

COURSE: CLOUD AND NEWTORK SECURITY

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AZURE FIREWALL

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	3
DEPLOY AND TEST AN AZURE FIREWALL	4
Task 1: Use a template to deploy the lab environment.....	4
Task 2: Deploy the Azure firewall	5
Task 3: Create a default route.....	6
Task 4: Configure an application rule.....	8
Task 5: Configure a network rule	9
Task 6: Configure the virtual machine DNS servers.....	9
Task 7: Test the firewall	10
CONCLUSION.....	14

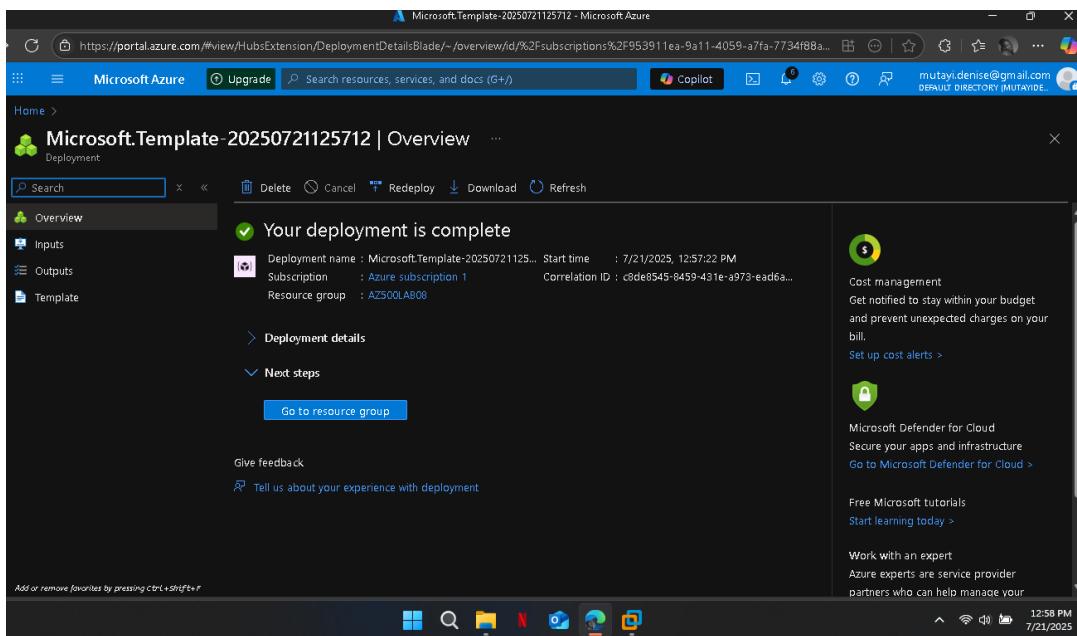
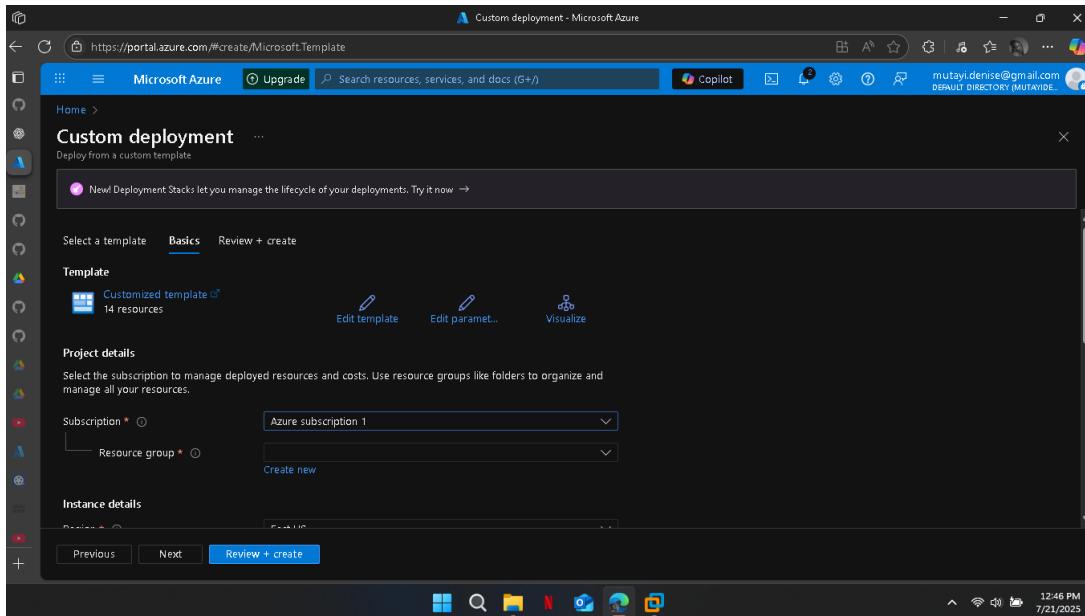
INTRODUCTION

