AZ-204 Q&As

Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure

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QUESTION 1

You need to configure the ContentUploadService deployment.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Add the following markup to line CS23: types: Private

B. Add the following markup to line CS24: osType: Windows

C. Add the following markup to line CS24: osType: Linux

D. Add the following markup to line CS23: types: Public

Correct Answer: A

Scenario: All Internal services must only be accessible from Internal Virtual Networks (VNets)

There are three Network Location types – Private, Public and Domain

Reference:

https://devblogs.microsoft.com/powershell/setting-network-location-to-private/

QUESTION 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.

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 are designing an Azure WebJob that will run on the same instances as a web app. You want to make use of a suitable WebJob type. The webjob type should also allow for the option to restrict the WebJob to a single instance.

Solution: You configure the use of the Triggered WebJob type.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create#webjob-types

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QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

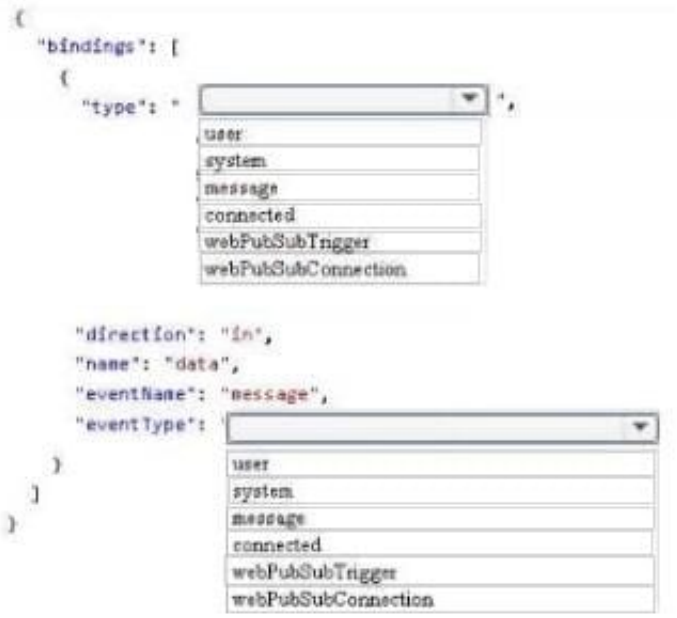
You are developing a service where customers can report news events from a browser using Azure Web PubSub. The service is implemented as an Azure App that the JSON WebSocket suprotocol to receive news events.

You need to implement the bindings for the Azure Function App.

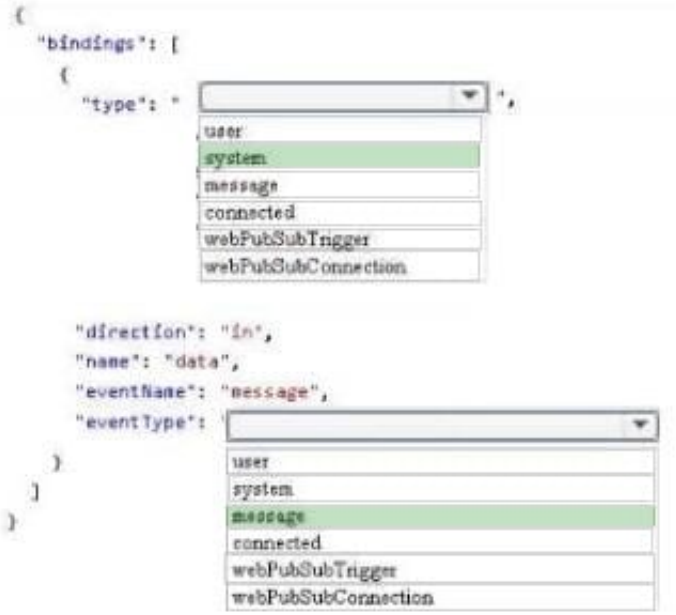
How should you configure the binding? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Note: Each Correct Selection in worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 4

You are developing an online game that includes a feature that allows players to interact with other players on the same team within a certain distance. The calculation to determine the players in range occurs when players move and are

cached in an Azure Cache for Redis instance.

The system should prioritize players based on how recently they have moved and should not prioritize players who have logged out of the game.

You need to select an eviction policy.

Which eviction policy should you use?

A. allkeys-lru

B. volatile-lru

C. allkeys-lfu

D. volatile-ttl

Correct Answer: A

allkeys-lru: Keeps most recently used keys; removes least recently used (LRU) keys

In general, as a rule of thumb:

Use the allkeys-lru policy when you expect a power-law distribution in the popularity of your requests. That is, you expect a subset of elements will be accessed far more often than the rest. This is a good pick if you are unsure.

