

3 August 2024

1) Azure Intra ID or AD

i) Global administrator role – whose credit card is used to create

ii) Owner group - maalik

iii) Contributor

iv) Reader

v) Some custom roles are there

2) Management group hierarchy

i) By default tenant root group is created under which we can create child and parent groups

ii) Under that we had created “Subscription group”

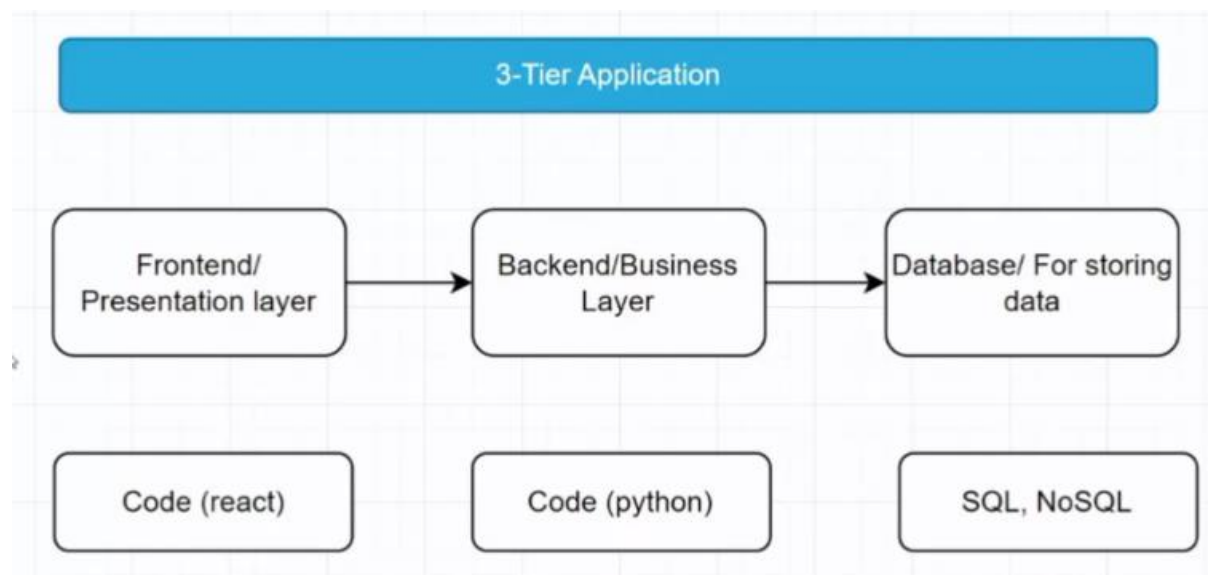
iii) Under “Subscription group” we had created “Resource group” an empty box or bag

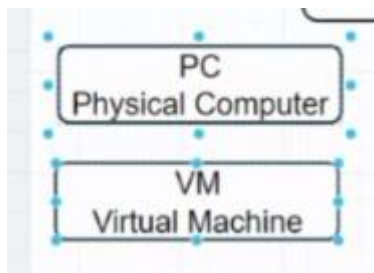
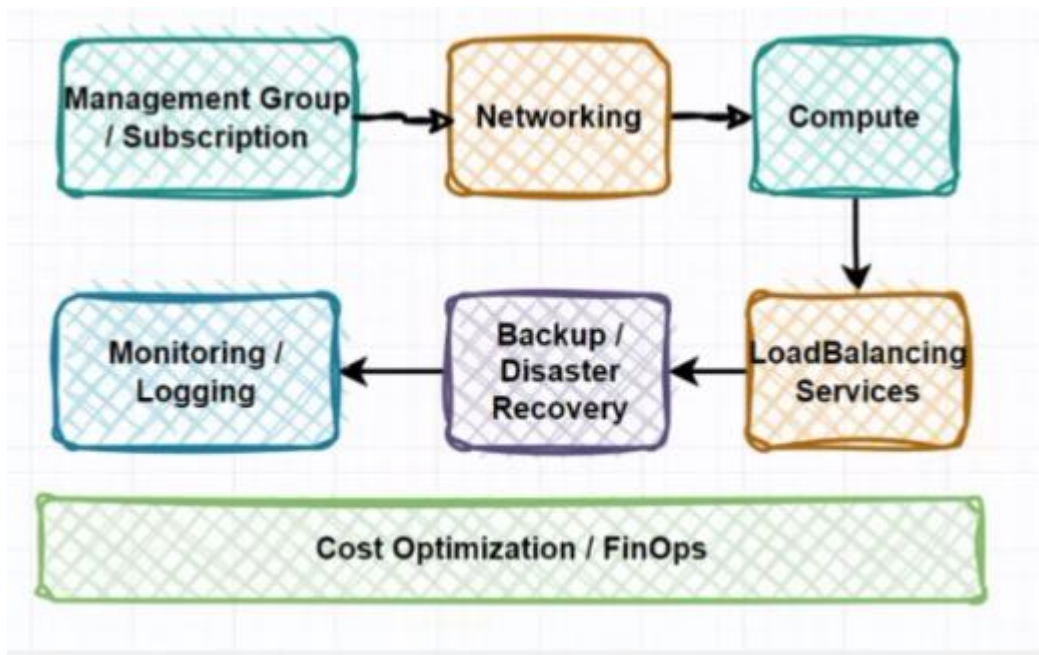
iv) Under “Resource group” we had created “Storage Account”

