



# Microsoft Azure Fundamentals (AZ-900)

## 50 Questions & Answers

Welcome to your complete AZ-900 practice question collection.

This set is designed **not just for testing, but also to teach**, strengthen, and deepen your readiness.



## Learning Objectives and Expectations

You'll get:

- Real-world style questions, modeled after Microsoft AZ-900 exam wording.
- Formatted by 10 questions then 10 answers to quickly verify yourself.
- Short explanations clarifying correct answers and reinforcing key points.

## AZ-900 Domains

Each domain is weighted differently on the exam:

- Domain 1: **Cloud Concepts (25–30%)**
- Domain 2: **Azure Architecture and Services (35–40%)**
- Domain 3: **Azure Management and Governance (30–35%)**

## Quick Reminder: How the Exam Works

- **Number of Questions:** ~35–40
- **Format:** Multiple choice & multiple select (no PBQs)
- **Time Limit:** 45 minutes
- **Passing Score:** 700/1000 (~70%)
- **Test Provider:** Pearson VUE or Certiport (onsite or online)

## Questions By Domain

Domain	Title	Assigned	Numbers
Domain 1	Cloud Concepts (25–30%)	15 Questions	Q1–5, Q21–25, Q41–45
Domain 2	Azure Architecture & Services (35–40%)	20 Questions	Q6–15, Q26–30, Q46–50
Domain 3	Azure Management & Governance (30–35%)	15 Questions	Q16–20, Q31–40

## Remember — you don't need to be perfect to pass!

The AZ-900 passing score is **700/1000 (~70%)**, so you can miss several questions and still succeed. Missing a few tricky ones won't ruin your chances — stay calm, trust your preparation, and keep moving forward.



# Questions 1–10

## Q1.

Which cloud characteristic means billing is based on actual usage?

- A) Broad network access
- B) Resource pooling
- C) Measured service
- D) Elasticity

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## Q2.

Which deployment model combines on-premises and Azure resources?

- A) Public Cloud
- B) Private Cloud
- C) Hybrid Cloud
- D) Community Cloud

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## Q3.

In which service model does Azure manage the OS and runtime?

- A) IaaS
- B) PaaS
- C) SaaS
- D) DaaS

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## Q4.

Moving from buying servers to pay-as-you-go billing best illustrates:

- A) Capital Expenditure (CapEx)
- B) Operational Expenditure (OpEx)
- C) Elasticity
- D) SLA

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## Q5.

In SaaS, who is responsible for data classification and access?

- A) Microsoft
- B) The customer
- C) A shared third party
- D) No one

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**Q6.**

Best option to host a web app without managing OS patches:

- A) Virtual Machines
- B) App Service
- C) AKS
- D) Container Instances

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**Q7.**

Private, dedicated connectivity with predictable latency to Azure:

- A) VPN Gateway
- B) ExpressRoute
- C) Traffic Manager
- D) Front Door

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**Q8.**

To survive a datacenter failure inside a region, deploy across:

- A) Availability Sets
- B) Resource Groups
- C) Availability Zones
- D) Region pairs

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**Q9.**

Make a Storage account reachable via a private IP inside a VNet:

- A) Service Endpoint
- B) Private Endpoint
- C) NAT Gateway
- D) Public IP

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**Q10.**

Run a single container quickly without managing servers or clusters:

- A) AKS
- B) App Service
- C) Container Instances
- D) VM Scale Sets

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# Answers 1–10

## A1.

Answer: C) Measured service

Explanation: Cloud resources are metered, and billing is based on consumption.

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## A2.

Answer: C) Hybrid Cloud

Explanation: Hybrid blends on-premises infrastructure with Azure resources.

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## A3.

Answer: B) PaaS

Explanation: In PaaS, Azure manages OS and runtime; the customer focuses on the app and data.

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## A4.

Answer: B) Operational Expenditure (OpEx)

Explanation: Pay-as-you-go billing is an OpEx model, unlike CapEx (hardware purchase).

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## A5.

Answer: B) The customer

Explanation: Even in SaaS, customers own and classify their data.

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## A6.

Answer: B) App Service

Explanation: App Service is a PaaS platform for hosting apps without managing OS updates.

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## A7.

Answer: B) ExpressRoute

Explanation: ExpressRoute offers private, dedicated connections with predictable latency.

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**A8.**

Answer: C) Availability Zones

Explanation: AZs are independent datacenters within a region; they ensure resilience.

