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AZ-900



# Azure Question and Answer Series





## Question and Answer Series

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Azure, while also training you  
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Question and Answer  
Series



# AZ-900



## Real Exam Question & Answer



2023  
Series



Part  
1

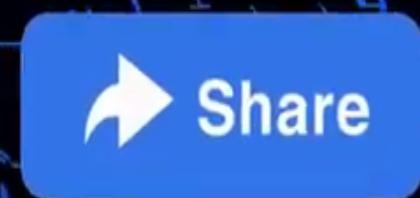
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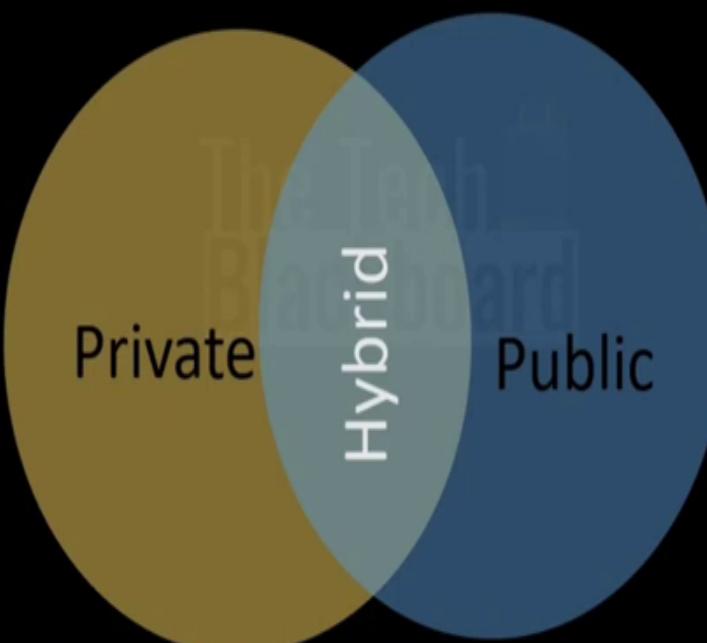
**Q1:** Which of the following is a correct statement?

- a) Private Cloud = Public Cloud + Hybrid Cloud
- b) Public Cloud = Hybrid Cloud + Private Cloud
- c) Hybrid Cloud = Private Cloud + Public Cloud

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- a) Private Cloud = Public Cloud + Hybrid Cloud
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- c) Hybrid Cloud = Private Cloud + Public Cloud

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Private cloud is where the computing services are offered to users over the internet or a private internal network.

Public cloud are owned and operated by a third-party cloud service providers like Azure, AWS or GCP.

A hybrid cloud, as the name suggests, is a combination of public cloud and private cloud. A hybrid cloud typically extends a connection from an on-premises data center to a public cloud.



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Private Cloud vs Private Cloud X +

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/cloud-computing-dictionary/what-are-private-public-hybrid-clouds/#private-cloud

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## What is a private cloud?

A private cloud consists of cloud computing resources used exclusively by one business or organization. The private cloud can be physically located at your organization's on-site datacenter, or it can be hosted by a third-party service provider. But in a private cloud, the services and infrastructure are always maintained on a private network and the hardware and software are dedicated solely to your organization.

In this way, a private cloud can make it easier for an organization to customize its resources to meet specific IT requirements. Private clouds are often used by government agencies, financial institutions, any other mid- to large-size organizations with business-critical operations seeking enhanced control over their environment.

Advantages of a private cloud:

- **More flexibility**—your organization can customize its cloud environment to meet specific business needs.
- **More control**—resources are not shared with others, so higher levels of control and privacy are possible.
- **More scalability**—private clouds often offer more scalability compared to on-premises infrastructure.

## Frequently asked questions

What are examples of the hybrid cloud and public vs private clouds?

Where can I learn more about types of cloud services?

Public Cloud vs Private Cloud X +

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/cloud-computing-dictionary/what-are-private-public-hybrid-clouds/#deployment-options

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deployment method depends on your business needs.

## What is a public cloud?

Public clouds are the most common type of cloud computing deployment. The cloud resources (like servers and storage) are owned and operated by a third-party cloud service provider and delivered over the internet. With a public cloud, all hardware, software, and other supporting infrastructure are owned and managed by the cloud provider. Microsoft Azure is an example of a public cloud.

