AZ-900

Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

Exam quick reference, one sheet

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Training
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3	700	45	~50	$99	0
Domains	Pass, of 1000	Minutes	Questions	USD	Prerequisites

Service types (what you manage)

Type	You manage	Example
IaaS	OS and up (most control)	Virtual Machine
PaaS	Your app only	App Service, Azure SQL
SaaS	Almost nothing	Microsoft 365

Deployment models

- **Public:** shared, open to all, no hardware, fast scale
- **Private:** one organization, full control, more cost
- **Hybrid:** mix both, keep sensitive data private, burst to public

Money and pricing

- **CapEx:** upfront physical purchase. **OpEx:** ongoing pay as you use (the cloud)
- **Pay as you go** no commitment, **Reservation** 1 or 3 yr discount, **Spot** cheap interruptible, **Hybrid Benefit** reuse licenses

Shared responsibility and benefits

- You **always** own your data, identities, and devices. The provider owns the physical layer
- **High availability, scalability** (up or out), **elasticity** (auto), **reliability**

Architecture hierarchy

Management group > **Subscription** > **Resource group** > **Resource**, all via **Azure Resource Manager**

- **Region** groups datacenters, **Availability zone** protects within a region, **Region pair** protects across regions

Compute, when to use

- **VM** full control, **Scale Sets** identical autoscaling VMs, **Availability set** fault and update domains
- **App Service** web apps, **ACI** one container, **AKS** many containers, **Functions** event code, **Virtual Desktop** desktops

Networking

- **VNet** and **subnet** your private network, **Peering** joins VNets, **DNS** name resolution
- **VPN Gateway** encrypted over internet, **ExpressRoute** private line (not internet)
- **Private endpoint** gives a service a private IP inside your VNet

Storage

- Types: **Blob** unstructured, **Files** shares, **Queue** messages, **Table** NoSQL, **Disk** VM disks

Tiers	Hot > Cool > Cold > Archive (storage cost down, access cost up)
Redundancy	LRS > ZRS > GRS > GZRS (resilience and cost up)
Account	General purpose v2. Standard = disks, Premium = SSD

- **Data Box** for huge offline moves, **Azure Migrate** to assess and migrate

Identity and security

- **Microsoft Entra ID** (was Azure AD) is cloud identity. **Authn** = who you are, **Authz** = what you may do
- **MFA** second proof, **SSO** one sign in, **Passwordless** Hello or key, **Conditional Access** rules by signal
- **RBAC** least privilege at a scope, **Zero Trust** verify always, **Defense in depth** layers, **Defender for Cloud** secure score

Cost management

- Cost depends on type, size, region, and egress
- **Pricing Calculator** estimate ahead, **TCO Calculator** compare to on-premises
- **Cost Management** track and set budgets, **Tags** organize and report cost

Governance and management

- **Azure Policy** enforce rules and report compliance
- **Locks:** ReadOnly blocks change, CanNotDelete blocks deletion. **Purview** governs data
- Manage via **Portal**, **Cloud Shell** (CLI or PowerShell), **Arc** (outside Azure), **ARM and Bicep** for code

Monitoring

- **Advisor** recommends across cost, security, reliability, performance
- **Service Health** the status of Azure for you
- **Azure Monitor** collects: Log Analytics (query), Alerts, Application Insights (apps)

Traps, know the difference

- VPN (internet, encrypted) vs ExpressRoute (private line)
- Advisor (advice) vs Service Health (Azure status) vs Monitor (your telemetry)
- Policy (rules) vs Locks (change or delete) vs RBAC (who does what)
- Zone (within region) vs Pair (across regions) vs Set (within datacenter)

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