

DUMPS ARENA

Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions

Microsoft AZ-305

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 15

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, New Update	220
Topic 2, Case Study 1	2
Topic 3, Case Study 2	2
Topic 4, Case Study 3	3
Topic 5, Mixed Questions	52
Total	279

QUESTION NO: 1

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that syncs with an on-premises Active Directory domain.

You have an internal web app named WebApp1 that is hosted on-premises. WebApp1 uses Integrated Windows authentication.

Some users work remotely and do NOT have VPN access to the on-premises network.

You need to provide the remote users with single sign-on (SSO) access to WebApp1.

Which two features should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure AD Application Proxy
- B. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
- C. Conditional Access policies
- D. Azure Arc
- E. Azure AD enterprise applications
- F. Azure Application Gateway

ANSWER: A C**Explanation:**

A: Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client. Application Proxy includes both the Application Proxy service which runs in the cloud, and the Application Proxy connector which runs on an on-premises server.

You can configure single sign-on to an Application Proxy application.

C: Microsoft recommends using Application Proxy with pre-authentication and Conditional Access policies for remote access from the internet. An approach to provide Conditional Access for intranet use is to modernize applications so they can directly authenticate with AAD.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-config-ss0-how-to>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-deployment-plan>

QUESTION NO: 2

You have an on-premises application named App1 that uses an Oracle database.

You plan to use Azure Databricks to transform and load data from App1 to an Azure Synapse Analytics instance.

You need to ensure that the App1 data is available to Databricks.

Which two Azure services should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Data Box Edge
- B. Azure Data Lake Storage
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure Data Box Gateway
- E. Azure Import/Export service

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

To ensure the on-premises data from App1 is available to Azure Databricks for transformation and loading into Azure Synapse Analytics, you should use Azure Data Factory and Azure Data Lake Storage. Azure Data Factory is a data integration service that allows you to create data-driven workflows to orchestrate data movement and transformation. It can connect to on-premises Oracle databases and transfer the data to cloud services. Azure Data Lake Storage is a scalable and secure data lake for high-performance analytics workloads. Using these services will enable the seamless loading and transformation of App1's data in Databricks before moving it to Synapse Analytics. For more details, visit the official [Azure Data Factory](<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction>) and [Azure Data Lake Storage](<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-introduction>) documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.

You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Service Fabric
- B. Azure Data Lake
- C. Azure Service Bus
- D. Azure Traffic Manager

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Asynchronous messaging options in Azure include Azure Service Bus, Event Grid, and Event Hubs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/messaging>

QUESTION NO: 4 - (HOTSPOT)

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1 that balances requests to five Azure virtual machines.

You need to develop a monitoring solution for LB1. The solution must generate an alert when any of the following conditions are met:

Which signal should you include in the solution for each condition? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

An unavailable virtual machine:

	▼
Byte Count	
Data Path Availability	
Health Probe Status	
Packet Count	
SYN Count	

More than 50,000 connection attempts per minute:

	▼
Byte Count	
Data Path Availability	
Health Probe Status	
Packet Count	
SYN Count	

ANSWER:

An unavailable virtual machine:

▼
Byte Count
Data Path Availability
Health Probe Status
Packet Count
SYN Count

More than 50,000 connection attempts per minute:

▼
Byte Count
Data Path Availability
Health Probe Status
Packet Count
SYN Count

Explanation:

An unavailable virtual machine:

▼
Byte Count
Data Path Availability
Health Probe Status
Packet Count
SYN Count

More than 50,000 connection attempts per minute:

▼
Byte Count
Data Path Availability
Health Probe Status
Packet Count
SYN Count

Box 1: Data path availability

Standard Load Balancer continuously exercises the data path from within a region to the load balancer front end, all the way to the SDN stack that supports your VM. As long as healthy instances remain, the measurement follows the same path as your application's load-balanced traffic. The data path that your customers use is also validated. The measurement is invisible to your application and does not interfere with other operations.

Note: Load balancer distributes inbound flows that arrive at the load balancer's front end to backend pool instances. These flows are according to configured load-balancing rules and health probes. The backend pool instances can be Azure Virtual Machines or instances in a virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: SYN count

SYN (synchronize) count: Standard Load Balancer does not terminate Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connections or interact with TCP or UDP packet flows. Flows and their handshakes are always between the source and the VM instance. To better troubleshoot your TCP protocol scenarios, you can make use of SYN packets counters to understand how many TCP connection attempts are made. The metric reports the number of TCP SYN packets that were received.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics>

QUESTION NO: 5

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that syncs with an on-premises Active Directory domain.

