

DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS FOR MICROSOFT AZURE (AZ-204) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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- 1. What is the default traffic routing rule for new deployment slots in App Service?**
 - A. 0%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 20%
 - D. 50%

- 2. What is Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD)?**
 - A. A manual testing process
 - B. A practice that automates the software lifecycle
 - C. A specific programming language
 - D. A type of database management

- 3. How does Azure Container Instances (ACI) simplify the deployment of containers?**
 - A. By requiring a Kubernetes cluster
 - B. By allowing users to run containers without VMs
 - C. By using only local Docker configurations
 - D. By managing physical servers

- 4. What is the function of an Azure management group?**
 - A. To manage billing for multiple subscriptions.
 - B. To apply governance policies to collections of subscriptions.
 - C. To provide a virtual private network across subscriptions.
 - D. To facilitate collaboration among resource groups.

- 5. Which of the following Azure services is designed for continuous integration and delivery?**
 - A. Azure Functions
 - B. Azure App Service
 - C. Azure DevOps
 - D. Azure Blob Storage

- 6. Which Azure Storage option is most suitable for backup, disaster recovery, and archiving?**
- A. Azure Disk Storage
 - B. Azure Files Storage
 - C. Azure Blob Storage
 - D. Azure Table Storage
- 7. Which HTTP method is specifically used to update a resource with new values?**
- A. PUT
 - B. POST
 - C. PATCH
 - D. DELETE
- 8. Which consistency level in Azure Cosmos DB offers the greatest throughput?**
- A. Strong
 - B. Session
 - C. Eventual
 - D. Bounded Staleness
- 9. Which type of shared access signature (SAS) applies exclusively to Blob storage?**
- A. Account SAS
 - B. Service SAS
 - C. User delegation SAS
 - D. Storage account key
- 10. What is a key benefit of using Azure Virtual Desktop for remote teams?**
- A. Allows the use of physical desktops only
 - B. Enables access to Windows applications in the cloud
 - C. Limits application availability based on user location
 - D. Requires heavy downloads on local machines

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the default traffic routing rule for new deployment slots in App Service?

- A. 0%**
- B. 10%
- C. 20%
- D. 50%

In Azure App Service, when you create a new deployment slot, the default traffic routing rule is set to send 0% of the traffic to that slot. This means that when you first create a new slot, it is not exposed to any user traffic until you explicitly configure the traffic routing to do so. This feature allows developers to safely validate new changes in a slot without affecting the production environment. If you decide to gradually increase traffic to the new slot, you have the flexibility to adjust routing rules accordingly. By starting with 0%, you have the opportunity to test and verify the functionality and performance of your application in the new slot before it attracts real user traffic, minimizing risk. Other options suggest percentages that would route a portion of the traffic to the new slot immediately upon creation, which isn't the default behavior. This default setting ensures that the slot is fully tested and approved for production before exposing it to end-users, maintaining stability and user experience in the live application.

2. What is Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD)?

- A. A manual testing process
- B. A practice that automates the software lifecycle**
- C. A specific programming language
- D. A type of database management

Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) is fundamentally a practice that automates various stages of the software development lifecycle. It encompasses a set of processes aimed at enhancing the efficiency and reliability of software delivery. By implementing CI/CD, teams can integrate code changes regularly and deploy them swiftly to production environments, minimizing the risks associated with changes and ensuring that new features and fixes can be released more frequently and seamlessly. The automation provided by CI/CD allows for repetitive tasks, such as building, testing, and deploying code, to be handled by tools and platforms. This greatly reduces the potential for human error, improves consistency in deployments, and accelerates the development process. Therefore, the practice encapsulates the essence of building better software through automated pipelines that can help teams respond quickly to changes and feedback. The other options do not align with the concept of CI/CD. A manual testing process does not utilize automation and contrasts with the continuous nature of CI/CD. A specific programming language is unrelated to the CI/CD methodology as it pertains to how software is developed rather than how it is delivered. Similarly, a type of database management is not relevant to the CI/CD framework, which focuses on the automation of software integration and delivery rather than on data storage or management systems.