Incorrect:

volatile-lru: Removes least recently used keys with the expire field set to true.

volatile-lfu: Removes least frequently used keys with the expire field set to true.

volatile-ttl: Removes keys with expire field set to true and the shortest remaining time-to-live (TTL) value.

Use the volatile-ttl if you want to be able to provide hints to Redis about what are good candidate for expiration by using different TTL values when you create your cache objects.

Reference: https://redis.io/docs/manual/eviction/

QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

You plan to create a Docker image that runs as ASP.NET Core application named ContosoApp. You have a setup script named setupScript.ps1 and a series of application files including ContosoApp.dll.

You need to create a Dockerfile document that meets the following requirements:

1.

Call setupScript.ps1 when the container is built.

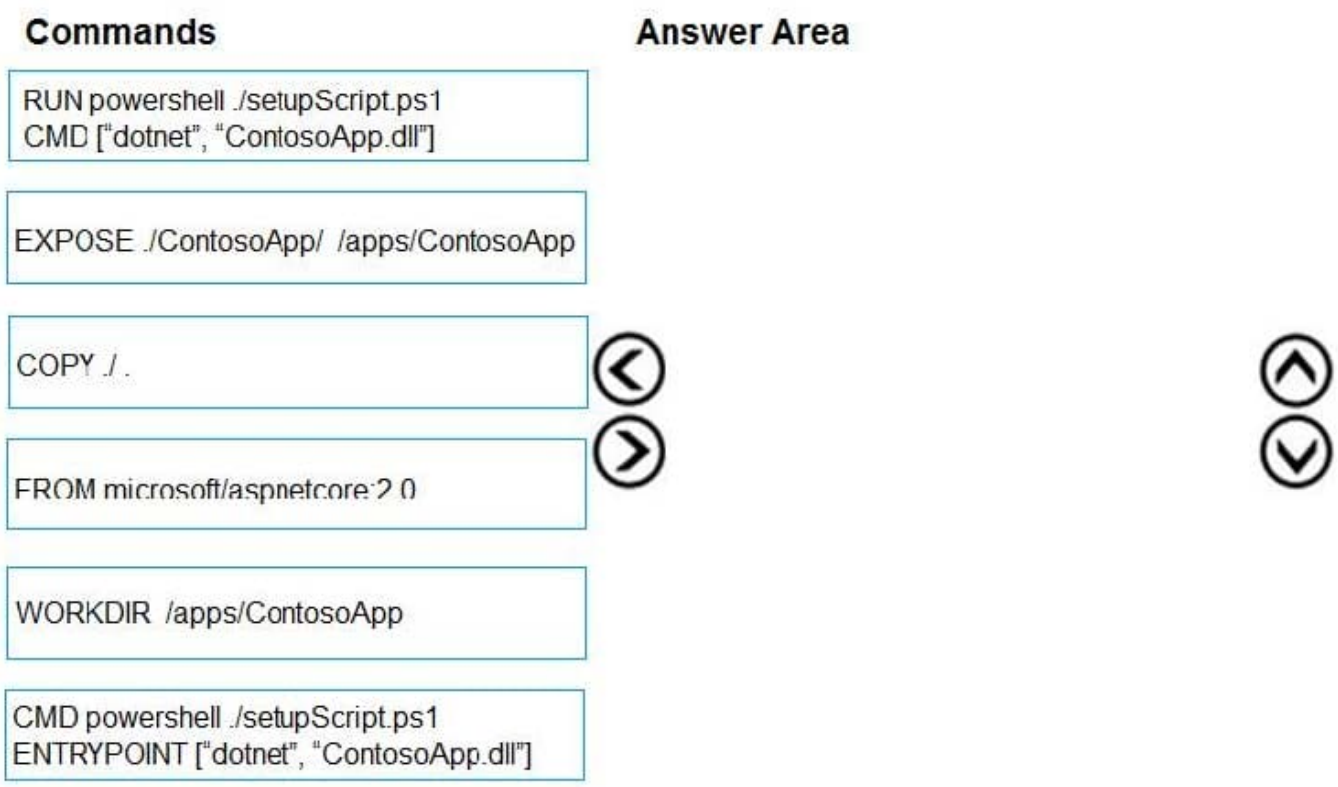
2.

Run ContosoApp.dll when the container starts.

