AZ-900 Azure Fundamentals Free Sample (30 Questions)

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This free sample contains 30 of the 700 questions from the full AZ-900 Azure Fundamentals question bank.

Q1. A retail company runs its point-of-sale backend on Azure virtual machines (IaaS). Under the shared responsibility model, which task belongs to the company?

A) Patching the guest operating systems on the VMs

B) Securing the physical datacenter where the VMs run

C) Replacing failed server hardware in the datacenter

D) Maintaining the hypervisors that host the VMs

Correct answer: A

Explanation: In IaaS, Microsoft manages the physical infrastructure and virtualization layer, while the customer manages everything from the guest operating system upward — including OS patching. B) Physical datacenter security is always Microsoft's responsibility, regardless of service type. Tempting because "security is shared," but the physical layer never shifts to the customer. D) The hypervisor/virtualization layer is managed by Microsoft in IaaS — the customer never sees it. Tempting because IaaS gives "more control," but that control starts at the guest OS, not the hypervisor. C) Hardware maintenance is always Microsoft's job. Tempting for students who think renting VMs means managing the underlying servers.

Q2. Ember Coffee Roasters runs an online store whose traffic spikes 10x every December. Their CFO wants to avoid paying for idle servers the rest of the year. Which cloud characteristic best addresses this?

A) Fixed per-user licensing for all cloud services, charging a flat fee per user each month

B) A reserved instance commitment, locking in capacity for three years in exchange for a discount

C) Consumption-based pricing, where they pay only for the compute they actually use

D) A private cloud, giving them dedicated hardware year-round that must be paid for whether used or not

Correct answer: C

Explanation: Consumption-based (pay-as-you-go) billing means you pay for metered usage, so spiky seasonal workloads cost very little when idle. B) Reserved instances give discounts for steady, predictable workloads — the opposite of spiky seasonal traffic. Tempting because reservations also "save money." D) A private cloud means dedicated hardware they'd pay for year-round — exactly what the CFO wants to avoid. A) Per-user licensing doesn't scale with compute usage at all. Tempting because SaaS products are often licensed per user.

Q3. Complete the sentence by selecting the correct option: "A serverless function is typically billed based on [Choose...]."

A) A flat annual fee that covers unlimited executions

B) A per-user monthly fee, regardless of how often it runs

C) The number of executions and the compute time each one uses

D) The number of provisioned servers, whether or not it runs

Correct answer: C

Explanation: Serverless billing is event-driven and metered — you pay per invocation plus the compute time (memory x duration) each execution consumes. A) Unlimited flat fees don't exist for metered serverless platforms. Tempting for students who map cloud billing to subscriptions. B) Per-user pricing is a SaaS licensing pattern, unrelated to function billing. Tempting because many cloud products are per-user. D) Paying per provisioned server describes IaaS, the opposite of serverless, where there are no servers to provision. Tempting for students who assume every workload rents servers.

Q4. Driftwood Books stores data in Azure Blob Storage. An administrator misconfigures access settings, exposing customer data publicly. Who is responsible for this misconfiguration?

A) The internet provider, because the data traveled over their network cables

B) Driftwood Books, because customers configure and secure their own resources

C) No one — misconfigurations are automatically the provider's fault to fix

D) Microsoft, because Microsoft owns the storage service and platform

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Configuring resources — including access controls and firewall rules — is always the customer's duty under the shared responsibility model. D) The provider secures the storage platform, not the customer's configuration choices. Tempting because "Microsoft secures Azure." A) Internet providers transport data; they don't configure storage access. Tempting as blame-shifting. C) Misconfigurations are customer errors with customer accountability. Tempting for students who think "the cloud should prevent mistakes."

Q5. A defense contractor must run workloads on infrastructure that is completely isolated from other organizations' workloads for contractual reasons. Which cloud model should they choose?

A) Software as a Service (SaaS)

B) Public cloud

C) Private cloud

D) Hybrid cloud

Correct answer: C

Explanation: A private cloud is dedicated to a single organization (hosted on-premises or by a third party), satisfying strict workload-isolation requirements. B) Public cloud is multi-tenant and shared — the opposite of the isolation required. Tempting because public clouds also offer logically isolated networks. D) Hybrid still includes a public-cloud component, so it doesn't guarantee full isolation. Tempting because hybrid includes private infrastructure. A) SaaS is a service type, not a deployment model — it doesn't address infrastructure isolation. Tempting for students who confuse the two taxonomies.

