**70-534 Architecting Microsoft Azure – Udemy**

Check latest exam requirement objectives consistently.

**Study Plan:**

How many hours am I going to give to this each week? GMAT/School/CCNA. Don’t start and have a break. Keep going. Don’t cram.

Create a study plan, $165.00 per exam. Exam can be proctored from home. 2 and a ½ hours with 40 questions. Look at latest test changes. Changes frequently. 1 month of dedicated studying. Official book from library and study test were not the best. One week of extra buffer.

Scenario questions. Different question types. Focused around hybrid solutions. Some vague questions. Fair test.

**ASM (Azure Services Model) – classic portal vs Azure Resource Model (ARM)** – newer portal with deployment model. Some things you can not do and some things are not easier in either portal. Default will be the new portal. Slowly migrating off the old portal

ARM templates/ARM backups were recently added. UDR (User Define Roots, Application Gateway, Azure Storage encryption, Azure Disk Encryption, SQL database TDE, Azure Scheduler,

**GFS (Global Foundation Services) called MCIO (Microsoft Cloud Infrastructure and Operations) Datacenters:**

Azure is all over the globe. Products are a ton.

**HA** – architected to stay up and running. 99.999% availability uptime. Two or more VM’s in a set are 99.95% availability. 10% credit or <99% is 25% credit.

Datacenters support all of Microsoft’s online businesses. Large as 3 cruise ships. Over 100 datacenters in 30 regions and 11 geos. NA, EU, AS, SA

Geo is a country but larger than a country. China region is special as a china company runs the datacenter. Needs a separate Azure subscription.

Region are paired with other region. NA/SA for example. DC’s are updated only one pair at a time. Regions don’t support all resources. Australia DC is only available to them. Same for India. Keeping data in region. 300 miles between DC.

**Triple Redundant storage** – 3 times replicated in that region. Or can elect up to 6-times and across geos. Brazil is paired with US in one instance. Pairs are in same geo for data protection laws.

**Racks** – servers are arranged in groups. Two blades per 1U. Height total of 52U. 96 servers on a single rack which would be 48U. JBOD (Just a Bunch of Disks (up to 60GB). 20 racks make up a cluster.

All pre-wired. Clusters have the same hardware. Cluster can have close to 1,000 servers.

**ITPAC** – container of servers, built as one unit and shipped to a Microsoft datacenter for plug and play

Water, power, electricity

**Active Directory:**

Identity, Roles, and Permission, Company directory, Password Policies

**AD DS** – Domain Services, employees log into windows

**AD LDS** – light weight domain services

**AD CS** – Certificate Services, PKI (Public key Infrastructure)

**AD FS** – Federation Services with SSO

**AD RMS** – Rights Management Services, protect documents

Not a replacement for on-prem AD. Azure

Azure AD is there to extend AD from on-prem AD to cloud. Identity management centered, no hierarchical object model. Basic Service. Dynamic or Static IP’s

No private IP to VPN. CNAME records can be used to point your DNS to the Azure domain. A record for DNS model. 4096 private IP per VNET, 60 public dynamic IP’s, 20 public static IP’s first 5 are free and .004/hr.

ACL’s are for endpoints not vnet/subnets. NSG (Network Security Groups), powerful than ACL. Blacklist IP’s with ACL. You can have up to 50 ACL per endpoint. Ordered rule by priority. Packets get filtered before reaching the VM. Doesn’t take CPU cycles

NSG contain ACL rules. Can be associated with vnets, subnets, or VM’s. NSG ACL applie to the VM inside the subnet. Can only be applied in region. Have priorities