Control Alt Delete Tech Bits

# SC-300 Exam Cram in 30 Days

Microsoft Identity and Access Administrator

Cheatsheet and final month study plan

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**Exam in 30 days? Use this as your daily cram file.**

Start

## Welcome

A final month SC-300 cram guide for Control Alt Delete Tech Bits readers.

## Who this is for

Use this when your SC-300 exam is about 30 days away and you need a focused daily plan. It is a cram guide, not a replacement for Microsoft Learn or hands on practice.

Each day is designed to be read in one short sitting. The aim is to help you recognise exam wording, remove weak spots, and choose the right Microsoft Entra control under pressure.

## Links

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## What to expect

SC-300 rewards careful reading as much as memorisation.

## Exam feel

Expect scenario led questions. Some are short. Some use case study sections with overview, identity environment, cloud environment, requirements, and constraints.

You may see single answer, multiple answer, drag and drop style, hotspot style, and case study questions. The platform and mix can change, so check Microsoft Learn before you sit the exam.

Microsoft exams use a scaled score. A score of 700 or higher is required to pass.

For role based associate exams without labs, Microsoft lists 100 minutes exam duration and 120 minutes seat duration. The scheduling page and exam launch screens are the final source for timing.

Check the Microsoft Learn study guide before booking or sitting the exam because objectives are updated periodically and the English version is normally updated first.

## Decision rules

Prefer least privilege.

Meet every stated requirement.

Do not ignore exclusions for emergency access accounts.

Use report only mode where the question asks you to test Conditional Access first.

Use the right evidence source: sign in logs, audit logs, provisioning logs, Log Analytics, workbooks, or reports.

## Current skill map

Implement and manage user identities: 20 to 25 percent.

Implement authentication and access management: 25 to 30 percent.

Plan and implement workload identities: 20 to 25 percent.

Plan and automate identity governance: 20 to 25 percent.

## Course map

The 30 days below follow the main Microsoft Learn SC-300 course areas.

### Explore identity in Microsoft Entra ID (48 min)

Identity terms, Zero Trust, Microsoft Entra services, tokens, licensing, and audit evidence.

### Implement an identity management solution using Microsoft Entra ID (4 hr 16 min)

Tenant setup, users, groups, external identities, and hybrid identity.

### Implement an authentication and access management solution (4 hr 58 min)

MFA, authentication methods, Conditional Access, Identity Protection, and Global Secure Access.

### Implement access management for apps (2 hr 34 min)

Enterprise applications, SSO, Application Proxy, app registrations, API permissions, consent, and Defender for Cloud Apps.

### Plan and implement an identity governance strategy (3 hr 23 min)

Entitlement management, access reviews, PIM, logs, KQL, workbooks, reports, and Identity Secure Score.

## Day 1: Know the SC-300 exam shape

Course area: Exam orientation

### Cram goal

Understand how the exam asks questions before you revise the technology.

### What to expect in the exam

Expect business context, constraints, and answer choices that are nearly correct. The best answer usually meets every requirement with the least privilege and the fewest changes.

### Know cold

Passing score is 700 on Microsoft's scaled score model.

Microsoft lists role based associate exam duration as 100 minutes, with 120 minutes seat time when there are no labs.

Question types can include single answer, multiple answer, case study, drag and drop style, and hotspot style tasks.

Read requirement words such as only, first, least privilege, minimise admin effort, and without affecting users.

Most wrong answers fail one constraint, use excessive privilege, or solve a different problem.

### Watch for

Check the Microsoft Learn study guide before booking or sitting the exam because objectives are updated periodically.

Do not pick Global Administrator unless the requirement truly needs it.

Do not ignore licensing, report only testing, or emergency access exclusions.

### 15 minute drill

Skim the current Microsoft Learn SC-300 study guide and mark each objective as green, amber, or red.

**Quick check**

If a question says 'what should you configure first', look for the dependency, not the final result.

## Day 2: Identity terms, Zero Trust, and tokens

Course area: Explore identity

### Cram goal

Get the language right. Many SC-300 answers depend on precise identity terms.