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AGENDA 1 - AZURE LANDING ZONE

Its created to run our website and putting our code in this zone



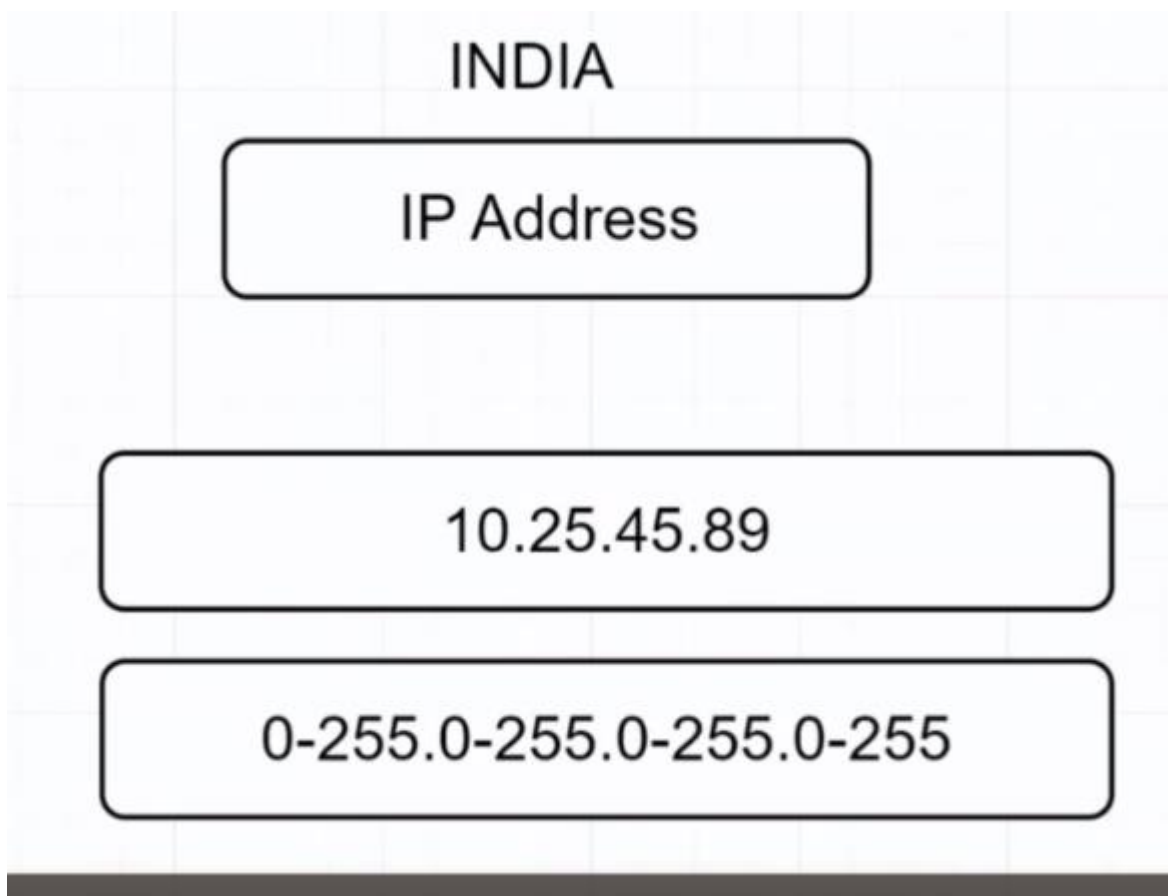
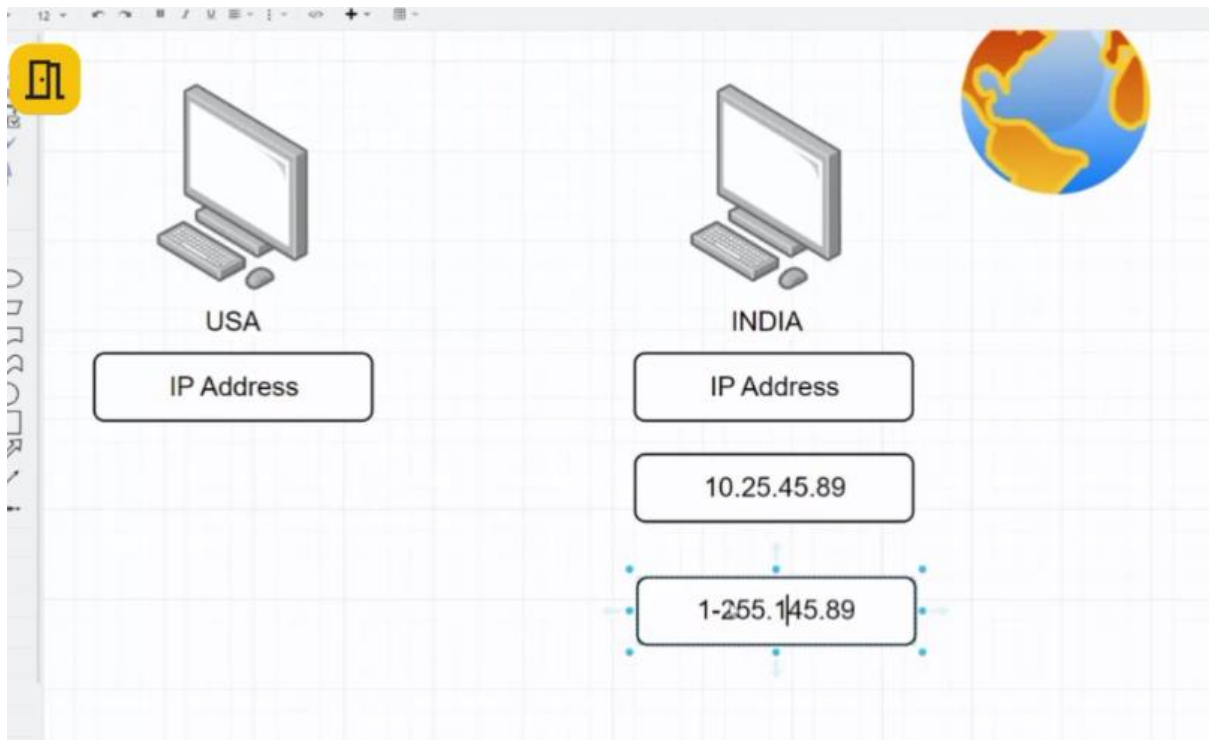


