



Glossary - Administrator Associate Az 104

163 terms collected from the sheets in this collection; [brackets] name the source sheets

A

ABAC condition — An attribute-based expression added to a role assignment (for example blob index tag or container name) that narrows what the role allows. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Access tier — Blob pricing level trading storage price against access price: Hot, Cool (30-day minimum), Cold (90-day minimum) and offline Archive (180-day minimum). *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Action group — The notifications and automated actions an Azure Monitor alert triggers. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts; AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Activity log — Subscription-level log of control-plane events (who created, changed or deleted what, service health), kept 90 days unless exported. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Administrative unit — Scope for Entra roles: assign User Administrator or Helpdesk Administrator on AU 'Paris' and the admin manages only Paris users and groups. Membership can be dynamic (P1). *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Administrative unit (AU) — An Entra container of users, groups or devices that scopes an Entra admin role, so a helpdesk admin manages only that unit. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Alert processing rule — A rule that adds action groups to, or suppresses notifications from, fired alerts in a scope and time window (for example planned maintenance). *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

App Service plan — The set of VMs (OS, region, tier, instance count) on which one or more App Service apps run and are billed. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Application-consistent backup — A recovery point taken after applications flush their data (VSS on Windows, pre/post scripts on Linux), so it restores without app recovery. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Application Gateway — Regional layer-7 (HTTP/HTTPS) load balancer with path and host routing, TLS termination, au-

toscaling and an optional web application firewall. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Application security group (ASG) — A label for network interfaces (web, db) used as source or destination in NSG rules, so rules follow VMs instead of IP addresses. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

ARM template — A declarative JSON file (\$schema, parameters, variables, resources, outputs) describing resources to deploy; idempotent. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Associate certification — Microsoft's middle certification level (above Fundamentals, below Expert), valid one year and renewed free online. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Autoscale — Azure Monitor feature that changes instance count by metric rules (CPU, queue length) or schedules, between a minimum and maximum, with cooldowns. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Availability set — A logical grouping of VMs spread across up to 3 fault domains (rack, power, switch) and up to 20 update domains (planned maintenance batches) in one datacenter. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Availability zone — A physically separate group of datacenters inside a region with its own power, cooling and network; VMs pinned to zones 1, 2, 3. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

AZ-104 — Microsoft Azure Administrator exam; passing it earns the Microsoft Certified: Azure Administrator Associate certification. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

AZ-305 — Azure Solutions Architect Expert exam; AZ-104 is a prerequisite for the Expert certification. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

AzCopy — Microsoft command-line tool for high-throughput copy and sync to and from Blob storage, Data Lake and Azure Files, with Entra ID or SAS authentication. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Azure Administrator — Job role that implements, manages and monitors identity, governance, storage, compute and vir-

tual networks in Azure. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Azure Advisor — Free recommendation engine scoring cost, security, reliability, operational excellence and performance, for example right-sizing idle VMs. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Azure Bastion — Managed PaaS jump host deployed in Azure-BastionSubnet that gives RDP and SSH to VMs over TLS 443 from the portal or native client, with no public IP on the VMs. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Azure Container Apps — Serverless container platform built on Kubernetes, KEDA, Dapr and Envoy: revisions, ingress, scale-to-zero by HTTP, event or CPU rules. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Azure Container Instances (ACI) — Runs container groups on demand, billed per second of vCPU and memory, with no cluster and no autoscaling. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Azure Container Registry (ACR) — Private Docker/OCI registry (Basic, Standard, Premium) for images and Helm charts, with tasks to build images in Azure. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Azure DNS Private Resolver — Managed DNS service with inbound endpoints (on-premises resolves Azure private zones) and outbound endpoints plus forwarding rulesets (Azure resolves on-premises zones). *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

Azure File Sync — Service syncing Windows Server folders (server endpoints) with an Azure file share (cloud endpoint) in a sync group, with optional cloud tiering of cold files. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Azure Files — Managed SMB 3.x and NFS 4.1 file shares in a storage account, mountable from Windows, Linux and macOS or cached on-premises with Azure File Sync. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Azure free account — Trial subscription with time-limited credit and some always-free services, ideal for AZ-104 labs with a budget alert. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Azure Load Balancer — Layer-4 (TCP/UDP) load balancer with a public or private frontend, backend pool, health probes, load-balancing rules, inbound NAT rules and outbound rules. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Azure Monitor — The Azure platform service that collects, stores, analyses and alerts on metrics and logs from Azure resources, VMs, apps and on-premises machines. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) — The current agent for Windows and Linux VMs and Arc servers, configured by data collection rules; replaced the Log Analytics agent (MMA), retired in August 2024. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Azure Policy — Azure service that evaluates resource properties against rules (policy definitions) and denies, audits, modifies or deploys to keep resources compliant. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Azure Private DNS zone — A DNS zone resolvable only from VNets linked to it; with auto-registration on, VMs register their A records. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

