



Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-420

Designing and Implementing Cloud-Native Applications Using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to select the partition key for con-iot1. The solution must meet the IoT telemetry requirements. What should you select?

- A. the timestamp
- B. the humidity
- C. the temperature
- D. the device ID

Answer: D

Explanation:

The partition key is what will determine how data is routed in the various partitions by Cosmos DB and needs to make sense in the context of your specific scenario. The IoT Device ID is generally the "natural" partition key for IoT applications.

Scenario: The iotdb database will contain two containers named con-iot1 and con-iot2. Ensure that Azure Cosmos DB costs for IoT-related processing are predictable. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/iot-using-cosmos-db>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You configure multi-region writes for account1.

You need to ensure that App1 supports the new configuration for account1. The solution must meet the business requirements and the product catalog requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Set the default consistency level of account1 to bounded staleness.
- B. Create a private endpoint connection.
- C. Modify the connection policy of App1.
- D. Increase the number of request units per second (RU/s) allocated to the con-product and con-productVendor containers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

App1 queries the con-product and con-productVendor containers.

Note: Request unit is a performance currency abstracting the system resources such as CPU, IOPS, and memory that are required to perform the database operations supported by Azure Cosmos DB.

Scenario:

Develop an app named App1 that will run from all locations and query the data in account1.

Once multi-region writes are configured, maximize the performance of App1 queries against the data in account1.

Whenever there are multiple solutions for a requirement, select the solution that provides the best performance, as long as there are no additional costs associated.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a container named container1 in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. The container1 container has 120 GB of data.

The following is a sample of a document in container1.

```
{
  "customerId" : "5425",
  "orderId" : "9d7816e6-f401-42ba-ad05-0e03de35c0b8",
  "orderDate" : "2019-05-03",
  "orderDetails" : []
}
```

The orderId property is used as the partition key.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you run the following query, the query will run as a cross-partition query <pre>SELECT * FROM c where c.orderDate = "2019-05-03"</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you run the following query, the query will run as a cross-partition query <pre>SELECT * FROM c where c.customerId = "5425"</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you run the following query, the query will run as a cross-partition query <pre>SELECT * FROM c where c.orderDate = "2019-05-03" and c.orderId = "9d7816e6-f401-42ba-ad05-0e03de35c0b8"</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes
 Records with different OrderIDs will match.
 Box 2: Yes
 Records with different OrderIDs will match.
 Box 3: No
 Only records with one specific OrderId will match

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a container named container1 in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. The following is a sample of a document in container1.

```
{
  "studentId": "631282", "firstName": "James", "lastName": "Smith", "enrollmentYear": 1990, "isActivelyEnrolled": true, "address": {
    "street": "",
    "city": "",
    "stateProvince": "",
    "postal": ""
  }
}
```

