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## Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure

Microsoft AZ-204

Version Demo

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## Topic Break Down

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

You deploy an API to API Management

You must secure all operations on the API by using a client certificate.

You need to secure access to the backend service of the API by using client certificates.

Which two security features can you use?

- A. Azure AD token
- B. Self-signed certificate
- C. Certificate Authority (CA) certificate
- D. Triple DES (3DES) cipher
- E. Subscription key

**ANSWER: B C****QUESTION NO: 2**

You manage an Azure SQL database that allows for Azure AD authentication.

You need to make sure that database developers can connect to the SQL database via Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS). You also need to make sure the developers use their onpremises Active Directory account for authentication. Your strategy should allow for authentication prompts to be kept to a minimum.

Which of the following should you implement?

- A. Azure AD token.
- B. Azure Multi-Factor authentication.
- C. Active Directory integrated authentication.
- D. OATH software tokens.

**ANSWER: C****Explanation:**

Azure AD can be the initial Azure AD managed domain. Azure AD can also be an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services that is federated with the Azure AD.

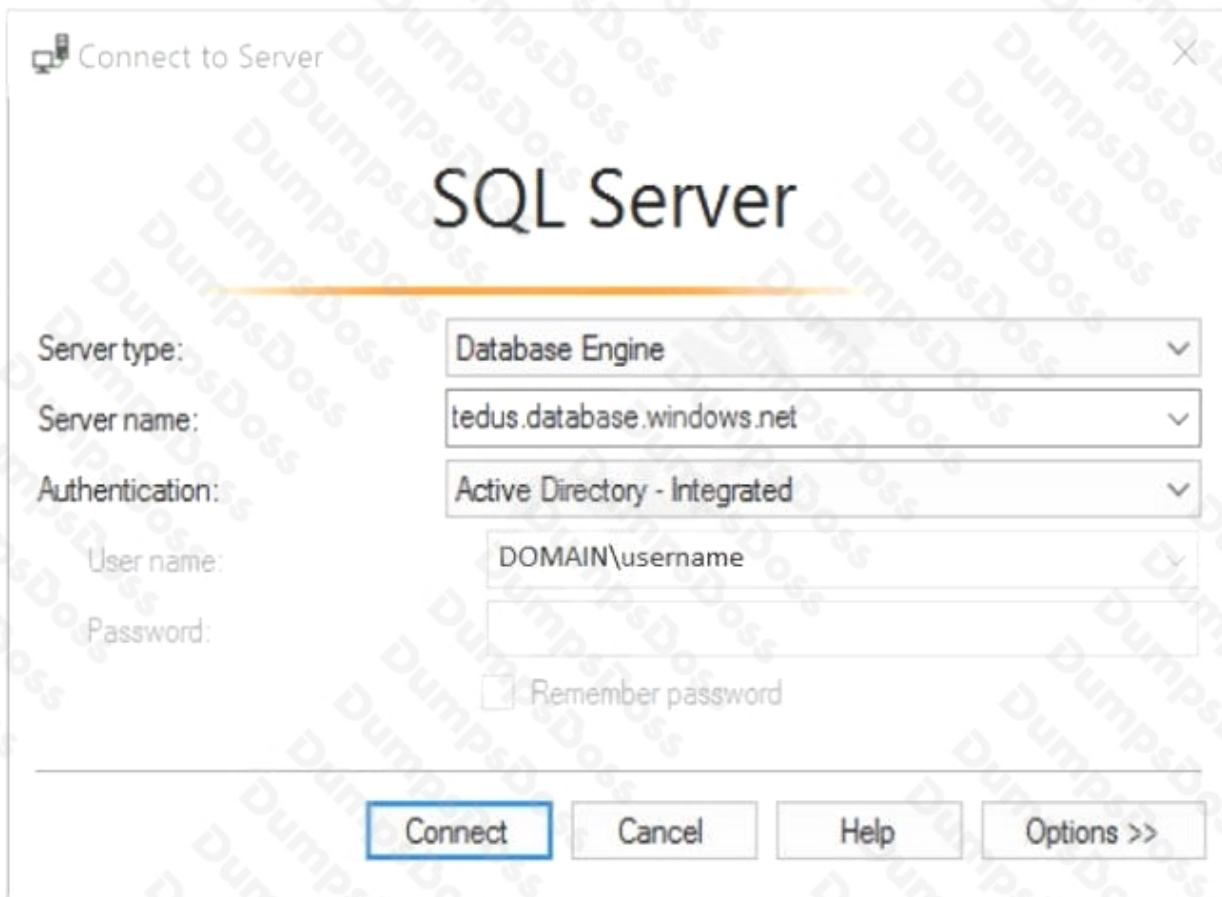
Using an Azure AD identity to connect using SSMS or SSDT

