Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-420

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

NEW QUESTION 1
- (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 accountl 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 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to provide a solution for the Azure Functions notifications following updates to con-product. The solution must meet the business requirements and the product catalog requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Configure the trigger for each function to use a different leaseCollectionPrefix
B. Configure the trigger for each function to use the same leaseCollectionNair.e
C. Configure the trigger for each function to use a different leaseCollectionName
D. Configure the trigger for each function to use the same leaseCollectionPrefix

Answer: AB

Explanation:
leaseCollectionPrefix: when set, the value is added as a prefix to the leases created in the Lease collection for this Function. Using a prefix allows two separate Azure Functions to share the same Lease collection by using different prefixes.
Scenario: Use Azure Functions to send notifications about product updates to different recipients. Trigger the execution of two Azure functions following every update to any document in the con-product
container.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-cosmosdb-v2-trigger

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to identify which connectivity mode to use when implementing App2. The solution must support the planned changes and meet the business requirements.
Which connectivity mode should you identify?

A. Direct mode over HTTPS
B. Gateway mode (using HTTPS)
C. Direct mode over TCP

Answer: C

Explanation:
Scenario: Develop an app named App2 that will run from the retail stores and query the data in account2. App2 must be limited to a single DNS endpoint when accessing account2.
By using Azure Private Link, you can connect to an Azure Cosmos account via a private endpoint. The private endpoint is a set of private IP addresses in a subnet within your virtual network.
When you're using Private Link with an Azure Cosmos account through a direct mode connection, you can use only the TCP protocol. The HTTP protocol is not currently supported.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-configure-private-endpoints

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account1.
In account1, you run the following query in a container that contains 100GB of data. SELECT *
FROM c
WHERE LOWER(c.categoryid) = "hockey"
You view the following metrics while performing the query.

```
Retrieved Document Count          :         45,654
Retrieved Document Size           :    543,765,234 bytes
Output Document Count             :             12
Output Document Size              :            451 bytes
Index Utilization                 :           0.00 %
Total Query Execution Time        :       2,400.34 milliseconds
  Query Preparation Times
    Query Compilation Time        :           0.09 milliseconds
    Logical Plan Build Time       :           0.04 milliseconds
    Physical Plan Build Time      :           0.03 milliseconds
    Query Optimization Time       :           0.01 milliseconds
  Index Lookup Time               :           0.00 milliseconds
  Document Load Time              :       3,167.26 milliseconds
  Runtime Execution Times
    Query Engine Times            :         299.16 milliseconds
    System Function Execution Time :         79.34 milliseconds
    User-defined Function Execution Time :     0.00 milliseconds
  Document Write Time             :           0.01 milliseconds
Client Side Metrics
  Retry Count                     :              0
  Request Charge                  :       3,898.95 RUs
```

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 query performs a cross-partition query	○	○
The query uses an index	○	○
Recreating the container with the partition key set to /categoryId will improve the performance of the query	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: No
Each physical partition should have its own index, but since no index is used, the query is not cross-partition.
Box 2: No
Index utilization is 0% and Index Look up time is also zero.
Box 3: Yes
A partition key index will be created, and the query will perform across the partitions. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-query-container

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.
You run the following query against a container in the account. SELECT
IS_NUMBER("1234") AS A, IS_NUMBER(1234) AS B, IS_NUMBER({prop: 1234}) AS C
What is the output of the query?

