

# AZ-400 Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

- 1. What should you configure in Azure AD to add a user as an administrator on all computers joined to the Azure AD domain?**
  - A. Device settings from the Devices blade.**
  - B. General settings from the Groups blade.**
  - C. User settings from the Users blade.**
  - D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.**
- 2. What task should be included in a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of a virtual machine at the end of each month?**
  - A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to the VM**
  - B. Modify the VM size property of the VM**
  - C. Add the VM to a scale set**
  - D. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to the VM**
- 3. Which instance type offers greater resources to handle the performance needs of an Azure service?**
  - A. Scaling out an instance.**
  - B. Scaling up an instance.**
  - C. Using multi-instance scale with WebJobs.**
  - D. Utilizing a virtual machine scale set.**
- 4. Which Azure service must be configured to allow monitoring of application performance and enabling diagnostics?**
  - A. Azure App Service**
  - B. Azure Resource Manager**
  - C. Azure Logic Apps**
  - D. Azure Functions**
- 5. Which method is used to ensure network connectivity between Azure virtual machines in different regions?**
  - A. Setting up point-to-site VPN**
  - B. Configuring VNet peering**
  - C. Using a virtual network gateway**
  - D. Deploying an Azure ExpressRoute**

- 6. What is a common use of deployment slots in Azure App Services?**
- A. To host multiple versions of an app for testing**
  - B. To improve database availability**
  - C. To increase security on virtual machines**
  - D. To reduce costs on Azure resources**
- 7. Which IP address should be used in the DNS record for Cluster1 to provide access to internet users?**
- A. Kubernetes DNS service IP**
  - B. Kubernetes cluster node IP**
  - C. Load balancer front end IP**
  - D. Docker bridge address**
- 8. In Azure networking, what does enabling IP forwarding on a network interface allow?**
- A. Routing of traffic from the public IP address of the virtual machine**
  - B. Internal traffic routing within the virtual network**
  - C. Automatic registration of DNS records**
  - D. Blocking of unauthorized access to the network**
- 9. To optimize high-demand application traffic, what Azure service would be most effective?**
- A. Azure CDN endpoint configuration.**
  - B. Azure Traffic Manager configuration.**
  - C. Azure Front Door implementation.**
  - D. Multi-region scaling of app services.**
- 10. What must be configured to ensure visitors are serviced by the same web server in a load balancing scenario?**
- A. Direct server return enabled**
  - B. Idle time-out set to 20 minutes**
  - C. UDP as the protocol**
  - D. Session persistence based on client IP**



## **Answers**

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- 1. A**
- 2. D**
- 3. B**
- 4. A**
- 5. B**
- 6. A**
- 7. A**
- 8. A**
- 9. A**
- 10. D**

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What should you configure in Azure AD to add a user as an administrator on all computers joined to the Azure AD domain?**

- A. Device settings from the Devices blade.**
- B. General settings from the Groups blade.**
- C. User settings from the Users blade.**
- D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.**

Configuring device settings from the Devices blade in Azure Active Directory is crucial for assigning user roles across all computers joined to the Azure AD domain. By navigating to the device settings, administrators can specify how users are granted access and control over devices. This includes defining whether users should have administrative privileges on the devices, effectively allowing them to manage settings, install software, and perform system-wide tasks that regular users cannot. This approach ensures a consistent experience for administrators across all domain-joined devices, promoting better security and management practices. Setting these parameters helps in implementing governance over the devices connected to Azure AD, making it pivotal for organizations aimed at maintaining a well-managed IT environment. The other options do not specifically pertain to device management or user permissions across the Azure AD domain, which limits their utility in this context. Therefore, focusing on device settings addresses the need for administrative access across all relevant systems effectively.

**2. What task should be included in a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of a virtual machine at the end of each month?**

- A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to the VM**
- B. Modify the VM size property of the VM**
- C. Add the VM to a scale set**
- D. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to the VM**

The most appropriate choice for increasing the processor performance of a virtual machine at the end of each month is to modify the VM size property of the VM. When you change the VM size, you can select a type that has more CPU cores or a higher overall resource capability, which directly enhances the processor performance. This task can be automated through a scheduled runbook by incorporating an Azure Automation script that adjusts the VM size based on performance needs or demands that may change at month-end due to increased workloads. In contrast, adding the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent focuses more on monitoring and diagnostics rather than directly enhancing performance. Adding the VM to a scale set is typically used for managing and scaling multiple VMs, which may not apply to the scenario of adjusting a single VM's performance. The Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension is useful for ensuring that a machine remains in a defined state, but it does not inherently increase the processor performance itself. Hence, modifying the VM size directly addresses the task's objective of enhancing performance.