The following procedures show you how to connect to a SQL database with an Azure AD identity using SQL Server Management Studio or SQL Server Database Tools.

#### Active Directory integrated authentication

Use this method if you are logged in to Windows using your Azure Active Directory credentials from a federated domain.

1. Start Management Studio or Data Tools and in the Connect to Server (or Connect to Database Engine) dialog box, in the Authentication box, select Active Directory - Integrated. No password is needed or can be entered because your existing credentials will be presented for the connection.



2. Select the Options button, and on the Connection Properties page, in the Connect to database box, type the name of the user database you want to connect to. (The AD domain name or tenant ID"option is only supported for Universal with MFA connection options, otherwise it is greyed out.)

### QUESTION NO: 3

You are a developer for a SaaS company that offers many web services.

All web services for the company must meet the following requirements:

- Use API Management to access the services
- Use OpenID Connect for authentication
- Prevent anonymous usage

A recent security audit found that several web services can be called without any authentication.

Which API Management policy should you implement?

- A. jsonp
- B. authentication-certificate
- C. check-header
- D. validate-jwt

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

Add the validate-jwt policy to validate the OAuth token for every incoming request.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The jsonp policy adds JSON with padding (JSONP) support to an operation or an API to allow cross-domain calls from JavaScript browser-based clients. JSONP is a method used in JavaScript programs to request data from a server in a different domain. JSONP bypasses the limitation enforced by most web browsers where access to web pages must be in the same domain.

JSONP - Adds JSON with padding (JSONP) support to an operation or an API to allow cross-domain calls from JavaScript browser-based clients. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-protect-backend-with-aad>

**QUESTION NO: 4**

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

Your Azure Active Directory Azure (Azure AD) tenant has an Azure subscription linked to it.

Your developer has created a mobile application that obtains Azure AD access tokens using the OAuth 2 implicit grant type.

The mobile application must be registered in Azure AD.

You require a redirect URI from the developer for registration purposes.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change is needed." If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

- A. No change required.
- B. a secret
- C. a login hint
- D. a client ID

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

For Native Applications you need to provide a Redirect URI, which Azure AD will use to return token responses.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v1-protocols-oauth-code>

**QUESTION NO: 5**

You develop and deploy an Azure App Service web app. The app is deployed to multiple regions and uses Azure Traffic Manager. Application Insights is enabled for the app.

You need to analyze app uptime for each month.

Which two solutions will achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. Application Insights alerts
- B. Application Insights web tests
- C. Azure Monitor logs
- D. Azure Monitor metrics

**ANSWER: A C****Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/creating-a-web-test-alert-programmatically-with-application-insights/>

**QUESTION NO: 6**

You need to resolve a notification latency issue.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Set Always On to true.
- B. Ensure that the Azure Function is using an App Service plan.
- C. Set Always On to false.
- D. Ensure that the Azure Function is set to use a consumption plan.

**ANSWER: A B****Explanation:**

Azure Functions can run on either a Consumption Plan or a dedicated App Service Plan. If you run in a dedicated mode, you need to turn on the Always On setting for your Function App to run properly. The Function runtime will go idle after a few minutes of inactivity, so only HTTP triggers will actually "wake up" your functions. This is similar to how WebJobs must have Always On enabled.

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

Anomaly detection service: You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.

