



**IT4090**  
**Cloud Computing**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Year, 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**

**Azure Lab 4**  
Submitted to

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

**IT21510380**

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Bachelor of Science Special Honors Degree in Information Technology

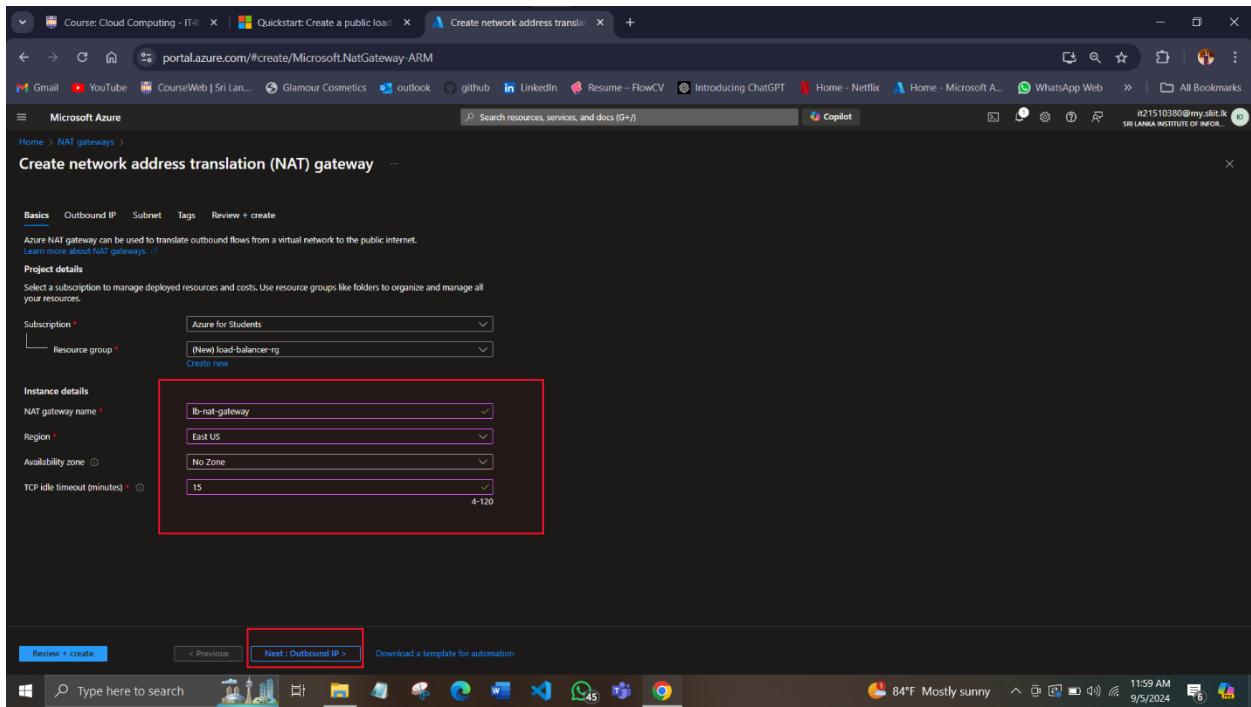
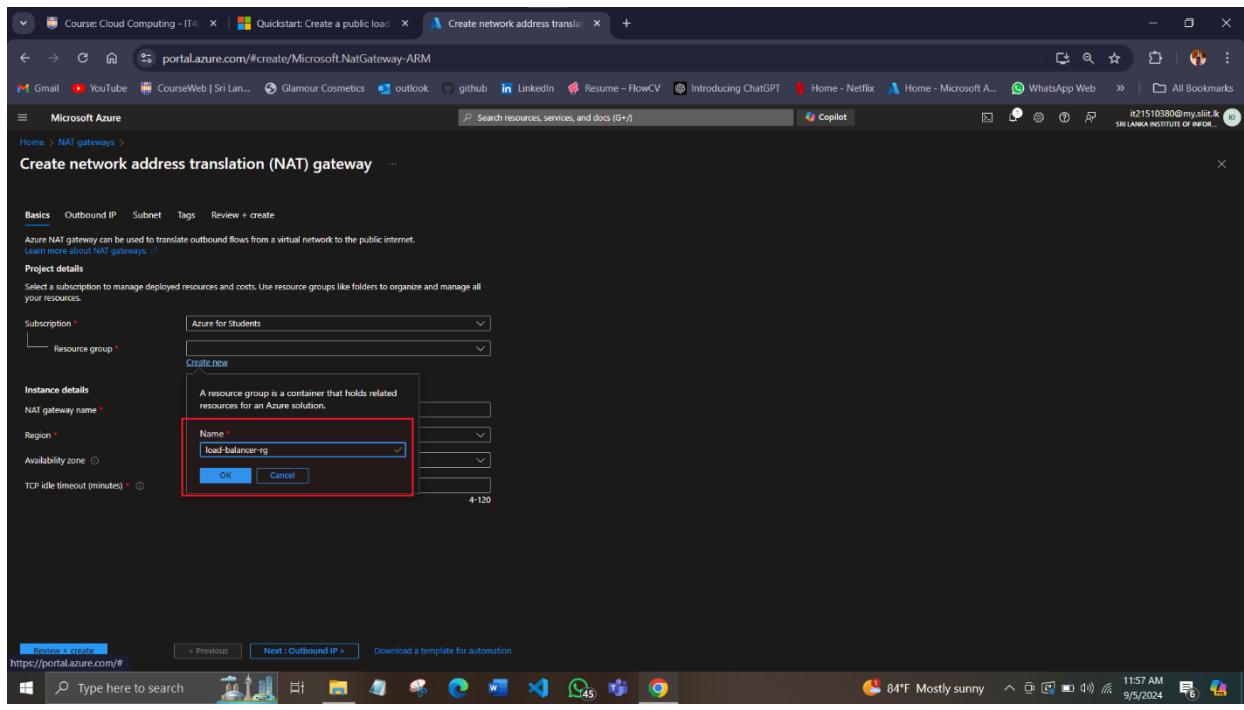
September 2024

# Create NAT gateway

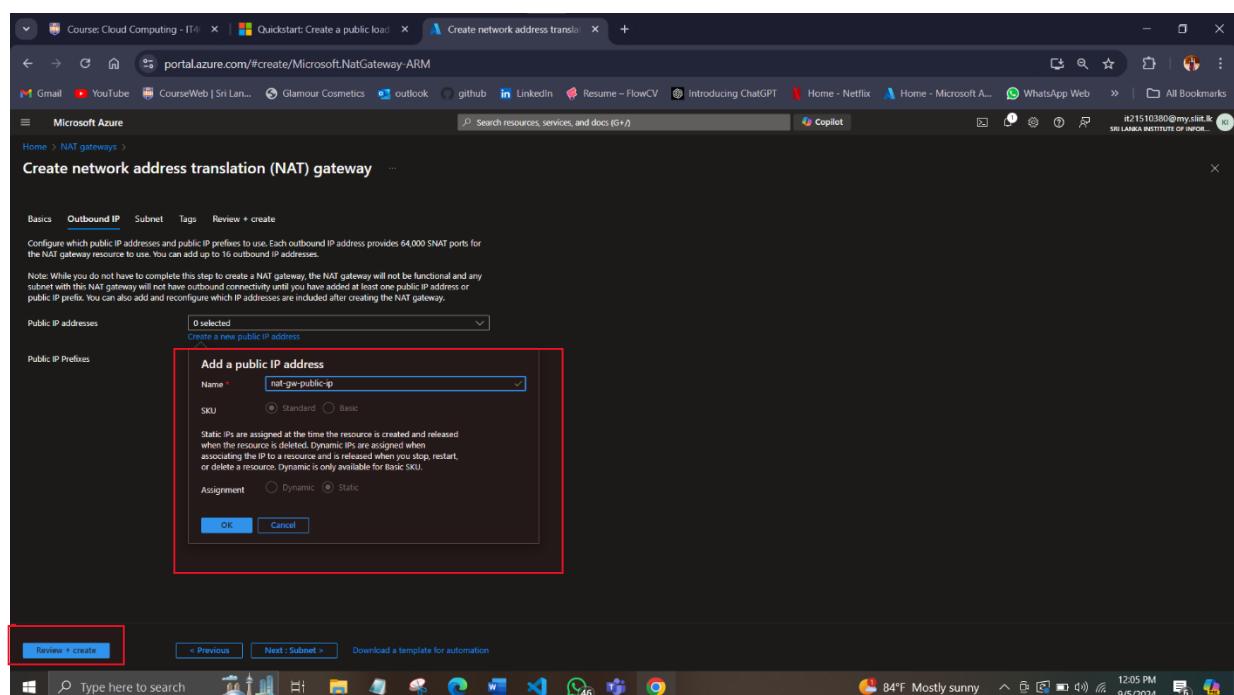
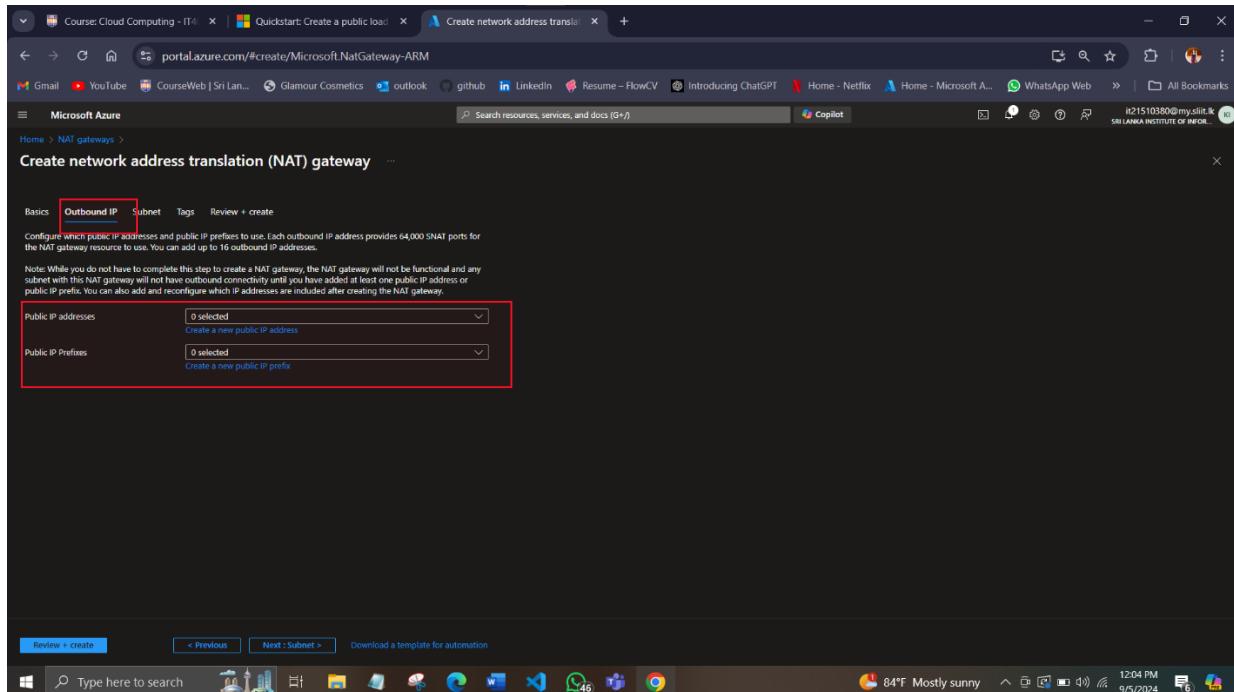
1. In this section, you create a NAT gateway for outbound internet access for resources in the virtual network. For other options for outbound rules, check out Network Address Translation (SNAT) for outbound connections
2. Sign in to the Azure portal.
3. In the search box at the top of the portal, enter NAT gateway. Select NAT gateways in the search results.
4. Select + Create.
5. In the Basics tab of the Create network address translation (NAT) gateway enter or select the following information:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal homepage. The search bar at the top contains the text "NAT gateway". Below the search bar, there are several service categories: "Create a resource", "Education", "Virtual machines", "Internet Gateways (Operator Nexus)", "APC Gateways", "Internet Gateway Rules (Operator Nexus)", "Marketplace", "NAT gateway", and "VNS3 NATe 6.x - NAT Gateway Appliance". The "NAT gateway" option is highlighted with a red box. On the left side, there's a sidebar with "Recent" and "Favorite" sections under "Resources", and "Subscriptions", "Resource groups", "All resources", and "Dashboard" under "Tools". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

