













accenture

Top IT Companies



- careerbytecode.substack.com
- +32 471408908







1. What is Azure?

Azure is a cloud computing platform by Microsoft that provides services like virtual machines, databases, networking, AI, and security solutions.

2. What are the different types of cloud computing?

Cloud computing is categorized into:

- laaS (Infrastructure as a Service): Provides virtual machines, networking, and storage.
 Example: Azure Virtual Machines
- PaaS (Platform as a Service): Provides an environment for developers to build and deploy applications. Example: Azure App Services
- SaaS (Software as a Service): Provides ready-to-use applications. Example: Office 365
- 3. What is the difference between Azure Regions and Availability Zones?

 Azure Regions are geographic locations (like East US, West Europe) where Microsoft data centers are present. Availability Zones are physically separate data centers within a region to provide high availability.
- 4. What is Azure Resource Manager (ARM)?

Azure Resource Manager is a management layer that allows you to deploy, update, and delete resources in Azure using templates (ARM templates).

- 5. What is the difference between an Azure VM and an Azure App Service?
 - Azure VM: Provides full control over an OS, used for hosting applications that require custom configurations.
 - Azure App Service: A fully managed PaaS offering to deploy applications without managing the infrastructure.

6. What is Azure DevOps?

Azure DevOps is a set of tools and services for CI/CD, version control, project management, and automation.

- 7. What are the key components of Azure DevOps?
 - Azure Repos: Version control (Git)
 - o Azure Pipelines: CI/CD automation
 - Azure Boards: Agile project management
 - Azure Artifacts: Package management
 - o Azure Test Plans: Testing management









8. What is a YAML pipeline in Azure DevOps?

A YAML pipeline is a configuration-as-code pipeline that defines build and deployment steps in a YAML file.

Example:

```
Unset

trigger:
   - main
jobs:
   - job: Build
   steps:
     - script: echo "Building the app"
```

9. How do you secure Azure DevOps repositories?

- Use branch policies (require pull requests).
- Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- Set role-based access control (RBAC).
- o Enable audit logs to track changes.
- 10. What is an Agent in Azure DevOps Pipelines?

An agent is a virtual machine that runs build and deployment tasks in Azure Pipelines.

11. What is Azure Automation?

Azure Automation allows you to automate cloud management tasks using Runbooks, DSC (Desired State Configuration), and Hybrid Worker.

12. What are Runbooks in Azure Automation?

Runbooks are scripts that automate processes in Azure Automation.

Example:

```
Unset
Write-Output "Hello, Azure Automation!"
```

13. How can you automate infrastructure provisioning in Azure?

Using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tools like Terraform, ARM Templates, or Bicep.









14. What is a Hybrid Runbook Worker?

A Hybrid Runbook Worker allows runbooks to execute on-premises instead of running in Azure.

- 15. What is Azure Logic Apps, and how does it compare to Azure Automation?
 - Azure Logic Apps: No-code automation for workflows (e.g., integrating Office 365, emails).
 - Azure Automation: Script-based automation for infrastructure management.

16. What is Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)?

Azure AD is Microsoft's cloud-based identity and access management service.

17. What is Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Azure?

RBAC allows you to assign granular permissions to users based on their roles.

18. What is Azure Key Vault?

Azure Key Vault is used to store secrets, keys, and certificates securely.

19. How do you enforce MFA in Azure AD?

MFA can be enforced via Conditional Access policies in Azure AD.

20. What is Microsoft Defender for Cloud?

Microsoft Defender for Cloud provides security recommendations, threat detection, and compliance management.

21. What are the different types of Azure Storage?

- **Blob Storage:** Stores unstructured data (files, images, videos).
- o **Table Storage:** NoSQL key-value store.
- Queue Storage: Message queue for asynchronous communication.
- File Storage: Managed file shares (SMB protocol).

22. What is Azure Virtual Network (VNet)?

Azure VNet is a logically isolated network in Azure to securely connect resources.

23. What is a Network Security Group (NSG)?

NSG filters inbound and outbound traffic using security rules.

24. What is the difference between Azure Load Balancer and Azure Application Gateway?

- Azure Load Balancer: Works at Layer 4 (TCP/UDP), distributes network traffic.
- Azure Application Gateway: Works at Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS), provides routing, SSL termination.

25. What is Azure Traffic Manager?

Traffic Manager is a DNS-based load balancer to route traffic globally based on priority,







performance, or geographic location.

26. What is Azure Policy?

Azure Policy helps enforce organizational standards and compliance by defining rules for resource governance.

27. How does Azure Monitor help in cloud management?

Azure Monitor collects, analyzes, and acts on telemetry data to monitor performance and detect issues.

28. What is the difference between Azure Monitor and Azure Application Insights?

- Azure Monitor: Monitors infrastructure, logs, and metrics.
- **Application Insights:** Focuses on application-level monitoring (performance, exceptions, dependencies).

29. What are Azure Functions?

Azure Functions is a serverless compute service that executes code in response to events.

30. What is the difference between Azure Functions and Logic Apps?

- Azure Functions: Code-based execution for event-driven tasks.
- Logic Apps: Workflow-based automation for integration tasks.

31. How do you create a CI/CD pipeline in Azure DevOps?

By defining a YAML pipeline or using the classic UI-based pipeline to automate build and deployment.

32. What are Build Agents in Azure DevOps?

Build Agents execute the CI/CD pipeline tasks, either using Microsoft-hosted agents or self-hosted agents.

33. How do you store secrets in Azure DevOps securely?

Using Azure Key Vault integration or secure pipeline variables.

34. What is a Service Connection in Azure DevOps?

A Service Connection is a secured way to authenticate and deploy to external services like Azure, AWS, or Kubernetes.

35. What is a Multi-Stage Pipeline in Azure DevOps?

A Multi-Stage Pipeline defines different environments (Dev, QA, Prod) in a single YAML pipeline.

Example:







- 36. What are the different types of Runbooks in Azure Automation?
 - o **Graphical Runbooks:** Drag-and-drop UI-based workflows.
 - PowerShell Runbooks: Script-based automation.
 - o Python Runbooks: Python-based automation.
 - Hybrid Worker Runbooks: Execute scripts on-premises.
- 37. How do you trigger an Azure Automation Runbook? Using Webhooks, Schedules, or manual execution.
- 38. How do you manage configurations in Azure using Desired State Configuration (DSC)? By defining configurations in PowerShell DSC and applying them via Azure Automation.

