

COURSE: CLOUD AND NETWORK SECURITY

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AZURE FIREWALL

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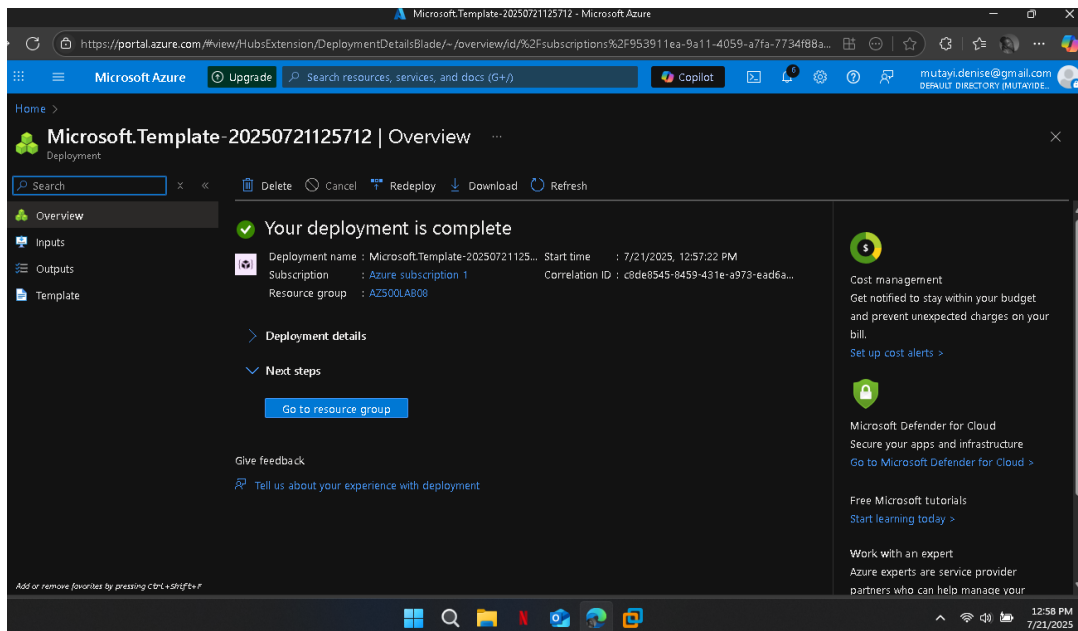
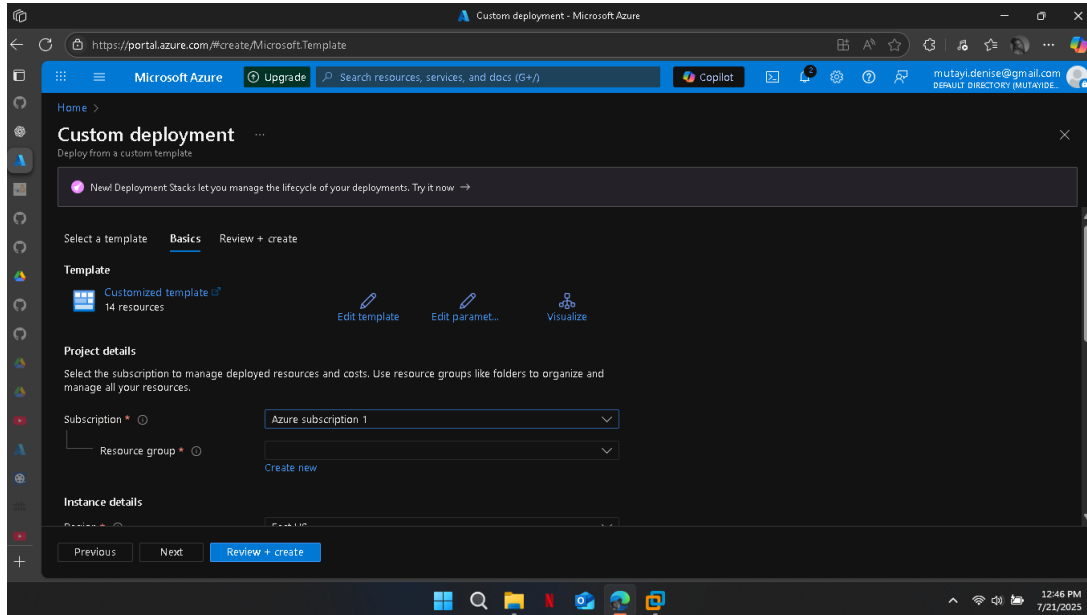
INTRODUCTION

In this lab, I set out to deploy and configure an Azure Firewall within a controlled virtual network environment. The goal was to get hands-on experience with deploying secure, scalable network perimeter protection using Azure-native tools. Starting from the creation of a dedicated resource group named AZ500LAB08, I provisioned essential components including a virtual network, a subnet for the firewall, and a public IP address. I also configured route tables and verified firewall functionality through access control. This lab was a practical dive into how Azure Firewall integrates with network security strategies and centralizes traffic governance in the cloud.