The screenshot shows the "NAT gateways" blade in the Microsoft Azure portal. At the top, there are buttons for "+ Create", "Manage view", "Refresh", "Export to CSV", "Open query", and "Assign tags". Below these are filter options: "Subscription equals all", "Resource group equals all", and "Location equals all". The main area displays a message: "No NAT gateways to display". It explains that NAT gateways provide highly resilient and secure outbound connectivity to the internet from private instances in your virtual network. A large blue button labeled "Create NAT gateway" is prominently displayed, also highlighted with a red box. At the bottom right, there's a "Learn more" link. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.



6. Select the Outbound IP tab or select the Next: Outbound IP button at the bottom of the page.
7. Select Create a new public IP address under Public IP addresses.
8. Enter nat-gw-public-ip in Name in Add a public IP address.
9. Select OK.
10. Select the blue Review + Create button at the bottom of the page, or select the Review + Create tab.
11. Select Create.



Screenshot of the Microsoft Azure portal showing the creation of a NAT gateway. The validation has passed, and the 'Create' button is highlighted.

**Basics**

- Subscription: Azure for Students
- Resource group: (new) load-balancer-rg
- Name: lb-nat-gateway
- Region: East US
- Availability zone: -
- TCP idle timeout (minutes): 15

**Outbound IP**

- Public IP address: (New) nat-gw-public-ip
- Public IP prefix: None

**Subnets**

- None

**Tags**

- None

**Create** (button highlighted)

Screenshot of the Microsoft Azure portal showing the deployment status of the Microsoft.NatGateway-20240905115712 deployment. The deployment is complete.

**Deployment details**

- Deployment name: Microsoft.NatGateway-20240905115712
- Subscription: Azure for Students
- Resource group: load-balancer-rg

Start time: 9/5/2024, 12:12:16 PM  
Correlation ID: afd7ceef-5325-4a2f-8878-f121e7c07b50

**Next steps**

- Go to resource group

**Give feedback**

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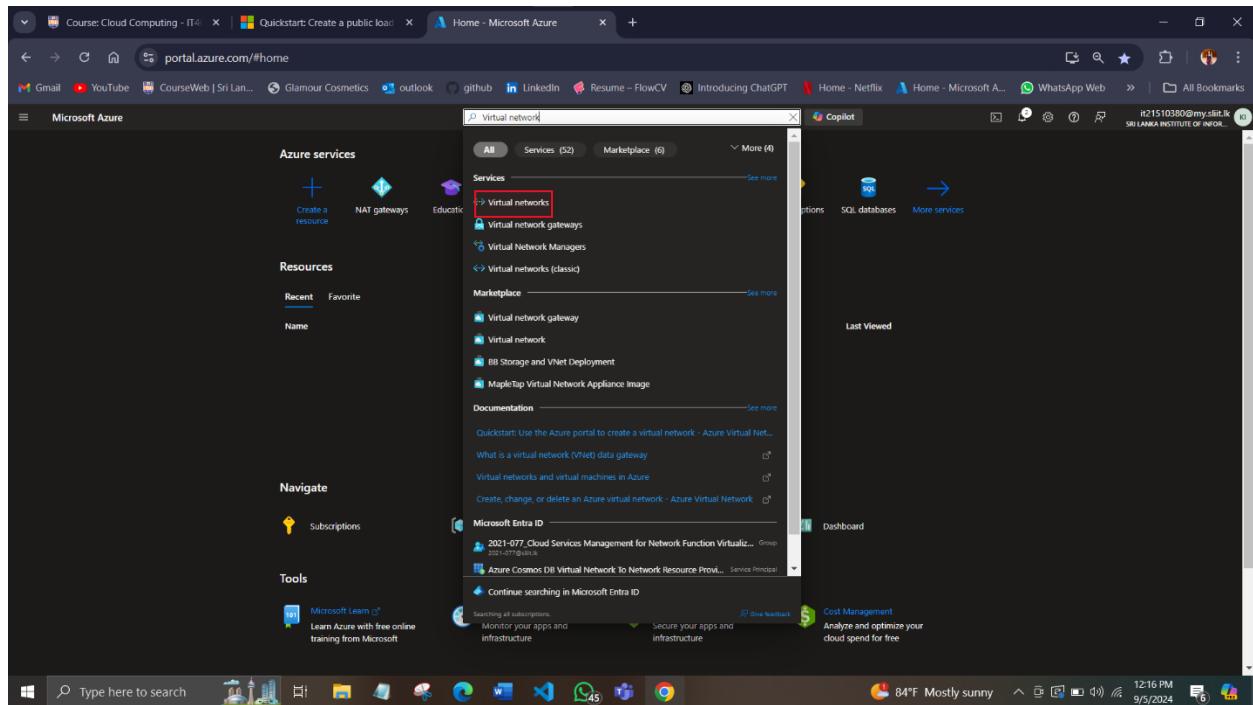
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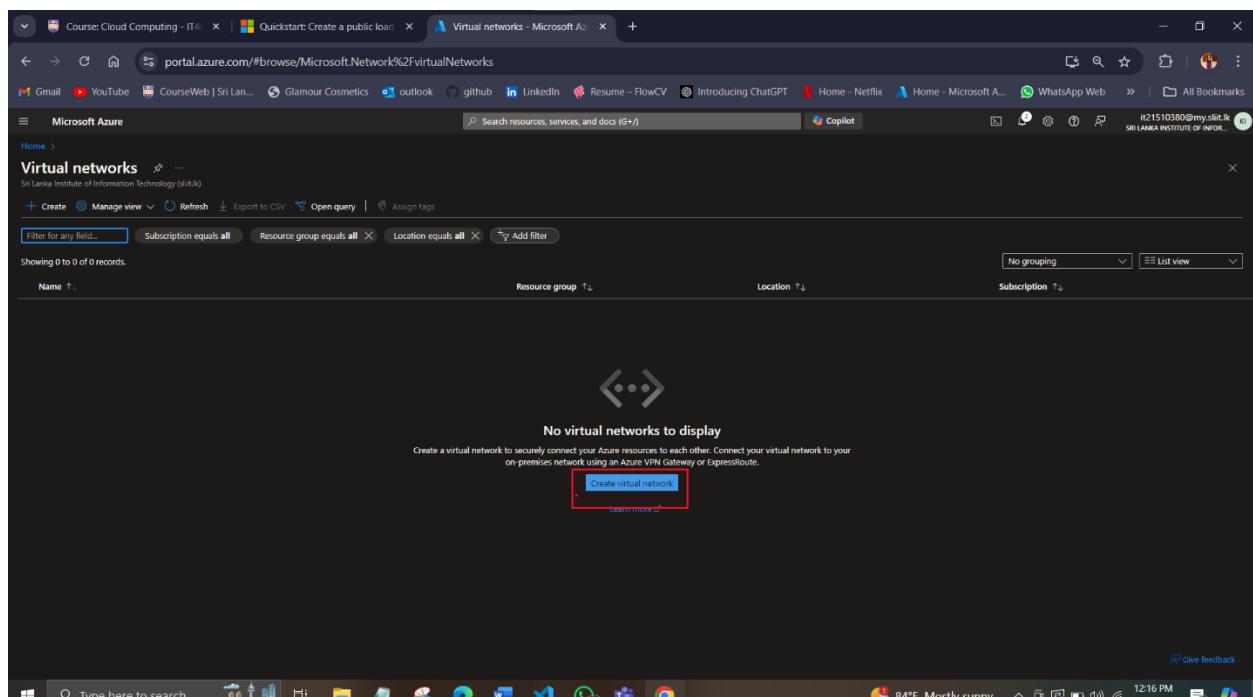
# Create a virtual network and bastion host

- 1 In the portal, search for and select Virtual Networks.
1. On the Virtual Networks page, select + Create.
2. On the Basics tab of Create Virtual Network, enter or select the following information:
3. Select the Security tab or Next button at the bottom of the page.
4. Under Azure Bastion, enter or select the following information:
5. Select the Security tab or Next button at the bottom of the page.
6. Under Azure Bastion, enter or select the following information:
7. Select the Security tab or Next button at the bottom of the page.

Under Azure Bastion, enter or select the following information:



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal's search interface. A search bar at the top contains the text 'Virtual network'. Below it, a sidebar lists 'Azure services' like 'Create a resource', 'NAT gateways', and 'Educational'. The 'Resources' section has tabs for 'Recent' and 'Favorite', with a 'Name' filter. The main search results show 'Virtual networks' as the first item, which is highlighted with a red box. Other results include 'Virtual network gateways', 'Virtual network Managers', and 'Virtual networks (classic)'. Below the search results, there are sections for 'Marketplace', 'Documentation', and 'Microsoft Entra ID'. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time.



The screenshot shows the 'Virtual networks' blade in the Microsoft Azure portal. At the top, it says 'Virtual networks > ...'. Below that is a search bar and a toolbar with options like '+ Create', 'Manage view', 'Refresh', 'Export to CSV', 'Open query', and 'Assign tags'. There are also filters for 'Subscription equals all', 'Resource group equals all', and 'Location equals all'. The main area says 'Showing 0 to 0 of 0 records.' and features a large 'No virtual networks to display' message with a small icon. Below this, it says 'Create a virtual network to securely connect your Azure resources to each other. Connect your virtual network to your on-premises network using an Azure VPN Gateway or ExpressRoute.' A prominent red-bordered 'Create virtual network' button is centered at the bottom. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time.

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) is the fundamental building block for your private network in Azure. VNet enables many types of Azure resources, such as Azure Virtual Machines (VM), to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. VNet is similar to a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, but brings with it additional benefits of Azure's infrastructure such as scale, availability, and isolation.