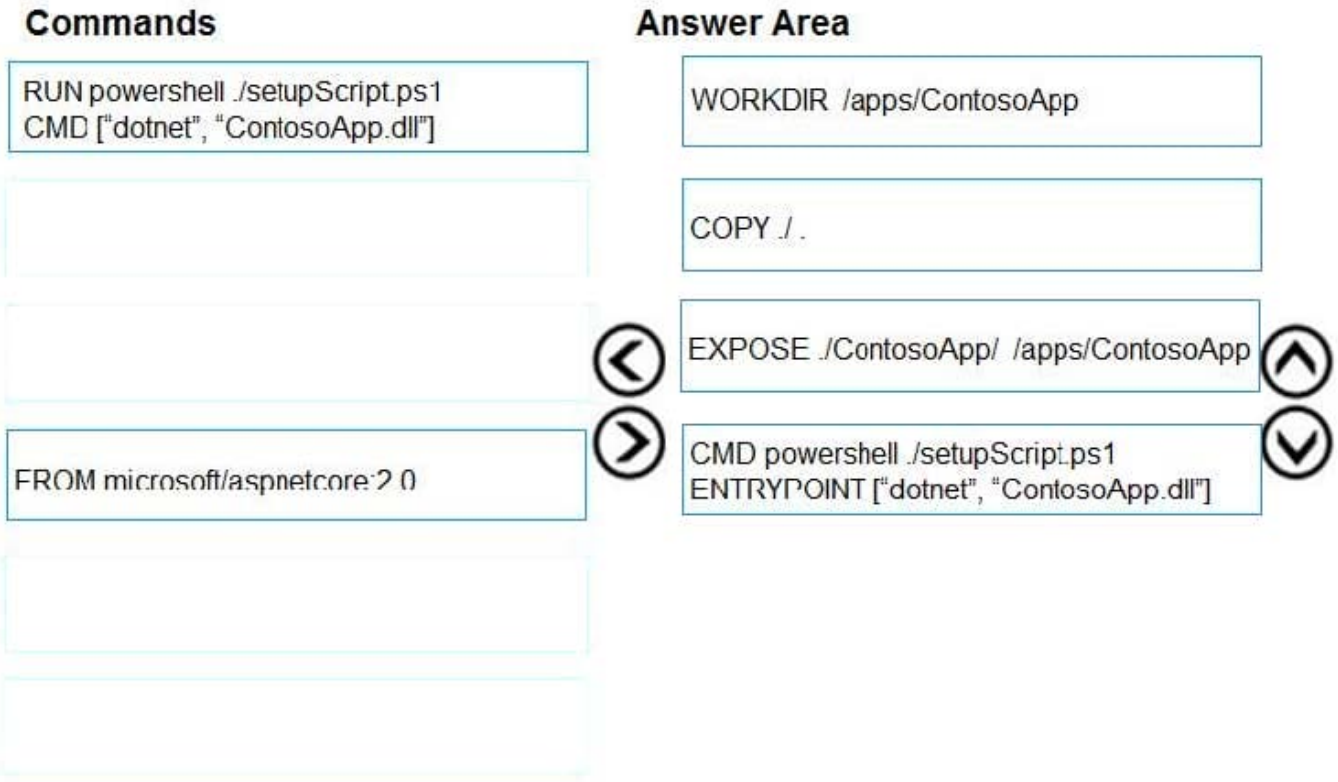
The Docker document must be created in the same folder where ContosoApp.dll and setupScript.ps1 are stored.

Which four commands should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Step 1: WORKDIR /apps/ContosoApp

Step 2: COPY ./The Docker document must be created in the same folder where ContosoApp.dll and setupScript.ps1 are stored.

Step 3: EXPOSE ./ContosApp/ /app/ContosoApp

Step 4: CMD powershell ./setupScript.ps1

ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", "ContosoApp.dll"]

You need to create a Dockerfile document that meets the following requirements:

Call setupScript.ps1 when the container is built.

Run ContosoApp.dll when the container starts.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/tutorial-custom-docker-image

QUESTION 6

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: Trigger the photo processing from Blob storage events.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You need to catch the triggered event, so move the photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload

Note: 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 7

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.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

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 8

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 are developing an Azure solution to collect point-of-sale (POS) device data from 2,000 stores located throughout the world. A single device can produce 2 megabytes (MB) of data every 24 hours. Each store location has one to five

devices that send data.

You must store the device data in Azure Blob storage. Device data must be correlated based on a device identifier. Additional stores are expected to open in the future.

You need to implement a solution to receive the device data.

Solution: Provision an Azure Event Grid. Configure the machine identifier as the partition key and enable capture.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/compare-messaging-services

QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

You need to configure Azure Service Bus to Event Grid integration.

