

実際のDP-420試験問題 &合格スムーズDP-420資料勉強 |検証するDP-420再テスト

DP 420 Cosmos DB Specialty Study Guide



ちなみに、Xhs1991 DP-420の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UMP3hhwg3ns_e_jpPogDm3vwI00kK0QX

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>> DP-420試験問題 <<

DP-420資料勉強、DP-420再テスト

1年以内にDP-420テスト準備を更新し、必要なものを無料でダウンロードします。1年後、購入者がサービスの保証を延長してお金を節約できるようにしたい場合、Microsoftクライアントに50%の割引特典を提供します。あなたが古いクライアントである場合、DP-420試験トレントを購入する際に特定の割引を享受できるため、より多くのサービスとより多くのメリットを享受できます。このアップデートでは、最新かつ最も有用なDP-420準備トレントを提供できます。さらに学習して、Designing and Implementing Cloud-Native Applications Using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DBのDP-420試験に合格することができます。

Microsoft Designing and Implementing Cloud-Native Applications Using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB 認定 DP-420 試験問題 (Q33-Q38):

質問 # 33

You have an Azure Cosmos DB account named account1 that has a default consistency level of session.

You have an app named App1.

You need to ensure that the read operations of App1 can request either bounded staleness or consistent prefix consistency.

What should you modify for each consistency level? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

☐

正解:

解説:

☐ Explanation

Box 1 = The request level options

Azure Cosmos DB offers five well-defined consistency levels: strong, bounded staleness, session, consistent prefix and eventual.

You can configure the default consistency level on your Azure Cosmos DB account at any time². The default consistency level applies to all databases and containers under that account¹. You can also override the default consistency level for a specific request by using the request options².

Box 2 = The request level options

To modify the consistency level of a read operation in Azure Cosmos DB, you can use request-level options to override the account's default consistency setting. Therefore, to ensure that the read operations of App1 can request either consistent prefix or session consistency, you need to modify the request-level options for each operation. Reference: - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels>

質問 # 34

You configure a backup for an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account 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.

正解:

解説:

□ Explanation

Box 1 = The current backup policy provides protection for: 2 Hours Azure Cosmos DB automatically takes backups of your data at regular intervals. The backup interval and the retention period can be configured from the Azure portal. You can also choose between two backup modes: periodic backup mode and continuous backup mode. Periodic backup mode is the default mode for all existing accounts and it takes a full backup of your database every 4 hours by default. Continuous backup mode is a new mode that allows you to restore to any point of time within either 7 or 30 days¹.

For your scenario, based on the exhibit, you have configured a backup for an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account using the periodic backup mode with a backup interval of 1 hour and a retention period of 2 hours.

This means that Azure Cosmos DB will take a full backup of your database every hour and keep only the latest two backups.

Therefore, the current backup policy provides protection for 2 hours.

Box 2: In case of emergency, you must (answer choice) to restore the backup = create a support ticket Azure Cosmos DB automatically takes backups of your data at regular intervals. You can configure the backup interval and the retention period from the Azure portal. You can also choose between two backup modes:

periodic backup mode and continuous backup mode. Periodic backup mode is the default mode for all existing accounts and it takes a full backup of your database every 4 hours by default. Continuous backup mode is a new mode that allows you to restore to any point of time within either 7 or 30 days¹.

For your scenario, based on the exhibit, you have configured a backup for an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account using the periodic backup mode with a backup interval of 1 hour and a retention period of 2 hours.

This means that Azure Cosmos DB will take a full backup of your database every hour and keep only the latest two backups. In

case of emergency, you must create a support ticket to restore the backup. This is the answer to your question.

To restore data from a periodic backup, you need to create a support request with Azure Cosmos DB team and provide the following information:

The name of your Azure Cosmos DB account

The name of the database or container that you want to restore

The date and time (in UTC) that you want to restore from

The name of the target Azure Cosmos DB account where you want to restore the data The name of the target resource group where you want to restore the data The Azure Cosmos DB team will then initiate the restore process and notify you when it is completed².

質問 # 35

You need to create a data store for a directory of small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs). The data store must meet the following requirements:

- * Store companies and the users employed by them. Each company will have less than 1,000 users.
- * Some users have data that is greater than 2 KB.
- * Associate each user to only one company.
- * Provide the ability to browse by company.
- * Provide the ability to browse the users by company.
- * Whenever a company or user profile is selected, show a details page for the company and all the related users.
- * Be optimized for reading data.

Which design should you implement to optimize the data store for reading data?

- A. In a company container, create a document for each company. Embed the users into company documents. Use the company ID as the partition key.
- B. In a user container, create a document for each user. Embed the company into each user document. Use the user ID as the partition key.
- C. Create a user container that uses the user ID as the partition key and a company container that container that uses the company ID as the partition key. Add the company ID to each user documents.
- D. In a directory container, create a document for each company and a document for each user. Use company ID as the partition key.

正解: A

解説:

Azure Cosmos DB is a multi-model database that supports various data models, such as documents, key-value, graph, and column-family³. The core content-model of Cosmos DB's database engine is based on atom-record-sequence (ARS), which allows it to store and query different types of data in a flexible and efficient way³.