The container1 container has the following indexing policy.

```
{
  "indexingMode": "consistent", "includePaths": [
    {
      "path": "/*"
    },
    {
      "path": "/address/city/?"
    }
  ],
  "excludePaths": [
    {
      "path": "/address/*"
    },
    {
      "path": "/firstName/?"
    }
  ]
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The <code>/isActivelyEnrolled</code> property is included in the index	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The <code>/firsrtname</code> property is included in the index	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The <code>/address/city</code> property is included in the index	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes
 "path": "/*" is in includePaths.
 Include the root path to selectively exclude paths that don't need to be indexed. This is the recommended approach as it lets Azure Cosmos DB proactively index any new property that may be added to your model.
 Box 2: No
 "path": "/firstName/?" is in excludePaths.
 Box 3: Yes
 "path": "/address/city/?" is in includePaths
 Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/index-policy>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 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 have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account 1 that uses autoscale throughput. You need to run an Azure function when the normalized request units per second for a container in account1 exceeds a specific value.

Solution: You configure the function to have an Azure CosmosDB trigger. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead configure an Azure Monitor alert to trigger the function.

You can set up alerts from the Azure Cosmos DB pane or the Azure Monitor service in the Azure portal. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/create-alerts>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have three containers in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account as shown in the following table.

Name	Database	Time to Live
cn1	db1	On (no default)
cn2	db1	Off
cn3	db1	On (no default)

You have the following Azure functions:

A function named Fn1 that reads the change feed of cn1 A function named Fn2 that reads the change feed of cn2 A function named Fn3 that reads the change feed of cn3

You perform the following actions: Delete an item named item1 from cn1. Update an item named item2 in cn2.

For an item named item3 in cn3, update the item time to live to 3,600 seconds.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Fn1 will receive item1 from the change feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fn2 can check the <code>_etag</code> of item2 to see whether the item is an update or an insert	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fn3 will receive item3 from the change feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Azure Cosmos DB's change feed is a great choice as a central data store in event sourcing architectures where all data ingestion is modeled as writes (no updates or deletes).

Note: The change feed does not capture deletes. If you delete an item from your container, it is also removed from the change feed. The most common method of handling this is adding a soft marker on the items that are being deleted. You can add a property called "deleted" and set it to "true" at the time of deletion. This document update will show up in the change feed. You can set a TTL on this item so that it can be automatically deleted later.

Box 2: No

The `_etag` format is internal and you should not take dependency on it, because it can change anytime.

Box 3: Yes

Change feed support in Azure Cosmos DB works by listening to an Azure Cosmos container for any changes. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/change-feed-design-patterns> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/change-feed>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have the following query.

