



# DP-420<sup>Q&As</sup>

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

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## QUESTION 1

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 have a database in an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account that is configured for multi-region writes.

You need to use the Azure Cosmos DB SDK to implement the conflict resolution policy for a container. The solution must ensure that any conflicts are sent to the conflicts feed.

Solution: You set `ConflictResolutionMode` to `Laswriterwins` and you use the default settings for the policy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

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## QUESTION 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 `IntegratedCacheItemHitRateMetric` and the `IntegratedCacheQueryHitRateMetric`. 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

Correct Answer: C

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>

### QUESTION 3

#### HOTSPOT

You have three containers in an Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API account as shown in the following table.

Name	Database	Time to Live
cn1	db1	On (no default)
cn2	db1	Off
cn3	db1	On (no default)

You have the following Azure functions:

1.

A function named Fn1 that reads the change feed of cn1

2.

A function named Fn2 that reads the change feed of cn2

3.

A function named Fn3 that reads the change feed of cn3 You perform the following actions:

1.

Delete an item named item1 from cn1.

2.

Update an item named item2 in cn2.

3.

For an item named item3 in cn3, update the item time to live to 3,600 seconds.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Fn1 will receive item1 from the change feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fn2 can check the _etag of item2 to see whether the item is an update or an insert	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fn3 will receive item3 from the change feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Fn1 will receive item1 from the change feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Fn2 can check the _etag of item2 to see whether the item is an update or an insert	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Fn3 will receive item3 from the change feed	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No

Azure Cosmos DB's change feed is a great choice as a central data store in event sourcing architectures where all data ingestion is modeled as writes (no updates or deletes).

Note: The change feed does not capture deletes. If you delete an item from your container, it is also removed from the change feed. The most common method of handling this is adding a soft marker on the items that are being deleted. You

can add a property called "deleted" and set it to "true" at the time of deletion. This document update will show up in the change feed. You can set a TTL on this item so that it can be automatically deleted later.

Box 2: No

The \_etag format is internal and you should not take dependency on it, because it can change anytime.

Box 3: Yes

Change feed support in Azure Cosmos DB works by listening to an Azure Cosmos container for any changes.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/change-feed-design-patterns>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/change-feed>

**QUESTION 4****HOTSPOT**

You plan to deploy two Azure Cosmos DB Core (SQL) API accounts that will each contain a single database. The accounts will be configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Description
development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supports the development of new application features</li><li>• Used intermittently as needed during development</li></ul>
shipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Captures over 100,000 updates per second generated at unpredictable times throughout the business day</li><li>• Used with Azure Synapse Link for analytics</li></ul>

How should you provision the containers within each account to minimize costs? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

development:

	▼
Serverless capacity mode	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and manual throughput	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and autoscale throughput	

shipments:

	▼
Serverless capacity mode	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and manual throughput	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and autoscale throughput	

Correct Answer:



## Answer Area

development:

	▼
Serverless capacity mode	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and manual throughput	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and autoscale throughput	

shipments:

	▼
Serverless capacity mode	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and manual throughput	
Provisioned throughput capacity mode and autoscale throughput	

Box 1: Serverless capacity mode Azure Cosmos DB serverless best fits scenarios where you expect intermittent and unpredictable traffic with long idle times. Because provisioning capacity in such situations isn't required and may be cost-prohibitive, Azure Cosmos DB serverless should be considered in the following use-cases:

1.

Getting started with Azure Cosmos DB

2.

Running applications with bursty, intermittent traffic that is hard to forecast, or low (