Example:

```
Unset
Configuration WebServerConfig {
   Node "localhost" {
```









```
WindowsFeature IIS {
    Ensure = "Present"
    Name = "Web-Server"
}
```

- 39. What is the difference between Azure Automation and Azure Functions?
 - Azure Automation: Best for infrastructure automation and long-running tasks.
 - Azure Functions: Best for event-driven, short-lived executions.
- 40. What is a Webhook in Azure Automation?

A Webhook is a URL that triggers an automation runbook from an external service.

- 41. What is Just-In-Time (JIT) Access in Azure Security?

 JIT access minimizes attack surfaces by providing temporary access to virtual machines.
- 42. What is Conditional Access in Azure AD?

 Conditional Access applies security policies based on user identity, location, or device.
- 43. How do you protect sensitive data in Azure Storage?

 By enabling encryption at rest, encryption in transit, and using Private Endpoints.
- 44. What is the difference between Azure Security Center and Defender for Cloud?

 Defender for Cloud is an advanced version of Security Center with integrated threat protection.
- 45. What is a Managed Identity in Azure?

A Managed Identity eliminates the need for secrets by automatically authenticating Azure resources.

46. What is Azure Bastion?

Azure Bastion provides secure RDP/SSH access to virtual machines without exposing them to the internet.

- 47. How do you implement High Availability in Azure VMs? Using Availability Sets or Availability Zones.
- 48. What is Azure ExpressRoute?

ExpressRoute provides a private, high-speed connection between on-premises and Azure.







49. How do you implement Disaster Recovery in Azure?

Using Azure Site Recovery (ASR) to replicate workloads across regions.

50. What is Azure Traffic Manager used for?

It routes user traffic globally based on priority, performance, or geographic location.

51. What is Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets (VMSS)?

Azure VM Scale Sets allow you to create and manage a group of identical, load-balanced virtual machines.

52. What is Azure Reserved Instances?

Azure Reserved Instances offer discounted prices for virtual machines when committing to a 1 or 3-year term.

53. What is Azure Front Door?

Azure Front Door is a global load balancer that optimizes web traffic with caching, WAF (Web Application Firewall), and intelligent routing.

54. How does Azure support hybrid cloud?

Azure supports hybrid cloud using Azure Arc, Azure Stack, and ExpressRoute.

55. What is Azure Lighthouse?

Azure Lighthouse allows service providers to manage multiple tenants from a single control plane.

56. What is the difference between Build and Release pipelines in Azure DevOps?

- o **Build Pipeline:** Automates code compilation, testing, and artifact generation.
- Release Pipeline: Automates application deployment to different environments.

57. What is a Self-Hosted Agent in Azure DevOps?

A Self-Hosted Agent is an agent installed on a custom machine instead of Microsoft-hosted agents.

58. How do you implement Blue-Green Deployment in Azure DevOps?

By deploying new versions to a separate slot and switching traffic after successful validation.

59. What is Feature Flagging in Azure DevOps?

Feature flags allow enabling/disabling features dynamically without redeploying code.

60. How can you integrate Azure DevOps with third-party tools?

Using Service Connections, APIs, or custom extensions.

61. What is an Azure Automation Account?

An Azure Automation Account provides a centralized place to manage runbooks, configurations, and automation scripts.









62. What are Start/Stop VMs during off-hours in Azure Automation?

This feature allows scheduling automatic start/stop of VMs to optimize cost.

63. How do you trigger an Azure Automation Runbook from a Logic App? Using an HTTP action to call a webhook linked to the Runbook.

64. What is an Azure Automation DSC Pull Server?

A DSC Pull Server stores and distributes Desired State Configuration (DSC) configurations.

65. How do you automate VM patching in Azure?

Using Update Management in Azure Automation.

66. What is Azure Sentinel?

Azure Sentinel is a cloud-native SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) tool for security monitoring and threat detection.

67. What is Identity Protection in Azure AD?

Identity Protection detects and mitigates identity-related security risks using machine learning.

- 68. How do you restrict access to an Azure Storage Account?
 - Enable Private Endpoint
 - Use Virtual Network (VNet) integration
 - o Implement Storage Firewalls and SAS tokens
- 69. What is Microsoft Entra ID?

Microsoft Entra ID is an evolved version of Azure AD with enhanced identity security and governance.

- 70. What is the difference between PIM (Privileged Identity Management) and RBAC in Azure?
 - **RBAC:** Defines static roles and permissions.
 - PIM: Provides temporary, just-in-time privileged access to users._
- 71. What is Azure Disk Encryption?

Azure Disk Encryption encrypts managed disks using BitLocker (Windows) or DM-Crypt (Linux).

- 72. What is the difference between LRS, GRS, and ZRS in Azure Storage?
 - LRS (Locally Redundant Storage): Data is replicated within a single region.
 - GRS (Geo-Redundant Storage): Data is replicated across two regions.
 - ZRS (Zone-Redundant Storage): Data is replicated across Availability Zones in a region.
- 73. How do you monitor an Azure Virtual Machine?

Using Azure Monitor, Log Analytics, and VM Insights.

- 74. What is the difference between Azure Private Link and Service Endpoint?
 - Private Link: Establishes a private connection to Azure services via Private Endpoints.
 - Service Endpoint: Uses public IPs but restricts access to specific VNets._









75. How do you configure NSG rules for a web server in Azure?

By allowing inbound HTTP/HTTPS traffic and restricting all other access.

Example NSG Rule:

- Allow TCP 80 (HTTP)
- Allow TCP 443 (HTTPS)
- Deny all other inbound traffic
- 76. What is the difference between Azure Load Balancer and Azure Application Gateway?
- Azure Load Balancer operates at Layer 4 (Transport layer) and distributes traffic based on IP and port.
- Azure Application Gateway operates at Layer 7 (Application layer) and supports SSL termination, WAF, and routing based on URLs.
- 77. What is Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)?

 AKS is a managed Kubernetes service that simplifies deploying, scaling, and operating Kubernetes clusters in Azure.
- 78. What is Azure Container Apps?

 Azure Container Apps is a serverless container service for deploying microservices without managing Kubernetes.
- 79. How do you migrate an on-premises database to Azure?