Which Azure Service Bus settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

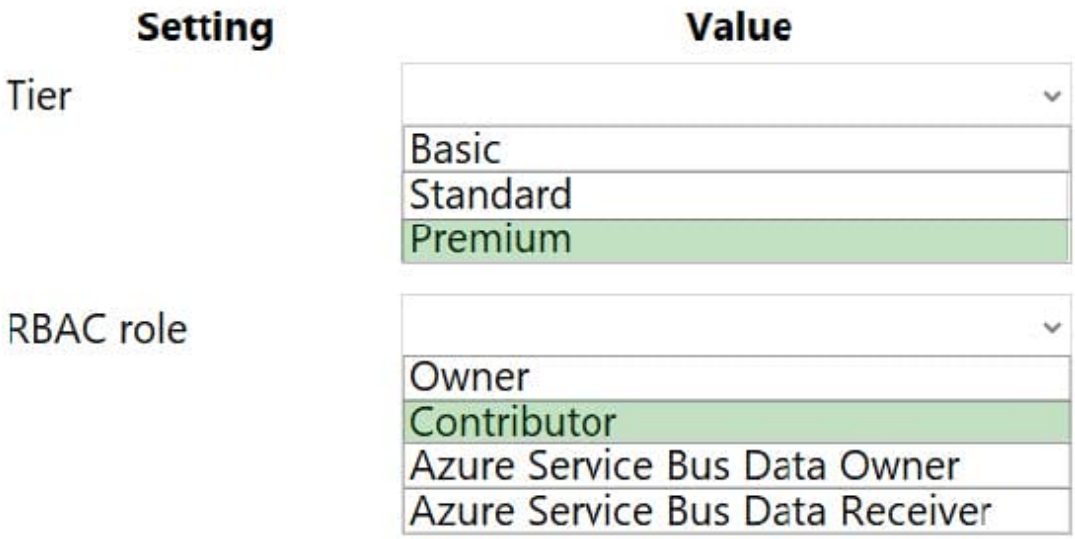
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Setting	Value
Tier	Basic / Standard / Premium
RBAC role	Owner / Contributor / Azure Service Bus Data Owner / Azure Service Bus Data Receiver

Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Box 1: Premium Service Bus can now emit events to Event Grid when there are messages in a queue or a subscription when no receivers are present. You can create Event Grid subscriptions to your Service Bus namespaces, listen to these events, and then react to the events by starting a receiver. With this feature, you can use Service Bus in reactive programming models.

To enable the feature, you need the following items:

A Service Bus Premium namespace with at least one Service Bus queue or a Service Bus topic with at least one subscription. Contributor access to the Service Bus namespace.

Box 2: Contributor

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-to-event-grid-integration-concept

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QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

You develop a gateway solution for a public facing news API.

The news API back end is implemented as a RESTful service and hosted in an Azure App Service instance.

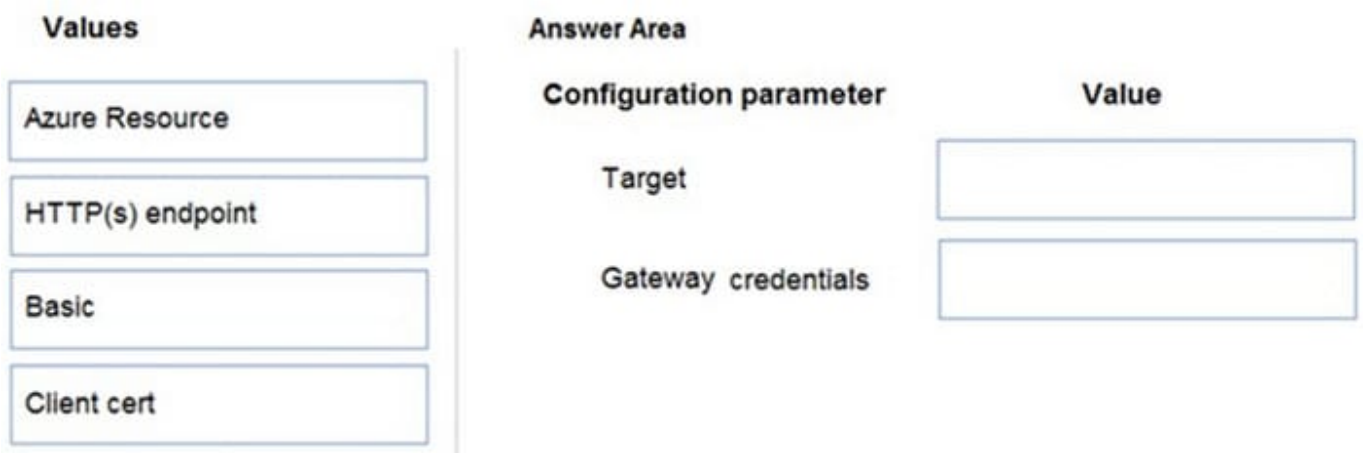
You need to configure back-end authentication for the API Management service instance.