### What to expect in the exam

You may be asked to separate authentication, authorisation, token issuance, and access decisions in a short scenario.

### Know cold

Authentication proves who the user or workload is.

Authorisation decides what the signed in identity can access.

Zero Trust means verify explicitly, use least privilege, and assume breach.

Tokens represent claims and permissions for a session. They are not passwords.

### Watch for

Conditional Access does not create identities. It evaluates access after sign in signals are available.

Company branding changes the sign in experience, not the security decision.

### 15 minute drill

Write one line definitions for authentication, authorisation, identity, token, claim, and conditional access.

### Quick check

When the answer choices sound similar, ask whether the question is about proving identity or granting access.

## Day 3: Admin tools, licences, and evidence

Course area: Explore identity

### Cram goal

Know which portal area or evidence source fits the task.

### What to expect in the exam

The exam often asks where to configure a feature or where to prove what happened.

### Know cold

Microsoft Entra admin centre is the main place for tenant, user, group, authentication, app, and governance settings.

Some features need specific Microsoft Entra licences. Check before recommending advanced governance or risk controls.

Sign in logs show sign in activity and Conditional Access results.

Audit logs show directory and configuration changes. Provisioning logs show app provisioning activity.

### Watch for

Do not use licence assignment as a security control.

Do not use audit logs to answer every monitoring question. Pick the log that matches the event.

### 15 minute drill

Build a two column sheet: task on the left, portal area or log source on the right.

### Quick check

If the question asks 'who changed this setting', think audit logs.

## Day 4: Tenant configuration, roles, and administrative units

Course area: Identity management

### Cram goal

Revise tenant wide settings and delegated administration.

### What to expect in the exam

Look for delegated admin scenarios where a team can manage only a subset of users.

### Know cold

Built in Microsoft Entra roles should be used before custom roles where they fit.

Administrative units can scope supported role assignments to selected users or groups.

Custom roles are for missing task sets, not for every delegation problem.

Tenant settings include domains, user settings, group settings, device settings, and company branding.

### Watch for

Administrative units do not replace security groups, Conditional Access, or Azure RBAC.

Tenant wide role assignment is usually too broad for local helpdesk needs.

### 15 minute drill

For each support team in Liver Shipping, decide whether it needs a tenant role, scoped role, or no admin role.

### Quick check

If the scope is a department, region, or port office, administrative units should be considered.

## Day 5: Users, groups, attributes, and licences

Course area: Identity management

### Cram goal

Revise the everyday identity objects that appear in many questions.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may combine group membership, dynamic rules, custom security attributes, and group based licensing.

### Know cold

Security groups control access. Microsoft 365 groups support collaboration workloads.

Dynamic groups use rules to add members automatically.

Custom security attributes can support classification and access decisions where supported.

Group based licensing reduces manual licence assignment but still needs error monitoring.

### Watch for

A group is not the same thing as a role assignment.

Dynamic group rules need reliable attributes. Bad source data gives bad membership.

### 15 minute drill

Make a table for users, groups, roles, licences, and custom security attributes. Add one exam use case for each.

### Quick check

If licence assignment must follow an attribute, think dynamic group then group based licensing.

## Day 6: Devices and identity lifecycle

Course area: Identity management

### Cram goal

Understand where device join and registration fit in identity access decisions.

### What to expect in the exam

Device state can appear as a signal in access questions, especially with Conditional Access.

### Know cold

Microsoft Entra joined devices are cloud joined.

Microsoft Entra registered devices are usually personal or BYOD scenarios.

Hybrid joined devices are joined to AD DS and registered with Microsoft Entra ID.

Device settings affect who can join or register devices.

### Watch for

Device registration alone does not prove the device is compliant.

Device settings and Conditional Access solve different parts of the access problem.

### 15 minute drill

Compare joined, registered, and hybrid joined in one sentence each.

### Quick check

If the question mentions managed device compliance, look beyond simple registration.

## Day 7: External identities and B2B collaboration

Course area: Identity management

### Cram goal

Revise guest access without turning partners into employees.