 Using Azure Database Migration Service (DMS) or Azure Data Factory.
- 80. What is the difference between Azure SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance?
- Azure SQL Database is a fully managed PaaS service optimized for modern applications.
- **SQL Managed Instance** offers full SQL Server compatibility with additional features like SQL Agent support.
- 81. What is YAML in Azure DevOps Pipelines?

 YAML (Yet Another Markup Language) defines pipelines in a code-based format.
- 82. How do you set up environment variables in Azure DevOps? Using variable groups or pipeline variables.
- 83. What is an Artifact in Azure DevOps?

 An artifact is a package or output generated from a build pipeline.
- 84. How do you implement Infrastructure as Code (IaC) in Azure DevOps? Using tools like Terraform, ARM Templates, or Bicep.
- 85. What is a Branching Strategy in Azure Repos?
- **GitFlow:** Uses feature, develop, release, and hotfix branches.
- Trunk-Based Development: Developers commit to the main branch frequently.









86. How do you execute a PowerShell script in Azure Automation?

By creating a PowerShell Runbook in an Azure Automation Account.

87. What is an Automation Hybrid Worker?

A Hybrid Worker allows automation scripts to run on on-premises or custom VMs instead of Azure-hosted workers.

88. What are Webhooks in Azure Logic Apps?

Webhooks allow external applications to trigger workflows in Logic Apps.

89. What is Change Tracking in Azure Automation?

Change Tracking monitors and records changes to system configurations.

90. How do you schedule an Azure Automation Runbook?

By creating a schedule and linking it to a Runbook.

91. What is a Security Principal in Azure?

A Security Principal is an identity (User, Group, or Service Principal) used for authentication and authorization.

92. How do you secure an Azure SQL Database?

- Enable TDE (Transparent Data Encryption)
- Use Azure Defender for SQL
- Restrict access with Firewall and Private Link
- 93. What is Microsoft Defender for Cloud?

A security management tool that provides threat protection across Azure, on-premises, and hybrid workloads.

94. What is Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) in Azure?

MFA adds an extra layer of security by requiring a second form of verification.

95. How does Azure DDoS Protection work?

Azure DDoS Protection defends against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks by analyzing and mitigating abnormal traffic patterns.

96. What is the difference between Azure Firewall and NSG (Network Security Group)?

- Azure Firewall is a managed service with threat intelligence and filtering.
- NSG controls traffic at the subnet or NIC level based on security rules.









97. What is Azure Route Table?

Azure Route Table allows defining custom routes for network traffic.

- 98. What is the difference between Azure VNet Peering and VPN Gateway?
- VNet Peering connects two VNets within or across regions using the Azure backbone network.
- VPN Gateway connects on-premises networks to Azure via an encrypted VPN tunnel.
- 99. How do you configure high availability for an Azure Virtual Machine?
- Use Availability Sets (multiple VMs in different fault domains).
- Use Availability Zones (deploy VMs in different data centers).

100. What is Azure BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)?

Azure BGP is used to exchange routing information between Azure Virtual Networks and on-premises networks.

101. What is the difference between Azure Blob Storage and Azure File Storage?

- Blob Storage is optimized for unstructured data like images, videos, and backups.
- File Storage provides fully managed file shares accessible via SMB/NFS.
- 102. How do you create an Azure Virtual Machine using the CLI?

Unset

az vm create --resource-group MyResourceGroup --name MyVM --image UbuntuLTS --admin-username azureuser --generate-ssh-keys

103.

What is Azure Virtual WAN?

A networking service that provides optimized and automated branch-to-branch and branch-to-Azure connectivity.

104. What is Azure Logic Apps?

Azure Logic Apps is a cloud-based service that enables automated workflows using pre-built connectors.

105. How do you monitor cost and usage in Azure?

- Azure Cost Management
- Azure Budgets
- Azure Advisor cost recommendations

106. What is a Service Connection in Azure DevOps?

A Service Connection allows pipelines to interact with external services like Azure, GitHub,









or Docker Hub.

107. What is a Deployment Slot in Azure App Service?

A Deployment Slot allows deploying multiple versions of an application and swapping them without downtime.

108. What is a Release Gate in Azure DevOps?

A Release Gate is a condition that must be met before promoting a release to the next stage.

109. What is a Hosted Agent in Azure DevOps?

A Hosted Agent is a pre-configured VM provided by Microsoft to run pipeline jobs.

110. How do you trigger a pipeline manually in Azure DevOps?

- Using the Azure DevOps Portal
- Using the REST API
- Using the Azure CLI

111. What is an ARM Template in Azure?

ARM (Azure Resource Manager) Templates are JSON-based templates used for deploying infrastructure as code.

112. How do you automate VM creation in Azure?

- Using ARM Templates
- Using Terraform
- Using Azure CLI/PowerShell scripts
- 113. What is an Azure Managed Identity?

A Managed Identity allows an Azure resource to authenticate to services without managing credentials.

114. How do you enable auto-scaling in an Azure Web App?

By configuring **Autoscale Settings** in the App Service plan.

115. What is Azure Blueprints?

Azure Blueprints define a set of governance policies, role assignments, and resource templates for compliance.

116. What is Just-In-Time (JIT) VM Access?

JIT restricts VM access to specific users for a limited time to reduce attack risks.









117. What is Conditional Access in Azure AD?

Conditional Access allows enforcing security policies based on user, device, or location.

118. How do you enable data encryption at rest in Azure?

By enabling Azure Storage Service Encryption (SSE) or using customer-managed keys in Azure Key Vault.

- 119. What is the difference between Private Link and Public Endpoint in Azure?
- Private Link: Connects services securely within a VNet.
- **Public Endpoint:** Exposes services to the internet.
- 120. How does Azure Defender protect workloads?

 Azure Defender provides threat protection for VMs, containers, databases, and storage accounts.
- 121. What is Azure ExpressRoute?

 ExpressRoute provides a private, dedicated connection between on-premises networks and Azure.
- 122. What is a Virtual Network Gateway in Azure?

 A Virtual Network Gateway connects Azure VNets to on-premises networks via VPN or ExpressRoute.
- 123. How do you set up an Application Gateway in Azure?

 By defining a backend pool, listener, routing rules, and health probes.
- 124. What is an NSG Flow Log in Azure?

 NSG Flow Logs capture network traffic going through a Network Security Group.
- 125. How do you create a custom domain in Azure App Service? By configuring a CNAME or A record in your DNS provider.
- 126. What is the Azure Resource Manager (ARM)?