Q6. Riverside School District needs video conferencing for remote classes starting next week, with no IT project to build it. Which service type should they choose?

A) SaaS, such as Microsoft Teams

B) PaaS, developing a custom video platform

C) A private cloud built over the summer

D) IaaS, building their own video servers on VMs

Correct answer: A

Explanation: SaaS video conferencing (like Teams) works immediately with no build or server management — matching the one-week timeline. D) Building video servers on VMs is a major project — the opposite of "no IT project." Tempting because IaaS is flexible. B) Developing a custom platform takes months. Tempting for "PaaS means fast" thinking. C) A private cloud can't be built in a week and is massive overkill. The opposite of the timeline.

Q7. A team wants to run containerized microservices without managing the Kubernetes control plane (API server, scheduler, etcd). Which service type fits, and why?

A) IaaS, because containers can only run on virtual machines the team fully manages itself

B) PaaS, such as a managed Kubernetes service, where the provider operates the control plane

C) SaaS, because microservices are finished software products needing no code or platform

D) Serverless container instances with no orchestration platform at all

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Managed Kubernetes (like Azure Kubernetes Service) is PaaS-like — the provider operates the control plane while the team deploys containers, removing the hardest management burden. A) Containers can run on managed platforms — full VM management isn't required. Tempting for students who equate containers with VMs. C) Microservices are custom code, not finished SaaS products. Tempting for category confusion. D) Serverless container instances remove server management but provide no orchestration — for microservices needing scheduling and scaling across containers, managed Kubernetes is the fit. Tempting because it also "removes management."

Q8. A ticket vendor's traffic doubles every Monday at 9 AM when weekly sales open, then falls by noon. What is the most cost-effective way to handle this pattern?

A) A 3-year reserved instance for double the normal capacity year-round

B) Running peak capacity 24/7 all week, paying for idle time

C) Manually adding servers each Monday morning after users complain about slowness

D) Scheduled auto-scaling that adds capacity before 9 AM and removes it after noon

Correct answer: D

Explanation: The pattern is perfectly predictable — scheduled elasticity provisions capacity just for the window needed, paying nothing extra the rest of the week. B) Peak capacity 24/7 wastes ~160 hours of peak billing weekly. Tempting for "simplest" thinking. A) Reserving double capacity year-round for a 3-hour weekly spike is enormously wasteful. Tempting because reservations "save money." C) Manual reaction guarantees slow performance and unhappy users every Monday. The opposite of good operations.

Q9. A company needs to protect an application from a single datacenter failure within the same geographic area, with minimal latency between copies. For each of the following statements, select Yes if it is true and No if it is false. 1) Availability Zones are physically separate datacenters within a single Azure region. 2) Availability Zones protect against a full regional outage. 3) Using two separate Azure subscriptions provides datacenter-level resiliency.

A) Yes, Yes, No

B) No, Yes, No

C) No, No, Yes

D) Yes, No, No

Correct answer: D

Explanation: Availability Zones are physically separate datacenters within one region, each with independent power, cooling, and networking — statement 1 is Yes. Statement 2 is No: zones guard against datacenter failure inside a region, not a full regional outage (that is what region pairs are for). Statement 3 is No: subscriptions are billing and access boundaries, not a resiliency mechanism. The only correct combination is Yes, No, No.

Q10. Driftwood Games employees currently juggle separate passwords for 15 different cloud applications, and the help desk is overwhelmed with reset requests. IT wants users to sign in once and access all applications without re-entering credentials. Which Microsoft Entra ID capability delivers this?

A) Single sign-on (SSO)

B) Conditional Access

C) Multi-factor authentication (MFA)

D) Role-based access control (RBAC)

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Single sign-on lets a user authenticate once and then access multiple applications without signing in again — directly solving the password-sprawl problem. C) MFA adds an extra verification factor, which strengthens security but does not reduce the number of passwords. B) Conditional Access defines *policies* for when access is granted; it does not itself provide the one-login experience. D) RBAC controls *what* an authenticated user is allowed to do in Azure — it is about authorization, not about simplifying sign-in.

Q11. Which storage account kind supports Blob Storage, Azure Files, Queues, and Tables together in a single account?

