AZ-400 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. When configuring a storage service for a Container instance that requires persistent storage, which service should be used?

A. Azure Files

B. Azure Blob storage

C. Azure Queue storage

D. Azure Table storage

2. Which method is used to ensure network connectivity between Azure virtual machines in different regions?

A. Setting up point-to-site VPN

B. Configuring VNet peering

C. Using a virtual network gateway

D. Deploying an Azure ExpressRoute

3. Does unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider ensure that an NSG automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks?

A. Yes

B. No

4. Which tool should be used to monitor metrics and logs for a Linux virtual machine in Azure?

A. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0

B. Azure Analysis Services

C. The AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension

D. Azure HDInsight

5. Is turning off VM1 necessary to connect it to a different virtual network?

A. Yes, it must be powered off

B. No, it can stay powered on

C. Only if a specific network reconfiguration is needed

D. No, as long as network interfaces are changed

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6. What does unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider achieve in an Azure subscription?

A. It allows the creation of more virtual networks

B. It removes all network security groups from the subscription

C. It prevents certain NSG configurations from being applied

D. It does not meet the goal of blocking TCP port 8080

7. What should be modified to view all resources across multiple Azure subscriptions?

A. Modify the profile settings of your account from the Azure portal

B. Run the Add-AzureADAdministrativeUnitMember cmdlet from PowerShell

C. Modify properties of the Azure AD tenant in the Azure portal

D. Run the New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet from PowerShell

8. What is the result of a policy that restricts the creation of Azure SQL servers to a specific resource group?

A. Prevents SQL servers in the entire subscription

B. Allows SQL servers in any resource group

C. Prevents SQL servers in the specified resource group only

D. Allows SQL servers only in ContosoRG1

9. What storage services can data be copied to within an Azure Storage account?

A. blob, file, table, and queue

B. blob and file only

C. file and table only

D. file only

10. Which statement accurately describes User2's ability to add devices to a security group?

A. User2 can add Device1 to Group1

B. User2 can add Device2 to Group2

C. User2 can add both Device1 and Device2 to Group1

D. User2 cannot add any devices to the groups

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When configuring a storage service for a Container instance that requires persistent storage, which service should be used?

A. Azure Files

B. Azure Blob storage

C. Azure Queue storage

D. Azure Table storage

When configuring a storage service for a Container instance that requires persistent storage, Azure Files is the correct choice because it provides a fully managed file share in the cloud that can be accessed via the SMB protocol. This allows for persistent storage that can be mounted to Container instances, ensuring that file-based data can be retained beyond the lifecycle of the container itself. Azure Files enables scenarios where multiple containers can share the same files, making it ideal for applications that need to read from and write to a common set of files. The combination of being able to manage file shares and support for SMB access makes Azure Files particularly well-suited for containerized applications that require persistent state or shared access to files. The other services do not meet the requirements for persistent storage in the same way. Azure Blob storage is focused on unstructured data and does not offer the same file share capabilities as Azure Files. Azure Queue storage is designed for message queuing, while Azure Table storage is used for structured NoSQL data. None of these provide the file system-like interface and access patterns needed for persistent storage with container instances.

2. Which method is used to ensure network connectivity between Azure virtual machines in different regions?

A. Setting up point-to-site VPN

B. Configuring VNet peering

C. Using a virtual network gateway

D. Deploying an Azure ExpressRoute

The choice of configuring VNet peering is correct as it directly facilitates network connectivity between Azure virtual machines located in different regions. VNet peering connects two Azure virtual networks, enabling them to communicate with each other using private IP addresses. This is beneficial for scenarios where multiple applications or services spread across regions need to exchange data efficiently and securely, as it allows for low-latency connections. VNet peering operates at the network level and does not require additional VPN gateways or public IP addresses, making it a straightforward and cost-effective way to connect VMs across regions. It maintains the performance characteristics of a traditional local network, ensuring that traffic between the virtual networks is routed seamlessly. In contrast, point-to-site VPN is primarily used for connecting individual devices to a virtual network, rather than connecting virtual networks themselves. While a virtual network gateway can facilitate connections for scenarios like site-to-site VPN and ExpressRoute, it is not the primary method for direct VM connectivity in different regions. Azure ExpressRoute, while providing a dedicated private connection to Azure, is typically utilized for connecting on-premises networks or data centers to Azure, rather than for intra-Azure region VM connectivity. Thus, configuring VNet peering is the most effective and direct solution in this context

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3. Does unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider ensure that an NSG automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks?

A. Yes

B. No

Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not automatically configure NSGs (Network Security Groups) to block specific ports, such as TCP port 8080, between virtual networks. The role of the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider primarily pertains to classic deployment models and services in Azure, and unregistering this provider would not influence how NSGs function or how they are configured. For an NSG to manage network traffic effectively, specific rules must be defined. By default, NSGs allow all outbound traffic and deny inbound traffic unless otherwise specified. Therefore, even if the provider is unregistered, the NSGs will not inherently apply blocking rules for any specific ports unless those ports have been explicitly configured within the NSG rules. Thus, the overall functionality of controlling traffic through NSGs remains unchanged by actions taken concerning the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

4. Which tool should be used to monitor metrics and logs for a Linux virtual machine in Azure?

A. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0

B. Azure Analysis Services

C. The AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension

D. Azure HDInsight

Using the Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0 is the most appropriate choice for monitoring metrics and logs for a Linux virtual machine in Azure. This tool is specifically designed to work with Linux-based VMs and allows for the collection of various diagnostic data, including performance metrics and logs from the operating system. By leveraging LAD 3.0, users can gather critical information about VM health, performance, and resource utilization, which can then be sent to Azure Monitor or an Azure Storage account for further analysis. Additionally, the extension facilitates better integration with other Azure monitoring services, ensuring that system administrators have access to timely insights about their Linux VMs. This enables proactive management and troubleshooting, essential for maintaining optimal performance. The other options, while serving different purposes, do not meet the specific requirements for monitoring Linux VMs. Azure Analysis Services is primarily focused on analytical data processing, the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension is geared towards Windows environments, and Azure HDInsight is a cloud service for big data analytics. These tools do not provide the necessary capability for monitoring metrics and logs on Linux virtual machines effectively.

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5. Is turning off VM1 necessary to connect it to a different virtual network?

A. Yes, it must be powered off

B. No, it can stay powered on

C. Only if a specific network reconfiguration is needed

D. No, as long as network interfaces are changed

Connecting a virtual machine (VM) to a different virtual network does not require the VM to be powered off. In Azure, for example, you can change the VM's virtual network settings while the VM is running. The process allows for flexibility and minimizes downtime, enabling businesses to maintain operations without interruptions. This capability enhances the management and scalability of resources in a cloud environment, where frequently adjusting the infrastructure to meet business needs is crucial. The ability to keep the VM powered on while changing its network connection is particularly beneficial when working in a dynamic cloud context, as it supports quick adjustments and more efficient resource utilization. However, there are certain scenarios where specific configurations might necessitate a VM being turned off to implement changes effectively. It's important to understand these unique cases, but generally speaking, for most adaptations related to virtual networks, the VM can remain active.

6. What does unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider achieve in an Azure subscription?

A. It allows the creation of more virtual networks

B. It removes all network security groups from the subscription

C. It prevents certain NSG configurations from being applied

D. It does not meet the goal of blocking TCP port 8080

Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider in an Azure subscription primarily deals with the transition from classic deployment models to the newer Azure Resource Manager (ARM) model. When you unregister this provider, it helps to streamline and modernize the networking resources in your Azure environment, aligning with best practices for using the more advanced ARM capabilities. However, this action does not directly address aspects such as blocking or allowing specific network traffic, including TCP port 8080. Blocking or allowing a specific TCP port, such as port 8080, is typically managed through network security groups (NSGs) and their rules, which control inbound and outbound traffic to network interfaces, VMs, and subnets. Simply unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider has no implications on the direct ability to block or facilitate access through specific ports. Thus, this action does not achieve the goal of controlling access to TCP port 8080, confirming that it does not meet that specific requirement.

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7. What should be modified to view all resources across multiple Azure subscriptions?

A. Modify the profile settings of your account from the Azure portal

B. Run the Add-AzureADAdministrativeUnitMember cmdlet from PowerShell

C. Modify properties of the Azure AD tenant in the Azure portal

D. Run the New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet from PowerShell

The correct choice involves modifying the properties of the Azure Active Directory (AD) tenant in the Azure portal, because Azure subscriptions are tied to Azure AD. By modifying these properties, including roles and access permissions, you enable users to effectively view and manage resources across multiple subscriptions linked to that AD tenant. In this context, the management of Azure subscriptions is primarily governed by the configurations and roles assigned at the Azure AD level. This ensures that users have the necessary permissions to access resources, facilitating a unified view across different subscriptions. For instance, if a user does not have proper access rights within the Azure AD tenant, they will only be able to view resources in the subscription they have access to. Adjusting properties such as role assignments or membership in management groups can provide broader visibility, allowing those users to manage and view resources across various subscriptions under the same Azure AD tenant. In contrast, the other options do not directly address the requirement to view all resources across multiple subscriptions. Modifying account profile settings pertains to personal preferences rather than subscription visibility. The PowerShell cmdlets mentioned focus on managing AD members and role assignments at a user-specific level, rather than altering the overarching summaries of available subscriptions.

8. What is the result of a policy that restricts the creation of Azure SQL servers to a specific resource group?

A. Prevents SQL servers in the entire subscription

B. Allows SQL servers in any resource group

C. Prevents SQL servers in the specified resource group only

D. Allows SQL servers only in ContosoRG1

A policy that restricts the creation of Azure SQL servers to a specific resource group is designed to enforce compliance and governance within a cloud environment. When this policy is applied, it effectively limits the creation of Azure SQL servers to a predefined resource group, like "ContosoRG1." This means that any SQL server creation request must be targeted to this specific resource group to be allowed, ensuring that all SQL servers are managed and contained within this designated location. This approach is beneficial for organizations that want to manage resources more effectively and ensure that certain types of resources are only provisioned in approved segments of their infrastructure. It helps maintain organization and compliance by restricting the deployment of Azure SQL servers outside of the allowed resource group. Hence, the result of this policy is that SQL servers can only be created in the specified resource group, leading to the conclusion that only "ContosoRG1" is permissible for such operations.

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9. What storage services can data be copied to within an Azure Storage account?

A. blob, file, table, and queue

B. blob and file only

C. file and table only

D. file only

The choice that identifies the storage services within an Azure Storage account to which data can be copied is the one that includes both blob and file storage. Azure Storage offers several types of storage services, with blob storage and file storage being the primary services for handling unstructured data and shared files, respectively. Blob storage is specifically designed to store large amounts of unstructured data, such as images, videos, backups, and logs. It supports a range of use cases, including serving content directly to the web, storing large datasets for analytics, and more. The file storage service provides shared access to files across multiple virtual machines in the cloud or on-premises, making it suitable for scenarios like lift-and-shift applications or shared data access. Combining these two services allows for flexibility in how data is stored, accessed, and managed, catering to a wide range of application requirements and architectures. The other options fail to incorporate the full scope of Azure Storage capabilities as they either limit the services to just one type or are too restrictive in their offerings. Thus, the correct response appropriately reflects the breadth of Azure Storage's capabilities for data storage.

10. Which statement accurately describes User2's ability to add devices to a security group?

A. User2 can add Device1 to Group1

B. User2 can add Device2 to Group2

C. User2 can add both Device1 and Device2 to Group1

D. User2 cannot add any devices to the groups

The correct statement indicates that User2 has the capability to add both Device1 and Device2 to Group1. This typically suggests that User2 has the necessary permissions and roles assigned that allow for the administration of devices within that specific group. In many environments, these permissions are set based on the role or security group assigned to the user, ensuring that only authorized individuals can modify group memberships. If User2 is granted sufficient rights concerning Group1, they would be able to manage all devices associated with that group, thereby adding both Device1 and Device2 as needed. This level of access is crucial in maintaining an organized security architecture, as it allows for efficient management of devices while also ensuring that the correct security policies are applied. The ability to add devices indicates that User2's role likely encompasses responsibility for the overall management and security of devices in that group.

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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:

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

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