 Azure Resource Manager (ARM) is the management layer that enables you to create, update, and delete resources in Azure.
- 127. What is Azure Blob Storage Lifecycle Management?

 Lifecycle management allows you to automate data movement between different storage tiers based on predefined rules.
- 128. What is the difference between Azure Active Directory (AAD) and Azure Active Directory B2C?









- Azure Active Directory is for managing access to internal resources within an organization.
- Azure Active Directory B2C is for managing access to external applications for consumers.

129. What are Azure Availability Zones?

Availability Zones are physically separate data centers within an Azure region designed to provide high availability and disaster recovery.

130. What is Azure Site Recovery?

Azure Site Recovery replicates on-premises machines to Azure for disaster recovery and business continuity.

131. What is a Pull Request in Azure Repos?

A Pull Request allows developers to notify team members about changes made to a branch so that they can review and merge it into the main branch.

- 132. What is the difference between Build Pipeline and Release Pipeline in Azure DevOps?
- **Build Pipeline** is used to compile and build code.
- Release Pipeline is used to deploy the code to different environments.
- 133. What are Deployment Groups in Azure DevOps?

Deployment Groups are a collection of target machines that can be used in release pipelines for deployments.

134. What is the Azure DevOps Test Plans service?

Test Plans is a service within Azure DevOps for manual testing, tracking test results, and managing test cases.

135. What is a Service Hook in Azure DevOps?

Service Hooks allow integrating Azure DevOps with external services like Slack, Jenkins, or GitHub by triggering actions in response to DevOps events.

136. What is an Azure Automation State Configuration?

State Configuration is used to define the desired state of a system, and Azure Automation ensures the system matches that state.

137. How do you automate patch management in Azure?

By using Azure Automation Update Management, which allows you to schedule and apply patches to VMs.

138. What is the difference between Runbooks and Playbooks in Azure Automation?









- Runbooks are used for automating administrative tasks such as updates or system monitoring.
- Playbooks are designed to automate workflows for security incidents and operational responses in Azure Sentinel.
- 139. What is Azure Automation DSC (Desired State Configuration)?

 DSC is a feature of Azure Automation that helps ensure the configuration of your system is in a desired state.
- 140. How do you monitor Azure Automation?

 By using Azure Monitor or Log Analytics to collect and analyze data from Automation services.

141. What is Azure Key Vault?

Azure Key Vault is a cloud service for securely storing and accessing secrets, certificates, and encryption keys.

142. How do you enforce conditional access for applications in Azure?

By using Azure Active Directory Conditional Access Policies to define and enforce conditions for accessing resources.

143. What is Azure AD Identity Protection?

Azure AD Identity Protection helps protect against identity-based risks such as compromised accounts and fraudulent sign-ins.

144. What is an Azure Security Center Standard tier?

The Standard tier provides advanced security management and threat protection for Azure and hybrid cloud workloads.

145. How does Azure Firewall work with a Virtual Network?

Azure Firewall filters traffic between subnets and between the VNet and the internet based on configured rules.

146. What is a Network Interface in Azure?

A Network Interface (NIC) is an interface that connects a Virtual Machine to a Virtual Network in Azure.

147. What is Azure VPN Gateway?

VPN Gateway is used to connect on-premises networks to Azure Virtual Networks through secure VPN tunnels.

148. What are Azure Traffic Manager and Azure Front Door?

- Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer to distribute traffic globally.
- Azure Front Door is a layer 7 global load balancer that optimizes application delivery.









149. What is the difference between an Azure Public IP and Private IP?

- Public IP is used to allow access to Azure resources from the internet.
- **Private IP** is used for communication within a Virtual Network and is not accessible from the internet.

150. What are Availability Sets in Azure?

Availability Sets ensure that VMs are distributed across multiple physical servers to provide high availability and fault tolerance.

151. What is Azure Traffic Manager and how does it work?

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based global traffic load balancer that helps distribute traffic to your application endpoints across various regions.

Example: Traffic Manager can direct traffic to the closest Azure region hosting your application for better performance.

152. What are the different types of storage accounts available in Azure?

- General-purpose v2 storage accounts
- General-purpose v1 storage accounts
- Blob storage accounts
- File storage accounts
- Queue storage accounts
- Table storage accounts

153. What is Azure Load Balancer?

Azure Load Balancer is a Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) load balancing service used to distribute incoming network traffic across multiple servers.

154. How does Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) work?

Azure CDN caches content at strategically placed physical nodes worldwide to provide fast delivery of web content.

155. What is Azure Service Fabric?

Azure Service Fabric is a distributed systems platform for packaging, deploying, and managing scalable and reliable microservices.

156. What is a Build Pipeline in Azure DevOps?

A Build Pipeline automates the process of compiling, testing, and packaging your code into deployable artifacts.

Example: You can configure a pipeline to automatically build and run unit tests when new code is pushed to your repository.

157. What are YAML Pipelines in Azure DevOps?

YAML Pipelines use a YAML file to define the steps in a CI/CD pipeline for automation.









Example: You can store the pipeline configuration directly in your source code repository.

158. How do you use Azure DevOps to manage infrastructure as code?

By using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates or Terraform scripts within your pipelines to automate infrastructure deployments.

159. What are the different types of triggers in Azure DevOps Pipelines?

- CI Trigger: Automatically triggers builds on code commits.
- PR Trigger: Triggers builds when a pull request is created.
- Scheduled Trigger: Triggers builds at specified times.
- 160. What is an Azure DevOps Artifact?

Azure DevOps Artifacts is a package management solution to store and share reusable packages like NuGet, npm, and Maven.

161. What is Azure Automation Runbook?

A Runbook is a script or a collection of scripts used to automate the management of your Azure resources.

162. What is the purpose of Automation Accounts in Azure?

An Automation Account is used to manage automation resources like runbooks, schedules, and updates for Azure services.

163. How do you handle patch management in Azure using Automation?

Azure Automation Update Management provides patch management for virtual machines to ensure they are up-to-date.

164. What is an Automation Hybrid Runbook Worker?

It is an on-premises agent that allows Azure Automation to manage resources that are outside of Azure, such as on-premises servers.

165. How does Azure Automation integrate with Azure Monitor?

Azure Automation can trigger runbooks based on alerts or events captured by Azure Monitor.

166. What is Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)?

Azure AD MFA requires two or more forms of verification to authenticate users, enhancing security.

167. What is Azure Security Center and what does it do?

Azure Security Center provides unified security management and threat protection across all Azure services.