A. [{"A": false, "B": true, "C": false}]
B. [{"A": true, "B": false, "C": true}]
C. [{"A": true, "B": true, "C": false}]
D. [{"A": true, "B": true, "C": true}]

Answer: A

Explanation:
IS_NUMBER returns a Boolean value indicating if the type of the specified expression is a number. "1234" is a string, not a number.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/sql-query-is-number

NEW QUESTION 6
- (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 7
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have a database in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.
You plan to create a container that will store employee data for 5,000 small businesses. Each business will have up to 25 employees. Each employee item will have an emailAddress value.
You need to ensure that the emailAddress value for each employee within the same company is unique.
To what should you set the partition key and the unique key? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Partition key [▼]
- companyId
- companyId+emailAddress
- emailAddress
- employeeId

Unique key [▼]
- companyId
- emailAddress
- employeeId

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: CompanyID
After you create a container with a unique key policy, the creation of a new or an update of an existing item resulting in a duplicate within a logical partition is prevented, as specified by the unique key constraint. The partition key combined with the unique key guarantees the uniqueness of an item within the scope of the container.
For example, consider an Azure Cosmos container with Email address as the unique key constraint and CompanyID as the partition key. When you configure the user's email address with a unique key, each item has a unique email address within a given CompanyID. Two items can't be created with duplicate email addresses and with the same partition key value.
Box 2: emailAddress
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/unique-keys

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 2)
You provision Azure resources by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```json
{
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "parameters": {
        "db": {
            "defaultValue": "[resourceId('Microsoft.DocumentDB/databaseAccounts', 'prod1')]",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "sms": {
            "defaultValue": "[resourceId(microsoft.insights/actionGroups','sms')]",
            "type": "String"
        }
    },
    "variables": {},
    "resources": [
        {
            "type": "microsoft.insights/actionGroups",
            "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
            "name": "sms",
            "location": "Global",
            "properties": {
                "groupShortName": "Send message",
                "enabled": true,
                "emailReceivers": [],
                "smsReceivers": [
                    {
                        "name": "Action-SMS",
                        "countryCode": "44",
                        "phoneNumber": "7111111111"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "type": "microsoft.insights/activityLogAlerts",
            "apiVersion": "2020-10-01",
            "name": "Alert1",
            "location": "Global",
            "dependsOn": ["sms"],
            "properties": {
                "scopes": [ "[parameters('db')]" ],
                "condition": {
                    "allOf": [
                        {
                            "field": "category",
                            "equals": "Administrative"
                        },
                        {
                            "field": "operationName",
                            "equals": "Microsoft.DocumentDB/databaseAccounts/regenerateKey/action"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "actions": {
                    "actionGroups": [
                        {
                            "actionGroupId": "[parameters('sms')]",
                            "webhookProperties": {}
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "enabled": true
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

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 alert will be triggered when an Azure Cosmos DB key is used	○	○
Two alert actions will be performed when the alert is triggered	○	○
The alert will be triggered when an item that has a new partition key value is created	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: No
An alert is triggered when the DB key is regenerated, not when it is used.
Note: The az cosmosdb keys regenerate command regenerates an access key for a Azure Cosmos DB database account.
Box 2: No
Only an SMS action will be taken.
Emailreceivers is empty so no email action is taken.
Box 3: Yes
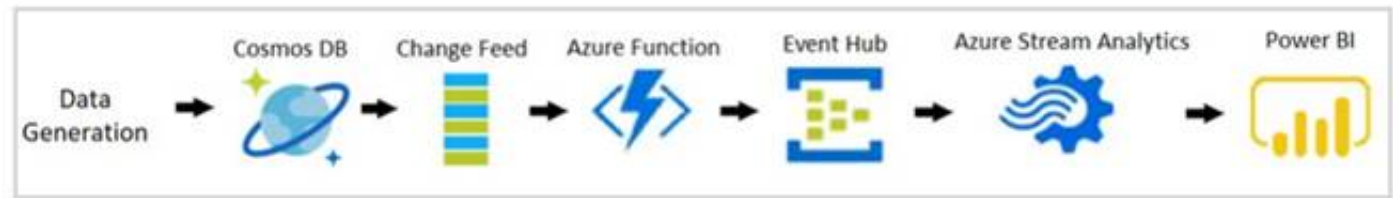Yes, an alert is triggered when the DB key is regenerated.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/cosmosdb/keys

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 Synapse 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 10
- (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	○	○
Fn2 can check the _etag of item2 to see whether the item is an update or an insert	○	○
Fn3 will receive item3 from the change feed	○	○

