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- D. Create an Azure AD Service Principal with Permissions to access Key Vault for each App Service and use a certificate from within the App Services to access Key Vault.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Use Key Vault references for App Service and Azure Functions.

Key Vault references currently only support system-assigned managed identities. User-assigned identities cannot be used.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references>

QUESTION 94

You are developing a medical records document management website. The website is used to store scanned copies of patient intake forms. If the stored intake forms are downloaded from storage by a third party, the content of the forms must not be compromised.

You need to store the intake forms according to the requirements.

Solution: Store the intake forms as Azure Key Vault secrets.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use an Azure Key vault and public key encryption. Store the encrypted form in Azure Storage Blob storage.

QUESTION 95

HOTSPOT

A company is developing a gaming platform. Users can join teams to play online and see leaderboards that include player statistics. The solution includes an entity named Team.

You plan to implement an Azure Redis Cache instance to improve the efficiency of data operations for entities that rarely change.

You need to invalidate the cache when team data is changed.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
void ClearCachedTeams()
{
    IDatabase cache = Connection.GetDatabase();
    ICache cache = Connection.GetDatabase();

    cache.KeyDelete("teams");
    cache.StringSet("teams", "");
    cache.ValueDelete("teams");
    cache.StringGet("teams", "");

    viewBag.msg+= "Team data removed from cache. ";
}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
void ClearCachedTeams()
{
    IDatabase cache = Connection.GetDatabase();
    ICache cache = Connection.GetDatabase();

    cache.KeyDelete("teams");
    cache.StringSet("teams", "");
    cache.ValueDelete("teams");
    cache.StringGet("teams", "");

    viewBag.msg+= "Team data removed from cache. ";
}
```

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QUESTION 96

You are developing a web application that uses Azure Cache for Redis. You anticipate that the cache will frequently fill and that you will need to evict keys.

You must configure Azure Cache for Redis based on the following predicted usage pattern: A small subset of elements will be accessed much more often than the rest.

You need to configure the Azure Cache for Redis to optimize performance for the predicted usage pattern.

Which two eviction policies will achieve the goal?

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. noeviction
- B. allkeys-lru
- C. volatile-lru
- D. allkeys-random
- E. volatile-ttl
- F. volatile-random

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation:

B: The allkeys-lru policy evict keys by trying to remove the less recently used (LRU) keys first, in order to make space for the new data added. Use the allkeys-lru policy when you expect a power-law distribution in the popularity of your requests, that is, you expect that a subset of elements will be accessed far more often than the rest.

C: volatile-lru: evict keys by trying to remove the less recently used (LRU) keys first, but only among keys that have an expire set, in order to make space for the new data added.

Note:

The allkeys-lru policy is more memory efficient since there is no need to set an expire for the key to be evicted under memory pressure.

Reference:

<https://redis.io/topics/lru-cache>

QUESTION 97

You are developing a SaaS application that stores data as key value pairs.

You must make multiple editions of the application available. In the lowest cost edition, the performance must be best-effort, and there is no regional failover.

In higher cost editions customers must be able to select guaranteed performance and support for multiple regions. Azure costs must be minimized.

Which Azure Cosmos DB API should you use for the application?

- A. Core
- B. MongoDB
- C. Cassandra
- D. Table API

Correct Answer: D

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QUESTION 98

You are developing an ASP.NET Core Web API web service. The web service uses Azure Application Insights for all telemetry and dependency tracking. The web service reads and writes data to a database other than Microsoft SQL Server.

You need to ensure that dependency tracking works for calls to the third-party database.

Which two Dependency Telemetry properties should you store in the database? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id
- B. Telemetry.Context.Cloud.RoleInstance
- C. Telemetry.Id
- D. Telemetry.ContextSession.Id
- E. Telemetry.Name

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/custom-operations-tracking>

Example:

```
public async Task Enqueue(string payload)
```

```
{
```

```
// StartOperation is a helper method that initializes the telemetry item
```

```
// and allows correlation of this operation with its parent and children.
```

```
var operation = telemetryClient.StartOperation<DependencyTelemetry>("enqueue " +  
queueName);
```

```
operation.Telemetry.Type = "Azure Service Bus";
```

```
operation.Telemetry.Data = "Enqueue " + queueName;
```

```
var message = new BrokeredMessage(payload);
```

```
// Service Bus queue allows the property bag to pass along with the message.
```

```
// We will use them to pass our correlation identifiers (and other context)
```

```
// to the consumer.
```

```
message.Properties.Add("ParentId", operation.Telemetry.Id);
```

```
message.Properties.Add("RootId", operation.Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id);
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/custom-operations-tracking>

QUESTION 99

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DRAG DROP

You are developing an Azure-hosted application that must use an on-premises hardware security module (HSM) key.

The key must be transferred to your existing Azure Key Vault by using the Bring Your Own Key (BYOK) process.

You need to securely transfer the key to Azure Key Vault.

Which four 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

Generate a key transfer blob file by using the HSM vendor-provided tool.

Generate a Key Exchange Key (KEK).

Create a custom policy definition in Azure Policy.

Run the `az keyvault key import` command.

Run the `az keyvault key restore` command.

Retrieve the Key Exchange Key (KEK) public key.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

Create a custom policy definition in Azure Policy.
Run the <code>az keyvault key restore</code> command.

Answer Area

Generate a Key Exchange Key (KEK).
Retrieve the Key Exchange Key (KEK) public key.
Generate a key transfer blob file by using the HSM vendor-provided tool.
Run the <code>az keyvault key import</code> command.

QUESTION 100

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

You are developing a solution that will be deployed to an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The solution will include a custom VNet, Azure Container Registry images, and an Azure Storage account.

The solution must allow dynamic creation and management of all Azure resources within the AKS cluster.

You need to configure an AKS cluster for use with the Azure APIs.

Solution: Create an AKS cluster that supports network policy. Create and apply a network to allow

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