Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2025-12-26.q177

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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2025-12-26.q177.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Managed instance link
* Link feature for Azure SQL Managed Instance
When to use:
--> Minimum downtime required, especially for critical workloads.
- Need to migrate to the Business Critical service tier.
- Need to migrate multiple databases.

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

NEW QUESTION: 2
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D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 3

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Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure provides dynamic scalability for the Azure SQL Databases and Azure Managed Instances.
Azure SQL Database service offers two purchasing models: DTU-based and vCore-based. Azure Managed instance service is based only on the vCore purchasing model. This model allows you to select two scalability parameters for managed instance: the maximum CPU cores and the maximum allocated storage.
(Number 1): When you create a SQL Managed instance or change the resources for an existing instance, you use the Compute + storage panel.
(Number 2): Because Azure SQL Managed Instance uses only the vCore model, you need to select one of the model's Service tier options, General Purpose and Business Critical. These tiers define the storage latency: fast or super fast.
Then, using sliders, you set or change the instance resources: the number of vCores (Number 3) and the storage size (Number 4).
The default values are 8 CPU cores and 256 GB of storage. Azure SQL Managed Instance service will dynamically scale within these parameters to meet the workload demands. All databases in the Azure SQL Managed instance will share the assigned resources.
Option C is incorrect because you need to define a maximum of the resources per database to scale Azure SQL Database for both purchasing models dynamically but not for the Azure SQL Managed Instance scaling.
Option D is incorrect because you need to define a resource limit per group of databases to scale Azure SQL Database Elastic pools dynamically but not for the Azure SQL Managed Instance scaling.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/scale-resources
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas- overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/service-tiers-managed- instance-vcore?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 4

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D. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Front Door enables you to define, manage, and monitor the global routing for your web traffic by optimizing for best performance and instant global failover for high availability. With Front Door, you can transform your global (multi-region) consumer and enterprise applications into robust, high-performance personalized modern applications, APIs, and content that reaches a global audience with Azure.
Front Door works at Layer 7 or HTTP/HTTPS layer and uses anycast protocol with split TCP and Microsoft's global network for improving global connectivity.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-overview

NEW QUESTION: 5
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Answer: A (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: 6
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A. Azure Portal□ □□ □□ □□□□
B. Azure Portal□ Advisor □□□□
C. Azure Portal□ SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Buy reserved capacity
Sign in to the Azure portal.
Select All services > Reservations.
Select Add and then in the Purchase Reservations pane, select SQL Database to purchase a new reservation for SQL Database.
Fill in the required fields. Existing databases in SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance that match the attributes you select qualify to get the reserved capacity discount. The actual number of databases or managed instances that get the discount depends on the scope and quantity selected.
Review the cost of the capacity reservation in the Costs section.
Select Purchase.
Select View this Reservation to see the status of your purchase.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/reserved-capacity-overview

NEW QUESTION: 7
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B. □□□□□ □□□
C. □□ □□
D. SAML
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Password - On-premises applications can use a password-based method for SSO. This choice works when applications are configured for Application Proxy.
With password-based SSO, users sign in to the application with a username and password the first time they access it. After the first sign-on, Azure AD provides the username and password to the application. Password-based SSO enables secure application password storage and replay using a web browser extension or mobile app. This option uses the existing sign-in process provided by the application, enables an administrator to manage the passwords, and doesn't require the user to know the password.
Incorrect:
Choosing an SSO method depends on how the application is configured for authentication. Cloud applications can use federation-based options, such as OpenID Connect, OAuth, and SAML.
Federation - When you set up SSO to work between multiple identity providers, it's called federation.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/what-is-single-sign-on

NEW QUESTION: 8
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

The storage account and SQL server are in the same region, ensuring compliance with the requirement that audit logs be stored in a storage account in the same region as the server.

Box 2: No

Since the regions are different, the audit logs cannot be stored in storage2 for SQLdb2.

Box 3: No

Since the regions are different, the audit logs cannot be stored in storage2 for SQLdb3.

Note: While configuring auditing for azure sql db, azure portal only will show storage accounts which are in same region. Both standard and premium storage accounts can be used but they need to be in same region as db.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview#auditing-limitations

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

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A. Azure AD□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□

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C. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)

D. Azure AD□ □□□□□□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

System-assigned: Some Azure services allow you to enable a managed identity directly on a service instance. When you enable a system-assigned managed identity, an identity is created in Azure AD that's tied to the lifecycle of that service instance. When the resource is deleted, Azure automatically deletes the identity. By design, only that Azure resource can use that identity to request tokens from Azure AD.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/design-authentication-authorization-solutions/9-one-design-managed-identities

NEW QUESTION: 10

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Answer:

Explanation:

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

Box 2: Forward contoso.com to VM1

Forward to the DNS server VM1.

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

Azure Event Grid□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ C# □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□ □□□ Azure Logic Apps

B. □□□□ □□□ Azure Functions

C. □□ □□□ Azure Functions

D. □□ □□□ □□□ Azure Logic Apps

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Virtual network integration allows your function app to access resources inside a virtual network.

Virtual connectivity is included in the Premium plan.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#networking-features

NEW QUESTION: 12

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B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □

C. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □

D. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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pass4tests-rg□□ □□

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"□□ ExpressRoute □□□□ pass4test-rg□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□"

A. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ RBAC □□ □□ - pass4test-rg

B. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ RBAC □□ □□

C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ Azure □□

D. pass4test-rg□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Here we can add a policy at the subscription level which does not allow the deployment of Azure ExpressRoute resources. But we can exclude the pass4tests-rg so that the ExpressRoute resources can be deployed to these resource groups.

Options A and B are incorrect because RBAC roles are used to provide access to resources Option D is incorrect since this would be an in-efficient process to add policies to all resource groups Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

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A. vCore □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
B. DTU □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
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D. DTU □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Compare vCore and DTU purchasing models
The vCore purchasing model used by Azure SQL Database provides several benefits over the DTU-based purchasing model:
* Higher compute, memory, I/O, and storage limits.
* Choice of hardware configuration to better match compute and memory requirements of the workload.
*-> Pricing discounts for Azure Hybrid Benefit (AHB).
* Etc.
Note: Azure Elastic Pools:
* A deployment option that allows you to share a pool of resources (such as CPU, memory, and storage) across multiple databases.
*-> Ideal for scenarios where you have multiple databases with varying levels of usage, and you want to optimize resource utilization and reduce costs.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tiers-sql-database-vcore
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1523610/diff-between-azure-elastic-pools- and-standalone-db

NEW QUESTION: 15
KV1□□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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A. Microsoft Purview
B. KV1□ □□ □□
C. Azure □□□
D. Microsoft Sentinel
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Key Vault logging
After you create one or more key vaults, you'll likely want to monitor how and when your key vaults are accessed, and by whom. Enabling logging for Azure Key Vault saves this information in an Azure storage account that you provide.

Azure Key Vault activity can be monitored by checking the Key Vault activity log. By enabling logging, you can track access to your secrets and other Key Vault resources, including who accessed them, when they accessed them, and the specific actions performed.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/logging?tabs=Vault

NEW QUESTION: 16
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A. Azure □□□ □□
B. Azure □□□□ □□□(IMDS)
C. Azure AD
D. Microsoft □□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
DB1□□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2016 □□□□□□□ □□□□.
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Azure Data Studio□ Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ DB1□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □(S2S) VPN □□□ □□□□□.
B. Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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D. DB1□ □□□□□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Azure SQL migration extension for Azure Data Studio
If your target is Azure SQL Database, make sure you deploy the database schema before you begin the migration Note: The Azure SQL migration extension for Azure Data Studio enables you to assess, get right- sized Azure recommendations and migrate your SQL Server databases to Azure.