To optimize the data store for reading data, you should consider the following factors:

- * The size and shape of your data
- * The frequency and complexity of your queries
- * The latency and throughput requirements of your application
- * The trade-offs between storage efficiency and query performance

Based on these factors, one possible design that you could implement is B. In a company container, create a document for each company. Embed the users into company documents. Use the company ID as the partition key.

This design has the following advantages:

- * It stores companies and users as self-contained documents that can be easily retrieved by company ID¹.
- * It avoids storing redundant data or creating additional containers for users¹.
- * It allows you to browse by company and browse the users by company with simple queries¹.
- * It shows a details page for the company and all the related users by fetching a single document¹.
- * It leverages the benefits of embedding data, such as reducing the number of requests, improving query performance, and simplifying data consistency².

This design also has some limitations, such as:

- * It may not be suitable for some users who have data that is greater than 2 KB, as it could exceed the maximum document size limit of 2 MB².
- * It may not be optimal for scenarios where users need to be associated with more than one company or queried independently from companies².
- * It may not be scalable for companies that have more than 1,000 users, as it could result in hot partitions or throttling².

Depending on your specific use case and requirements, you may need to adjust this design or choose a different one. For example, you could use a hybrid data model that combines embedding and referencing data²

, or you could use a graph data model that expresses entities and relationships as vertices and edges.

質問 # 36

You need to create a database in an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account. The database will contain three containers named coll1, coll2 and coll3. The coll1 container will have unpredictable read and write volumes.

The coll2 and coll3 containers will have predictable read and write volumes. The expected maximum throughput for coll1 and coll2 is 50,000 request units per second (RU/s) each.

How should you provision the collection while minimizing costs?

- A. Create a provisioned throughput account. Set the throughput for coll1 to Autoscale. Set the throughput for coll2 and coll3 to Manual.
- B. Create a serverless account.
- C. Create a provisioned throughput account. Set the throughput for coll1 to Manual. Set the throughput for coll2 and coll3 to Autoscale.

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

Azure Cosmos DB offers two different capacity modes: provisioned throughput and serverless¹. Provisioned throughput mode allows you to configure a certain amount of throughput (expressed in Request Units per second or RU/s) that is provisioned on your databases and containers. You get billed for the amount of throughput you've provisioned, regardless of how many RUs were consumed¹. Serverless mode allows you to run your database operations without having to configure any previously provisioned

capacity. You get billed for the number of RUs that were consumed by your database operations and the storage consumed by your data1.

To create a database that minimizes costs, you should consider the following factors:

- * The read and write volumes of your containers
- * The predictability and variability of your traffic
- * The latency and throughput requirements of your application
- * The geo-distribution and availability needs of your data

Based on these factors, one possible option that you could choose is B. Create a provisioned throughput account. Set the throughput for coll1 to Autoscale. Set the throughput for coll2 and coll3 to Manual.

This option has the following advantages:

- * It allows you to handle unpredictable read and write volumes for coll1 by using Autoscale, which automatically adjusts the provisioned throughput based on the current load1.
- * It allows you to handle predictable read and write volumes for coll2 and coll3 by using Manual, which lets you specify a fixed amount of provisioned throughput that meets your performance needs1.
- * It allows you to optimize your costs by paying only for the throughput you need for each container1.
- * It allows you to enable geo-distribution for your account if you need to replicate your data across multiple regions1.

This option also has some limitations, such as:

- * It may not be suitable for scenarios where all containers have intermittent or bursty traffic that is hard to forecast or has a low average-to-peak ratio1.
- * It may not be optimal for scenarios where all containers have low or sporadic traffic that does not justify provisioned capacity1.
- * It may not support availability zones or multi-master replication for your account1.

Depending on your specific use case and requirements, you may need to choose a different option. For example, you could use a serverless account if all containers have low or sporadic traffic that does not require predictable performance or geo-distribution1. Alternatively, you could use a provisioned throughput account with Manual for all containers if all containers have stable and consistent traffic that requires predictable performance or geo-distribution1.

質問 # 37

You have an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL container. The container contains items that have the following properties.

☐ You need to protect the data stored in the container by using Always Encrypted. For each property, you must use the strongest type of encryption and ensure that queries execute properly.

What is the strongest type of encryption that you can apply to each property? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

☐

正解:

解説:

☐ Explanation

Box 1 = Randomized

Box 2 = Deterministic

Always Encrypted for Azure Cosmos DB supports two types of encryption: deterministic and randomized1.

Deterministic encryption always produces the same encrypted value for any given plain text value.

Randomized encryption produces a different encrypted value for the same plain text value.

For dateOfBirth, randomized encryption is the strongest type of encryption because it provides better protection against statistical analysis and brute-force attacks. Deterministic encryption would not be suitable for dateOfBirth because it could reveal patterns or allow equality comparisons1.

For healthStatus, deterministic encryption is the strongest type of encryption because it allows queries to perform equality comparisons and filters on the encrypted property. Randomized encryption would not be suitable for healthStatus because it would prevent any queries on the encrypted property1.

質問 # 38

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- [illegible]

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