



DP-420^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

You have an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account that has multiple write regions.

You need to receive an alert when requests that target the database exceed the available request units per second (RU/s).

Which Azure Monitor signal should you use?

- A. Region Removed
- B. Document Quota
- C. Metadata Requests
- D. Data Usage

Correct Answer: B

Azure Monitor is a service that provides comprehensive monitoring for Azure resources, including Azure Cosmos DB. You can use Azure Monitor to collect, analyze, and alert on metrics and logs from your Azure Cosmos DB account. You can create alerts for Azure Cosmos DB using Azure Monitor based on the metrics, activity log events, or Log Analytics logs on your account¹. For your scenario, if you want to receive an alert when requests that target the database exceed the available request units per second (RU/s), you should use the Document Quota metric. This metric measures the percentage of RU/s consumed by your account or container. You can create an alert rule on this metric from the Azure portal by following these steps²: In the Azure portal, select the Azure Cosmos DB account you want to monitor. Under the Monitoring section of the sidebar, select Alerts, and then select New alert rule. In the Create alert rule pane, fill out the Scope section by selecting your subscription name and resource type (Azure Cosmos DB accounts). In the Condition section, select Add condition and choose Document Quota from the list of signals. In the Configure signal logic pane, specify the threshold value and operator for your alert condition. For example, you can choose Greater than or equal to 90 as the threshold value and operator to receive an alert when your RU/s consumption reaches 90% or more of your provisioned throughput. In the Alert rule details section, specify a name and description for your alert rule. In the Actions section, select Add action group and choose how you want to receive notifications for your alert. For example, you can choose Email/SMS/Push/Voice as an action type and enter your email address or phone number as a receiver. Review your alert rule settings and select Create alert rule to save it.

QUESTION 2

You are troubleshooting the current issues caused by the application updates.

Which action can address the application updates issue without affecting the functionality of the application?

- A. Enable time to live for the con-product container.
- B. Set the default consistency level of account¹ to strong.
- C. Set the default consistency level of account¹ to bounded staleness.
- D. Add a custom indexing policy to the con-product container.

Correct Answer: C

Bounded staleness is frequently chosen by globally distributed applications that expect low write latencies but require



total global order guarantee. Bounded staleness is great for applications featuring group collaboration and sharing, stock ticker, publish-subscribe/queueing etc.

Scenario: Application updates in con-product frequently cause HTTP status code 429 "Too many requests". You discover that the 429 status code relates to excessive request unit (RU) consumption during the updates.

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

QUESTION 3

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

You configure the diagnostic settings to send all log information to a Log Analytics workspace.

You need to identify when the provisioned request units per second (RU/s) for resources within the account were modified.

You write the following query.

```
AzureDiagnostics
```

```
| where Category == "ControlPlaneRequests"
```

What should you include in the query?

- A. | where OperationName startswith "AccountUpdateStart"
- B. | where OperationName startswith "SqlContainersDelete"
- C. | where OperationName startswith "MongoCollectionsThroughputUpdate"
- D. | where OperationName startswith "SqlContainersThroughputUpdate"

Correct Answer: A

The following are the operation names in diagnostic logs for different operations:

1.
RegionAddStart, RegionAddComplete
2.
RegionRemoveStart, RegionRemoveComplete
3.
AccountDeleteStart, AccountDeleteComplete
4.
RegionFailoverStart, RegionFailoverComplete
- 5.



AccountCreateStart, AccountCreateComplete

6.

AccountUpdateStart, AccountUpdateComplete

7.

VirtualNetworkDeleteStart, VirtualNetworkDeleteComplete

8.

DiagnosticLogUpdateStart, DiagnosticLogUpdateComplete

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/audit-control-plane-logs>

QUESTION 4

You have an application that queries an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account.

You discover that the following two queries run frequently,

```
SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.name = @name ORDER BY c.name  
DESC, c.timestamp DESC
```

```
SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.name = @name AND c.timestamp  
ORDER BY c.name ASC, c.timestamp ASC
```

You need to minimize the request units (RUs) consumed by reads and writes. What should you create?

- A. a composite index for (name DESC, time stamp ASC)
- B. a composite index for (name ASC, time stamp DESC)
- C. a composite index for (name ASC time stamp ASC) and a composite index for (name, time stamp desc)
- D. a composite index for (name ASC, time stamp ASC)

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You need to implement a trigger in Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API that will run before an item is inserted into a container. Which two actions should you perform to ensure that the trigger runs? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Append pre to the name of the JavaScript function trigger.



- B. For each create request, set the access condition in RequestOptions.
- C. Register the trigger as a pre-trigger.
- D. For each create request, set the consistency level to session in RequestOptions.
- E. For each create request, set the trigger name in RequestOptions.

Correct Answer: C

C: When triggers are registered, you can specify the operations that it can run with.

F: When executing, pre-triggers are passed in the RequestOptions object by specifying PreTriggerInclude and then passing the name of the trigger in a List object.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-use-stored-procedures-triggers-udfs>

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