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

Reference:

<https://github.com/Azure/Azure-Functions/wiki/Enable-Always-On-when-running-on-dedicated-App-Service-Plan>

**QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)**

You develop and deploy an Azure Logic App that calls an Azure Function app. The Azure Function App includes an OpenAPI (Swagger) definition and uses an Azure Blob storage account. All resources are secured by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

The Logic App must use Azure Monitor logs to record and store information about runtime data and events. The logs must be stored in the Azure Blob storage account.

You need to set up Azure Monitor logs and collect diagnostics data for the Azure Logic App.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create action groups and alert rules.	
Create a Log Analytics workspace.	
Install the Logic Apps Management solution.	⬅
Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Function App.	➡
Create an Azure storage account.	
Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Logic App.	⬆

**ANSWER:**

**Actions**

- Create action groups and alert rules.
- Create a Log Analytics workspace.
- Install the Logic Apps Management solution.
- Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Function App.
- Create an Azure storage account.
- Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Logic App.

**Answer Area**

- Create a Log Analytics workspace.
- Install the Logic Apps Management solution.
- Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Logic App.

**Explanation:**

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

Install the Logic Apps Management solution.

Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Logic App.

Step 1: Create a Log Analytics workspace

Before you start, you need a Log Analytics workspace.

Step 2: Install the Logic Apps Management solution

To set up logging for your logic app, you can enable Log Analytics when you create your logic app, or you can install the Logic Apps Management solution in your Log Analytics workspace for existing logic apps.

Step 3: Add a diagnostic setting to the Azure Logic App

Set up Azure Monitor logs

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/monitor-logic-apps-log-analytics>

**QUESTION NO: 8**

You are developing a web application that uses the Microsoft identity platform to authenticate users and resources. The web application calls several REST APIs.

The APIs require an access token from the Microsoft identity platform.

You need to request a token.

Which three properties should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.



NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Application secret
- B. Redirect URI/URL
- C. Application name
- D. Supported account type
- E. Application ID

**ANSWER: A B E**

### QUESTION NO: 9

You are developing an Azure Cosmos DB solution by using the Azure Cosmos DB SQL API. The data includes millions of documents. Each document may contain hundreds of properties.

The properties of the documents do not contain distinct values for partitioning. Azure Cosmos DB must scale individual containers in the database to meet the performance needs of the application by spreading the workload evenly across all partitions over time.

You need to select a partition key.

Which two partition keys can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a concatenation of multiple property values with a random suffix appended
- B. a single property value that does not appear frequently in the documents
- C. a hash suffix appended to a property value
- D. a value containing the collection name
- E. a single property value that appears frequently in the documents

**ANSWER: A C**

#### Explanation:

You can form a partition key by concatenating multiple property values into a single artificial partitionKey property. These keys are referred to as synthetic keys.

Another possible strategy to distribute the workload more evenly is to append a random number at the end of the partition key value. When you distribute items in this way, you can perform parallel write operations across partitions.

Note: It's the best practice to have a partition key with many distinct values, such as hundreds or thousands. The goal is to distribute your data and workload evenly across the items associated with these partition key values. If such a property doesn't exist in your data, you can construct a synthetic partition key.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/synthetic-partition-keys>

**QUESTION NO: 10**

You are developing a .Net web application that stores data in Azure Cosmos DB. The application must use the Core API and allow millions of reads and writes. The Azure Cosmos DB account has been created with multiple write region enabled. The application has been deployed to the East US2 and Central US region.

You need to update the application to support multi-region writes.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents parts of the solutions.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A.** Update the ConnectionPolicy class for the Cosmos client and populate the PreferredLocations property based on the geo-proximity of the application.
- B.** Update Azure Cosmos DB to use the Strong consistency level. Add indexed properties to the container to indicate region.
- C.** Update the ConnectionPolicy class for the Cosmos client and set the UseMultipleWriteLocations property to true.
- D.** Create and deploy a custom conflict resolution policy.
- E.** Update Azure Cosmos DB to use the Session consistency level. Send the SessionToken property value from the FeedResponse object of the write action to the end-user by using a cookie.