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 10
- (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.
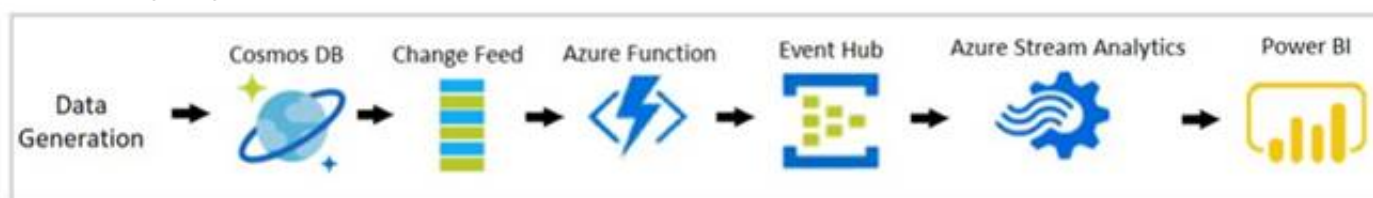
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have a container named container1 in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.
You need to make the contents of container1 available as reference 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.
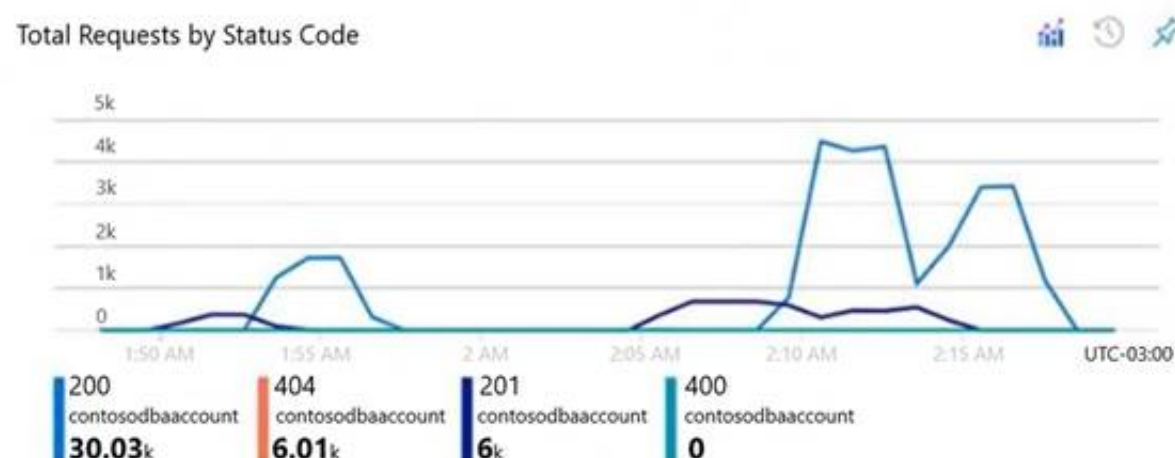The following diagram represents the data flow and components involved in the solution:

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 14
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account used by an application named App1. You open the Insights pane for the account and see the following chart.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: incorrect connection URLs
400 Bad Request: Returned when there is an error in the request URI, headers, or body. The response body will contain an error message explaining what the specific problem is.
The HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) 400 Bad Request response status code indicates that the server
cannot or will not process the request due to something that is perceived to be a client error (for example, malformed request syntax, invalid request message framing, or deceptive request routing).
Box 2: 6 thousand
201 Created: Success on PUT or POST. Object created or updated successfully. Note:
200 OK: Success on GET, PUT, or POST. Returned for a successful response.
404 Not Found: Returned when a resource does not exist on the server. If you are managing or querying an index, check the syntax and verify the index name is specified correctly.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/searchservice/http-status-codes

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 2)
The settings for a container in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account are configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Which statement describes the configuration of the container?