Azure RBAC — Azure role-based access control: the authorisation system of Azure Resource Manager that grants a security principal a role definition at a scope. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Azure Resource Manager — The deployment and management layer every Azure tool calls; it applies RBAC, policy and locks to each request. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Azure Resource Manager (ARM) — The control plane of Azure: every portal, CLI, PowerShell, SDK or template request goes through it for authentication, RBAC, policy and locks. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Azure Site Recovery (ASR) — Disaster recovery service that continuously replicates VMs to a secondary region (or from on-premises to Azure) and orchestrates failover and failback. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

B

B2B collaboration — Inviting an external identity as a guest user (UserType Guest) who signs in with their own home organisation, Microsoft account, Google or one-time passcode. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Backup policy — Schedule (daily, or several times a day with the Enhanced policy) and retention rules (daily, weekly, monthly,

yearly) applied to protected items. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Backup vault — Newer vault type for Azure Disks, Azure Blobs, Azure Database for PostgreSQL, AKS and other datasources protected by the Data Protection platform. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Bicep — A domain-specific language that compiles to ARM JSON, with modules, type safety and simpler syntax; deployed by the same ARM engine. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Blob soft delete — Keeps deleted or overwritten blobs recoverable for 1-365 days; container soft delete does the same for whole containers. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Blob versioning — Automatically keeps the previous version of a blob on every overwrite or delete, each with a version ID you can promote back. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Budget — A Cost Management threshold on actual or forecast spend at a scope that sends alerts (and can trigger action groups) at chosen percentages. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

C

Case study — A Microsoft exam section describing one company (requirements, existing environment) followed by several questions; you cannot return to it once closed. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Cloud Shell — Browser shell in the Azure portal with az CLI, Az PowerShell, Bicep and Terraform preinstalled and authenticated. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Cloud tiering — Azure File Sync feature that keeps only hot files locally and replaces cold ones with pointers (reparse points), recalled on access, by free-space or date policy. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Complete mode — Deployment mode (resource group scope only) that deletes resources in the group that are not in the template. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Container group — ACI unit of one or more containers scheduled on the same host, sharing lifecycle, IP address, ports and volumes (sidecar pattern). *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Control plane — Management operations on resources through ARM (Actions), such as creating a storage account or reading its keys. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Cross Region Restore — Azure Backup option on GRS vaults allowing restores in the paired region at any time. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Customer-managed key (CMK) — An encryption key you own in Key Vault or Managed HSM that wraps the storage account's data encryption keys; revoking it makes the data unreadable. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

D

Data collection rule (DCR) — An Azure resource saying which data (performance counters, events, syslog, text logs) to collect from which machines and where to send it. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Data plane — Operations on the data inside a resource (DataActions), such as reading a blob or a Key Vault secret. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Deallocate — Stopping a VM through Azure so its compute is released and no longer billed; a guest OS shutdown alone leaves it 'Stopped (allocated)' and billed. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Default security rules — Rules at priorities 65000-65500 in every NSG: allow VNet and Azure Load Balancer inbound, allow VNet and Internet outbound, deny everything else. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Deny assignment — A block on specific actions at a scope that wins over role assignments; created only by Azure (deployment stacks, managed applications), not by you directly. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Deployment slot — A live app (for example 'staging') with its own hostname inside the same App Service plan, swappable with production without downtime. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Diagnostic setting — Per-resource routing of resource logs and metrics to a Log Analytics workspace, storage account, Event Hubs or partner solution. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Distractor — A wrong option that sounds right: a real service that solves a neighbouring problem. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Drag and drop — Question format where you order steps or match items to targets; partial credit may apply. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Dynamic membership group — An Entra group whose members are computed from a rule on user or device attributes (user.department -eq "Sales"); needs Entra ID P1 per member. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

E

Early deletion charge — Fee billed when a blob leaves the Cool, Cold or Archive tier before its minimum storage period. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Effective permissions — The union of all Azure role assignments a principal receives directly and through groups at a scope and its parents, minus deny assignments. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Effective security rules — The combined rules of the subnet NSG and NIC NSG applied to one network interface, shown per NIC in the portal or Network Watcher. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Encryption at host — VM option encrypting temp disks and OS/data disk caches on the host with platform or customer-managed keys, so data is encrypted end to end into storage. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Entra join — Registering a corporate Windows device directly in Entra ID (no on-premises domain), so users sign in with Entra credentials and Intune manages it. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

