AZ-204 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You are developing an Azure-hosted e-commerce web application. The application will use Azure Cosmos DB to store sales orders. You are using the latest SDK to manage the sales orders in the database.

You create a new Azure Cosmos DB instance. You include a valid endpoint and valid authorization key to an appSettings.json file in the code project.

You are evaluating the following application code: (Line number are included for reference only.)

```
01 using System;
02 using System.Threading.Tasks;
03 using Microsoft.Azure.Cosmos;
04 using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
05 using Newtonsoft.Json;
06 namespace SalesOrders
07 {
08   public class SalesOrder
09   {
10     . . .
11   }
12   internal class ManageSalesOrders
13     {
14       private static async Task GenerateSalesOrders()
15         {
16           IConfigurationRoot configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appSettings.json").Build();
17           string endpoint = configuration["EndPointUrl"];
18           string authKey = configuration["AuthorizationKey"];
19           using CosmosClient client = new CosmosClient(endpoint, authKey);
20           Database database = null;
21           using (await client.GetDatabase("SalesOrders").DeleteStreamAsync()) { }
22           database = await client.CreateDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync("SalesOrders");
23           Container container1 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container1", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
24           Container container2 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container2", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber");
25           SalesOrder salesOrder1 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "123456" };
26           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder1, new PartitionKey(salesOrder1.AccountNumber));
27           SalesOrder salesOrder2 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "654321" };
28           await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder2, new PartitionKey(salesOrder2.AccountNumber));
29           SalesOrder salesOrder3 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "109876" };
30           await container2.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder3, new PartitionKey(salesOrder3.AccountNumber));
31           _ = await database.CreateUserAsync("User1");
32           User user1 = database.GetUser("User1");
33           _ = await user1.ReadAsync();
34     }
35   }
36 }
```

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A database named SalesOrders is created. The database will include two containers.	○	○
Container1 will contain two items.	○	○
Container2 will contain one item.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A database named SalesOrders is created. The database will include two containers.	○	○
Container1 will contain two items.	○	○
Container2 will contain one item.	○	○

Box 1: Yes

The createDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync method checks if a database exists, and if it doesn\\'t, create it.

The Database.CreateContainerAsync method creates a container as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service.

Box 2: Yes

The CosmosContainer.CreateItemAsync method creates an item as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service.

Box 3: Yes

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.cosmos.cosmosclient.createdatabaseifnotexistsasync

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.cosmos.database.createcontainerasync

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/azure.cosmos.cosmoscontainer.createitemasync

QUESTION 2

You are building an application to track cell towers that are available to phones in near real time. A phone will send information to the application by using the Azure Web PubSub service. The data will be processed by using an Azure

Functions app. Traffic will be transmitted by using a content delivery network (CDN).

The Azure function must be protected against misconfigured or unauthorized invocations.

You need to ensure that the CDN allows for the Azure function protection.

Which HTTP header should be on the allowed list?

A. Authorization

B. WebHook-Request-Callback

C. Resource

D. WebHook-Request-Origin

Correct Answer: D

CloudEvents extension for Azure Web PubSub event handler with HTTP protocol

The Web PubSub service delivers client events to the upstream webhook using the CloudEvents HTTP protocol binding.

Webhook validation

The Webhook validation follows CloudEvents. The request always contains WebHook-Request-Origin: xxx.webpubsub.azure.com in the header.

If and only if the delivery target does allow delivery of the events, it MUST reply to the request by including WebHook-Allowed-Origin header, for example:

WebHook-Allowed-Origin: *

Or:

WebHook-Allowed-Origin: xxx.webpubsub.azure.com

For now, WebHook-Request-Rate and WebHook-Request-Callback are not supported.

Incorrect:

* WebHook-Request-Callback. An optional field that provides the webhook with an alternative to grant permission asynchronously, by way of a HTTP callback.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-web-pubsub/reference-cloud-events

QUESTION 3

You have a new Azure subscription. You are developing an internal website for employees to view sensitive data. The website uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authentication.

You need to implement multifactor authentication for the website.

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 website to use Azure AD B2C.

B. In Azure AD, create a new conditional access policy.

C. Upgrade to Azure AD Premium.

D. In Azure AD, enable application proxy.

E. In Azure AD conditional access, enable the baseline policy.

Correct Answer: BC

B: MFA Enabled by conditional access policy. It is the most flexible means to enable two-step verification for your users. Enabling using conditional access policy only works for Azure MFA in the cloud and is a premium feature of Azure AD.

C: Multi-Factor Authentication comes as part of the following offerings:

Azure Active Directory Premium licenses - Full featured use of Azure Multi-Factor Authentication Service (Cloud) or Azure Multi-Factor Authentication Server (On-premises).

Multi-Factor Authentication for Office 365

Azure Active Directory Global Administrators

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-getstarted

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

v.

How should you configure the Azure Table Storage service? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<StorageServiceProperties>
    ...
    <Cors>
    <CorsRule>
    <[AllowedHeaders|ExposedHeaders|AllowedMethods|AllowedOrigins]>[http://*.wideworldimporters.com|http://test.wideworldimporters.com|http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com|http://www.wideworldimporters.com]</[AllowedHeaders|ExposedHeaders|AllowedMethods|AllowedOrigins]>
    <AllowedMethods>[GET,PUT|GET|POST|GET,HEAD]</AllowedMethods>
    ...
    </CorsRule>
  </Cors>
</StorageServiceProperties>
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<StorageServiceProperties>
    ...
    <Cors>
    <CorsRule>
    <[AllowedHeaders|ExposedHeaders|AllowedMethods|AllowedOrigins]>[http://*.wideworldimporters.com|http://test.wideworldimporters.com|http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com|http://www.wideworldimporters.com]</[AllowedHeaders|ExposedHeaders|AllowedMethods|AllowedOrigins]>
    <AllowedMethods>[GET,PUT|GET|POST|GET,HEAD]</AllowedMethods>
    ...
    </CorsRule>
  </Cors>
</StorageServiceProperties>
```

Box 1: AllowedOrigins

A CORS request will fail if Access-Control-Allow-Origin is missing.

Scenario:

