

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

DP-420

Azure Cosmos DB Developer Specialty

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Microsoft DP-420, Azure Cosmos DB Developer Specialty

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft DP-420 exam, Azure Cosmos DB Developer Specialty, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-420. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DP-420 and the question number.

1. Which consistency level is the default for new Azure Cosmos DB accounts and gives a single client read-your-writes guarantees?

- A Eventual
- B Session
- C Strong
- D Bounded staleness

Answer: B

Session consistency is the default and guarantees that a client sees its own writes and monotonic reads within its session. Eventual consistency offers no such guarantee for a single client. Strong is available but is not the default, and bounded staleness is weaker for a single client than session despite its longer window.

2. A container in serverless capacity mode is billed for the _____ it consumes, and it has no provisioned throughput setting.

Answer: request units (also accepted: RUs)

Serverless accounts bill for the request units consumed by each operation rather than for provisioned RU/s. Storage is billed separately. The answer is the request units that every operation reports in its response charge.

3. Which setting lets the account move writes to another region automatically if the current write region fails?

- A Automatic failover with a configured failover priority for each region
- B Turning off every read region in the account
- C Increasing the RU/s in every region at once
- D Changing the partition key of the container

Answer: A

Automatic failover uses the failover priorities you set so the service promotes the next region when the write region is unavailable. Removing read regions or raising throughput does not move writes. Changing the partition key has no effect on regional failover.

4. In the NoSQL API, the id property must be unique across the whole container, regardless of partition key value.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

The id must be unique only within a logical partition, so two items with different partition key values can share the same id. The combination of id and partition key identifies an item. The statement is false.

5. Which two statements about throughput planning are correct? (Choose two.)
- A Throughput can be provisioned at the container level or shared at the database level
 - B The autoscale maximum must be set once and can never be changed later
 - C The request unit cost of each operation is returned in the response headers
 - D Serverless accounts require RU/s to be provisioned before any writes
 - E Storage size is billed at the same rate as provisioned RU/s

Answer: A, C

Throughput can be set per container or shared across a database, and each operation's request unit charge is returned in the response so you can measure it. Autoscale maximums can be changed, and serverless accounts do not provision RU/s. Storage is billed separately from throughput.

6. An Azure Function must process new and changed items in order for each partition. Which trigger should it use?
- A A timer trigger that scans the whole container every minute
 - B The Azure Cosmos DB trigger, which reads the change feed using a lease container
 - C An HTTP trigger that clients call after each write
 - D A queue trigger that reads the account key from a queue message

Answer: B

The Cosmos DB trigger consumes the change feed, which returns changes in order per partition, and it stores its position in a lease container. A timer scan is expensive and misses ordering. HTTP and queue triggers depend on clients or messages rather than the data changes themselves.

7. What does the lease container do for a change feed processor?
- A It stores the RU/s budget for each region in the account
 - B It stores the nightly backups of the data container in a separate storage account
 - C It stores continuation state so that processing resumes after a restart
 - D It stores the analytical copy of the data for Synapse

Answer: C

The lease container records how far each processor instance has read, so a restarted or replacement instance continues from the right place and instances share the work. It holds no throughput settings, backups or analytical data. Those belong to other features.

8. In an indexing policy, the array that lists the property paths to index is named _____.

Answer: includedPaths

`includedPaths` tells the engine which paths to index, and `excludedPaths` lists the ones to skip. Both are arrays inside the `indexingPolicy` object. Mixing up the two names is a common mistake when editing policies.

9. Items in a container must expire 24 hours after their last update. Which configuration does this?
- A A stored procedure scheduled to run every hour
 - B A defaultTtl of 86400 on the container, with items inheriting it
 - C A unique key policy on the updatedAt property
 - D A composite index on the updatedAt property

Answer: B

A container defaultTtl of 86400 seconds means items expire 24 hours after their last modification, and items inherit it unless they set their own ttl. A scheduled procedure is slower and more fragile. Unique keys and composite indexes do not delete anything.

10. An application must stay available through a regional outage with minimal manual work. Which configuration best supports this?
- A A single region using serverless capacity only
 - B Replication turned off to avoid cross-region cost
 - C A multi-region account with automatic failover and an ordered region priority list
 - D SDK retries disabled so that failures surface quickly

Answer: C

A multi-region account with automatic failover lets the service promote a healthy region in the configured order, and the SDK routes to it. A single region cannot survive a regional outage. Turning off replication or retries removes the resilience the team needs.