[Learn more](#)

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription\*

Resource group\*  [Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Virtual network name\*

Region\*  Deploy to an Azure Extended Zone

[Previous](#) [Next](#) [Review + create](#) [Give feedback](#)

Enhance the security of your virtual network with these additional paid security services. [Learn more](#)

**Virtual network encryption**

Enable Virtual network encryption to encrypt traffic between your virtual network and the internet. This networking enabled traffic to public IP addresses.

**Azure Bastion**

Azure Bastion is a paid service that provides secure access to your virtual machines via Azure Bastion, your virtual machines do not need to be exposed directly to the internet.

Enable Azure Bastion

Azure Bastion host name

Azure Bastion public IP address\*  [Create a public IP address](#)

**Azure Firewall**

Azure Firewall is a managed cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. [Learn more](#)

[Previous](#) [Next](#) [Review + create](#) [Give feedback](#)

Azure Bastion

Azure Bastion is a paid service that provides secure RDP/SSH connectivity to your virtual machines over TLS. When you connect via Azure Bastion, your virtual machines do not need a public IP address. [Learn more](#)

Enable Azure Bastion

Azure Bastion host name

Azure Bastion public IP address \*   Create a public IP address

Azure Firewall

Azure Firewall is a managed cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. [Learn more](#)

Give feedback

Previous Next Review + create

Include an IPv4 address space

IPv4 address range  10.0.0.0/16  
10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255

Starting address \*

Size

Subnet address range

Add IPv4 address space

IPv6  This virtual network has no IPv6 address ranges.

Private subnet

Private subnets enhance security by not providing default outbound access. To enable outbound connectivity for virtual machines to access the internet, it is necessary to explicitly grant outbound access. A NAT gateway is the recommended way to provide outbound connectivity for virtual machines in the subnet. [Learn more](#)

Enable private subnet (no default outbound access)

Security

Simplify internet access for virtual machines by using a network address translation gateway. Filter subnet traffic using a network security group. [Learn more](#)

NAT gateway

Network security group:

Route table

Save Cancel

**Create virtual network**

Subscription: Azure for Students  
Resource Group: load-balancer-rg  
Name: lb-vnet  
Region: East US

**Security**

Azure Bastion: Enabled  
- Name: (New) lb-bastion  
- Public IP Address: (New) lb-bastion-ip  
Azure Firewall: Disabled  
Azure DDoS Network Protection: Disabled

**IP addresses**

Address space: 10.0.0.0/16 (65,536 addresses)  
Subnet: backend-subnet (10.0.0.0/24) (256 addresses)  
- Private subnet: Enabled  
- NAT gateway: lb-nat-gateway  
- Public IP Address: nat-gw-public-ip  
Subnet: AzurebastionSubnet (10.0.1.0/26) (64 addresses)

**Next** **Create** **Give feedback**

**Ib-vnet-1725519594946 | Overview**

Deployment: Your deployment is complete

Deployment name: Ib-vnet-1725519594946  
Subscription: Azure for Students  
Resource group: load-balancer-rg

Start time: 9/5/2024, 12:30:09 PM  
Correlation ID: 98a885fc-a084-4105-85ef-207f18833659

**Deployment details**

**Next steps**

**Go to resource**

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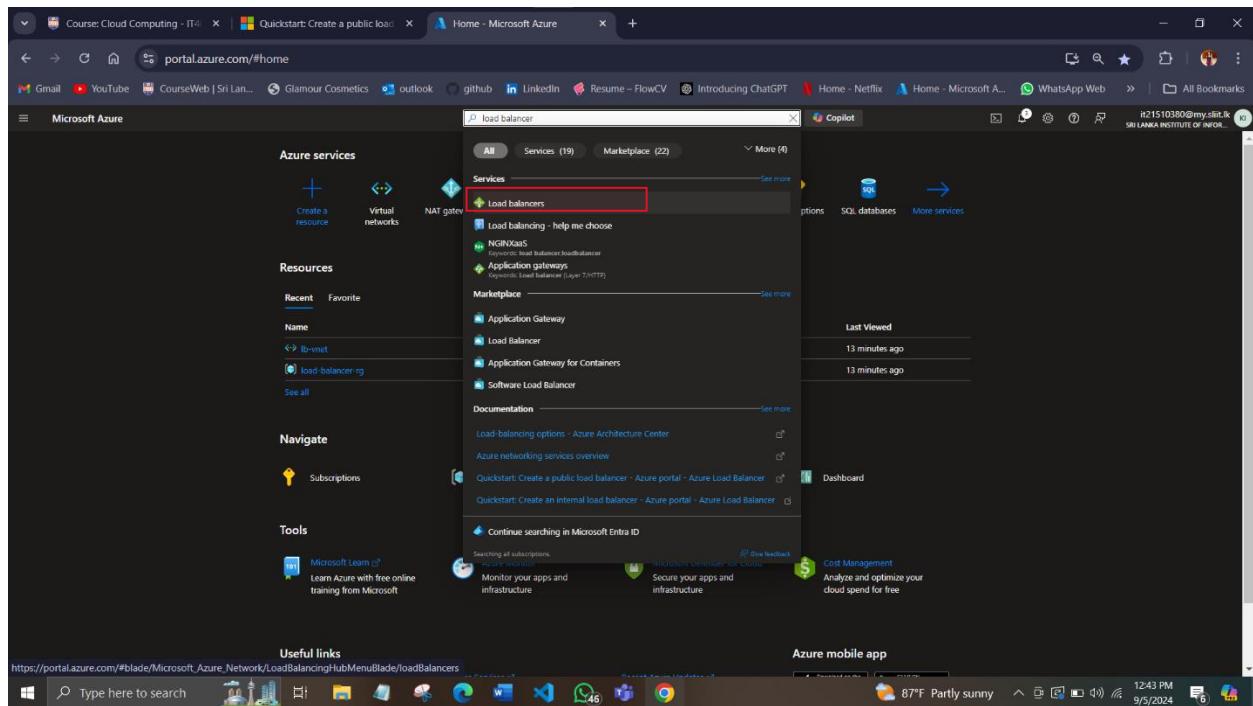
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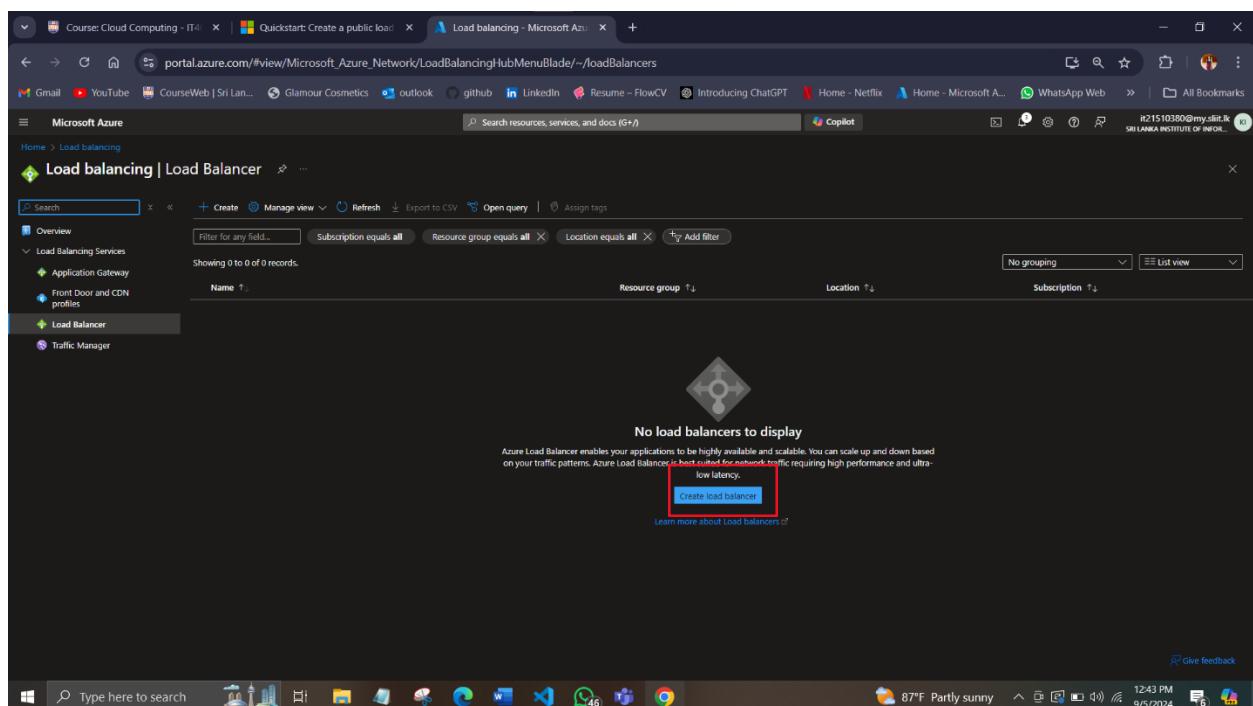
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# Create load balancer

1. In the search box at the top of the portal, enter Load balancer. Select Load balancers in the search results.
2. In the Load balancer page, select + Create.
3. In the Basics tab of the Create load balancer page, enter or select the following information:



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal homepage. In the search bar at the top, the text 'load balancer' has been entered. Below the search bar, the 'Services' section is visible, with 'Load balancers' highlighted by a red box. Other service categories like 'Virtual networks', 'NAT gateways', and 'Application gateways' are also listed. To the right of the search results, there are sections for 'Marketplace', 'Last Viewed', and 'Documentation'. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time as 9/5/2024.



The screenshot shows the 'Load balancing' blade in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar lists 'Overview', 'Load Balancing Services', 'Application Gateway', 'Front Door and CDN profiles', 'Load Balancer' (which is selected and highlighted with a red box), and 'Traffic Manager'. The main content area displays a message stating 'No load balancers to display' with a small icon of a network connection. Below this message, there is a brief description of Azure Load Balancer and a prominent blue 'Create load balancer' button, which is also highlighted with a red box. At the bottom of the blade, there is a link to 'Learn more about Load balancers'. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar and system tray.

Azure load balancer is a layer 4 load balancer that distributes incoming traffic among healthy virtual machine instances. Load balancers uses a hash-based distribution algorithm. By default, it uses a 5-tuple (source IP, source port, destination IP, destination port, protocol type) hash to map traffic to available servers. Load balancers can either be internet-facing where it is accessible via public IP addresses, or internal where it is only accessible from a virtual network. Azure load balancers also support Network Address Translation (NAT) to route traffic between public and private IP addresses. [Learn more.](#)

**Project details**

Subscription: Azure for Students

Resource group: load-balancer-rg

Create new

**Instance details**

Name: load-balancer

Region: East US

SKU: Standard (Recommended)

Type: Public

Tier: Regional

Review + create < Previous Next : Frontend IP configuration > Download a template for automation Give feedback

#### 4. Select Next: Frontend IP configuration at the bottom of the page.

5. In Frontend IP configuration, select + Add a frontend IP configuration.
6. Enter lb-frontend in Name.
7. Select IPv4 for the IP version.
8. Select the IP address for the IP type.