**3. Which instance type offers greater resources to handle the performance needs of an Azure service?**

- A. Scaling out an instance.**
- B. Scaling up an instance.**
- C. Using multi-instance scale with WebJobs.**
- D. Utilizing a virtual machine scale set.**

Scaling up an instance refers to increasing the size or capacity of a single instance by allocating more resources such as CPU, memory, or storage. This is achieved by selecting a higher tier or larger VM size that conforms to the current Azure service capabilities. By scaling up, the application benefits from enhanced performance without altering the total architecture, which can be crucial for workloads that require significant resources to operate efficiently. This approach is particularly beneficial when a specific application or workload faces performance bottlenecks due to resource constraints. By simply upgrading the instance type to one that offers greater resources, organizations can quickly improve performance, reduce latency, and enhance user experience. In contrast, scaling out involves adding more instances of the service rather than increasing the resources of existing instances. While this can distribute the load and improve overall throughput, it does not necessarily enhance the performance of individual tasks that require more considerable processing power. Using multi-instance scale with WebJobs or utilizing a virtual machine scale set can also provide benefits, but these methods focus more on load distribution and redundancy rather than directly enhancing the performance of a single Azure service instance. Thus, scaling up stands out as the effective choice for addressing resource-intensive requirements.

**4. Which Azure service must be configured to allow monitoring of application performance and enabling diagnostics?**

- A. Azure App Service**
- B. Azure Resource Manager**
- C. Azure Logic Apps**
- D. Azure Functions**

The correct answer is Azure App Service because it provides comprehensive capabilities for monitoring application performance and enabling diagnostics within web applications hosted on the Azure platform. Azure App Service includes built-in integration with Application Insights, a powerful service that helps you monitor your applications' performance, detect anomalies, and troubleshoot issues using detailed telemetry data. By integrating Azure App Service with Application Insights, developers can gather critical metrics regarding the performance of their applications, including response times, failure rates, and user behavior. This integration also allows for capabilities such as live metrics streaming, performance monitoring, and even diagnostic tools that are essential for maintaining application health and improving user experiences. In contrast, Azure Resource Manager serves primarily as a deployment and management service for Azure resources, lacking specific features for monitoring application performance. Azure Logic Apps and Azure Functions are both designed for specific workloads but do not inherently offer the same extensive monitoring and diagnostic capabilities as Azure App Service does in conjunction with Application Insights.

**5. Which method is used to ensure network connectivity between Azure virtual machines in different regions?**

- A. Setting up point-to-site VPN**
- B. Configuring VNet peering**
- C. Using a virtual network gateway**
- D. Deploying an Azure ExpressRoute**

The choice of configuring VNet peering is correct as it directly facilitates network connectivity between Azure virtual machines located in different regions. VNet peering connects two Azure virtual networks, enabling them to communicate with each other using private IP addresses. This is beneficial for scenarios where multiple applications or services spread across regions need to exchange data efficiently and securely, as it allows for low-latency connections. VNet peering operates at the network level and does not require additional VPN gateways or public IP addresses, making it a straightforward and cost-effective way to connect VMs across regions. It maintains the performance characteristics of a traditional local network, ensuring that traffic between the virtual networks is routed seamlessly. In contrast, point-to-site VPN is primarily used for connecting individual devices to a virtual network, rather than connecting virtual networks themselves. While a virtual network gateway can facilitate connections for scenarios like site-to-site VPN and ExpressRoute, it is not the primary method for direct VM connectivity in different regions. Azure ExpressRoute, while providing a dedicated private connection to Azure, is typically utilized for connecting on-premises networks or data centers to Azure, rather than for intra-Azure region VM connectivity. Thus, configuring VNet peering is the most effective and direct solution in this context.

**6. What is a common use of deployment slots in Azure App Services?**

- A. To host multiple versions of an app for testing**
- B. To improve database availability**
- C. To increase security on virtual machines**
- D. To reduce costs on Azure resources**

Deployment slots in Azure App Services are primarily used to host multiple versions of an application for testing and staging purposes. This feature allows developers to create separate environments for different versions of their app, enabling them to perform testing, validation, and even user acceptance testing without impacting the live production environment. By utilizing deployment slots, developers can ensure that changes are thoroughly evaluated in a realistic setting before they are deployed to the production slot, which typically serves live traffic. This process minimizes the risk of introducing bugs or issues into the production system, as the application can be verified in the staging environment. Moreover, when the new version is ready and validated, it can be swapped with the production slot almost seamlessly, making the deployment process more efficient and reliable. This capability significantly contributes to a smoother DevOps workflow, as it supports continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD) practices by providing a safe space to test changes while maintaining operational integrity.