**ANSWER: C D**

**QUESTION NO: 11 - (HOTSPOT)**

**HOTSPOT**

You need to implement the bindings for the CheckUserContent function.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Hot Area:**

## Answer Area

```
public static class CheckUserContent
{
    [FunctionName("CheckUserContent")]
    public static void Run(
```

	▼ string content,
[QueueTrigger("userContent")]	
[BlobTrigger("userContent/{name}")]	
[CosmosDBTrigger("content", "userContent")]	
[Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]	

	▼ Stream output)
[Queue("userContent")]	
[CosmosDB("content", "userContent")]	
[Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]	
[Blob("userContent/{name}", FileAccess.Write)]	

```
{
    ...
}
```

**ANSWER:**

## Answer Area

```
public static class CheckUserContent
{
    [FunctionName("CheckUserContent")]
    public static void Run(
```

	▼ string content,
[QueueTrigger("userContent")]	
[BlobTrigger("userContent/{name}")]	
[CosmosDBTrigger("content", "userContent")]	
[Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]	

	▼ Stream output)
[Queue("userContent")]	
[CosmosDB("content", "userContent")]	
[Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]	
[Blob("userContent/{name}", FileAccess.Write)]	

```
{
    ...
}
```

### Explanation:

Box 1: [BlobTrigger(..)]

Box 2: [Blob(..)]

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

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

```
[FunctionName("ResizeImage")]
```

```
public static void Run(
```

```
[BlobTrigger("sample-images/{name}")]
```

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

```
{
```

```
...
```



```
}
```

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

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

Reference:

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

Develop for Azure storage

### QUESTION NO: 12 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You are using Azure Front Door Service.

You are expecting inbound files to be compressed by using Brotli compression. You discover that inbound XML files are not compressed. The files are 9 megabytes (MB) in size.

You need to determine the root cause for the issue.

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

Statement	Yes	No
The file MIME type is supported by the service.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The compression type is supported.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ANSWER:

**Answer Area****Statement****Yes****No**

The file MIME type is supported by the service.

☐☒

Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.

☒☐

The compression type is supported.

☒☐**Explanation:**

Box 1: No

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

Box 2: No

Sometimes you may wish to purge cached content from all edge nodes and force them all to retrieve new updated assets. This might be due to updates to your web application, or to quickly update assets that contain incorrect information.

Box 3: Yes

These profiles support the following compression encodings: Gzip (GNU zip), Brotli

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-caching>

**QUESTION NO: 13 - (DRAG DROP)**

You have a web app named MainApp. You are developing a triggered App Service background task by using the WebJobs SDK. This task automatically invokes a function code whenever any new data is received in a queue.

You need to configure the services.

Which service should you use for each scenario? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct scenarios. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Services	Scenario	Service
Logic Apps	Process a queue data item.	
WebJobs	Manage all code segments from the same DevOps environment.	
Flow		

ANSWER:

Services	Scenario	Service
Logic Apps	Process a queue data item.	WebJobs
WebJobs	Manage all code segments from the same DevOps environment.	Flow
Flow		

Explanation:

Scenario	Service
Process a queue data item.	WebJobs
Manage all code segments from the same DevOps environment.	Flow

Box 1: WebJobs

A WebJob is a simple way to set up a background job, which can process continuously or on a schedule. WebJobs differ from a cloud service as it gives you get less fine-grained control over your processing environment, making it a more true PaaS service.

Box 2: Flow

Incorrect Answers:

Azure Logic Apps is a cloud service that helps you schedule, automate, and orchestrate tasks, business processes, and workflows when you need to integrate apps, data, systems, and services across enterprises or organizations. Logic Apps simplifies how you design and build scalable solutions for app integration, data integration, system integration, enterprise application integration (EAI), and business-to-business (B2B) communication, whether in the cloud, on premises, or both.

References:

<https://code.msdn.microsoft.com/Processing-Service-Bus-84db27b4>

#### QUESTION NO: 14

You are developing an application to store business-critical data in Azure Blob storage. The application must meet the following requirements:

- Data must not be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval.
- Data must be protected from overwrites and deletes.
- Data must be written once and allowed to be read many times.