In a public cloud, you share the same hardware, storage, and network devices with other organizations or cloud "tenants," and you access services and manage your account using a web browser. Public cloud deployments are frequently used to provide web-based email, online office applications, storage, and testing and development environments.

Advantages of public clouds:

- **Lower costs**—no need to purchase hardware or software, and you pay only for the service you use.
- **No maintenance**—your service provider provides the maintenance.
- **Near-unlimited scalability**—on-demand resources are available to meet your business needs.
- **High reliability**—a vast network of servers ensures against failure.

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## Hybrid cloud computing

A hybrid cloud is a type of [cloud computing](#) that combines on-premises infrastructure—or a private cloud—with a public cloud. Hybrid clouds allow data and apps to move between the two environments.

Many organizations choose a hybrid cloud approach due to business imperatives such as meeting regulatory and data sovereignty requirements, taking full advantage of on-premises technology investment, or addressing low latency issues.

The hybrid cloud is evolving to include edge workloads as well. Edge computing brings the computing power of the cloud to IoT devices—closer to where the data resides. By moving workloads to the edge, devices spend less time communicating with the cloud, reducing latency, and they are even able to operate reliably in extended offline periods.

## The benefits of a hybrid cloud platform

A hybrid cloud platform gives organizations many advantages—such as greater flexibility, more deployment options, security, compliance, and getting more value from their existing infrastructure. When computing and processing demand fluctuates, hybrid cloud computing gives businesses the ability to seamlessly scale up their on-premises infrastructure to the public cloud to handle any overflow—without giving third-party datacenters access to the entirety of their data. Organizations gain the flexibility and innovation the public cloud provides by running certain workloads in the cloud while keeping highly sensitive data in their own datacenter to meet client needs or regulatory requirements.

This not only allows companies to scale computing resources—it also eliminates the need to make massive capital investments in hardware and software infrastructure.

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This not only allows companies to scale computing resources—it also eliminates the need to make massive capital expenditures to handle short-term spikes in demand, as well as when the business needs to free up local resources for more sensitive data or applications. Companies will pay only for resources they temporarily use instead of having to purchase, program, and maintain additional resources and equipment that could remain idle over long periods of time.

[Read more about hybrid cloud capabilities and getting started with Azure >](#)

Advantages of the hybrid cloud:

- **Control**—your organization can maintain a private infrastructure for sensitive assets or workloads that require low latency.
- **Flexibility**—you can take advantage of additional resources in the public cloud when you need them.
- **Cost-effectiveness**—with the ability to scale to the public cloud, you pay for extra computing power only when needed.
- **Ease**—transitioning to the cloud doesn't have to be overwhelming because you can migrate gradually—phasing in workloads over time.

**Q2:** Which of the following describes a benefit of cloud services?

- a) Economies of scale
- b) Fixed workloads
- c) Unpredictable costs

In this part, I have presented questions around core Azure concepts in many forms. This variation and repetition is very important. Recall in exams is easy.

**Q2:** Which of the following describes a benefit of cloud services?

- a) Economies of scale
- b) Fixed workloads
- c) Unpredictable costs

Economies of scale is the ability to do things more cheaply and more efficiently when operating at a larger scale in comparison to operating at a smaller scale.

**Q3:** When you implement a SaaS (Software as a Service) solution, you are responsible for?

- a) Installing patches on Operating Systems
- b) Configure High Availability
- c) Configuring the SaaS solution
- d) Install SaaS solution

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Azure Fundamentals



# Learn Azure Step by Step

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## Azure Fund



Every concept mentioned in latest syllabus for AZ900 is fully covered.



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**Q4:** Which of the following refers to spending money upfront and then deducting that expense over time?

- a) Capital expenditure
- b) Operational expenditure
- c) Supply and demand

## Capital Expenditure

CapEX (Capital expenditures) is the spending of money on physical infrastructure upfront and then deducting that expense from your tax bill over time.

CapEx is an upfront cost, which has a value that reduces over time and usually has no recurring cost.

Capital expenditures (CapEx) are major purchases a company makes that are designed to be used over the long term

Examples of CapEx include physical assets, such as buildings, equipment, machinery, and vehicles

Deploying your own data center and Azure Reserved VM Instances are a few examples of the CapEx pricing model.

