



AZ-900^{Q&As}

Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Each Azure subscription can contain multiple account administrators.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Each Azure subscription can be managed by using a Microsoft account only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An Azure resource group contains multiple Azure subscriptions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Each Azure subscription can contain multiple account administrators.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Each Azure subscription can be managed by using a Microsoft account only.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
An Azure resource group contains multiple Azure subscriptions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes

You can assign additional account administrators in the Azure Portal.

Box 2: No

You need an Azure Active Directory account to manage a subscription, not a Microsoft account.

An account is created in the Azure Active Directory when you create the subscription. Further accounts can be created in the Azure Active Directory to manage the subscription.

Box 3: No

Resource groups are logical containers for Azure resources. However, resource groups do not contain subscriptions. Subscriptions contain resource groups.



References:

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

QUESTION 2

Your company has an Azure subscription that contains several resources.

You need to identify which department is responsible for the cost of each resource.

What should you use?

- A. tags
- B. alerts
- C. budgets

Correct Answer: A

To identify which department is responsible for the cost of each resource in an Azure subscription, you can use tags. Tags are name-value pairs that enable you to categorize resources in a way that is meaningful to your organization. You can use tags to identify resources that belong to a specific department or project, for example.

Once you have tagged your resources with the appropriate department or project information, you can use the Azure Cost Management + Billing service to generate reports and analyze costs by department or project. This can help you identify areas where you may be able to reduce costs or optimize your resource usage.

Budgets and alerts can also be useful tools for monitoring and managing costs in an Azure subscription, but they are not specifically designed for identifying which department is responsible for the cost of each resource.

QUESTION 3

You have a resource group named RG1.

You need to prevent the creation of virtual machines in RG1. The solution must ensure that other objects can be created in RG1.

What should you use?

- A. a lock
- B. an Azure role
- C. a tag
- D. an Azure policy

Correct Answer: D

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.

In this question, we would create an Azure policy assigned to the resource group that denies the creation of virtual machines in the resource group.

You could place a read-only lock on the resource group. However, that would prevent the creation of any resources in the resource group, not virtual machines only. Therefore, an Azure Policy is a better solution.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure application that uses the services shown in the following table.

Service	Service Level Agreement (SLA)
Azure virtual machines	99.9%
Azure SQL Database	99.99%

How should you calculate the composite SLA for the application?

- A. $0.999 * 0.9999 = 0.9989001 = 99.89001\%$
- B. $0.999 / 0.9999 = 0.9991 = 99.91\%$
- C. $\text{Max}(0.999, 0.9999) = 0.9999 = 99.99\%$
- D. $\text{Min}(0.999, 0.9999) = 0.999 = 99.9\%$

Correct Answer: A

Composite SLAs involve multiple services supporting an application, each with differing levels of availability. For example, consider an App Service web app that writes to Azure SQL Database. At the time of this writing, these Azure services have the following SLAs:

1.

App Service web apps = 99.95%

2.

SQL Database = 99.99%

What is the maximum downtime you would expect for this application? If either service fails, the whole application fails. The probability of each service failing is independent, so the composite SLA for this application is $99.95\% \times 99.99\% = 99.94\%$. That's lower than the individual SLAs, which isn't surprising because an application that relies on multiple services has more potential failure points.



Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reliability/requirements#understand-service-level-agreements>

QUESTION 5

Which service provides serverless computing in Azure?

- A. Azure Virtual Machines
- B. Azure Functions
- C. Azure storage account
- D. Azure Container Instances

Correct Answer: B

Azure Functions provide a platform for serverless code.

Azure Functions is a serverless compute service that lets you run event-triggered code without having to explicitly provision or manage infrastructure.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/>

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