Example: It can detect threats and vulnerabilities in your Azure resources and recommend







remediations.

168. How do you use Azure Key Vault for secure access to secrets?

Azure Key Vault stores secrets like API keys, passwords, and certificates. You can configure access control using Azure AD identities to ensure only authorized users can access secrets.

169. What is Azure Identity Protection?

Azure Identity Protection uses machine learning to detect risky behaviors and provides remediation options to secure user identities.

170. What is the purpose of Azure Sentinel?

Azure Sentinel is a cloud-native SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) tool that provides intelligent security analytics across your environment.

171. What is Azure Resource Group?

An Azure Resource Group is a logical container that holds related Azure resources, making management easier.

172. What is the difference between Public IP and Private IP in Azure?

- **Public IP** is accessible over the internet and can be associated with external-facing resources like web servers.
- **Private IP** is used for communication within a Virtual Network and is not accessible from the internet.

173. What is Azure Virtual Network Peering?

Virtual Network Peering allows the connection of two or more Virtual Networks in Azure to enable resources to communicate.

174. How do you scale up or scale down an Azure Virtual Machine?

You can scale the VM by changing the size in the Azure portal or using Azure CLI to modify the VM's size to meet performance demands.

175. What is an Azure Load Balancer's health probe?

A health probe monitors the health of backend instances to ensure traffic is only routed to healthy instances.

176. What are the different Azure Storage Tiers?

- Hot: Used for frequently accessed data.
- Cool: Used for infrequently accessed data that is stored for at least 30 days.
- Archive: Used for data that is rarely accessed and stored for long periods.

177. What is an Azure Virtual Network Gateway?

An Azure Virtual Network Gateway is used to send network traffic between Azure Virtual









Networks and on-premises networks, using VPN tunnels or ExpressRoute.

178. How can you monitor Azure storage performance?

By using Azure Monitor and Azure Storage metrics to track the performance of your storage accounts.

179. What is the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) Template?

An ARM template is a JSON file used to define the infrastructure and configuration of Azure resources in a repeatable and declarative manner.

180. What is Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)?

Azure AD DS provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, and LDAP, without the need for domain controllers in Azure.

181. What are the key components of Azure DevOps?

- Azure Repos: Source control for storing and managing code.
- Azure Pipelines: Continuous integration and delivery automation.
- Azure Test Plans: Manual and automated testing solutions.
- Azure Artifacts: Package management for sharing reusable code and dependencies.
- 182. What is the Azure DevOps Dashboard?

The Azure DevOps Dashboard provides a real-time overview of your team's progress on different projects, showing metrics like work items, builds, and releases.

183. What is Continuous Integration (CI) in Azure DevOps?

CI is a software development practice where code changes are frequently integrated into a shared repository, and automated builds and tests are run.

184. What is Continuous Delivery (CD) in Azure DevOps?

CD is an extension of CI, automating the deployment of applications to various environments such as staging and production.

185. How can you implement Infrastructure as Code (IaC) in Azure DevOps?

By using tools like **Terraform** or **Azure Resource Manager** (ARM) templates in the pipeline to deploy infrastructure automatically.

186. What is a Runbook in Azure Automation?

A Runbook is a set of automated processes or scripts to perform tasks like system maintenance, patching, and monitoring.

187. What is the purpose of Automation DSC (Desired State Configuration)?

Desired State Configuration ensures that the configuration of your infrastructure matches









the desired state as defined in configuration files.

188. How do you use Azure Automation to schedule tasks?

You can schedule tasks in Azure Automation using the **Schedule** feature to trigger runbooks at specific times.

189. What is the Hybrid Runbook Worker in Azure Automation?

A Hybrid Runbook Worker enables you to run Azure Automation Runbooks on on-premises machines or other clouds.

190. How does Azure Automation Update Management work?

Azure Automation Update Management provides the ability to assess and apply updates to both Azure and non-Azure machines.

191. What is Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)?

Azure AD is a cloud-based identity and access management service that helps organizations manage users and groups, and secure access to applications.

192. What is Azure AD Join?

Azure AD Join allows devices to be directly joined to Azure Active Directory, eliminating the need for on-premises Active Directory.

193. How do you manage access to Azure resources?

By using Azure Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to assign permissions at the resource level.

194. What is the purpose of Azure AD Conditional Access?

Conditional Access policies in Azure AD control how and when users can access resources based on conditions such as location or device type.

195. What are Azure Security Policies?

Azure Security Policies allow organizations to define security configurations and ensure that resources meet security requirements.

196. What is a Virtual Network Peering in Azure?

Virtual Network Peering enables you to connect two Azure Virtual Networks, allowing them to communicate with each other.

197. What is a Load Balancer in Azure and when would you use it?

Azure Load Balancer distributes incoming network traffic across multiple VMs to ensure high availability and reliability.









198. What is the difference between Azure Virtual Machines and Azure App Services?

- Azure Virtual Machines: Infrastructure-as-a-Service (laaS) offering that provides full control over the operating system and application environment.
- Azure App Services: Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) offering that abstracts infrastructure management, focusing on building and deploying applications.

199. What are Azure Availability Sets?

Availability Sets are used to ensure that VMs are distributed across multiple physical servers to provide fault tolerance and high availability.

200. What is the Azure Resource Health?

Azure Resource Health provides information about the status of your Azure resources, helping you troubleshoot and resolve issues with your services.

201. What is the difference between Azure Virtual Network and Subnets?

- Azure Virtual Network (VNet) is a logically isolated network in the cloud that allows you to securely connect Azure resources.
- **Subnets** are subdivisions of a VNet that enable you to segment your network and assign IP addresses to different resources within the VNet.

202. What are Network Security Groups (NSGs) in Azure?

NSGs are used to control inbound and outbound traffic to Azure resources. You can associate them with Virtual Network interfaces or subnets.

Example: You can restrict access to a specific subnet by applying an NSG to allow traffic only from specific IP addresses.

203. What is Azure ExpressRoute?

Azure ExpressRoute is a private, dedicated connection between your on-premises infrastructure and Azure. It provides more reliability, faster speeds, and lower latencies compared to typical internet connections.

204. What is Azure Resource Locks?

Azure Resource Locks prevent accidental deletion or modification of resources. You can apply **CanNotDelete** or **ReadOnly** locks to ensure critical resources remain protected.

