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## Exam AZ-900 All Questions

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### EXAM AZ-900 TOPIC 1 QUESTION 11 DISCUSSION

Actual exam question from Microsoft's AZ-900

Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

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Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company is planning to migrate all their virtual machines to an Azure pay-as-you-go subscription. The virtual machines are currently hosted on the Hyper-V hosts in a data center.

You are required make sure that the intended Azure solution uses the correct expenditure model.

Solution: You should recommend the use of the scalable expenditure model.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No


Show Suggested Answer

by  [iwarakorn](#) at July 1, 2021, 6:14 a.m.

## Comments


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 **ssg010** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is NO. Because we have two expenditure models. One is Cap-Ex, another is Op-Ex. So Scalable Expenditure is not the right answer.

   upvoted 70 times


 **iwarakorn** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is No.

Operating expenditures are ongoing costs of doing business. Consuming cloud services in a pay-as-you-go model could qualify as an operating expenditure.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/strategy/business-outcomes/fiscal-outcomes>

   upvoted 26 times

 **tlh45342** 1 year ago

I disagree:

Examples of CapEx include physical assets, such as buildings, equipment, machinery, and vehicles. Examples of OpEx include employee salaries, rent, utilities, and property taxes.

   upvoted 1 times

 **BeauChateau** Most Recent 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. No

The solution does not meet the goal.

"Scalable expenditure model" is not a valid expenditure model in Azure. The recommended expenditure model for the pay-as-you-go subscription is the Consumption model. The Consumption model allows for billing based on actual usage of Azure resources, such as virtual machines and storage, and provides the ability to monitor and manage costs through Azure cost management tools.

Therefore, the proposed solution of using the "scalable expenditure model" does not meet the goal, and the recommended expenditure model for the pay-as-you-go subscription is the Consumption model.

   upvoted 1 times

 **AntonioTech** 1 month ago

The answer is B. No

The term "scalable expenditure model" still isn't a standard term in Azure or cloud computing. The common expenditure models in Azure are "pay-as-you-go" and "reserved instances."

Pay-as-you-go: This is the default and most common expenditure model in Azure. It means you pay for resources you consume on an hourly or per-minute basis. It offers flexibility to scale resources up and down as needed.

Reserved Instances: This is an expenditure model where you commit to a one- or three-year term for a particular virtual machine instance type, size, and region. This commitment provides you with a discount compared to pay-as-you-go pricing.

If you're migrating to a pay-as-you-go subscription, you're already aligning with the pay-as-you-go expenditure model. The term "scalable expenditure model" is not an accurate description of an established concept in Azure, so the solution is not correct. The appropriate description for the chosen expenditure model is "pay-as-you-go."

   upvoted 1 times

 **elmi108** 1 month ago

The solution does not meet the goal.

There is no such thing as a "scalable expenditure model" in Azure. The two expenditure models in Azure are pay-as-you-go and reserved instances.


Pay-as-you-go is the default and most common expenditure model in Azure. It means you pay for resources you consume on an hourly or per-minute basis. It offers flexibility to scale resources up and down as needed.

Reserved instances is an expenditure model where you commit to a one- or three-year term for a particular virtual machine instance type, size, and region. This commitment provides you with a discount compared to pay-as-you-go pricing.

Since the question states that the company is planning to migrate all of their virtual machines to an Azure pay-as-you-go subscription, the correct expenditure model is pay-as-you-go.

Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal



   upvoted 1 times

 **tlh45342** 1 month ago

I think I might be the only person to pick A - yes. For this reason.



First don't get bogged down in the weeds about Cap-Ex and Op-Ex. i.e. "Scalable" doesn't match one of these. Get over it. But you know what does happen. If I buy Hardware that would be CAP-EX. If I am preparing to scale out and using Azure... then ... you guessed it. That is OP-EX. So yes... we finally circle back to a term that you all seem to focus on in a binary black/white way. Then finally let's go with what is actually presented. We are told we are planning to migrate to Virtual Machines in an Azure Pay as you go subscription model (Op=Ex). The SOLUTION: says we should recommend scalable expenditure. Reason this carefully, Isn't therefore, Azure a scalable expenditure model that reflects the cherished buzz-word Pay-AS-You Go? Why yes it does... and for that reason the answer should be A yes.

   upvoted 4 times

  **tlh45342** 1 year ago

And yes. It's a crappy question. And yes today I can't spell "cherished."

   upvoted 1 times

  **tlh45342** 1 year ago

Vote No: I think I was trying way too hard. They should give us the ability to delete our own posts? Thanks.

   upvoted 2 times

  **Edgy\_San** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I cherish you for circling back to the NO side of the sheepfold.

   upvoted 1 times

  **subhala** 10 months ago

I agree with this explanation. I believe they are looking for semantics than exact term.

   upvoted 1 times

  **intentando** 11 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/offers/ms-azr-0003p>

   upvoted 1 times

  **JayStolzenwald** 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**



No, instead of scalable, you need elastic.

"Scalable : environments only care about increasing capacity to accommodate an increasing workload.

Elastic : environments care about being able to meet current demands without under/over provisioning, in an autonomic fashion.

"

   upvoted 1 times

  **Kaifia** 1 year, 3 months ago

There is no such scalable expenditure

   upvoted 1 times

  **KiranMadanwad** 1 year, 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Wrong solution provided as there is such expenditure

   upvoted 1 times

  **aerumna** 1 year, 3 months ago


What is even the purpose of writing not-existing stuff in questions? O.o?

   upvoted 2 times

  **ArmadilloItta** 1 year, 1 month ago

To check if you have studied fundamentals

   upvoted 1 times

  **Molota** 1 year, 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

There are 2 types of expenditure model

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)

Operational Expenditure (OPEX)

The proposed solution "scalable expenditure" isn't a model, so wrong solution

   upvoted 1 times

  **LuchoGonzalez** 1 year, 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

"scalable" is not related with CAPEX or OPEX model. It's about cloud computing

   upvoted 4 times

  **Logan987** 1 year, 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct answer

   upvoted 1 times

  **morpheusbn** 1 year, 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The ONLY spending patterns are CapEx and OpEx.  
Answer is B

   upvoted 1 times

  **Zaidsdb** 1 year, 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

it's only Cap-Ex or Op-Ex

   upvoted 1 times

  **DanielBs** 1 year, 8 months ago

No, is Op-Ex, Pay as you Go

   upvoted 1 times

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