A frontend IP configuration is an IP address used for inbound and/or outbound communication as defined within load balancing, inbound NAT, and outbound rules.

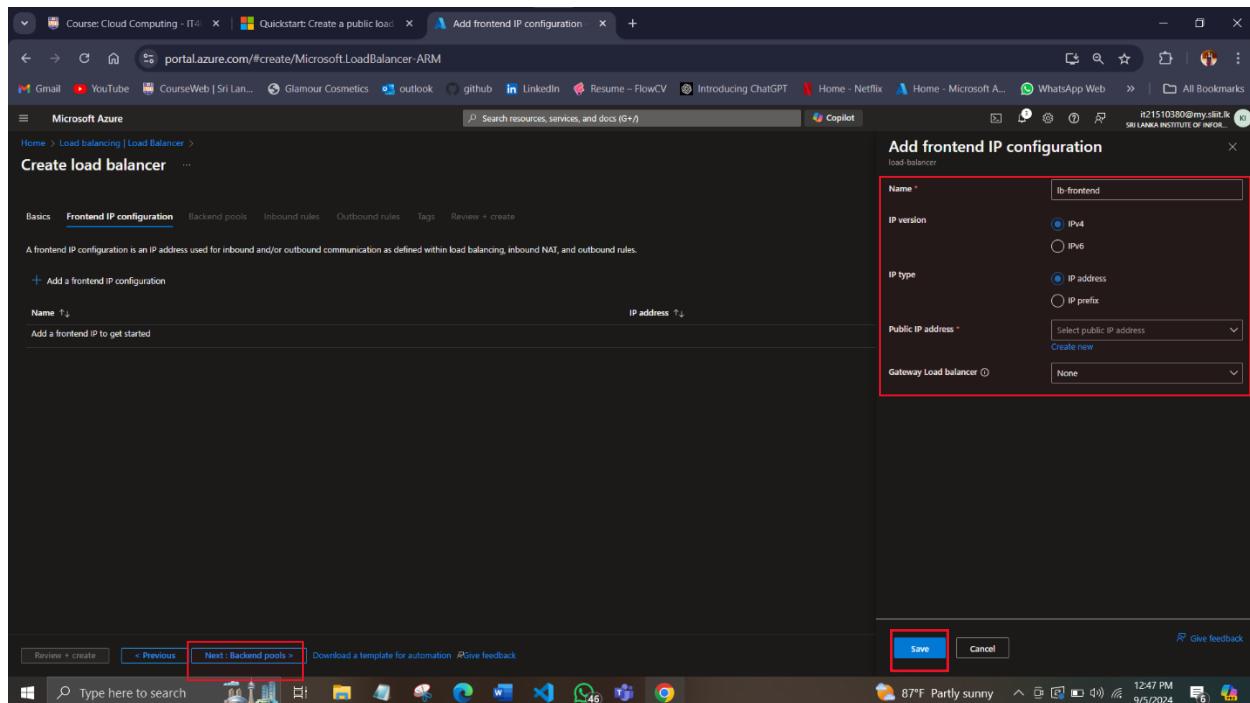
+ Add a frontend IP configuration

Name: lb-frontend

IP address:

Add a frontend IP to get started

Review + create < Previous Next : Backend pools > Download a template for automation Give feedback



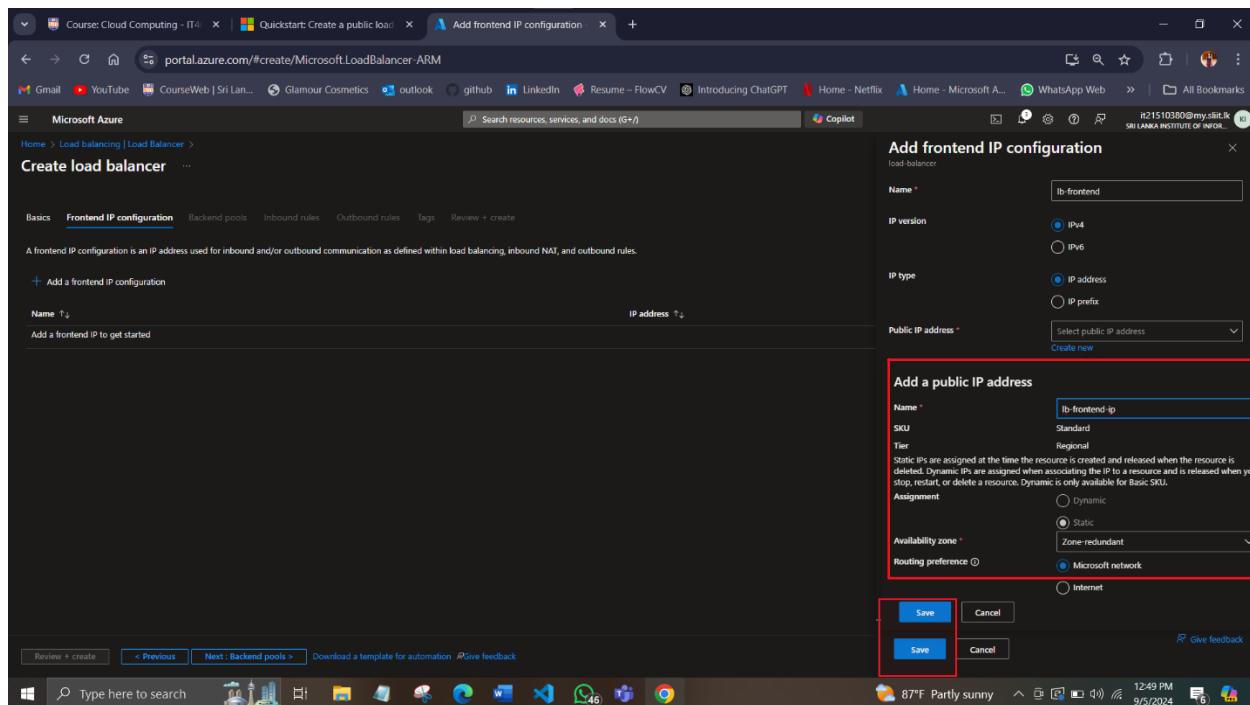
9. Select **Create new** in Public IP address.

10. In **Add a public IP address**, enter **lb-frontend-ip** for Name.

11. Select **Zone-redundant** in Availability zone.

Leave the default of Microsoft Network for Routing preference.

12 Select **Save**.



2. Select Next: Backend pools at the bottom of the page.
3. In the Backend pools tab, select + Add a backend pool.

Azure portal screenshot showing the 'Create load balancer' wizard. The 'Backend pools' tab is selected. A red box highlights the '+ Add a backend pool' button. The table below shows one row with 'Add a backend pool to get started'.

Name	Virtual network	Resource Name	Network interface	IP address	Availability zone	Admin state
Add a backend pool to get started						

4. Enter lb-backend-pool for Name in Add backend pool.
5. Select lb-vnet in Virtual network.
6. Select IP Address for Backend Pool Configuration.
7. Select Save.

Azure portal screenshot showing the 'Add backend pool' configuration page. The 'Name' field is set to 'lb-backend-pool'. The 'Virtual network' dropdown is set to 'lb-vnet (load-balancer-rg)'. The 'Backend Pool Configuration' section has 'IP address' selected. A red box highlights the 'Save' button at the bottom left.

8. Select Next: Inbound rules at the bottom of the page.
9. Under Load balancing rule in the Inbound rules tab, select + Add a load balancing rule.
- 10. In Add load balancing rule, enter or select the following information:**
11. Select Save.
12. Select the blue Review + create button at the bottom of the page.
13. Select Create.

The screenshot shows the 'Create load balancer' wizard in the Azure portal. The 'Inbound rules' tab is active. A red box highlights the '+ Add a load balancing rule' button under the 'Load balancing rule' section. At the bottom, the 'Review + create' button is highlighted in blue.

The screenshot shows the 'Add load balancing rule' configuration dialog. A red box highlights the 'IB-HTTP-rule' input field and the entire configuration panel on the right. The configuration includes settings for IP version (IPv4 selected), Frontend IP address (lb-frontend), Backend pool (lb-backend-pool), Protocol (TCP selected), Port (80), Backend port (80), Health probe (lb-health-probe (HTTP/80) selected), Session persistence (None), Idle timeout (15 minutes), Enable TCP Reset (unchecked), Enable Floating IP (unchecked), and Outbound source network address translation (SNAT) (unchecked).