Your company has a line-of-business (LOB) application that was developed internally.

You need to implement SAML single sign-on (SSO) and enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) when users attempt to access the application from an unknown location.

Which two features should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure AD enterprise applications
- B. Azure AD Identity Protection
- C. Azure Application Gateway
- D. Conditional Access policies
- E. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

To achieve SAML single sign-on (SSO) for an internally developed LOB application, you must configure Azure AD enterprise applications to integrate the application with Azure Active Directory using SAML-based authentication. Additionally, to enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) when users are accessing the application from unknown locations, you should use Conditional Access policies. Conditional Access allows you to set conditions under which users must perform MFA to gain access to applications. This ensures added security when the system detects potentially risky sign-in behavior, such as those from unknown locations. More information can be found in [Azure AD Connect documentation](#) and [Conditional Access documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

You are designing a large Azure environment that will contain many subscriptions.

You plan to use Azure Policy as part of a governance solution.

To which three scopes can you assign Azure Policy definitions? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. management groups
- B. subscriptions
- C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants
- D. resource groups
- E. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative units
- F. compute resources

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules.

Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)

You have an on-premises network that uses an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/16. You plan to deploy 25 virtual machines to a new Azure subscription. You identify the following technical requirements:

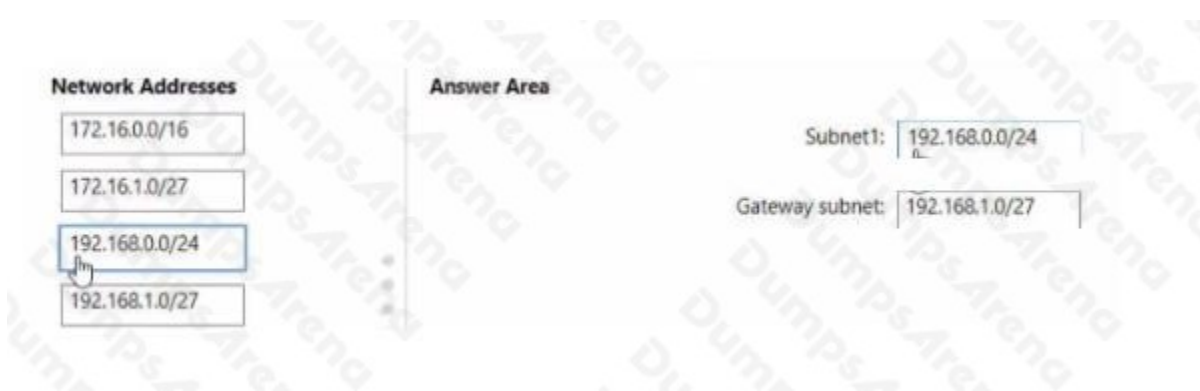
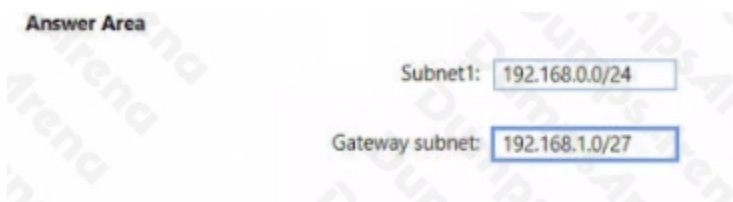
- All Azure virtual machines must be placed on the same subnet named Subnet1.
- All the Azure virtual machines must be able to communicate with all on-premises servers.
- The servers must be able to communicate between the on-premises network and Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

You need to recommend a subnet design that meets the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate network addresses to the correct subnets. Each network address 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.

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface for a network design question. On the left, under the heading "Network Addresses", there are four boxes containing the following IP address ranges: 172.16.0.0/16, 172.16.1.0/27, 192.168.0.0/24, and 192.168.1.0/27. On the right, under the heading "Answer Area", there are two subnets: "Subnet1: Network address" and "Gateway subnet: Network address". A mouse cursor is pointing at the 192.168.0.0/24 address box.