3. How does Azure Container Instances (ACI) simplify the deployment of containers?

- A. By requiring a Kubernetes cluster
- B. By allowing users to run containers without VMs**
- C. By using only local Docker configurations
- D. By managing physical servers

Azure Container Instances (ACI) simplifies the deployment of containers primarily by allowing users to run containers without the need to manage virtual machines (VMs). This means that developers can deploy containers directly without the overhead of setting up an entire infrastructure, which is often required in traditional deployment scenarios. With ACI, you can easily create a containerized application and run it almost instantly due to the serverless nature of the service. By removing the complexity associated with VMs, ACI allows developers to focus on their applications rather than the underlying infrastructure. This aligns well with modern development practices that emphasize agility and speed, enabling rapid development and deployment cycles. The lightweight nature of ACI also facilitates easy scaling, as containers can be quickly started or stopped based on demand, further enhancing operational efficiency. Other options involve requirements or configurations that would add complexity to the deployment process. For instance, needing a Kubernetes cluster would require managing a full orchestration system, which is not necessary with ACI. Similarly, relying solely on local Docker configurations can limit the scalability and accessibility of container deployments, and managing physical servers increases the management burden, which ACI seeks to eliminate.

4. What is the function of an Azure management group?

- A. To manage billing for multiple subscriptions.
- B. To apply governance policies to collections of subscriptions.**
- C. To provide a virtual private network across subscriptions.
- D. To facilitate collaboration among resource groups.

An Azure management group serves as a way to manage and oversee multiple Azure subscriptions, allowing organizations to apply governance policies at a higher level than individual subscriptions. This hierarchical structure allows management groups to contain multiple subscriptions, enabling the organization to enforce compliance and policy settings consistently across all contained subscriptions. Using management groups, administrators can implement and enforce policies such as security rules, access controls, and regulatory compliance, ensuring that all subscriptions adhere to organizational standards. This functionality is crucial for larger organizations that manage multiple subscriptions, allowing for efficient governance and streamlined management of resources. The other options do not align with the primary purpose of Azure management groups. While managing billing for multiple subscriptions is important, that function is typically handled at the subscription or billing level instead. A virtual private network across subscriptions is related to network architecture rather than governance. Facilitating collaboration among resource groups, while relevant to resource management, does not directly pertain to the governance capabilities that management groups provide. Therefore, the ability to apply governance policies to collections of subscriptions defines the key role of Azure management groups.

5. Which of the following Azure services is designed for continuous integration and delivery?

- A. Azure Functions
- B. Azure App Service
- C. Azure DevOps**
- D. Azure Blob Storage

The correct choice highlights Azure DevOps, which is a comprehensive suite of development tools and services specifically designed to support continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD). Azure DevOps provides a range of features including build pipelines, release pipelines, and version control. These tools allow development teams to automate the process of integrating code changes frequently, thereby enabling faster and more reliable software delivery. Azure DevOps is tailored to meet the needs of modern development practices by integrating with numerous programming languages and tools, facilitating collaboration across teams, and ensuring that applications can be deployed effectively in various environments. It truly embodies the principles of Agile and DevOps methodologies, making it essential for teams aiming to implement CI/CD workflows efficiently. Other options listed do not serve this same function: Azure Functions is a serverless compute service that allows you to run code without managing servers. Azure App Service is a platform for building and hosting web applications but does not directly provide CI/CD capabilities. Azure Blob Storage is designed for storing unstructured data and does not relate to software integration or delivery processes. Therefore, Azure DevOps stands out as the right choice for continuous integration and delivery in the Azure ecosystem.

6. Which Azure Storage option is most suitable for backup, disaster recovery, and archiving?

- A. Azure Disk Storage
- B. Azure Files Storage
- C. Azure Blob Storage**
- D. Azure Table Storage

Azure Blob Storage is particularly well-suited for backup, disaster recovery, and archiving due to its design and capabilities. It offers a highly scalable object storage solution that can handle large amounts of unstructured data, making it ideal for storing backups and archives. Blob Storage provides several tiers (Hot, Cool, and Archive) that allow users to optimize costs based on how frequently the data needs to be accessed. For instance, the Archive tier is specifically designed for data that is rarely accessed, which is typical for backup and long-term archival scenarios. This tier offers significant cost savings for data that does not require immediate retrieval. Additionally, Azure Blob Storage features robust redundancy options, ensuring that data is safe and can be recovered in case of failure, which aligns perfectly with the needs of disaster recovery solutions. The ability to easily replicate data across regions further enhances data resilience. In contrast, while Azure Disk Storage is primarily used for virtual machine storage, Azure Files provides file shares in the cloud but is not as optimized for the low-cost, long-term storage needs of backups. Azure Table Storage is designed for structured NoSQL data, making it less suitable for backup and archival purposes. Therefore, Azure Blob Storage stands out as the most effective choice for these requirements.

