

1.Create a scale set with windows OS:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft Azure logo, an 'Upgrade' button, a search bar, and user information for 'h.kondaveeti@dxc.com'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Home > Virtual machine scale sets > testscale. The left sidebar contains a search bar and a list of settings categories: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Instances, Networking, Scaling, Disks, Operating system, Security, and Size. The main content area displays the 'testscale' Virtual machine scale set overview. It includes a toolbar with actions: Start, Restart, Stop, Move, Delete, and Refresh. The overview is divided into two columns of metadata. The left column lists: Resource group (change) testscaleset, Status 1 out of 1 succeeded, Location East US, Subscription (change) Free Trial, Subscription ID ac8451e0-e53c-4994-b469-b685d972d432, Fault domains 1, Colocation status N/A, and Tags (change) with a link to 'Click here to add tags'. The right column lists: Public IP address 52.226.41.204, Public IP address (IPv6) -, Virtual network/subnet testscaleset-vnet/default, Operating system Windows, Size Standard_B2ms (1 instance), Ephemeral OS disk Not applicable, Autoscaling Off, and Azure Spot N/A.

2.Write a scale out rule using CPU perecentage of 70%threshold

3.Write a scale in rule using CPU perecentage of 40% threshold

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for the 'testscale' Virtual machine scale set, specifically the 'Scaling' configuration page. The top navigation bar is identical to the previous screenshot. The breadcrumb trail is: Home > Virtual machine scale sets > testscale | Scaling. The left sidebar is also identical. The main content area has a toolbar with 'Save', 'Discard', 'Refresh', and 'Provide feedback' buttons. A 'Delete warning' message states: 'The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.' Below this, the 'Scale mode' is set to 'Scale based on a metric'. The 'Rules' section contains two rules: a 'Scale out' rule triggered 'When testscale (Average) Percentage CPU > 70' with an 'Increase count by 1', and a 'Scale in' rule triggered 'When testscale (Average) Percentage CPU < 40' with a 'Decrease count by 1'. An '+ Add a rule' link is present. The 'Instance limits' section shows 'Minimum' set to 1, 'Maximum' set to 3, and 'Default' set to 1, each with a green checkmark icon. The 'Schedule' section contains the text: 'This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match'.

3. Create an storage account and containers with anonyms access.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft Azure logo, a search bar, and user information for 'h.kondaveeti@dx.com'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Home > Storage accounts > testhari. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Data transfer, Events, Storage Explorer (preview), Settings, Access keys, Geo-replication, CORS, and Configuration. The main content area displays the 'testhari' storage account overview. It includes a search bar, action buttons (Open in Explorer, Move, Refresh, Delete, Feedback), and a table of properties. The properties table lists details such as Resource group (teststorage), Status (Primary: Available, Secondary: Available), Location (East US, West US), Subscription (Free Trial), Subscription ID (ac8451e0-e53c-4994-b469-b685d972d432), Performance/Access tier (Standard/Hot), Replication (Geo-redundant storage (GRS)), and Account kind (StorageV2 (general purpose v2)). At the bottom, there are three tabs: Containers, File shares, and Tables.

Home > Storage accounts > testhari

testhari
Storage account

Search (Ctrl+/) << Open in Explorer → Move Refresh Delete Feedback

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Data transfer

Events

Storage Explorer (preview)

Settings

Access keys

Geo-replication

CORS

Configuration

Classic alerts in Azure Monitor is announced to retire in 2021, it is recommended that you upgrade your classic alert rules to retain alerting functionality with the new alerting platform. For more information, see [Continue alerting with ARM storage accounts](#).

Resource group (change)	Performance/Access tier
teststorage	Standard/Hot
Status	Replication
Primary: Available, Secondary: Available	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Location	Account kind
East US, West US	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Subscription (change)	
Free Trial	
Subscription ID	
ac8451e0-e53c-4994-b469-b685d972d432	
Tags (change)	
Click here to add tags	

Containers File shares Tables

Home > Storage accounts > testhari | Containers >

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for the 'testdata' container. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Home > Storage accounts > testhari | Containers > testdata. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Overview, Access Control (IAM), Settings, Access policy, Properties, and Metadata. The main content area displays the 'testdata' container overview. It includes a search bar, action buttons (Upload, Change access level, Refresh, Delete, Change tier, Acquire lease, Break lease, View snapshots), and a 'Change access level' dialog box. The dialog box prompts the user to change the access level of the container 'testdata'. The 'Public access level' dropdown is set to 'Container (anonymous read access for containers and blobs)'. The dialog box has 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Home > Storage accounts > testhari | Containers > testdata

testdata
Container

Search (Ctrl+/) << Upload Change access level Refresh Delete Change tier Acquire lease Break lease View snapshots ...