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**A9.**

Answer: B) Private Endpoint

Explanation: Maps a private IP in your VNet to the storage account for secure access.

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**A10.**

Answer: C) Container Instances

Explanation: Azure Container Instances run containers serverlessly, without clusters.



# Questions 11–20

## Q11.

Which service provides Layer 7 load balancing and a Web Application Firewall (WAF)?

- A) Load Balancer
- B) Application Gateway
- C) Traffic Manager
- D) Azure Front Door

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## Q12.

Which option provides low-latency private connectivity between two VNets?

- A) VNet Peering
- B) VPN Gateway
- C) ExpressRoute
- D) NAT Gateway

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## Q13.

Which service hosts public DNS zones for domains in Azure?

- A) Private DNS
- B) Azure DNS
- C) DNS Forwarder
- D) Azure Firewall

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## Q14.

Which Blob Storage tier is the cheapest option for rarely accessed data, with hours needed for retrieval?

- A) Hot
- B) Cool
- C) Archive
- D) Premium

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## Q15.

Which globally distributed NoSQL database supports multiple APIs?

- A) Azure SQL Database
- B) Azure Table Storage
- C) Cosmos DB
- D) SQL Managed Instance

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**Q16.**

Which governance feature enforces rules like “resources must be deployed in approved regions”?

- A) Resource Locks
- B) Azure Policy
- C) Azure Monitor
- D) Azure Advisor

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**Q17.**

Which method prevents accidental deletion of critical Azure resources?

- A) ReadOnly lock
- B) CanNotDelete lock
- C) RBAC Reader role
- D) Conditional Access

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**Q18.**

Where can you find personalized alerts for outages or planned maintenance affecting your resources?

- A) Azure Status page
- B) Service Health
- C) Azure Monitor
- D) Microsoft Sentinel

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**Q19.**

Which tool should you use to estimate future costs for planned Azure solutions?

- A) TCO Calculator
- B) Pricing Calculator
- C) Cost Analysis
- D) Budgets

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**Q20.**

If you want to give a team permissions to only one resource group, which method should you use?

- A) Assign RBAC at subscription scope
- B) Assign RBAC at resource group scope
- C) Make them Owner at management group
- D) Create a new tenant



# Answers 11–20

## A11.

Answer: B) Application Gateway

Explanation: Application Gateway offers Layer 7 HTTP load balancing and WAF for app protection.

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## A12.

Answer: A) VNet Peering

Explanation: VNet Peering provides low-latency, high-bandwidth private connectivity between VNets.

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## A13.

Answer: B) Azure DNS

Explanation: Azure DNS hosts and manages public DNS zones for your domains.

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## A14.

Answer: C) Archive

Explanation: Archive tier is the cheapest storage, but retrieval takes hours.

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## A15.

Answer: C) Cosmos DB

Explanation: Cosmos DB is a globally distributed, multi-API NoSQL database.

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## A16.

Answer: B) Azure Policy

Explanation: Policies enforce compliance and restrict deployments to meet governance requirements.

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## A17.

Answer: B) CanNotDelete lock

Explanation: CanNotDelete prevents deletion while still allowing read/write.

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**A18.**

Answer: B) Service Health

Explanation: Service Health provides resource-specific outage and maintenance alerts.

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**A19.**

Answer: B) Pricing Calculator

Explanation: The Pricing Calculator estimates future Azure spend before deployment.

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**A20.**

Answer: B) Assign RBAC at resource group scope

Explanation: Applying RBAC at the resource group level limits permissions only to that scope.

# Questions 21–30

## Q21.

Which of the following is an example of IaaS?

- A) Azure Virtual Machine
- B) App Service
- C) Microsoft 365
- D) Azure SQL Database

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## Q22.

Using Azure together with another cloud provider is known as:

- A) Hybrid Cloud
- B) Multi-cloud
- C) Private Cloud
- D) Community Cloud

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## Q23.

Elasticity primarily refers to:

- A) Scaling up only
- B) Scaling down only
- C) Automatically scaling resources with demand
- D) Ensuring compliance in different regions

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## Q24.

SLA stands for and represents:

- A) Secure Logon Agreement
- B) Service-Level Agreement — uptime commitment
- C) Software Licensing Agreement
- D) Storage-Level Arrangement

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## Q25.

In IaaS, who is responsible for patching the guest operating system?

- A) Microsoft
- B) The customer
- C) No one
- D) The hardware vendor

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**Q26.**

Which storage redundancy option replicates data across availability zones in a region?