7. Which HTTP method is specifically used to update a resource with new values?

- A. PUT
- B. POST
- C. PATCH**
- D. DELETE

The choice of PATCH is accurate in the context of updating resources but it's important to distinguish its specific use case among the listed methods. The PATCH method is designed for making partial updates to a resource, allowing you to alter only certain attributes without affecting the entire resource. This makes it an efficient choice when you need to change specific fields without sending the entire resource state. PUT, on the other hand, is another method used for updating resources but it has a different approach. It is intended to replace an entire resource with new content. If the resource doesn't exist, PUT can also create it, but this replaces all existing data with the new input, which is more comprehensive than a simple update. POST is generally used for creating new resources and may also be used to submit data for processing or trigger actions on the server. Therefore, it doesn't fit the specific requirement of updating an existing resource, even though it may sometimes be misused for that purpose. DELETE is utilized to remove a resource entirely from the server and is not related to updating any values. The methodology behind using PATCH makes it the most suitable choice when needing to update specific parts of an existing resource without a complete replacement, thus highlighting its specific role in RESTful interactions.

8. Which consistency level in Azure Cosmos DB offers the greatest throughput?

- A. Strong
- B. Session
- C. Eventual**
- D. Bounded Staleness

The consistency level that offers the greatest throughput in Azure Cosmos DB is Eventual consistency. This level of consistency allows for the highest performance because it does not require immediate synchronization of data across all replicas. Instead, it permits clients to read stale data, which means that the system can process read and write operations more quickly, thus enhancing throughput. By prioritizing availability and partition tolerance over immediate consistency, Eventual consistency accepts that data may not be current at the moment a read operation occurs. This less stringent requirement results in lower latency for read and write operations, making it suitable for scenarios where high throughput is essential and it is acceptable for the application to work with slightly outdated information. This characteristic makes Eventual consistency particularly beneficial in applications that can tolerate some level of data inconsistency in exchange for faster performance, such as social media feeds or sensor data processing. In contrast, Strong consistency requires that all replicas are up-to-date before a read operation can occur, which can significantly reduce throughput due to the additional overhead involved in achieving this level of synchronization. Bounded Staleness permits a specified delay in data consistency, and this can still introduce some latency compared to Eventual consistency. Session consistency, while providing a good balance of consistency and performance, still can't match

9. Which type of shared access signature (SAS) applies exclusively to Blob storage?

- A. Account SAS
- B. Service SAS
- C. User delegation SAS**
- D. Storage account key

The User delegation SAS is specifically designed for Azure Blob storage. This type of shared access signature allows for finer-grained control over the permissions associated with a specific user identified by Azure Active Directory (AAD). By using User delegation SAS, you can create a signature that provides access to certain resources in Blob storage while adhering to the permissions set within Azure Access Control (IAM). This approach enhances security and offers temporary access without needing to share storage account keys or broad service-level permissions. Since User delegation SAS is tied directly to the user and their roles and permissions, it is especially beneficial in scenarios requiring temporary access or auditing. In contrast, Account SAS and Service SAS are more general types of shared access signatures that can apply to multiple Azure storage services beyond just Blob storage. The account key is a more restricted form of access and does not provide the same level of granularity and user-based control that the User delegation SAS offers. Thus, when focusing exclusively on Blob storage access, the User delegation SAS stands out as the most appropriate choice.

10. What is a key benefit of using Azure Virtual Desktop for remote teams?

- A. Allows the use of physical desktops only
- B. Enables access to Windows applications in the cloud**
- C. Limits application availability based on user location
- D. Requires heavy downloads on local machines

The key benefit of using Azure Virtual Desktop for remote teams is that it enables access to Windows applications in the cloud. This service provides a scalable and secure environment where users can run desktop applications hosted in the cloud, making it easy for remote teams to access the necessary tools from virtually anywhere. This facilitates collaboration and productivity, as team members can work on the same applications and resources without the need for specific configurations on their local machines. In contrast, options that suggest physical desktops, location-based limitations, and heavy downloads do not align with the core strengths of Azure Virtual Desktop. The platform is designed to minimize dependencies on local hardware constraints and to provide a flexible, location-independent solution that streamlines application access for remote users.

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.

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

<https://az-204.examzify.com>

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

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