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.

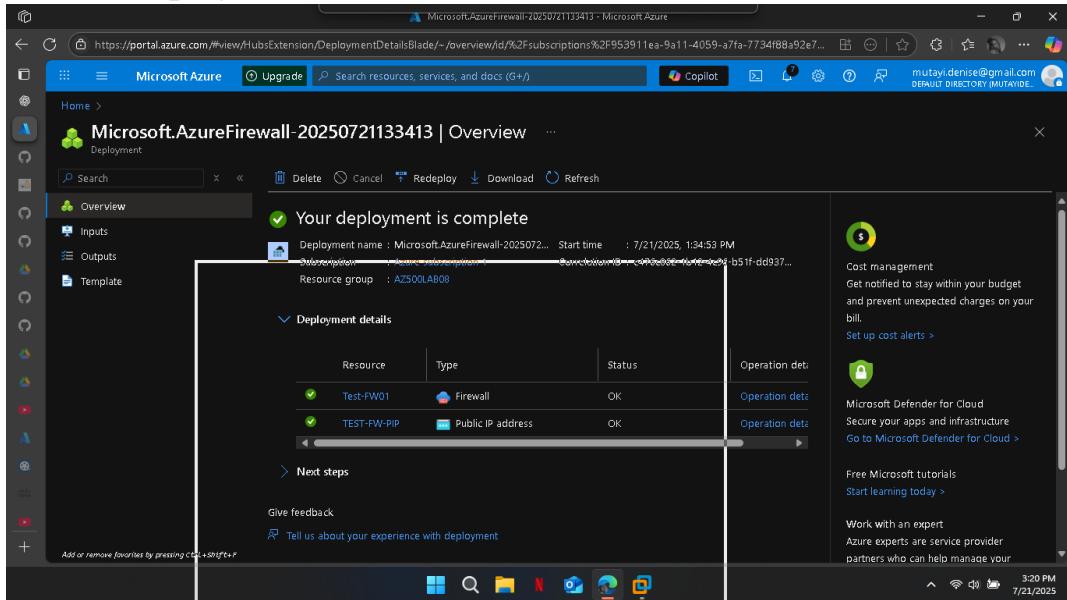
DEPLOY AND TEST AN AZURE FIREWALL

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

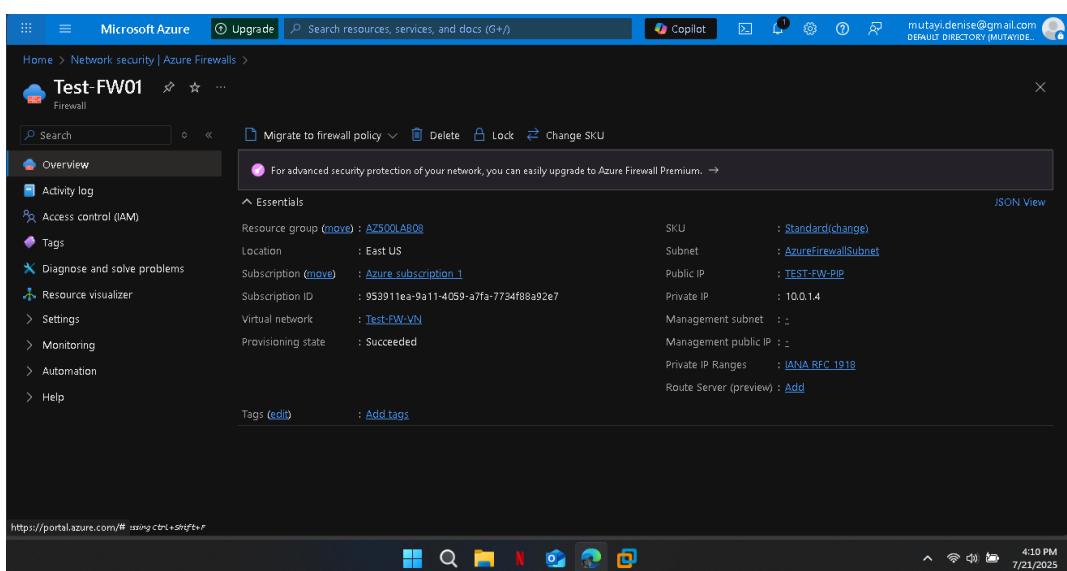
In this task, I deployed a Windows Server 2016 virtual machine in Azure using an ARM template. After signing into the Azure portal, I navigated to Custom deployment, selected Build your own template, and loaded the provided template.json file. I created a new resource group named AZ500LAB08, set the 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