```
Failed to load http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com/: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'
header is present on the requested resource. Origin 'http://testwideworldimporters.com/' is
therefore not allowed access.
```

The following error message displays while you are testing the website:

Box 2: http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com

Syntax: Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *

Access-Control-Allow-Origin:

Access-Control-Allow-Origin: null

Specifies an origin. Only a single origin can be specified.

Box 3: AllowedOrigins

Box 4: POST

The only allowed methods are GET, HEAD, and POST. In this case POST is used.

"" "allowedmethods" Failed to load no "Access-control-Origin" header is present

References:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Access-Control-Allow-Origin

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

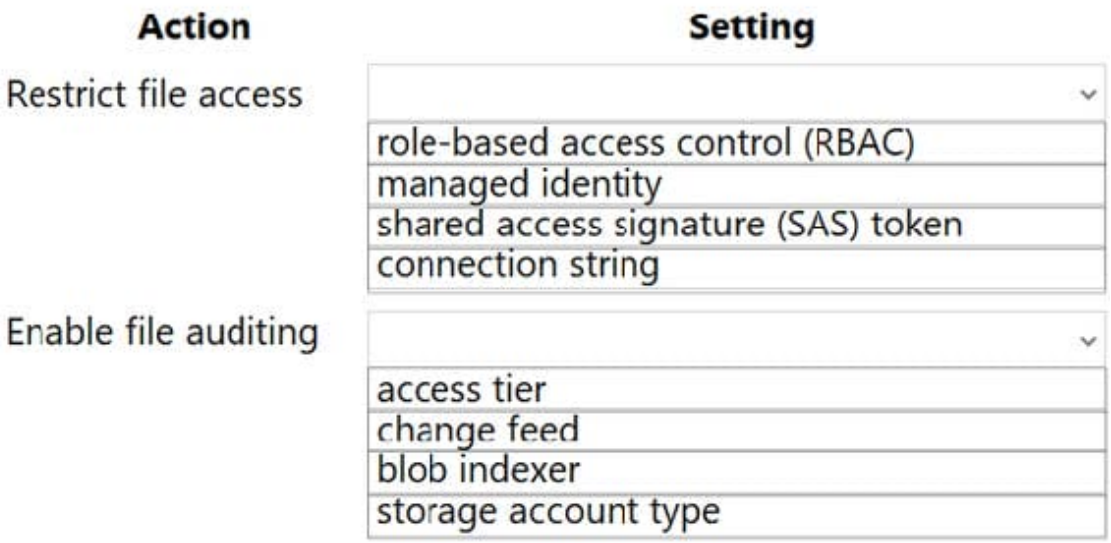
You need to configure security and compliance for the corporate website files.

Which Azure Blob storage settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

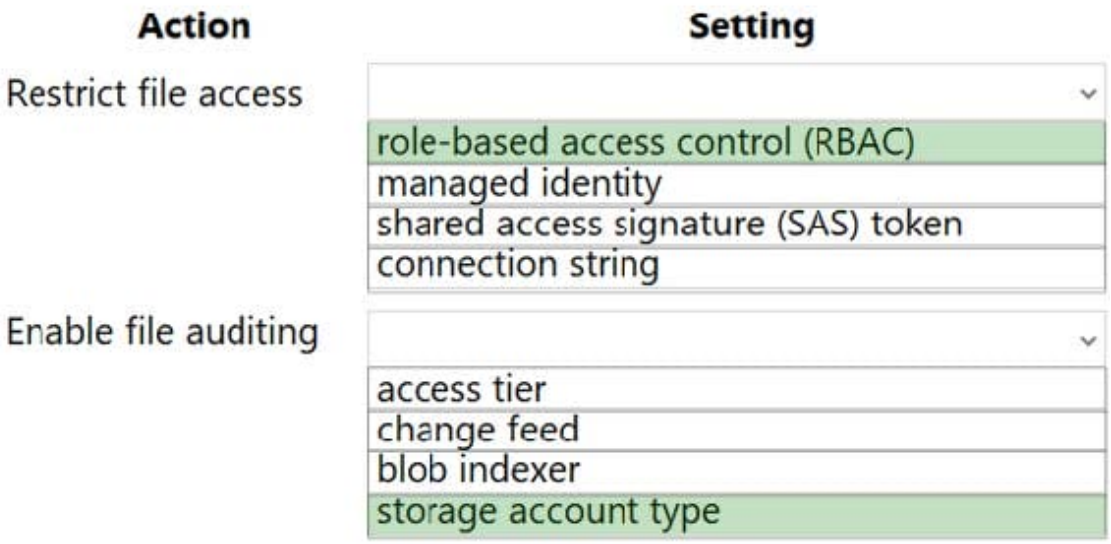
Hot Area:

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area



Box 1: role-based access control (RBAC)

Azure Storage supports authentication and authorization with Azure AD for the Blob and Queue services via Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC).

Scenario: File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.

Box 2: storage account type

Scenario: The website uses files stored in Azure Storage

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Creating a diagnostic setting:

1.

Sign in to the Azure portal.

2.

Navigate to your storage account.

3.

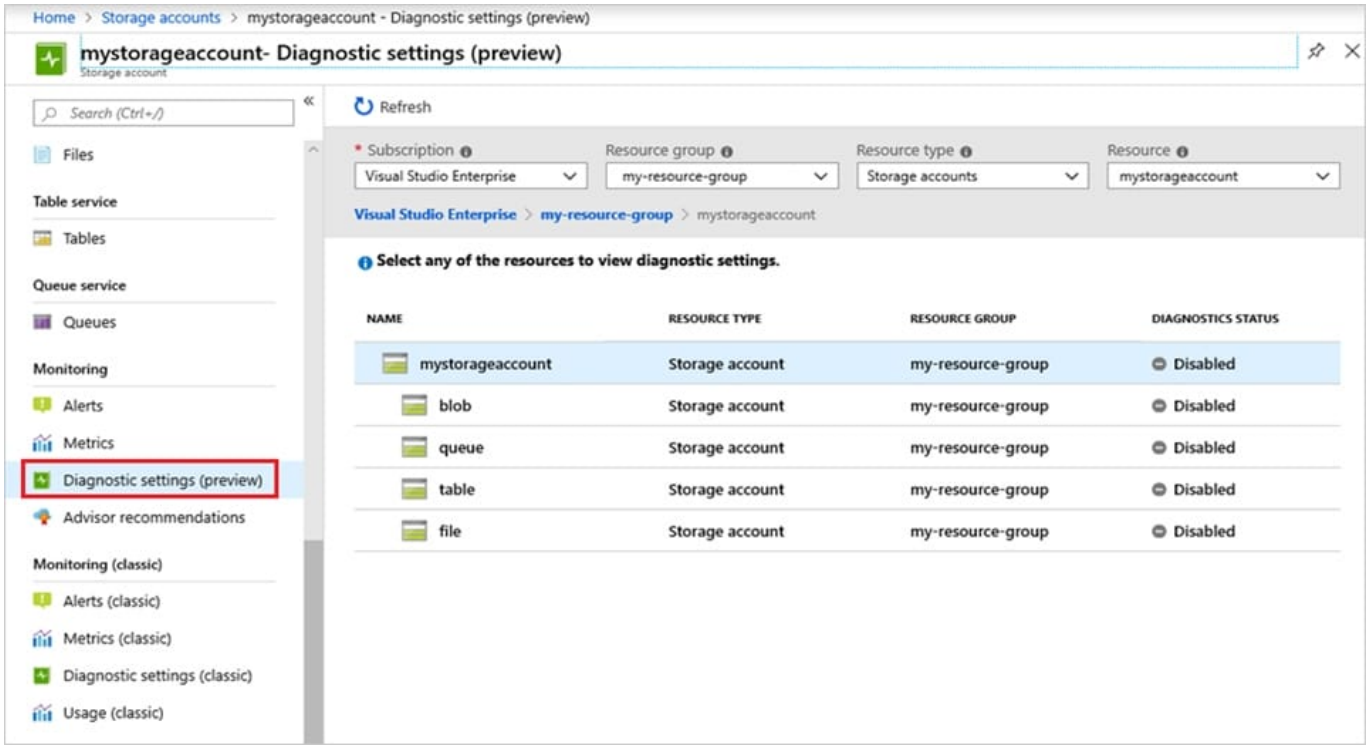
In the Monitoring section, click Diagnostic settings (preview).

4.

Choose file as the type of storage that you want to enable logs for.

5.

Click Add diagnostic setting.



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-monitoring