SC-900: foundation worksheet

Eight selected original learning tasks reused from this foundation path. Write answers before opening the separate key. Follow each item selection instruction. This is not an unseen mock, an official examination or a readiness measure.

Independent review status is recorded in the separate bound review evidence. Qualified educator review is pending; learner trial has not run. Difficulty is editorial and uncalibrated.

Questions - separate answer key follows

01. sc900-q-001

A fictional workshop moves its application from Azure VMs to a PaaS service that manages the operating system. Its review separates operating-system maintenance from decisions about who may read workshop data. Which ownership statement fits the move?

A. Microsoft takes over operating-system maintenance; the workshop retains responsibility for its data-access decisions

B. Microsoft takes over both operating-system maintenance and the workshop’s data-access decisions

C. The workshop retains both operating-system maintenance and data-access decisions

D. The workshop retains operating-system maintenance; Microsoft takes over the workshop’s data-access decisions

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

02. sc900-q-010

A fictional museum records two distinct subjects: a volunteer and the tablet that volunteer uses. The current review concerns the tablet’s identity information for device-related access signals. Which classification fits that subject?

A. A workload identity

B. A human identity

C. A device identity

D. An AI agent identity

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

Questions - separate answer key follows

03. sc900-q-025

A fictional organization needs centralized protection for its supported web front end against common exploits expressed in malicious HTTP application-request patterns. Which Azure security capability is the most direct fit for that requirement?

A. Azure DDoS Protection

B. A network security group

C. Azure Web Application Firewall

D. Azure Firewall

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

04. sc900-q-042

A fictional customer has a Microsoft service audit report and separately needs evidence that its own staff completed a required access review. Which evidence is most directly relevant to the customer-operated review?

A. The provider’s report introduction describing its audit scope

B. A newer copy of the same provider service report

C. The customer’s access-review decisions and implementation records for the named review

D. The list of Microsoft services covered by the provider’s report

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

Questions - separate answer key follows

05. sc900-q-005

A fictional user has successfully completed the organization’s sign-in checks. An application still refuses a request to read a collection because the user has no permission for that collection. Which distinction explains the result?

A. The application’s authorization decision is separate from the successful authentication

B. The collection permission should be treated as another proof of the user’s identity

C. Successful sign-in should be used as the permission decision for the collection

D. The access refusal should be classified as an authentication failure despite the completed sign-in checks

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

06. sc900-q-014

A fictional organization permits eligible users to recover a forgotten account password through their registered verification methods. The relevant recovery feature is enabled for this user. The requirement is to regain a usable password without a help-desk or administrator reset. Which capability fits?

A. Microsoft Entra Password Protection

B. An additional multifactor sign-in requirement

C. Microsoft Entra self-service password reset

D. An administrator-performed password reset

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

Questions - separate answer key follows

07. sc900-q-029

A fictional cloud team wants a view of configuration weaknesses and prioritized cloud-resource posture improvements before considering individual threat alerts. Which security capability is the direct fit for that stated task?

A. Cloud Security Posture Management

B. Cloud Workload Protection focused on threats to running workloads

C. DevSecOps code-level security across development pipelines

D. Sentinel SIEM analysis of security events across connected sources

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

08. sc900-q-046

A fictional coordinator wants to group controls for a chosen standard or internal policy in Compliance Manager and evaluate progress within that defined scope. Which object is the direct conceptual fit?

A. An assessment grouping the relevant controls

B. An Audit search limited to one user’s events

C. A sensitivity label attached to a document

D. A Sentinel incident grouping related security alerts

Your answer: _____ Reasoning notes:

Answer key and original explanations

01. sc900-q-001

A. Microsoft takes over operating-system maintenance; the workshop retains responsibility for its data-access decisions

1. Separate the two responsibilities instead of treating a service-model change as transfer of the whole security program.
2. The retained model distinguishes provider-managed operating systems in PaaS from customer responsibility for data, identities and access controls.
3. The first proposal makes that split. Recheck the data-access row: choosing a managed platform has not transferred the workshop's decision about its readers.

Why not B: PaaS does transfer operating-system responsibility, but the customer still manages its data and access decisions.

Why not C: This retains the IaaS operating-system responsibility after the stem explicitly moves to provider-managed PaaS.

Why not D: This reverses both rows: the PaaS provider manages the OS while the customer retains its access decisions.

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02. sc900-q-010

C. A device identity

1. The question names the tablet as the subject of the identity record, rather than the person or application using it.
2. Device identities represent devices and are distinct from human and workload identities.
3. Choose device identity. If the reviewed subject changed to the volunteer or the software service, the category could change; merely running software does not change the subject named here.

Why not A: A workload identity would represent software such as a service or script, not the tablet identified in the review.

Why not B: A human identity would represent the volunteer; the review identifies the tablet as its subject.

Why not D: An agent identity represents an AI agent acting autonomously or for a user, not this tablet device.

Answer key and original explanations

03. sc900-q-025

C. Azure Web Application Firewall

1. Identify the positive requirement: protect the web front end against common exploits expressed in HTTP application-request patterns.
2. Azure WAF supplies centralized web-application exploit protection. NSGs use basic 5-tuple packet filtering, DDoS Protection addresses DDoS availability threats, and Azure Firewall supplies a broader network-firewall capability.
3. Choose WAF as the direct fit for this specialized web-request protection requirement. Azure Firewall is a real adjacent control and may complement it, but the requirement's web-application purpose selects WAF rather than merely any network-security service.