A) A classic storage account limited to disks

B) Premium block blobs only

C) General-purpose v2 (GPv2)

D) Premium file shares only

Correct answer: C

Explanation: General-purpose v2 is the standard account kind that supports blobs (including Data Lake Gen2), files, queues, and tables, with tiering options. B) Premium block blob accounts support only block blobs and append blobs — high performance, but a single service. D) Premium file accounts support only file shares. A) "Classic" accounts are legacy and limited; they are not the modern multi-service choice.

Q12. Before applying a risky OS patch, an administrator wants a point-in-time copy of a VM's managed disk that can be restored if the patch fails. What should she create?

A) A file share backup

B) An archive-tier blob

C) A new storage account; A storage account provides a unique namespace for Azure Storage data with configurable redundancy and access tiers

D) A snapshot of the managed disk

Correct answer: D

Explanation: A snapshot captures a read-only, point-in-time copy of a managed disk, which can be used to create a new disk and roll the VM back. C) A storage account is a container for storage services, not a point-in-time disk copy. B) The Archive tier is for rarely accessed blobs with hours-long retrieval — not a VM disk recovery mechanism. A) File shares hold SMB files, not block-level disk images.

Q13. Yarrow & Birch Clinics keeps patient documents on an on-premises file server but wants a cloud copy that stays continuously synchronized, with frequently used files cached locally for fast access. Which solution fits?

A) Azure Data Box ordered monthly

B) Blob Storage with anonymous public access; Blob Storage stores unstructured object data such as images, videos, backups, and logs at massive scale

C) AzCopy run once a year

D) Azure File Sync, syncing the file server with Azure Files

Correct answer: D

Explanation: Azure File Sync continuously synchronizes on-premises file servers with Azure Files and supports cloud tiering, caching hot files locally while keeping everything in the cloud. C) A yearly AzCopy run is a one-time copy, not continuous synchronization. A) Data Box is for bulk offline migration, not ongoing sync. B) Blob Storage with public access is neither file-protocol compatible nor acceptably secure for patient documents.

Q14. Quarry Hill Mining is choosing hybrid connectivity. Its geologists upload large seismic datasets nightly and complain that VPN transfers are slow and unpredictable. Which ExpressRoute advantage directly addresses their complaint?

A) Automatic encryption without any configuration; Encryption encodes data so only authorized parties can read it

B) The ability to connect VNets to each other

C) Lower cost than any VPN option, making it the cheapest hybrid connectivity choice

D) Dedicated bandwidth up to 10 Gbps with consistent, predictable performance

Correct answer: D

Explanation: ExpressRoute provides private, dedicated bandwidth (up to 10 Gbps on standard circuits, 100 Gbps with ExpressRoute Direct) with consistent throughput and latency — the direct fix for slow, variable VPN transfers. C) ExpressRoute costs *more* than VPN; cost is its trade-off, not its advantage. A) ExpressRoute traffic is private but not encrypted by default (IPsec can be added); "automatic encryption" misstates it. B) VNet-to-VNet connectivity is the job of VNet peering, not ExpressRoute.

Q15. Maplewood Schools exposes a student records API via Azure App Service. District policy requires the API to have no public internet presence and to be reachable only from the district's virtual network. The team creates a private endpoint but leaves public network access enabled. What is the result?

A) The API becomes unreachable from the virtual network too; Virtual networks provide isolated private networking for Azure resources with subnets and routing control

B) VNet peering is now required for any access

C) The API is still reachable from the public internet; public access must be disabled to fully isolate it

D) The private endpoint automatically disables public access; A private endpoint assigns a private IP address from the virtual network to an Azure PaaS service

Correct answer: C

Explanation: Creating a private endpoint adds private connectivity but does not remove the public endpoint — public network access must be explicitly disabled for full isolation. D) This is the dangerous misconception the question targets; disabling public access is a separate, manual step. A) The private endpoint keeps VNet access working; only public access changes. B) Peering is unrelated — the app and the VNet already connect via the private endpoint.

Q16. Thistledown Toys has remote employees who need VNet access from personal laptops. The security team does not want to distribute pre-shared keys or manage client certificates manually. Which point-to-site authentication approach avoids both?

