Microsoft

AZ-204

Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure

http://killexams.com/pass4sure/exam-detail/AZ-204
Question: 490

Hotspot Question

You are implementing a software as a service (SaaS) ASP.NET Core web service that will run as an Azure Web App. The web service will use an on-premises SQL Server database for storage. The web service also includes a WebJob that processes data updates.

Four customers will use the web service.

– Each instance of the WebJob processes data for a single customer and must run as a singleton instance.

– Each deployment must be tested by using deployment slots prior to serving production data.

– Azure costs must be minimized.

– Azure resources must be located in an isolated network.

You need to configure the App Service plan for the Web App.

How should you configure the App Service plan? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pricing tier</td>
<td>Isolated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer:
Explanation:

Number of VM instances: 4

You are not charged extra for deployment slots.

Pricing tier: Isolated

The App Service Environment (ASE) is a powerful feature offering of the Azure App Service that gives network isolation and improved scale capabilities. It is essentially a deployment of the Azure App Service into a subnet of a customer’s Azure Virtual Network (VNet).

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/announcing-app-service-isolated-more-power-scale-and-ease-of-use/

**Question: 491**

You have to build a web application that would be deployed onto Azure. The web application would not allow anonymous access. The authentication would be carried out via Azure AD.

The application needs to above by the following requirements

– Users must be able to log into the web application using their Azure AD credentials
– The personalization of the web application must be based on the membership in Active Directory groups

You have to configure the application manifest file:
Which of the following would go into Slot 2?
A . "allowPublicClient"
B . "oauth2Permissions"
C . "requiredResourceAccess"
D . "oauth2AllowImplicitFlow"

Answer: B

Explanation:
The “OAuth2Permissions” is used for web API permissions

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following:

Option A is incorrect since this is used to specify a fallback application type.

Option C is incorrect since this is used to provide a list of permission scopes and app roles that an application requires from a specified resource.

Option D is incorrect since this is used for single page applications.

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

Question: 492

You are developing an application that uses Azure Blob storage.

The application must read the transaction logs of all the changes that occur to the blobs and the blob metadata in the storage account for auditing purposes. The changes must be in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations and be retained for compliance reasons.
You need to process the transaction logs asynchronously.

What should you do?
A . Process all Azure Blob storage events by using Azure Event Grid with a subscriber Azure Function app.
B . Enable the change feed on the storage account and process all changes for available events.
C . Process all Azure Storage Analytics logs for successful blob events.
D . Use the Azure Monitor HTTP Data Collector API and scan the request body for successful blob events.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Change feed support in Azure Blob Storage

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


**Question:** 493

**Case study 1 – Litware Inc**

**Background**

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

**Overall architecture**

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

**Receipt processing**

Employees may upload receipts in two ways:

– Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder

– Uploading using the web application

**Data Storage**

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

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

Solution details

Users table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UserId</td>
<td>unique identifier for and employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExpenseAccount</td>
<td>employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AllowedAmount</td>
<td>limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SupervisorId</td>
<td>unique identifier for employee’s supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SecurityPin</td>
<td>value used to validate user identity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Web Application

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

Processing

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

Requirements

Receipt processing

Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.

Logging

Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application. The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled. Application Insights must always contain all log messages.

Disaster recovery

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

Security

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

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

– You must adhere to the Least Privilege Principal.

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

– Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
– All data must be protected in transit.

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

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

Issues

Upload format issue

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

Capacity issue

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

Log capacity issue

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

Processing.cs
Database.cs

```csharp
public class Database
{
    private string ConnectionString =
    public async Task<object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
    {
        return await policy.ExecuteAsync (async () =>
    {
        using (var connection = new SqlConnection (ConnectionString))
        {
            await connection.OpenAsync();
            using (var command = new SqlCommand("_", connection))
            using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
            {
                // code...
            }
        }
    }
```
ReceiptUploader.cs

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

ConfigureSSE.ps1

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

Drag and Drop Question

You need to ensure that the upload format issue is resolved.

What code should you add at line RU14? To answer, drag the appropriate code fragments to the correct locations. Each code fragment 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Answer Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMBDeletePending</td>
<td>return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShareBeingDeleted</td>
<td>response.statusCode =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HttpStatusCode.Conflict</td>
<td>&amp;&amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CannotDeleteFileOrDirectory</td>
<td>response.ReasonPhrase =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError</td>
<td>;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer:

Values

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CannotDeleteFileOrDirectory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Explanation:

Box 1: HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError

HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError is equivalent to HTTP status 500. InternalServerError indicates that a generic error has occurred on the server.

Box 2: CannotDeleteFileOrDirectory

HttpResponseMessage.ReasonPhrase Property gets or sets the reason phrase which typically is sent by servers together with the status code.

Scenario: Upload format issue

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

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.net.httpstatuscode?
redirectedfrom=MSDN&view=netframework-4.7.2

Question: 494

HOTSPOT

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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pricing tier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td></td>
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**Explanation:**
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You are not charged extra for deployment slots.