### What to expect in the exam

Partner access questions often test guest invitations, collaboration settings, and lifecycle control.

### Know cold

External collaboration settings control who can invite guests and what guests can see.

Guest accounts represent external users in your tenant.

Access should end when the partner relationship or project ends.

Sponsor and review processes reduce forgotten guest access.

### Watch for

Do not create normal employee accounts for every partner unless there is a clear reason.

Do not use one shared account for a partner team.

### 15 minute drill

Write a Whippet Exports access request flow from invitation to removal.

### Quick check

If the scenario says brokers, suppliers, or contractors, check external identity and governance options first.

## Day 8: Cross tenant access and external identity providers

Course area: Identity management

### Cram goal

Understand tenant to tenant controls.

### What to expect in the exam

The exam may ask how to control inbound or outbound collaboration with another Microsoft Entra tenant.

### Know cold

Cross tenant access settings control inbound and outbound access between tenants.

Cross tenant synchronisation can automate user provisioning between tenants.

External identity providers can include SAML and WS-Fed based providers.

Default settings and organisation specific settings must be read carefully.

### Watch for

Cross tenant access is not the same as entitlement management.

Inbound and outbound settings answer different parts of the problem.

### 15 minute drill

Create two examples: one inbound control and one outbound control.

### Quick check

If the question names another tenant, look for cross tenant access settings.

## Day 9: Hybrid identity

Course area: Identity management

### Cram goal

Revise sync and authentication choices for AD DS environments.

### What to expect in the exam

Hybrid questions often include Microsoft Entra Connect Sync, Cloud Sync, password hash synchronisation, pass through authentication, seamless SSO, AD FS migration, or Connect Health.

### Know cold

Microsoft Entra Connect Sync is the traditional sync engine for many hybrid environments.

Microsoft Entra Cloud Sync is lightweight and cloud managed, but does not cover every scenario.

Password hash synchronisation stores a hash of the password hash in Microsoft Entra ID.

Pass through authentication validates passwords against on premises agents.

### Watch for

Do not pick Cloud Sync without checking feature support.

Domain controllers without internet access affect design choices.

### 15 minute drill

Write a quick comparison of PHS, PTA, seamless SSO, and AD FS.

### Quick check

If the answer must improve health visibility, think Microsoft Entra Connect Health.

## Day 10: Authentication methods, MFA, TAP, and passkeys

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Revise strong authentication and onboarding choices.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions can ask how to onboard a user to passwordless sign in or how to improve MFA readiness.

### Know cold

Authentication methods policy controls available methods.

Temporary Access Pass can help with secure onboarding and recovery.

Passkeys use FIDO2 based phishing resistant authentication and can be device bound or synced.

Registration campaigns help move users towards stronger methods.

### Watch for

Device bound passkeys are normally the stronger fit for higher risk admin scenarios.

Synced passkeys can suit general user convenience but should be treated like other unattested authenticators.

Temporary Access Pass is not a permanent password.

Do not enforce a method before users are ready unless the scenario accepts disruption.

### 15 minute drill

Map each method to its best use: Authenticator, passkey, certificate based authentication, TAP.

### Quick check

If a user has no registered method yet, TAP is often a strong candidate.

## Day 11: SSPR, password protection, and sessions

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Cover recovery, password defence, and session control.

### What to expect in the exam

Expect questions on SSPR registration, password protection, Windows Hello for Business, disabled accounts, and session revocation.

### Know cold

SSPR lets users reset their own passwords when configured and registered.

Microsoft Entra password protection blocks weak or banned passwords.

Disabling an account prevents new sign ins but active sessions may need revocation.

Windows Hello for Business uses strong device bound credentials.

### Watch for

Resetting a password is not the same as revoking sessions.

Authentication strength and authentication method policy are related but not identical.

### 15 minute drill

Write the steps for handling a suspected compromised account.

### Quick check

If the user is already signed in, look for session revocation as well as account action.

## Day 12: Conditional Access planning

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Build Conditional Access policies without locking out the tenant.