The workflow of the migration process is illustrated in the following diagram:
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-data-studio/extensions/azure-sql-migration-extension
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/migration-using-azure-data-studio

NEW QUESTION: 18
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Backup
The backup of drive P must be application-consistent.
Azure Backup can be used for application-consistent backups of Azure VMs. Azure Backup creates recovery points that ensure all data required to restore the backup is available, including application data, Box 2: An enhanced policy that has selective disk backup enabled.
The backup of drive S must be crash-consistent.
For Azure crash-consistent backups, utilize the agentless multi-disk restore points feature of Azure Backup. This feature, available with the Enhanced VM backup policy, allows for backups of all disks attached to a VM without requiring agents or quiescing VM I/O for extended periods.
Azure Backup supports agentless VM backups by using multi-disk crash-consistent restore points (preview). The Enhanced VM backup policy now enables you to configure the consistency type of the backups (application-consistent restore points or crash-consistent restore points preview) for Azure VMs.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-introduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-agentless-multi-disk-crash- consistent-overview

NEW QUESTION: 19
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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□
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C. Always On □□□ □□
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

NEW QUESTION: 20
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Key Vault □□□□□ □ □ □□□□ □□□?
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B. 2
C. 3
D. 6
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least
150 miles away but within the same geography. This maintains high durability of your keys and secrets. See the Azure paired regions document for details on specific region pairs.
Example: Secrets that must be shared by your application in both Europe West and Europe North. Minimize these as much as you can. Put these in a key vault in either of the two regions.
Use the same URI from both regions. Microsoft will fail over the Key Vault service internally.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance

NEW QUESTION: 21
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A. Azure Log Analytics □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□
B. Azure Blob Storage □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Immutable storage for Azure Blob storage enables users to store business-critical data objects in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state.
Immutable storage supports:
Time-based retention policy support: Users can set policies to store data for a specified interval.
When a time-based retention policy is set, blobs can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, blobs can be deleted but not overwritten.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-immutable-storage

NEW QUESTION: 22
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A. Azure □□
B. Azure VM □□ □□
C. Azure □□□ □□□
D. Azure □ □□□
E. Azure □□ □□ □□
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure provides several disaster recovery tools for container-based workloads. To protect the multi-region Azure Kubernetes Service deployments from the regional outages, you need to implement Azure Traffic Manager. Azure Traffic Manager is a global load balancing service based on DNS.
It provides high availability and disaster recovery for container-based workloads. If one region fails, Azure Traffic Manager will direct the traffic to the secondary region. Traffic Manager routes any protocol (not only HTTP/HTTPS as Azure Front Door or Azure Application Gateway does) to the service endpoint's public IP address based on the routing method. Using geographic routing, it will direct the traffic to the closest AKS cluster and application instance. Then, the Load Balancer will take care of data delivery to the AKS.

Option A is incorrect because you need to use the Traffic Manager and Load Balancer services for multi-region AKS protection from the regional outages, but not the Azure Backup service.
However, the Azure Backup service protects the application data. Your container-hosted application uses Azure Storage disks or file shares, and Azure Backup will be an appropriate data recovery service.
Option B is incorrect because you need to use the Traffic Manager and Load Balancer services for multi-region AKS protection from the regional outages, but not the Azure VM Scale sets.
However, in case of node failures, Azure Kubernetes Service uses VM Scale sets to protect the nodes.
Option D is incorrect because you need to use the Traffic Manager service and Load Balancer services for multi-region AKS protection from the regional outages, but not the Azure App Service. Azure App Service is a fully managed web application hosting platform.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/operator-best-practices-multi-region#use-azure- traffic-manager-to-route-traffic
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-configure-geographic- routing-method
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-configure-geographic- routing-method

NEW QUESTION: 23
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Lighthouse
To send data across tenants, you must first enable Azure Lighthouse.
Box 2: The Azure Monitor Agent

NEW QUESTION: 24
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Data path availability
Standard Load Balancer continuously exercises the data path from within a region to the load balancer front end, all the way to the SDN stack that supports your VM. As long as healthy instances remain, the measurement follows the same path as your application's load-balanced traffic. The data path that your customers use is also validated. The measurement is invisible to your application and does not interfere with other operations.
Note: Load balancer distributes inbound flows that arrive at the load balancer's front end to backend pool instances. These flows are according to configured load-balancing rules and health probes. The backend pool instances can be Azure Virtual Machines or instances in a virtual machine scale set.
Box 2: SYN count
SYN (synchronize) count: Standard Load Balancer does not terminate Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connections or interact with TCP or UDP packet flows. Flows and their handshakes are always between the source and the VM instance. To better troubleshoot your TCP protocol scenarios, you can make use of SYN packets counters to understand how many TCP connection attempts are made. The metric reports the number of TCP SYN packets that were received.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics

NEW QUESTION: 25
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A. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
B. Azure Blob □□□
C. Azure SQL

D. Azure □□□□ DB

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Azure Cosmos DB is Microsoft's fast NoSQL database with open APIs for any scale. It offers turnkey global distribution across any number of Azure regions by transparently scaling and replicating your data wherever your users are. 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. Azure Cosmos DB allows configuring multiple Azure regions as writable endpoints for a Database Account. In this configuration, Azure Cosmos DB offers 99.999% SLA for both read and write availability.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

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□□ □□: Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions. Traffic Manager also provides your public endpoints with high availability and quick responsiveness. It does not provide rate limiting.

Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-traffic-manager

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit- powershell

NEW QUESTION: 27
Azure Functions□ □□□□ Azure Event Hubs □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □.
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C. □ □□□
D. □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#scale Premium plan
- Event driven. Scale out automatically, even during periods of high load. Azure Functions infrastructure scales CPU and memory resources by adding additional instances of the Functions host, based on the number of events that its functions are triggered on.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#timeout Premium plan
- default timeout: 30 mins
- max timeout: Unlimited

NEW QUESTION: 28
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A. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□ □ Azure Backup
B. Azure □□ □□ □ Azure □□ □□□
C. Azure Blob □□□□ □ Azure □□ □□□
D. □□ □□□ □□□ □ 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.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Backups would be a slower solution.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

NEW QUESTION: 29
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B. □□□ □□ □ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□□
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□(RBAC)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Dynamic data masking limits sensitive data exposure by masking it to non-privileged users. Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer. It's a policy-based security feature that hides the sensitive data in the result set of a query over designated database fields, while the data in the database is not changed.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-overview

NEW QUESTION: 30
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NEW QUESTION: 31
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A. Azure Blob Storage □□ □□□
B. Azure App Service □□
C. Azure □□
D. Azure □□ □ □
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Build a full-stack React application with Azure Static Web Apps and managed functions
React is the most popular framework for frontend web applications, and Azure Static Web Apps is the best place to host these applications on Azure. With Azure Static Web Apps' built-in managed Azure Functions, you can build and host a full-stack web application using only Azure Static Web Apps for simpler deployment and management across environments.
Note: Azure Static Web Apps publishes a website to a production environment by building apps from an Azure DevOps or GitHub repository.
Reference:
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/apps-on-azure-blog/build-a-full-stack-react-application- with-azure-static-web-apps/ba-p/4090838
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/static-web-apps/get-started-portal

NEW QUESTION: 32
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Answer:

Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sizes-hpc#h-series

NEW QUESTION: 33

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NEW QUESTION: 34

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

NEW QUESTION: 35
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Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 36
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A. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server
B. Azure SQL Edge
C. Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The elastic query feature (in preview) enables you to run a Transact-SQL (T-SQL) query that spans multiple databases in Azure SQL Database. It allows you to perform cross-database queries to access remote tables, and to connect Microsoft and third-party tools (Excel, Power BI, Tableau, etc.) to query across data tiers with multiple databases. Using this feature, you can scale out queries to large data tiers and visualize the results in business intelligence (BI) reports.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-query-overview