F

Fault domain — A group of VMs in an availability set sharing a power source and network switch. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Flexible orchestration — VMSS mode where instances are standard VMs (can mix sizes and Spot/regular), spread across zones and fault domains; recommended for new deployments. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

G

Gateway transit — Peering option letting a spoke VNet use the VPN or ExpressRoute gateway of the hub VNet ('Use remote gateways' on the spoke side). *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

General-purpose v2 (GPv2) — The default Standard storage account kind supporting every service, access tier and redundancy option; the legacy GPv1 and BlobStorage kinds are being retired. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

Group-based licensing — Assigning a product licence to a group so every member receives it and loses it when leaving the group. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

GRS / GZRS — Geo-redundant storage: LRS (GRS) or ZRS (GZRS) in the primary region plus asynchronous copy to LRS in the paired secondary region. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

H

HA ports — An internal Standard Load Balancer rule that balances all TCP and UDP ports at once, used in front of network virtual appliances. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Health probe — TCP, HTTP or HTTPS check from 168.63.129.16 that removes unhealthy backend instances from rotation. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Health probe status — Load Balancer metric showing the share of backend instances answering the probe. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Hot area — Question format where you pick values in drop-downs inside a command, template or diagram. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

I

Immutable storage (WORM) — Write once, read many protection for blobs: time-based retention policies (lockable) or legal holds that prevent modification and deletion. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Immutable vault — Vault setting that blocks operations which would reduce or delete recovery points before expiry; once locked it cannot be disabled. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Incremental mode — Default deployment mode: resources in the template are created or updated, resources not in the template are left untouched. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Initiative — A policy set definition: a group of policy definitions assigned and reported together (for example the Microsoft

cloud security benchmark). *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Instant restore — Restore from the snapshot kept with the VM disks (default 2 days, configurable) before or without reading the vault copy. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

IP flow verify — Network Watcher test that says whether a given 5-tuple to or from a VM is allowed or denied, and by which NSG rule. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

K

KQL (Kusto Query Language) — Read-only pipe-based query language used by Log Analytics, Microsoft Sentinel and Azure Data Explorer. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

L

Least administrative effort — Exam wording that favours built-in, managed and policy-driven solutions over scripts and manual steps. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Least privilege — Exam wording that asks for the narrowest built-in role at the narrowest scope that still works. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Lifecycle management policy — Account-level JSON rules that move block blobs between tiers or delete blobs, versions and snapshots by age, last access time, prefix or blob index tags, run once a day. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Log Analytics workspace — The Azure Monitor Logs store queried with KQL, with per-table retention and pricing plans (Analytics, Basic, Auxiliary). *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Longest prefix match — Route selection rule: the most specific matching prefix wins; for equal prefixes, a UDR beats a BGP route, which beats a system route. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

LRS — Locally redundant storage: three synchronous copies inside one datacenter of the primary region. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

M

Managed disk — An Azure-managed block volume (Ultra, Premium SSD v2, Premium SSD, Standard SSD, Standard HDD) attached to a VM, billed by provisioned size or performance. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Managed identity — An Entra service principal managed by Azure for a resource (system-assigned, tied to its lifecycle) or standalone (user-assigned, reusable), used to call other Azure services without secrets. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Management group — A container above subscriptions for policy and RBAC inheritance; up to six levels under the tenant root group. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Management group rules — One tenant root group; up to 6 levels of depth below it (not counting root or subscriptions); each subscription and MG has exactly one parent; moving a subscription needs Owner on the subscription and Management Group Contributor on source and target. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Microsoft 365 group — An Entra group that also provisions a shared mailbox, calendar, SharePoint site and Teams team; members are users only. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Microsoft Entra ID — Microsoft's cloud identity service (formerly Azure Active Directory): users, groups, applications and devices of one tenant, authenticating with OAuth 2.0, OpenID Connect and SAML. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Microsoft Graph PowerShell — The supported PowerShell SDK for Entra ID (Connect-MgGraph, Get-MgUser), replacing the retired AzureAD and MSONline modules. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Microsoft Learn during the exam — Access to Microsoft Learn documentation in a separate window during role-based exams (not on Learn Q&A); it costs time, so use it only to confirm a syntax. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