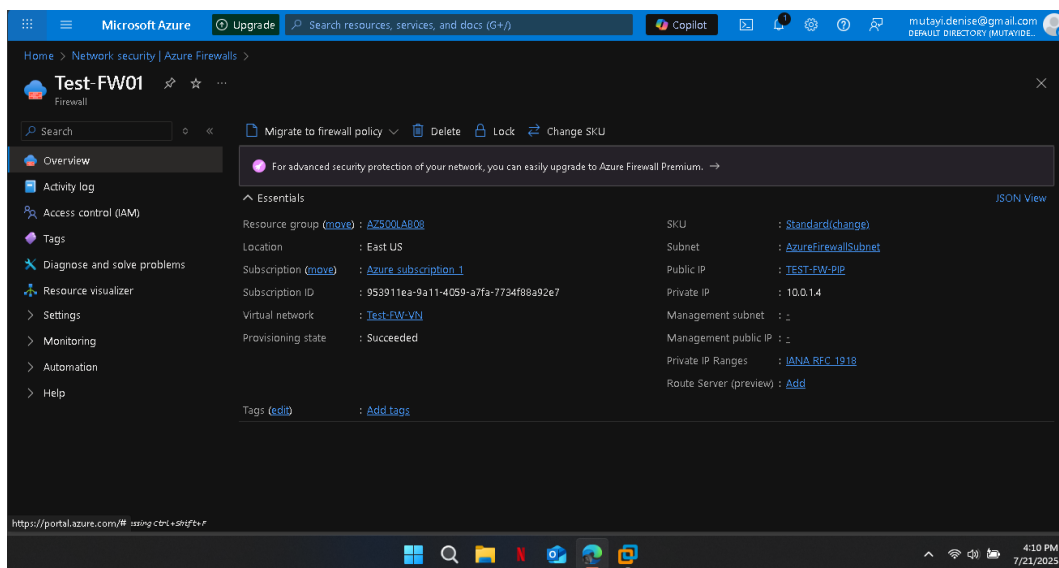
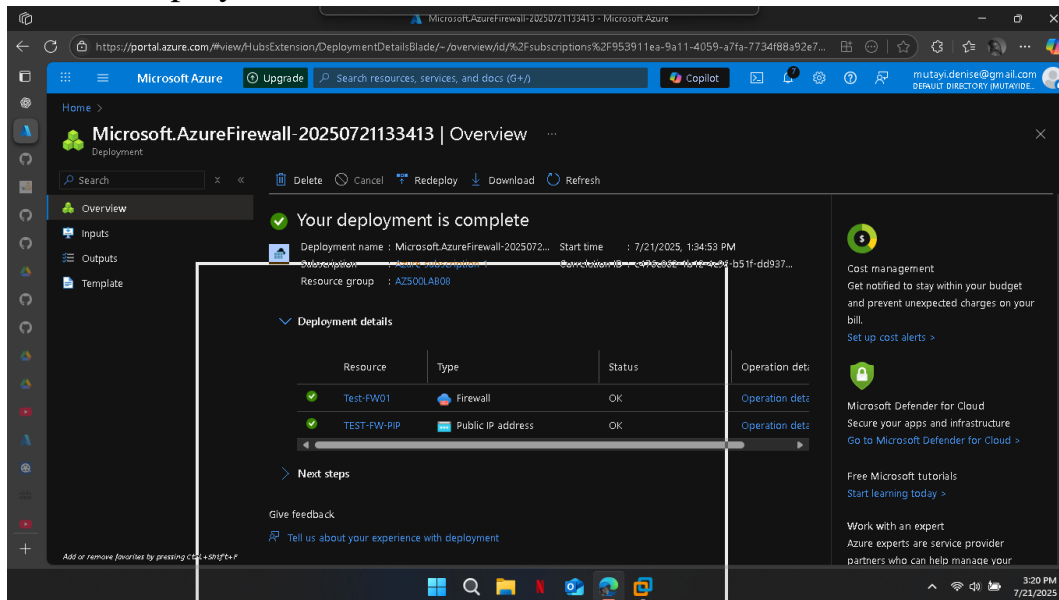
DEPLOY AND TEST AN AZURE FIREWALL

Task 1: Use a template to deploy the lab environment.