A) Microsoft Entra ID authentication for the VPN client

B) A site-to-site VPN with a pre-shared key

C) Point-to-site VPN with client certificates manually installed on every laptop

D) VNet peering to each employee's home network; VNet peering connects virtual networks privately over the Microsoft backbone with low latency

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Point-to-site VPN supports Microsoft Entra ID authentication, so users sign in with their company credentials — no certificates to distribute or pre-shared keys to manage. C) Certificate-based point-to-site is a real authentication method, but it requires distributing and managing certificates on every laptop — exactly the operational burden the security team wants to avoid. B) Site-to-site connects office networks via VPN devices with pre-shared keys — wrong scenario and the key management the team wants to avoid. D) Home networks cannot VNet-peer with Azure; peering is strictly between Azure VNets.

Q17. Northfield Foods operates in North America and Europe, with Azure VNets in both regions. The VNets need encrypted private connectivity to each other. Which option connects VNet to VNet across regions with encryption?

A) Azure DNS zone transfers

B) A private endpoint between the VNets

C) A VNet-to-VNet VPN connection using VPN Gateways with IPsec

D) VNet peering, which encrypts traffic by default; VNet peering connects virtual networks privately over the Microsoft backbone with low latency

Correct answer: C

Explanation: VNet-to-VNet connections use VPN Gateways with IPsec encryption, and they work across regions — the encrypted option for inter-VNet links. D) VNet peering traffic stays on Microsoft's private backbone but is not IPsec-encrypted by the customer — the near-miss for "private connectivity." B) Private endpoints connect VNets to PaaS services, not VNet to VNet. A) DNS zone transfers replicate name records; they carry no VNet traffic.

Q18. Uptown Fitness runs big-data analytics with thousands of small-file transactions per second against Blob Storage. Standard GPv2 accounts throttle their workload. Which storage account type is purpose-built for high-transaction-rate object workloads?

A) Premium block blob storage accounts, optimized for high transaction rates and low latency

B) Premium file shares accounts

C) Standard GPv2 with the Cool tier as default; The Cool tier is the online access tier for infrequently accessed data stored at least 30 days

D) A second standard GPv2 account with LRS; LRS keeps three synchronous copies of data within a single datacenter

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Premium block blob accounts use SSDs and are engineered for workloads with high transaction rates and consistently low latency — the analytics scenario described. B) Premium file accounts optimize SMB/NFS file shares, not blob transaction rates. C) Tiering affects cost/latency of data at rest, not transaction throughput limits. D) Another standard account has the same transaction limits — it does not solve throttling.

Q19. Vireo Vineyards stores harvest photos as objects with metadata like grape variety and harvest date, accessed by farm applications over HTTP. Which storage combination fits?

A) Azure Queue Storage with photo attachments

B) Azure Blob Storage, which stores objects with custom metadata accessible via REST

C) Managed Disks attached to the application

D) Azure Table Storage for the photo files themselves; Azure Table Storage stores schemaless NoSQL key-attribute data for structured datasets

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Blob Storage holds unstructured objects, supports custom key-value metadata per blob, and serves everything over REST/HTTP. A) Queues carry short messages, not photo files with metadata. D) Table Storage holds small structured entities (1 MB max), not photo objects. C) Disks are VM block volumes, not application-accessed object storage.

Q20. A manufacturing company wants to migrate 30 physical servers (not virtualized) to Azure. The team prefers agentless discovery but learns physical servers have different requirements. Which statement is true?

A) Physical servers require the agent-based Azure Migrate approach, while virtualized servers (VMware/Hyper-V) support agentless discovery via the appliance

B) Azure Migrate cannot migrate physical servers at all; Azure Migrate discovers and assesses on-premises servers for migration to Azure

C) AzCopy is the recommended tool for physical server migration; AzCopy is a command-line utility for high-performance copying of blobs and files to and from Azure Storage

D) Physical servers can be discovered agentlessly through vCenter, just like virtual machines

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Agentless discovery works through hypervisors (VMware vCenter, Hyper-V host); physical servers have no hypervisor to query, so the Migrate agent must be installed on them. D) vCenter manages virtual machines, not physical servers — there is nothing to query agentlessly. B) Azure Migrate fully supports physical servers via agent-based replication. C) AzCopy copies storage data; it does not migrate server workloads.

Q21. A DevOps engineer is writing a deployment script that must run on Windows, macOS, and Linux build agents. She prefers concise one-line commands like `az vm create`. Which tool should she choose?