VM = bhaade ka computer

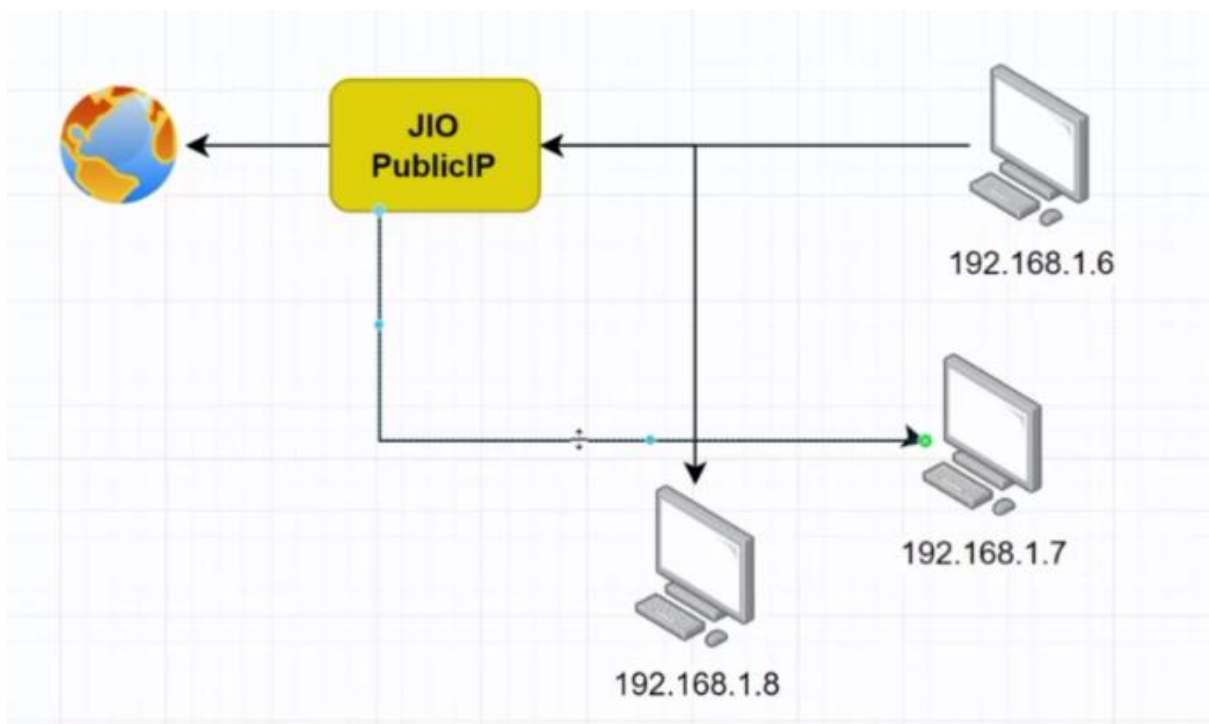
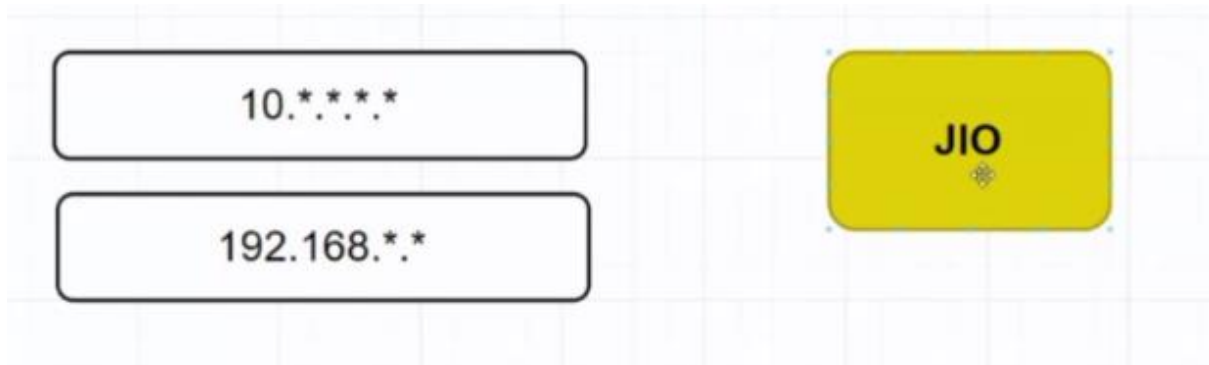


