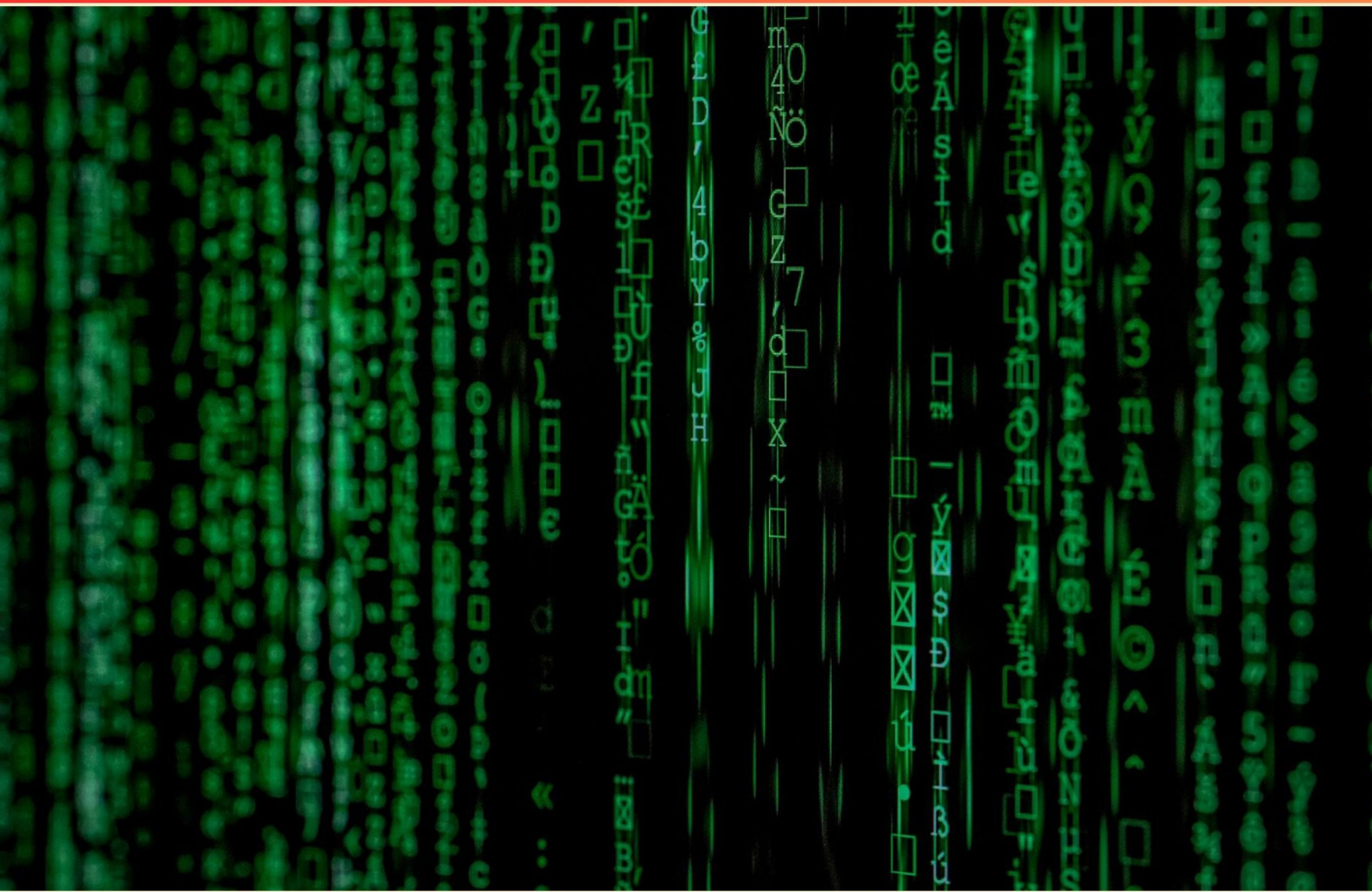


MICROSOFT CERTIFIED: AZURE FUNDAMENTALS (AZ- 900) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 a primary benefit of having Azure support available 24x7?**
 - A. Reduction in overall hosting costs
 - B. Immediate resolution of critical service outages
 - C. Access to future product updates and features
 - D. Increased resource usage flexibility
- 2. Which service is designed to monitor the performance of container workloads?**
 - A. Azure Monitor for containers
 - B. Azure Service Health
 - C. Application Insights
 - D. Azure Monitor for VMs
- 3. Which of the following is not a feature of resource groups?**
 - A. Resources can be in only one resource group.
 - B. Resources can be moved from one resource group to another resource group.
 - C. Resource groups can be nested.
 - D. Role-based access control can be applied to the resource group.
- 4. Which Azure service should you use to centrally manage certificates for your services?**
 - A. MSIP
 - B. Azure AD
 - C. Azure Key Vault
 - D. Azure ATP
- 5. What should you be concerned about when notified of multiple authentication attempts with different passwords?**
 - A. Suspected brute force attack
 - B. Suspected identity theft (pass-the-hash)
 - C. Network congestion
 - D. Normal user behavior

- 6. What deliver a comprehensive solution for collecting, analyzing, and acting on telemetry from your cloud and on-premises environments?**
- A. Application Insights
 - B. Compliance Manager
 - C. Azure Service Health
 - D. Azure Monitor
- 7. In which two situations would using an Application Gateway be necessary?**
- A. A web application program interface (API) that must be load-balanced across three instances
 - B. A web application that must access an on-premises service through Azure
 - C. A web application that uses path-based routing for images and videos
 - D. A web application program interface (API) that must be located near the user calling it to reduce latency
- 8. What type of payment model is typically used with IaaS offerings?**
- A. Subscription-based
 - B. Pay-per-use
 - C. Flat rate
 - D. Free tier only
- 9. What is the maximum length of time you can use an Azure free subscription before it expires?**
- A. 12 months
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 24 months
 - D. 6 months
- 10. What is a key function provided by a Network Security Group (NSG) in Azure?**
- A. Traffic analytics and monitoring
 - B. Web application protection
 - C. Filtering network traffic to and from Azure resources
 - D. Managing user identities and permissions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a primary benefit of having Azure support available 24x7?

- A. Reduction in overall hosting costs
- B. Immediate resolution of critical service outages**