Pricing tier: Isolated

The App Service Environment (ASE) is a powerful feature offering of the Azure App Service that gives network isolation and improved scale capabilities. It is essentially a deployment of the Azure App Service into a subnet of a customer’s Azure Virtual Network (VNet).

Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/announcing-app-service-isolated-more-power-scale-and-ease-of-use/

Question: 495

You are developing a web app that is protected by Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF). All traffic to the web app is routed through an Azure Application Gateway instance that is used by multiple web apps. The web app address is contoso.azurewebsites.net.

All traffic must be secured with SSL. The Azure Application Gateway instance is used by multiple web apps.

You need to configure the Azure Application Gateway for the app.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A . In the Azure Application Gateway’s HTTP setting, enable the Use for App service setting.
B . Convert the web app to run in an Azure App service environment (ASE).
C . Add an authentication certificate for contoso.azurewebsites.net to the Azure Application gateway.
D . In the Azure Application Gateway’s HTTP setting, set the value of the Override backend path option to contoso22.azurewebsites.net.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

D: The ability to specify a host override is defined in the HTTP settings and can be applied to any back-end pool during rule creation. The ability to derive the host name from the IP or FQDN of the back-end pool members. HTTP settings also provide an option to dynamically pick the host name from a back-end pool member’s FQDN if configured with the option to derive host name from an individual back-end pool member.

A (not C): SSL termination and end to end SSL with multi-tenant services. In case of end to end SSL, trusted Azure services such as Azure App service web apps do not require whitelisting the backends in the application gateway. Therefore, there is no need to add any authentication certificates.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-web-app-overview

Question: 496

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

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

You develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.

When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.

You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.

Solution: Move photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload.
Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.

Events are pushed using Azure Event Grid to subscribers such as Azure Functions, Azure Logic Apps, or even to your own http listener.

Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

Question: 497

Question Set 2

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

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You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.

Solution: Convert the Azure Storage account to a BlockBlobStorage storage account.

Does the solution meet the goal?
A . Yes
B . No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Not necessary to convert the account, instead move photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload.

Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.

Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

Question: 498

DRAG DROP

You are a developer for a software as a service (SaaS) company that uses an Azure Function to process orders. The Azure Function currently runs on an Azure Function app that is triggered by an Azure Storage queue.

You are preparing to migrate the Azure Function to Kubernetes using Kubernetes-based Event Driven Autoscaling (KEDA).

You need to configure Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRD) for the Azure Function.

Which CRDs should you configure? To answer, drag the appropriate CRD types to the correct locations. Each CRD type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Deployment</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScaledObject</td>
<td>Azure Storage connection string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Answer:**
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<td>Deployment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation:**

**Box 1: Deployment**

To deploy Azure Functions to Kubernetes use the `func kubernetes deploy` command has several attributes that directly control how our app scales, once it is deployed to Kubernetes.

**Box 2: ScaledObject**

With `--polling-interval`, we can control the interval used by KEDA to check Azure Service Bus Queue for messages.

**Example of ScaledObject with polling interval**

```yaml
apiVersion: keda.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: ScaledObject
metadata:
  name: transformer-fn
  namespace: tt
labels:
deploymentName: transformer-fn
spec:
scaleTargetRef:
deploymentName: transformer-fn
pollingInterval: 5
minReplicaCount: 0
maxReplicaCount: 100
```
Box 3: Secret

Store connection strings in Kubernetes Secrets.

Example: to create the Secret in our demo Namespace:

```bash
# create the k8s demo namespace

kubectl create namespace tt

# grab connection string from Azure Service Bus

KEDA_SCALER_CONNECTION_STRING=$(az servicebus queue authorization-rule keys list
    -g $RG_NAME
    –namespace-name $SBN_NAME
    –queue-name inbound
    -n keda-scaler
    –query "primaryConnectionString"
    -o tsv)

# create the kubernetes secret

kubectl create secret generic tt-keda-auth
    –from-literal KedaScaler=$KEDA_SCALER_CONNECTION_STRING
    –namespace tt

Reference:

```

**Question: 499**

**HOTSPOT**

You are developing an ASP.NET Core web application. You plan to deploy the application to Azure Web App for Containers.

The application needs to store runtime diagnostic data that must be persisted across application restarts. You have the following code:

```csharp
public void SaveDiagData(string data)
{
    var path = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("DIAGDATA");
    File.WriteAllText(Path.Combine(path, "data"), data);
}
```
You need to configure the application settings so that diagnostic data is stored as required.

How should you configure the web app’s settings? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Hot Area:

Answer Area

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCALAPPDATA</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE_LOCALCACHE_ENABLED</td>
<td>/home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOTNET_HOSTING_OPTIMIZATION_CACHE</td>
<td>/local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITES_ENABLE_APP_SERVICE_STORAGE</td>
<td>D:\home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D:\local</td>
</tr>
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Answer: Answer Area

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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

Explanation:

Box 1: If WEBSITES_ENABLE_APP_SERVICE_STORAGE

If WEBSITES_ENABLE_APP_SERVICE_STORAGE setting is unspecified or set to true, the /home/ directory will be shared across scale instances, and files written will persist across restarts.