A) ARM templates

B) Azure CLI

C) The Azure portal

D) Azure PowerShell, since the Az module now runs on Windows, macOS, and Linux

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Azure CLI uses short `az` commands, is cross-platform (Windows, macOS, Linux), and suits concise scripting – matching all the stated requirements. D) Azure PowerShell is cross-platform via PowerShell Core, but its Verb-Noun cmdlets (e.g., New-AzVM) do not match the concise `az` one-line style she prefers. Tempting because it is Microsoft's other cross-platform scripting tool. A) ARM templates are JSON files for declarative deployment, not an interactive command-line scripting tool. Tempting because templates are also used for deployments. C) The portal is graphical and manual – unsuitable for automated build-agent scripts. Tempting as the most familiar management tool.

Q22. A team writes an ARM template that deploys web apps to development, staging, and production. The VM size and environment name differ per deployment, but the template structure is identical. Which ARM template feature lets them supply different values at deployment time without editing the template?

A) Parameters

B) Outputs

C) Resource locks

D) Variables

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Parameters accept input values at deployment time (e.g., environment name, VM size), so one template can deploy to multiple environments with different values. D) Variables store reusable values inside the template but are fixed at authoring time, not supplied per deployment. The near-miss: both hold values, but only parameters are deployment-time inputs. B) Outputs return values after deployment (e.g., a hostname) for use by scripts or pipelines. Tempting because outputs are also "values in the template." C) Resource locks prevent deletion/modification; they have nothing to do with template inputs.

Q23. A Windows administrator who has scripted with PowerShell for years wants to manage Azure using familiar Verb-Noun cmdlets such as `New-AzVM` and `Get-AzResourceGroup`. Which tool and first step should she use?

A) Azure CLI, starting with `az login`, which also supports Verb-Noun cmdlets

B) Azure PowerShell (Az module), starting with `Connect-AzAccount`

C) An ARM template, deployed with the New-AzResourceGroup cmdlet

D) Azure Cloud Shell in Bash mode, which provides the Az PowerShell module

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Azure PowerShell's Az module provides Verb-Noun cmdlets (New-AzVM, Get-AzResourceGroup), and `Connect-AzAccount` is the sign-in cmdlet – matching her background exactly. A) `az login` is the CLI's sign-in, but the CLI does not use Verb-Noun cmdlets. Tempting because sign-in is needed either way. D) Cloud Shell's Bash mode runs Azure CLI, not PowerShell cmdlets. Tempting because Cloud Shell also offers PowerShell – but in PowerShell mode, not Bash. C) ARM templates are JSON deployment files, not an interactive cmdlet experience. Tempting because templates are a PowerShell-adjacent deployment path.

Q24. On first launch, Azure Cloud Shell prompts the user to create a storage account. Why is the storage account required?

A) To back up all Azure resources automatically on a schedule

B) To persist files across sessions via the mounted file share (clouddrive)

C) To store the user's portal dashboard layout and preferences

D) To pay for Cloud Shell usage by the hour through storage metering charges

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Cloud Shell mounts an Azure Files share from the storage account as the user's home directory, so scripts and files survive session timeouts. D) Cloud Shell itself is free; the storage account incurs only tiny standard storage costs. Tempting because "required account" suggests payment. C) Dashboard layouts are stored separately in the portal. Tempting because both are personalization. A) The storage account backs up nothing but Cloud Shell files. Tempting because storage accounts do hold backups elsewhere.

Q25. A company follows the principle of least privilege when assigning Azure roles. What does this mean in practice?

A) Everyone gets Owner so nothing is ever blocked by permission checks

B) Each user gets only the minimum permissions needed for their job – nothing more

C) All permissions are assigned at the tenant root so administration stays consistent

D) Roles are never reviewed after assignment, to keep administrative overhead low

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Least privilege = grant the minimum access required to perform the task, reducing the blast radius of mistakes or compromised accounts. A) That is the opposite of least privilege. Tempting because over-permissioning feels convenient. C) Broad tenant-root assignments violate least privilege. Tempting because central assignment feels organized. D) Regular access reviews are part of good governance; "never review" contradicts it. Tempting because reviews are administrative overhead people skip.

Q26. A company wants every new virtual machine to automatically receive the tag `ManagedBy=CloudTeam` at creation time. Which policy effect should the tag policy use?

A) Deny, which blocks any VM created without the required tag

B) Audit, which reports VMs missing the tag as non-compliant

C) Disabled, which always skips evaluation of the tag policy entirely

D) Append, which adds the tag during resource creation or update

Correct answer: D

Explanation: The Append effect adds fields (such as tags) when a resource is created or updated – the designed mechanism for auto-tagging new resources. A) Deny would block VMs missing the tag rather than adding it – forcing manual tagging. Tempting because Deny "ensures" the tag exists. B) Audit only reports missing tags; it adds nothing. Tempting because auditing is the first governance step. C) Disabled turns the policy off. Clearly wrong.

Q27. An initiative containing 15 policies is assigned to a subscription. In the compliance dashboard, what level of detail can the compliance officer see?

A) Compliance can only be viewed per resource, never aggregated by initiative or assignment scope at all

B) Only the list of policy names appears, with no compliance results shown at all

C) Overall initiative compliance plus per-policy-definition compliance breakdown within the initiative

D) Only a single pass/fail verdict for the whole initiative, with no drill-down detail available

Correct answer: C

Explanation: Initiative compliance rolls up to an overall score, but the dashboard also breaks down compliance per policy definition inside the initiative – so teams can see which specific policies are failing. D) The rollup exists, but drill-down detail is also available. Tempting because initiatives present as one unit. B) Results are the dashboard's purpose; names alone would be useless. Tempting for students who never opened the dashboard. A) Aggregation by assignment, initiative, and scope is core functionality. Tempting because resources are the evaluated unit.

Q28. Both a CanNotDelete lock and a ReadOnly lock are applied to the same resource group (by different teams). An administrator tries to update a VM's configuration. What happens?

A) The update succeeds, but the VM is then deleted automatically afterward by the lock

B) The two locks cancel each other out, leaving no protection in place

C) The update succeeds, because CanNotDelete permits modifications

D) The update is blocked, because the most restrictive lock (ReadOnly) wins

Correct answer: D

Explanation: When multiple locks apply, the most restrictive takes effect. ReadOnly blocks all writes, so it overrides CanNotDelete's permission to modify. C) Ignores the ReadOnly lock, which also applies. Tempting because CanNotDelete explicitly allows modification. B) Locks never cancel each other; restrictions combine. Tempting because conflicting settings sometimes do. A) Nonsensical – ReadOnly never deletes anything. Tempting only if the student panics.

Q29. A data governance team wants Purview to rescan its Azure data lake every night so new tables are classified automatically. What supports this?

A) Nightly scanning requires ExpressRoute connectivity before the scan schedule can run nightly, without exception

B) Purview scans can be scheduled (one-time or recurring) to keep the catalog current as data changes

C) Scans run only once and can never repeat or be placed on any kind of schedule

D) Each scheduled scan requires a brand-new Purview account to be created separately first

Correct answer: B

Explanation: Purview scans support schedules – daily, weekly, or custom recurrence – so classification, lineage, and catalog metadata stay current as data evolves. C) Recurring scans are a core feature. Tempting for students who only ran manual scans. D) One account hosts many scans. Tempting because resources sometimes map 1:1 to tasks. A) ExpressRoute is for hybrid networking, not scan scheduling. Tempting because on-premises scanning needs connectivity.

Q30. An e-commerce team uses Application Insights. They configure URL ping tests for the checkout page and enable Smart Detection. During a sale, Smart Detection alerts on a spike in failed requests before any availability test fails. What does this illustrate?

A) Smart Detection replaces availability tests, since anomaly detection catches every outage the ping tests would find

B) Availability tests are completely useless once Smart Detection is enabled, and should be deleted

C) Availability tests always detect anomalies faster than Smart Detection in every possible scenario

D) Smart Detection proactively detects anomalies with machine learning, complementing availability tests' up/down signal

Correct answer: D

Explanation: Availability tests answer "is it up?" from outside; Smart Detection analyzes telemetry patterns to catch degradations (rising failure rates, slowing dependencies) that have not yet become outages – complementary proactive detection. B) Availability tests remain the definitive uptime signal; one scenario does not invalidate them. Tempting because Smart Detection "won" this time. A) Smart Detection complements availability tests rather than replacing them – ping tests remain the definitive up/down signal. Tempting because anomaly detection fired first here. C) This scenario demonstrates the opposite – anomaly detection fired first. Tempting because ping tests run frequently.