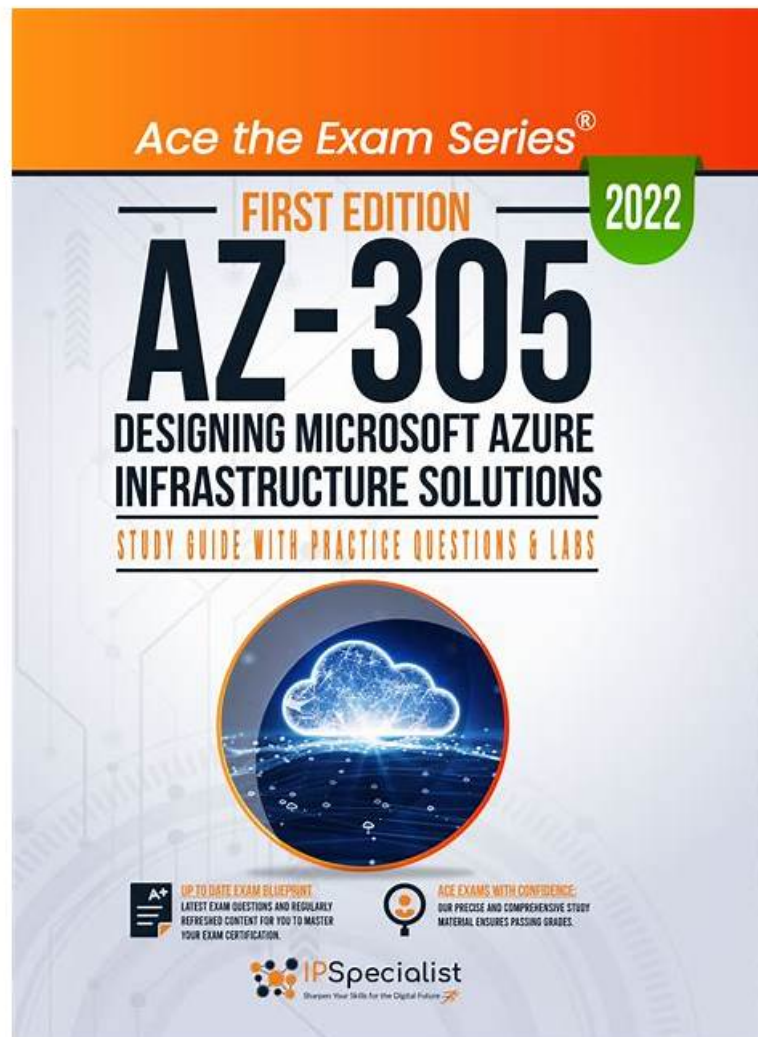


Quiz AZ-305 - Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions Authoritative Exam Engine



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Microsoft AZ-305 Exam is a part of the Microsoft Certified: Azure Solutions Architect Expert certification path, which validates the skills and knowledge required to design and implement solutions that run on Microsoft Azure. Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions certification is intended for solution architects, infrastructure architects, developers, and DevOps engineers who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing and implementing Azure solutions.

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The Microsoft AZ-305 Exam is designed to assess a candidate's ability to design Azure solutions that meet business requirements, as well as their understanding of Azure services and their use in different scenarios. AZ-305 exam covers a range of topics, including designing compute and storage solutions, designing networking solutions, and designing security solutions.

The AZ-305 certification exam is a two-part exam that covers a range of topics related to designing Azure infrastructure solutions. The first part of the exam focuses on designing Azure compute solutions, including virtual machines, app services, and containers. The second part of the exam covers Azure networking, storage, and security solutions. Candidates must have a strong understanding of Azure services and features, as well as a comprehensive understanding of cloud computing concepts.

Microsoft Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions Sample Questions (Q356-Q361):

NEW QUESTION # 356

You plan to automate the deployment of resources to Azure subscriptions.

What is a difference between using Azure Blueprints and Azure Resource Manager templates?

- A. Only Azure Resource Manager templates can contain policy definitions.
- B. Azure Resource Manager templates remain connected to the deployed resources.
- C. Azure Blueprints remain connected to the deployed resources.
- D. Only Azure Blueprints can contain policy definitions.

Answer: C

Explanation:

With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments. Azure Blueprints can also upgrade several subscriptions at once that are governed by the same blueprint.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26851/how-is-azure-blue-prints-different-from-resource-m.html>

NEW QUESTION # 357

You are planning an Azure Storage solution for sensitive data. The data will be accessed daily. The data set is less than 10 GB.

You need to recommend a storage solution that meets the following requirements:

- * All the data written to storage must be retained for five years.
- * Once the data is written, the data can only be read. Modifications and deletion must be prevented.
- * After five years, the data can be deleted, but never modified.
- * Data access charges must be minimized

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage account type:


General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs
General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs
General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs

Configuration to prevent modifications and deletions:

Container access level
Container access policy
Storage account resource lock

Answer:

Explanation:


Storage account type:  Microsoft ▼

- General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs
- General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs
- General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs

Configuration to prevent modifications and deletions: ▼

- Container access level
- Container access policy
- Storage account resource lock

Explanation:

Storage account type:  Microsoft ▼

- General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs
- General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs
- General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs

Configuration to prevent modifications and deletions: ▼

- Container access level
- Container access policy
- Storage account resource lock

Box 1: General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.

Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.

Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.

Box 2: Storage account resource lock

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

Note: You can set the lock level to CanNotDelete or ReadOnly. In the portal, the locks are called Delete and Read-only respectively.

CanNotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.

ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

NEW QUESTION # 358

You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database named SQL1.

You plan to migrate SQL 1 to Azure.

You need to recommend a hosting solution for SQL1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * Support the deployment of multiple secondary, read-only replicas.
- * Support automatic replication between primary and secondary replicas.
- * Support failover between primary and secondary replicas within a 15-minute recovery time objective (RTO).

Answer Area

Azure service or service tier:

- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- The Hyperscale service tier

Replication mechanism:

- Active geo-replication
- Auto-failover groups
- Standard geo-replication

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Azure service or service tier:

- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- The Hyperscale service tier

Replication mechanism:

- Active geo-replication
- Auto-failover groups
- Standard geo-replication

NEW QUESTION # 359

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

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 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. Azure Data factory
- B. an integration account
- C. an Azure Batch account
- D. an Azure Import/Export job
- E. an On-premises data gateway

Answer: A,D

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>

NEW QUESTION # 360

You have an app named App1 that uses an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1.

You plan to migrate DB1 to an Azure SQL managed instance.

You need to enable customer-managed Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for the instance. The solution must maximize encryption strength.

Which type of encryption algorithm and key length should you use for the TDE protector?

- A. RSA2048
- B. AES256

- Answer: C**

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