NEW QUESTION: 37
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Azure Container Registry□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure □□□□ □□□□
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C. □□ □□□□□ □□□(AKS)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 38
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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: 39
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To alert both administrators about events on both VMs, you need to create one action group with the email ids of both administrators.
In the Notifications section of the action group, you can provide the emails ids of the administrators.
Then you need to create one alert rule for the notification of events.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-overview

NEW QUESTION: 40
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VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□. VNet1□ □□ Azure DNS □□□□ □□□□□. Site1□ S2S(□□□ □) VPN□ □□□□ VNet1□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure □□□ DNS □□□
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D. □□ DNS □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
DNS Private Resolver is a service that bridges an on-premises DNS with Azure DNS. You can use this service to query Azure DNS private zones from an on-premises environment and vice versa without deploying VM-based DNS servers.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/architecture/azure-dns-private- resolver

NEW QUESTION: 41
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172.16.0.0/16□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

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

- Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources
- Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates
- Require approval to activate privileged roles
- Enforce multi-factor authentication to activate any role
- Use justification to understand why users activate
- Get notifications when privileged roles are activated
- Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles
- Download audit history for internal or external audit
- Prevents removal of the last active Global Administrator role assignment Box 2: Azure Managed Identity Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication. Applications may use the managed identity to obtain Azure AD tokens. With Azure Key Vault, developers can use managed identities to access resources. Key Vault stores credentials in a secure manner and gives access to storage accounts.

Box 3: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

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

- Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources
- Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim- configure
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview

NEW QUESTION: 43
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Workspace replication
Enhance resilience by replicating your Log Analytics workspace across regions Replicating your Log Analytics workspace across regions enhances resilience by letting you switch over to the replicated workspace and continue operations if there's a regional failure Box 2: Availability zones Availability zones are physically separate groups of datacenters within each Azure region. When one zone fails, services can fail over to one of the remaining zones.
Availability zones works within a single region.
Azure App Service can be configured as zone redundant, which means that your resources are spread across multiple availability zones. Spreading across multiple zones helps your production workloads achieve resiliency and reliability. When you configure zone redundancy on App Service plans, all apps that use the plan are made zone redundant.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/workspace-replication
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/web-apps/guides/enterprise-app-patterns/reliable-web-app/dotnet/guidance
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/reliability-app-service?pivots=free-shared-basic

NEW QUESTION: 44
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A. Azure □□□ □□
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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

NEW QUESTION: 45
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Event Hubs
You can route Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) activity logs to several endpoints for long term retention and data insights.
The Event Hub is used for streaming.
Box 2: Azure Function
Use an Azure Function along with a cosmos DB change feed, and store the data in Cosmos DB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/concept-activity-logs- azure-monitor

NEW QUESTION: 46
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□□□□□ □□ Azure App Service □ □ API □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □ □□□□□□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□ □□, □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

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

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

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Enforce multi-factor authentication to activate any role

Use justification to understand why users activate

Get notifications when privileged roles are activated

Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles

Download audit history for internal or external audit

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

Box 3: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

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

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

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

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 47

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure AD

The Azure AD server issues tokens (access & refresh token). See step 5 below in graphic.

OAuth 2.0 authentication with Azure Active Directory.

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

Box 2: A web API

Delegated access is used.

The bearer token sent to the web API contains the user identity.

The web API makes authorization decisions based on the user identity.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/auth-oauth2

https://docs.microsoft.com/lb-lu/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/web-api

NEW QUESTION: 48

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Azure Blueprints□ Azure Resource Manager □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?

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B. Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. Azure Blueprint□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure Blueprints□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 49
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

NEW QUESTION: 50
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Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 51
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C. □□□
D. □□□ □
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Shared Access Signatures (SAS) 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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 52
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A. Azure Cosmos DB □ Azure Synapse Analytics □□□□ □□□ Azure Data Factory
B. PolyBase □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Synapse Analytics
C. Azure Cosmos DB□ Azure Synapse □□
D. Azure Cosmos DB □□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Synapse Link for Azure Cosmos DB is a cloud-native hybrid transactional and analytical processing (HTAP) capability that enables near real time analytics over operational data in Azure Cosmos DB. Azure Synapse Link creates a tight seamless

integration between Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Synapse Analytics. It enables customers to run near real-time analytics over their operational data with full performance isolation from their transactional workloads and without an ETL pipeline
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/synapse-link

NEW QUESTION: 53
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization-concept

NEW QUESTION: 54
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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: 55

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B. Azure □□□ □□□

C. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□(ILB)

D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

If you are looking for Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol termination ("SSL offload") or per- HTTP/HTTPS request, application-layer processing, review Application Gateway. Application Gateway is a layer 7 load balancer, which means it works only with web traffic (HTTP, HTTPS, WebSocket, and HTTP/2). It supports capabilities such as SSL termination, cookie-based session affinity, and round robin for load-balancing traffic. Load Balancer load-balances traffic at layer 4 (TCP or UDP).

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

NEW QUESTION: 56
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Answer:
Explanation:
Point-in-time restore for block blobs: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/point- in-time-restore-overview This mentions enabling the change feed: https://learn.microsoft.com/en- us/azure/storage/blobs/point-in-time-restore-manage?tabs=portal#enable-and-configure-point-in- time-restore

NEW QUESTION: 57
Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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D. IT □□□□ Microsoft.KeyVault/Vaults/Deploy/Action □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. IT □□□□ Key Vault □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
B: To access a key vault during template deployment, set enabledForTemplateDeployment on the key vault to true.

D: The user who deploys the template must have the Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/deploy/action permission for the scope of the resource group and key vault.
Incorrect Answers:
E: To grant access to a user to manage key vaults, you assign a predefined key vault Contributor role to the user at a specific scope.
If a user has Contributor permissions to a key vault management plane, the user can grant themselves access to the data plane by setting a Key Vault access policy. You should tightly control who has Contributor role access to your key vaults. Ensure that only authorized persons can access and manage your key vaults, keys, secrets, and certificates.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/overview-security

NEW QUESTION: 58
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Answer:
Explanation:
Account Type: StorageV2
Replication solution: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-azure- storage-services
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of- storage-accounts Data must be available if a single Azure datacenter fails. It means the storage account must support ZRS replication.
Also, solution should support storage tiers. Only General-purpose V2 supports ZRS and storage tiers.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

NEW QUESTION: 59
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A. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□(CDN)
B. Azure Redis □□
C. Azure □ □□□ □ □
D. Azure App Service □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is a global CDN solution for delivering high-bandwidth content. It can be hosted in Azure or any other location. With Azure CDN, you can cache static objects loaded from Azure Blob storage, a web application, or any publicly accessible web server, by using the closest point of presence (POP) server. Azure CDN can also accelerate dynamic content, which cannot be cached, by leveraging various network and routing optimizations.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/cdn/

NEW QUESTION: 60
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Backup for virtual machines
The deployment of App1 to Prod will use shared disks on the virtual machines.
Ensure that the virtual machines in Prod are backed up every four hours.
If you require application-consistent backup of virtual machine including the data disks, or an option to restore an entire virtual machine from backup, restore a file or folder, or restore to a secondary region, then use the Azure VM backup solution Note: Azure Backup offers side-by-side support for backup of managed disks using Disk Backup in addition to Azure VM backup solutions. This is useful when you need once-a-day application consistent backups of virtual machines and also more frequent backups of OS disks or a specific data disk that are crash consistent, and don't impact the production application performance.
Box 2: Managed snapshots
The deployment of App1 to Dev will use multiple disks on each virtual machine.
Ensure that the virtual machines in Dev support up to three on-demand backups per hour.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-introduction
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/disk-backup-overview

NEW QUESTION: 61
Windows Server□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2014 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ 100□ □□□□.
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C. Azure SQL Database □□ □□□□□□
D. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server 2016
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance

NEW QUESTION: 62
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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.
Incorrect Answers:
Not Headless device authentication:
A headless system is a computer that operates without a monitor, graphical user interface (GUI) or peripheral devices, such as keyboard and mouse.
Headless computers are usually embedded systems in various devices or servers in multi-server data center environments. Industrial machines, automobiles, medical equipment, cameras, household appliances, airplanes, vending machines and toys are among the myriad possible hosts of embedded systems.
Box 2: Client Credentials
How to include additional client data
In case you need to store additional details about a client that don't fit into the standard parameter set the custom data parameter comes to help:

POST /c2id/clients HTTP/1.1
Host: demo.c2id.com
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer ztucZS1ZyFKgh0tUEruUtiSTXhnexmd6
{
"redirect_uris" : ["https://myapp.example.com/callback"], "data" : { "reg_type" : "3rd-party",
"approved" : true,
"author_id" : 792440 }
}
The data parameter permits arbitrary content packaged in a JSON object. To set it you will need the master registration token or a one-time access token with a client-reg:data scope.
Incorrect Answers:
Authorization protocols provide a state parameter that allows you to restore the previous state of your application. The state parameter preserves some state object set by the client in the Authorization request and makes it available to the client in the response.
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: 63
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Answer: D (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: 64
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

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

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

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

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

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

Compare to:

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

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

Reference:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Enable geo-replication for container images.
Best practice: Store your container images in Azure Container Registry and geo-replicate the registry to each AKS region.
To deploy and run your applications in AKS, you need a way to store and pull the container images. Container Registry integrates with AKS, so it can securely store your container images or Helm charts. Container Registry supports multimaster geo-replication to automatically replicate your images to Azure regions around the world.
Geo-replication is a feature of Premium SKU container registries.
Note:
When you use Container Registry geo-replication to pull images from the same region, the results are:
Faster: You pull images from high-speed, low-latency network connections within the same Azure region.
More reliable: If a region is unavailable, your AKS cluster pulls the images from an available container registry.
Cheaper: There's no network egress charge between datacenters.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/operator-best-practices-multi-region

NEW QUESTION: 66

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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price. Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.
Guaranteed 99.995 percent uptime for SQL Database
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/sql-database/elastic/

NEW QUESTION: 67
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer do not support rate or connection limits.
Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.
Reference:
https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit- powershell

NEW QUESTION: 68
Azure □□□□ □□ □□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure □□ □□
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Activity log is a platform log in Azure that provides insight into subscription-level events.
Activity log includes such information as when a resource is modified or when a virtual machine is started.
Activity log events are retained in Azure for 90 days and then deleted.
For more functionality, you should create a diagnostic setting to send the Activity log to one or more of these locations for the following reasons: to Azure Monitor Logs for more complex querying and alerting, and longer retention (up to two years) to Azure Event Hubs to forward outside of Azure to Azure Storage for cheaper, long-term archiving Note: Azure Monitor builds on top of Log Analytics, the platform service that gathers log and metrics data from all your resources. The easiest way to think about it is that Azure Monitor is the marketing name, whereas Log Analytics is the technology that powers it.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log

NEW QUESTION: 69
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Minimize downtime, so needs to be an online migration.

For online migrations from SQL Server to SQL Managed Instance using Azure Database Migration Service, you must provide the full database backup and subsequent log backups in the SMB network share that the service can use to migrate your databases.

When configuring the migration, you need to select the Azure Storage Account that DMS can upload the backup files from the SMB network share to and use for database migration. We recommend selecting the Storage Account in the same region as the DMS service for optimal file upload performance.

Box 2: No

Web site content must be easily updated from a single point -> Azure App Services

Unpredictable workloads -> The Standard plan includes auto-scale which can automatically adjust the number of virtual machine instances running to match your traffic needs.

Box 3: No

You can stream SQL diagnostic telemetry to the following destinations:

- Log Analytics and SQL Analytics
- Event Hubs

- Azure Storage
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/migrate-to-vm-from- sql-server#choose-a-migration-method
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-continuous-deployment?tabs=github
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitor-tune-overview

NEW QUESTION: 70
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: 2
You need at least one virtual network per Azure region for the local resources, hence since you have two Azure regions, you'll need at least 2 virtual networks.
Box 2: B-Series
The B-Series VM size is the best choice here because of the ability to bank CPU credits during periods of low utilization. The B-series are burstable VMs that accumulate CPU credits during idle times and then consume these credits during periods of high CPU usage. This matches well with your requirement to minimize costs by accumulating CPU credits during periods of low utilization.
Other series like A-Series, D-Series, and M-Series do not have this functionality.

NEW QUESTION: 71
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A. Azure Logic Apps □ Azure Functions

B. Azure Pipelines □ Azure Service Fabric

C. Azure Logic Apps □ Azure Event Grid

D. Azure Functions □ Azure □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can schedule a powershell script with Azure Logic Apps.

When you want to run code that performs a specific job in your logic apps, you can create your own function by using Azure Functions. This service helps you create Node.js, C#, and F# functions so you don't have to build a complete app or infrastructure to run code. You can also call logic apps from inside Azure functions. Azure Functions provides serverless computing in the cloud and is useful for performing tasks such as these examples:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions

NEW QUESTION: 72

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Answer:

Explanation:

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-discover-hyper-v

NEW QUESTION: 73

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Answer:

Explanation:

Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal effect on the application layer.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-overview Always Encrypted is a feature designed to protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers or national/regional identification numbers (for example, U.S. social security numbers), stored in Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and SQL Server databases.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted- database-engine

NEW QUESTION: 74

Azure Databricks □□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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A. Azure □□

B. Azure □□□ □□□

C. Azure SQL □□□□□□

D. □□ □□□□ DB

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Azure Databricks Data Science & Engineering data lands in a data lake for long term persisted storage, in Azure Blob Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/scenarios/what-is-azure-databricks-ws

NEW QUESTION: 75

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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Premium
Standard clusters with credential passthrough are limited to a single user. Standard clusters support Python, SQL, Scala, and R.
On Databricks Runtime 6.0 and above, SparkR is supported; on Databricks Runtime 10.1 and above, sparklyr is supported.
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: 76
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Premium
Premium: Premium file shares are backed by solid-state drives (SSDs) and provide consistent high performance and low latency, within single-digit milliseconds for most IO operations, for IO- intensive workloads.
Incorrect Answers:
* Hot: Hot file shares offer storage optimized for general purpose file sharing scenarios such as team shares. Hot file shares are offered on the standard storage hardware backed by HDDs.

* Transaction optimized: Transaction optimized file shares enable transaction heavy workloads that don't need the latency offered by premium file shares. Transaction optimized file shares are offered on the standard storage hardware backed by hard disk drives (HDDs). Transaction optimized has historically been called "standard", however this refers to the storage media type rather than the tier itself (the hot and cool are also "standard" tiers, because they are on standard storage hardware).
Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS):
Premium Azure file shares only support LRS and ZRS.
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): With ZRS, three copies of each file stored, however these copies are physically isolated in three distinct storage clusters in different Azure availability zones.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning

NEW QUESTION: 77
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Answer:
Explanation:
You can use the Azure Monitor menu in Azure portal to configure archive storage. It is necessary to configure an Azure storage account for archive storage because Activity log entries are only maintained for 90 days by Azure. You should create a storage account separate from other types of data so you can better control access to the data.
You can create an Azure storage account for log storage in the same subscription or a different subscription as the resource sending the logs. The user who configures the storage must have appropriate RBAC access to both subscriptions.
You can configure Blob storage policies to require time-based retention. This gives you a way to prevent the data from being deleted or modified during the retention period.

