

# Microsoft

## Exam Questions DP-201

Designing an Azure Data Solution



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design the Planning Assistance database.

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

Statement	Yes	No
Including a clustered columnstore index in the design will benefit performance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Including a nonclustered columnstore index in the design will benefit performance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Including an index on the License Plate column will benefit performance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: No

Data used for Planning Assistance must be stored in a sharded Azure SQL Database. Box 2: Yes

Box 3: Yes

Planning Assistance database will include reports tracking the travel of a single vehicle

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design the vehicle images storage solution. What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Media Services
- B. Azure Premium Storage account
- C. Azure Redis Cache
- D. Azure Cosmos DB

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Premium Storage stores data on the latest technology Solid State Drives (SSDs) whereas Standard Storage stores data on Hard Disk Drives (HDDs). Premium Storage is designed for Azure Virtual Machine workloads which require consistent high IO performance and low latency in order to host IO intensive workloads like OLTP, Big Data, and Data Warehousing on platforms like SQL Server, MongoDB, Cassandra, and others. With Premium Storage, more customers will be able to lift-and-shift demanding enterprise applications to the cloud.

Scenario: Traffic sensors will occasionally capture an image of a vehicle for debugging purposes. You must optimize performance of saving/storing vehicle images. The impact of vehicle images on sensor data throughout must be minimized. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/introducing-premium-storage-high-performance-storage-for-azure-virtual>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to recommend an Azure SQL Database pricing tier for Planning Assistance. Which pricing tier should you recommend?

- A. Business critical Azure SQL Database single database
- B. General purpose Azure SQL Database Managed Instance
- C. Business critical Azure SQL Database Managed Instance
- D. General purpose Azure SQL Database single database

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure resource costs must be minimized where possible.

Data used for Planning Assistance must be stored in a sharded Azure SQL Database. The SLA for Planning Assistance is 70 percent, and multiday outages are permitted.

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Exam Topic 1)

HOTSPOT

You need to ensure that security policies for the unauthorized detection system are met. What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Setting	Value
Audit log destination	<div> <div>▼</div> <div>Storage queue</div> <div>Event Hub</div> <div>Event Grid</div> <div>Blob storage</div> </div>
Detection app service	<div> <div>▼</div> <div>Function App</div> <div>Web App</div> <div>API App</div> </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Blob storage

Configure blob storage for audit logs.

Scenario: Unauthorized usage of the Planning Assistance data must be detected as quickly as possible. Unauthorized usage is determined by looking for an unusual pattern of usage.

Data used for Planning Assistance must be stored in a sharded Azure SQL Database. Box 2: Web Apps

SQL Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) is to be used.

One of Azure's most popular service is App Service which enables customers to build and host web applications in the programming language of their choice without managing infrastructure. App Service offers auto-scaling and high availability, supports both Windows and Linux. It also supports automated deployments from GitHub, Visual Studio Team Services or any Git repository. At RSA, we announced that Azure Security Center leverages the scale of the cloud to identify attacks targeting App Service applications.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/azure-security-center-can-identify-attacks-targeting-azure-app-service-ap>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design a sharding strategy for the Planning Assistance database. What should you recommend?

- A. a list mapping shard map on the binary representation of the License Plate column
- B. a range mapping shard map on the binary representation of the speed column
- C. a list mapping shard map on the location column
- D. a range mapping shard map on the time column

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Data used for Planning Assistance must be stored in a sharded Azure SQL Database.

A shard typically contains items that fall within a specified range determined by one or more attributes of the data. These attributes form the shard key (sometimes referred to as the partition key). The shard key should be static. It shouldn't be based on data that might change.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/sharding>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to recommend a solution for storing customer data. What should you recommend?

- A. Azure SQL Data Warehouse
- B. Azure Stream Analytics
- C. Azure Databricks
- D. Azure SQL Database

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

From the scenario:

Customer data must be analyzed using managed Spark clusters.