205. How can you improve the availability of applications in Azure?

You can improve availability using features like **Azure Availability Zones**, **Azure Load Balancer**, and **Azure Traffic Manager** to ensure redundancy and distribute traffic to healthy instances.

206. What is the purpose of Azure DevOps Repos?

Azure Repos provides Git repositories for version control, enabling teams to store and







manage their code. It allows developers to collaborate efficiently using version control.

207. What is a Pull Request in Azure DevOps?

A Pull Request is a method of contributing changes to a repository. Developers create a pull request to review changes and merge them into the main codebase after approval. Example: After completing a feature, you create a pull request to request code review and merge the changes into the main branch.

208. What is the difference between a YAML pipeline and a Classic pipeline in Azure DevOps?

- YAML Pipeline: Defined as a code file in YAML format, version-controlled with the source code.
- Classic Pipeline: Configured using the Azure DevOps UI, with a visual designer to set up tasks and stages.
- 209. How do you manage secrets in Azure DevOps Pipelines?
 You can use Azure Key Vault to securely store secrets like passwords, API keys, and certificates and reference them in your pipelines without exposing them in the code.

210. What is an artifact in Azure DevOps?

An artifact is a package, such as a build output or deployment package, produced during the build process and stored for future use, like deployments.

211. What is Azure Automation DSC?

Azure Automation Desired State Configuration (DSC) is a management platform that ensures your environment is compliant with desired configurations. It can be used for configuring Windows and Linux machines.

212. How does Azure Automation handle credentials securely?

Azure Automation stores credentials securely in the Automation Accounts and Azure Key Vault. It uses encrypted storage and secure access mechanisms to protect sensitive data.

213. What is the purpose of Azure Automation State Configuration?

State Configuration ensures that your system configurations are maintained as per the predefined configuration set, applying corrective actions when the desired state is violated.

214. How can you use Azure Automation to update virtual machines?

Azure Automation Update Management can be used to assess, schedule, and apply patches or updates to Azure and on-premises virtual machines.

215. How do you create a runbook in Azure Automation?

You can create a runbook by writing a script (PowerShell, Python) in the Azure Automation portal and publishing it for automation.

Example: A runbook can be created to automatically shut down virtual machines after hours to save costs.







216. What is Azure Key Vault?

Azure Key Vault is a cloud service that securely stores secrets, keys, and certificates for your applications. It helps protect sensitive information.

217. What is Azure Identity Protection?

Azure Identity Protection uses machine learning to detect risky sign-ins and user behavior and apply adaptive policies to prevent unauthorized access.

218. What is Azure Firewall?

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. It provides features like threat intelligence-based filtering, logging, and more.

219. What is Azure Sentinel?

Azure Sentinel is a cloud-native SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) service that helps detect, investigate, and respond to security threats in real-time.

220. What is Azure Advanced Threat Protection (ATP)?

Azure ATP is a security solution that detects and investigates advanced threats, compromised identities, and insider threats in real-time.

221. What is the difference between an Azure Region and an Availability Zone?

- Region: A geographical area where Azure data centers are located.
- Availability Zone: A physically separated location within an Azure region, designed to protect applications and data from data center failures.

222. What is the Azure Site Recovery?

Azure Site Recovery is a disaster recovery solution that ensures your applications and workloads remain available during site outages by replicating them to another Azure region.

223. How can you monitor and diagnose performance issues in Azure?

You can use **Azure Monitor**, **Azure Application Insights**, and **Azure Log Analytics** to monitor and diagnose the performance of Azure resources.

224. What is the purpose of Azure Load Balancer?

Azure Load Balancer ensures high availability by distributing traffic across multiple servers to prevent any single server from becoming a bottleneck or failure point.

225. What is a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Azure?

Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets allow you to deploy and manage a set of identical, load-balanced VMs. They enable automatic scaling based on demand.







226. What is the Azure Traffic Manager?

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that helps distribute traffic to different endpoints based on factors like performance, geographic location, and availability.

227. What is Azure Bastion?

Azure Bastion provides secure and seamless RDP and SSH connectivity to virtual machines without exposing them to the public internet.

228. What are Azure Availability Zones?

Availability Zones are physical data center locations within an Azure region that are designed to provide high availability and fault tolerance.

229. What is the difference between Azure Blob Storage and Azure File Storage?

- Blob Storage: Optimized for storing unstructured data like images, videos, or backups.
- **File Storage**: A managed file share accessible through the SMB protocol, useful for lifting and shifting applications that depend on file shares.

230. What is Azure Managed Disks?

Azure Managed Disks are virtual hard disks (VHDs) managed by Azure, offering high availability, scalability, and performance for Azure virtual machines.

231. What are Service Connections in Azure DevOps?

Service Connections allow Azure DevOps to securely connect to external services such as Azure, AWS, GitHub, or Docker.

232. What is the difference between Build Pipeline and Release Pipeline in Azure DevOps?

- Build Pipeline: Automates the process of building and testing the code.
- **Release Pipeline**: Automates the deployment process to different environments after the build is completed.

233. What is Azure DevOps Agent?

An Azure DevOps Agent is software installed on a machine to run build or release pipelines. It can be hosted in Azure or self-hosted on your own infrastructure.

234. What are the different types of Azure DevOps repositories?

- **Git Repositories**: Distributed version control system for source code.
- TFVC (Team Foundation Version Control): Centralized version control system for large codebases.

235. How can you implement versioning in Azure DevOps?

Versioning can be implemented using Git tags, release notes, or by using version numbers in build and release pipelines.







236. What is Azure Automation Hybrid Runbook Worker?

The Hybrid Runbook Worker allows you to run runbooks on on-premises machines or other cloud environments, not just in Azure.

237. How can you use Azure Automation to back up virtual machines?

Azure Automation can schedule and automate the backup of Azure virtual machines using custom runbooks or by integrating with Azure Backup.

238. What is the Azure Automation State Configuration (DSC)?

Azure Automation State Configuration (DSC) is a declarative platform to configure and maintain the system settings of your machines. It ensures the environment is always in the desired state.

239. How can you automate patch management in Azure Automation?

Azure Automation Update Management can be used to schedule and automatically apply patches to your VMs, ensuring they are up to date.

240. What is an Azure Automation Runbook?

An Azure Automation Runbook is a collection of PowerShell scripts or Python scripts that automate processes like updates, configuration changes, or deployments.

241. What is Azure Security Center?

Azure Security Center provides unified security management and advanced threat protection for Azure resources, offering insights into the security posture of your environment.

242. How do you protect data in transit in Azure?

You can protect data in transit using **SSL/TLS encryption**, **VPNs**, and **ExpressRoute** to ensure that data is encrypted and secured during transmission.

243. What is Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)?

Azure WAF is a service that helps protect your web applications from common threats such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and other OWASP top 10 threats.

244. How can you enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) in Azure?

Multi-factor authentication can be enforced using Azure AD Conditional Access policies that require users to verify their identity using a second method, such as a mobile phone app or text message.

245. What is Azure Identity Protection?

Azure Identity Protection uses machine learning and behavioral analytics to detect and mitigate identity risks like leaked credentials and suspicious logins.







246. What is an Azure Availability Set?

An Azure Availability Set is a logical grouping of VMs that helps ensure that your application remains available during planned or unplanned maintenance events.

247. What is the Azure Load Balancer?

Azure Load Balancer is a Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) load balancer that distributes traffic across multiple backend VMs to ensure high availability.

248. What is Azure Traffic Manager?

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that can direct traffic to different endpoints based on policies such as geographic location, performance, and more.

249. How do you scale a Virtual Machine in Azure?

You can scale a Virtual Machine in Azure manually or automatically using **VM Scale Sets** or **Azure Autoscale**, adjusting the number of instances or VM size to match demand.

250. What is an Azure Resource Group?

An Azure Resource Group is a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution. It makes managing and organizing resources easier and more efficient.

251. What is Azure Container Registry (ACR)?

Azure Container Registry is a private registry for storing and managing Docker container images. It integrates seamlessly with Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) and other Azure services for deployment.

252. What is Azure Resource Manager (ARM)?

Azure Resource Manager (ARM) is the management layer that allows you to deploy, manage, and monitor Azure resources through templates, automation, and APIs.

253. What is Azure App Service?

Azure App Service is a platform-as-a-service (PaaS) offering that allows you to host web apps, REST APIs, and mobile backends without managing infrastructure.

254. What are Azure Virtual Machines (VMs)?

Azure Virtual Machines are scalable, on-demand computing resources that allow you to run Windows or Linux-based applications in a virtualized environment.

255. What are the different types of storage in Azure?

- Blob Storage: For unstructured data like text and binary data.
- **Disk Storage**: For Azure VM disks.
- File Storage: For file share and SMB protocol-based access.
- Queue Storage: For storing and managing messages.
- Table Storage: For structured NoSQL data storage.







256. What is the difference between Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Deployment (CD)?

- Continuous Integration (CI): The practice of frequently merging code changes into the main branch and automatically running tests to validate the changes.
- Continuous Deployment (CD): The process of automatically deploying code to production environments once it passes CI tests.
- 257. What is a build agent in Azure DevOps?

A build agent is a software component that runs on a physical or virtual machine and executes build tasks as part of a pipeline.

258. What is Azure DevOps Kanban board?

Azure DevOps Kanban board is a visual tool that helps manage tasks in a workflow. It allows teams to track progress, assign tasks, and identify bottlenecks in the development process.

259. What is the use of Azure DevOps Pipelines?

Azure DevOps Pipelines automates the process of building, testing, and deploying applications. It helps to ensure consistent, repeatable workflows for software delivery.

260. What are the types of triggers in Azure DevOps pipelines?

- CI trigger: Initiates the pipeline when code changes are pushed to the repository.
- PR trigger: Starts the pipeline when a pull request is created.
- Scheduled trigger: Runs pipelines based on a schedule.

261. What is Azure Automation Runbook?

A Runbook in Azure Automation is a collection of steps, written in PowerShell or Python, used to automate routine tasks like VM management, updates, or application deployment.

262. How do you create and execute a PowerShell script in Azure Automation?

To create and execute a PowerShell script, you can use the Azure Automation Runbook editor to write the script, save it as a runbook, and then trigger its execution manually or on a schedule.

263. How does Azure Automation help with patch management?

Azure Automation Update Management helps automate patching of Azure VMs and on-premises machines, ensuring the systems are always up to date with the latest security patches.

264. What is the Hybrid Runbook Worker in Azure Automation?

The Hybrid Runbook Worker allows Azure Automation Runbooks to be run on on-premises machines or in other clouds. It is useful for managing resources outside of Azure.

265. What is the benefit of using Azure Automation DSC (Desired State Configuration)?

Azure Automation DSC allows you to define and maintain consistent system configurations across your environment, ensuring that all systems remain in the desired state without







manual intervention.

266. What is Azure Network Security?

Azure Network Security encompasses a set of services and features like Network Security Groups (NSG), Azure Firewall, and Azure DDoS Protection that help protect resources from unauthorized access and attacks.

267. What is a Security Group in Azure?

A Security Group, such as a Network Security Group (NSG), controls the inbound and outbound traffic to network interfaces and subnets in an Azure Virtual Network.

268. What is Azure DDoS Protection?

Azure DDoS Protection provides defense against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks by monitoring traffic patterns and applying mitigation strategies when necessary.

269. What is Azure Active Directory?

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is a cloud-based identity and access management service that helps employees sign in and access resources in Azure, Office 365, and other applications.

270. How do you secure Azure Storage accounts?

Azure Storage accounts can be secured using Azure Firewall, Network Security Groups (NSG), Shared Access Signatures (SAS), encryption, and Azure AD authentication for accessing resources.

271. What is the difference between Azure Load Balancer and Azure Application Gateway?

- Azure Load Balancer: Operates at Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) and balances traffic between virtual machines.
- Azure Application Gateway: Operates at Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) and includes features like URL-based routing, SSL termination, and Web Application Firewall (WAF).

272. What is the purpose of Azure Site Recovery?

Azure Site Recovery provides disaster recovery services for your Azure and on-premises applications, replicating VMs and data to an alternate location in case of a failure.

273. What is the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template?

ARM templates are JSON files that define the resources and configurations required to deploy Azure resources in a consistent and repeatable manner.

274. How can you automate Azure VM scaling?

Azure VM scaling can be automated using **VM Scale Sets**, which automatically adjust the number of VM instances based on load and demand.







275. What is Azure Policy?

Azure Policy helps enforce rules and compliance within your Azure environment by evaluating resources against a set of predefined or custom policies.