**7. Which IP address should be used in the DNS record for Cluster1 to provide access to internet users?**

- A. Kubernetes DNS service IP**
- B. Kubernetes cluster node IP**
- C. Load balancer front end IP**
- D. Docker bridge address**

The correct choice is the Load balancer front end IP. This IP address is essential for providing access to internet users for services running in a Kubernetes cluster. When a LoadBalancer type service is created in Kubernetes, it provisions a cloud provider load balancer which gets an external IP address that can be used to route traffic from the internet to the appropriate service within the cluster. This method abstracts the complexities involved with direct access to cluster nodes and services. Internet users would typically access this single public IP address to reach the application, which the load balancer then intelligently routes to the appropriate backend service within the cluster based on health checks and traffic management rules. Using other options would not facilitate public internet access to the service. The Kubernetes DNS service IP is primarily for internal communication within the cluster and would not be routable from the internet. The Kubernetes cluster node IPs pertain to the individual nodes in the cluster, which are not intended for direct public access but rather for internal traffic management. The Docker bridge address is an internal network interface used for communication between containers and would also not be accessible from the internet. Thus, utilizing the Load balancer front end IP ensures proper external access to Cluster1 for internet users.

**8. In Azure networking, what does enabling IP forwarding on a network interface allow?**

- A. Routing of traffic from the public IP address of the virtual machine**
- B. Internal traffic routing within the virtual network**
- C. Automatic registration of DNS records**
- D. Blocking of unauthorized access to the network**

Enabling IP forwarding on a network interface allows the network interface to route incoming and outgoing traffic from the public IP address associated with the virtual machine. This is particularly useful in scenarios where the virtual machine is acting as a gateway or a router for traffic that comes from other virtual machines or networks. When IP forwarding is enabled, the network interface can forward traffic to and from the specified IP address, allowing it to act as a conduit for data packet transmission beyond its own local network segment. In use cases involving load balancers, VPN gateways, or custom routing scenarios, IP forwarding is critical as it ensures that the virtual machine can receive incoming traffic directly from a public IP or route traffic through a designated path. Essentially, this function allows the virtual machine to participate in more complex networking setups where traffic management is required. The other options discussed do not accurately reflect the functionality of enabling IP forwarding. For instance, internal traffic routing within the virtual network does not necessitate the use of IP forwarding, as it relies on the virtual network's routing capabilities. Likewise, DNS record registration is managed separately from network interface settings, and security measures like blocking unauthorized access would involve network security groups or firewall configurations rather than IP forwarding capabilities.

**9. To optimize high-demand application traffic, what Azure service would be most effective?**

- A. Azure CDN endpoint configuration.**
- B. Azure Traffic Manager configuration.**
- C. Azure Front Door implementation.**
- D. Multi-region scaling of app services.**

Optimizing high-demand application traffic involves not only ensuring that the application can handle increased load but also providing a seamless experience for users regardless of their location. The most effective choice for this scenario is Azure Front Door implementation. Azure Front Door offers a global, scalable entry point for web applications, intelligently routing traffic based on various factors like latency and proximity to the user. This service supports load balancing, SSL offloading, and automatic failover, which helps enhance performance and availability for users across different geographical regions. Additionally, it includes features such as application health monitoring and routing rules that can dynamically manage traffic based on real-time performance metrics. While Azure CDN endpoint configuration is useful for delivering content efficiently and can reduce latency for static content by caching it at edge nodes, it does not provide the same level of traffic management and routing capabilities as Azure Front Door. Azure Traffic Manager focuses on DNS-level routing, directing users based on their geographic location or the performance of different endpoints, but it does not handle application layer optimizations as effectively. Multi-region scaling of app services is more about distributing the application instances rather than managing traffic directly, which is crucial for high-demand applications. Therefore, Azure Front Door is the most comprehensive solution for optimizing application traffic in a high-demand scenario.

**10. What must be configured to ensure visitors are serviced by the same web server in a load balancing scenario?**

- A. Direct server return enabled**
- B. Idle time-out set to 20 minutes**
- C. UDP as the protocol**
- D. Session persistence based on client IP**

In a load balancing scenario, ensuring that visitors are consistently serviced by the same web server is achieved through session persistence, also known as "sticky sessions." This approach allows requests from a specific client to always be directed to the same backend server, maintaining session state and enhancing user experience. Session persistence based on client IP leverages the client's IP address to route requests from that client to the same server throughout the duration of their session. This is particularly important for applications that maintain state information on the server, enabling features like user authentication and shopping cart contents without losing data between requests. In contrast, other options do not serve this purpose effectively. Direct server return might assist with reducing latency in response times but does not guarantee that a client will consistently engage with the same server. Setting an idle time-out can help manage server resources but does not influence how requests are routed. Using UDP as the protocol is not applicable in HTTP or user session management contexts, as it lacks the connection-oriented features necessary for maintaining session states. Thus, configuring session persistence based on client IP is the optimal choice for maintaining consistent interactions with the same web server in a load-balanced environment.



## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://designingandimplementingmicrosoftdevopssolution-az400.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**