In this task, I deployed a Windows Server 2016 virtual machine in Azure using an ARM template. After signing into the Azure portal, I navigated to Custom deployment, selected Build your own template, and loaded the provided template.json file. I created a new resource group named AZ500LAB08, set the location to East US, and configured a secure admin password. Finally, I reviewed and initiated the deployment, which completed successfully



Task 2: Deploy the Azure firewall



In this task, I deployed an Azure Firewall into an existing virtual network using the Azure portal. I navigated to the *Firewalls* section, created a new firewall named Test-FW01 in the AZ500LAB08 resource group, and selected the East US region. I chose the Standard SKU, opted for classic firewall rules, and linked it to the existing virtual network Test-FW-VN. I disabled the Firewall Management NIC and created a new public IP named TEST-FW-PIP. After deployment, I accessed the AZ500LAB08 resource group to review resources and noted the private IP address assigned to the firewall for use in upcoming configurations.

Task 3: Create a default route

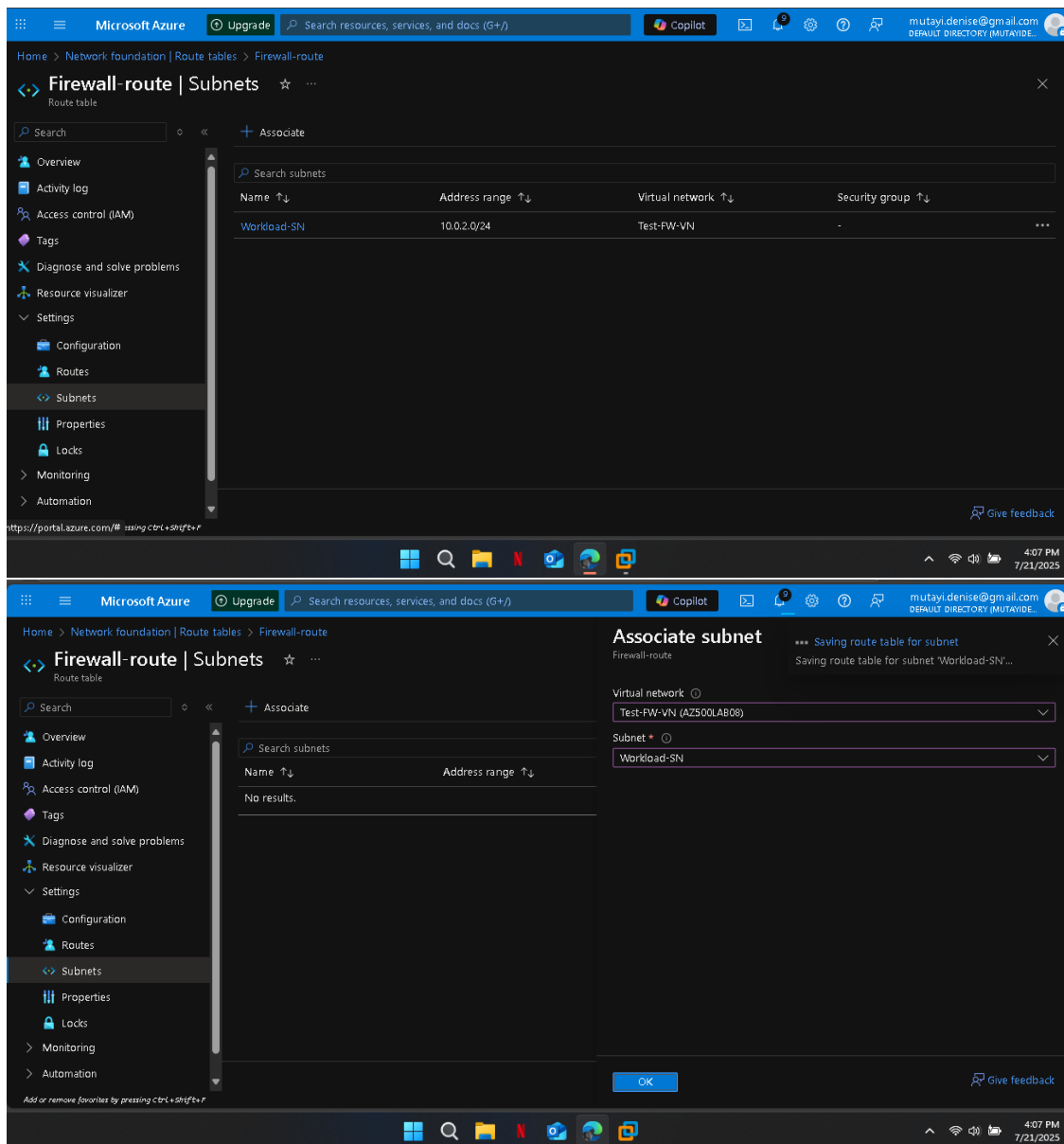
The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The main heading is "Microsoft.RouteTable-20250721152213 | Overview". Below this, a green checkmark icon indicates "Your deployment is complete". The deployment details are as follows:

- Deployment name: Microsoft.RouteTable-20250721...
- Subscription: Azure subscription 1
- Resource group: AZ500LAB08
- Start time: 7/21/2025, 4:00:08 PM
- Correlation ID: 3991dad5-422c-4681-a801-2f34...