N

NAT gateway — A managed, zonal outbound-only SNAT service attached to subnets, using up to 16 static public IPs (64,512 SNAT ports each). *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

Network security group (NSG) — A stateful list of allow and deny rules (5-tuple) evaluated by priority, associated with subnets and/or network interfaces. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Next hop — The target a route sends a packet to: virtual appliance, gateway, VNet, Internet or None. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

NotActions — Actions subtracted from the Actions of the same role definition; not a deny, another role can still grant them. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

O

Object replication — Asynchronous copy of block blobs from a source container to a destination container in another account (any region), needing versioning on both and change feed on the source. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

P

Platform metric — A numeric time series (CPU %, transactions) emitted automatically by an Azure resource, kept 93 days at one-minute granularity. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Point-in-time restore — Restores block blobs in chosen containers to an earlier state; needs versioning, change feed and blob soft delete on the account. *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Policy assignment — A definition or initiative applied to a scope with parameter values, excluded scopes (notScopes), enforcement mode and, for Modify and DeployIfNotExists, a managed identity. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Policy definition — A JSON rule (if condition, then effect) with parameters, saved at a management group or subscription so it can be assigned at or below that scope. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Policy effect — What happens when the rule matches: Deny, Audit, Append, Modify, AuditIfNotExists, DeployIfNotExists, DenyAction, Manual or Disabled. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Policy exemption — A record that excludes a scope or resource from an assignment for a reason (Waiver or Mitigated), optionally with an expiry date, while keeping it visible in compliance. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Private endpoint — A network interface with a private IP in your VNet mapped to one storage sub-resource (blob, file, dfs...), resolved through a privateLink private DNS zone. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

R

RA-GRS / RA-GZRS — Read-access variants exposing a read-only <account>-secondary endpoint on the secondary region at all times. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

Re-protect — After failover, reverses replication direction (secondary to primary) so you can fail back later. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Recovery plan — An ordered Azure Site Recovery failover sequence of VM groups, scripts and manual steps. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery; AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Recovery point — A restorable copy of a protected item at a moment: crash-, file-system- or application-consistent. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Recovery Services vault — Azure resource storing backups of Azure VMs, SQL Server and SAP HANA in VMs, Azure Files and on-premises (MARS, MABS) and coordinating Azure Site Recovery. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

Rehydration — Moving an Archive blob back to an online tier (or copying it), at Standard priority (up to 15 hours) or High priority (usually under 1 hour for objects under 10 GB). *[AZ-104: Blob Storage, Azure Files and Data Movement]*

Remediation — Applying a Modify or DeployIfNotExists policy to resources that existed before the policy assignment. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

Remediation task — A job that applies a Modify or DeployIfNotExists policy to resources that existed before the assignment, using the assignment's managed identity. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Renewal assessment — Free, unproctored online assessment on Microsoft Learn that extends an associate certification by one year, available six months before expiry. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Reserved addresses — Five addresses Azure keeps in every subnet: network address, .1 default gateway, .2 and .3 for Azure DNS mapping, and the broadcast address. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

Resource group — Logical container of resources sharing a lifecycle, a scope for RBAC, policy, locks and cost. *[AZ-104: Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Resource lock — An ARM setting at subscription, resource group or resource scope: CanNotDelete blocks deletion, Read-Only blocks every write and some POST actions; it applies to

all users including Owners. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Resource logs — Data-plane logs of a resource (storage requests, Key Vault access, NSG events) collected only when a diagnostic setting routes them. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Restricted management AU — An AU whose members can only be changed by admins scoped to that AU, protecting executives' accounts from tenant-wide User Administrators. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Revision — An immutable snapshot of a container app's template; traffic can be split between active revisions. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Role assignment — The binding of one security principal to one role definition at one scope; the unit you create, list and remove. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Role Based Access Control Administrator — Built-in Azure role that may only manage role assignments, optionally restricted by conditions to certain roles or principal types. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Role definition — A JSON list of allowed Actions, NotActions, DataActions, NotDataActions and the AssignableScopes where it may be used. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Rule priority — A number from 100 to 4096; NSG rules are processed from the lowest number and processing stops at the first match. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

S

Scaled score — Microsoft's 1-1,000 reporting scale on which 700 is the passing mark; it is not a percentage of correct answers. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Scope — The level a role assignment applies to: management group, subscription, resource group or resource; children inherit it. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Security group — An Entra group used to grant access (Azure RBAC roles, app access, licences); it has no mailbox. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Security principal — The identity a role is assigned to: user, group, service principal or managed identity. *[AZ-104: Azure RBAC in Depth]*