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal with the URL <https://portal.azure.com/#view/tHubExtension/DeploymentDetailBlade/-/overview/id/%2Fsubscriptions%2F953911ea-9a11-4059-a7fa-7734f88a92e7...>. The page displays a completed deployment for "Microsoft.AzureFirewall-20250721133413". The deployment details table shows two resources: "Test-FW01" (Firewall) and "TEST-FW-PIP" (Public IP address), both in an "OK" status.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal with the URL <https://portal.azure.com/#resource/Test-FW01>. It displays the "Test-FW01" Firewall resource in the "AZ500LAB08" resource group. The "Essentials" section provides details such as SKU (Standard), Subnet (AzureFirewallSubnet), Public IP (TEST-FW-PIP), and Private IP (10.0.1.4). The "Tags" section shows a single tag: "Add tags".

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 shows the Microsoft Azure portal with the URL <https://portal.azure.com/#view/HubsExtension/DeploymentDetailsBlade/-/overview/d/%2Fsubscriptions%2F953911ea-9a11-4059-a7fa-7734f88a...>. The page title is "Microsoft.RouteTable-20250721152213 | Overview". The deployment status is "Your deployment is complete". Deployment details show the name is "Microsoft.RouteTable-20250721152213", it started at 7/21/2025, 4:00:08 PM, and is associated with "Azure subscription 1", "Correlation ID: 3991dad5-422c-4681-a801-2f34...", and "Resource group: AZ500LAB08". A table lists one resource: "Firewall-route" (Type: Route table) with Status "OK". The right sidebar includes links for Cost management, Microsoft Defender for Cloud, Free Microsoft tutorials, and Work with an expert.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Microsoft Azure', 'Upgrade', 'Search resources, services, and docs (G+)', 'Copilot', and user information 'mutayi.denise@gmail.com'. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Network foundation | Route tables > Firewall-route'. The main title is 'Firewall-route | Subnets' with a 'Route table' link. On the left, a sidebar lists options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, Settings (Configuration, Routes, Subnets, Properties, Locks), Monitoring, and Automation. The 'Subnets' option is selected. The main content area displays a table with one row:

Name	Address range	Virtual network	Security group
Workload-SN	10.0.2.0/24	Test-FW-VN	-

A search bar at the top right says 'Search subnets'. Below the table is a 'Give feedback' link.

This screenshot shows a modal dialog titled 'Associate subnet' for the 'Firewall-route' route table. The dialog has two fields: 'Virtual network' set to 'Test-FW-VN (AZ500LAB08)' and 'Subnet' set to 'Workload-SN'. A progress message at the top right says 'Saving route table for subnet' and 'Saving route table for subnet: "Workload-SN"...'. At the bottom right is an 'OK' button and a 'Give feedback' link.