- A) LRS
- B) ZRS
- C) GRS
- D) RA-GRS

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**Q27.**

Best method to move 100 TB of data into Azure when internet is too slow:

- A) AzCopy over weekend
- B) Azure Data Box
- C) SFTP to VM
- D) Storage Explorer

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**Q28.**

Which storage service provides SMB/NFS file shares mountable by Azure VMs and on-prem servers?

- A) Blob Storage
- B) Azure Files
- C) Queue Storage
- D) Table Storage

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**Q29.**

Which compute option is best for orchestrating many microservices with rolling updates?

- A) Azure Container Instances
- B) Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- C) App Service
- D) VM Scale Sets

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**Q30.**

Which service uses DNS-based global routing for apps across multiple regions?

- A) Azure Front Door
- B) Traffic Manager
- C) Load Balancer
- D) Application Gateway

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# Answers 21–30

## A21.

Answer: A) Azure Virtual Machine

Explanation: VMs are IaaS, giving full OS control.

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## A22.

Answer: B) Multi-cloud

Explanation: Multi-cloud means using multiple providers at once.

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## A23.

Answer: C) Automatically scaling resources with demand

Explanation: Elasticity refers to scaling out and in as workload changes.

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## A24.

Answer: B) Service-Level Agreement — uptime commitment

Explanation: An SLA is a financial uptime guarantee from Microsoft.

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## A25.

Answer: B) The customer

Explanation: In IaaS, Microsoft manages infrastructure, but customers patch the OS.

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## A26.

Answer: B) ZRS

Explanation: Zone-Redundant Storage replicates across availability zones in one region.

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## A27.

Answer: B) Azure Data Box

Explanation: Data Box is a physical device for large-scale offline transfers.

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## A28.

Answer: B) Azure Files

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Explanation: Azure Files supports SMB and NFS shares, accessible from VMs and on-prem.

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**A29.**

Answer: B) Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

Explanation: AKS manages container orchestration and rolling updates.

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**A30.**

Answer: B) Traffic Manager

Explanation: Traffic Manager routes traffic globally using DNS resolution methods.

# Questions 31–40

## Q31.

How can you organize multiple subscriptions into a hierarchy for applying policies and RBAC?

- A) Resource Groups
- B) Management Groups
- C) Tenants
- D) Blueprints

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## Q32.

Which service lets you package templates, RBAC roles, and policies together for repeatable deployments?

- A) Azure Policy
- B) Azure Blueprints
- C) Azure Advisor
- D) Resource Locks

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## Q33.

Which tool helps track and analyze past Azure spending?

- A) Budgets
- B) Cost Analysis
- C) Pricing Calculator
- D) TCO Calculator

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## Q34.

Which tool provides a browser-based shell with Azure CLI and PowerShell preinstalled?

- A) Azure Portal
- B) Cloud Shell
- C) SSH to VM
- D) DevOps Agent

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## Q35.

Which service provides a central log store and supports queries with KQL?

- A) Application Insights
- B) Log Analytics Workspace
- C) Service Health
- D) Azure Status

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**Q36.**

Which service is used to securely store and manage secrets, keys, and certificates?

- A) Key Vault
- B) Defender for Cloud
- C) Microsoft Sentinel
- D) Azure AD

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**Q37.**

Which identity feature allows an app to connect to Azure resources without storing credentials?

- A) External ID
- B) Managed Identity
- C) Shared Key
- D) Service Principal only

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**Q38.**

Which service provides continuous security assessments and recommendations with a secure score?

- A) Azure Monitor
- B) Microsoft Sentinel
- C) Defender for Cloud
- D) Azure Advisor

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**Q39.**

Which service lets you manage on-premises servers and Kubernetes clusters as if they were Azure resources?

- A) Azure Arc
- B) Azure Migrate
- C) ExpressRoute
- D) Site-to-Site VPN

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**Q40.**

Which tool compares the 3-year cost of running workloads on-premises vs in Azure?

- A) Pricing Calculator
- B) TCO Calculator
- C) Cost Analysis
- D) Budgets

# Answers 31–40

## A31.

Answer: B) Management Groups

Explanation: Management Groups allow grouping of multiple subscriptions for unified RBAC and policy assignment.

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## A32.

Answer: B) Azure Blueprints

Explanation: Blueprints combine templates, policies, and RBAC roles for consistent deployments.

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## A33.

