



Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code: AZ-900

Exam Name: Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your company plans to migrate all its data and resources to Azure.

The company's migration plan states that only platform as a service (PaaS) solutions must be used in Azure.

You need to deploy an Azure environment that supports the planned migration.

Solution: You create an Azure App Service and Azure Storage accounts.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure App Service is a PaaS (Platform as a Service) service. However, Azure Storage accounts are an IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) service. Therefore, this solution does not meet the goal.

QUESTION 2

Your company hosts an accounting named App1 that is used by all the customers of the company.

App1 has low usage during the first three weeks of each month and very high usage during the last week of each month.

Which benefit of Azure Cloud Services supports cost management for this type of usage pattern?

- A. high availability
- B. high latency
- C. elasticity
- D. load balancing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Elasticity in this case is the ability to provide additional compute resource when needed and reduce the compute resource when not needed to reduce costs. Autoscaling is an example of elasticity.

Elastic computing is the ability to quickly expand or decrease computer processing, memory and storage resources to meet changing demands without worrying about capacity planning and engineering for peak usage. Typically controlled by system monitoring tools, elastic computing matches the amount of resources allocated to the amount of resources actually needed without disrupting operations. With cloud elasticity, a company avoids paying for unused capacity or idle resources and doesn't have to worry about investing in the purchase or maintenance of additional resources and equipment.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/overview/what-is-elastic-computing/>

QUESTION 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that the services running on the virtual machines are available if a single data center fails.

Solution: You deploy the virtual machines to two or more scale sets.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer does not specify that the scale set will be configured across multiple data centers so this solution does not meet the goal.

Azure virtual machine scale sets let you create and manage a group of load balanced VMs. The number of VM instances can automatically increase or decrease in response to demand or a defined schedule. Scale sets provide high availability to your applications, and allow you to centrally manage, configure, and update many VMs.

Virtual machines in a scale set can be deployed across multiple update domains and fault domains to maximize availability and resilience to outages due to data center outages, and planned or unplanned maintenance events.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/availability>

QUESTION 4

Your company plans to migrate all its network resources to Azure.

You need to start the planning process by exploring Azure.

What should you create first?

- A. a subscription
- B. a resource group
- C. a virtual network
- D. a management group

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first thing you create in Azure is a subscription. You can think of an Azure subscription as an 'Azure account'. You get billed per subscription.

A subscription is an agreement with Microsoft to use one or more Microsoft cloud platforms or services, for which charges accrue based on either a per-user license fee or on cloud-based resource consumption.

Microsoft's Software as a Service (SaaS)-based cloud offerings (Office 365, Intune/EMS, and Dynamics 365) charge per-user license fees.

Microsoft's Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) cloud offerings (Azure) charge based on cloud resource consumption.

You can also use a trial subscription, but the subscription expires after a specific amount of time or consumption charges. You can convert a trial subscription to a paid subscription.

Organizations can have multiple subscriptions for Microsoft's cloud offerings.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/subscriptions-licenses-accounts-and-tenants-for-microsoft-cloud-offerings>

QUESTION 5

You have an on-premises application that sends email notifications automatically based on a rule. You plan to migrate the application to Azure.

You need to recommend a serverless computing solution for the application.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a web app
- B. a server image in Azure Marketplace
- C. a logic app
- D. an API app

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Logic Apps is a cloud service that helps you schedule, automate, and orchestrate tasks, business processes, and workflows when you need to integrate apps, data, systems, and services across enterprises or organizations. Logic Apps simplifies how you design and build scalable solutions for app integration, data integration, system integration, enterprise application integration (EAI), and business-to-business (B2B) communication, whether in the cloud, on premises, or both.

For example, here are just a few workloads you can automate with logic apps:

- Process and route orders across on-premises systems and cloud services.
- Send email notifications with Office 365 when events happen in various systems, apps, and services.
- Move uploaded files from an SFTP or FTP server to Azure Storage.
- Monitor tweets for a specific subject, analyze the sentiment, and create alerts or tasks for items that need review.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-overview>

QUESTION 6

Your company has an Azure environment that contains resources in several regions.