Service endpoint — A subnet setting that routes traffic to a service's public endpoint over the Azure backbone with the

subnet's identity, so the storage firewall can allow that subnet. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

Service tag — A Microsoft-maintained name for a group of IP prefixes (Internet, VirtualNetwork, AzureLoadBalancer, Storage.FranceCentral) used in rules instead of addresses. *[AZ-104: NSGs, Bastion and Load Balancing]*

Shared access signature (SAS) — A signed URL query string granting limited permissions to storage resources for a time window, signed with an account key or with Entra credentials (user delegation SAS). *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

Skills measured — Microsoft's official list of exam domains with their weight ranges, published in the exam study guide and updated a few times a year. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here]*

Slot setting — An app setting or connection string marked 'deployment slot setting' that stays with its slot during a swap. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Soft delete (backup) — Keeps deleted backup data for 14 days by default (enhanced soft delete up to 180 days, can be made always-on) so a deletion can be undone. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

SSPR (self-service password reset) — Entra feature letting users reset their own password after verifying one or two authentication methods; writeback sends the reset to on-premises AD. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Storage account — The Azure resource holding blob containers, file shares, queues and tables under one globally unique name (3-24 lowercase letters and digits) and one set of endpoints. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

Stored access policy — A named policy on a container, share, queue or table (up to five) that holds a service SAS's start, expiry and permissions so they can be changed or revoked later. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

Subnet — A range of a VNet's address space where resources get their private IPs; NSGs, route tables, NAT gateways and delegations attach here. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

Subscription — Azure's billing and scale unit holding resource groups, trusting one tenant. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here; AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

System route — A default route Azure creates in every subnet: VNet address space, peered VNets, 0.0.0.0/0 to Internet, and

some prefixes to None. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

T

Tag — A name-value pair on a resource, resource group or subscription for cost reporting, automation and ownership; not inherited by default. *[AZ-104: Azure Policy, Locks, Tags and Cost]*

Tenant — One Microsoft Entra ID directory: the identity boundary that every Azure subscription trusts. *[AZ-104 Azure Administrator: Start Here; AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

Test failover — An ASR drill that brings up replica VMs in an isolated VNet from a recovery point, with no impact on production or replication. *[AZ-104: Azure Backup and Site Recovery]*

U

Update domain — A group of VMs in an availability set rebooted together during planned platform maintenance. *[AZ-104: Self-Assessment]*

User-defined route (UDR) — A route in a route table associated with subnets that overrides system routes, for example 0.0.0.0/0 to a firewall (next hop Virtual appliance). *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

User delegation SAS — A blob or Data Lake SAS signed with a user delegation key obtained with Entra ID credentials instead of the account key; valid up to seven days. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

User principal name (UPN) — The sign-in name of an Entra user in email form (ana@contoso.com); its suffix must be a verified domain of the tenant. *[AZ-104: Entra ID Users, Groups and Licences]*

V

Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) — A group of load-balanced VMs created from one model that Azure scales in and out automatically; Flexible orchestration (default) or Uniform. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

Virtual network (VNet) — An isolated private network in one Azure region and subscription, defined by one or more address spaces and divided into subnets. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

VM extension — An agent-installed add-on that configures a VM after deployment: Custom Script Extension, Azure Monitor Agent, Entra login, Key Vault certificates. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

VNet integration — App Service feature giving an app outbound access into a VNet subnet; inbound private access uses a private endpoint instead. *[AZ-104: Scale Sets, Containers and App Service]*

VNet peering — A low-latency connection over the Microsoft backbone between two VNets (same region or global) with no overlap allowed; non-transitive. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*

W

What-if — A preview of the changes a deployment would make (create, modify, delete, no change) without applying them. *[AZ-104: ARM, Bicep and Virtual Machines]*

Workbook — An interactive Azure Monitor report combining KQL queries, metrics, parameters and text, shared through RBAC. *[AZ-104: Azure Monitor, Logs and Alerts]*

Y

Yes/No series — A set of questions sharing one scenario where each proposes a solution and asks whether it meets the goal;

you cannot go back within the series. *[AZ-104: Exam Strategy and Scenarios]*

Z

ZRS — Zone-redundant storage: three synchronous copies across three availability zones of the primary region. *[AZ-104: Storage Accounts, Access and Redundancy]*

#

168.63.129.16 — The Azure platform virtual IP providing Azure-provided DNS, DHCP and health probes to every VNet; never block it. *[AZ-104: Virtual Networks, Peering, Routing and DNS]*