# AZ-305<sup>Q&As</sup>

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Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions

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**QUESTION 1**

HOTSPOT

You have an on-premises database that you plan to migrate to Azure.

You need to design the database architecture to meet the following requirements:

1.

Support scaling up and down.

2.

Support geo-redundant backups.

3.

Support a database of up to 75 TB.

4.

Be optimized for online transaction processing (OLTP).

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

**Service:**

| Azure SQL Database |
| Azure SQL Managed Instance |
| Azure Synapse Analytics |
| SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines |

**Service tier:**

| Basic |
| Business Critical |
| General Purpose |
| Hyperscale |
| Premium |
| Standard |

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

Service:

| Azure SQL Database |
|---|
| Azure SQL Managed Instance |
| Azure Synapse Analytics |
| SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines |

Service tier:

| Basic |
|---|
| Business Critical |
| General Purpose |
| Hyperscale |
| Premium |
| Standard |

Box 1: Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Database:

Database size always depends on the underlying service tiers (e.g. Basic, Business Critical, Hyperscale).

It supports databases of up to 100 TB with Hyperscale service tier model.

Active geo-replication is a feature that lets you to create a continuously synchronized readable secondary database for a primary database. The readable secondary database may be in the same Azure region as the primary, or, more

commonly, in a different region. This kind of readable secondary databases are also known as geo-secondaries, or geo-replicas.

Azure SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance enable you to dynamically add more resources to your database with minimal downtime.

Box 2: Hyperscale

Incorrect Answers:

SQL Server on Azure VM: geo-replication not supported.

Azure Synapse Analytics is not optimized for online transaction processing (OLTP).

Azure SQL Managed Instance max database size is up to currently available instance size (depending on the number of vCores).

Max instance storage size (reserved) - 2 TB for 4 vCores

-8 TB for 8 vCores

-16 TB for other sizes

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview

https://medium.com/awesome-azure/azure-difference-between-azure-sql-database-and-sql-server-on-vm-comparison-azure-sql-vs-sql-server-vm-cf02578a1188

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**QUESTION 2**

You have an Azure web app that uses an Azure key vault named KeyVault1 in the West US Azure region.

You are designing a disaster recovery plan for KeyVault1.

You plan to back up the keys in KeyVault1.

You need to identify to where you can restore the backup.

What should you identify?

A. any region worldwide

B. the same region only

C. KeyVault1 only

D. the same geography only

Correct Answer: D

Using the backup and restore commands has two limitations:

*

You can\'t back up a key vault in one geography and restore it into another geography.

*

The backup command backs up all versions of each secret.

Incorrect:

Not A: Azure Key Vault does not allow you to move a key vault from one region to another. You can, however, create a key vault in the new region, manually copy each individual key, secret, or certificate from your existing key vault to the

new key vault, and then remove the original key vault.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/move-region

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**QUESTION 3**

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

You plan to implement two ASP.NET Core apps named App1 and App2 that will be deployed to 100 virtual machines in Sub1. Users will sign in to App1 and App2 by using their contoso.com credentials.

App1 requires read permissions to access the calendar of the signed-m user. App2 requires write permissions to access the calendar of the signed-in user.

You need to recommend an authentication and authorization solution for the apps. The solution must meet the following requirements:

1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

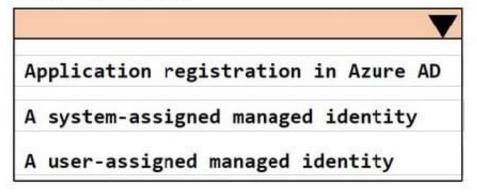2.

Minimize administrative effort

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one pent.

Hot Area:

## Authentication:

| |
|---|
| **Application registration in Azure AD** |
| A system-assigned managed identity |
| A user-assigned managed identity |

## Authorization:

| |
|---|
| Application permissions |
| Azure role-based access control(Azure RBAC) |
| Delegated permissions |

Correct Answer:

**Authentication:**

| ▼ |
|---|
| Application registration in Azure AD |
| A system-assigned managed identity |
| A user-assigned managed identity |

**Authorization:**

| ▼ |
|---|
| Application permissions |
| Azure role-based access control(Azure RBAC) |
| Delegated permissions |

**QUESTION 4**

You have an Azure Storage v2 account named storage1.

You plan to archive data to storage1.

You need to ensure that the archived data cannot be deleted for five years. The solution must prevent administrators from deleting the data.

What should you do?

A. You create an Azure Blob storage container, and you configure a legal hold access policy.

B. You create a file share and snapshots.

C. You create a file share, and you configure an access policy.

D. You create an Azure Blob storage container, and you configure a time-based retention policy and lock the policy.

Correct Answer: D

Time-based retention policy support: Users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based

retention policy is set, blobs can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired,

blobs can be deleted but not overwritten.

Note:

Immutable storage for Azure Blob storage enables users to store business-critical data objects in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state. This state makes the data non-erasable and non-modifiable for a user- specified interval. For the

duration of the retention interval, blobs can be created and read, but cannot be modified or deleted. Immutable storage is available for general-purpose v2 and Blob storage accounts in all Azure regions.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-immutable-storage

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**QUESTION 5**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Basic Azure virtual WAN named Virtual/WAN1 and the virtual hubs shown in the following table.

| Name | Azure region |
|------|--------------|
| Hub1 | US East |
| Hub2 | US West |

You have an ExpressRoute circuit in the US East region.

You need to create an ExpressRoute association to VirtualWAN1.

What should you do first?

A. Upgrade VirtualWAN1 to Standard.

B. Create a gateway on Hub1.

C. Create a hub virtual network in US East.

D. Enable the ExpressRoute premium add-on.

Correct Answer: A

US East and US West are in the same geopolitical region so there is no need for enabling ExpressRoute premium add-on https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard

The current config of virtual WAN is only Basic as given, so it can connect to only site to site VPN, to connect to express route it needs to be upgraded from basic to standard. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about

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