Under the "Deployment details" section, a table lists the resources:

Resource	Type	Status	Operation d
Firewall-route	Route table	OK	Operation d

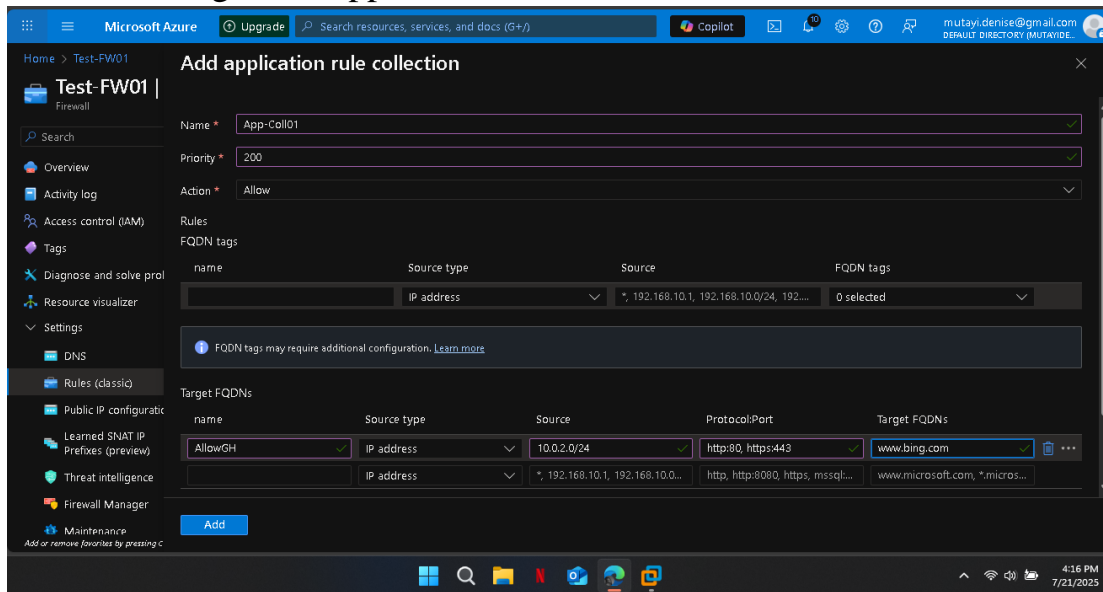
The "Next steps" section includes a button labeled "Go to resource". On the right sidebar, there are several recommendations: "Cost management", "Microsoft Defender for Cloud", "Free Microsoft tutorials", and "Work with an expert". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the time 4:04 PM on 7/21/2025.



In this task, I created a custom route to ensure that all outbound traffic from the Workload-SN subnet is directed through the Azure Firewall. I began by creating a route table named Firewall-route in the AZ500LAB08 resource group and East US region. After the route table was successfully deployed, I associated it with the Workload-SN subnet within the Test-FW-VN virtual network.

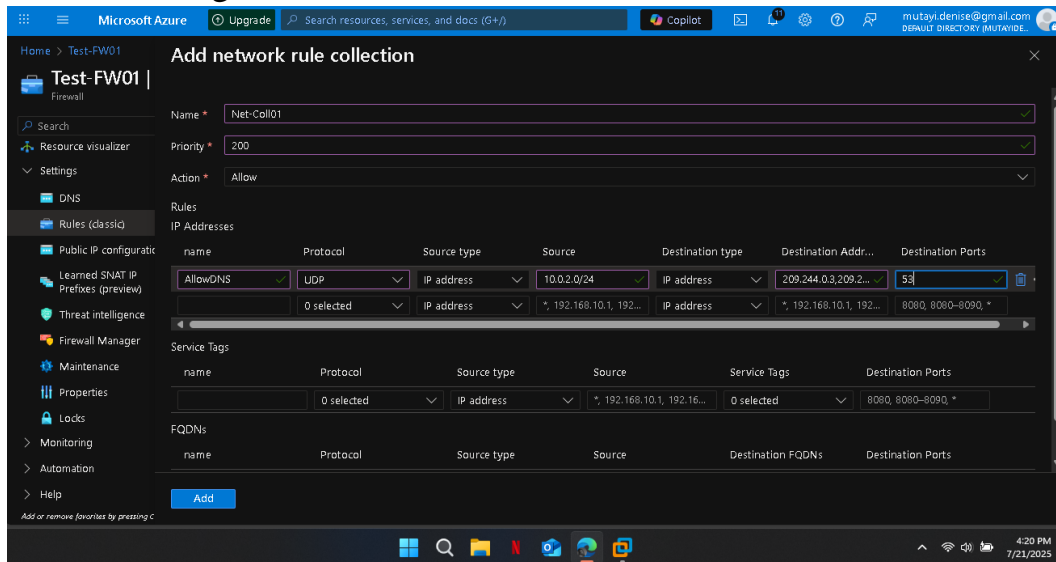
Next, I added a new route to this table. I named the route FW-DG, set the destination to 0.0.0.0/0 to match all outbound traffic, and selected Virtual appliance as the next hop type. I then used the private IP address of the firewall that I had previously deployed (Test-FW01) as the next hop address. This effectively redirected all outbound traffic from the subnet through the Azure Firewall, strengthening the network's security posture.