Which target and gateway credential type should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct parameters. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or

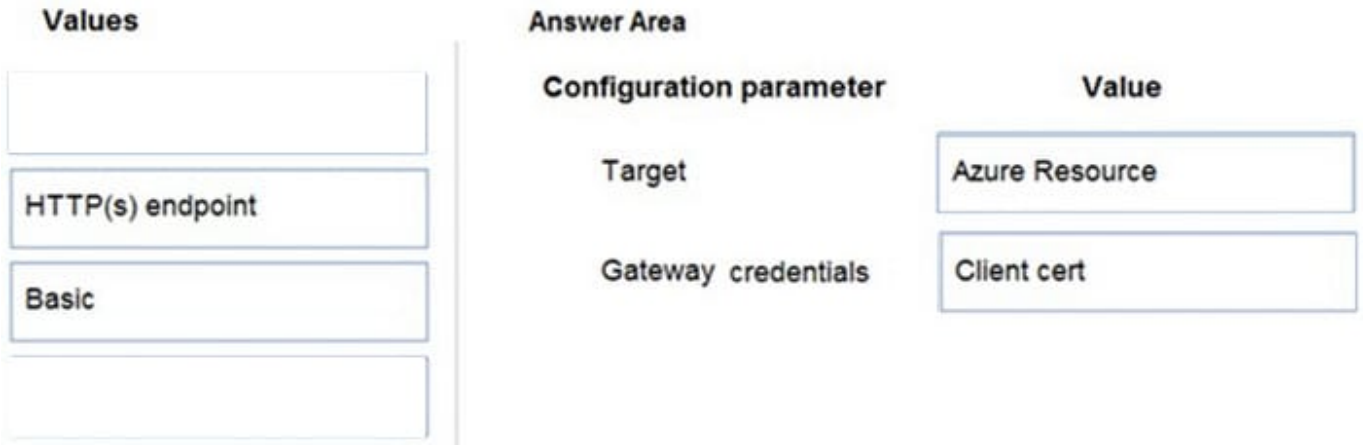
scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: Azure Resource

Box 2: Client cert

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 11

HOTSPOT

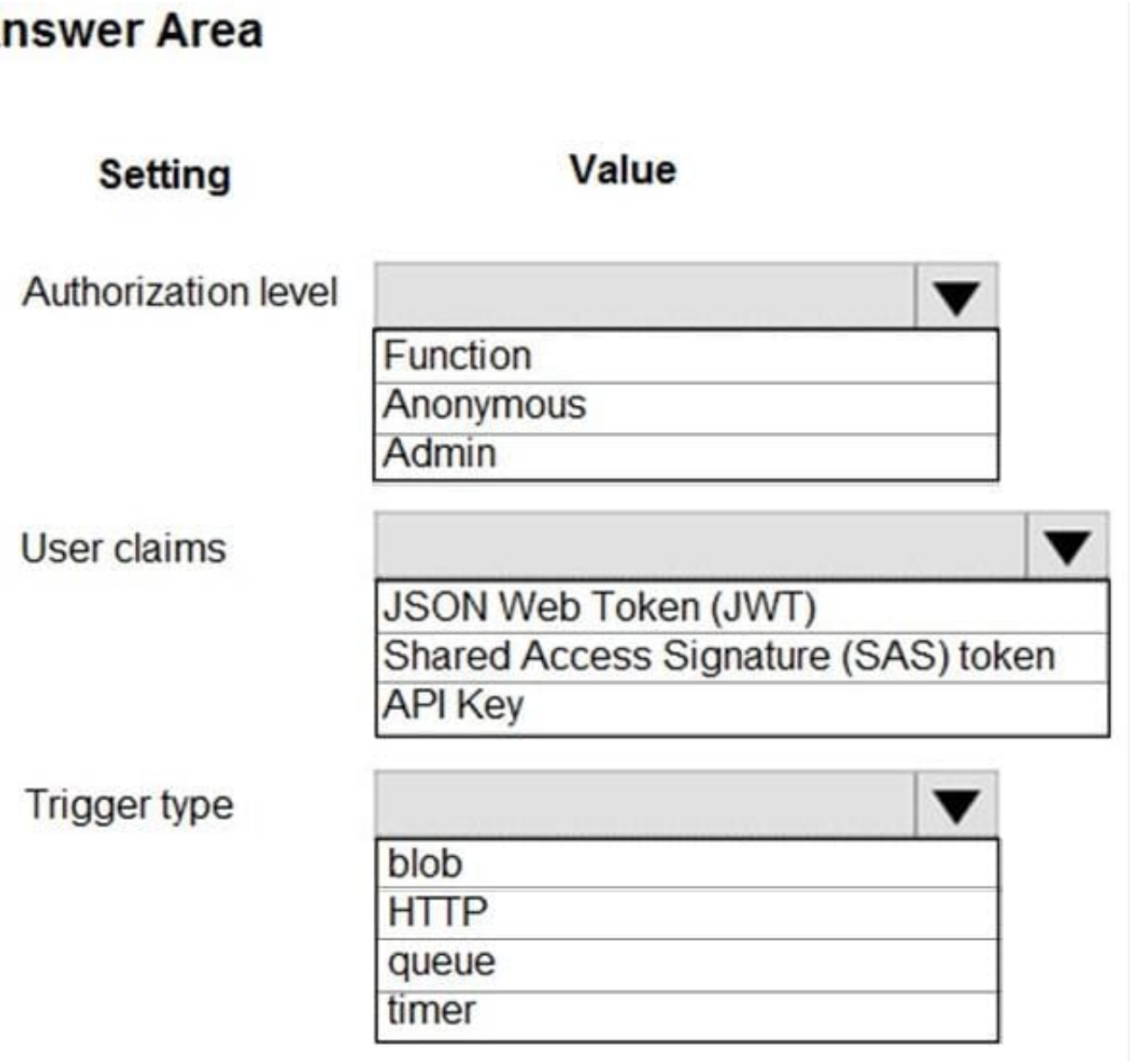
You need to secure the Shipping Function app.