### What to expect in the exam

Most Conditional Access questions test assignments, conditions, grant controls, session controls, exclusions, and report only testing.

### Know cold

Assignments define users, groups, roles, workload identities, and cloud apps.

Conditions can include risk, device platform, location, client app, and device state.

Grant controls include require MFA, require compliant device, and block access.

Emergency access accounts should be excluded and monitored.

### Watch for

A broad block policy without exclusions is risky.

Named locations help with location based policy but are not proof of identity.

### 15 minute drill

Design one policy using users, apps, conditions, controls, exclusions, and report only.

### Quick check

If the question says test first, choose report only mode.

## Day 13: Conditional Access troubleshooting

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Know how to prove why access was allowed or blocked.

### What to expect in the exam

Troubleshooting questions may ask which tool or log shows policy results.

### Know cold

Sign in logs show Conditional Access results for a sign in.

What If helps test expected policy behaviour.

Report only results help before enforcement.

Authentication context can protect specific actions or app areas.

### Watch for

Do not troubleshoot policy outcome from audit logs alone.

If multiple policies apply, read the full result, not only the first match.

### 15 minute drill

Take one blocked sign in scenario and list the evidence you would collect.

### Quick check

If the question asks why a policy applied, sign in logs are usually the evidence source.

## Day 14: Identity Protection and risk

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Revise user risk, sign in risk, and remediation.

### What to expect in the exam

Risk based questions can ask what to configure for risky users, risky sign ins, MFA registration, or risky workload identities.

### Know cold

User risk represents the probability that an identity is compromised.

Sign in risk represents the probability that a sign in is not legitimate.

Risk based Conditional Access can require MFA, password change, or block access.

Risky users and risky sign ins need investigation and remediation.

Full Microsoft Entra ID Protection risk features require Microsoft Entra ID P2 or Microsoft Entra Suite.

### Watch for

Legacy Microsoft Entra ID Protection risk policies are being retired on 1 October 2026. Expect risk policy design to use Conditional Access.

User risk and sign in risk are not the same signal.

Do not ignore workload identity risk if the scenario mentions service principals or automation.

### 15 minute drill

Make a table with user risk actions and sign in risk actions.

### Quick check

If the risk is tied to a specific sign in, think sign in risk.

## Day 15: Global Secure Access

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Understand where identity based network access appears in SC-300.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may mention Global Secure Access clients, Private Access, Internet Access, and Internet Access for Microsoft 365.

### Know cold

Global Secure Access uses identity centred controls for network access.

The Microsoft traffic profile is separate from full Internet Access and Private Access.

Private Access is for private applications.

Internet Access applies controls to internet traffic.

Internet Access for Microsoft 365 targets Microsoft 365 traffic.

Microsoft traffic capabilities are tied to Microsoft Entra ID P1 or P2. Full Internet Access and Private Access need the relevant standalone licence or Microsoft Entra Suite, with P1 or P2 as a prerequisite.

### Watch for

Do not choose full Private Access or Internet Access when the requirement only mentions Microsoft traffic unless licensing and scope fit.

Global Secure Access does not replace identity governance.

Client deployment is often part of the answer.

### 15 minute drill

Match Private Access, Internet Access, and Microsoft 365 traffic to three business needs.

### Quick check

If the app is private, start with Private Access.

## Day 16: Azure resource access and workload choices

Course area: Plan and implement workload identities

### Cram goal

Know how workload identities access Azure resources.

### What to expect in the exam

The exam can test managed identities, service principals, user accounts, managed service accounts, assigning managed identities to Azure resources, and access to Azure resources.

### Know cold

Managed identities are preferred for supported Azure resources because secrets are not stored in code.

Service principals represent application identities.

Azure RBAC controls access to Azure resources.

User accounts should not be used for unattended automation.

### Watch for

Managed identity creation is not enough. It still needs permission to the target resource.

A client secret in code is a warning sign.

### 15 minute drill

Choose the identity type for a VM, an automation runbook, a SaaS app, and a human admin.

### Quick check

If the workload runs on Azure and supports it, consider managed identity first.