Task 4: Configure an application rule



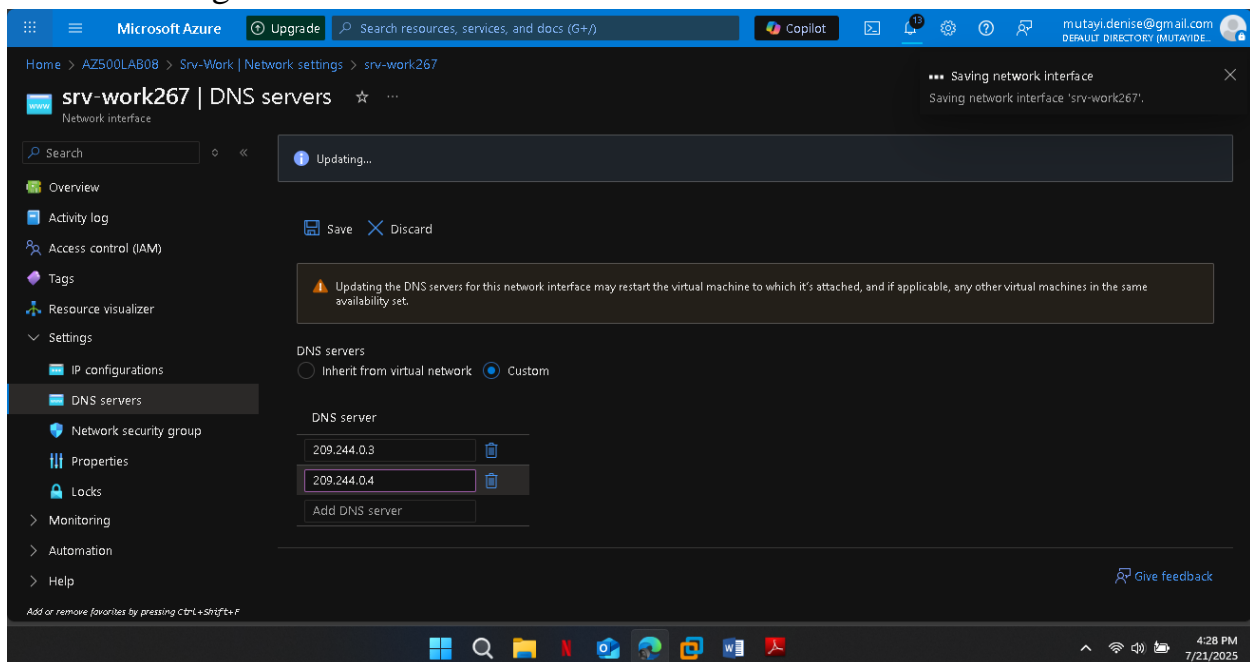
In this task, I created an application rule within the Azure Firewall (Test-FW01) to allow outbound access to www.bing.com. This was done by navigating to the Rules (classic) section and adding a new Application rule collection named App-Coll01, with a priority of 200 and action set to Allow. Under this collection, I configured a rule named AllowGH to permit HTTP and HTTPS traffic (ports 80 and 443) from the source IP range 10.0.2.0/24 specifically targeting the FQDN www.bing.com. This setup ensures controlled access while respecting Azure's default infrastructure FQDN permissions.