A company policy states that administrators must only be allowed to create additional Azure resources in a region in the country where their office is located.

You need to create the Azure resource that must be used to meet the policy requirement.

What should you create?

- A. a read-only lock
- B. an Azure policy
- C. a management group
- D. a reservation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure policies can be used to define requirements for resource properties during deployment and for already existing resources. Azure Policy controls properties such as the types or locations of resources.

Azure Policy is a service in Azure that you use to create, assign, and manage policies. These policies enforce different rules and effects over your resources, so those resources stay compliant with your corporate standards and service level agreements. Azure Policy meets this need by evaluating your resources for non-compliance with assigned policies. All data stored by Azure Policy is encrypted at rest.

Azure Policy offers several built-in policies that are available by default. In this question, we would use the 'Allowed Locations' policy to define the locations where resources can be deployed.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

QUESTION 7

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

Azure Key Vault is used to store secrets for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user accounts.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change is needed". If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

- A. No change is needed
- B. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative accounts
- C. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- D. server applications

Answer: D

Explanation:

Centralizing storage of application secrets in Azure Key Vault allows you to control their distribution. Key Vault greatly reduces the chances that secrets may be accidentally leaked. When using Key Vault, application developers no longer need to store security information in their application. Not having to store security information in applications eliminates the need to make this information part of the code. For example, an application may need to connect to a database. Instead of storing the connection string in the app's code, you can store it securely in Key Vault.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/manage-secrets-with-azure-key-vault/>

QUESTION 8

You attempt to create several managed Microsoft SQL Server instances in an Azure environment and receive a message that you must increase your Azure subscription limits.

What should you do to increase the limits?

- A. Create a service health alert
- B. Upgrade your support plan
- C. Modify an Azure policy
- D. Create a new support request

Answer: D

Explanation:

Many Azure resource have quota limits. The purpose of the quota limits is to help you control your Azure costs. However, it is common to require an increase to the default quota.

You can request a quota limit increase by opening a support request. In the support request, select 'Service and subscription limits (quotas)' for the Issue type, select your subscription and the service you want to increase the quota for. For this question, you would select 'SQL Database Managed Instance' as the quote type.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance-resource-limits#obtaining-a-larger-quota-for-sql-managed-instance>

QUESTION 9

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You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You sign in to the Azure portal and create a resource group named RG1.

From Azure documentation, you have the following command that creates a virtual machine named VM1.

```
az vm create --resource-group RG1 --name VM1 --image UbuntuLTS --generate-ssh-keys
```

You need to create VM1 in Subscription1 by using the command.

Solution: From a computer that runs Windows 10, install Azure CLI. From PowerShell, sign in to Azure and then run the command.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command can be run from PowerShell or the command prompt if you have the Azure CLI installed.

However, it must be run on the Windows 10 computer, not in Azure.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli-windows?view=azure-cli-latest>

QUESTION 10

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A company can extend a private cloud by adding its own physical servers to the public cloud.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To build a hybrid cloud, you must deploy resources to the public cloud.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A private cloud must be disconnected from the internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A company can extend a private cloud by adding its own physical servers to the public cloud.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
To build a hybrid cloud, you must deploy resources to the public cloud.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A private cloud must be disconnected from the internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No

You cannot add physical servers to the public cloud. You can only deploy virtual servers in the public cloud. You can extend a private cloud by deploying virtual servers in a public cloud. This would create a hybrid cloud.

Box 2: Yes

A hybrid cloud is a combination of a private cloud and public cloud. Therefore, to create a hybrid cloud, you must deploy resources to a public cloud.

Box 3: No.

It is not true that a private cloud must be disconnected from the Internet. Private clouds can be and most commonly are connected to the Internet. "Private cloud" means that the physical

servers are managed by you. It does not mean that it is disconnected from the Internet.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/overview/what-are-private-public-hybrid-clouds/>

QUESTION 12

What should you use to evaluate whether your company's Azure environment meets regulatory requirements?