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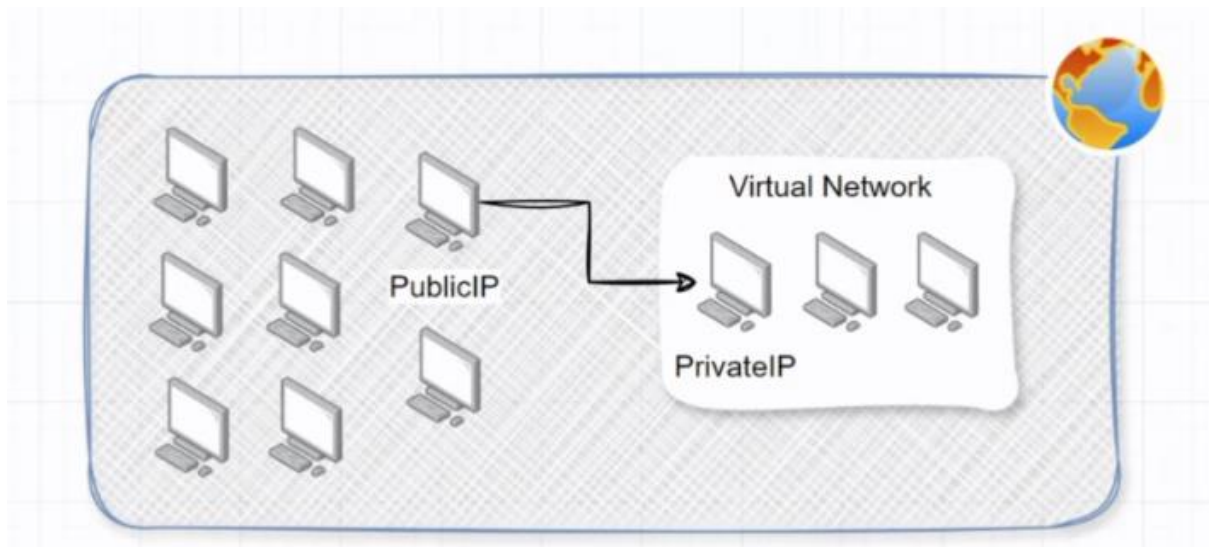
AGENDA 2 - HUB AND SPOKE LANDING ZONE



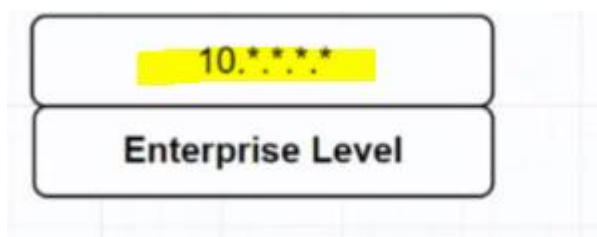
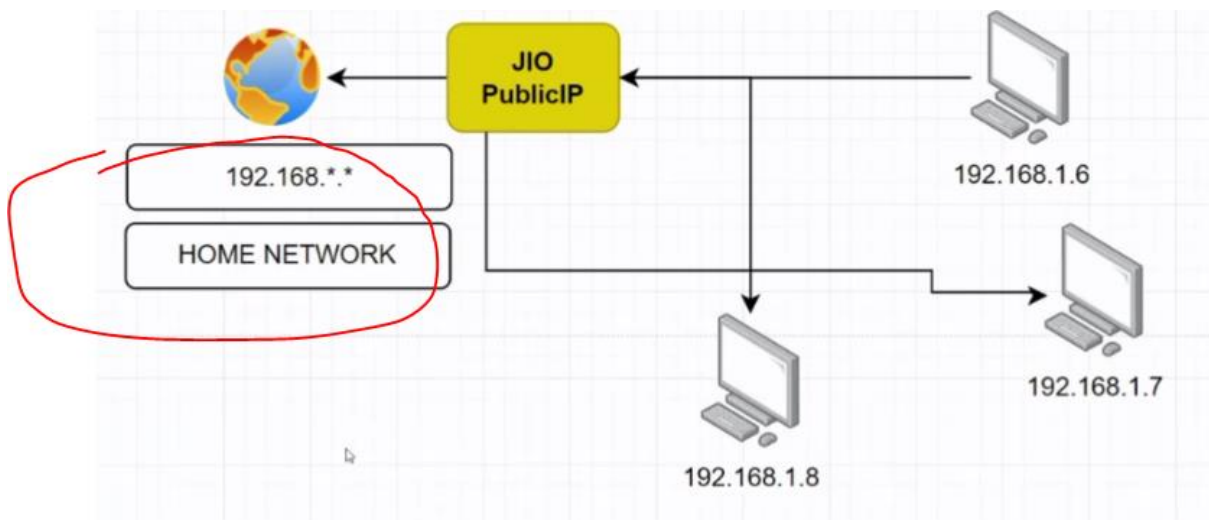
2) During making of internet below 2 IPs were left since it was assumed that IPs will end one day. These are the ranges now of private network



So router creates a small network in our home similarly we create Virtual network on azure cloud which has private IP, so we can connect as many as VMs with it but we are separated from external network as security reasons. So cutting big network of internet and making small networks from it is called virtual network.



