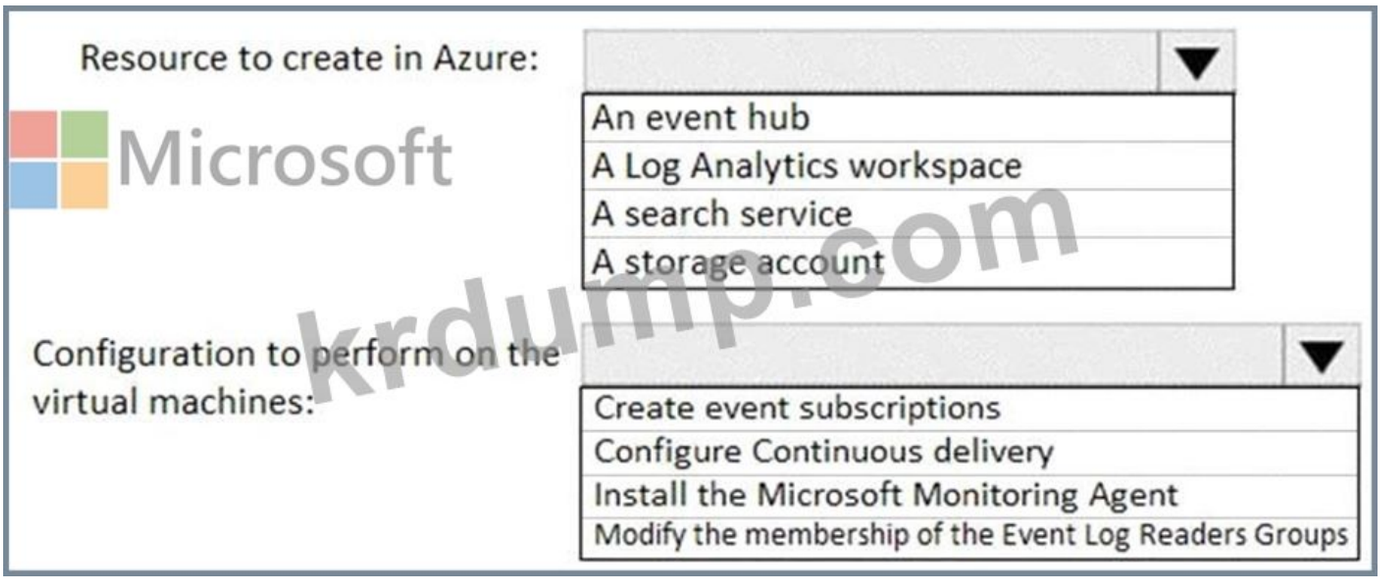
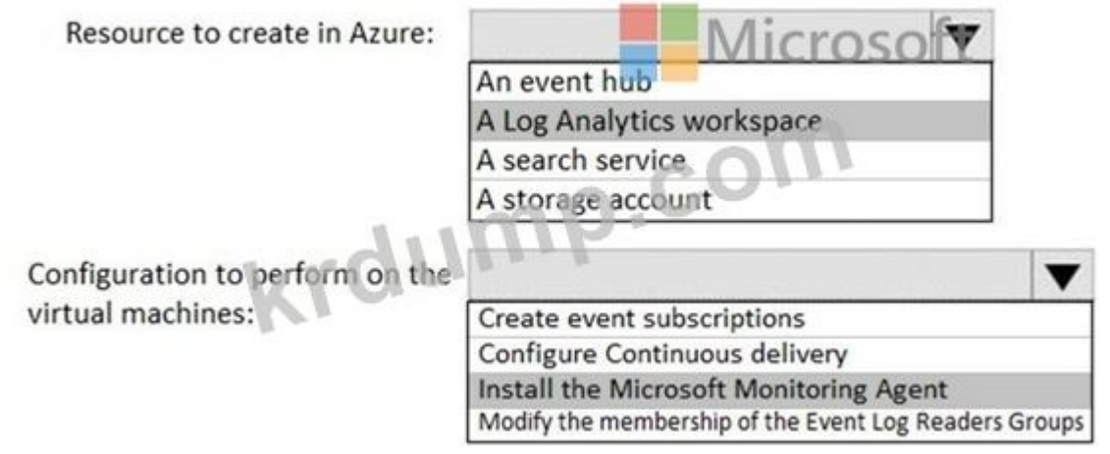


Answer:

Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION: 117

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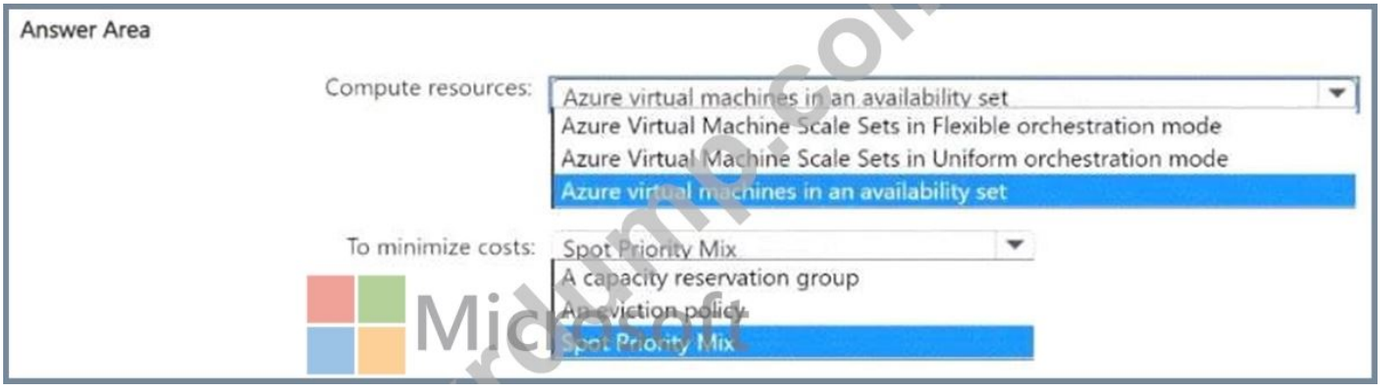
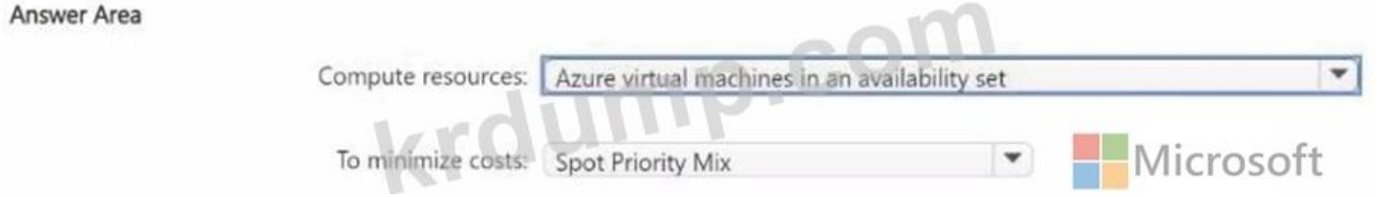


Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 118
DB1 □ DB2□□ □ □□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□□ □□□□ App1□□ □ □□ □□□□.
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D. □□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When both the database management system and client are under the same ownership (e.g. when SQL Server is deployed to a virtual machine), transactions are available and the lock duration can be controlled.
Reference: https://docs.particular.net/nservicebus/azure/understanding-transactionality-in-azure

NEW QUESTION: 119
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□□□: Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□?
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Instead create a resources group for each resource type. Assign tags to each resource group.

Note: Tags enable you to retrieve related resources from different resource groups. This approach is helpful when you need to organize resources for billing or management.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 121