How should you configure the app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

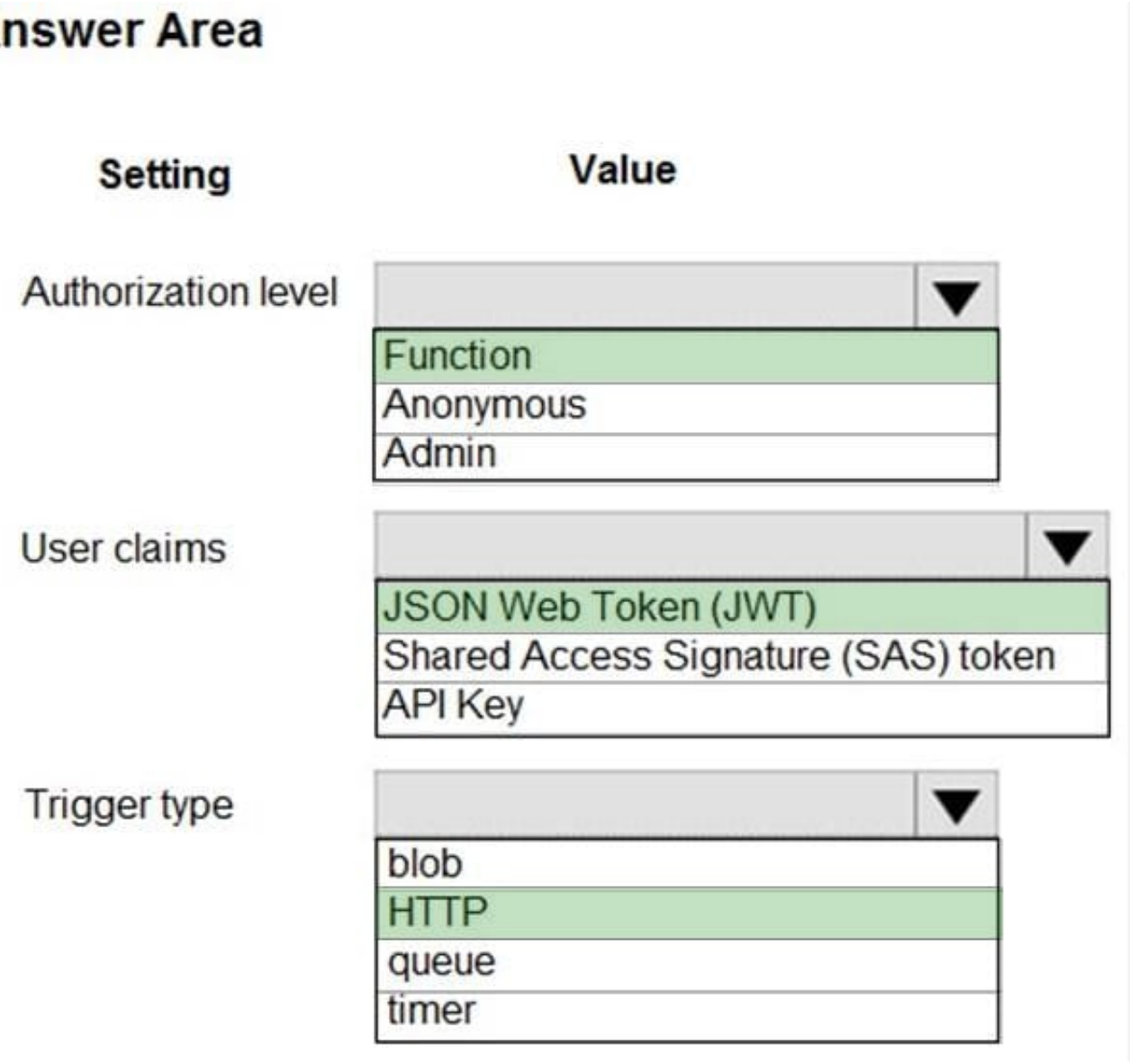
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Scenario: Shipping Function app: Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Box 1: Function