Overview

Access Control (IAM)

Settings

Access policy

Properties

Metadata

Change access level

Change the access level of container 'testdata'.

Public access level ⓘ

Container (anonymous read access for containers and blobs) ✓

OK Cancel

create a static website in the storage account:

Home > Storage accounts > Storage accounts

DXC Production

+ Add ⚙️ Manage view ⌵ ...

Filter by name...

Name ↑↓

testhari

Page 1 of 1

testhari | Static website

Storage account

Search (Ctrl+/) Save Discard

- Geo-replication
- CORS
- Configuration
- Encryption
- Shared access signature
- Firewalls and virtual networks
- Private endpoint connections
- Advanced security
- Static website**
- Properties
- Locks
- Export template

Static website

Disabled **Enabled**

An Azure Storage container has been created to host your static website. [\\$web](#)

Primary endpoint ⓘ

https://testhari.z13.web.core.windows.net/

Index document name ⓘ

index.html

Error document path ⓘ

404

4.Create an two virtual machines with no public ip's

Home > Virtual machines > testvm-01

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/) Connect Start Restart Stop Capture Delete Refresh Share to mobile

Overview

- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

- Networking
- Connect
- Disks
- Size
- Security
- Advisor recommendations
- Extensions

testvm-01

Virtual machine

Computer name testvm-01

Operating system Windows (Windows Server 2016 Datacenter)

SKU 2016-Datacenter

Publisher MicrosoftWindowsServer

VM generation V1

Agent status Ready

Agent version 2.7.41491.985

Host None

Proximity placement group N/A

Colocation status N/A

Networking

Public IP address -

Public IP address (IPv6) -

Private IP address 172.16.0.4

Private IP address (IPv6) -

Virtual network/subnet [testvm-vnet/default](#)

DNS name -

Size

Size Standard DS1 v2

vCPUs 1

RAM 3.5 GiB

Availability + scaling

Disk

Home > Virtual machines >

vmimage
Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/)

Connect Start Restart Stop Capture Delete Refresh Share to mobile

Advisor (1 of 2): Enable virtual machine replication to protect your applications from regional outage →

Properties Monitoring Capabilities Recommendations (2) Tutorials

Virtual machine

Computer name	vmimage
Operating system	Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)
SKU	N/A
Publisher	N/A
VM generation	V1
Agent status	Ready
Agent version	2.7.41491.985
Host	None
Proximity placement group	N/A
Colocation status	N/A

Networking

Public IP address	-
Public IP address (IPv6)	-
Private IP address	10.0.2.6
Private IP address (IPv6)	-
Virtual network/subnet	vmimage-vnet/default
DNS name	-

Size

Size	Standard DS1 v2
vCPUs	1
RAM	3.5 GiB

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Connect

Disks

Size

Security

Advisor recommendations

Extensions

5. Attach the machines to the load balancer and block the 3389 port use 50010

Home > Load balancers >

testlb | Backend pools

Load balancer

Search (Ctrl+/)

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Frontend IP configuration

Backend pools

Health probes

Load balancing rules

Inbound NAT rules

Properties

Locks

Export template

Monitoring

Dagnostic settings

Logs

+ Add Refresh

Backend pool	Virtual machine	Virtual machine status	Network interface	Private IP address
▼ bepool (1 virtual machine)				
	vmimage	Running	nic2	10.0.2.8

In the above diagram I have attached vmimage virtual machine to the load balancer.

[Home](#) > [Load balancers](#) > [testlb | Inbound NAT rules](#) >

rule1

testlb

Service *

Custom

Protocol

☒ TCP ☐ UDP

Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ

4 Max: 30

Port *

50010

Target virtual machine

vmimage (vmimage)

Network IP configuration ⓘ

ipconfig1 (10.0.2.8)

Port mapping ⓘ

☐ Default ☒ Custom

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ

☒ Disabled ☐ Enabled

Target port *

3389

Save

Cancel

In the above diagram I have blocked the target port 3389 and used 50010 port.