## Day 17: Authentication and access rapid review

Course area: Authentication and access

### Cram goal

Tie together MFA, Conditional Access, risk, and access evidence.

### What to expect in the exam

Mixed questions may combine a risk signal, a Conditional Access policy, a device state, and a troubleshooting need.

### Know cold

Policy planning starts with users, apps, conditions, controls, exclusions, and testing.

Full risk controls need Microsoft Entra ID P2 or Microsoft Entra Suite for Microsoft Entra ID Protection capability.

Sign in logs are key evidence for policy results.

Authentication methods and registration status affect rollout success.

### Watch for

Do not pick a feature because it sounds secure. Match it to the stated requirement.

Do not confuse readiness reporting with enforcement.

### 15 minute drill

Answer ten questions from the authentication section and write why each wrong answer is wrong.

### Quick check

Your final answer must satisfy every requirement, not just the main one.

## Day 18: Enterprise applications and SSO

Course area: Application access

### Cram goal

Revise how applications are integrated and assigned.

### What to expect in the exam

Application questions often test enterprise applications, app assignment, app roles, and SSO settings.

### Know cold

Enterprise applications are service principals in the tenant.

Users and groups can be assigned to enterprise applications.

App roles define application specific access where supported.

Single sign on settings depend on the application type.

### Watch for

App registration and enterprise application are related but not identical.

Assigning a user to an app does not grant directory administrator rights.

### 15 minute drill

Sketch the difference between app registration, service principal, and enterprise application.

### Quick check

If the app already exists in the tenant gallery, think enterprise application setup.

## Day 19: Application Proxy and SaaS apps

Course area: Application access

### Cram goal

Choose the right integration path for cloud and on premises apps.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may ask how to publish an on premises app or integrate a SaaS app.

### Know cold

Microsoft Entra Application Proxy publishes supported on premises web apps.

Application Proxy uses connectors in the on premises environment.

SaaS apps can use SSO and provisioning where supported.

App assignment limits access to selected users and groups.

### Watch for

Application Proxy is not a sync engine.

Do not expose an internal app by giving users broad network access if Application Proxy meets the need.

### 15 minute drill

Write the minimum components for publishing an internal app with Application Proxy.

### Quick check

If the app stays on premises and users need remote access, Application Proxy is a strong candidate.

## Day 20: Consent, permissions, and app roles

Course area: Application access

### Cram goal

Understand consent risk and application permission choices.

### What to expect in the exam

The exam can ask which API permissions are needed or how to control admin consent.

### Know cold

Delegated permissions act on behalf of a signed in user.

Application permissions let the app act without a signed in user.

Admin consent should be controlled for high impact permissions.

App roles can expose role based access inside an application.

### Watch for

Do not grant tenant wide consent without a clear business need.

Delegated and application permissions answer different scenarios.

### 15 minute drill

Compare delegated permission and application permission using one line each.

### Quick check

If no user is signed in, delegated permission is usually wrong.

## Day 21: App registrations

Course area: Application access

### Cram goal

Revise the settings that make an application identity work safely.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may mention redirect URIs, certificates, secrets, app roles, authentication settings, and API permissions.

### Know cold

Redirect URIs must match the application platform and sign in flow.

Certificates are generally stronger than client secrets.

Client secrets need expiry and secure storage.

App roles and scopes are configured in app registrations.

### Watch for

Do not put secrets in client side code.

Changing an app registration can affect all service principals based on it.

### 15 minute drill

List the settings you would check before approving a new app registration.

### Quick check

If the question says line of business app, look at app registration settings.

## Day 22: App access monitoring and Defender for Cloud Apps

Course area: Application access

### Cram goal

Revise cloud app discovery, app control, and OAuth app governance.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions can ask how to discover app use, control sessions, manage OAuth apps, or use Conditional Access app control.

### Know cold

Cloud discovery helps identify app usage.

Connected apps allow Defender for Cloud Apps to inspect supported app activity.

Conditional Access app control can apply session controls.

OAuth app policies can help govern risky app consent.