Box 2: JSON based Token (JWT)

Azure AD uses JSON based tokens (JWTs) that contain claims

Box 3: HTTP

How a web app delegates sign-in to Azure AD and obtains a token

User authentication happens via the browser. The OpenID protocol uses standard HTTP protocol messages.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/authentication-scenarios

QUESTION 12

You need to ensure the security policies are met.

What code do you add at line CS07 of ConfigureSSE.ps1?

A. -PermissionsToKeys create, encrypt, decrypt

B. -PermissionsToCertificates create, encrypt, decrypt

C. -PermissionsToCertificates wrapkey, unwrapkey, get

D. -PermissionsToKeys wrapkey, unwrapkey, get

Correct Answer: B

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

You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to perform the intended function.

The Set-AzureRmKeyValutAccessPolicy parameter -PermissionsToKeys specifies an array of key operation permissions to grant to a user or service principal. The acceptable values for this parameter: decrypt, encrypt, unwrapKey, wrapKey,

verify, sign, get, list, update, create, import, delete, backup, restore, recover, purge

Incorrect Answers:

A, C: The Set-AzureRmKeyValutAccessPolicy parameter -PermissionsToCertificates specifies an array of certificate permissions to grant to a user or service principal. The acceptable values for this parameter: get, list, delete, create, import,

update, managecontacts, getissuers, listissuers, setissuers, deleteissuers, manageissuers, recover, purge, backup, restore

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/set-azurermkeyvaultaccesspolicy

QUESTION 13

You need to authenticate the user to the corporate website as indicated by the architectural diagram. Which two values should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. ID token signature

B. ID token claims

C. HTTP response code

D. Azure AD endpoint URI

E. Azure AD tenant ID

Correct Answer: BE

Claims in access tokens

JWTs (JSON Web Tokens) are split into three pieces:

1.

Header - Provides information about how to validate the token including information about the type of token and how it was signed.

2.

Payload - Contains all of the important data about the user or app that is attempting to call your service.

3.

Signature - Is the raw material used to validate the token.

Your client can get an access token from either the v1.0 endpoint or the v2.0 endpoint using a variety of protocols.

Scenario: User authentication (see step 5 below)

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

1.

The user selects Sign in in the website.

2.

The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

3.

The user signs in.

4.

Azure AD redirects the user\\'s session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

5.

The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header. The application ID is sent as the audience (‘aud’) claim in the access token.

6.

The back-end API validates the access token.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-accessrestriction-policies

QUESTION 14

You are creating a hazard notification system that has a single signaling server which triggers audio and visual alarms to start and stop.

You implement Azure Service Bus to publish alarms. Each alarm controller uses Azure Service Bus to receive alarm signals as part of a transaction. Alarm events must be recorded for audit purposes. Each transaction record must include

information about the alarm type that was activated.

You need to implement a reply trail auditing solution.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Assign the value of the hazard message SessionID property to the ReplyToSessionId property.

B. Assign the value of the hazard message MessageId property to the DevileryCount property.

C. Assign the value of the hazard message SessionID property to the SequenceNumber property.

D. Assign the value of the hazard message MessageId property to the CorrelationId property.

E. Assign the value of the hazard message SequenceNumber property to the DeliveryCount property.

F. Assign the value of the hazard message MessageId property to the SequenceNumber property.

Correct Answer: AD

D: CorrelationId: Enables an application to specify a context for the message for the purposes of correlation; for example, reflecting the MessageId of a message that is being replied to.

A: ReplyToSessionId: This value augments the ReplyTo information and specifies which SessionId should be set for the reply when sent to the reply entity.

Incorrect Answers:

B, E: DeliveryCount

Number of deliveries that have been attempted for this message. The count is incremented when a message lock expires, or the message is explicitly abandoned by the receiver. This property is read-only.