```
SELECT * FROM
WHERE c.sensor = "TEMP1"
AND c.value < 22
AND c.timestamp >= 1619146031231
```

You need to recommend a composite index strategy that will minimize the request units (RUs) consumed by the query.

What should you recommend?

- A. a composite index for (sensor ASC, value ASC) and a composite index for (sensor ASC, timestamp ASC)
- B. a composite index for (sensor ASC, value ASC, timestamp ASC) and a composite index for (sensor DESC, value DESC, timestamp DESC)
- C. a composite index for (value ASC, sensor ASC) and a composite index for (timestamp ASC, sensor ASC)
- D. a composite index for (sensor ASC, value ASC, timestamp ASC)

Answer: A

Explanation:

If a query has a filter with two or more properties, adding a composite index will improve performance. Consider the following query:

SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.name = "Tim" and c.age > 18

In the absence of a composite index on (name ASC, and age ASC), we will utilize a range index for this query. We can improve the efficiency of this query by creating a composite index for name and age.

Queries with multiple equality filters and a maximum of one range filter (such as >, <, <=, >=, !=) will utilize the composite index.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/three-ways-to-leverage-composite-indexes-in-azure-cosmos-db/>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 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 have a container named container1 in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.

You need to make the contents of container1 available as reference data for an Azure Stream Analytics job. Solution: You create an Azure Data Factory pipeline that uses Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API as the input and Azure Blob Storage as the output.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

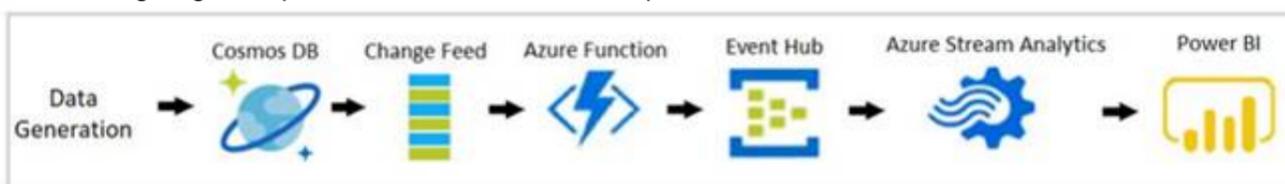
Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead create an Azure function that uses Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API change feed as a trigger and Azure event hub as the output.

The Azure Cosmos DB change feed is a mechanism to get a continuous and incremental feed of records from an Azure Cosmos container as those records are being created or modified. Change feed support works by listening to container for any changes. It then outputs the sorted list of documents that were changed in the order in which they were modified.

The following diagram represents the data flow and components involved in the solution:



C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Data\Odt data\Untitled.jpg

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/changefeed-ecommerce-solution>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 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 have a container named container1 in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.

You need to make the contents of container1 available as reference data for an Azure Stream Analytics job. Solution: You create an Azure function that uses Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API change feed as a trigger and Azure event hub as the output.

Does this meet the goal?

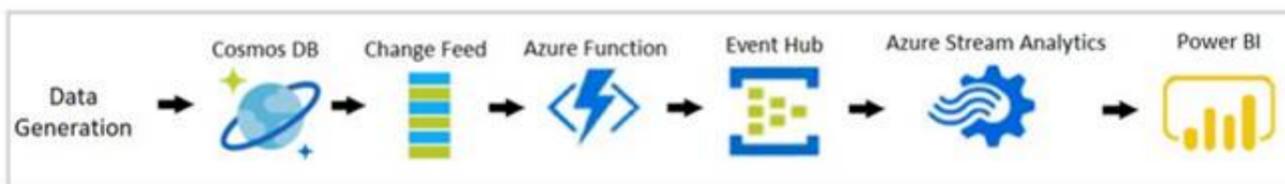
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Azure Cosmos DB change feed is a mechanism to get a continuous and incremental feed of records from an Azure Cosmos container as those records are being created or modified. Change feed support works by listening to container for any changes. It then outputs the sorted list of documents that were changed in the order in which they were modified.

The following diagram represents the data flow and components involved in the solution:



C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\Data\Odt

data\Untitled.jpg

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/changefeed-ecommerce-solution>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account1 that has the disableKeyBasedMetadataWriteAccess property enabled.

You are developing an app named App1 that will be used by a user named DevUser1 to create containers in account1. DevUser1 has a non-privileged user account in the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You need to ensure that DevUser1 can use App1 to create containers in account1. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Grant permissions to create containers by using:

Account keys
Resource tokens
Role-based access control (RBAC)

Create containers by using the:

Azure AD Graph API
Azure Resource Manager API
SQL (Core) API

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Resource tokens

Resource tokens provide access to the application resources within a database. Resource tokens: Provide access to specific containers, partition keys, documents, attachments, stored procedures, triggers, and UDFs.

Box 2: Azure Resource Manager API

You can use Azure Resource Manager to help deploy and manage your Azure Cosmos DB accounts, databases, and containers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/secure-access-to-data> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/resources/>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an app that stores data in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. The app performs queries that return large result sets.

You need to return a complete result set to the app by using pagination. Each page of results must return 80 items.

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
Configure MaxItemCount in QueryRequestOptions	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">></div> <div style="font-size: 2em;"><</div> </div>
Run the query and provide a continuation token	
Configure MaxBufferedItemCount in QueryRequestOptions	
Append the results to a variable	
Run the query and increment MaxItemCount	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Configure the MaxItemCount in QueryRequestOptions

You can specify the maximum number of items returned by a query by setting the MaxItemCount. The MaxItemCount is specified per request and tells the query engine to return that number of items or fewer.

Box 2: Run the query and provide a continuation token

In the .NET SDK and Java SDK you can optionally use continuation tokens as a bookmark for your query's progress. Azure Cosmos DB query executions are stateless at the server side and can be resumed at any time using the continuation token.

If the query returns a continuation token, then there are additional query results.

Step 3: Append the results to a variable

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/sql-query-pagination>

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to create an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account that will use customer-managed keys stored in Azure Key Vault.

You need to configure an access policy in Key Vault to allow Azure Cosmos DB access to the keys. Which three permissions should you enable in the access policy? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Wrap Key
- B. Get
- C. List
- D. Update
- E. Sign
- F. Verify
- G. Unwrap Key

Answer: ABG

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-setup-cmk>

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are designing an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API solution to store data from IoT devices. Writes from the devices will be occur every second. The following is a sample of the data.