276. What is an Azure Availability Set?

An Azure Availability Set ensures that the VMs you deploy are distributed across multiple physical servers, providing redundancy and high availability. This reduces the risk of downtime during hardware failures.

277. What is Azure Traffic Manager?

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that distributes traffic across multiple endpoints, improving the availability and performance of applications across different regions.

278. What are Azure Regions and Availability Zones?

- Azure Regions: Geographically distinct locations where Azure data centers are deployed.
- Availability Zones: Physically separated zones within a region designed to increase the reliability and uptime of your applications._

279. What is Azure Service Fabric?

Azure Service Fabric is a distributed systems platform used to build and manage scalable and reliable microservices applications. It provides features like stateful and stateless services, automatic scaling, and rolling upgrades.

280. What is Azure Key Vault?

Azure Key Vault is a cloud service that securely stores and manages secrets, encryption keys, and certificates, enabling secure access to sensitive data.

281. What is a release pipeline in Azure DevOps?

A release pipeline automates the process of deploying applications to different environments. It defines stages such as development, testing, and production and ensures smooth delivery to those environments.

282. How do you create and manage work items in Azure DevOps?

In Azure DevOps, work items can be created and managed through the **Boards** section. You can create tasks, bugs, user stories, and other work items and track their progress using Kanban or Scrum boards.

283. What is an Azure DevOps Agent Pool?

An Agent Pool is a collection of agents that can be used by multiple pipelines to run jobs. Each agent in the pool runs build or release tasks.

284. What is Azure DevOps Git and how does it work?

Azure DevOps Git is a version control system that helps teams manage code. It provides branching, merging, and history tracking features to support collaborative development.







285. How do you implement infrastructure as code (IaC) using Azure DevOps?
You can implement IaC using tools like Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates,
Terraform, or Azure Bicep in your DevOps pipelines. These templates allow you to define infrastructure configurations and automate the deployment of resources.

286. What is the difference between Azure Automation and Azure Logic Apps?

- Azure Automation: A service to automate repetitive tasks like patch management, VM configuration, and updates using runbooks and PowerShell scripts.
- Azure Logic Apps: A workflow automation service that helps you integrate and automate workflows between apps and services without writing code._
- 287. How does Azure Automation help in VM scaling?

 Azure Automation can be used to create automation runbooks that scale VMs up or down based on resource utilization or other triggers. This can be achieved by using Azure Automation State Configuration and scheduled tasks.
- 288. What is Azure Automation DSC (Desired State Configuration)?

 Azure Automation DSC is a configuration management tool used to manage and maintain consistency of system configurations, ensuring that all machines are in the desired state.
- 289. What are Azure Automation Hybrid Runbooks?

 Hybrid Runbooks allow you to run automation tasks on machines that are outside of Azure, such as on-premises servers or virtual machines in other clouds, by using the Hybrid Runbook Worker.
- 290. How do you set up a Runbook in Azure Automation?

To set up a Runbook, you create a new runbook in the Azure portal, define the necessary steps (either in PowerShell or Python), and then publish it. Once published, you can trigger the runbook manually or schedule it to run at specific intervals.

291. What is Azure Security Center?

Azure Security Center is a unified security management system that provides advanced threat protection for your Azure resources. It offers tools for monitoring, compliance, and policy enforcement.

292. What is the difference between Azure AD and Azure AD B2C?

- Azure AD: A cloud-based identity and access management service for employees and organizational users.
- Azure AD B2C: A service that allows you to manage customer identities and access, enabling businesses to provide a branded sign-in experience for their customers._
- 293. What is Azure Identity Protection?

 Azure Identity Protection helps manage and protect user identities by detecting potential







vulnerabilities, enforcing policies to block or challenge risky login attempts, and providing automated responses to suspicious activity.

294. What is a Managed Identity in Azure?

A Managed Identity is a feature of Azure Active Directory that provides an identity for Azure services to authenticate to other resources without storing credentials in code.

295. What is Azure Firewall?

Azure Firewall is a fully managed, cloud-based network security service that provides threat protection and controls inbound and outbound traffic to and from your Azure Virtual Network.

296. What is the difference between Azure Blob Storage and Azure File Storage?

- Blob Storage: Used for storing unstructured data like images, videos, and text files.
- **File Storage**: Used for file share access using the SMB protocol, ideal for scenarios where you need to share files between machines or applications._

297. What is Azure Virtual Network (VNet)?

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) allows you to create private, isolated, and secure environments within Azure. You can use VNets to connect Azure resources and on-premises networks.

298. What is the Azure Load Balancer?

Azure Load Balancer is a high-availability service that distributes traffic across multiple VMs, ensuring that applications remain available and responsive.

299. What are the different types of Azure Storage Accounts?

- **General-purpose v2 storage accounts:** Support all types of storage, including blobs, files, queues, and tables.
- Blob Storage accounts: Optimized for storing large amounts of unstructured data.
- File Storage accounts: Specialized for file shares and SMB protocol-based access._

300. What is Azure Traffic Manager and how does it work?

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based global traffic distribution service that allows you to route incoming traffic based on different routing methods such as performance, geographic location, or failover.











CAREERBYTECODE.SUBSTACK.COM



CareerByteCode Learning Made simple

LL IN ONE LATFOR

https://careerbytecode.substack.com

241K Happy learners from 91 Countries

Learning Training Usecases Solutions Consulting

RealTime Handson **Usecases Platform** to Launch Your IT Tech Career!











WE ARE DIFFERENT



At CareerByteCode, we redefine training by focusing on real-world, hands-on experience. Unlike traditional learning methods, we provide step-by-step implementation guides, 500+ real-time cases, and industry-relevant cutting-edge projects across technologies like AWS, Azure, GCP, DevOps, AI, FullStack Development and more.

Our approach goes beyond theoretical knowledge-we offer expert mentorship, helping learners understand how to study effectively, close career gaps, and gain the practical skills that employers value.

16+

Years of operations

Countries worldwide

241 K Happy clients

Our Usecases Platform

https://careerbytecode.substack.com

Our WebShop

https://careerbytecode.shop











CareerByteCode All in One Platform

STAY IN TOUCH WITH US!



(Website

Our WebShop https://careerbytecode.shop

Our Usecases Platform https://careerbytecode.substack.com

E-mail

careerbytec@gmail.com

Social Media @careerbytecode



+32 471 40 8908

HQ address Belgium, Europe













For any RealTime Handson Projects And for more tips like this





Like & ReShare







@careerbytecode