Task 5: Configure a network rule



In this task, I configured a network rule in the Azure Firewall (Test-FW01) to permit outbound DNS traffic. I accessed the Network rule collection tab and added a new rule collection named Net-Coll01, set with a priority of 200 and action set to Allow. Within this collection, I created a rule named AllowDNS to allow UDP traffic on port 53 (used for DNS) from the source IP range 10.0.2.0/24 to two specific public DNS server IPs: 209.244.0.3 and 209.244.0.4. This setup ensures that DNS queries can reach external resolvers securely and efficiently.

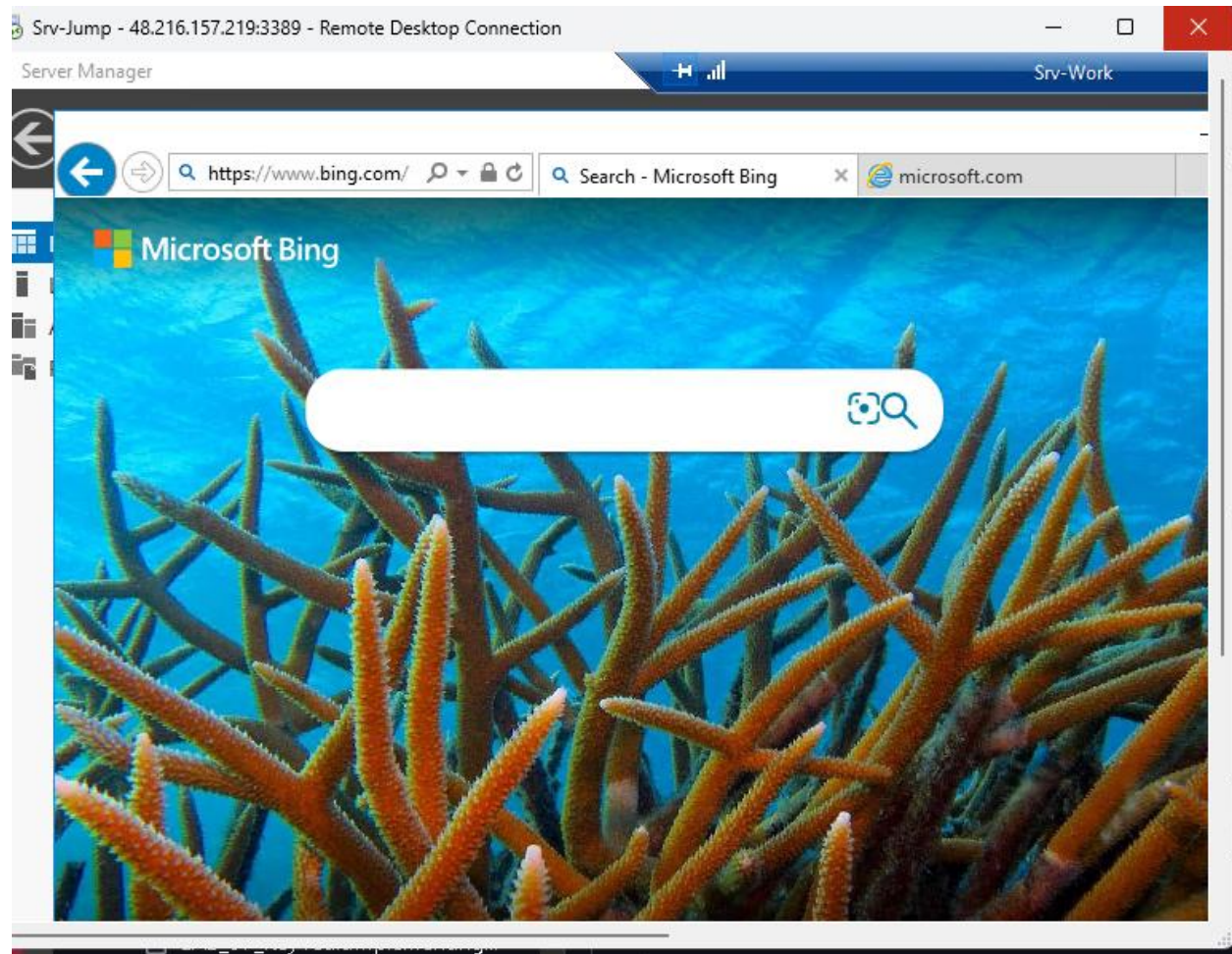
Task 6: Configure the virtual machine DNS servers