## Operating Expenditure

OpEX (Operating expenditures) is spending money on services or products now and being billed for them now. You can deduct this expense from your tax bill in the same year.

There's no upfront cost but has a recurring cost.

Operating expenses (OpEx) are the day-to-day expenses a company incurs to keep its business operational.

Examples of OpEx include employee salaries, rent, utilities, property taxes, and cost of goods sold (COGS).

Azure virtual machines is an example of the OpEx pricing model.



**Q4:** Which of the following refers to spending money upfront and then deducting that expense over time?

- a) Capital expenditure
- b) Operational expenditure
- c) Supply and demand

**Exam Tip**

Capital expenditure = CapEx

Operational/Operating expenditure = OpEx



**Q5:** From the choices below, what is one of the advantages of moving your infrastructure to Azure?

- a) The move reduces Capital Expenditures. (CapEx)
- b) The move reduces Operational Expenses (OpEx)
- c) The move allows for complete control ~~of~~ of infrastructure resources

**Q5:** From the choices below, what is one of the advantages of moving your infrastructure to Azure?

- a) The move reduces Capital Expenditures. (CapEx)
- b) The move reduces Operational Expenses (OpEx)
- c) The move allows for complete control of infrastructure resources

**Q6:** Datacenter infrastructure, Server cost, storage cost, network cost, backup & archive cost, business continuity and disaster recovery cost, technical personal cost are example of which type?

- a) Capital expenditure (CapEx)
- b) Operational expenditure (OpEx)

**Q7:** Capital Expenditure is the up-front spending of money on physical infrastructure, and then deducting that up-front expense over time.

True

False

**Q8:** Operational Expenditure is spending money on services or products now and being billed for them now.

True

False

**Q9:** Azure Reserved VM Instances are example of the CapEx pricing model.

True

False

**Q10:** Which of the following terms refer to making a service available with no downtime for an extended period of time?

- a) Agility
- b) Fault tolerance
- c) High availability

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**Q10:** Which of the following terms refer to making a service available with no downtime for an extended period of time?

- a) Agility
- b) Fault tolerance
- c) High availability

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– **Answer:** Cloud availability is the ability to quickly provision, scale, and launch

– **Explanation:** Cloud availability is the ability to quickly provision, scale, and launch

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**Q10:** Which of the following terms refer to making a service available with no downtime for an extended period of time?

- a) Agility
- b) Fault tolerance
- c) High availability

- **Agility:** Cloud agility is the ability to quickly develop, test, and launch applications in a cloud-based environment.
- **Fault tolerance:** It is the ability of a system to continue to function in the event of a failure of some of its components.
- **High availability:** It means to keep services up and running for long periods of time, with little downtime, depending on the service in question.



**Q11:** Which cloud model provides the greatest degree of ownership and control?

- a) Hybrid Cloud
- b) Private Cloud
- c) Public Cloud

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All services and infrastructure are owned by single company or enterprise.



**Q12:** Which cloud model provides the greatest degree of flexibility?

- a) Hybrid Cloud
- b) Private Cloud
- c) Public Cloud

**Q12:** Which cloud model provides the greatest degree of flexibility?

- a) Hybrid Cloud
- b) Private Cloud
- c) Public Cloud

Private cloud Vs Public cloud Vs  
Hybrid cloud

Refer question number 1.



**Q13:** Which of the following describes a public cloud?

- a) Is owned and operated by the organization that uses the resources from that cloud.
- b) Let organizations run applications in the cloud or on-premises.
- c) Provides resources and services to multiple organizations and users, who connect through a secure network connection.

**Q14:** You have legacy applications that require specialized mainframe hardware, and you have newer shared applications. Which cloud deployment model would be best for you? \*

- a) Hybrid Cloud
- b) Private Cloud
- c) Public Cloud

**Q14:** You have legacy applications that require specialized mainframe hardware, and you have newer shared applications. Which cloud deployment model would be best for you?

- a) Hybrid Cloud
- b) Private Cloud
- c) Public Cloud

**Shared application can run on Public cloud**

Specialized applications are more suited for private cloud as they need specific infrastructure, that might not be available on public cloud.



**Q15:** Microsoft Office 365 is an example of?

- a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- b) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

**Q16:** Which of the following describes Platform as a Service (PaaS)?

- a) Users are responsible for purchasing, installing, configuring, and managing their own software (operating systems, middleware, and applications).
- b) Users create and deploy applications quickly without having to worry about managing the underlying infrastructure.
- c) Users pay an annual or monthly subscription.