Answer: B) Cost Analysis

Explanation: Cost Analysis shows historical spending patterns in Azure.

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## A34.

Answer: B) Cloud Shell

Explanation: Cloud Shell is a browser-based shell with CLI and PowerShell preloaded.

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## A35.

Answer: B) Log Analytics Workspace

Explanation: Central log repository with query capabilities using KQL.

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## A36.

Answer: A) Key Vault

Explanation: Key Vault is the secure storage for secrets, encryption keys, and certificates.

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## A37.

Answer: B) Managed Identity

Explanation: Managed Identities allow apps to access services without managing secrets.

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**A38.**

Answer: C) Defender for Cloud

Explanation: Defender for Cloud provides secure score, posture management, and recommendations.

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**A39.**

Answer: A) Azure Arc

Explanation: Arc extends Azure management to non-Azure environments like on-premises servers.

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**A40.**

Answer: B) TCO Calculator

Explanation: The Total Cost of Ownership calculator estimates on-prem vs cloud costs over time.

# Questions 41–50

## Q41.

Which NIST characteristic describes the ability to provision resources without human intervention?

- A) On-demand self-service
- B) Broad network access
- C) Resource pooling
- D) Measured service

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## Q42.

Public cloud is best described as:

- A) Dedicated hardware for a single organization
- B) Shared infrastructure managed by a provider, accessed over the internet
- C) Running workloads across multiple providers
- D) An on-premises private datacenter

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## Q43.

Which of the following is a SaaS solution?

- A) Azure SQL Database
- B) Azure Virtual Machines
- C) Microsoft 365
- D) Azure App Service

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## Q44.

What does Zero Trust mean?

- A) Trust all devices on the corporate network
- B) Trust but verify
- C) Never trust, always verify
- D) MFA is optional

---

## Q45.

Placing resources in Azure regions closest to end users primarily improves:

- A) High availability
- B) Global reach and lower latency
- C) Cost efficiency
- D) Governance

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**Q46.**

Azure Front Door is primarily used for:

- A) DNS-level global routing
- B) Global HTTP acceleration and edge routing with WAF
- C) Site-to-site private connectivity
- D) L4 TCP distribution inside a VNet

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**Q47.**

Which Azure service is best for building simple APIs that scale and are billed per execution?

- A) App Service
- B) Azure Functions
- C) AKS
- D) Container Instances

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**Q48.**

Which service provides secure RDP/SSH access to VMs without exposing public IPs?

- A) Azure Bastion
- B) NAT Gateway
- C) Jumpbox VM with public IP
- D) NSG inbound rule

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**Q49.**

Which compute option offers the lowest cost for workloads that can be interrupted at any time?

- A) Reserved VM
- B) Spot VM
- C) Pay-as-you-go VM
- D) Dedicated Host

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**Q50.**

Which tool enables high-speed command-line transfers to and from Azure Storage?

- A) Storage Explorer
- B) AzCopy
- C) Portal upload
- D) Power BI

# Answers 41–50

## A41.

Answer: A) On-demand self-service

Explanation: On-demand self-service allows users to provision cloud resources automatically without provider interaction.

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## A42.

Answer: B) Shared infrastructure managed by a provider, accessed over the internet

Explanation: Public cloud is hosted by the provider and shared among multiple tenants, accessible via the internet.

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## A43.

Answer: C) Microsoft 365

Explanation: Microsoft 365 is SaaS — the provider manages everything except data usage and access.

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## A44.

Answer: C) Never trust, always verify

Explanation: Zero Trust assumes no device or user is inherently trusted; verification is always required.

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## A45.

Answer: B) Global reach and lower latency

Explanation: Deploying resources close to users reduces latency and improves global availability.

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## A46.

Answer: B) Global HTTP acceleration and edge routing with WAF

Explanation: Azure Front Door accelerates HTTP traffic globally and includes WAF for security.

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## A47.

Answer: B) Azure Functions

Explanation: Functions are serverless and billed only when triggered, ideal for lightweight APIs.

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**A48.**

Answer: A) Azure Bastion

Explanation: Bastion provides secure RDP/SSH sessions through the portal without public IPs.

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**A49.**

Answer: B) Spot VM

Explanation: Spot VMs are low-cost but can be evicted at any time, ideal for interruptible workloads.

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**A50.**

Answer: B) AzCopy

Explanation: AzCopy is a command-line utility optimized for fast data transfers to and from Azure Storage.