ANSWER:**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 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.

Your company deploys several virtual machines on-premises and to Azure. ExpressRoute is being deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity.

Several virtual machines exhibit network connectivity issues.

You need to analyze the network traffic to identify whether packets are being allowed or denied to the virtual machines.

Solution: Use Azure Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to analyze the network traffic.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Instead use Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify, which allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

Note: IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

QUESTION NO: 9

You plan to deploy an Azure Databricks Data Science & Engineering workspace and ingest data into the workspace.

Where should you persist the ingested data?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Data Lake
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. Azure Cosmos DB

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Azure Databricks Data Science & Engineering data lands in a data lake for long term persisted storage, typically in Azure Blob Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 which is designed for big data analytics.

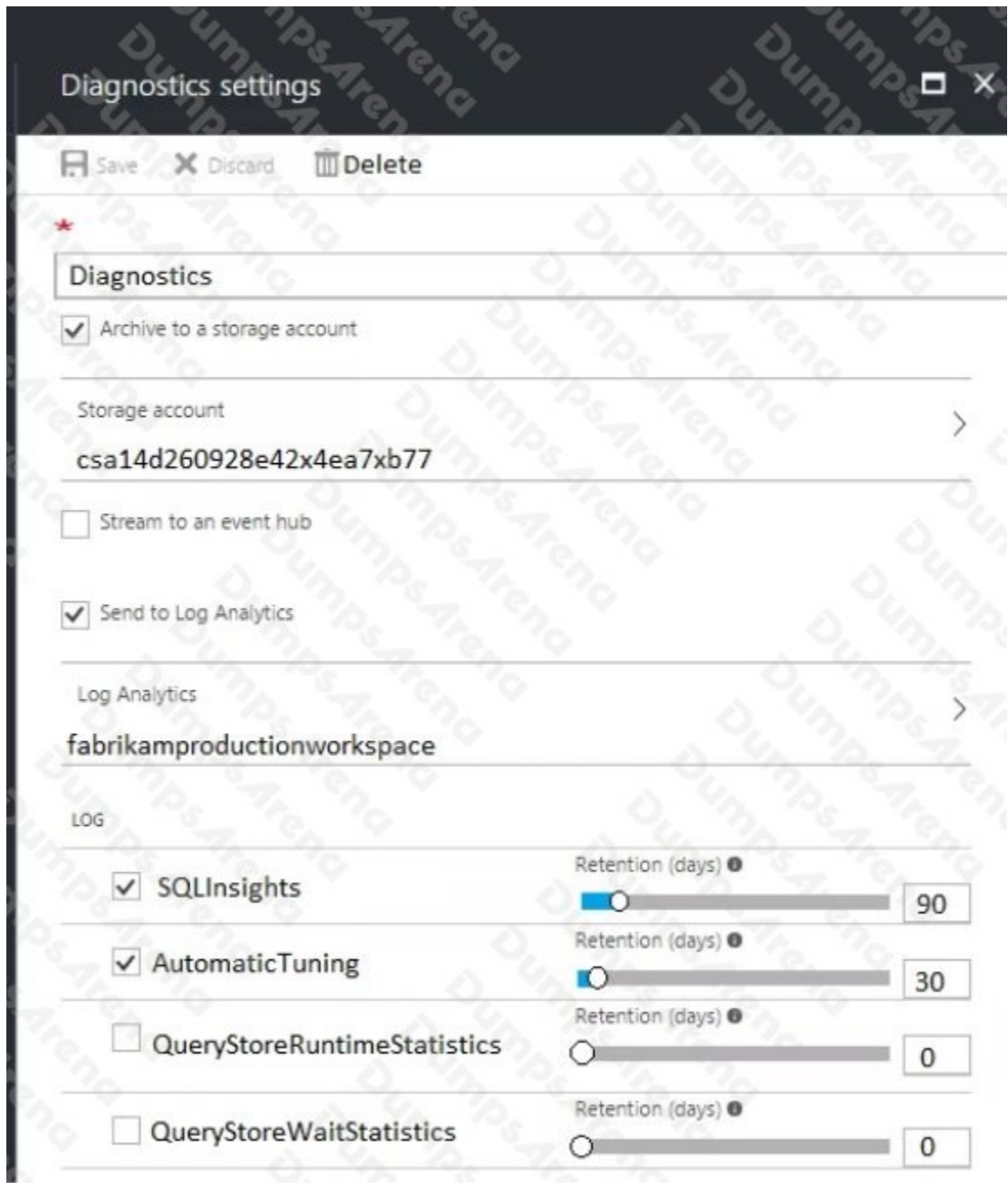
Reference:

[Azure Databricks Overview Documentation](#)

QUESTION NO: 10 - (HOTSPOT)

You deploy several Azure SQL Database instances.