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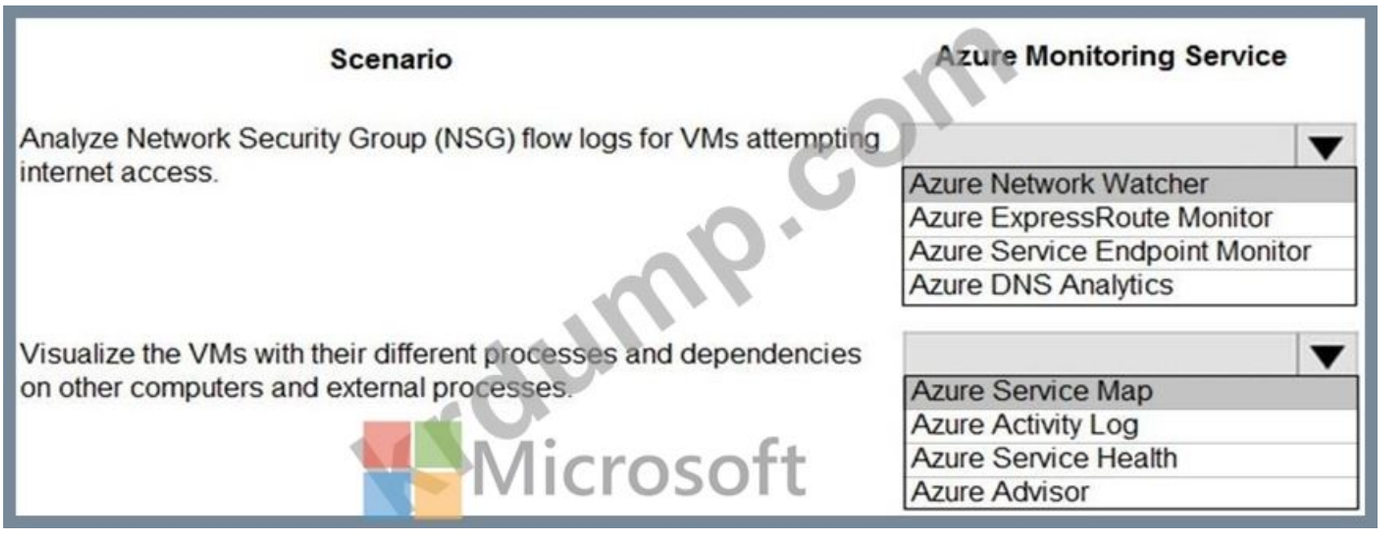
Scenario	Azure Monitoring Service
Analyze Network Security Group (NSG) flow logs for VMs attempting internet access.	Azure Network Watcher Azure ExpressRoute Monitor Azure Service Endpoint Monitor Azure DNS Analytics
Visualize the VMs with their different processes and dependencies on other computers and external processes.	Azure Service Map Azure Activity Log Azure Service Health Azure Advisor

Answer:

Scenario	Azure Monitoring Service
Analyze Network Security Group (NSG) flow logs for VMs attempting internet access.	Azure Network Watcher Azure ExpressRoute Monitor Azure Service Endpoint Monitor Azure DNS Analytics
Visualize the VMs with their different processes and dependencies on other computers and external processes.	Azure Service Map Azure Activity Log Azure Service Health Azure Advisor

Explanation:



Box 1: Azure Network Watcher

Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With traffic analytics, you can:

* Identify security threats to, and secure your network, with information such as open-ports, applications attempting internet access, and virtual machines (VM) connecting to rogue networks.
* Visualize network activity across your Azure subscriptions and identify hot spots.
* Understand traffic flow patterns across Azure regions and the internet to optimize your network deployment for performance and capacity.
* Pinpoint network misconfigurations leading to failed connections in your network.

Box 2: Azure Service Map

Service Map automatically discovers application components on Windows and Linux systems and maps the communication between services. With Service Map, you can view your servers in the way that you think of them: as interconnected systems that deliver critical services. Service Map shows connections between servers, processes, inbound and outbound connection latency, and ports across any TCP-connected architecture, with no configuration required other than the installation of an agent.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/service-map