**Q17:** Which of the following requires the most user management of the cloud services?

- a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- b) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

**Q18:** You're developing an application and want to focus on building, testing, and deploying. You don't want to worry about managing the underlying hardware or software. Which cloud service type is best for you?

- a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- b) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

**Q19:** In which type of cloud model are all the hardware resources owned by a third-party and shared between multiple tenants?

- a) Hybrid Cloud
- b) Private Cloud
- c) Public Cloud

# Azure

# AWS

# GCP



**Q20:** You are running a VM in Azure Cloud. Which model reflects how the resource is managed?

- a) User responsibility model
- b) Azure responsibility model
- c) Shared responsibility model

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS



**Q2:** You are running a VM in Azure Cloud. Which model reflects how the resource is managed?

- a) User responsibility model
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IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

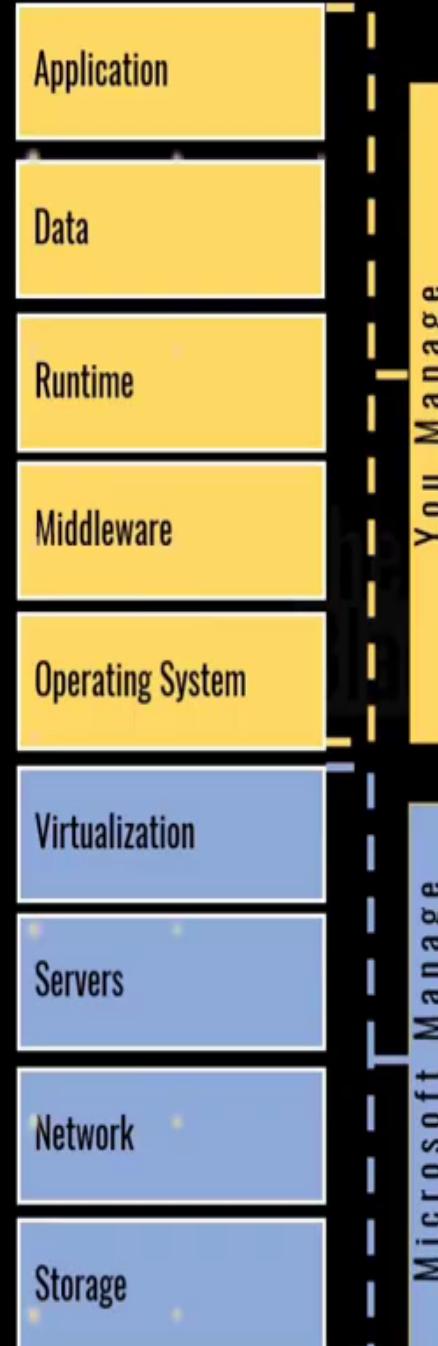
Watch part 3 of Azure fundaments series for full details, but as it is very important concept, so, let me give some quick understanding here also.



