



# 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
- 

**Q2.**

Which deployment model combines on-premises and Azure resources?

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

**Q3.**

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

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

**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
- 

**Q5.**

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

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

**Q6.**

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

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

**Q7.**

Private, dedicated connectivity with predictable latency to Azure:

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

**Q8.**

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

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

**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
- 

**Q10.**

Run a single container quickly without managing servers or clusters:

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



# 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.

---

**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
- 

**Q12.**

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

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

**Q13.**

Which service hosts public DNS zones for domains in Azure?

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

**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
- 

**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
- 

**Q17.**

Which method prevents accidental deletion of critical Azure resources?

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

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

### Q22.

Using Azure together with another cloud provider is known as:

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

### 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
- 

### Q24.

SLA stands for and represents:

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

### 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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 
-



# 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



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
- 

### 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
- 

### Q33.

Which tool helps track and analyze past Azure spending?

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

### 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
- 

### 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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

### 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
- 

### Q43.

Which of the following is a SaaS solution?

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

### 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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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
- 

**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.