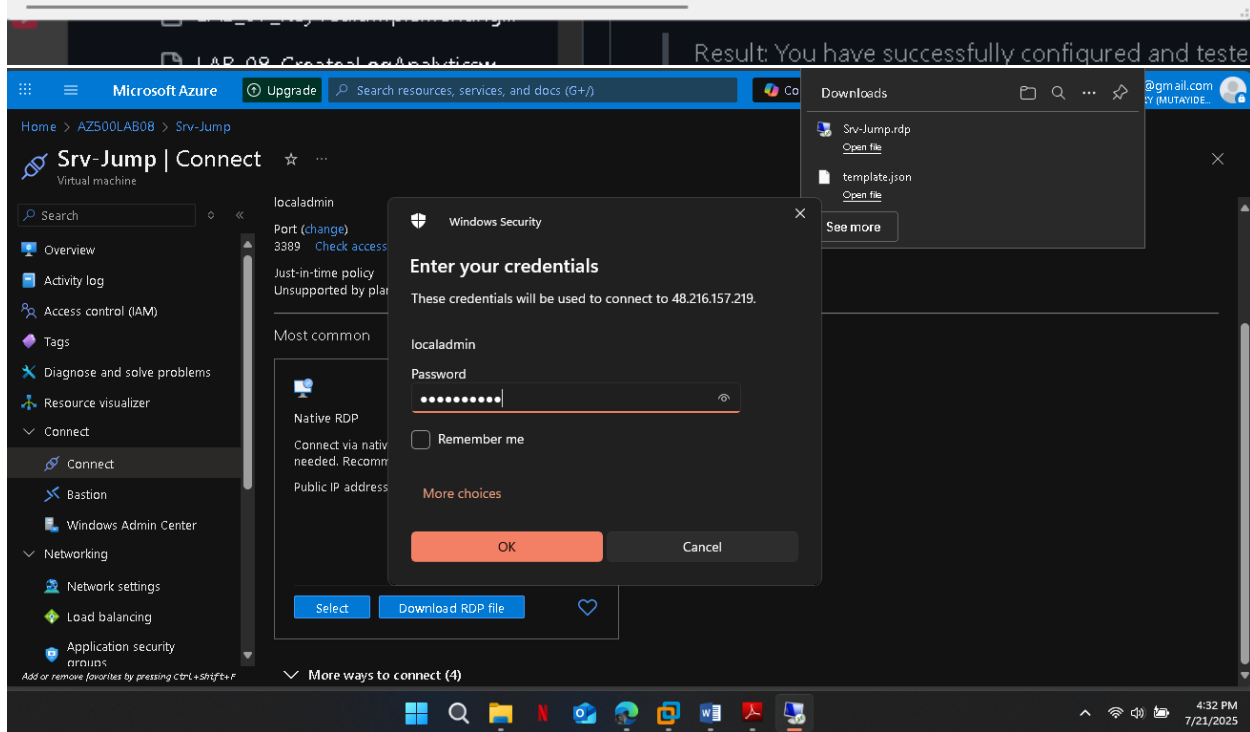
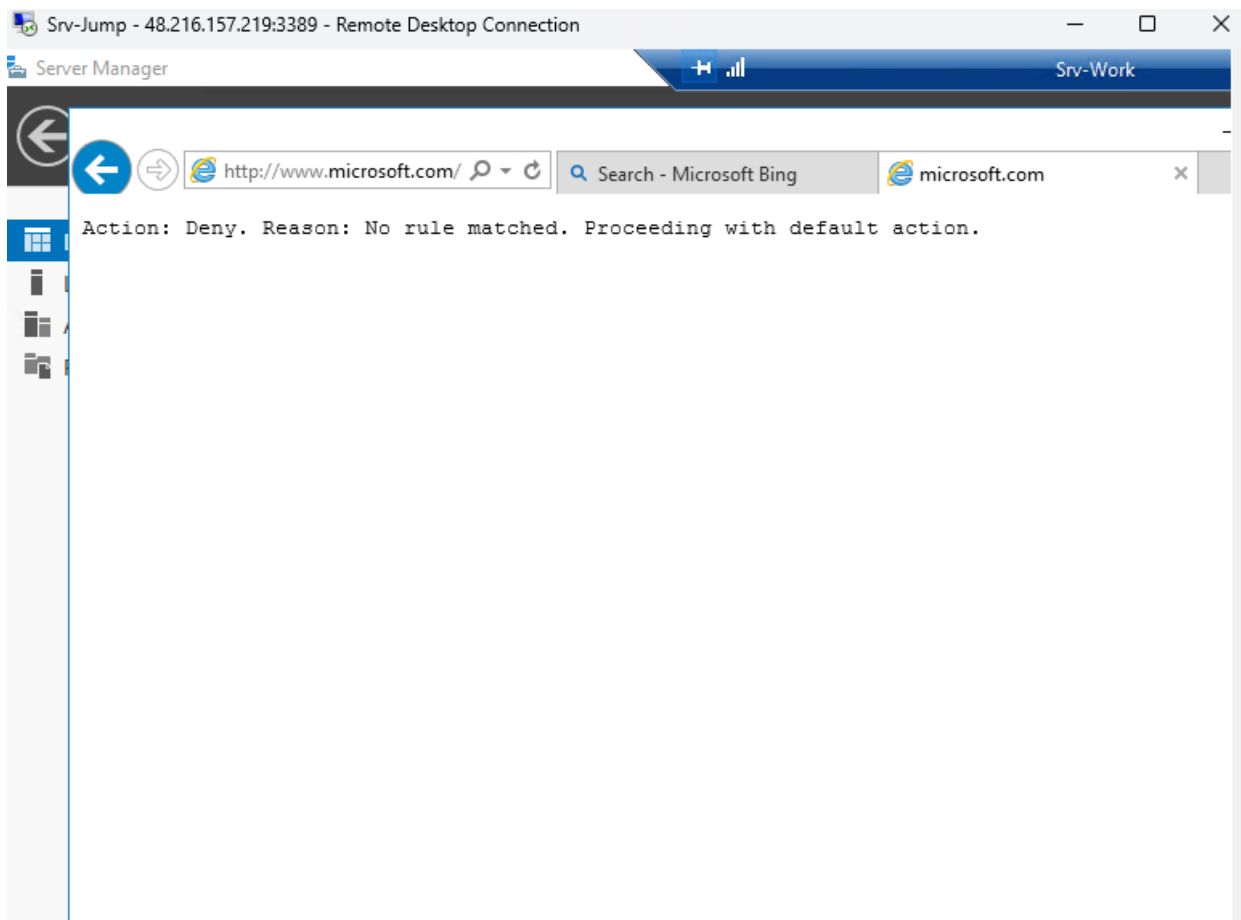


