The latency for replicating a specific table or dataset between different regions in a cloud environment, like Azure, depends on multiple factors:

**Database Type and Service**: Azure offers several types of databases, such as Azure SQL Database, Azure Cosmos DB, Azure Database for MySQL, and others. Each of these databases has its own replication mechanisms and associated latencies.

**Network Latency**: This depends on the distance and network route between the source and target regions.

**Data Volume**: The amount of data being replicated can impact latency, especially during the initial replication.

**Transaction Volume**: If the database is under heavy use, replication might be slower due to the increased transaction volume.

**Database Configuration**: The configuration of the database, including indexes, triggers, and other settings, can influence replication latency.

**Service Level Agreement (SLA):** Azure typically provides SLAs for many of its services, which can give you an idea of expected performance.

**Azure Cosmos DB** has a multi-master model that allows for low-latency writes in multiple regions. It promises single-digit millisecond latencies for reads and writes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/distribute-data-globally>

**Azure SQL Database Geo-Replication** provides a recovery point objective (RPO) of less than 5 seconds for 99% of the time.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview?view=azuresql>

**Azure Cosmos DB**

Azure Cosmos DB promises single-digit millisecond read and write latencies at the 99th percentile.

The actual latency will vary based on the chosen consistency model. Cosmos DB offers five consistency levels: Strong, Bounded staleness, Session, Consistent prefix, and Eventual. Each of these has different implications for latency and data accuracy.

Multi-master replication allows for multiple write regions, which can help ensure low-latency writes no matter where the application is deployed.

**Azure SQL Database Geo-Replication**

For Azure SQL Database using Active Geo-Replication, the recovery point objective (RPO) is typically less than 5 seconds for 99% of the time. This means that in the case of a failover, typically lose less than 5 seconds worth of transactions.

The recovery time objective (RTO), which is the time it takes to restore after a failure, is typically less than 30 seconds.

RPO and RTO are disaster recovery metrics and are not directly measures of replication latency, but they give an idea of how quickly data is synchronized and how fast a failover can complete.