C, E: SequenceNumber

The sequence number is a unique 64-bit integer assigned to a message as it is accepted and stored by the broker and functions as its true identifier. For partitioned entities, the topmost 16 bits reflect the partition identifier. Sequence numbers

monotonically increase and are gapless. They roll over to 0 when the 48-64 bit range is exhausted. This property is read-only.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messages-payloads

QUESTION 15

HOTSPOT

You are developing an Azure Function App by using Visual Studio. The app will process orders input by an Azure Web App. The web app places the order information into Azure Queue Storage.

You need to review the Azure Function App code shown below.

```
public static class OrderProcessor
{
  [FunctionName("ProcessOrders")]
  public static void ProcessOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueitem, [Table
("Orders")]ICollector<Order> tableBindings,
TraceWriter log)
  {
    log.Info($"Processing Order: {myQueueItem.Id}");
    log.Info($"Queue Insertion Time: {myQueueItem.InsertionTime}");
    log.Info($"Queue Expiration Time: {myQueueItem.ExpirationTime}");
    tableBindings.Add(JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Order>(myQueueItem.AsString));
 }
 [FunctionName("ProcessOrders-Poison")]
 public static void ProcessFailedOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders-poison")]CloudQueueMessage
myQueueItem, TraceWriter log)
 {
  logError($"Failed to process order: {myQueueItem.AsString}");
  . . .
 }
}
```

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

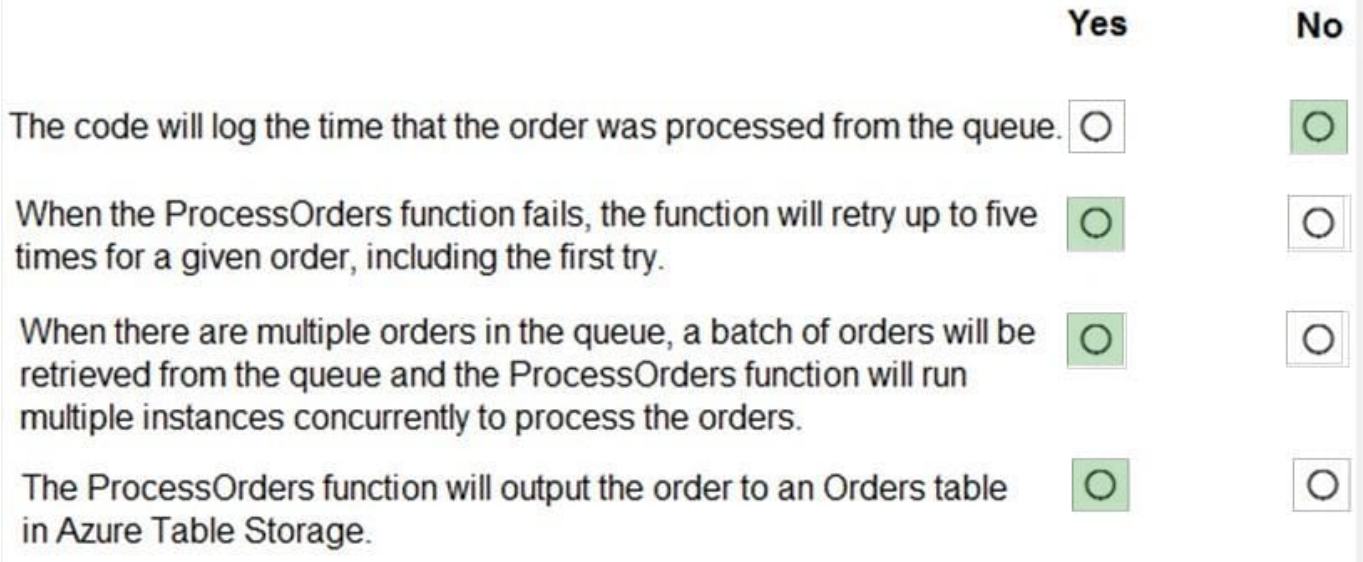
Hot Area:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	○
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	○	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	○	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Box 1: No

ExpirationTime - The time that the message expires.

InsertionTime - The time that the message was added to the queue.

Box 2: Yes

maxDequeueCount - The number of times to try processing a message before moving it to the poison queue. Default value is 5.

Box 3: Yes

When there are multiple queue messages waiting, the queue trigger retrieves a batch of messages and invokes function instances concurrently to process them. By default, the batch size is 16. When the number being processed gets down

to 8, the runtime gets another batch and starts processing those messages. So the maximum number of concurrent messages being processed per function on one virtual machine (VM) is 24.

Box 4: Yes

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-queue