3} SEARCH – Submarine cables



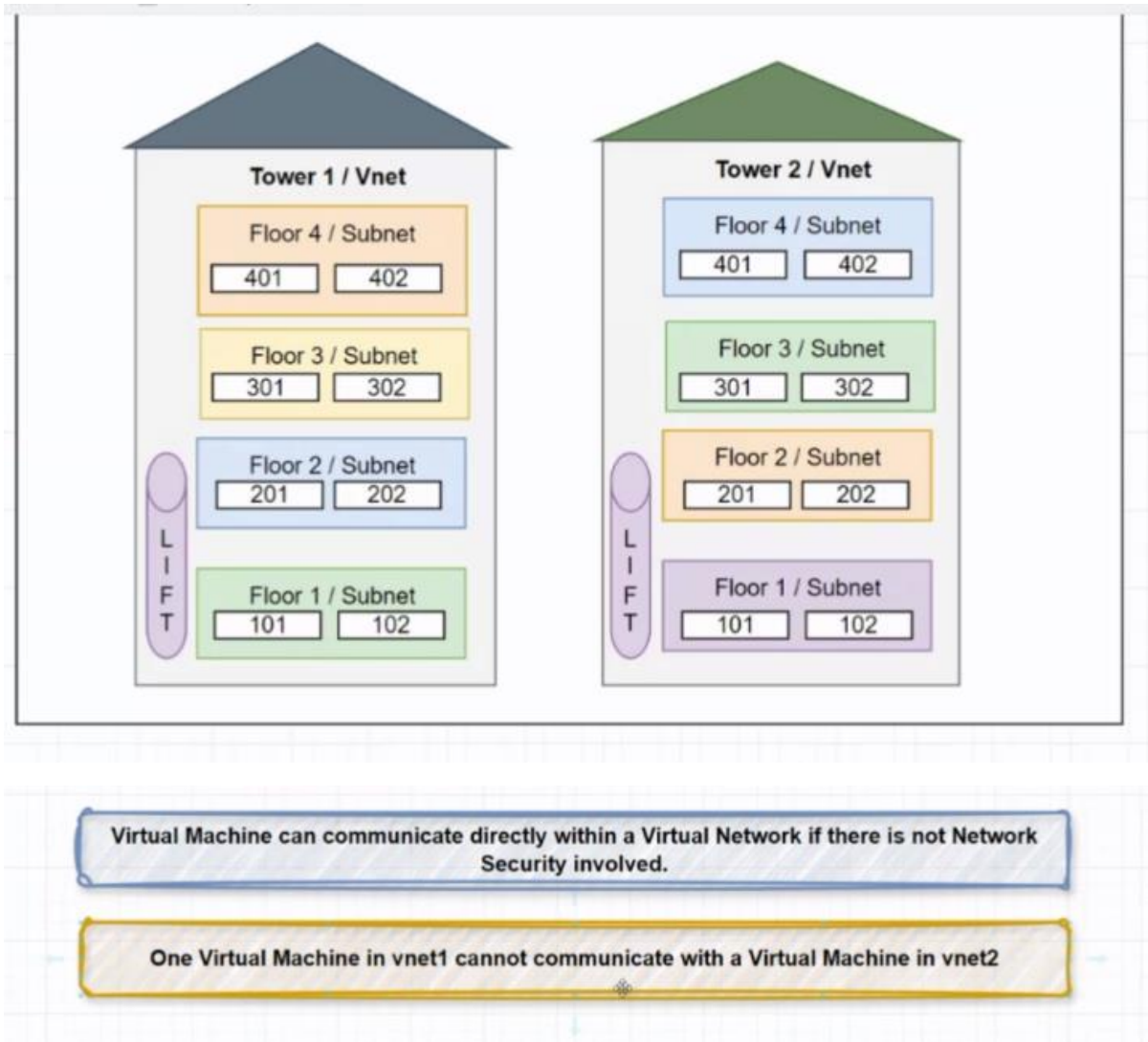
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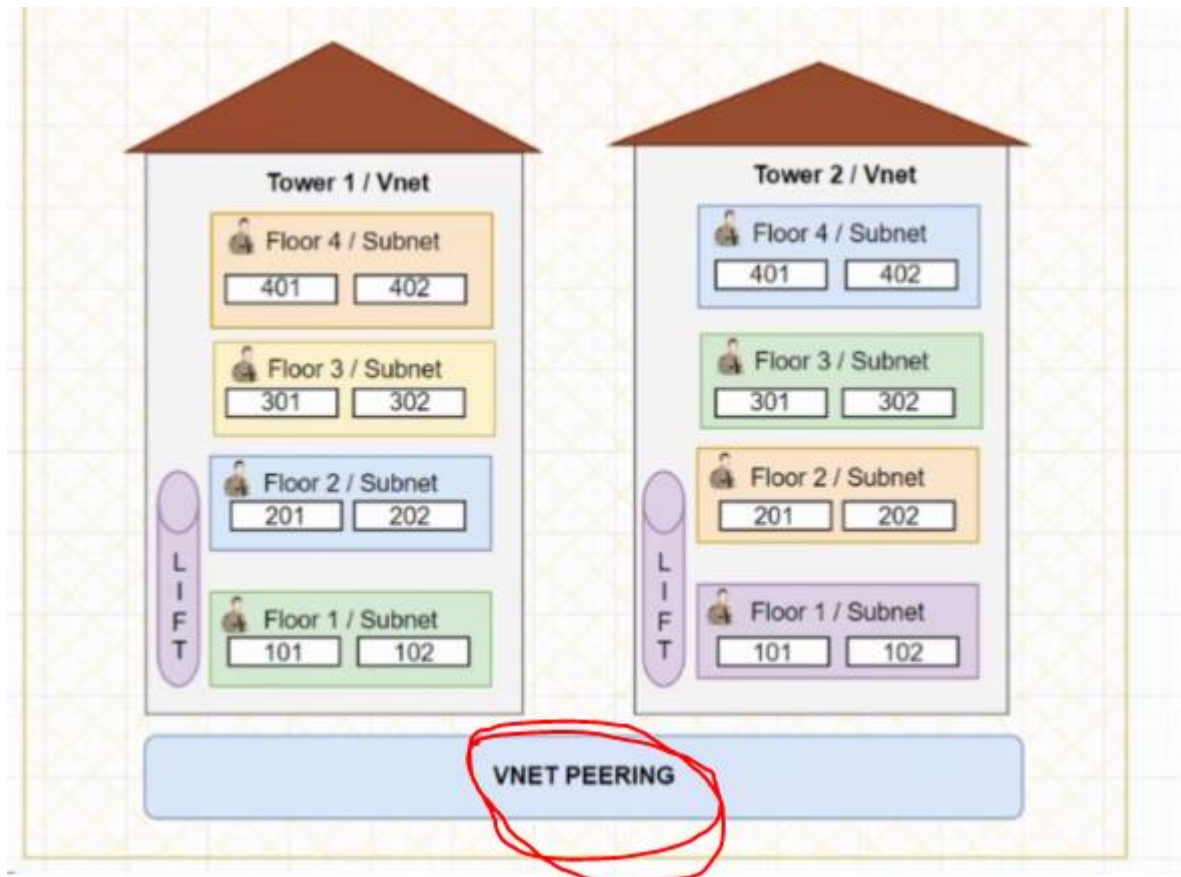
AGENDA 3 - VNET (VIRTUAL NETWORK)

- 1) In vnet subnetting is being done
- 2) NSG – To provide security to subnets created in vnet
 - i) Tower – Vnet
 - ii) Floors – Subnet
 - iii) Flats or Rooms on every floor – Computers or VM

iv) NSG – Watchman

3) PING – Ping means suppose if one VM (subnet1) wants to communicate to another VM (subnet2), and no NSG or hindrance is there then we can ping easily to that VM within that subnet





4) VNET PEERING – If both vnets are in same region and communicates then it is called as Vnet peering

5) GLOBAL VNET PEERING – If both vnets are in different regions and communicate, then it is called as Global vnet peering

6) HYBRID ARCHITECTURE – Cloud + On premises – means Frontend and Backend is on Cloud but datacenter is on prem. Eg any big bank

7) VPN GATEWAY CONNECTIVITY – If cloud (frontend and backend) has to communicate with On prem then we will put vpn gateway at both ends, so that they can communicate with each other.