NEW QUESTION: 122

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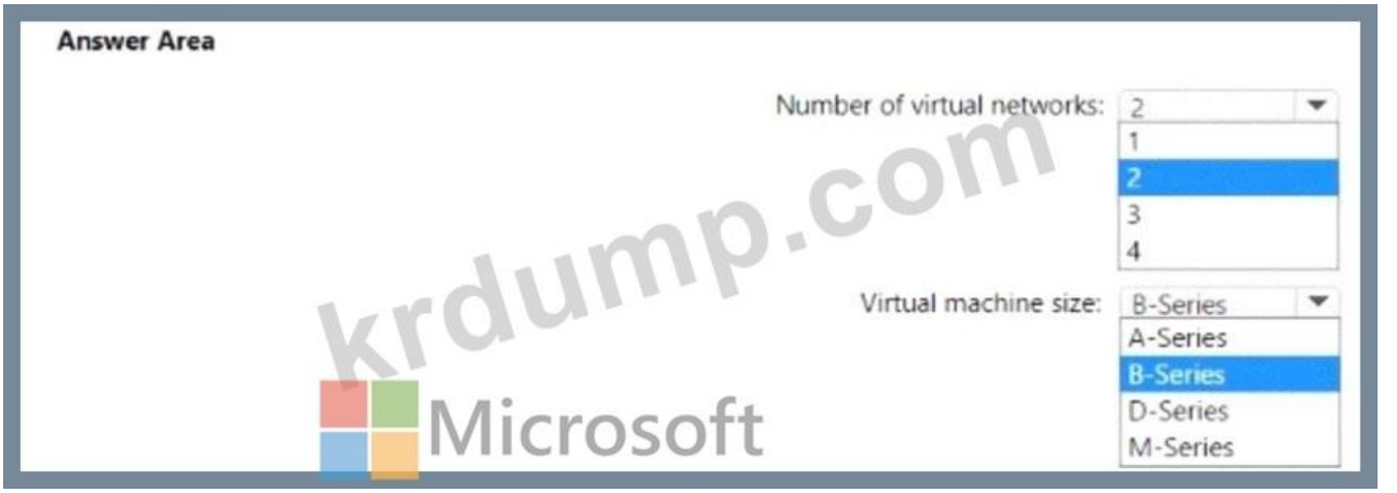
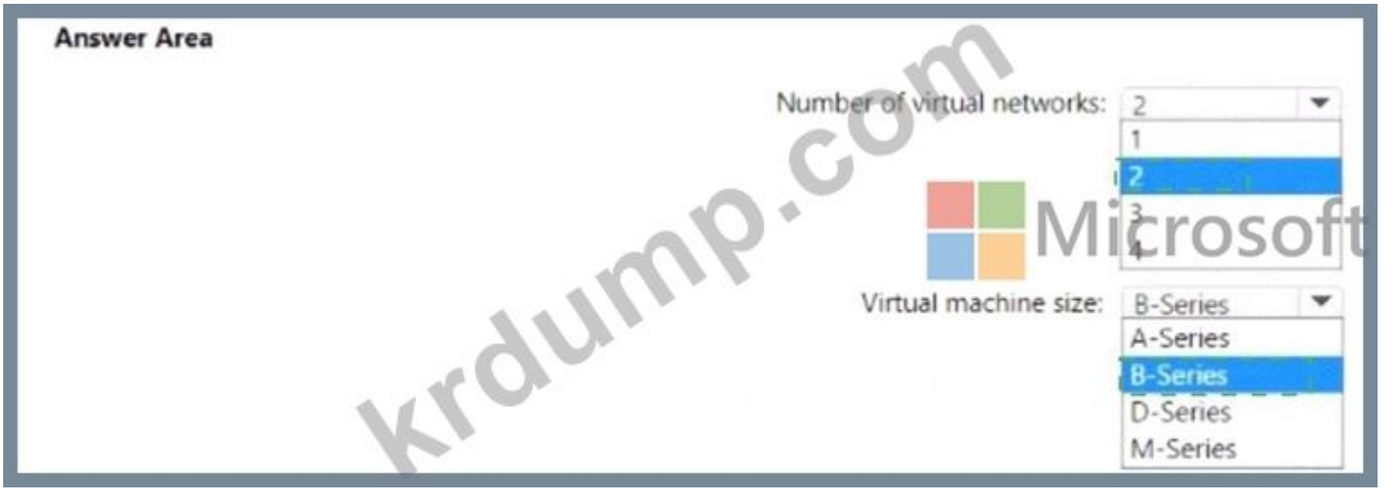


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 123

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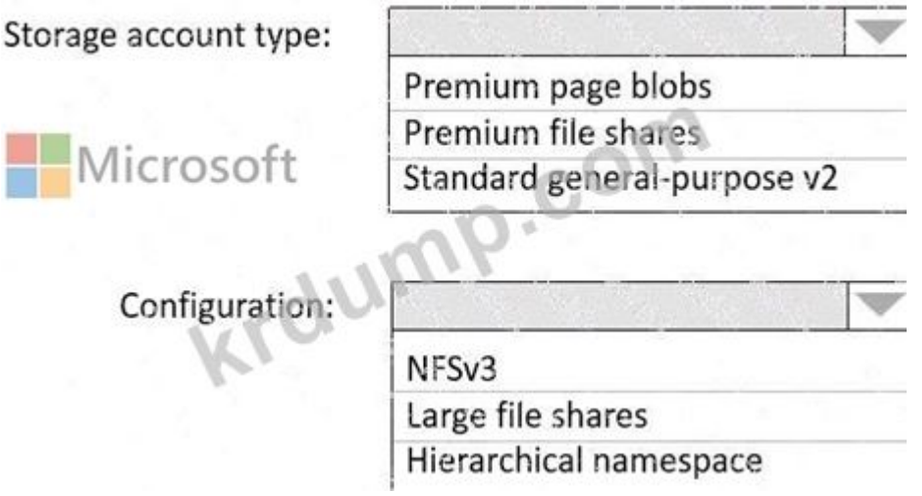
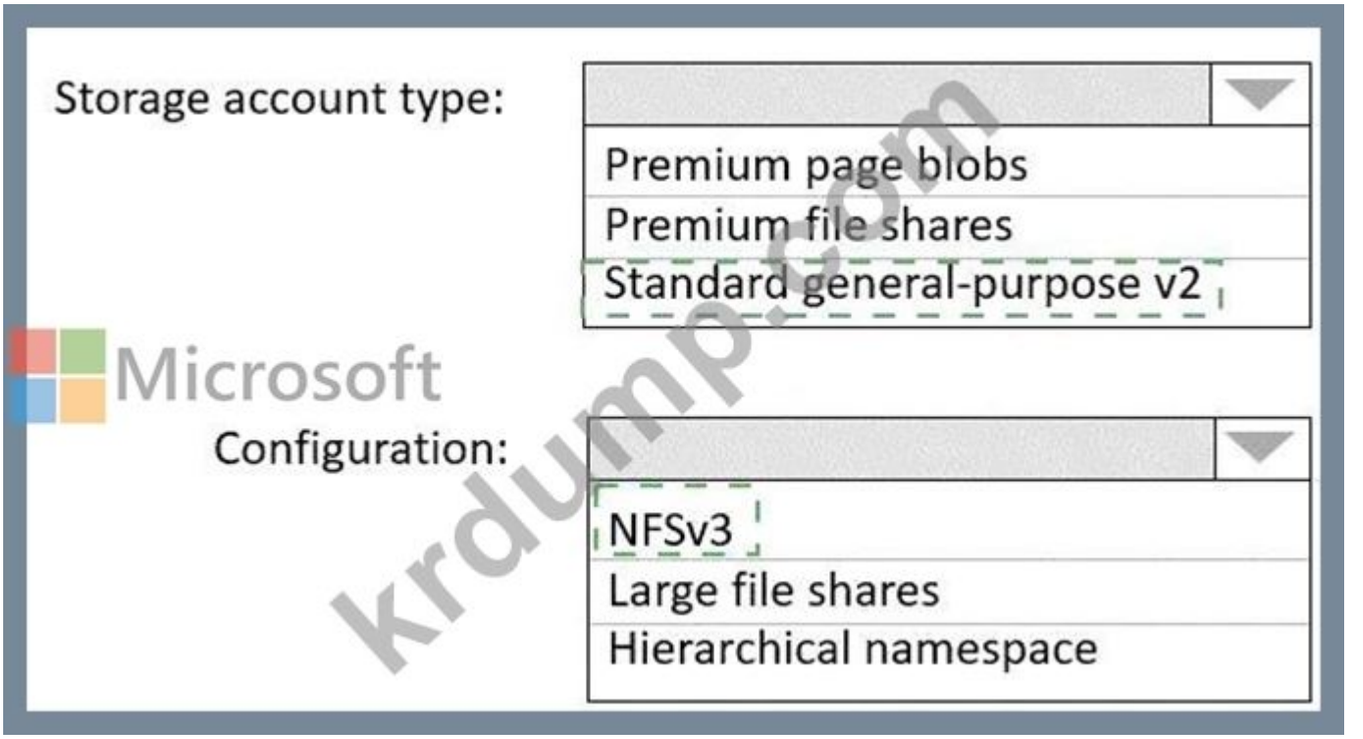
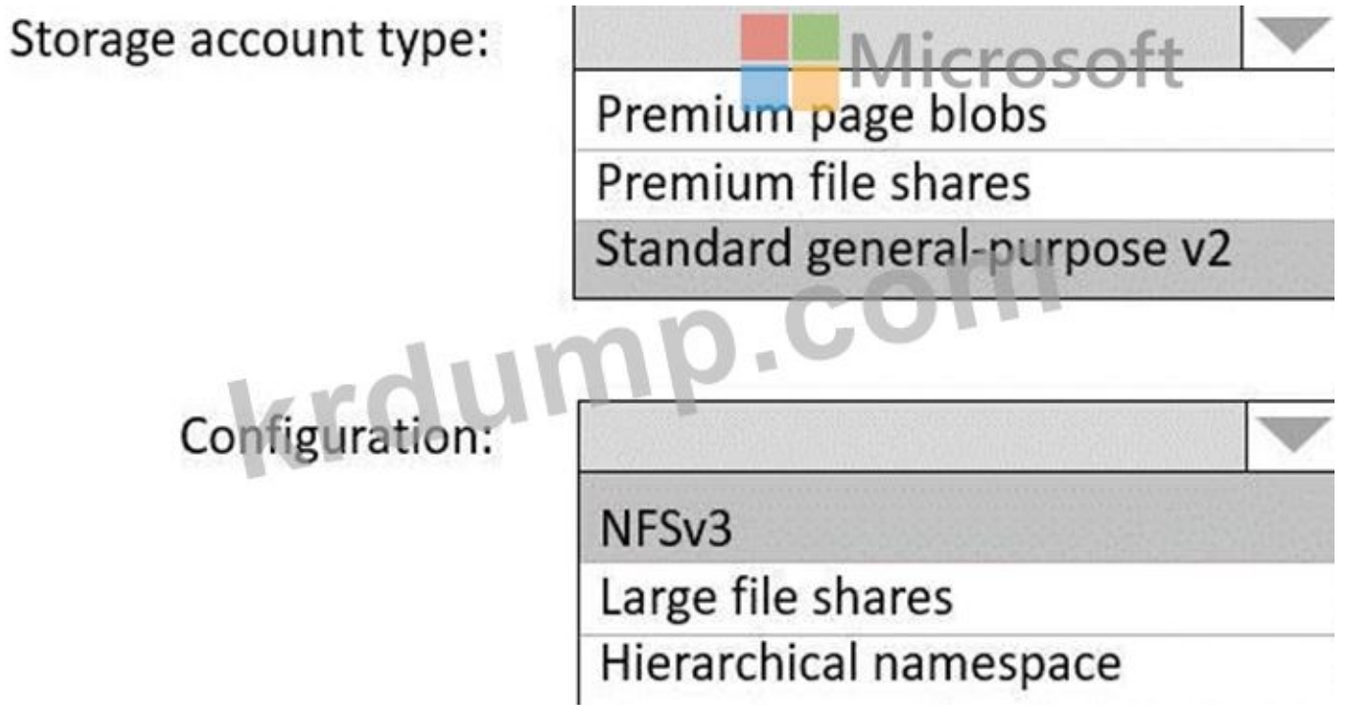