All cloud data must be encrypted at rest and in transit. The solution must support: parallel processing of customer data.

References:

<https://www.microsoft.com/developerblog/2019/01/18/running-parallel-apache-spark-notebook-workloads-on-a>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to recommend a solution for storing the image tagging data. What should you recommend?

- A. Azure File Storage
- B. Azure Cosmos DB
- C. Azure Blob Storage

- D. Azure SQL Database
- E. Azure SQL Data Warehouse

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Image data must be stored in a single data store at minimum cost.  
 Note: Azure Blob storage is Microsoft's object storage solution for the cloud. Blob storage is optimized for storing massive amounts of unstructured data. Unstructured data is data that does not adhere to a particular data model or definition, such as text or binary data. Blob storage is designed for:

- ▶ Serving images or documents directly to a browser.
- ▶ Storing files for distributed access.
- ▶ Streaming video and audio.
- ▶ Writing to log files.
- ▶ Storing data for backup and restore, disaster recovery, and archiving.
- ▶ Storing data for analysis by an on-premises or Azure-hosted service.

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 2)  
 You need to design the solution for analyzing customer data. What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Databricks
- B. Azure Data Lake Storage
- C. Azure SQL Data Warehouse
- D. Azure Cognitive Services
- E. Azure Batch

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Customer data must be analyzed using managed Spark clusters. You create spark clusters through Azure Databricks. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-databricks/quickstart-create-databricks-workspace-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 You need to design a solution to meet the SQL Server storage requirements for CONT\_SQL3. Which type of disk should you recommend?

- A. Standard SSD Managed Disk
- B. Premium SSD Managed Disk
- C. Ultra SSD Managed Disk

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

CONT\_SQL3 requires an initial scale of 35000 IOPS.

Disk size (GiB)	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1,024-65,536 (in increments of 1 TiB)
IOPS range	100-1,200	100-2,400	100-4,800	100-9,600	100-19,200	100-38,400	100-76,800	100-153,600	100-160,000
Throughput Cap (MBps)	300	600	1,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

The following table provides a comparison of ultra solid-state-drives (SSD) (preview), premium SSD, standard SSD, and standard hard disk drives (HDD) for managed disks to help you decide what to use.

	Ultra SSD (preview)	Premium SSD	Standard SSD	Standard HDD
Disk type	SSD	SSD	SSD	HDD
Scenario	IO-intensive workloads such as SAP HANA, top tier databases (for example, SQL Oracle), and other transaction-heavy workloads.	Production and performance sensitive workloads	Web servers, lightly used enterprise applications and dev/test	Backup, non-critical, infrequent access
Disk size	65,536 gibibyte (GiB) (Preview)	32,767 GiB	32,767 GiB	32,767 GiB
Max throughput	2,000 MiB/s (Preview)	900 MiB/s	750 MiB/s	500 MiB/s
Max IOPS	160,000 (Preview)	20,000	6,000	2,000

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-types>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to optimize storage for CONT\_SQL3. What should you recommend?

- A. AlwaysOn
- B. Transactional processing
- C. General
- D. Data warehousing

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

CONT\_SQL3 with the SQL Server role, 100 GB database size, Hyper-VM to be migrated to Azure VM. The storage should be configured to optimized storage for database OLTP workloads.

Azure SQL Database provides three basic in-memory based capabilities (built into the underlying database engine) that can contribute in a meaningful way to performance improvements:

In-Memory Online Transactional Processing (OLTP)

Clustered columnstore indexes intended primarily for Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) workloads Nonclustered columnstore indexes geared towards Hybrid

Transactional/Analytical Processing (HTAP) workloads

References:

<https://www.databasejournal.com/features/mssql/overview-of-in-memory-technologies-of-azure-sqldatabase.htm>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

A company stores data in multiple types of cloud-based databases.

You need to design a solution to consolidate data into a single relational database. Ingestion of data will occur at set times each day.

What should you recommend?

