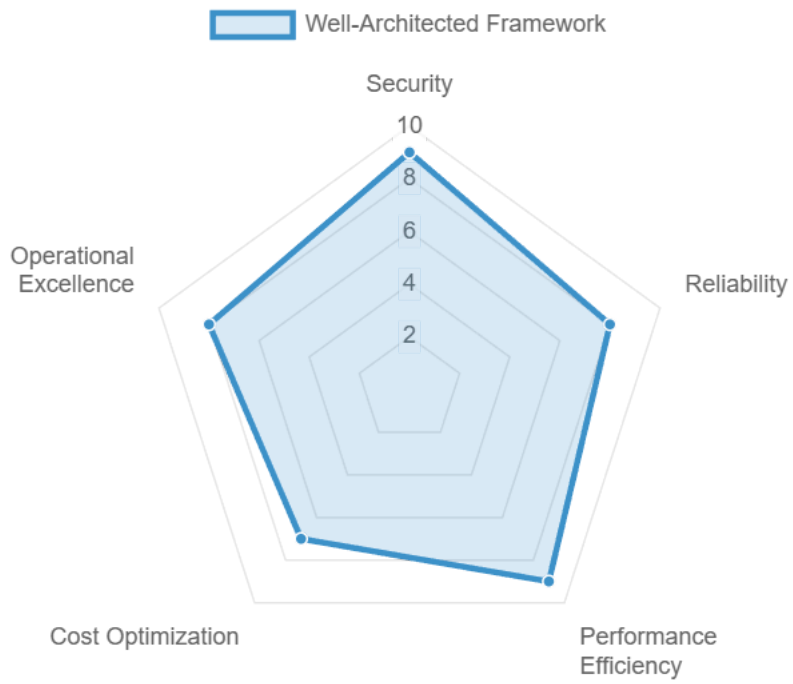
AZ-305 Final Revision Infographic

A visual guide to the high-frequency concepts and strategic thinking required to pass the Azure Solutions Architect Expert exam.

Core Exam Strategy

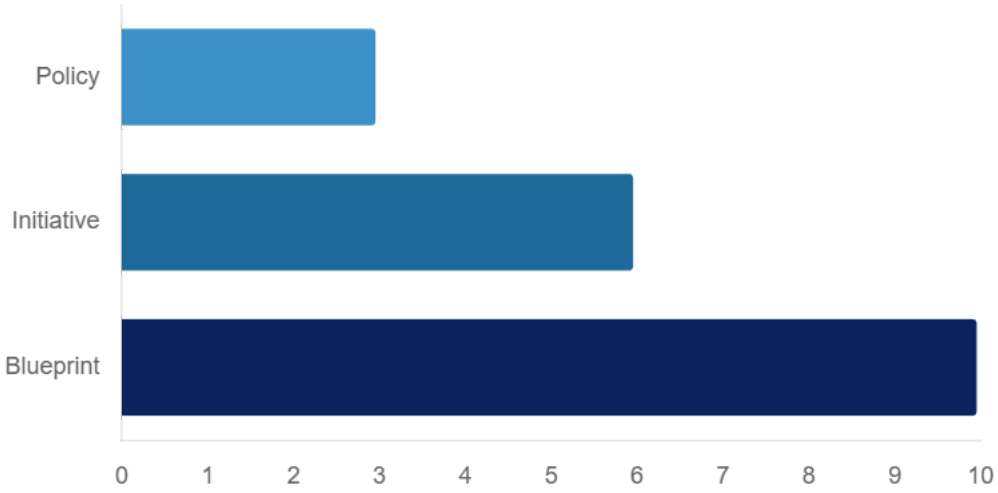
Success in the AZ-305 exam is not just about technical knowledge; it's about architectural thinking. Your design choices must consistently balance the five pillars of the Azure Well-Architected Framework.



The radar chart above visualizes the five pillars of the Well-Architected Framework. A successful architect strives for a balanced shape, indicating that all pillars—Security, Reliability, Performance, Cost, and Operational Excellence—have been considered in the solution design.

1. Identity, Governance, and Monitoring

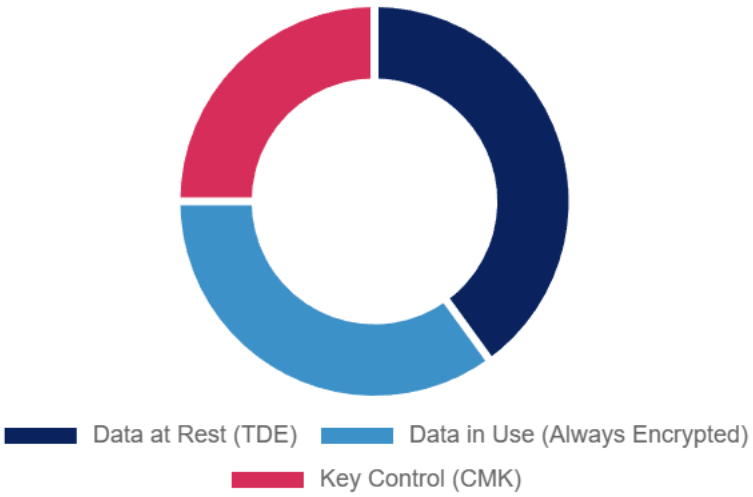
This domain is the foundation of any secure and manageable enterprise cloud environment. It's about establishing control, enforcing rules, and ensuring visibility from the top down.