NEW QUESTION: 78
1,000□□ 10MB CSV □□□ □□□ Azure Data Lake Storage □□□ sql1□□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□□□. □□□ sql1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. BCP
B. the copy statement
C. PolyBase
D. the sqlBulkcopy object
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79
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Azure Table Storage□ □□□□ App1□□□ □Ð□□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□□□ App1□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□
B. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
C. □□ □□□□ DB
D. GZRS(□□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Cosmos DB Table API has single-digit millisecond latency for reads and writes, backed with <10-ms latency reads and <15-ms latency writes at the 99th percentile, at any scale, anywhere in the world. Automatic and complete indexing on all properties, no index management.
Turnkey global distribution from one to 30+ regions. Support for automatic and manual failovers at any time, anywhere in the world.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-support

NEW QUESTION: 80
DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□ □□ □□(LTR) □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ 7 □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

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B. □□□
C. □□□
D. □□ □ □□□
E. □□ □ □□□ □□
F. □□, □□, □□
Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)
To enable LTR, you can define a policy using a combination of four parameters: weekly backup retention (W), monthly backup retention (M), yearly backup retention (Y), and week of the year (WeekOfYear). If you specify W, one backup every week is copied to long-term storage. If you specify M, the first backup of each month is copied to the long-term storage. If you specify Y, one backup during the week specified by WeekOfYear is copied to the long-term storage. If the specified WeekOfYear is in the past when the policy is configured, the first LTR backup is created the following year. Each backup is kept in long-term storage according to the policy parameters that are configured when the LTR backup is created.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview

NEW QUESTION: 81
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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: 82
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Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 83
Contoso, Ltd.□□ □□□ HTTP □□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□ □□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□ □+□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. Contoso□ Fabrikam□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. Fabrikam□ □□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□, □□ OAuth 2.0 ID □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. Fabrikam□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Contoso□ □+□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure AD □□ □(B2B)
B. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□
C. Azure □□
D. Azure API □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 84
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: A virtual machine scale set in Flexible orchestration mode

Flexible orchestration mode supports Ultra disks.

Flexible orchestration mode supports a mix of Windows and Linux Servers.

Note: The following list contains Ultra Disk's limitations:

* Currently, Ultra Disks only support Single VM and Availability zone infrastructure options.
* Ultra Disks don't support availability sets.
* Etc.

Box 2: An availability set.

Orchestration modes for Virtual Machine Scale Sets in Azure

When you want to deploy Virtual Machines that are close together along with its disks to ensure the lowest latency possible, you can assign Azure Virtual Machines to a Proximity Placement Group.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-enable-ultra-ssd

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets- orchestration-modes

https://www.shudnow.io/2022/04/09/pin-azure-vm-availability-sets-into-an-availability-zone/

NEW QUESTION: 85

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A. Azure Databricks

B. □□ □□□ □□□

C. Azure Synapse □□

D. Azure Data Lake Gen2 Storage □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

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Answer:

Explanation:
Box 1: Azure WebJobs
Compare Functions and WebJobs
Like Azure Functions, Azure App Service WebJobs with the WebJobs SDK is a code-first integration service that is designed for developers.
Comparison table
Azure Functions is built on the WebJobs SDK, so it shares many of the same event triggers and connections to other Azure services. Here are some factors to consider when you're choosing between Azure Functions and WebJobs with the WebJobs SDK:
Box 2: HTTP
Note: Choose the right integration and automation services in Azure
Compare the following Microsoft cloud services:
Microsoft Power Automate (was Microsoft Flow)
Azure Logic Apps
Azure Functions
Azure App Service WebJobs
All of these services can solve integration problems and automate business processes. They can all define input, actions, conditions, and output. You can run each of them on a schedule or trigger. Each service has unique advantages.
Outgoing Webhooks
Webhooks help Teams to integrate with external apps. With Outgoing Webhooks, you can send text messages from a channel to a web service. After configuring the Outgoing Webhooks, users can @mention Outgoing Webhook and send a message to a web service. The service responds within 10 seconds to the message with a text or a card.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-compare-logic-apps-ms-flow- webjobs

NEW QUESTION: 87
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AG1□□□ Always On □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2017 □□□□□ □ □ □□□□. AG1□□ DB1□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ Linux□ □□□□ SQL Server 2019 □□□□□ □□□□□.
DB1□ VM1□ □□□□□□□□ □□□. □□□□ DB1□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:
Creating an Always On availability group on VM1 would not be necessary, as you already have an availability group (AG1) in place on your on-premises SQL Server instances.
By adding a secondary replica to AG1, you can provide a copy of DB1 that can be used for the migration. This will allow you to minimize downtime on DB1 by performing the migration on the secondary replica, while the primary replica remains available for use.
While using Azure Migration can simplify the migration process, it may not necessarily minimize downtime. You may still need to plan for an appropriate maintenance window to complete the migration with minimal disruption to your application.

NEW QUESTION: 88
Windows Virtual Desktop □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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B. Windows Virtual Desktop □□□ □□
C. □□ □□□□□
D. Azure □□□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://www.ciraltos.com/automatically-start-and-stop-wvd-vms-with-azure-automation/
https://wvdlogix.net/windows-virtual-desktop-host-pool-automation-2
https://getnerdio.com/academy/how-to-optimize-windows-virtual-desktop-wvd-azure-costs-with-event-based-autoscaling-and-azure-vm-scale-sets/

NEW QUESTION: 89
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A. Azure □□
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C. Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□
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E. Azure □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To automate deployments in Azure while supporting parameters, versioning, and source control, you should use Azure DevOps with Bicep or Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates as your infrastructure-as-code (IaC) tools. Azure DevOps provides a CI/CD platform, while Bicep or ARM templates define the infrastructure.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/overview

NEW QUESTION: 90
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Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□ P40 □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: None
No data disk caching for the Log files.
Box 2: ReadOnly
Guidelines to optimize performance for your SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines (VMs) include:
Set host caching to read-only for data file disks.
Set host caching to none for log file disks.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/performance-guidelines-best-practices-storage

NEW QUESTION: 91
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A. Azure CLI
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D. .NET □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-tutorial-queues

NEW QUESTION: 92
IoT □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ MQTT(Message Queuing Telemetry Transport)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure Event Hubs □□ □□
B. Azure IoT Hub □□ □□
C. Azure IoT Hub □□ □□
D. Azure Event Hubs □□□□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
To analyze Azure IoT Edge processed Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) messages, you need an Azure IoT Hub and the appropriate license for the IoT Hub's messaging tier. Azure IoT Hub is a managed service that acts as a central hub for

collecting and processing telemetry data from IoT devices, including those running on Azure IoT Edge.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-devguide-messages-c2d
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-scaling

NEW QUESTION: 93
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Instead: You deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you create an Azure Traffic Manager profile.
Note: Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview

NEW QUESTION: 94
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Azure Monitor □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. 1

B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/workspace-design

NEW QUESTION: 95
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Access reviews in Microsoft Entra ID, part of Microsoft Entra, enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User access can be reviewed regularly to make sure only the right people have continued access.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/access-reviews-overview

NEW QUESTION: 96
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Answer:

Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Database for PostgreSQL Flexible Server
For horizontal scaling of transactional writes in Azure PostgreSQL using row-based sharding, you should utilize Azure Database for PostgreSQL Flexible Server with Elastic Clusters. This feature leverages the Citus extension for PostgreSQL, enabling you to shard your data across multiple nodes and manage them as a single, distributed database.
Box 2: Distributed tables
Azure Database for PostgreSQL Flexible Server uses distributed tables for scaling through the use of an Elastic cluster, powered by the Citus extension. This allows for scaling out by adding more nodes to the cluster and distributing data across them, rather than just increasing the compute power of a single node.
Reference:
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/blog/adforpostgresql/postgres-horizontal-scaling-with-elastic-clusters-on-azure-database-for-postgres/4303508

NEW QUESTION: 97
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A. Azure Logic Apps □ Azure Functions
B. Azure Pipelines □ Azure Service Fabric
C. Azure Logic Apps □ Azure Event Grid
D. Azure Functions □ Azure □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can schedule a powershell script with Azure Logic Apps.
When you want to run code that performs a specific job in your logic apps, you can create your own function by using Azure Functions. This service helps you create Node.js, C#, and F# functions so you don't have to build a complete app or infrastructure to run code. You can also call logic apps from inside Azure functions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions

NEW QUESTION: 98
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Answer:

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: 99

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

The first job type will consist of short-running tasks for a development environment.