You plan to configure the Diagnostics settings on the databases as shown in the following exhibit.



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.

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].

	▼
30 days	
90 days	
730 days	
indefinite	

The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].

	▼
30 days	
90 days	
730 days	
indefinite	

ANSWER:

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].

	▼
30 days	
90 days	
730 days	
indefinite	

The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].

	▼
30 days	
90 days	
730 days	
indefinite	

Explanation:

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].

	▼
30 days	
90 days	
730 days	
indefinite	

The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].

	▼
30 days	
90 days	
730 days	
indefinite	

In the exhibit, the SQLInsights data is configured to be stored in Azure Log Analytics for 90 days. However, the question is asking for the “maximum” amount of time that the data can be stored which is 730 days.

QUESTION NO: 11

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Blob storage account named store1.

You have an on-premises file server named Setver1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 stores 500 GB of company files.

You need to store a copy of the company files from Server 1 in store1.

Which two possible Azure services achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. an Azure Batch account
- B. an integration account
- C. an On-premises data gateway
- D. an Azure Import/Export job
- E. Azure Data factory

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-from-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/31113/fastest-method-to-copy-500gb-table-from-on-premise.html>

QUESTION NO: 12

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 need to deploy resources to host a stateless web app in an Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide access to the full .NET framework.
- Provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.
- Grant administrators access to the operating system to install custom application dependencies.

Solution: You deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you deploy an Azure Application Gateway.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.** Yes
- B.** No

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

App Gateway will balance the traffic between VMs deployed in the same region. Create an Azure Traffic Manager profile instead.

QUESTION NO: 13

You are designing an application that will be hosted in Azure.

The application will host video files that range from 50 MB to 12 GB. The application will use certificate-based authentication and will be available to users on the internet.

You need to recommend a storage option for the video files. The solution must provide the fastest read performance and must minimize storage costs.

What should you recommend?

- A.** Azure Files
- B.** Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- C.** Azure Blob Storage
- D.** Azure SQL Database

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

Blob Storage: Stores large amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data, that can be accessed from anywhere in the world via HTTP or HTTPS. You can use Blob storage to expose data publicly to the world, or to store application data privately.

Max file in Blob Storage. 4.77 TB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/digital-media-video>

QUESTION NO: 14

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that will run in containers on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters. The AKS clusters will be distributed across four Azure regions.

You need to recommend a storage solution to ensure that updated container images are replicated automatically to all the Azure regions hosting the AKS clusters.

Which storage solution should you recommend?

- A. Azure Cache for Redis
- B. Premium SKU Azure Container Registry
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CON)
- D. geo-redundant storage (GRS) accounts

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

To ensure that updated container images are replicated automatically across multiple Azure regions, the Premium SKU of Azure Container Registry (ACR) is the suitable solution. ACR provides geo-replication feature, which allows you to distribute container images to different Azure regions, thereby bringing data closer to your Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters. This feature reduces latency and improves reliability by ensuring that replicas of your data are available whenever needed. For more information, refer to the official documentation: [Azure Container Registry Geo-replication](#).

QUESTION NO: 15 - (DRAG DROP)**DRAG DROP**

Your on-premises network contains a server named Server1 that runs an ASP.NET application named App1.

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that users sign in by using their Azure AD account and Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) when they connect to App1 from the internet.

Which three features should you recommend be deployed and configured in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate features from the list of features to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Features	Answer Area
a public Azure Load Balancer	
a managed identity	
an internal Azure Load Balancer	
a Conditional Access policy	
an Azure App Service plan	
Azure AD Application Proxy	
an Azure AD enterprise application	

ANSWER:

Features	Answer Area
a public Azure Load Balancer	Azure AD Application Proxy
a managed identity	an Azure AD enterprise application
an internal Azure Load Balancer	a Conditional Access policy
an Azure App Service plan	

Explanation: