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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You are developing an Azure Function App by using Visual Studio. The app will process orders input by an Azure Web App. The web app places the order information into Azure Queue Storage.

You need to review the Azure Function App code shown below.

```
public static class OrderProcessor
{
  [FunctionName("ProcessOrders")]
  public static void ProcessOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueItem, [Table("Orders")]ICollector<Order> tableBindings, TraceWriter log)
  {
    log.Info($"Processing Order: {myQueueItem.Id}");
    log.Info($"Queue Insertion Time: {myQueueItem.InsertionTime}");
    log.Info($"Queue Expiration Time: {myQueueItem.ExpirationTime}");
    tableBindings.Add(JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Order>(myQueueItem.AsString));
  }
  [FunctionName("ProcessOrders-Poison")]
  public static void ProcessFailedOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders-poison")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueItem, TraceWriter log)
  {
    log.Error($"Failed to process order: {myQueueItem.AsString}");
    . . .
  }
}
```

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Hot Area:

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	○
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	○	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	○	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	○	○

Correct Answer:

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	●
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	●	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	●	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	●	○

Box 1: No

ExpirationTime - The time that the message expires.

InsertionTime - The time that the message was added to the queue.

Box 2: Yes

maxDequeueCount - The number of times to try processing a message before moving it to the poison queue. Default value is 5.

Box 3: Yes

When there are multiple queue messages waiting, the queue trigger retrieves a batch of messages and invokes function instances concurrently to process them. By default, the batch size is 16. When the number being processed gets down

to 8, the runtime gets another batch and starts processing those messages. So the maximum number of concurrent messages being processed per function on one virtual machine (VM) is 24.

Box 4: Yes

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-queue

QUESTION 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are developing an Azure Service application that processes queue data when it receives a message from a mobile

application. Messages may not be sent to the service consistently.

You have the following requirements:

1.

Queue size must not grow larger than 80 gigabytes (GB).

2.

Use first-in-first-out (FIFO) ordering of messages.

3.

Minimize Azure costs.

You need to implement the messaging solution.

Solution: Use the .Net API to add a message to an Azure Service Bus Queue from the mobile application. Create an Azure Function App that uses an Azure Service Bus Queue trigger.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

You can create a function that is triggered when messages are submitted to an Azure Storage queue.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-storage-queue-triggered-function

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You develop an image upload service that is exposed using Azure API Management. Images are analyzed after upload for automatic tagging.

Images over 500 KB arc processed by a different backend that offers a lower tier of service that costs less money. The lower tier of service is denoted by a header named x-lsrSe- requ?t. Images over 500 KB must never be processed by

backends for smaller images and must always be charged the lower price.

You need to implement API Management policies to ensure that images are processed correctly.
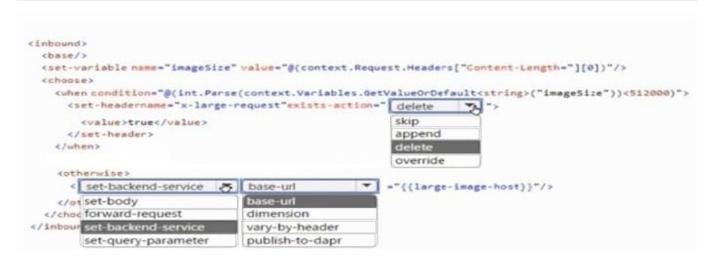
How should you complete the API Management inbound policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

```
<inbound>
  <base/>
  <set-variable name="imageSize" value="@(context.Request.Headers["Content-Length="][0])"/>
  <choose>
    <when condition="@(int.Parse(context.Variables.GetValueOrDefault<string>("imageSize"))<512000)">
      <set-header name="x-large-request" exists-action="| delete       ▼ |">
              skip
        <value>true</value>         append
      </set-header>            delete
    </when>                 override

    <otherwise>
      <| set-backend-service  🔧 | base-url      ▼ | ="{{large-image-host}}"/>
  </ot set-body           base-url
  </cho forward-request     dimension
  </inbour set-backend-service  vary-by-header
        set-query-parameter   publish-to-dapr
```

Correct Answer:

```
<inbound>
  <base/>
  <set-variable name="imageSize" value="@(context.Request.Headers["Content-Length="][0])"/>
  <choose>
    <when condition="@(int.Parse(context.Variables.GetValueOrDefault<string>("imageSize"))<512000)">
      <set-header name="x-large-request" exists-action="| delete       ▼ |">
              skip
        <value>true</value>         append
      </set-header>            delete
    </when>                 override

    <otherwise>
      <| set-backend-service  🔧 | base-url      ▼ | ="{{large-image-host}}"/>
  </ot set-body           base-url
  </cho forward-request     dimension
  </inbour set-backend-service  vary-by-header
        set-query-parameter   publish-to-dapr
```

QUESTION 4

You develop and deploy an ASP.NET web app to Azure App Service. You use Application Insights telemetry to monitor the app.

You must test the app to ensure that the app is available and responsive from various points around the world and at regular intervals. If the app is not responding, you must send an alert to support staff.

You need to configure a test for the web app.

Which two test types can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. integration

B. multi-step web

C. URL ping

D. unit

E. load

Correct Answer: BC

There are three types of availability tests:

1.

URL ping test: a simple test that you can create in the Azure portal.

2.

Multi-step web test: A recording of a sequence of web requests, which can be played back to test more complex scenarios. Multi-step web tests are created in Visual Studio Enterprise and uploaded to the portal for execution.

3.

Custom Track Availability Tests: If you decide to create a custom application to run availability tests, the TrackAvailability() method can be used to send the results to Application Insights.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability

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QUESTION 5

You are a developer at your company.

You need to edit the workflows for an existing Logic App.

What should you use?

A. the Enterprise Integration Pack (EIP)

B. the Logic App Code View

C. the API Connections

D. the Logic Apps Designer

Correct Answer: A

For business-to-business (B2B) solutions and seamless communication between organizations, you can build automated scalable enterprise integration workflows by using the Enterprise Integration Pack (EIP) with Azure Logic Apps.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-enterprise-integration-overview https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-author-definitions