### Watch for

Defender for Cloud Apps does not replace app registration settings.

Session policy and access policy have different effects.

### 15 minute drill

Match discovery, connected apps, access policy, session policy, and OAuth app policy to a use case.

### Quick check

If the problem is activity during a session, look for session controls.

## Day 23: Application access rapid review

Course area: Application access

### Cram goal

Pull app SSO, consent, app registration, and monitoring together.

### What to expect in the exam

Mixed app questions usually include identity, assignment, permission, and monitoring details.

### Know cold

Enterprise app assignment controls who can access an app.

App registrations define how custom apps authenticate and request permissions.

Consent governance reduces unmanaged application risk.

Defender for Cloud Apps handles discovery and session or app control scenarios.

### Watch for

Do not confuse app role assignment with Microsoft Entra directory role assignment.

Do not solve consent risk by disabling all app access unless the scenario asks for that.

### 15 minute drill

Build a decision tree: SaaS app, on premises app, custom app, risky OAuth app.

### Quick check

Read whether the task is to create, integrate, assign, monitor, or restrict an app.

## Day 24: Entitlement management

Course area: Identity governance

### Cram goal

Revise governed access requests.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may ask how to package resources, require approval, set expiry, and manage external users.

### Know cold

Catalogues hold resources for entitlement management.

Access packages bundle resources and policies.

Request policies define who can request, approval, expiry, and review behaviour.

Connected organisations help govern external access relationships.

### Watch for

An access package is not the same as a group, although it can include groups.

Do not use manual guest invitation if the requirement asks for governed request and expiry.

### 15 minute drill

Design one access package for Whippet Exports brokers, including approval and expiry.

### Quick check

If the wording says request, approval, and lifecycle, think entitlement management.

## Day 25: Terms of use and external lifecycle

Course area: Identity governance

### Cram goal

Cover policy acknowledgement and partner lifecycle.

### What to expect in the exam

The exam can ask how to require acceptance or remove external users after access ends.

### Know cold

Terms of use records user acceptance of policy wording.

Terms of use can be part of Conditional Access.

External user lifecycle can be tied to entitlement management settings.

Guest access should have expiry, review, or removal controls.

### Watch for

Terms of use does not replace MFA.

Removing access to one resource is not always the same as deleting the guest account.

### 15 minute drill

Write a partner onboarding and offboarding checklist.

### Quick check

If the question asks for policy acknowledgement, terms of use should be considered.

## Day 26: Access reviews

Course area: Identity governance

### Cram goal

Revise periodic access validation.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may ask who can review, what is reviewed, recurrence, recommendations, and what happens after decisions.

### Know cold

Access reviews can target groups, apps, access packages, and privileged roles depending on configuration.

Reviewers can include owners, selected users, managers, or users reviewing their own access.

Reviews can recur and can apply results automatically where configured.

Audit evidence matters for compliance and troubleshooting.

### Watch for

A review without action does not remove access by itself unless configured.

The reviewer choice must match the scenario.

### 15 minute drill

Create a monthly guest review design with scope, reviewers, recurrence, and action.

### Quick check

If the requirement says verify existing access, think access reviews.

## Day 27: Privileged Identity Management

Course area: Identity governance

### Cram goal

Reduce standing admin access.

### What to expect in the exam

PIM questions often ask about eligible assignments, active assignments, approval, MFA, justification, ticket information, audit history, and reports.

### Know cold

Eligible assignments require activation before use.

Activation settings can require MFA, justification, ticket information, or approval.

PIM can manage Microsoft Entra roles, Azure resource roles, and privileged access groups.

Break glass accounts should be protected, excluded where needed, and monitored.

### Watch for

Permanent active assignment is not the same as eligible assignment.

Do not put emergency access accounts behind controls that could block emergency use.

### 15 minute drill

Design a PIM policy for Global Administrator activation.

### Quick check

If the wording says just in time or reduce standing privilege, pick PIM eligible assignment.

## Day 28: Logs, diagnostics, KQL, and workbooks

Course area: Identity governance

### Cram goal

Know how to monitor identity activity.