In this task, I configured custom DNS servers for the Srv-Work virtual machine. Within the Azure portal, I navigated to the network interface associated with Srv-Work, accessed the DNS servers settings, and selected the Custom option. I then added the two DNS IPs (209.244.0.3 and 209.244.0.4) that were previously allowed in the firewall rule. After saving the configuration, the virtual machine restarted automatically to apply the DNS changes. This ensures Srv-Work resolves DNS queries using the specified external resolvers.

Task 7: Test the firewall

In this lab, I worked hands-on with Azure Firewall to understand how to implement and test network security controls within an Azure environment. My goal was to simulate a secure infrastructure by deploying a firewall, configuring its network rules, and validating their effects through real-time testing using virtual machines. From setting up DNS servers to inspecting traffic behavior, I got to experience the process of establishing controlled access to internet resources and applying best practices for firewall management in a cloud setting





```
Microsoft Azure Upgrade Search resources, services, and docs (G+) Copilot mutayi.denise@gmail.com
DEFAULT DIRECTORY (MUTAYIDE)

Switch to Bash Restart Manage files New session Editor Web preview Settings Help

Requesting a Cloud Shell.Succeeded.
Connecting terminal...

Welcome to Azure Cloud Shell

Type "az" to use Azure CLI
Type "help" to learn about Cloud Shell

Subscription used to launch your CloudShell 953911ea-9a11-4059-a7fa-7734f88a92e7 is not registered to Microsoft.CloudShell Namespace. Please fo
llow these instructions "https://aka.ms/RegisterCloudShell" to register. In future, unregistered subscriptions will have restricted access to C
loudShell service.

Your Cloud Shell Remove-AzResourceGroup -Name "AZ500LAB008" -Force -AsJob st beyond your current session.
PS /home/denise>
Id      Name      PSJobTypeName State      HasMoreData Location      Command
--      -
2      Long Running O... AzureLongRunni... Running      True      localhost      Remove-AzResourceGroup
WARNING: You're using Az version 14.1.0. The latest version of Az is 14.2.0. Upgrade your Az modules using the following commands:
PS /home/denise> ce Az -WhatIf -- Simulate updating your Az modules.
PS /home/denise> ce Az -- Update your Az modules.
PS /home/denise> your Azure drive ...
PS /home/denise> Register-AzResourceProvider -ProviderNamespace {ProviderNamespace}
PS /home/denise>
PS /home/denise> ^V
PS /home/denise>
PS /home/denise> 
```

CONCLUSION

By the end of the lab, I successfully deployed and tested Azure Firewall, confirming that it could effectively control and filter outbound network traffic. I also practiced good cloud hygiene by cleaning up the resources I had provisioned — removing the entire AZ500LAB08 resource group using PowerShell in Azure Cloud Shell. This lab not only strengthened my understanding of firewall concepts in a cloud context but also gave me confidence in managing Azure resources securely and efficiently. It was a valuable step toward becoming more fluent in Azure-based network security operations.