```
{
  "id" : "03c1ca5a-db18-4231-908f-09a9bc7a7c3e",
  "deviceManufacturer" : "Contoso, Ltd",
  "deviceId" : "f460df85-799f-4d58-b051-67561b4993c6",
  "timestamp" : "2021-09-19T13:47:45",
  "sensor1Value" : true,
  "sensor2Value" : "75",
  "sensor3Value" : "4554",
  "sensor4Value" : "454",
  "sensor5Value" : "42128"
}
```

You need to select a partition key that meets the following requirements for writes: Minimizes the partition skew
 Avoids capacity limits Avoids hot partitions What should you do?

- A. Use timestamp as the partition key.
- B. Create a new synthetic key that contains deviceId and sensor1Value.
- C. Create a new synthetic key that contains deviceId and deviceManufacturer.
- D. Create a new synthetic key that contains deviceId and a random number.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Use a partition key with a random suffix. 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.

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to implement a trigger in Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API that will run before an item is inserted into a container.

Which two actions should you perform to ensure that the trigger runs? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Append pre to the name of the JavaScript function trigger.
- B. For each create request, set the access condition in RequestOptions.
- C. Register the trigger as a pre-trigger.
- D. For each create request, set the consistency level to session in RequestOptions.
- E. For each create request, set the trigger name in RequestOptions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

C: When triggers are registered, you can specify the operations that it can run with.

F: When executing, pre-triggers are passed in the RequestOptions object by specifying PreTriggerInclude and then passing the name of the trigger in a List object.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-use-stored-procedures-triggers-udfs>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 2)

HOTSPOT

You configure Azure Cognitive Search to index a container in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account as shown in the following exhibit.

Field Name	Type	Retrievable	Filterable	Sortable	Facetable	Searchable	Analyzer	Suggester
id	Edm.String	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
name	Edm.String	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Standard - Lucene	<input type="checkbox"/>
▼ headquarters	Edm.ComplexType							
country	Edm.String	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
iso	Edm.String	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
employees	Edm.Int32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
✖	Edm.String	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The [answer choice] field is limited to exact match comparisons

	▼
country	
id	
name	

The [answer choice] field is hidden form the search results

	▼
country	
id	
name	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: country

The country field is filterable.

Note: filterable: Indicates whether to enable the field to be referenced in \$filter queries. Filterable differs from searchable in how strings are handled. Fields of type Edm.String or Collection(Edm.String) that are filterable do not undergo lexical analysis, so comparisons are for exact matches only.

Box 2: name

The name field is not Retrievable.

Retrievable: Indicates whether the field can be returned in a search result. Set this attribute to false if you want to use a field (for example, margin) as a filter, sorting, or scoring mechanism but do not want the field to be visible to the end user.

Note: searchable: Indicates whether the field is full-text searchable and can be referenced in search queries. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/searchservice/create-index>

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) account that has a single write region in West Europe. You run the following Azure CLI script.

```
az cosmosdb update -n $accountName -g $resourceGroupName \
  --locations regionName='West Europe' failoverPriority=0 isZoneRedundant=False \
  --locations regionName='North Europe' failoverPriority=1 isZoneRedundant=False

az cosmosdb failover-priority-change -n $accountName -g $resourceGroupName \
  --failover-policies 'North Europe=0' 'West Europe=1'
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After running the script, there will be an instance of Azure Cosmos DB in North Europe that is writable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After running the script, the Azure Cosmos DB instance in West Europe will be writable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The cost of the Azure Cosmos DB account is unaffected by running the script	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

The Automatic failover option allows Azure Cosmos DB to failover to the region with the highest failover priority with no user action should a region become unavailable.

