



Use these notes to help review testable material for the AZ-900 certification exam.

### **Know the definition and use cases for the Azure Storage and Database offerings.**

**Azure SQL Database** - a relational database based on the latest stable version of the Microsoft SQL Server database engine which offers a PasS database solution.

Azure **Cosmos DB** is a globally distributed database service. It supports schema-less data that lets you build highly responsive database that is updated and maintained by users around the world.

Azure **PostgreSQL** is an implementation of free, open source distributed database that is similar in features to Cosmos DB, and supports SQL queries.

Azure **Blob Storage** is an *unstructured* data solution, allowing it to support thousands of simultaneous uploads for things like video, log files, and images. Blobs are highly scalable, and apps work with blobs in much the same way as they work with files on a disk.

Azure **Data Lake** allows you to perform analytics on your data usage and prepare reports. Data Lake is a large repository that stores both structured and unstructured data.

**Azure Files** offers fully managed file shares in the cloud that are accessible via the industry standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol. Azure file shares can be mounted concurrently by cloud or on-premises deployments of Windows, Linux, and macOS.

**Disk storage** provides disks for virtual machines, applications, and other services to access and use as they need, similar to how they would in on-premises scenarios.

### **Azure offers three storage tiers for blob object storage:**

- **Hot storage tier:** optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.
- **Cool storage tier:** optimized for data that are infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.
- **Archive storage tier:** for data that are rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements.