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Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure

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QUESTION 1

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

You are developing a solution for a public facing API.

The API back end is hosted in an Azure App Service instance. You have implemented a RESTful service for the API back end.

You must configure back-end authentication for the API Management service instance.

Solution: You configure Basic gateway credentials for the Azure resource.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

API Management allows to secure access to the back-end service of an API using client certificates.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/apimanagement/apimanagementrest/azure-api-management- rest-api-backend-entity

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You are developing a solution to store documents in Azure Blob storage. Customers upload documents to multiple containers. Documents consist of PDF, CSV, Microsoft Office format, and plain text files.

The solution must process millions of documents across hundreds of containers. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Document must the categorized by a customer identifier as they are uploaded to the storage account.

Allow filtering by the customer identifier.

Allow searching of information contained within a document.

Minimize costs.

You created and configure a standard general-purpose v2 storage account to support the solution.
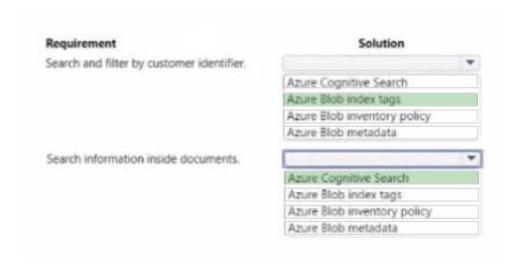
You need to implement the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

QUESTION 3

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 and deploy an Azure App Service API app to a Windows-hosted deployment slot named Development. You create additional deployment slots named Testing and Production. You enable auto swap on the Production

deployment slot.

You need to ensure that scripts run and resources are available before a swap operation occurs.

Solution: Update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element. Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Correct Answer: B

Specify custom warm-up.

Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom warm-up to finish

before swapping with the target slot. Here\\'s a sample web.config fragment.

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

QUESTION 4

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 Azure solutions.

You must grant a virtual machine (VM) access to specific resource groups in Azure Resource Manager.

You need to obtain an Azure Resource Manager access token.

Solution: Run the Invoke-RestMethod cmdlet to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

1.

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

2.

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

3.

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

4.

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

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

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

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QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You are developing and deploying several ASP.NET web applications to Azure App Service. You plan to save session state information and HTML output. You must use a storage mechanism with the following requirements:

1.

Share session state across all ASP.NET web applications.

2.

Support controlled, concurrent access to the same session state data for multiple readers and a single writer.

3.

Save full HTTP responses for concurrent requests.

You need to store the information.

Proposed Solution: Deploy and configure Azure Cache for Redis. Update the web applications.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The session state provider for Azure Cache for Redis enables you to share session information between different instances of an ASP.NET web application.

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The same connection can be used by multiple concurrent threads.

Redis supports both read and write operations.

The output cache provider for Azure Cache for Redis enables you to save the HTTP responses generated by an ASP.NET web application.

Note: Using the Azure portal, you can also configure the eviction policy of the cache, and control access to the cache by adding users to the roles provided. These roles, which define the operations that members can perform, include Owner,

Contributor, and Reader. For example, members of the Owner role have complete control over the cache (including security) and its contents, members of the Contributor role can read and write information in the cache, and members of the

Reader role can only retrieve data from the cache.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/caching

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