You need to protect the data from the Azure Blob storage account.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable version-level immutability support for the storage account.
- B. Create an account shared-access signature (SAS).
- C. Enable point-in-time restore for containers in the storage account.
- D. Create a service shared-access signature (SAS).
- E. Enable the blob change feed for the storage account.

**ANSWER: D E**

#### QUESTION NO: 15

You develop an app that allows users to upload photos and videos to Azure storage. The app uses a storage REST API call to upload the media to a blob storage account named Account1. You have blob storage

containers named Container1 and Container2.

Uploading of videos occurs on an irregular basis.

You need to copy specific blobs from Container1 to Container2 in real time when specific requirements are met, excluding backup blob copies.

What should you do?

- A. Download the blob to a virtual machine and then upload the blob to Container2.



- B. Run the Azure PowerShell command Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy.
- C. Copy blobs to Container2 by using the Put Blob operation of the Blob Service REST API.
- D. Use AzCopy with the Snapshot switch blobs to Container2.

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy cmdlet starts to copy a blob.

Example 1: Copy a named blob

```
C:\PS>Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy -SrcBlob "ContosoPlanning2015" -DestContainer "ContosoArchives" -SrcContainer "ContosoUploads"
```

This command starts the copy operation of the blob named ContosoPlanning2015 from the container named ContosoUploads to the container named ContosoArchives.

**References:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azure.storage/start-azurestorageblobcopy?view=azurermps-6.13.0>

**QUESTION NO: 16**

A company maintains multiple web and mobile applications. Each application uses custom in-house identity providers as well as social identity providers.

You need to implement single sign-on (SSO) for all the applications.

What should you do?

- A. Use Azure Active Directory B2C (Azure AD B2C) with custom policies. Most Voted
- B. Use Azure Active Directory B2B (Azure AD B2B) and enable external collaboration.
- C. Use Azure Active Directory B2C (Azure AD B2C) with user flows.
- D. Use Azure Active Directory B2B (Azure AD B2B).

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-b2c/custom-policy-reference-ssso>

**QUESTION NO: 17**

You are developing an Azure-based web application. The application goes offline periodically to perform offline data processing. While the application is offline, numerous Azure Monitor alerts fire which result in the on-call developer being paged.

The application must always log when the application is offline for any reason.

You need to ensure that the on-call developer is not paged during offline processing.

What should you do?

- A.** Add Azure Monitor alert processing rules to suppress notifications.
- B.** Create an Azure Monitor Metric Alert.
- C.** Build an Azure Monitor action group that suppresses the alerts.
- D.** Disable Azure Monitor Service Health Alerts during offline processing.

**ANSWER: C**

#### QUESTION NO: 18

You are a developer at your company.

You need to edit the workflows for an existing Logic App.

What should you use?

- A.** the Enterprise Integration Pack (EIP)
- B.** the Logic App Code View
- C.** the API Connections
- D.** the Logic Apps Designer

**ANSWER: A**

#### Explanation:

For business-to-business (B2B) solutions and seamless communication between organizations, you can build automated scalable enterprise integration workflows by using the Enterprise Integration Pack (EIP) with Azure Logic Apps.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-enterprise-integration-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-author-definitions>

#### QUESTION NO: 19

You are developing a complex workflow by using Azure Durable Functions.

During testing you observe that the results of the workflow differ based on how many instances of the Azure Function are running.

You need to resolve the issue.

What should you do?

- A. Ensure that all Orchestrator code is deterministic.
- B. Read all state data from the durable function context
- C. Configure the Azure Function to run on an App Service Plan with one instance.
- D. Implement the monitor pattern within the workflow.

**ANSWER: A**

### QUESTION NO: 20

You are building a web application that performs image analysis on user photos and returns metadata containing objects identified. The image analysis is very costly in terms of time and compute resources. You are planning to use Azure Redis Cache so Cache uploads do not need to be reprocessed.

In case of an Azure data center outage metadata loss must be kept to a minimum.

You need to configure the Azure Redis cache instance.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure Azure Redis with persistence
- B. Configure second storage account for persistence
- C. Set backup frequency to the minimum value
- D. Configure Azure Redis with RDS persistence

**ANSWER: B D**