A. All items will be deleted after one year.
B. Items stored in the collection will be retained always, regardless of the items time to live value.
C. Items stored in the collection will expire only if the item has a time to live value.
D. All items will be deleted after one hour.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When DefaultTimeToLive is -1 then your Time to Live setting is On (No default)
Time to Live on a container, if present and the value is set to "-1", it is equal to infinity, and items don't expire by default.
Time to Live on an item:
This Property is applicable only if DefaultTimeToLive is present and it is not set to null for the parent container.
If present, it overrides the DefaultTimeToLive value of the parent container. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/time-to-live

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 2)
You have the indexing policy shown in the following exhibit.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

When creating a query, which ORDER BY statement will execute successfully?

- ORDER BY c.age ASC, c.name ASC
- ORDER BY c.age DESC, c.name DESC
- ORDER BY c.name ASC, c.age DESC
- ORDER BY c.name DESC, c.age ASC
- ORDER BY c.name DESC, c.age DESC

During the creation of an item, when will the index update?

- Never
- At a scheduled interval
- At the same time as the item creation
- After the item appears in the change feed

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: ORDER BY c.name DESC, c.age DESC
Queries that have an ORDER BY clause with two or more properties require a composite index.
The following considerations are used when using composite indexes for queries with an ORDER BY clause with two or more properties:
If the composite index paths do not match the sequence of the properties in the ORDER BY clause, then the composite index can't support the query.
The order of composite index paths (ascending or descending) should also match the order in the ORDER BY clause.
The composite index also supports an ORDER BY clause with the opposite order on all paths. Box 2: At the same time as the item creation
Azure Cosmos DB supports two indexing modes:
Consistent: The index is updated synchronously as you create, update or delete items. This means that the consistency of your read queries will be the consistency configured for the account.
None: Indexing is disabled on the container.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/index-policy

NEW QUESTION 17
- (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
- 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 21
- (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 24
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are implementing an Azure Data Factory data flow that will use an Azure Cosmos DB (SQL API) sink to write a dataset. The data flow will use 2,000 Apache Spark partitions.
You need to ensure that the ingestion from each Spark partition is balanced to optimize throughput. Which sink setting should you configure?

A. Throughput
B. Write throughput budget
C. Batch size
D. Collection action

Answer: C

Explanation:
Batch size: An integer that represents how many objects are being written to Cosmos DB collection in each batch. Usually, starting with the default batch size is sufficient. To further tune this value, note:
Cosmos DB limits single request's size to 2MB. The formula is "Request Size = Single Document Size * Batch Size". If you hit error saying "Request size is too large", reduce the batch size value.
The larger the batch size, the better throughput the service can achieve, while make sure you allocate enough RUs to empower your workload.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-azure-cosmos-db

NEW QUESTION 25
- (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	○	○
After running the script, the Azure Cosmos DB instance in West Europe will be writable	○	○
The cost of the Azure Cosmos DB account is unaffected by running the script	○	○

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.
You need to create an Azure function that will access the database to retrieve records based on a variable named accountnumber. The solution must protect against SQL injection attacks.
How should you define the command statement in the function?

A. cmd = "SELECT * FROM Persons pWHERE p.accountnumber = 'accountnumber'"
B. cmd = "SELECT * FROM Persons pWHERE p.accountnumber = LIKE @accountnumber"
C. cmd = "SELECT * FROM Persons pWHERE p.accountnumber = @accountnumber"
D. cmd = "SELECT * FROM Persons pWHERE p.accountnumber = '" + accountnumber + "'"

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure Cosmos DB supports queries with parameters expressed by the familiar @ notation. Parameterized SQL provides robust handling and escaping of user input, and prevents accidental exposure of data through SQL injection.
For example, you can write a query that takes lastName and address.state as parameters, and execute it for various values of lastName and address.state based on user input.
SELECT *
FROM Families f
WHERE f.lastName = @lastName AND f.address.state = @addressState
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/sql-query-parameterized-queries

NEW QUESTION 33
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