The bar chart illustrates the hierarchical scope of Azure's governance tools. A **Policy** is a single rule. An **Initiative** groups multiple policies for a single goal. A **Blueprint** is the most comprehensive, packaging policies, RBAC, and templates for repeatable, one-click deployments.

2. Data Storage Solutions

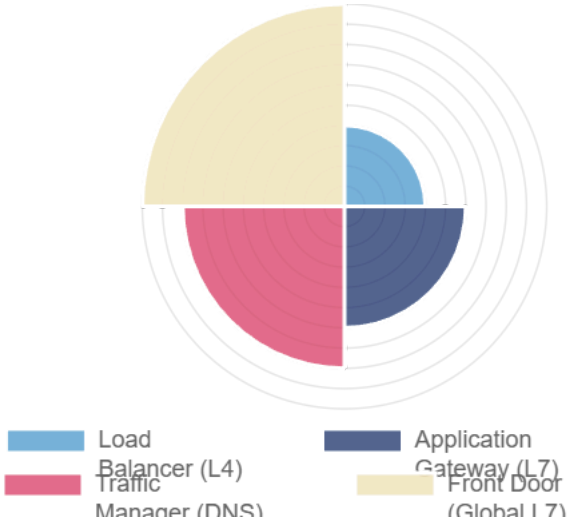
Choosing the right data platform and protection strategy is critical. Your decisions will impact performance, cost, and compliance for years to come.



This doughnut chart shows the layers of data encryption. **TDE** protects data at rest on disk. **Always Encrypted** protects data in use from high-privilege users like DBAs. **CMK** gives you full control over the encryption keys via Azure Key Vault, a common compliance requirement.

3. Infrastructure Solutions

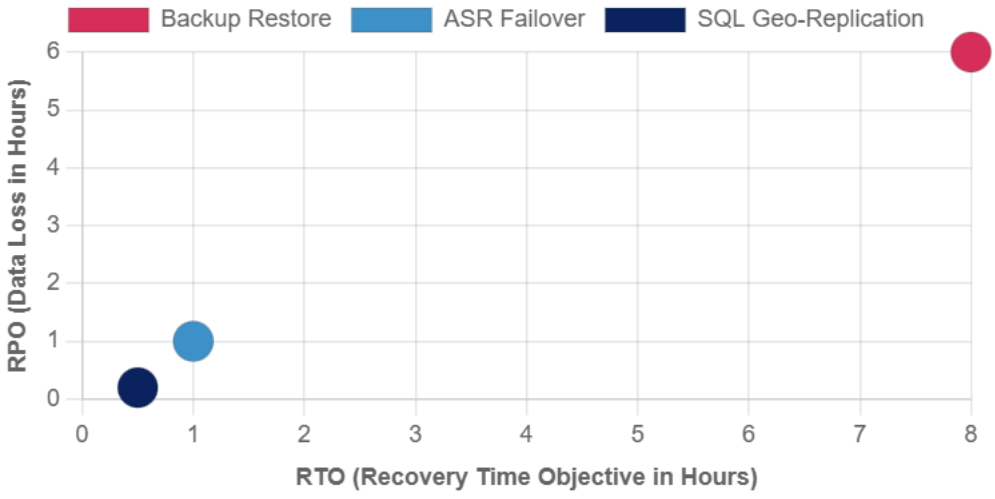
This domain tests your ability to design resilient and scalable compute, networking, and application hosting solutions, often involving complex trade-offs between different services.



The polar area chart compares Azure's primary traffic routing services based on their scope. **Load Balancer** operates at L4 for regional, internal traffic. **Application Gateway** adds L7 features and WAF for regional web traffic. **Traffic Manager** provides DNS-based global routing, while **Front Door** offers a full L7 global platform for web acceleration and failover.

4. Business Continuity Solutions

Designing for failure is a core architectural principle. This involves understanding the difference between restoring data (backup) and restoring service (disaster recovery).



This scatter plot visualizes the relationship between RTO and RPO. Solutions in the bottom-left (like SQL Geo-Replication) offer near-zero data loss and fast recovery but at a higher cost.

Solutions in the top-right (like manual backups) are cheaper but involve more downtime and data loss. Your design must align with the business's specific RTO/RPO targets.

Final Concept Check

Before you walk into the exam, ensure you can clearly articulate the functional differences between these critical architectural choices.

- ✓ Management Groups & Policy
- ✓ Key Vault + CMK + Always Encrypted
- ✓ Private Endpoints & Firewall Rules
- ✓ VNet Peering vs. VPN Gateway
- ✓ GRS vs. ZRS Redundancy
- ✓ ASR vs. Backup Vaults
- ✓ App Insights & Sentinel Integration
- ✓ Cost Management & Budgets
- ✓ Zero Trust & PIM

About the Author

Limcify.com is a dedicated Azure and Architecture learning brand founded by a 23-year veteran Enterprise Architect. Our mission is to move IT professionals beyond simple certification and equip them with the strategic frameworks and real-world methodologies needed to succeed in high-stakes cloud architecture roles.

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