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

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Firewall interface for a resource named 'Test-FW01'. The left sidebar lists various options like Firewall, Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, Settings, DNS, Rules (classic), Public IP configuration, Learned SNAT IP Prefixes (preview), Threat intelligence, and Firewall Manager. The 'Rules (classic)' option is selected. A top navigation bar includes 'Upgrade', 'Search resources, services, and docs (G+)', 'Copilot', and user information. The main area is titled 'Add application rule collection' and contains fields for 'Name' (App-Coll01), 'Priority' (200), and 'Action' (Allow). It also includes sections for 'Rules' and 'FQDN tags'. Below these are tables for 'Source' and 'Target FQDNs'. The 'Source' table has one row: name 'AllowGH', source type 'IP address', source '10.0.2.0/24', protocol/port 'http:80, https:443', and target FQDN 'www.bing.com'. The 'Target FQDNs' table has one row: source type 'IP address', source '192.168.10.1, 192.168.10.0...', protocol/port 'http, http:8000, https, mssql...', and target FQDN 'www.microsoft.com, *.micro...'. A note at the bottom says 'FQDN tags may require additional configuration. Learn more'. A blue 'Add' button is visible at the bottom left of the main area.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Add network rule collection' page for 'Test-FW01'. The 'Name' field is set to 'Net-Coll01' and 'Priority' is 200. The 'Action' is 'Allow'. Under 'Rules', there is one entry for 'IP Addresses' named 'AllowDNS' which allows UDP traffic on port 53 from source IP range 10.0.2.0/24 to destination IPs 209.244.0.3 and 209.244.0.4.

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.

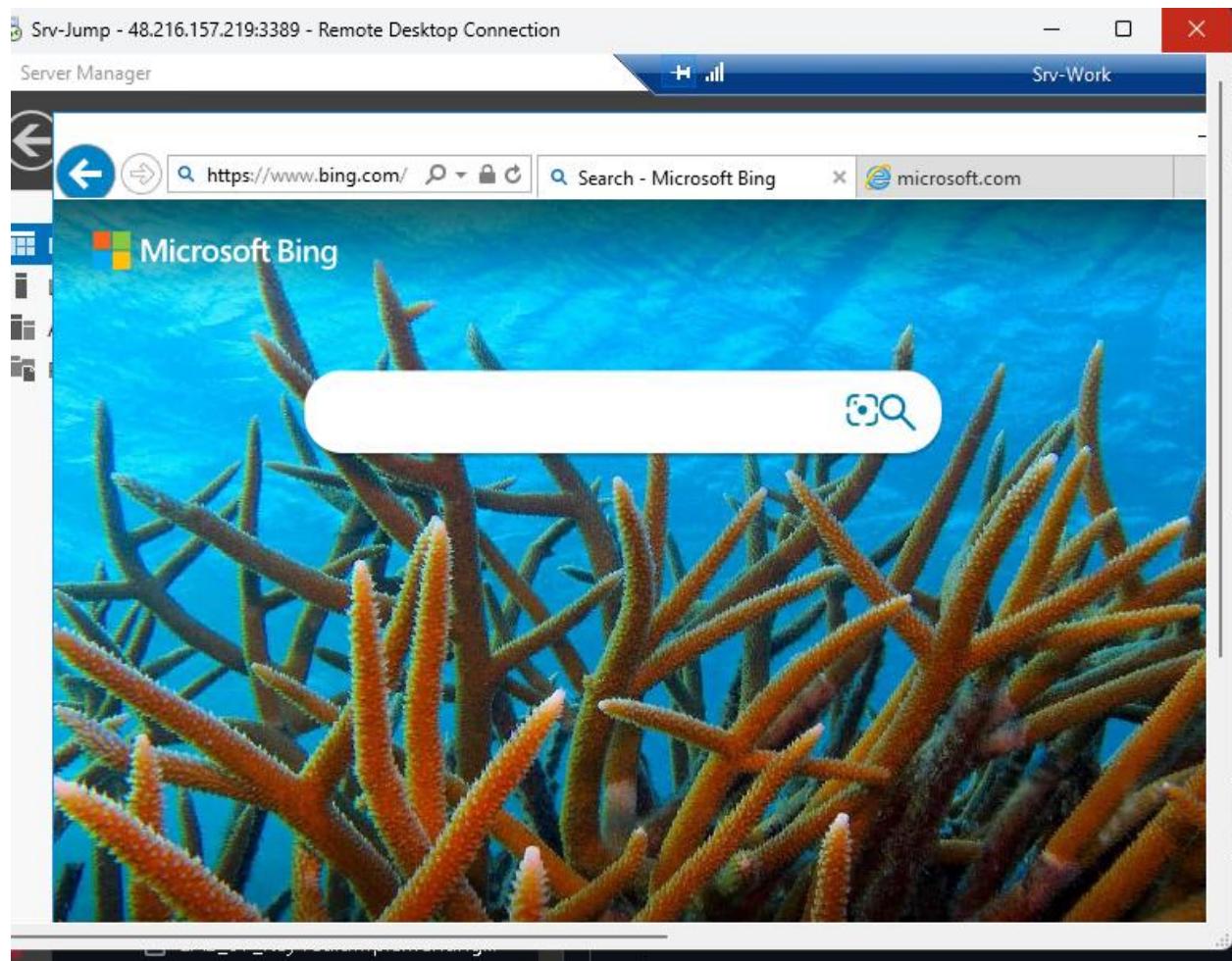
Task 6: Configure the virtual machine DNS servers