### What to expect in the exam

Questions may ask how to export logs, query activity, create dashboards, or improve identity security posture.

### Know cold

Diagnostic settings send logs to Log Analytics, storage accounts, or Event Hubs.

KQL is used to query Log Analytics data.

Workbooks provide visual reporting.

Identity Secure Score helps prioritise improvements.

### Watch for

You cannot query logs in Log Analytics until the data is being sent there.

Storage, Event Hubs, and Log Analytics serve different monitoring needs.

### 15 minute drill

Write which destination you would use for query, archive, and SIEM streaming.

### Quick check

If the requirement says query with KQL, choose Log Analytics.

## Day 29: Governance case study practice

Course area: Identity governance

### Cram goal

Practise pulling governance features into a case study answer.

### What to expect in the exam

Governance case studies often combine partner access, approvals, expiry, access reviews, PIM, and audit evidence.

### Know cold

Entitlement management handles request and lifecycle.

Access reviews validate existing access.

PIM controls privileged role activation.

Logs and reports prove what happened.

### Watch for

Do not use one governance feature for every requirement.

Approval, expiry, review, and audit are separate design points.

### 15 minute drill

Read one case study and underline every requirement before looking at the answers.

### Quick check

Pick the feature that matches the verb: request, review, activate, monitor.

## Day 30: Final 24 hours

Course area: Final exam day

### Cram goal

Use the final day to reduce avoidable mistakes.

### What to expect in the exam

The exam rewards careful reading. The final day is for recall, weak areas, and pacing, not learning every topic from scratch.

### Know cold

Review red and amber objectives from Day 1.

Practise one timed set of mixed questions.

Check Microsoft Learn for the current skills measured page.

Rest before the exam. Tired reading causes wrong answers.

### Watch for

Do not change every answer unless you find a missed requirement.

Do not spend too long on a single case question. Mark it and return if the platform allows.

### 15 minute drill

Complete a 50 question mixed review, then write down the top five mistakes you made.

### Quick check

During the exam, read the requirement line twice before choosing the answer.

## Case study drills

Use these to practise reading requirements before selecting answers.

### Liver Shipping: Delegated administration and Conditional Access

Port helpdesk teams need password reset rights for their own users only.

MFA is required outside trusted port office locations.

New Conditional Access policies must be tested before enforcement.

Likely answer path: administrative units, scoped role assignment, named locations, report only mode, sign in logs.

### Blink Inc: Passwordless onboarding and risk based access

New starters need secure passwordless registration.

High risk sign ins must be challenged or blocked.

The support team needs evidence for blocked access.

Likely answer path: Temporary Access Pass, authentication methods policy, registration campaign, risk based Conditional Access, sign in logs.

### Mill Town Engineering: Hybrid identity, workload identity, and PIM

AD DS identities are synchronised to Microsoft Entra ID.

Automation must access Azure resources without secrets in code.

Administrators should activate roles only when needed.

Likely answer path: Connect Sync or Cloud Sync, managed identities, Azure RBAC, PIM eligible assignments, audit history.

### Whippet Exports: External collaboration and governance

Partners need time limited access to Teams, SharePoint, and a tracking app.

Access must use approval, expiry, and monthly review.

Trusted partner tenants need controlled inbound collaboration.

Likely answer path: access packages, connected organisations, external user lifecycle, access reviews, cross tenant access settings.

## Final checklist

Use this on exam morning.

## Before you start

Read the case study tabs before answering case questions.

Underline requirement words mentally: only, first, least privilege, minimise, without affecting users.

For multiple answer questions, each selected answer must be part of the solution.

For drag and drop style questions, identify dependencies before order.

If stuck, remove answers that solve a different problem.

## Last reminders

Administrative units are for scoped administration.

Temporary Access Pass is for onboarding and recovery.

Report only mode is for Conditional Access testing.

Managed identities avoid secrets for supported Azure workloads.

Access packages handle request, approval, expiry, and lifecycle.

PIM handles just in time privileged role activation.

Log Analytics is the KQL query destination.