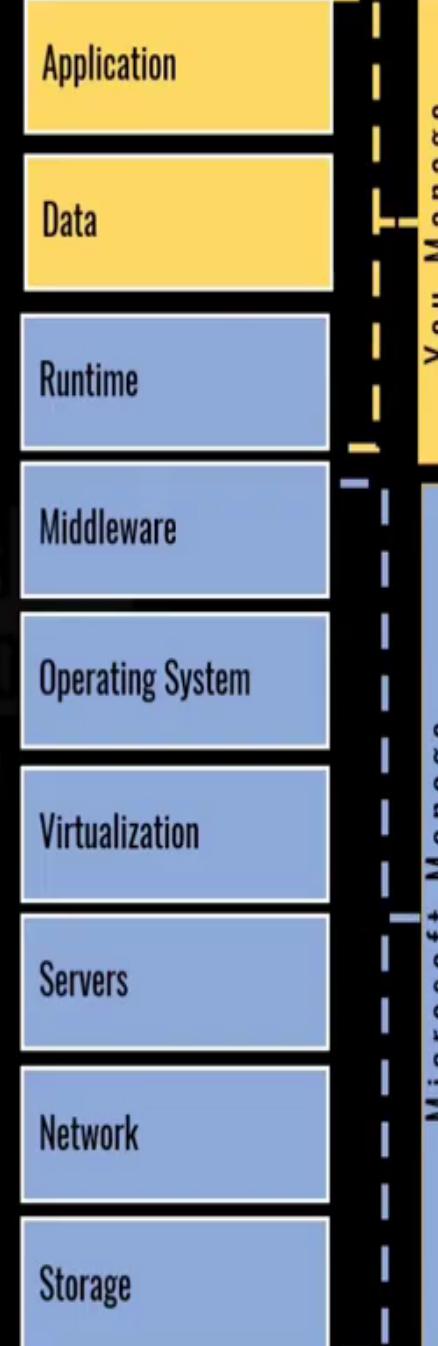
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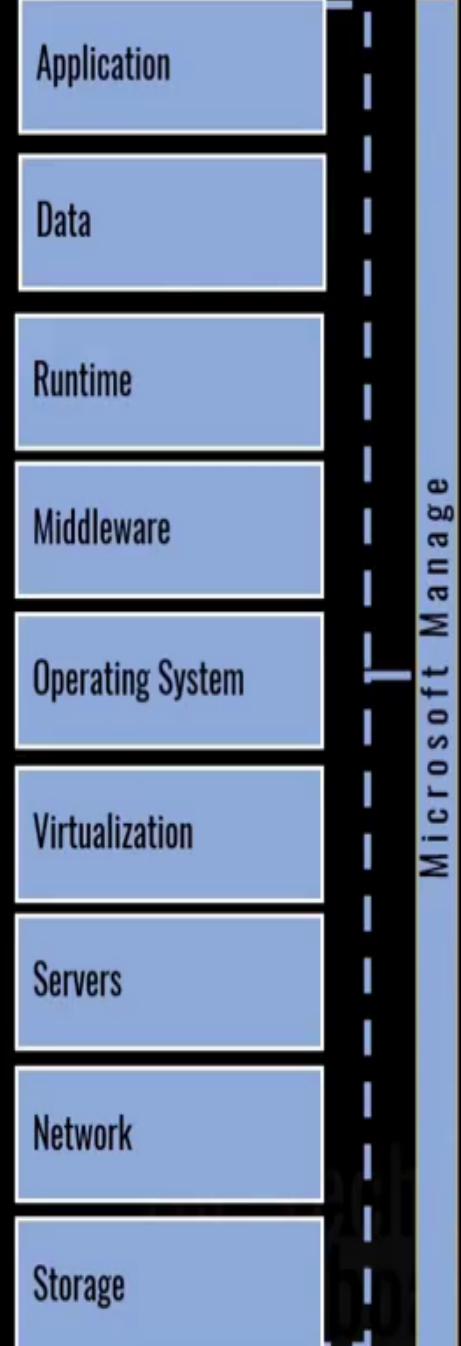
## IaaS



## PaaS



## SaaS



You Manage

You Manage

Microsoft Manage

You Manage

Microsoft Manage

Microsoft Manage

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16 parts already out. More parts added every week

# Azure Fundamentals

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A Azure Web Apps | Hosting



16

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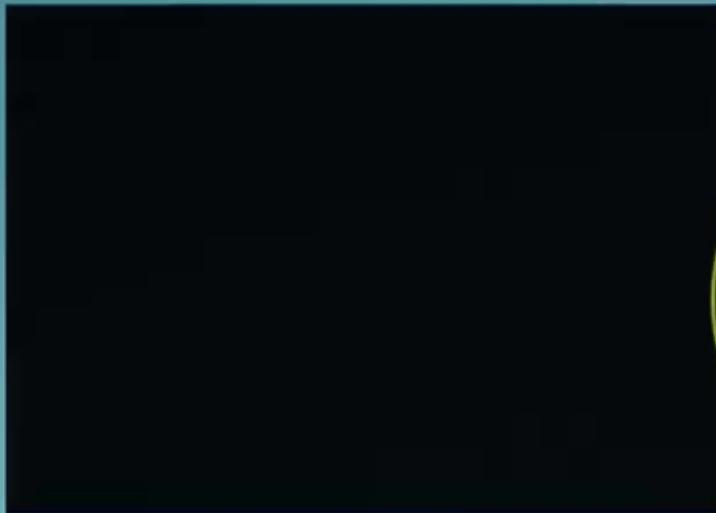
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