Among the many ways to purchase and consume Azure resources are Azure low priority VMs and Spot VMs.

These virtual machines are compute instances allocated from spare capacity, offered at a highly discounted rate compared to ג €on demandג € VMs.

This means they can be a great option for cost savings ג€" for the right workloads Box 2: Batch service and dedicate virtual machines The second job type will consist of long-running Message Passing Interface (MPI) applications for a production environment that requires timely job completion.

Azure Batch Service is a cloud based job scheduling and compute management platform that enables running large-scale parallel and high performance computing applications efficiently in the cloud. Azure Batch Service provides job scheduling and in automatically scaling and managing virtual machines running those jobs.

Reference:

https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/azure-low-priority-vms

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/batch/

NEW QUESTION: 100

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

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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: 101
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Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102
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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 Elastic database transactions for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Managed Instance allow you to run transactions that span several databases.
SQL Managed Instance enables system administrators to spend less time on administrative tasks because the service either performs them for you or greatly simplifies those tasks.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-transactions- overview?view=azuresql-azure

NEW QUESTION: 103
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B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization-concept

NEW QUESTION: 104
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B. Azure Site Recovery□ □□□□□.
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D. □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Azure SQL Database, you can configure a database with a long-term backup retention policy (LTR) to automatically retain the database backups in separate Azure Blob storage containers for up to 10 years.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview

NEW QUESTION: 105
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
This is a feature of Azure Monitor wherein you can use the Alerts feature. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/overview

NEW QUESTION: 106
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Blob storage

Azure Blob Storage is a suitable choice for storing digital images, as it supports encryption at rest, handles large file sizes (up to 50 MB or even larger), and can be used in conjunction with Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Front Door.
Box 2: Azure Cosmos DB
Azure Cosmos DB is a highly scalable, globally distributed, multi-model database service that supports automatic scale-out, ensures high availability even in the event of a datacenter failure, and allows for reading and writing data from multiple Azure regions. This makes it an ideal choice for storing customer account data in your scenario.

NEW QUESTION: 107
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Scenario: Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
Immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage enables users to store business-critical data in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state. While in a WORM state, data cannot be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval. By configuring immutability policies for blob data, you can protect your data from overwrites and deletes.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview

NEW QUESTION: 108
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Premium block blobs
Azure Storage provides data protection for Blob Storage and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 to help you to prepare for scenarios where you need to recover data that has been deleted or overwritten.
Data protection refers to strategies for protecting the storage account and data within it from being deleted or modified, or for restoring data after it has been deleted or modified.
* Prevent new data from being modified for one year.
Box 2: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
RA-GRS has better data protection compared to ZRS and LRS.
* Maximize data resiliency.
* Minimize read latency.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-protection-overview

NEW QUESTION: 109
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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: 110

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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Cross-tenant synchronization
Cross-tenant synchronization automates creating, updating, and deleting Microsoft Entra B2B collaboration users across tenants in an organization. It enables users to access applications and collaborate across tenants, while still allowing the organization to evolve.
Box 2: Entitlement management
Provide policy-based management of access assignments, approvals, and expirations. Entitlement management is an identity governance feature that enables organizations to manage identity and access lifecycle at scale, by automating access request workflows, access assignments, reviews, and expiration.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/multi-tenant-organizations/cross-tenant-synchronization-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/entitlement-management-overview

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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Service Fabric enables you to create Service Fabric clusters on premises or in other clouds.
Azure Service Fabric is low-latency and scales up to thousands of machines.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/service-fabric/

NEW QUESTION: 113
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can connect Azure Functions to Azure SQL Database using Visual Studio Code. Azure Functions lets you connect Azure services and other resources to functions without having to write your own integration code. These bindings, which represent both input and output, are declared within the function definition. Data from bindings is provided to the function as parameters. A trigger is a special type of input binding. Although a function has only one trigger, it can have multiple input and output bindings.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-add-output-binding-azure-sql- vs-code

NEW QUESTION: 114

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Orchestration modes for Virtual Machine Scale Sets in Azure

Supported by Uniform orchestration for scale sets

* 5 update domains

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets- orchestration-modes

NEW QUESTION: 115

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

NEW QUESTION: 116
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B. Azure CycleCloud
C. Azure Purview
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can dynamically provision Azure HPC clusters with Azure CycleCloud.
Azure CycleCloud is the simplest way to manage HPC workloads.
Note: Azure CycleCloud is an enterprise-friendly tool for orchestrating and managing High Performance Computing (HPC) environments on Azure. With CycleCloud, users can provision infrastructure for HPC systems, deploy familiar HPC schedulers, and automatically scale the infrastructure to run jobs efficiently at any scale. Through CycleCloud, users can create different types of file systems and mount them to the compute cluster nodes to support HPC workloads.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cyclecloud/overview

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D. 4
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
One for the finance department, and one for the IT department.
Note: If your organization has many Azure subscriptions, you might need a way to efficiently manage access, policies, and compliance for those subscriptions. Management groups provide a governance scope above subscriptions. When you organize subscriptions into management groups, the governance conditions that you apply cascade by inheritance to all associated subscriptions.
Management groups give you enterprise-grade management at scale, no matter what type of subscriptions you might have. However, all subscriptions within a single management group must trust the same Microsoft Entra tenant.
For example, you can apply a policy to a management group that limits the regions available for virtual machine (VM) creation. This policy would be applied to all nested management groups, subscriptions, and resources to allow VM creation only in authorized regions.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview

NEW QUESTION: 118
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A. AKS(Azure Kubernetes □□□)
B. Azure □□□ □□□

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

NEW QUESTION: 119
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A. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□ □□
B. Azure REST API□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 120
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Bastion
Azure bastion client access is authorized and authenticated when trying to log into the Azure portal. You can enable MFA on the Azure portal access by using the Conditional access policy for Microsoft Azure Management.
Box 2: A conditional Access policy that has Cloud Apps assignment set to Azure Windows VM Sign-In You can enforce Conditional Access policies such as multi-factor authentication or user sign-in risk check before authorizing access to Windows VMs in Azure that are enabled with Azure AD sign in. To apply Conditional Access policy, you must select the "Azure Windows VM Sign-In" app from the cloud apps or actions assignment option and then use Sign-in risk as a condition and/or require multi-factor authentication as a grant access control.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/howto-vm-sign-in-azure-ad- windows

NEW QUESTION: 121
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Windows Server □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□

- Project2: □□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□
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- Project3: □□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□
Windows Server□ □□□□ □□
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Traffic Manager

Project1: The development of an app hosted on multiple Azure virtual machines that are configured as a Windows Server failover cluster Maintain availability if an Azure region fails.

RTO 45 seconds

Azure Traffic Manager protects against region failures.

How fast does Traffic Manager move my users away from an unhealthy endpoint?

By using the settings below, Traffic Manager can provide failovers under 10 seconds after an endpoint goes unhealthy and a DNS query is made against the corresponding profile.

Box 2: Availability zones

Project2: The development of an app hosted on multiple Azure virtual machines that run Ubuntu Maintain availability if an Azure datacenter fails.

RTO 5 minutes.

Availability zone protects against Datacenter failures, and can be configure to provide an RTO of less than 5 minutes.

Box 3: Azure Site Recovery

Project3: The development of an app hosted on a single Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server Maintain availability during datacenter maintenance events.

RTO 2 hours.

You can recover your Azure Virtual Machines against outages by using Azure Site Recovery. In the event of an outage, you can recover to either the secondary availability zone or the secondary Azure region, with a RPO (Recovery Point Objective) of approximately 5 minutes and an RTO (Recovery Time Objective) of less than 1 hour.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-faqs

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/blog/azurestorageblog/protecting-azure-vm-against-zonalregional-outages-using-azure-site-recovery-and-/4033280

NEW QUESTION: 122

Contoso, Ltd□□ □□□ HTTP □□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □-□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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A. Azure AD B2B(□□ □)

B. □□□ □□

C. Azure API □□

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: 123

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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Queue storage is often used to create a backlog of work to process asynchronously.
A queue message must be in a format compatible with an XML request using UTF-8 encoding.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-tutorial-queues

NEW QUESTION: 124
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Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□ □□□□ App1□□□ 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

NEW QUESTION: 125
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D. Azure Front Door □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-faq#what-is-the-difference-between- azure-front-door-and-azure-application-gateway- While both Front Door and Application Gateway are layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) load balancers, the primary difference is that Front Door is a non-regional service whereas Application Gateway is a regional service. While Front Door can load balance between your different scale units/clusters/stamp units across regions, Application Gateway allows you to load balance between your VMs/containers etc. that is within the scale unit.

NEW QUESTION: 126
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

For this requirement, you can Azure Container Registry - Premium SKU. It provides the feature of automatic distribution of images across regions.
The Microsoft documentation mentions the following:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-skus

NEW QUESTION: 127
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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.
Reference:
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: 128
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Answer:

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-lake-analytics/data-lake-analytics-overview

NEW QUESTION: 129

Azure Event Grid□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ C# □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. Azure Logic Apps in the integrated service environment

B. Azure Functions in the Dedicated plan and the Basic Azure App Service plan

C. Azure Logic Apps in the Consumption plan

D. Azure Functions in the Consumption plan

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When you create a function app in Azure, you must choose a hosting plan for your app. There are three basic hosting plans available for Azure Functions: Consumption plan, Premium plan, and Dedicated (App Service) plan.

For the Consumption plan, you don't have to pay for idle VMs or reserve capacity in advance.

Connect to private endpoints with Azure Functions

As enterprises continue to adopt serverless (and Platform-as-a-Service, or PaaS) solutions, they often need a way to integrate with existing resources on a virtual network. These existing resources could be databases, file storage, message queues or event streams, or REST APIs.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-functions/connect-to-private-endpoints-with-azure-functions/ba-p/1426615

NEW QUESTION: 130

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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

Incorrect Answers:

* SQL Server on Azure VM: geo-replication not supported.

* Azure Synapse Analytics is not optimized for online transaction processing (OLTP).

* Azure SQL Managed Instance max database size is up to currently available instance size (depending on the number of vCores).

Max instance storage size (reserved) - 2 TB for 4 vCores

- 8 TB for 8 vCores

- 16 TB for other sizes

Reference:

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: 131

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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: 132

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2

- Premium file shares: definitely not optimized for video files
- Premium page blobs: only support LRS

Box 2: Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Use geo-redundancy to design highly available applications
- Provides the highest availability possible
Box 3: A private endpoint
Using private endpoints with Azure Files enables you to:
Securely connect to your Azure file shares from on-premises networks using a VPN or ExpressRoute connection with private-peering.
- Ensures that files from the on-premises network are uploaded by using ExpressRoute
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-networking-overview

NEW QUESTION: 133
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Migrate on-premises SSIS workloads to SSIS using ADF (Azure Data Factory).

When you migrate your database workloads from SQL Server on premises to Azure database services, namely Azure SQL Database or Azure SQL Managed Instance, your ETL workloads on SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) as one of the primary value-added services will need to be migrated as well.
Azure-SSIS Integration Runtime (IR) in Azure Data Factory (ADF) supports running SSIS packages. Once Azure-SSIS IR is provisioned, you can then use familiar tools, such as SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)/SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS), and command-line utilities, such as dtinstall/dtutil/dtexec, to deploy and run your packages in Azure.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/scenario-ssis-migration-overview

NEW QUESTION: 135
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
App Gateway will balance the traffic between VMs deployed in the same region. Create an Azure Traffic Manager profile instead.

NEW QUESTION: 136
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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

NEW QUESTION: 137
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D. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To prevent Data Loss, Premium/Business Critical is required:
The primary node constantly pushes changes to the secondary nodes in order and ensures that the data is persisted to at least one secondary replica before committing each transaction. This process guarantees that if the primary node crashes for any reason, there is always a fully synchronized node to fail over to.

NEW QUESTION: 138
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Answer:

Explanation:

1. For the blobs - a user delegation SAS only

To maximize security it's better to use a user delegation SAS:

From docs: As a security best practice, we recommend that you use Azure AD credentials when possible, rather than the account key, which can be more easily compromised. When your application design requires shared access signatures, use Azure AD credentials to create a user delegation SAS to help ensure better security.

This also prevents using shared keys & supports time-limited access. Note: user delegation SAS do not support stored access policies.

2. For the file shares - Azure AD credentials

It fulfills the requirement to maximize security (the most secure way recommended by Microsoft), but doesn't support time-limited access, which is optional and has lower priority than security.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-user-delegation-sas.

NEW QUESTION: 139

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D. Azure Data Box Edge

E. Azure □□□ □□□

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

ADF moves data from on-prem Oracle to Data Lake storage, which makes data ready for DataBrick

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/load-azure-data-lake-storage-gen2
DataBricks "ETL" data to Synapse:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/scenarios/databricks-extract-load-sql-data- warehouse

NEW QUESTION: 140
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 141
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Data Migration assistant can be used to migrate the data. It has support for various versions of Microsoft SQL Server as shown below:

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

NEW QUESTION: 142

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B. Azure □□□ □□□

C. NoSQL□ Azure Cosmos DB

D. Azure □□□ □□□

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed, multi-model database service that can be used to store and query large amounts of data with low latency. Cosmos DB supports various data models, including NoSQL, and is designed for high throughput and low latency. It can be used to store the data from the IoT devices and can handle the high write and read throughput required for the solution.

Azure Time Series Insights is a time-series data platform that is designed for analyzing time- stamped data. It can be used to visualize the data from the IoT devices in near real-time, providing a way to monitor and analyze the device data in real-time. It also has built-in support for IoT data, making it a good choice for this scenario.

NEW QUESTION: 143

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A. Azure Active Directory(Azure AD)□□ Application1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
B. Get-AzRoleAssignmentcmdlet□ □□□□ Azure Automation □□□ □□□□.
C. Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management□□ Application1 □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. Get-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignmentcmdlet□ □□□□ Azure Automation □□□ □ □□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access. Have reviews recur periodically: You can set up recurring access reviews of users at set frequencies such as weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, and the reviewers will be notified at the start of each review. Reviewers can approve or deny access with a friendly interface and with the help of smart recommendations.
Why are access reviews important?
"Azure AD enables you to collaborate with users from inside your organization and with external users. Users can join groups, invite guests, connect to cloud apps, and work remotely from their work or personal devices. The convenience of using self-service has led to a need for better access management capabilities."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-user-access-with- access-reviews

NEW QUESTION: 144
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NEW QUESTION: 145
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region. For applications requiring high availability, Microsoft recommends using ZRS in the primary region, and also replicating to a secondary region.
Supported Azure Storage services
The following table shows the redundancy options supported by each Azure Storage service.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy

NEW QUESTION: 146
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Traffic Analytics
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.
References:
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: 147
Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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A. Apache Cassandra
B. PostgreSQL
C. MongoDB
D. NoSQL
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Store data relationally:
- NoSQL stores data in document format
- MongoDB stores data in a document structure (BSON format)
Support SQL Queries:
- Apache Cassandra uses Cassandra Query Language (CQL)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/choose-api

NEW QUESTION: 148
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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

NEW QUESTION: 149
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer do not support rate or connection limits.

Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.
Reference:
https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit- powershell

NEW QUESTION: 150
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: 1

Single tenant creation required only due to RD restrictions implemented.

Box 2: 1

Need to add custom domain due to default .onmicrosoft.com domain on tenant creation.

Box 3: 2

Two policies requires, can't have multiple actions to block + allow on single conditional access policies.

One required for admin MFA, second to block external access as per requirements.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional- access-policy-location

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional- access-policy-admin-mfa

NEW QUESTION: 151

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Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 152

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Front Door supports SSL.
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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-overview

NEW QUESTION: 153
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C. □ □□□ □□(ASE)
D. Azure Functions □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Web App meets the requirements and is less expansive compared to VM scale sets.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/es-es/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs

NEW QUESTION: 154
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□□□: Azure Front Door□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Front Door meets the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one- minute duration.
Reference:
https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit- powershell

NEW QUESTION: 155
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Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156
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C. □□ □□ □□□□(GRS)
D. □□ □□ □□□(DFS)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The compute and storage redundancy is built in for business critical databases and elastic pools, with a SLA of 99.99%.
Reserved capacity provides you with the flexibility to temporarily move your hot databases in and out of elastic pools (within the same region and performance tier) as part of your normal operations without losing the reserved capacity benefit.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/understanding-and-leveraging-azure-sql-database-sla/

NEW QUESTION: 158
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Infrastructure encryption

Enable infrastructure encryption for double encryption of data
Infrastructure encryption can be enabled for the entire storage account, or for an encryption scope within an account. When infrastructure encryption is enabled for a storage account or an encryption scope, data is encrypted twice - once at the service level and once at the infrastructure level - with two different encryption algorithms and two different keys.
Double encryption of Azure Storage data protects against a scenario where one of the encryption algorithms or keys might be compromised. In this scenario, the additional layer of encryption continues to protect your data.
Box 2: Allow access from
In Firewalls and virtual networks set Allow access from: to Allow public access from specific virtual networks and IP addresses.
Under Exception, check Allow trusted Microsoft services to bypass this firewall.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/connect/storage/tutorial-azure-storage

NEW QUESTION: 159
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B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.
Note: Wire Data looks at network data at the application level, not down at the TCP transport layer. The solution doesn't look at individual ACKs and SYNs.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

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

NEW QUESTION: 160
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Answer:
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Network Watcher
Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With traffic analytics, you can:
Identify security threats to, and secure your network, with information such as open-ports, applications attempting internet access, and virtual machines (VM) connecting to rogue networks.
Visualize network activity across your Azure subscriptions and identify hot spots.
Understand traffic flow patterns across Azure regions and the internet to optimize your network deployment for performance and capacity.
Pinpoint network misconfigurations leading to failed connections in your network.
Box 2: Azure Service Map
Service Map automatically discovers application components on Windows and Linux systems and maps the communication between services. With Service Map, you can view your servers in the way that you think of them: as interconnected systems that deliver critical services. Service Map shows connections between servers, processes, inbound and outbound connection latency, and ports across any TCP-connected architecture, with no configuration required other than the installation of an agent.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/service-map

NEW QUESTION: 161
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Answer:

Explanation:

Azure Virtual Machine:

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

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

Azure Premium SSD Disks:

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

NEW QUESTION: 162

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D. Azure RBAC □□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

1. 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.
2. On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
3. Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

These three items belong to security and compliance requirement.

It can be met with security settings - shared access signature - allow permissions and expiry date of storage account.

NEW QUESTION: 163

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□□□□: App1

App1□ Azure App Service□□ □□□□□ Python □□□□, Linux □□□□ □□□□□.

Contoso□ Fabrikam□ □□□□ App1□ □□□□□□.

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A. Azure □ □□ □□□
B. Azure Container Registry □□□□
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
When you deploy your web app, web app on Linux, mobile back end, or API app to Azure App Service, you can use a separate deployment slot instead of the default production slot when you're running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated App Service plan tier. Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names.

App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.
Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits:
* You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot.
* Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.
This eliminates downtime when you deploy your app.
* After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots

NEW QUESTION: 164
App1□□□ Azure App Service □□ □□□□.
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C. □□□□□□ □□□□
D. Azure Network Watcher □□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
While Application Insights targets application monitoring and performance optimization, Log Analytics focuses on log management and infrastructure monitoring.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/standard-metrics

NEW QUESTION: 165
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A. Azure AD ID □□

B. Microsoft Defender for Identity

C. Microsoft Entra □□ □□

D. Azure AD ID □□□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Microsoft AD Identity Governance (now Microsoft Entra ID Governance) allows you to balance your organization's need for security and employee productivity with the right processes and visibility. It provides you with capabilities to ensure that the right people have the right access to the right resources.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/identity-governance-overview

NEW QUESTION: 166

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: deployIfNotExists

The Azure Policy remediation task feature is used to bring resources into compliance established from a definition and assignment. Resources that are non-compliant to a modify or deployIfNotExist definition assignment, can be brought into compliance using a remediation task.

Box 2: A managed identity

Remediation task deploys the deployIFNotExist template or the modify operations to the selected non-compliant resources using the identity specified in the assignment.

Configure the managed identity

Each Azure Policy assignment can be associated with only one managed identity. However, the managed identity can be assigned multiple roles. Configuration occurs in two steps: first create either a system-assigned or user-assigned managed identity, then grant it the necessary roles.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/remediation-structure

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

NEW QUESTION: 167
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A. Azure □□ □□ □□□ □□
B. Azure □□□ □□
C. Always On □□□ □□
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Replication with Azure Site Recover:
RTO is typically less than 15 minutes.
RPO: One hour for application consistency and five minutes for crash consistency.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Too slow.
C: Always On availability group RPO: Because replication to the secondary replica is asynchronous, there's some data loss.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-sql

NEW QUESTION: 168
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A. □□□□ □□

B. API □□

C. □□□ □□(IAM)

D. □□□ □

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

As shown below, for the Azure Logic App, you have to go to the Workflow settings and enable High Throughput.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 169

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A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □

B. □□□ □□ □□□(GRS)□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□

C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□(RA-GRS)□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□

D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Table service offers structured storage in the form of tables. The Table service API is a REST API for working with tables and the data that they contain.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) has a lower cost than read-access geo-redundant storage (RA- GRS).

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/table-service-rest-api

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design

NEW QUESTION: 170

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Answer:

Explanation:

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: 171

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A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Here we need to focus on update domains for planned maintenance. Below is the representation of 10 virtual machines across 3 update domains.

So, if Update domain 1 goes down, we would have at least 6 virtual machines running.

Since this is clear from the representation, all other options are incorrect Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability

NEW QUESTION: 172

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Answer:

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-capture-overview#how-event- hubs-capture-works The destination storage (Azure Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage) account must be in the same subscription as the event hub.

Event Hubs doesn't support capturing events in a premium storage account.

NEW QUESTION: 173

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Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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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: 174

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Answer: B (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: 175

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A. Azure Automation Runbook □□

B. Azure □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□

C. Azure Resource Manager □□□ □□

D. CRON □□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Azure Pipelines, you can define build and release pipelines. You can use the pipelines to build images in the Azure Container Registry. The images can then be deployed as containers in the Azure Kubernetes service Option A is incorrect because this is normally used to automate jobs on your Azure infrastructure.

Option C is incorrect because this is used to automate the deployment of resources onto Azure.

Option D is incorrect because CRON jobs would not be affective to automate the deployment of newer container images.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/ecosystems/kubernetes/aks-template?view=azure-devops

NEW QUESTION: 176

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Log queries

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

Box 2: Ingestion

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 177

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed across two or more Availability Zones in the same Azure region, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.99% of the time.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1114758/sla-for-virtual-machines