# AZ-305 Q&As

Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions

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**QUESTION 1**

A company has an on-premises file server cbflserver that runs Windows Server 2019.

Windows Admin Center manages this server. The company owns an Azure subscription.

You need to provide an Azure solution to prevent data loss if the file server fails.

Solution: You decide to register Windows Admin Center in Azure and then configure Azure Backup.

Would this meet the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 2**

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains an Azure SQL managed instance that stores employee details, including social security numbers and phone numbers.

You need to configure the managed instance to meet the following requirements:

1.

The helpdesk team must see only the last four digits of an employee\\'s phone number.

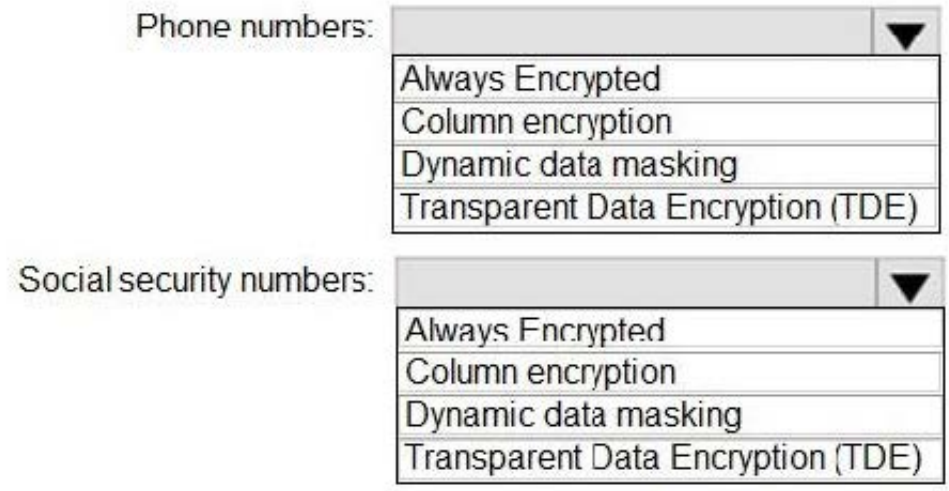
2.

Cloud administrators must be prevented from seeing the employee\\'s social security numbers.

What should you enable for each column in the managed instance? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

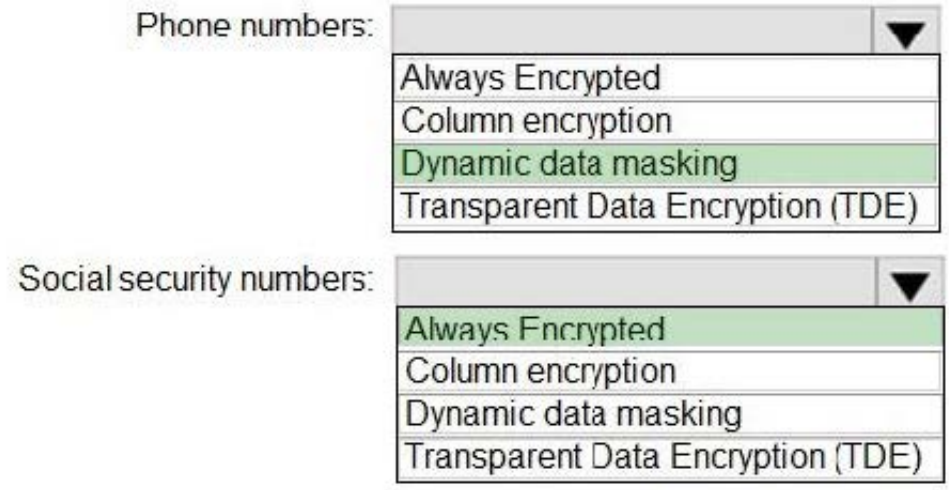
Hot Area:

## Answer Area




Correct Answer:

## Answer Area




Box 1: Dynamic data masking

The helpdesk team must see only the last four digits of an employee\\'s phone number.

Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal effect on the application layer. It\\'s a policy-based security feature that hides

the sensitive data in the result set of a query over designated database fields, while the data in the database isn\\'t changed.

Masking functions: A set of methods that control the exposure of data for different scenarios.

* Credit card

Masking method, which exposes the last four digits of the designated fields and adds a constant string as a prefix in the form of a credit card.

XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234

Box 2: Always Encrypted

Cloud administrators must be prevented from seeing the employee\\'s social security numbers.

Always Encrypted is a feature designed to protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers or national/regional identification numbers (for example, U.S. social security numbers), stored in Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed

Instance, and SQL Server databases. Always Encrypted allows clients to encrypt sensitive data inside client applications and never reveal the encryption keys to the Database Engine. This provides a separation between those who own the

data and can view it, and those who manage the data but should have no access - on-premises database administrators, cloud database operators, or other high-privileged unauthorized users. As a result, Always Encrypted enables

customers to confidently store their sensitive data in the cloud, and to reduce the likelihood of data theft by malicious insiders.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-overview

**QUESTION 3**

You need to recommend a solution that meets the data requirements for App1.

What should you recommend deploying to each availability zone that contains an instance of App1?

A. an Azure Cosmos DB that uses multi-region writes

B. an Azure Data Lake store that uses geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

C. an Azure SQL database that uses active geo-replication

D. an Azure Storage account that uses geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

Correct Answer: A

Scenario: App1 has the following data requirements:

1.

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

2.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

Azure Cosmos DB: Each partition across all the regions is replicated. Each region contains all the data partitions of an Azure Cosmos container and can serve reads as well as serve writes when multi-region writes is enabled.

Incorrect Answers:

B, D: GZRS protects against failures. Geo-redundant storage (with GRS or GZRS) replicates your data to another physical location in the secondary region to protect against regional outages. However, that data is available to be read only if

the customer or Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.

C: Active geo-replication is designed as a business continuity solution that lets you perform quick disaster recovery of individual databases in case of a regional disaster or a large scale outage. Once geo-replication is set up, you can initiate a

geo-failover to a geo-secondary in a different Azure region. The geo-failover is initiated programmatically by the application or manually by the user.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/high-availability

**QUESTION 4**

You have an application named App1. App1 generates log files that must be archived for five years. The log files must be readable by App1 but must not be modified. Which storage solution should you recommend for archiving?

A. Ingest the log files into an Azure Log Analytics workspace

B. Use an Azure Blob storage account and a time-based retention policy

C. Use an Azure Blob storage account configured to use the Archive access tier

D. Use an Azure file share that has access control enabled

Correct Answer: B

Immutable storage for Azure Blob storage enables users to store business-critical data objects in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state.

Immutable storage supports:

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.

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

**QUESTION 5**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.

What should you use?

A. the Azure PerformanceDiagnostics extension

B. Azure Analytic Services

C. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 10

D. Azure HDinsight

Correct Answer: A

You can use extensions to configure diagnostics on your VMs to collect additional metric data.

The basic host metrics are available, but to see more granular and VM-specific metrics, you need to install the Azure diagnostics extension on the VM. The Azure diagnostics extension allows additional monitoring and diagnostics data to be

retrieved from the VM.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-monitoring