- C. Access to future product updates and features
- D. Increased resource usage flexibility

Having Azure support available 24x7 ensures that any critical service outages can be addressed immediately. This constant availability means that whether an issue arises during business hours or in the middle of the night, support teams are ready to respond and work to resolve the problem as quickly as possible. Immediate access to support can minimize downtime, which is vital for maintaining operational efficiency and business continuity. In a cloud computing environment where businesses rely heavily on their online services, the ability to have immediate assistance during critical failures can protect against revenue loss, maintain customer trust, and uphold service level agreements. This is particularly important in high-stakes environments where even short periods of downtime can lead to significant consequences. While reductions in hosting costs, access to future product updates, and flexibility in resource usage are all relevant considerations when using cloud services, they do not directly connect to the critical and immediate support required to resolve outages. The centerpiece of this question is the assurance that expert help is available around the clock to manage unforeseen technical issues efficiently.

2. Which service is designed to monitor the performance of container workloads?

- A. Azure Monitor for containers**
- B. Azure Service Health
- C. Application Insights
- D. Azure Monitor for VMs

Azure Monitor for containers is designed specifically to monitor the performance and health of container workloads. It provides visibility into the performance of your containerized applications deployed in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) and other container orchestration platforms. By using this service, you can collect and analyze metrics and logs from your containers, allowing you to understand resource utilization, diagnose issues, and ensure optimal performance. This service is tailored to handle the complexities associated with containers, making it an essential tool for developers and IT professionals managing container-based environments. It offers capabilities such as live data, detailed insights, and integration with other Azure services for a comprehensive monitoring solution. The other choices serve different purposes: Azure Service Health focuses on the overall health of Azure services and not on specific workloads, Application Insights is more geared toward monitoring application performance and user interaction in a broader context rather than containers specifically, and Azure Monitor for VMs is dedicated to monitoring virtual machines rather than containers. Therefore, Azure Monitor for containers is the most fitting choice for monitoring container workloads.

3. Which of the following is not a feature of resource groups?

- A. Resources can be in only one resource group.
- B. Resources can be moved from one resource group to another resource group.
- C. Resource groups can be nested.**
- D. Role-based access control can be applied to the resource group.

Resource groups in Azure serve as containers that hold related resources for an Azure solution. They help organize resources and provide a means for applying management and security policies. The correct choice is that resource groups cannot be nested. This means that each resource can belong to only one resource group at any given time, and resource groups themselves do not contain other resource groups. Instead, they directly hold the resources like virtual machines, storage accounts, and databases. This design maintains a straightforward hierarchy in the resource organization, simplifying management and access control. The other options illustrate valid features of resource groups. For example, resources can indeed be moved between different resource groups, allowing for flexibility in managing where resources are organized based on project needs or department structures. Role-based access control (RBAC) can be applied to resource groups, enabling administrators to manage permissions at the group level, facilitating fine-grained access management. This established hierarchy ensures that permissions can be efficiently administered without needing to set them on an individual resource basis.

4. Which Azure service should you use to centrally manage certificates for your services?

- A. MSIP
- B. Azure AD
- C. Azure Key Vault**
- D. Azure ATP

Using Azure Key Vault is the correct choice for centrally managing certificates for your services. Azure Key Vault provides a secure storage solution for managing secrets, encryption keys, and certificates. It enables you to safeguard and control access to sensitive information, reducing the risk of data breaches and unauthorized access. Key Vault allows you to store and manage your certificates easily, along with capabilities to automate the provisioning, management, and deployment of the certificates to your applications. This centralized management helps in maintaining security practices and compliance, as well as simplifying the process of certificate renewal and auditing. Other options serve different purposes; for example: - Microsoft Security Information Protection (MSIP) focuses on protecting sensitive information across devices and services but is not specifically designed for certificate management. - Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is primarily related to identity and access management, enabling secure authentication and permissions, but doesn't deal with certificate storage or lifecycle management. - Azure Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) is geared towards identifying and responding to security threats within your network, rather than managing cryptographic materials like certificates. Overall, Azure Key Vault is tailored for the specific needs of certificate management, making it the ideal choice in this context.

5. What should you be concerned about when notified of multiple authentication attempts with different passwords?

- A. Suspected brute force attack**
- B. Suspected identity theft (pass-the-hash)
- C. Network congestion
- D. Normal user behavior

Being notified of multiple authentication attempts with different passwords typically indicates a possible brute force attack. In this scenario, an attacker is trying to gain unauthorized access to an account by systematically guessing passwords. This situation is concerning because it reflects a deliberate effort by an unauthorized entity to access systems or data, often through an automated process that can try numerous combinations quickly. Concerns arise primarily from the potential for data breaches and compromised user accounts if such attacks are successful. Identifying and mitigating these attempts is crucial to maintaining security. The concept of suspected identity theft, while relevant, is less directly associated with multiple failed attempts using different passwords than brute force activity. Normal user behavior wouldn't typically involve a high frequency of login attempts with different passwords, nor does network congestion relate to this concern. It is essential to address any abnormal access behavior to protect sensitive information and uphold security protocols.

6. What deliver a comprehensive solution for collecting, analyzing, and acting on telemetry from your cloud and on-premises environments?

- A. Application Insights
- B. Compliance Manager
- C. Azure Service Health
- D. Azure Monitor**

Azure Monitor is the correct choice as it provides a comprehensive solution for collecting, analyzing, and acting on telemetry from both cloud and on-premises environments. It encompasses a variety of tools and services designed specifically to help organizations monitor their applications, infrastructure, and network performance. Azure Monitor aggregates data from various sources, including resources deployed in Azure and on-premises servers, enabling users to gain insights into the health and performance of their systems. With Azure Monitor, users can create detailed dashboards, set alerts based on specific metrics, and utilize advanced analytics to identify trends and issues proactively. It also provides integration capabilities with IT service management tools and supports automated responses to alerts, which enhances operational efficiency. The other options serve different primary functions: Application Insights focuses on application performance monitoring but does not cover the full scope of telemetry across all environments; Compliance Manager is centered on tracking compliance and regulatory requirements rather than telemetry; and Azure Service Health provides insights into Azure service issues and outages but does not encompass comprehensive monitoring of all telemetry data.