- A. SQL Server Migration Assistant
- B. SQL Data Sync
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure Database Migration Service
- E. Data Migration Assistant

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/operationalize-azure-databricks-notebooks-using-data-factory/> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/data-ingestion-into-azure-at-scale-made-easier-with-latest-enhancements>

#### NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 4)

You need to design the unauthorized data usage detection system. What Azure service should you include in the design?

- A. Azure Databricks
- B. Azure SQL Data Warehouse
- C. Azure Analysis Services
- D. Azure Data Factory

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are designing a data processing solution that will implement the lambda architecture pattern. The solution will use Spark running on HDInsight for data processing.

You need to recommend a data storage technology for the solution.

Which two technologies should you recommend? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Cosmos DB
- B. Azure Service Bus
- C. Azure Storage Queue
- D. Apache Cassandra
- E. Kafka HDInsight

**Answer: AE**

#### Explanation:

To implement a lambda architecture on Azure, you can combine the following technologies to accelerate realtime big data analytics:

Azure Cosmos DB, the industry's first globally distributed, multi-model database service.

Apache Spark for Azure HDInsight, a processing framework that runs large-scale data analytics applications

Azure Cosmos DB change feed, which streams new data to the batch layer for HDInsight to process The Spark to Azure Cosmos DB Connector

E: You can use Apache Spark to stream data into or out of Apache Kafka on HDInsight using DStreams. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/lambda-architecture>



**NEW QUESTION 23**

- (Exam Topic 4)

A company is evaluating data storage solutions.

You need to recommend a data storage solution that meets the following requirements: Minimize costs for storing blob objects.

Optimize access for data that is infrequently accessed. Data must be stored for at least 30 days.

Data availability must be at least 99 percent. What should you recommend?

- A. Premium
- B. Cold
- C. Hot
- D. Archive

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure's cool storage tier, also known as Azure cool Blob storage, is for infrequently-accessed data that needs to be stored for a minimum of 30 days. Typical use cases include backing up data before tiering to archival systems, legal data, media files, system audit information, datasets used for big data analysis and more.

The storage cost for this Azure cold storage tier is lower than that of hot storage tier. Since it is expected that the data stored in this tier will be accessed less frequently, the data access charges are high when compared to hot tier. There are no additional changes required in your applications as these tiers can be accessed using

APIs in the same manner that you access Azure storage. References:

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/low-cost-storage-options-on-azure>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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.

A company is developing a solution to manage inventory data for a group of automotive repair shops. The solution will use Azure SQL Data Warehouse as the data store.

Shops will upload data every 10 days.

Data corruption checks must run each time data is uploaded. If corruption is detected, the corrupted data must be removed.

You need to ensure that upload processes and data corruption checks do not impact reporting and analytics processes that use the data warehouse.

Proposed solution: Create a user-defined restore point before data is uploaded. Delete the restore point after data corruption checks complete.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

User-Defined Restore Points

This feature enables you to manually trigger snapshots to create restore points of your data warehouse before and after large modifications. This capability ensures that restore points are logically consistent, which provides additional data protection in case of any workload interruptions or user errors for quick recovery time.

Note: A data warehouse restore is a new data warehouse that is created from a restore point of an existing or deleted data warehouse. Restoring your data warehouse is an essential part of any business continuity and disaster recovery strategy because it re-creates your data after accidental corruption or deletion.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/backup-and-restore>

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are designing an Azure Databricks interactive cluster.

You need to ensure that the cluster meets the following requirements: Enable auto-termination

Retain cluster configuration indefinitely after cluster termination. What should you recommend?

- A. Start the cluster after it is terminated.
- B. Pin the cluster
- C. Clone the cluster after it is terminated.
- D. Terminate the cluster manually at process completion.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To keep an interactive cluster configuration even after it has been terminated for more than 30 days, an administrator can pin a cluster to the cluster list.

References:

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/terminate.html>

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are designing an Azure Databricks cluster that runs user-defined local processes. You need to recommend a cluster configuration that meets the following requirements:

- Minimize query latency.
- Reduce overall costs.
- Maximize the number of users that can run queries on the cluster at the same time. Which cluster type should you recommend?

- A. Standard with Autoscaling
- B. High Concurrency with Auto Termination
- C. High Concurrency with Autoscaling

D. Standard with Auto Termination

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

High Concurrency clusters allow multiple users to run queries on the cluster at the same time, while minimizing query latency. Autoscaling clusters can reduce overall costs compared to a statically-sized cluster.

References:

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/create.html> <https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/high-concurrency.html#high-concurrency>

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/terminate.html> <https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/sizing.html#enable-and-configure-autoscaling>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are evaluating data storage solutions to support a new application.

You need to recommend a data storage solution that represents data by using nodes and relationships in graph structures.

Which data storage solution should you recommend?

- A. Blob Storage
- B. Cosmos DB
- C. Data Lake Store
- D. HDInsight

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

For large graphs with lots of entities and relationships, you can perform very complex analyses very quickly. Many graph databases provide a query language that you can use to traverse a network of relationships efficiently.

Relevant Azure service: Cosmos DB

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/data-store-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

- (Exam Topic 4)

A company stores large datasets in Azure, including sales transactions and customer account information. You must design a solution to analyze the data. You plan to create the following HDInsight clusters:

You need to ensure that the clusters support the query requirements.

Which cluster types should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Cluster	Cluster type
Sales	<div><div>▼</div><div>Storm</div><div>Hadoop</div><div>Interactive Query</div><div>Kafka</div></div>
Accounts	<div><div>▼</div><div>Spark</div><div>Hadoop</div><div>Interactive Query</div><div>Kafka</div></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Interactive Query

Choose Interactive Query cluster type to optimize for ad hoc, interactive queries. Box 2: Hadoop

Choose Apache Hadoop cluster type to optimize for Hive queries used as a batch process.

Note: In Azure HDInsight, there are several cluster types and technologies that can run Apache Hive queries. When you create your HDInsight cluster, choose the appropriate cluster type to help optimize performance for your workload needs.

For example, choose Interactive Query cluster type to optimize for ad hoc, interactive queries. Choose Apache Hadoop cluster type to optimize for Hive queries used as a batch process. Spark and HBase cluster types can also run Hive queries.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/hdinsight/hdinsight-hadoop-optimize-hive-query?toc=%2Fko-kr%2>

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (Exam Topic 4)

A company has locations in North America and Europe. The company uses Azure SQL Database to support business apps.

Employees must be able to access the app data in case of a region-wide outage. A multi-region availability solution is needed with the following requirements:

- Read-access to data in a secondary region must be available only in case of an outage of the primary region.
- The Azure SQL Database compute and storage layers must be integrated and replicated together.

You need to design the multi-region high availability solution.  
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Option	Value
Service tier	<div><div>▼</div><div>Basic</div><div>Standard</div><div>General</div><div>Premium</div></div>
Redundancy type	<div><div>▼</div><div>SQL Sync</div><div>Zone-redundancy</div><div>Geo-redundant storage</div></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Standard  
The following table describes the types of storage accounts and their capabilities:

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model <sup>1</sup>
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup>	Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup>	LRS, ZRS <sup>4</sup> , GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager
General-purpose V1	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup>	N/A	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager, Classic

Box 2: Geo-redundant storage  
If your storage account has GRS enabled, then your data is durable even in the case of a complete regional outage or a disaster in which the primary region isn't recoverable.  
Note: If you opt for GRS, you have two related options to choose from:  
GRS replicates your data to another data center in a secondary region, but that data is available to be read only if Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.  
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) is based on GRS. RA-GRS replicates your data to another data center in a secondary region, and also provides you with the option to read from the secondary region. With RA-GRS, you can read from the secondary region regardless of whether Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.