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2
Standard general-purpose v2 supports Blob Storage.
Azure Storage provides data protection for Blob Storage and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.
Scenario:
Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:
* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.
Box 2: NFSv3
Scenario: Plan: Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
Blob storage now supports the Network File System (NFS) 3.0 protocol. This support provides Linux file system compatibility at object storage scale and prices and enables Linux clients to mount a container in Blob storage from an Azure Virtual Machine (VM) or a computer on-premises.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-protection-overview

NEW QUESTION: 124
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D. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
API Management helps organizations publish APIs to external, partner, and internal developers to unlock the potential of their data and services.
You can secure API Management using the OAuth 2.0 client credentials flow.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-key-concepts
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-features
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-protect-backend-with-aad#enable-oauth-20-user-authorization-in-the-developer-console

NEW QUESTION: 125
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NEW QUESTION: 126
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A. Azure Cosmos DB □□□□□□
B. Azure □□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server Always On □□□ □□
C. □□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. GRS(□□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□□□ Azure Table Storage
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Cosmos DB approaches data consistency as a spectrum of choices. This approach includes more options than the two extremes of strong and eventual consistency. You can choose from five well-defined levels on the consistency spectrum.
With Cosmos DB any write into any region must be replicated and committed to all configured regions within the account.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels-tradeoffs

NEW QUESTION: 127
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D. Azure AD ID □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview

NEW QUESTION: 128
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 129
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Name	Azure region
Hub1	US East
Hub2	US West

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VirtualWAN1□ □□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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B. Hub1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
D. ExpressRoute □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
US East and US West are in the same geopolitical region so there is no need for enabling ExpressRoute premium add-on https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard The current config of virtual WAN is only Basic as given, so it can connect to only site to site VPN, to connect to express route it needs to be upgraded from basic to standard. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure
/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about

NEW QUESTION: 130
Azure□ 10□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□□□ □ □□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.
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A. AKS □□□□ □□□□