Why not A: The question distinguishes its request-content concern from a network-volume DDoS flood.

Why not B: An NSG uses basic stateful 5-tuple filtering of addresses, ports and protocol; that does not itself provide the specialized common web-request exploit protection requested here.

Why not D: Azure Firewall supplies broader network-firewall protection; the requested specialized protection purpose is common web-application request exploits, directly addressed by WAF.

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04. sc900-q-042

C. The customer's access-review decisions and implementation records for the named review

1. The missing evidence concerns a specific customer-operated review, not whether the provider has an assurance report.
2. The shared-responsibility model retains customer access responsibilities, and access reviews produce decisions about continued access.
3. Choose evidence of that customer review. Scope and date matter when evaluating provider reports, but neither supplies the absent record that the customer's staff performed this review.

Why not A: Provider report scope identifies the provider assurance boundary, not completion of the customer's named review.

Why not B: A fresher provider document still does not record the customer's access-review decisions.

Why not D: A service-coverage list does not show that the customer-operated review was completed.

Answer key and original explanations

05. sc900-q-005

A. The application’s authorization decision is separate from the successful authentication

1. Accept the stated successful sign-in as evidence of authentication rather than inventing a failed identity check.
2. Authorization specifies what data an authenticated party may access and what actions it may perform. The collection-reading permission is separately absent.
3. Therefore the refusal is consistent with successful authentication and missing authorization. Check the strongest alternative: an access refusal does not by itself reverse the explicit statement that identity verification succeeded.

Why not B: Permission to use data and proof of identity answer different questions.

Why not C: The stated missing collection permission is not supplied by successful identity verification.

Why not D: The case locates the refusal at permission to read the collection, not at the identity-proof stage.

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06. sc900-q-014

C. Microsoft Entra self-service password reset

1. Extract the positive task: the eligible user forgot the account password, the relevant recovery feature is enabled and verification methods are registered. The required outcome is user-driven credential recovery.
2. SSPR supplies the recovery workflow under those conditions. Password Protection instead evaluates weak password choices; MFA requirements strengthen identity proof.
3. Select SSPR. Administrator-performed recovery is a genuine competing route to a usable password, but it does not satisfy the stated self-service requirement.

Why not A: Password Protection checks/bans weak password choices when passwords change or reset; it does not by itself supply the user-driven forgotten-password recovery workflow.

Why not B: An additional sign-in factor strengthens authentication, but does not by itself replace the forgotten password or perform the required recovery operation.

Why not D: An administrator reset can recover a password, but the stated requirement is user recovery without that administrator/help-desk operation.

Answer key and original explanations

07. sc900-q-029

A. Cloud Security Posture Management

1. The evidence requested is configuration weakness and posture improvement, not a particular running-workload threat alert or a user sign-in decision.
2. Defender for Cloud includes CSPM for checking and improving cloud-resource posture and CWPP for workload threat protection.
3. Choose CSPM for this task. Workload protection is the strongest adjacent alternative, but its threat-protection role does not replace the specified posture review. Neither result is a guarantee of complete protection.

Why not B: This is a legitimate threat-protection purpose, but differs from the requested configuration-posture review.

Why not C: Code-level development security is related, but the stem asks for the current cloud-resource configuration posture.

Why not D: Cross-source detection and investigation is a real security task, but it is not the stated configuration-posture assessment.

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08. sc900-q-046

A. An assessment grouping the relevant controls

1. The grouping must represent controls for a standard or policy and their progress.
2. A Compliance Manager assessment groups controls from a regulation, standard or policy with an in-scope service context and progress measure.
3. Choose an assessment. An incident, labeled item or activity query can be a valid object for another task, but its grouping basis is not this control-assessment scope.

Why not B: The query selects recorded activities rather than grouping the stated standard/policy controls for assessment.

Why not C: An item label classifies/protects content rather than grouping controls for an assessment.

Why not D: An incident groups security alerts, not controls under a chosen compliance standard/policy.

Sources and learning scope

Selected foundations; all 58 retained official leaves remain partial. Additional evidence is not a full-outline or calibrated simulation claim.

Questions, answer options and explanations are original teaching content. The references support selected concepts; this worksheet does not establish complete official coverage or professional readiness.

What are access reviews? - Microsoft Entra - Microsoft Entra ID Governance | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/access-reviews-overview

Learn about auditing solutions in Microsoft Purview | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/audit-solutions-overview

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Identity and Access Management (IAM): Core Concepts and Benefits - Microsoft Entra | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/identity-fundamental-concepts

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https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-password-ban-bad

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Get started with the Microsoft Service Trust Portal | Microsoft Learn
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Shared responsibility in the cloud - Microsoft Azure | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/shared-responsibility

Self-service password reset deep dive - Microsoft Entra ID | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-howitworks

Introduction to Azure Web Application Firewall | Microsoft Learn
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/overview

Cross-exam reinforcement is disclosed in this learning path. Reused reasoning is not counted as a new globally independent capability.