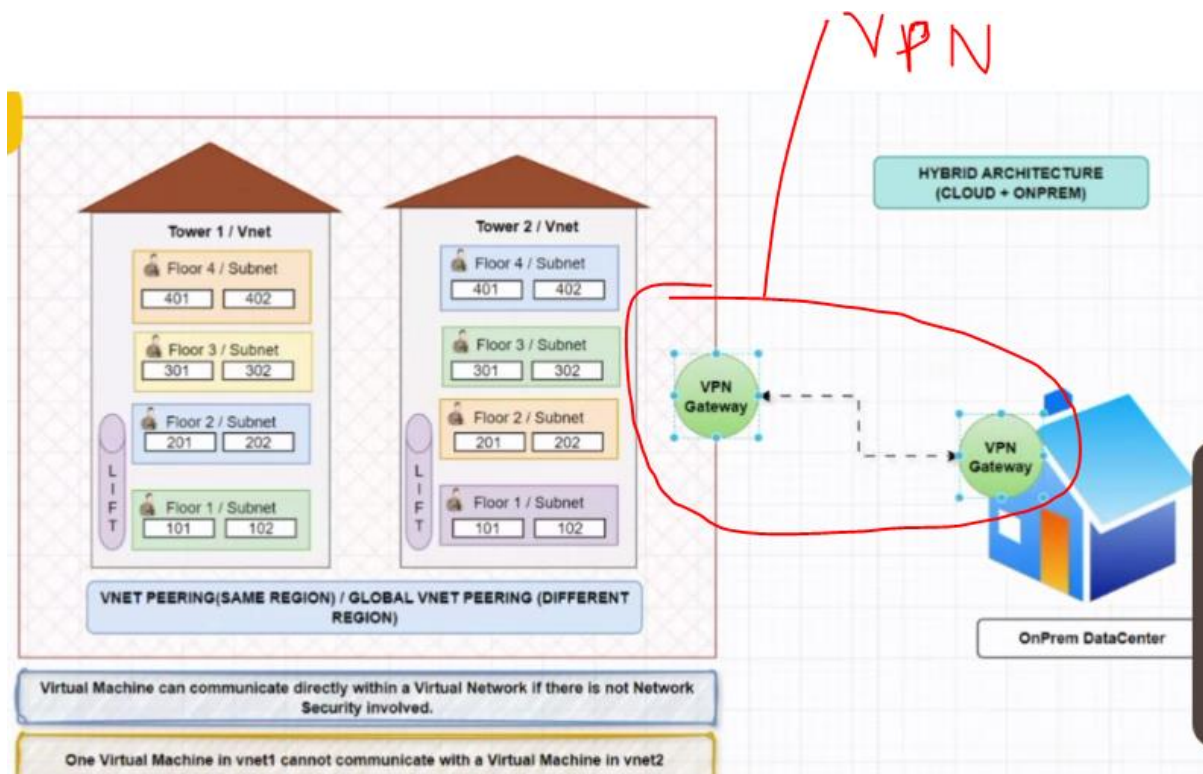
i) Point to point

ii) Point to site

iii) Site to site

iv) Express Route - highly costly and highly secured

Below is the safest architecture as shown



8) Interview question is If computer1 in vnet 1 wants to communicate with computer2 in vnet 2, then how can they do so – We will do vnet peering if no NSG is there. If NSG is there then we have to open the port of that particular vnet to communicate.

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AGENDA 4 – PURCHASING VNET and SUBNET from CLOUD

1) Creating vnet in azure portal manually



2) Now writing rg, sa, vnet, snet code by making folder “3 August”