Box 2: /home

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/app-service-linux-faq

Question: 500

You are developing an application that uses Azure Blob storage.

The application must read the transaction logs of all the changes that occur to the blobs and the blob metadata in the
storage account for auditing purposes. The changes must be in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations and be retained for compliance reasons.

You need to process the transaction logs asynchronously.

What should you do?
A. Process all Azure Blob storage events by using Azure Event Grid with a subscriber Azure Function app.
B. Enable the change feed on the storage account and process all changes for available events.
C. Process all Azure Storage Analytics logs for successful blob events.
D. Use the Azure Monitor HTTP Data Collector API and scan the request body for successful blob events.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Change feed support in Azure Blob Storage

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


**Question: 501**

**DRAG DROP**

You are developing an application to use Azure Blob storage. You have configured Azure Blob storage to include change feeds.

A copy of your storage account must be created in another region. Data must be copied from the current storage account to the new storage account directly between the storage servers.

You need to create a copy of the storage account in another region and copy the data.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Explanation:

To move a storage account, create a copy of your storage account in another region. Then, move your data to that account by using AzCopy, or another tool of your choice.

The steps are:

– Export a template.

– Modify the template by adding the target region and storage account name.
– Deploy the template to create the new storage account.
– Configure the new storage account.
– Move data to the new storage account.
– Delete the resources in the source region.

Note: You must enable the change feed on your storage account to begin capturing and recording changes. You can enable and disable changes by using Azure Resource Manager templates on Portal or Powershell.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-move
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-change-feed

Question: 502
Testlet 1

Case study

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

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

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

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Current environment

Windows Server 2016 virtual machine

The virtual machine (VM) runs BizTalk Server 2016. The VM runs the following workflows:

– Ocean Transport C This workflow gathers and validates container information including container contents and arrival notices at various shipping ports.

– Inland Transport C This workflow gathers and validates trucking information including fuel usage, number of stops, and routes.
The VM supports the following REST API calls:

– Container API This API provides container information including weight, contents, and other attributes.
– Location API This API provides location information regarding shipping ports of call and tracking stops.
– Shipping REST API This API provides shipping information for use and display on the shipping website.

Shipping Data

The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.

Shipping Web Site

The site displays shipping container tracking information and container contents. The site is located at http://shipping.wideworldimporters.com/

Proposed solution

The on-premises shipping application must be moved to Azure. The VM has been migrated to a new Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM by using Azure Site Recovery and must remain running in Azure to complete the BizTalk component migrations. You create a Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM to host BizTalk Server.

The Azure architecture diagram for the proposed solution is shown below:

Requirements

Shipping Logic app

The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:

– Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
– Support industry-standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel content details and arrival notices.
– Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
– Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.

Shipping Function app

Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
REST APIs

The REST API’s that support the solution must meet the following requirements:

– Secure resources to the corporate VNet.

– Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.

– Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application downtime.

– Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.

Shipping data

Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.

Shipping website

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

Issues

Windows Server 2016 VM

The VM shows high network latency, jitter, and high CPU utilization. The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure.

Shipping website and REST APIs

The following error message displays while you are testing the website:


HOTSPOT

You need to configure Azure CDN for the Shipping website.

Which configuration options should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>Standard, Premium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Akamai, Microsoft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimization</td>
<td>general web delivery, large file download, dynamic site acceleration, video-on-demand media streaming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Explanation:

**Scenario:** Shipping website

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

**Tier:** Standard

**Profile:** Akamai

**Optimization:** Dynamic site acceleration

Dynamic site acceleration (DSA) is available for Azure CDN Standard from Akamai, Azure CDN Standard from Verizon, and Azure CDN Premium from Verizon profiles.

DSA includes various techniques that benefit the latency and performance of dynamic content. Techniques include route and network optimization, TCP optimization, and more.

You can use this optimization to accelerate a web app that includes numerous responses that aren’t cacheable. Examples are search results, checkout transactions, or real-time data. You can continue to use core Azure CDN caching capabilities for static data.
You are creating a CLI script that creates an Azure web app and related services in Azure App Service. The web app uses the following variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$gitrepo</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/Contos/webapp">https://github.com/Contos/webapp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$webappname</td>
<td>Webapp1103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to automatically deploy code from Git-Hub to the newly created web app.

How should you complete the script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Hot Area:

```
source config --name $webappname
```

Answer:
Explanation:

Box 1: `az appservice plan create`

The azure group creates command successfully returns JSON result. Now we can use resource group to create a azure app service plan.

Box 2: `az webapp create`

Create a new web app.

Box 3: `--plan $webappname`

..with the serviceplan we created in step 1.

Box 4: `az webapp deployment Continuous Delivery with GitHub. Example:

`az webapp deployment source config --name firstsamplewebsite1 --resource-group websites --repo-url $gitrepo --branch master --git-token $token`

Box 5: `--repo-url $gitrepo --branch master --manual-integration`
Reference:

https://medium.com/@satish1v/devops-your-way-to-azure-web-apps-with-azure-cli-206ed4b3e9b1
For More exams visit https://killexams.com/vendors-exam-list

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