Box 2: No

West Europe is used for failover. Only North Europe is writable. To Configure multi-region set UseMultipleWriteLocations to true.

Box 3: Yes

Provisioned throughput with single write region costs \$0.008/hour per 100 RU/s and provisioned throughput with multiple writable regions costs \$0.016/per hour per 100 RU/s.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-multi-master> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/optimize-cost-regions>

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a database in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. The database is backed up every two hours.

You need to implement a solution that supports point-in-time restore. What should you do first?

- A. Enable Continuous Backup for the account.
- B. Configure the Backup & Restore settings for the account.
- C. Create a new account that has a periodic backup policy.
- D. Configure the Point In Time Restore settings for the account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/provision-account-continuous-backup>

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are creating a database in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. The database will be used by an application that will provide users with the ability to share online posts. Users will also be able to submit comments on other users' posts.

You need to store the data shown in the following table.

Type	Description
Users	Information about a user who will use the application
Posts	Text of up to 1,000 characters that a user will share with other users
Comments	Text of up to 280 characters that users will submit as a comment on a post
Interests	Information about a user's interests

The application has the following characteristics: Users can submit an unlimited number of posts.

The average number of posts submitted by a user will be more than 1,000. Posts can have an unlimited number of comments from different users.

The average number of comments per post will be 100, but many posts will exceed 1,000 comments. Users will be limited to having a maximum of 20 interests.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you embed the posts data into the users data instead of creating a separate document for each post, you will increase the write operation costs for new posts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you embed the comments data into the posts data instead of creating a separate document for each comment you will increase the write operation costs for new comments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you embed the interests data into the users data instead of creating a separate document for each interest, you will increase the read operation costs for displaying the users and their associated interests	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Non-relational data increases write costs, but can decrease read costs.

Box 2: Yes

Non-relational data increases write costs, but can decrease read costs.

Box 3: No

Non-relational data increases write costs, but can decrease read costs.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account1. You have the Azure virtual networks and subnets shown in the following table.

Subnet	Network	IP address range	Virtual machine
subnet1	vnet1	10.0.0.0/24	VM1
subnet2	vnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM2
subnet3	vnet2	10.1.0.0/24	VM3

The vnet1 and vnet2 networks are connected by using a virtual network peer.

The Firewall and virtual network settings for account1 are configured as shown in the exhibit.

Allow access from

All networks Selected networks

Configure network security for your Azure Cosmos DB account. [Learn more.](#)

Virtual networks

Secure your Azure Cosmos DB account with virtual networks. [+ Add existing virtual network](#) [+Add new virtual network](#)

Virtual Network	Subnet	Address range	Endpoint Status
▼ vnet1	1	10.0.0.0/16	
	vnet1.subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	✓ Enabled

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [+Add my current IP](#) ⓘ

IP(Single IPv4 or CIDR range)

Exceptions

Accept connections from within public Azure datacenters ⓘ

Allow access from Azure Portal ⓘ

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access account 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access account 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 can access account 1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

VM1 is on vnet1.subnet1 which has the Endpoint Status enabled.

Box 2: No

Only virtual network and their subnets added to Azure Cosmos account have access. Their peered VNets cannot access the account until the subnets within peered virtual networks are added to the account.

Box 3: No

Only virtual network and their subnets added to Azure Cosmos account have access.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-configure-vnet-service-endpoint>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 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 have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account 1 that uses autoscale throughput. You need to run an Azure function when the normalized request units per second for a container in account1 exceeds a specific value.

Solution: You configure an Azure Monitor alert to trigger the function. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can set up alerts from the Azure Cosmos DB pane or the Azure Monitor service in the Azure portal. Note: Alerts are used to set up recurring tests to monitor the availability and responsiveness of your Azure Cosmos DB resources. Alerts can send you a notification in the form of an email, or execute an Azure Function when one of your metrics reaches the threshold or if a specific event is logged in the activity log.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/create-alerts>

NEW QUESTION 36

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