7. In which two situations would using an Application Gateway be necessary?

- A. A web application program interface (API) that must be load-balanced across three instances**
- B. A web application that must access an on-premises service through Azure
- C. A web application that uses path-based routing for images and videos
- D. A web application program interface (API) that must be located near the user calling it to reduce latency

Using an Application Gateway is vital in scenarios where specific routing and load-balancing functionalities are required to effectively manage web traffic and optimize performance. One situation where an Application Gateway would be necessary is when a web application needs path-based routing for different types of content, such as images and videos. This feature allows the Application Gateway to direct requests to different back-end servers depending on the URL path, enhancing the efficiency and performance of the web application. It manages incoming traffic intelligently, ensuring that users receive the optimal resources tailored to their requests, improving both user experience and resource utilization. In addition to path-based routing, another common scenario would involve load balancing for a web application program interface (API) that must effectively distribute incoming requests across multiple instances to ensure high availability and reliability of the service. The Application Gateway can balance the load among three instances of the API, thus preventing any single instance from becoming a bottleneck and ensuring that the application remains responsive to user requests, even during peak usage. These functionalities highlight the importance of the Application Gateway in managing web traffic and resource allocation intelligently, making it a crucial tool in specific web application scenarios.

8. What type of payment model is typically used with IaaS offerings?

- A. Subscription-based
- B. Pay-per-use**
- C. Flat rate
- D. Free tier only

The pay-per-use model is the most common payment approach associated with Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) offerings. This model allows users to pay only for the resources they utilize, such as computing power, storage, and networking, which can be scaled up or down based on demand. The flexibility of this model is particularly beneficial for businesses that experience varying workloads, as it minimizes costs by charging only for the actual usage rather than a flat fee. This means that if a business has a spike in demand and needs more resources temporarily, it can scale its usage accordingly and only incur charges for that additional resource consumption. The other options, while they may apply to some extent in certain contexts, do not capture the essence of IaaS payment structures as effectively. For example, a subscription-based model is more common in Software as a Service (SaaS) solutions, where a fixed regular fee is charged for access to the software, rather than based on resource consumption. Flat rate pricing tends not to reflect the dynamic nature of cloud resource consumption in IaaS environments. Free tiers may provide entry-level access for testing or learning purposes but do not represent a sustainable payment model for ongoing use in IaaS scenarios.

9. What is the maximum length of time you can use an Azure free subscription before it expires?

A. 12 months

B. 30 days

C. 24 months

D. 6 months

The Azure free subscription is designed to provide users with the opportunity to explore and experiment with Azure services without incurring costs for a limited time. The maximum duration for which you can utilize an Azure free subscription is 12 months. During this period, users gain access to a range of free services and a monetary credit that can be used toward paid services, allowing them to familiarize themselves with the Azure platform and its functionalities. This extended time frame supports learning and development goals, equipping users to understand cloud solutions better before committing to a paid subscription or long-term service usage.

10. What is a key function provided by a Network Security Group (NSG) in Azure?

A. Traffic analytics and monitoring

B. Web application protection

C. Filtering network traffic to and from Azure resources

D. Managing user identities and permissions

A Network Security Group (NSG) is a critical component within Azure that is primarily used to manage and filter network traffic to and from various Azure resources. It incorporates a set of security rules that dictate which types of inbound and outbound traffic are allowed or denied based on factors such as source IP addresses, destination IP addresses, port numbers, and protocols. By employing NSGs, organizations can enforce security policies tailored to their specific needs, ensuring that only the intended traffic reaches their resources, thus bolstering the overall security posture of their cloud environment. Other functionalities like traffic analytics and monitoring, web application protection, and managing user identities and permissions are handled by different Azure services. Traffic analytics may be monitored through tools like Azure Monitor or Network Watcher; web application protection is typically provided by services such as Azure Application Gateway with its Web Application Firewall; and user identities and permissions are managed through Azure Active Directory. Thus, while all these functions are essential in the context of cloud security and management, filtering network traffic is the unique and primary function of NSGs.

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://az900.examzify.com>

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

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