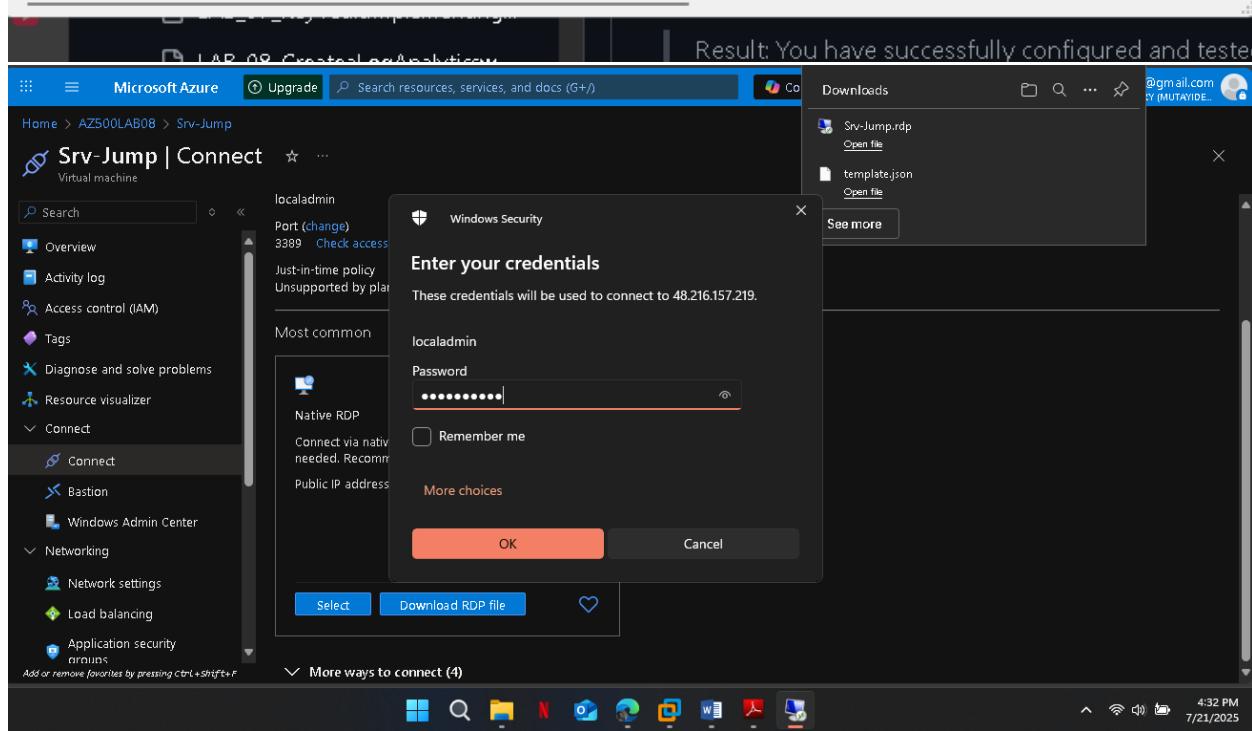
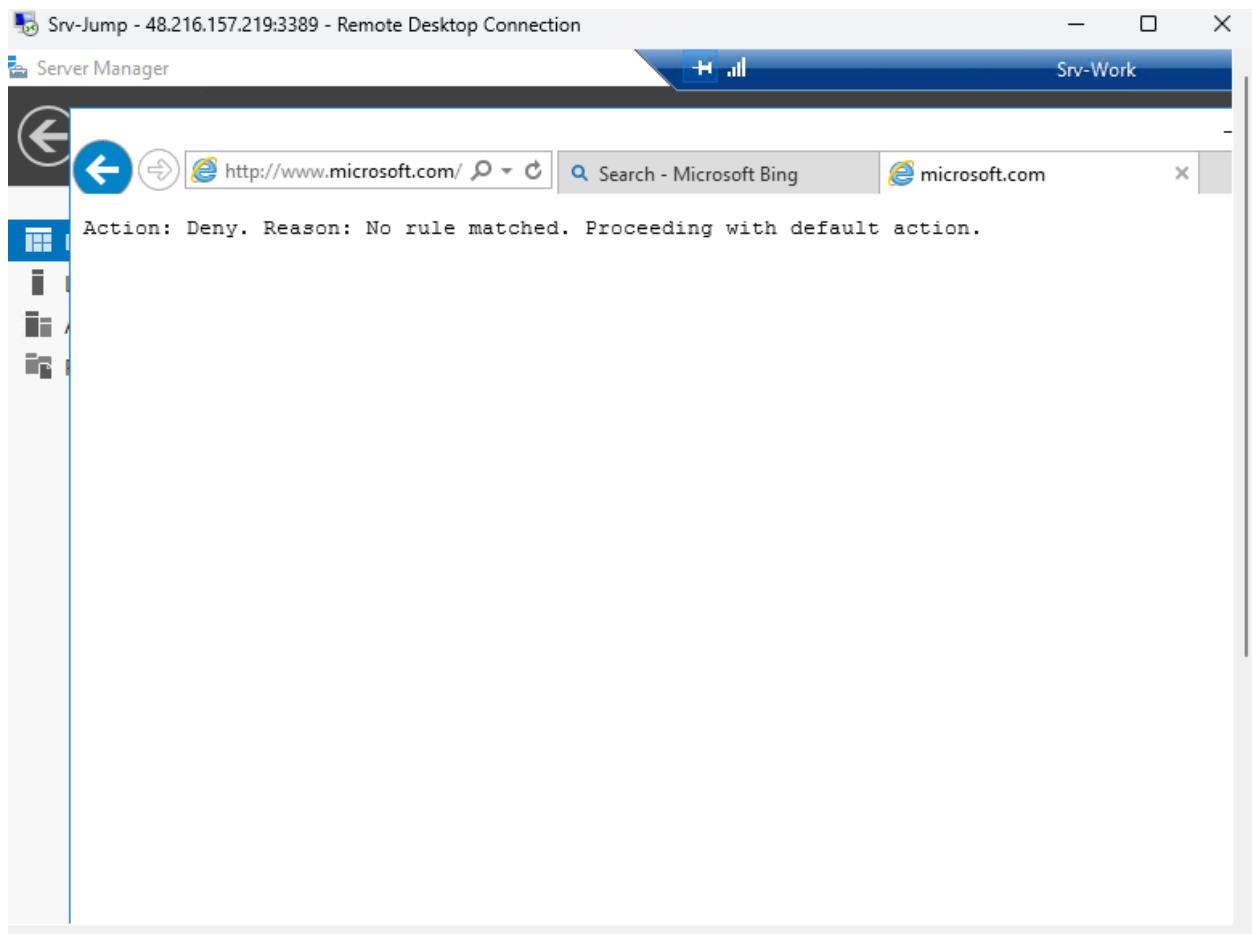
The screenshot shows the 'srw-work267 | DNS servers' configuration page. The 'Custom' option is selected for DNS servers, with entries for 209.244.0.3 and 209.244.0.4. A warning message states: 'Updating the DNS servers for this network interface may restart the virtual machine to which it's attached, and if applicable, any other virtual machines in the same availability set.'

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 ...

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 follow these instructions "<https://aka.ms/RegisterCloudShell>" to register. In future, unregistered subscriptions will have restricted access to CloudShell service.

```
Your Cloud Shell Remove-AzResourceGroup -Name "AZ500LAB08" -Force -AsJob
PS /home/denise> Remove-AzResourceGroup
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.