Scenario	LRS	ZRS	GRS	RA-GRS
Node unavailability within a data center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
An entire data center (zonal or non-zonal) becomes unavailable	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
A region-wide outage	No	No	Yes	Yes

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-grs>

NEW QUESTION 39  
- (Exam Topic 4)

A company is developing a mission-critical line of business app that uses Azure SQL Database Managed Instance. You must design a disaster recovery strategy for the solution.  
You need to ensure that the database automatically recovers when full or partial loss of the Azure SQL Database service occurs in the primary region.  
What should you recommend?



- A. Failover-group
- B. Azure SQL Data Sync
- C. SQL Replication
- D. Active geo-replication

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Auto-failover groups is a SQL Database feature that allows you to manage replication and failover of a group of databases on a SQL Database server or all databases in a Managed Instance to another region (currently in public preview for Managed Instance). It uses the same underlying technology as active geo-replication. You can initiate failover manually or you can delegate it to the SQL Database service based on a user-defined policy.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-auto-failover-group>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You manage an on-premises server named Server1 that has a database named Database1. The company purchases a new application that can access data from Azure SQL Database.

You recommend a solution to migrate Database1 to an Azure SQL Database instance.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Option	Value
File type for exporting the on-premises database	<div>BACPAC DACPAC VHDX</div>
Azure storage type for exported data	<div>Blob Disk Table File</div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-import>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 designing an Azure SQL Database that will use elastic pools. You plan to store data about customers in a table. Each record uses a value for CustomerID.

You need to recommend a strategy to partition data based on values in CustomerID. Proposed Solution: Separate data into shards by using horizontal partitioning.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Horizontal Partitioning - Sharding: Data is partitioned horizontally to distribute rows across a scaled out data tier. With this approach, the schema is identical on all participating databases. This approach is also called “sharding”. Sharding can be performed and managed using (1) the elastic database tools libraries or (2) selfsharding.

An elastic query is used to query or compile reports across many shards. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-query-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 designing an Azure SQL Database that will use elastic pools. You plan to store data about customers in a table. Each record uses a value for CustomerID.

You need to recommend a strategy to partition data based on values in CustomerID. Proposed Solution: Separate data into customer regions by using horizontal partitioning. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

We should use Horizontal Partitioning through Sharding, not divide through regions.

Note: Horizontal Partitioning - Sharding: Data is partitioned horizontally to distribute rows across a scaled out data tier. With this approach, the schema is identical on all participating databases. This approach is also called “sharding”. Sharding can be performed and managed using (1) the elastic database tools libraries or

(2)

self-sharding. An elastic query is used to query or compile reports across many shards.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-query-overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 4)

You are developing a solution that performs real-time analysis of IoT data in the cloud. The solution must remain available during Azure service updates.

You need to recommend a solution.

Which two actions should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Deploy an Azure Stream Analytics job to two separate regions that are not in a pair.
- B. Deploy an Azure Stream Analytics job to each region in a paired region.
- C. Monitor jobs in both regions for failure.
- D. Monitor jobs in the primary region for failure.
- E. Deploy an Azure Stream Analytics job to one region in a paired region.

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

Stream Analytics guarantees jobs in paired regions are updated in separate batches. As a result there is a sufficient time gap between the updates to identify potential breaking bugs and remediate them.

Customers are advised to deploy identical jobs to both paired regions.

In addition to Stream Analytics internal monitoring capabilities, customers are also advised to monitor the jobs as if both are production jobs. If a break is identified to be a result of the Stream Analytics service update, escalate appropriately and fail over any downstream consumers to the healthy job output. Escalation to support will prevent the paired region from being affected by the new deployment and maintain the integrity of the paired jobs.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-job-reliability>

#### NEW QUESTION 55

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### DP-201 Practice Exam Features:

- \* DP-201 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* DP-201 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* DP-201 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* DP-201 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The DP-201 Practice Test Here](#)**