B. Azure □□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□
D. Azure □□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
"Azure Front Door, which focuses on global load-balancing and site acceleration, and Azure CDN Standard, which offers static content caching and acceleration. The new Azure Front Door brings together security with CDN technology for a cloud-based CDN with threat protection and additional capabilities. "

NEW QUESTION: 131
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A. Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□
B. Azure SQL Database Managed Instance □□□□□ □□
C. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
D. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
General Purpose / Standard prevents data loss through high available storage https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us /azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-general-purpose?view=azuresql. This architectural model relies on high availability and reliability of Azure Blob storage that transparently replicates database files and guarantees no data loss if underlying infrastructure failure happens. General Purpose / Standard support Zone Redundancy For General Purpose tier the zone-redundant configuration is Generally Available in the following regions: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure- powershell Without any information regarding the usage pattern, serverless is possible. Other option is D https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/serverless-tier-overview?view=azuresql

NEW QUESTION: 132
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. GRS(□□ □□ □□□□)□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□

B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
C. RA-GRS(□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□)□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133
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□□□: □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□ Traffic Manager □□□□ □□ □□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview

NEW QUESTION: 134
Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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□□ API□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□
B. PostgreSQL
C. NoSQL
D. □□□ □□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135
Azure Blob Storage□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ 100□ □□□□.
Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□□□□□ □□(DMA)
B. Azure □□□ □□□
C. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 136
Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Azure Blueprints□ ARM(Azure Resource Manager) □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?
A. ARM □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. ARM □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. Blueprint□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Blueprint□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments. Azure Blueprints can also upgrade several subscriptions at once that are governed by the same blueprint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26851/how-is-azure-blue-prints-different-from-resource-m.html

NEW QUESTION: 137
□□ □□ Azure □□□ KeyVault1□□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
KeyVault1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
KeyVault1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□□ □□□

B. □ □□ □□ □□
C. □□□ □□□
D. KeyVault1□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The data in the cool tier is "considered / intended to be stored for 30 days". But this is not a must. You can store data indefinitely in the cool tier. The mentioned reference (see below) even gives an example of large scientific or otherwise large data which is stored for long duration in the cool tier.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 139
Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ LOB(□□ □□) □□□□□□□ □□□□.
□+□□□□ SQL Server □□□□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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A. VNN(□□ □□□□ □□) □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ Always On □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □
B. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ DNN(□□ □□□□ □□)□ □□ Always On □□□ □□
C. VNN(□□ □□□□ □□) □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ Always On □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□
D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ VNN(□□ □□□□ □□)□ □□ Always On □□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 140

App1 □ App2□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. App1□ □□ □□ □ □ □□□□□□□. App1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ App2□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure Service Bus □ 1□
B. □□□ Azure Service Bus □□
C. Azure Data Factory □□□□□ 1□
D. □□ □□□□ □□ □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A queue allows processing of a message by a single consumer. In contrast to queues, topics and subscriptions provide a one-to-many form of communication in a publish and subscribe pattern. It's useful for scaling to large numbers of recipients. Each published message is made available to each subscription registered with the topic. Publisher sends a message to a topic and one or more subscribers receive a copy of the message, depending on filter rules set on these subscriptions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics-subscriptions

NEW QUESTION: 141
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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. CI/CD(□□□ □□/□□□ □□) □□
B. Azure Container Registry □□□□
C. Azure App Configuration □□□
D. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 142
DB1 □ DB2□□ □ □□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□□ □□□□ App1□□ □ □□ □□□□.
DB1 □ DB2□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
DB1 □ DB2□ □□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* DB1 □ DB2□□ □□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. Azure □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ SQL Server □□□□□□

B. □□ □□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□ □ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
C. □□□ □□ □ Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. □□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When both the database management system and client are under the same ownership (e.g. when SQL Server is deployed to a virtual machine), transactions are available and the lock duration can be controlled.
Reference: https://docs.particular.net/nservicebus/azure/understanding-transactionality-in-azure

NEW QUESTION: 143
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Network Watcher Network performance monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.
Note:
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
IP flow verify looks at the rules for all Network Security Groups (NSGs) applied to the network interface, such as a subnet or virtual machine NIC. Traffic flow is then verified based on the configured settings to or from that network interface. IP flow verify is useful in confirming if a rule in a Network Security Group is blocking ingress or egress traffic to or from a virtual machine.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

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