- A. Azure Security Center
- B. Azure Advisor
- C. Azure Service Health
- D. Azure Knowledge Center

Answer: A

Explanation:

The advanced monitoring capabilities in Security Center lets you track and manage compliance and governance over time. The overall compliance provides you with a measure of how much your subscriptions are compliant with policies associated with your workload.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-intro>

QUESTION 13

You need to be notified when Microsoft plans to perform maintenance that can affect the resources deployed to an Azure subscription.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Monitor
- B. Azure Service Health
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Microsoft Trust Center

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Service Health provides a personalized view of the health of the Azure services and regions you're using. This is the best place to look for service impacting communications about outages, planned maintenance activities, and other health advisories because the authenticated Service Health experience knows which services and resources you currently use.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-health/overview>

QUESTION 14

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Answer Area

If an Azure virtual machine has a status of Stopped (deallocated), you will continue to pay for

	▼
compute capacity	
I/O operations	
networking	
storage	

Answer:

Answer Area

If an Azure virtual machine has a status of Stopped (deallocated), you will continue to pay for

	▼
compute capacity	
I/O operations	
networking	
storage	

Explanation:

When a virtual machine is stopped (deallocated), the virtual machine is unloaded/dismounted from the physical server in Azure. In this state, you are not charged for the virtual machine itself. However, you are still charged for the storage costs of the virtual hard disks attached to the virtual machine.

If the virtual machine is stopped but not deallocated (this happens if you shut down the virtual machine from the operating system of the virtual machine), the virtual machine is still mounted on the physical server in Azure and you are charged for the virtual machine itself as well as the storage costs. To ensure that a virtual machine is 'stopped (deallocated)', you need to stop the virtual machine in the Azure portal.

Reference:

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/uspartner_ts2team/2014/10/10/azure-virtual-machines-stopping-versus-stopping-deallocating/

QUESTION 15

Who can use the Azure Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator?

- A. owners for an Azure subscription only
- B. all users who have an account in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that is linked to an Azure subscription only
- C. anyone
- D. billing readers for an Azure subscription only

Answer: C

Explanation:

You don't need an Azure subscription to work with the TCO Calculator.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/plan-manage-azure-costs/2-compare-costs-tco-calculator>

QUESTION 16

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Answer Area

Azure distributed denial of service (DDoS) protection is an example of protection that is implemented at the

▼
application layer.
compute layer.
networking layer.
perimeter layer.

Answer:

Answer Area

Azure distributed denial of service (DDoS) protection is an example of protection that is implemented at the

▼
application layer.
compute layer.
networking layer.
perimeter layer.

Explanation:

The perimeter layer uses distributed denial of service (DDoS) protection to filter large-scale attacks before they can cause a denial of service for users.

The network layer limits communication between resources through segmentation and access controls.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/secure-network-connectivity-azure/2-what-is-defense-in-depth>

QUESTION 17

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) is a consumption-based model.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Payments to cloud service providers are considered capital expenditures (CapEx).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The services provided through a consumption-based model are considered operational expenditures (OpEx).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) is a consumption-based model.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Payments to cloud service providers are considered capital expenditures (CapEx).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The services provided through a consumption-based model are considered operational expenditures (OpEx).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

The Pay as You Go model is billed on a per second basis and you can start or stop the service at any time - paying only for what you use.

Box 2: No

No, it is OpEx (Operational Expenditures).

OpEx: The business can achieve ROI immediately in many cases because the infrastructure is managed by the cloud provider.

CapEx: ROI is not usually realized until a long time after the purchase was made because the infrastructure needs to be set up and employees need to be trained.

Computers, servers, and other hardware needed for on-premises data centers are all examples of CapEx.

Box 3: Yes

Operational Expenditures (OpEx) are the ongoing costs related to day-to-day operations. A subscription fee for cloud services is considered OpEx as the cloud provider is making the infrastructure investment upfront, and you only pay for the resources you need as you need them.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/purchase-options/pay-as-you-go/>

<https://blogs.vmware.com/cloudhealth/capex-vs-opex-cloud-cost-management/>

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