

Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-420

Designing and Implementing Cloud-Native Applications Using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You configure multi-region writes for account1.

You need to ensure that App1 supports the new configuration for account1. The solution must meet the business requirements and the product catalog requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Set the default consistency level of account1 to bounded staleness.
- B. Create a private endpoint connection.
- C. Modify the connection policy of App1.
- D. Increase the number of request units per second (RU/s) allocated to the con-product and con-productVendor containers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

App1 queries the con-product and con-productVendor containers.

Note: Request unit is a performance currency abstracting the system resources such as CPU, IOPS, and memory that are required to perform the database operations supported by Azure Cosmos DB.

Scenario:

Develop an app named App1 that will run from all locations and query the data in account1.

Once multi-region writes are configured, maximize the performance of App1 queries against the data in account1.

Whenever there are multiple solutions for a requirement, select the solution that provides the best performance, as long as there are no additional costs associated.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to provide a solution for the Azure Functions notifications following updates to con-product. The solution must meet the business requirements and the product catalog requirements.

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 trigger for each function to use a different leaseCollectionPrefix
- B. Configure the trigger for each function to use the same leaseCollectionName
- C. Configure the trigger for each function to use a different leaseCollectionName
- D. Configure the trigger for each function to use the same leaseCollectionPrefix

Answer: AB

Explanation:

leaseCollectionPrefix: when set, the value is added as a prefix to the leases created in the Lease collection for this Function. Using a prefix allows two separate Azure Functions to share the same Lease collection by using different prefixes.

Scenario: Use Azure Functions to send notifications about product updates to different recipients. Trigger the execution of two Azure functions following every update to any document in the con-product container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-cosmosdb-v2-trigger>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account1.

In account1, you run the following query in a container that contains 100GB of data. SELECT *

FROM c

WHERE LOWER(c.categoryid) = "hockey"

You view the following metrics while performing the query.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Each physical partition should have its own index, but since no index is used, the query is not cross-partition.

Box 2: No

Index utilization is 0% and Index Look up time is also zero.

Box 3: Yes

A partition key index will be created, and the query will perform across the partitions. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-query-container>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.

You run the following query against a container in the account. SELECT

IS_NUMBER("1234") AS A, IS_NUMBER(1234) AS B, IS_NUMBER({prop: 1234}) AS C

What is the output of the query?

- A. [{"A": false, "B": true, "C": false}]
- B. [{"A": true, "B": false, "C": true}]
- C. [{"A": true, "B": true, "C": false}]
- D. [{"A": true, "B": true, "C": true}]

Answer: A

Explanation:

IS_NUMBER returns a Boolean value indicating if the type of the specified expression is a number. "1234" is a string, not a number.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/sql-query-is-number>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

You maintain a relational database for a book publisher. The database contains the following tables.

The most common query lists the books for a given authorId.

You need to develop a non-relational data model for Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API that will replace the relational database. The solution must minimize latency and read operation costs.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. Create a container for Author and a container for Boo
- B. In each Author document, embed bookId for each book by the autho
- C. In each Book document embed authorId of each author.
- D. Create Author, Book, and BookauthorInk documents in the same container.
- E. Create a container that contains a document for each Author and a document for each Boo
- F. In each Book document, embed authorId.
- G. Create a container for Author and a container for Boo
- H. In each Author document and Book document embed the data from BookauthorInk.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Store multiple entity types in the same container.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a database in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account.

You plan to create a container that will store employee data for 5,000 small businesses. Each business will have up to 25 employees. Each employee item will have an emailAddress value.

You need to ensure that the emailAddress value for each employee within the same company is unique.

To what should you set the partition key and the unique key? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: CompanyID

After you create a container with a unique key policy, the creation of a new or an update of an existing item resulting in a duplicate within a logical partition is prevented, as specified by the unique key constraint. The partition key combined with the unique key guarantees the uniqueness of an item within the scope of the container.

For example, consider an Azure Cosmos container with Email address as the unique key constraint and CompanyID as the partition key. When you configure the user's email address with a unique key, each item has a unique email address within a given CompanyID. Two items can't be created with duplicate email addresses and with the same partition key value.

Box 2: emailAddress

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/unique-keys>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account that uses a custom conflict resolution policy. The account has a registered merge procedure that throws a runtime exception.

The runtime exception prevents conflicts from being resolved. You need to use an Azure function to resolve the conflicts. What should you use?

- A. a function that pulls items from the conflicts feed and is triggered by a timer trigger
- B. a function that receives items pushed from the change feed and is triggered by an Azure Cosmos DB trigger
- C. a function that pulls items from the change feed and is triggered by a timer trigger
- D. a function that receives items pushed from the conflicts feed and is triggered by an Azure Cosmos DB trigger

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Azure Cosmos DB Trigger uses the Azure Cosmos DB Change Feed to listen for inserts and updates across partitions. The change feed publishes inserts and updates, not deletions.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-cosmosdb>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have the indexing policy shown in the following exhibit.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: ORDER BY c.name DESC, c.age DESC

Queries that have an ORDER BY clause with two or more properties require a composite index.

The following considerations are used when using composite indexes for queries with an ORDER BY clause with two or more properties:

If the composite index paths do not match the sequence of the properties in the ORDER BY clause, then the composite index can't support the query.

The order of composite index paths (ascending or descending) should also match the order in the ORDER BY clause.

The composite index also supports an ORDER BY clause with the opposite order on all paths. Box 2: At the same time as the item creation

Azure Cosmos DB supports two indexing modes:

Consistent: The index is updated synchronously as you create, update or delete items. This means that the consistency of your read queries will be the consistency configured for the account.

None: Indexing is disabled on the container.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/index-policy>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application named App1 that reads the data in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. App1 runs the same read queries every minute. The default consistency level for the account is set to eventual.

You discover that every query consumes request units (RUs) instead of using the cache.

You verify the IntegratedCacheItemHitRate metric and the IntegratedCacheQueryHitRate metric. Both metrics have values of 0.

You verify that the dedicated gateway cluster is provisioned and used in the connection string. You need to ensure that App1 uses the Azure Cosmos DB integrated cache.

What should you configure?

- A. the indexing policy of the Azure Cosmos DB container
- B. the consistency level of the requests from App1

- C. the connectivity mode of the App1 CosmosClient
- D. the default consistency level of the Azure Cosmos DB account

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because the integrated cache is specific to your Azure Cosmos DB account and requires significant CPU and memory, it requires a dedicated gateway node. Connect to Azure Cosmos DB using gateway mode.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/integrated-cache-faq>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are implementing an Azure Data Factory data flow that will use an Azure Cosmos DB (SQL API) sink to write a dataset. The data flow will use 2,000 Apache Spark partitions.

You need to ensure that the ingestion from each Spark partition is balanced to optimize throughput. Which sink setting should you configure?

- A. Throughput
- B. Write throughput budget
- C. Batch size
- D. Collection action

Answer: C

Explanation:

Batch size: An integer that represents how many objects are being written to Cosmos DB collection in each batch. Usually, starting with the default batch size is sufficient. To further tune this value, note:

Cosmos DB limits single request's size to 2MB. The formula is "Request Size = Single Document Size * Batch Size". If you hit error saying "Request size is too large", reduce the batch size value.

The larger the batch size, the better throughput the service can achieve, while make sure you allocate enough RUs to empower your workload.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-azure-cosmos-db>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account that is used by 10 web apps.

You need to analyze the data stored in the account by using Apache Spark to create machine learning models. The solution must NOT affect the performance of the web apps.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. In an Apache Spark pool in Azure Synapse, create a table that uses cosmos.olap as the data source.
- B. Create a private endpoint connection to the account.
- C. In an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool, create a view that uses OPENROWSET and the CosmosDB provider.
- D. Enable Azure Synapse Link for the account and Analytical store on the container.
- E. In an Apache Spark pool in Azure Synapse, create a table that uses cosmos.oltp as the data source.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://github.com/microsoft/MCW-Cosmos-DB-Real-Time-Advanced-Analytics/blob/main/Hands-on%20lab/H>

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) account that has a single write region in West Europe. You run the following Azure CLI script.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

The Automatic failover option allows Azure Cosmos DB to failover to the region with the highest failover priority with no user action should a region become unavailable.

Box 2: No

West Europe is used for failover. Only North Europe is writable. To Configure multi-region set UseMultipleWriteLocations to true.

Box 3: Yes

Provisioned throughput with single write region costs \$0.008/hour per 100 RU/s and provisioned throughput with multiple writable regions costs \$0.016/per hour per 100 RU/s.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-multi-master> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/optimize-cost-regions>

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a container named container1 in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account. Upserts of items in container1 occur every three seconds.

You have an Azure Functions app named function1 that is supposed to run whenever items are inserted or replaced in container1.

You discover that function1 runs, but not on every upsert.

You need to ensure that function1 processes each upsert within one second of the upsert. Which property should you change in the Function.json file of function1?

- A. checkpointInterval
- B. leaseCollectionsThroughput
- C. maxItemsPerInvocation
- D. feedPollDelay

Answer: D

Explanation:

With an upsert operation we can either insert or update an existing record at the same time.

FeedPollDelay: The time (in milliseconds) for the delay between polling a partition for new changes on the feed, after all current changes are drained. Default is 5,000 milliseconds, or 5 seconds.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-cosmosdb-v2-trigger>

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account named account1. You have the Azure virtual networks and subnets shown in the following table.

The vnet1 and vnet2 networks are connected by using a virtual network peer.

The Firewall and virtual network settings for account1 are configured as shown in the exhibit.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

VM1 is on vnet1.subnet1 which has the Endpoint Status enabled.

Box 2: No

Only virtual network and their subnets added to Azure Cosmos account have access. Their peered VNets cannot access the account until the subnets within peered virtual networks are added to the account.

Box 3: No

Only virtual network and their subnets added to Azure Cosmos account have access.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-configure-vnet-service-endpoint>

NEW QUESTION 22

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