**Create load balancer**

**Inbound rules**

Name: lb-HTTP-rule

Protocol: HTTP

Port: 80

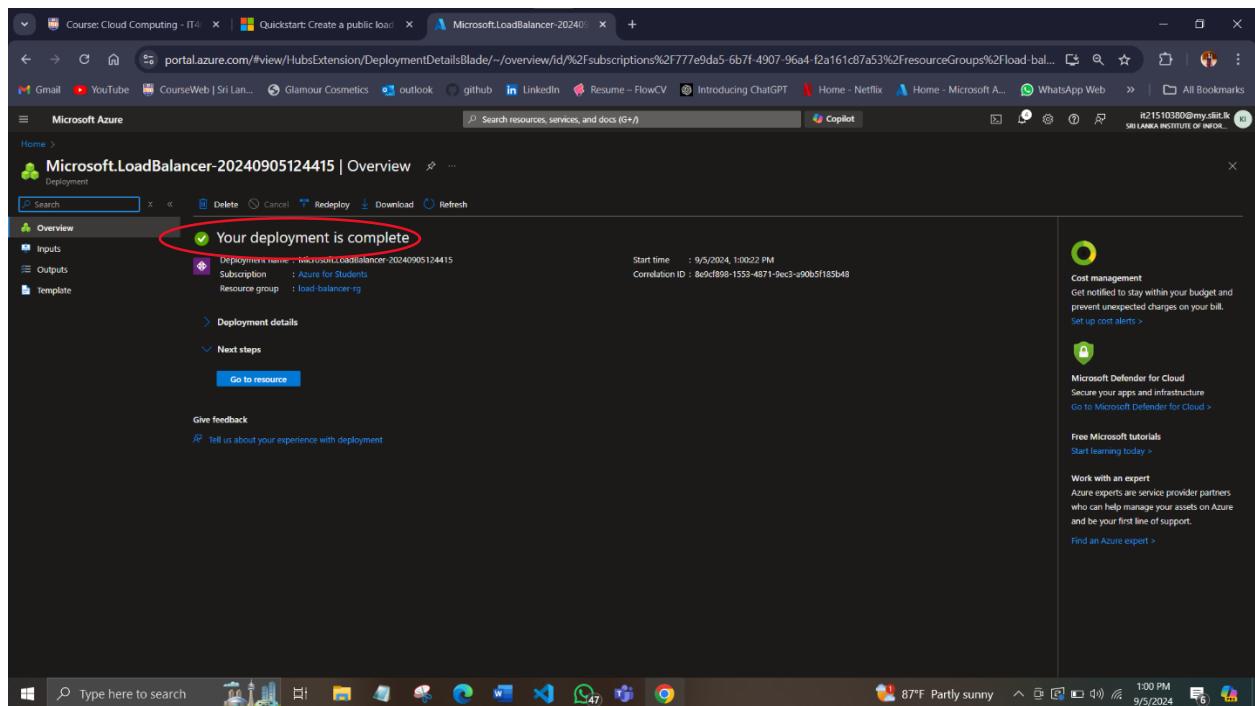
Path: /

Interval (seconds): 5

Health probe: lb-health-probe

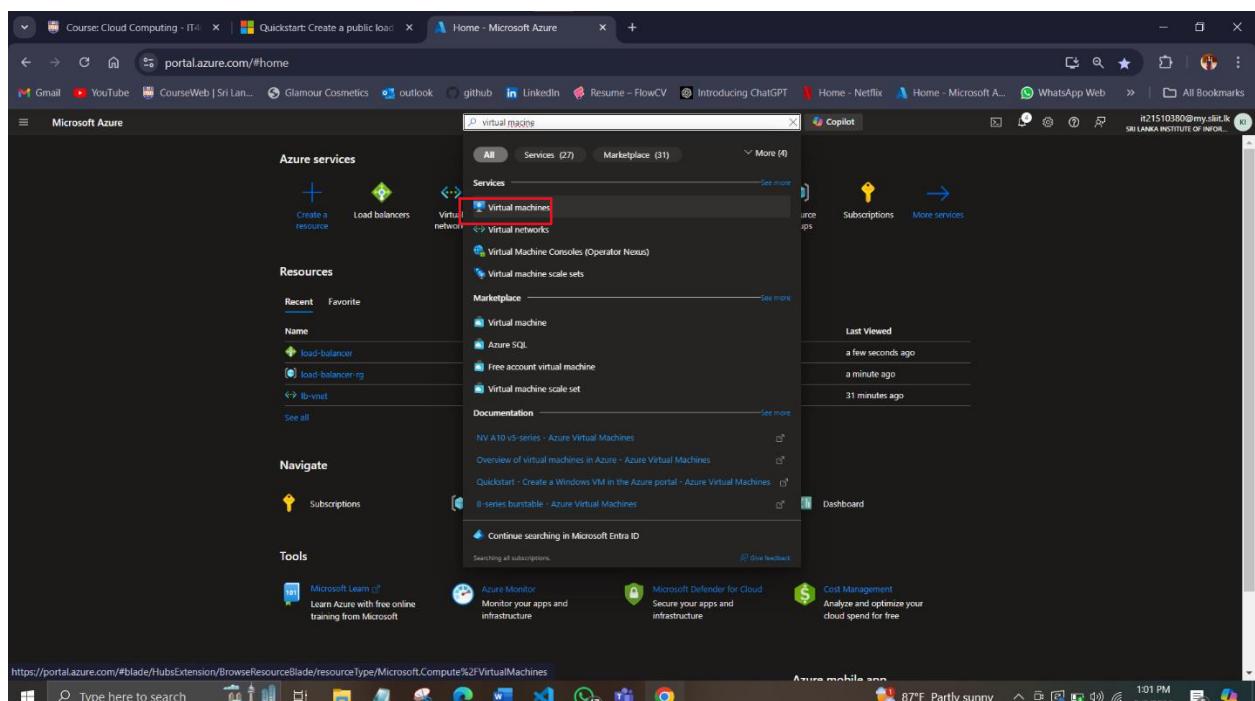
**Save**

**Review + create**



## Create virtual machines

- 1.In the search box at the top of the portal, enter Virtual machine. Select Virtual machines in the search results.
  - 2.In Virtual machines, select + Create > Azure virtual machine.
  - 3.In Create a Virtual Machine, enter or select the following values in the Basics tab:



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines dashboard. At the top, there are several browser tabs: 'Course: Cloud Computing - IT4', 'Quickstart: Create a public load balancer', and 'Virtual machines - Microsoft Azure'. The main content area is titled 'Virtual machines' and shows a message: 'No virtual machines to display'. Below this, it says 'Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from the marketplace or use your own.' A red box highlights the '+ Create' button. The dashboard includes filters for 'Subscription equals all', 'Type equals all', 'Resource group equals all', 'Location equals all', and 'Assign tags'. It also features columns for 'Name', 'Subscription', 'Resource group', 'Location', 'Status', 'Operating system', 'Size', 'Public IP address', and 'Disks'. The status bar at the bottom indicates '87°F Partly sunny' and the date '9/5/2024'.

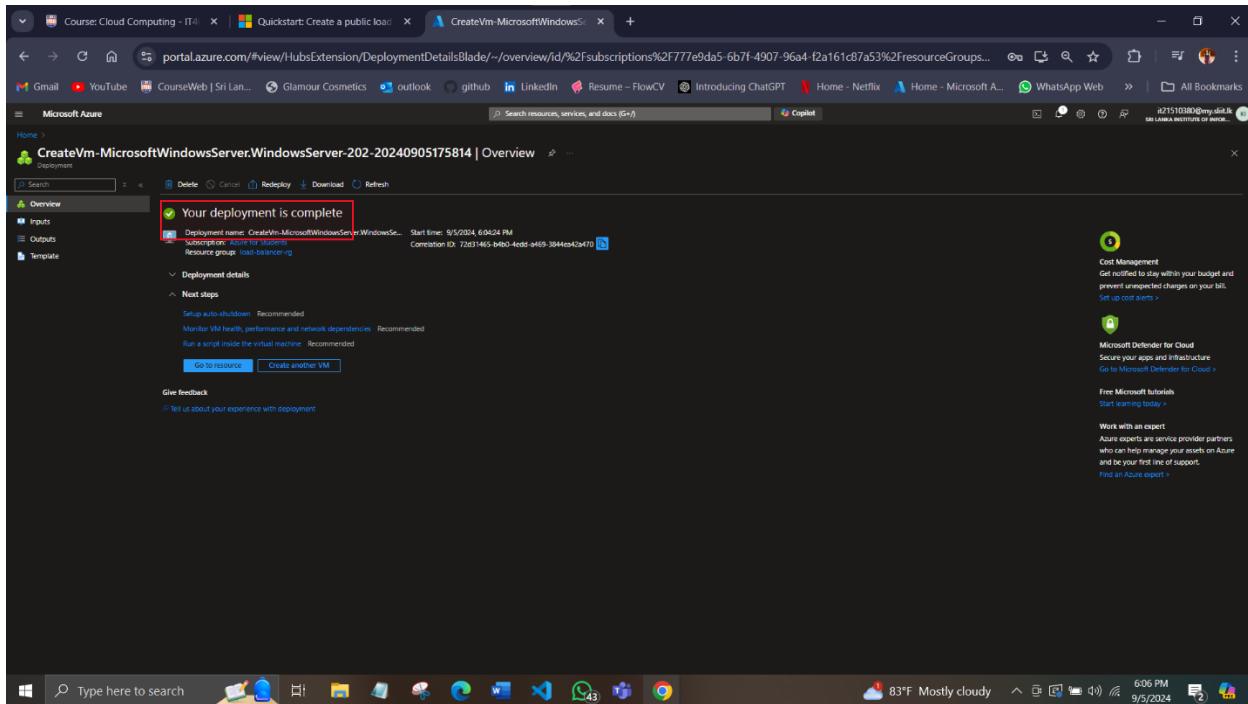
The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' wizard, step 1: Set instance details. The URL in the address bar is 'portal.azure.com/#create/Microsoft.VirtualMachine-ARM'. The form includes fields for 'Subscription' (set to 'Azure for Students'), 'Resource group' (set to 'load-balancer-rg'), 'Virtual machine name' (set to 'lb-VM1'), 'Region' (set to '(US) East US'), 'Availability options' (set to 'Self-selected zone'), 'Zone options' (set to 'Zone 1'), 'Security type' (set to 'Standard'), and 'Image' (set to 'Windows Server 2022 Datacenter: Azure Edition - x64 Gen2'). A red box highlights the 'Availability zone' section. The status bar at the bottom indicates '87°F Partly sunny' and the date '9/5/2024'.

4. Select the Networking tab, or select Next: Disks, then Next: Networking.

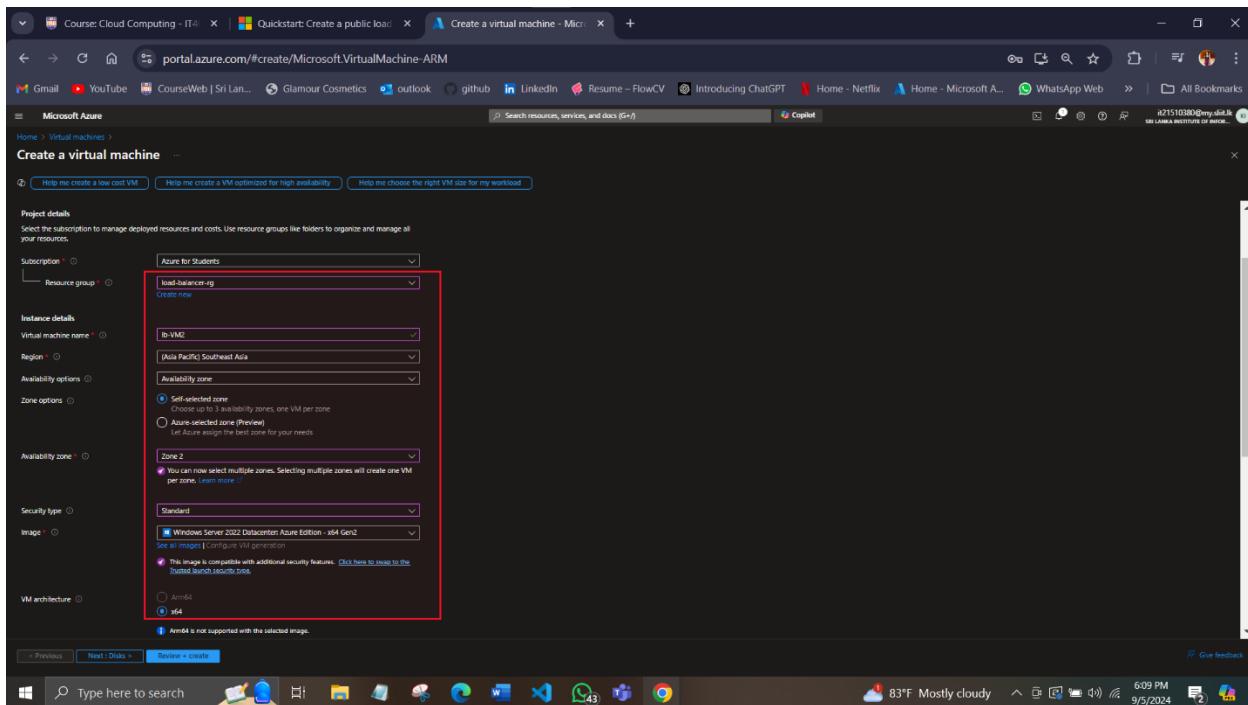
5. In the Networking tab, select or enter the following information:

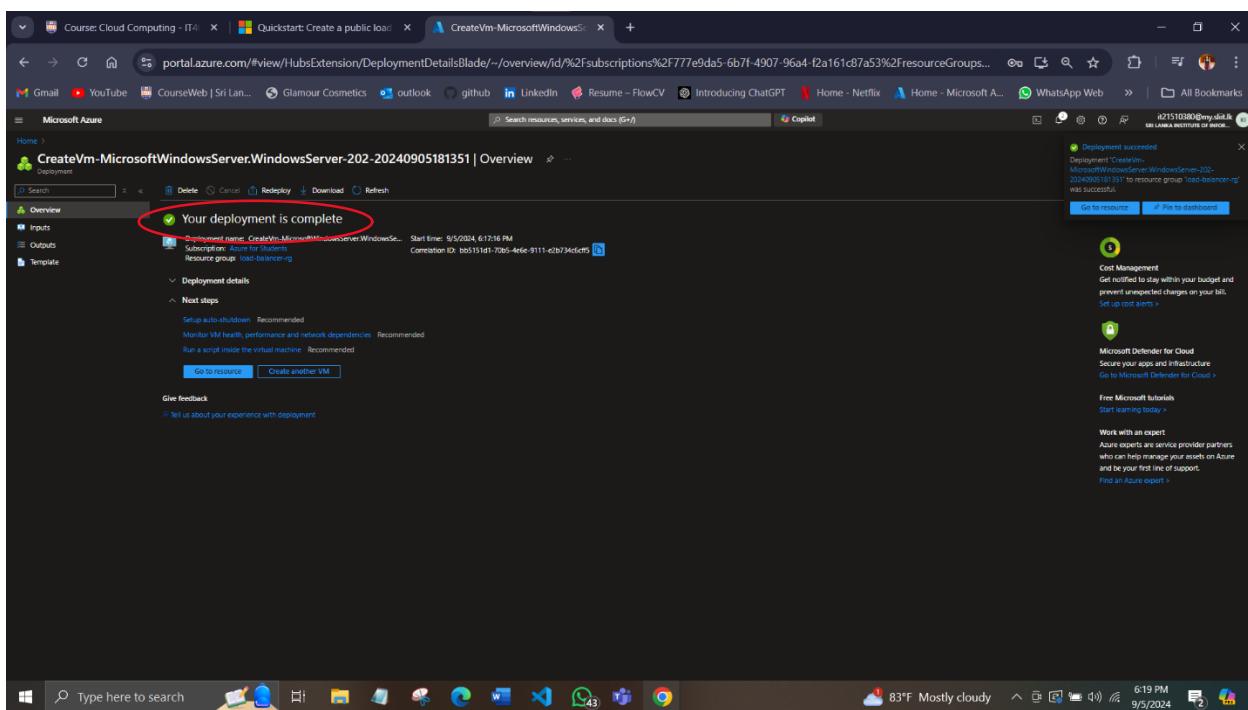
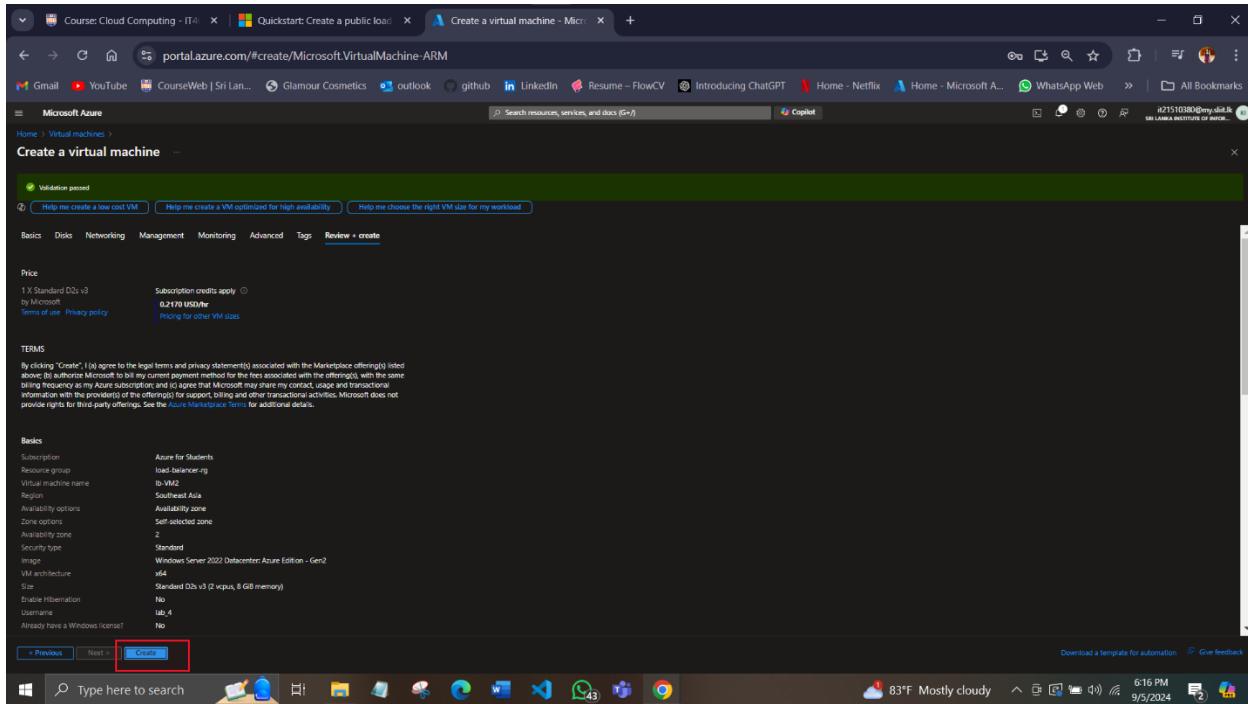
The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' wizard on the 'Networking' step. The 'Virtual network' dropdown is set to 'lb-unit'. Under 'Subnet', 'Backend-subnet (10.0.0.0/24)' is selected. The 'Public IP' dropdown is empty. The 'NIC network security group' dropdown is set to 'None'. The 'Configure network security group' dropdown is set to 'lb-NSG'. A warning message states: 'Please update ports on the network security group to allow traffic from the Azure load balancer.' The 'Delete NIC when VM is deleted' and 'Enable accelerated networking' checkboxes are unchecked. Under 'Load balancing', it says 'You can place this virtual machine in the load pool of an existing Azure load balancing solution.' The 'Load balancing options' dropdown is set to 'Azure load balancer'. A note indicates it supports all TCP/UDP network traffic, port-forwarding, and outbound flow. The 'Select a load balancer' dropdown is empty. At the bottom, there are 'Previous', 'Next: Management >', 'Review + create', and 'Give feedback' buttons.

The screenshot shows the 'lb-VM1 - Microsoft Azure' blade under the 'Network settings' tab. The left sidebar includes 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Connect', 'Isolate', 'Windows Admin Center', 'Networking', 'Network settings' (selected), 'Load balancing', 'Application security groups', 'Network manager', 'Settings', 'Disks', 'Extensions + applications', 'Operating system', 'Configuration', 'Advisor recommendations', 'Properties', 'Logs', 'Availability + scale', 'Size', and 'Availability + scaling'. The main area shows the 'Network interface / IP configuration' for 'lb-vm1722\_21 (primary) / ipconfig (primary)'. It lists the 'Essentials' section with details like Network interface: lb-vm1722\_21, Virtual network / subnet: lb-unit / backend-subnet, Public IP address: (Configure), Private IP address: 10.0.0.4, and Admin security rules: 0 (Configure). The 'Load balancers' section shows 1 load balancer. The 'Rules' section shows a single rule: 'Network security group lb-VM1-NSG (attached to networkInterface: lb-vm1722\_21) Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces'. Below this is a table of 'Inbound port rules (4)' and 'Outbound port rules (0)'. The table columns are Priority, Name, Port, Protocol, Source, Destination, and Action. The inbound port rules are: 1000 (default-allow-rdp), 65000 (AllowWebForward), 65001 (AllowOutboundLoadBalancerForward), and 65002 (DenyAllForward). The table at the bottom right shows 'Create port rule' and 'Edit port rule' buttons.



## 1. 6. Create another VM, Following the same steps

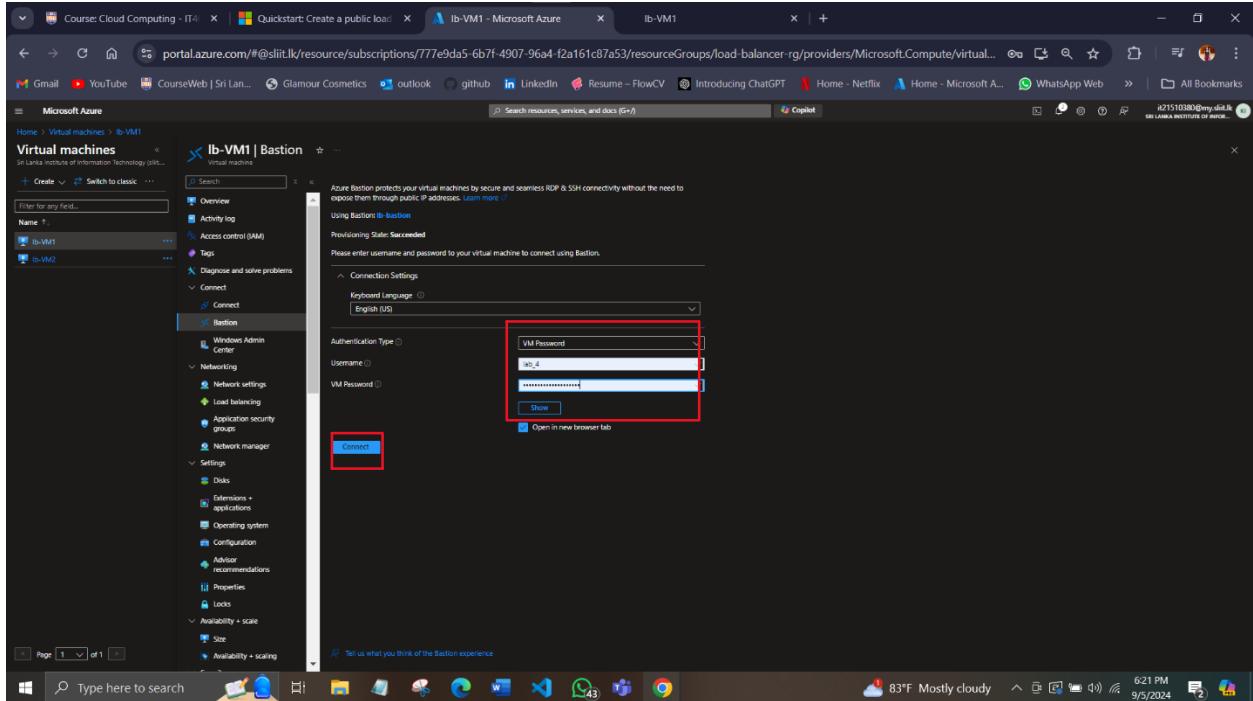
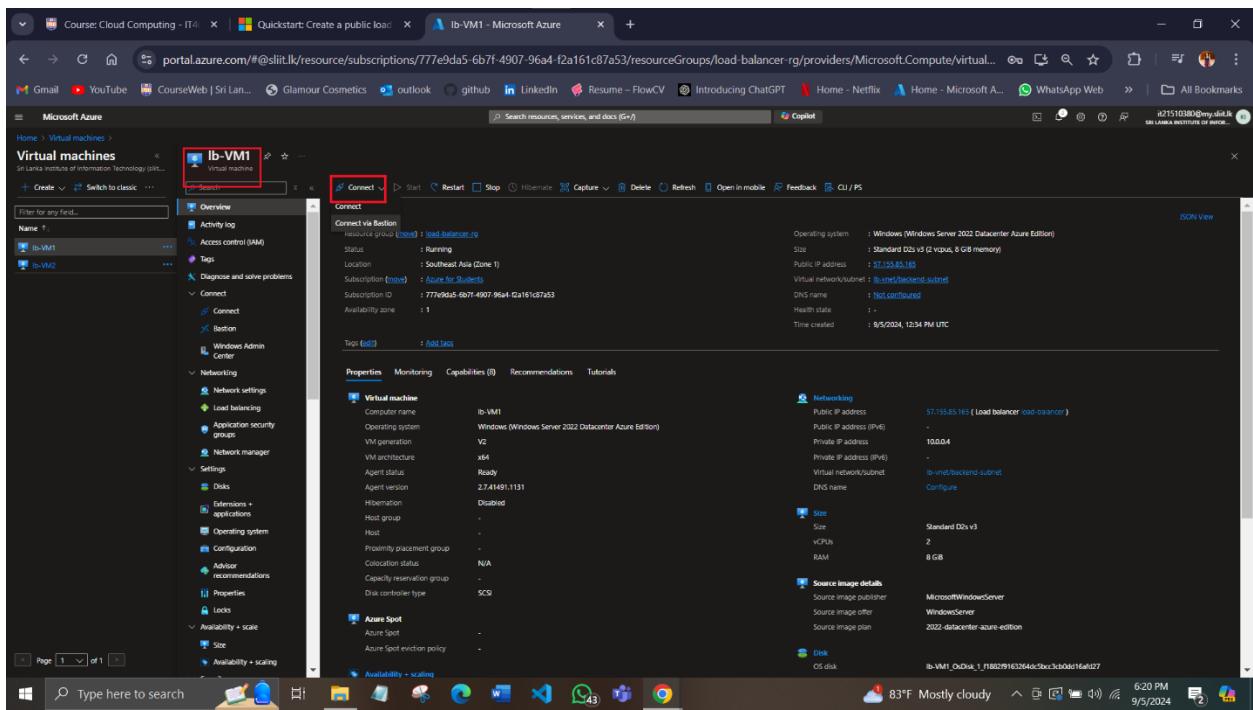


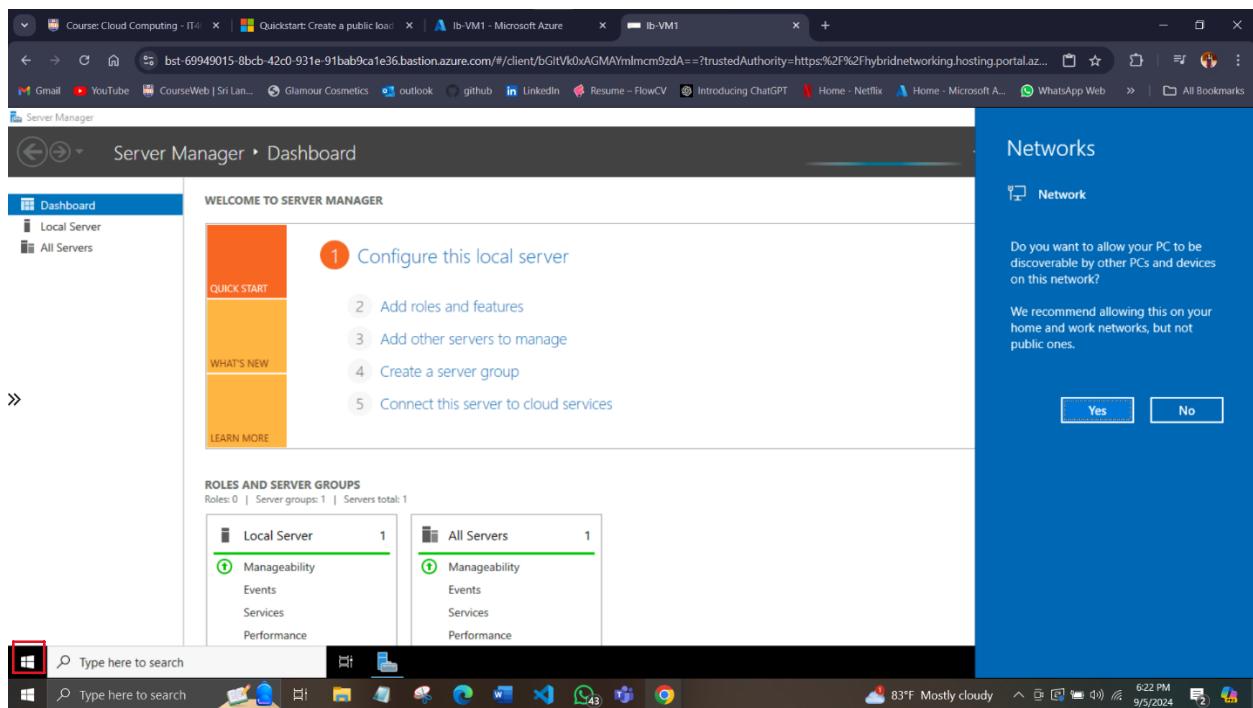


Name	Subscription	Resource group	Location	Status	Operating system	Size	Public IP address	Disks
lb-VM1	Azure for Students	load-balancer-rg	Southeast Asia	Running	Windows	Standard_D2s_v3	57.155.85.165	1
lb-VM2	Azure for Students	LOAD-BALANCER-RG	Southeast Asia	Running	Windows	Standard_D2s_v3	57.155.85.165	1

## Install IIS

1. Select **lb-VM1**.
2. On the **Overview** page, select **Connect**, then **Bastion**.
3. Enter the username and password entered during VM creation.
4. Select **Connect**.
5. On the server desktop, navigate to **Start > Windows PowerShell > Windows PowerShell**.
6. In the PowerShell Window, run the following commands to:
  - Install the IIS server.
  - Remove the default iisstart.htm file.
  - Add a new iisstart.htm file that displays the name of the VM:



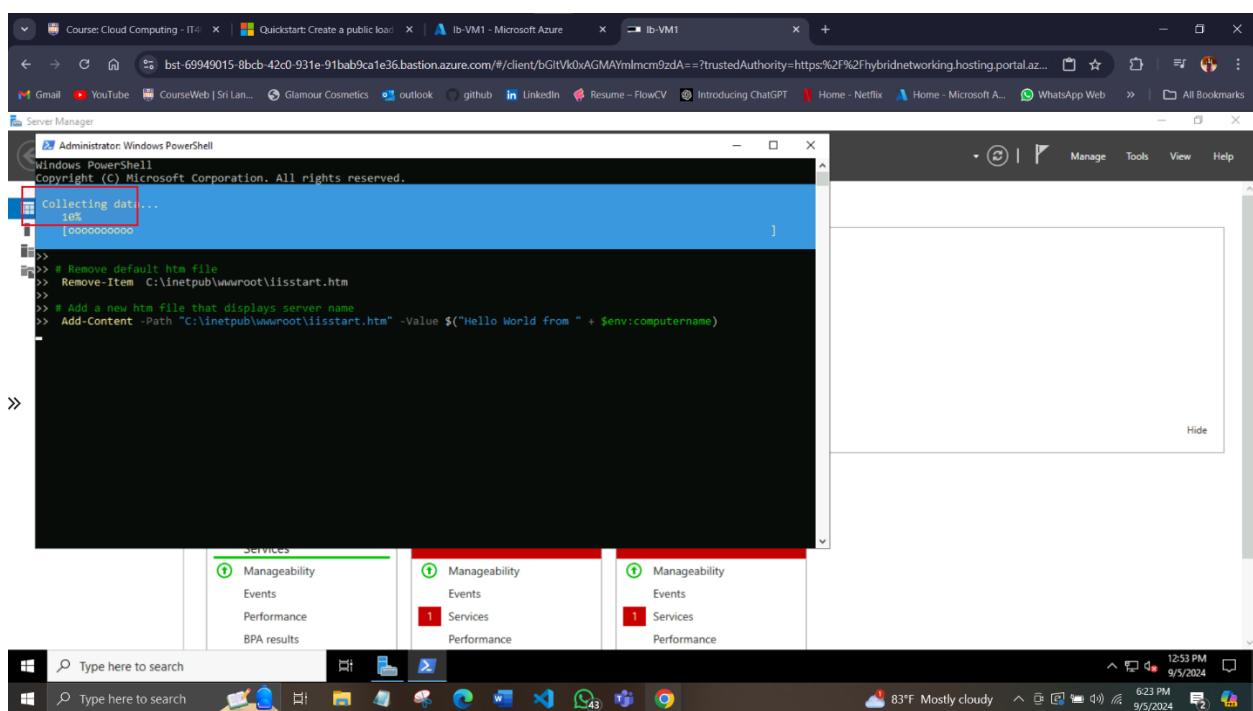


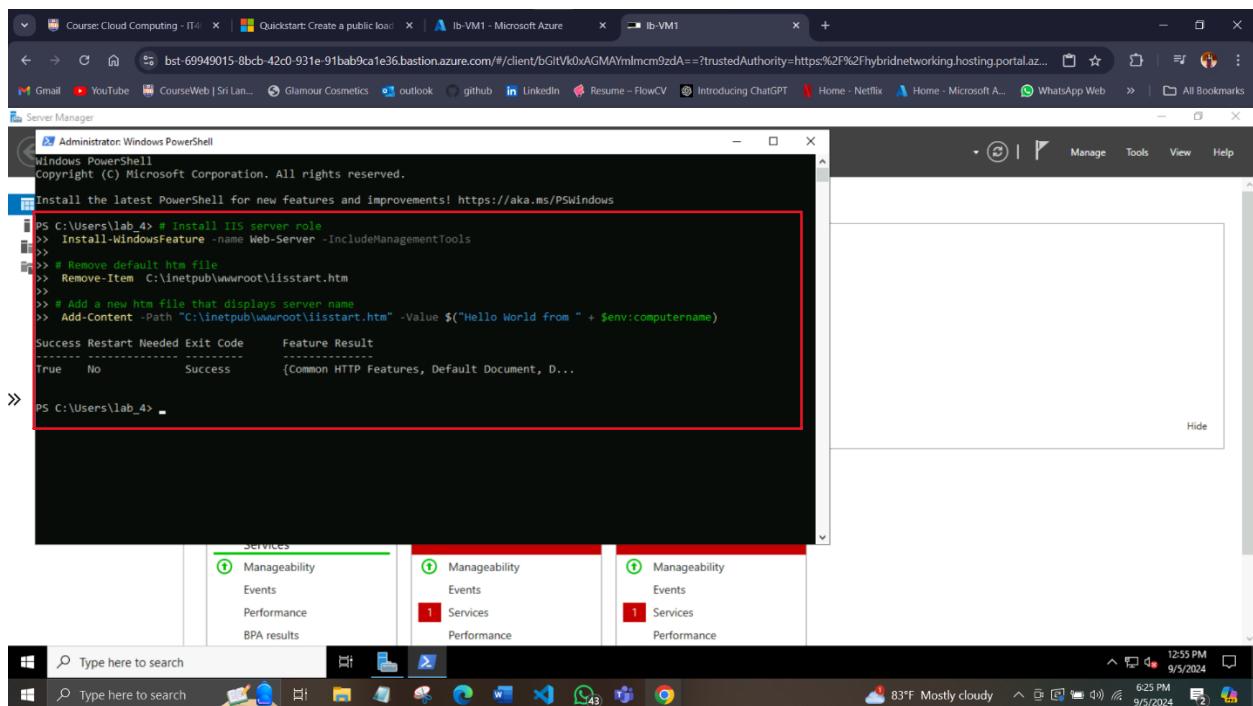
## Code:

```
# Install IIS server role
Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools

# Remove default htm file
Remove-Item C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iisstart.htm

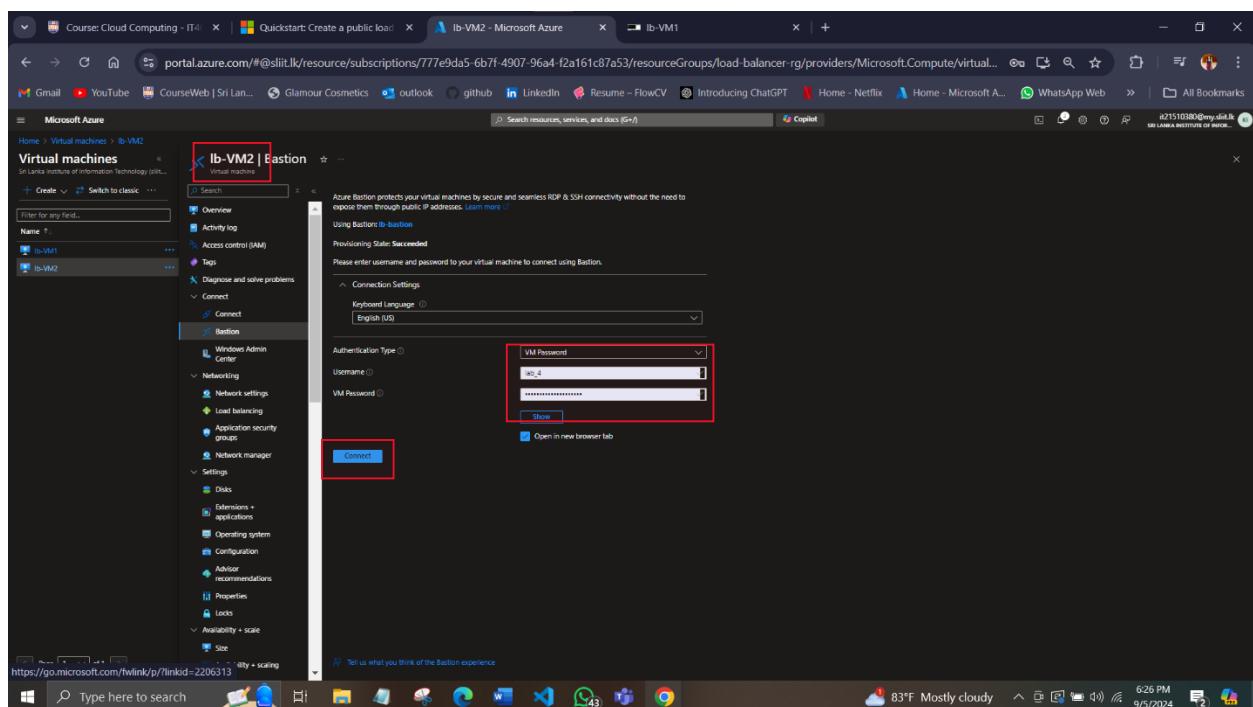
# Add a new htm file that displays server name
```

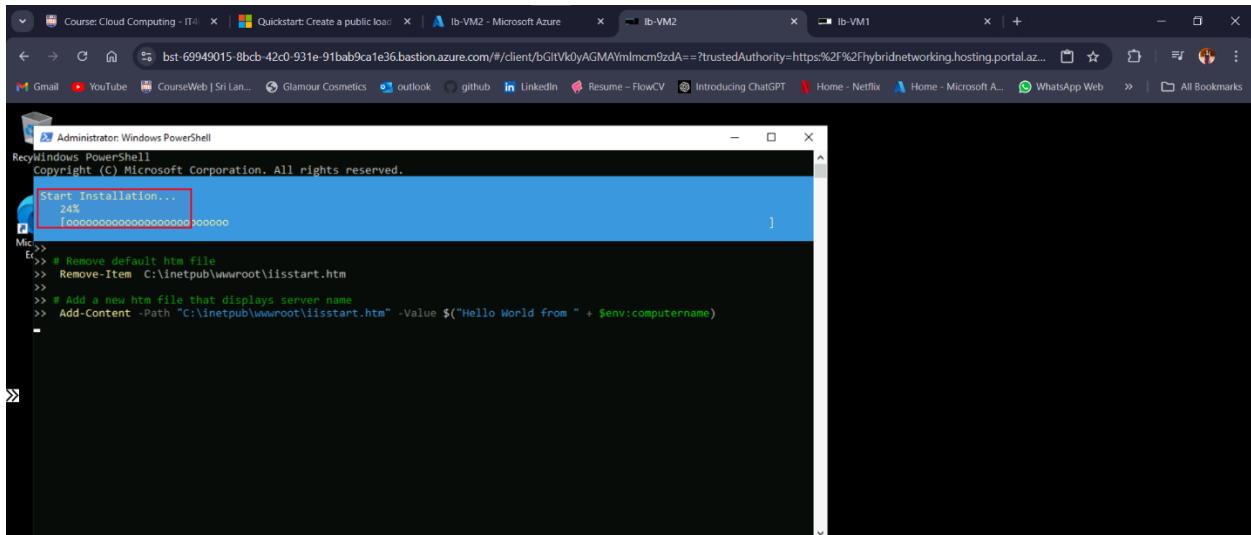




**Close the Bastion session with **lb-VM1**.**

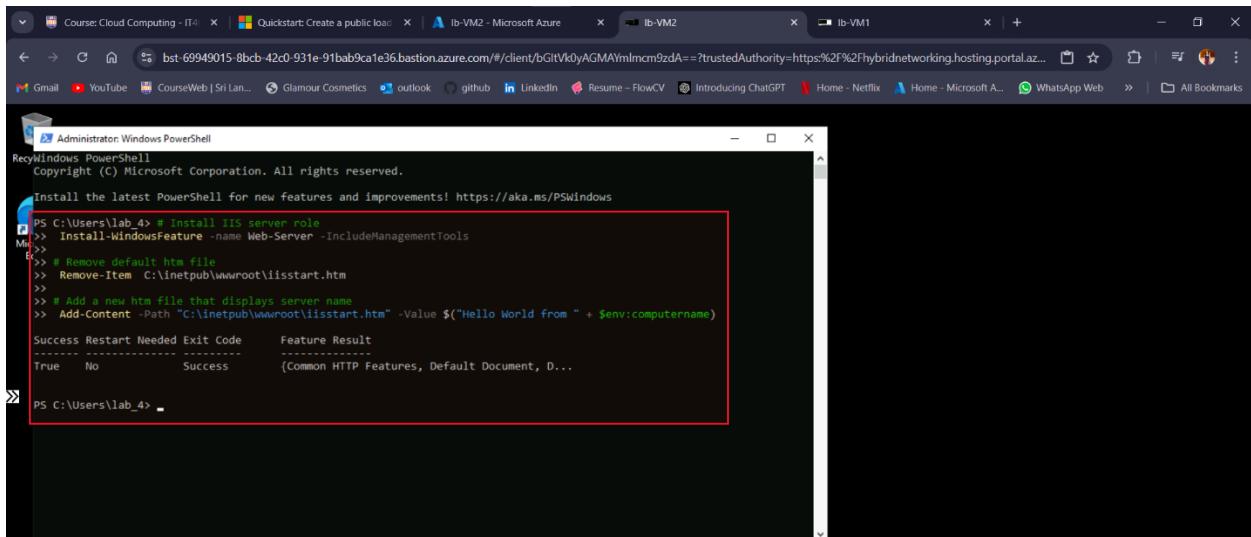
Repeat steps to install IIS and the updated iisstart.htm file on **lb-VM2**.





A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell window titled "Administrator: Windows PowerShell". The window shows a progress bar at the top indicating "Start Installation..." at 24%, with a red box highlighting the progress bar. Below the progress bar, there is some command-line text:

```
PS C:\> # Remove default htm file
>> Remove-Item C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iisstart.htm
>>
>> # Add a new htm file that displays server name
>> Add-Content -Path "C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iisstart.htm" -Value $($("Hello World from " + $env:computername))
```



A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell window titled "Administrator: Windows PowerShell". The window shows command-line text indicating the installation of the IIS server role:

```
PS C:\Users\lab_4> # Install IIS server role
>> Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools
>>
>> # Remove default htm file
>> Remove-Item C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iisstart.htm
>>
>> # Add a new htm file that displays server name
>> Add-Content -Path "C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iisstart.htm" -Value $($("Hello World from " + $env:computername))
```

Below the command output, a table provides details about the feature installation:

Success	Restart Needed	Exit Code	Feature Result
True	No	Success	{Common HTTP Features, Default Document, D...



## Test the load balancer

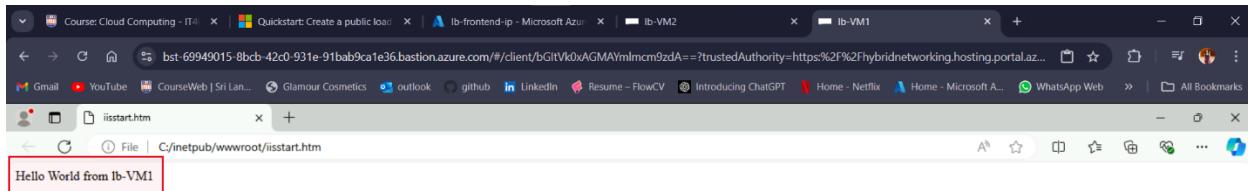
1. In the search box at the top of the page, enter Public IP. Select Public IP addresses in the search results.
2. In Public IP addresses, select frontend-ip.
3. Copy the item in IP address. Paste the public IP into the address bar of your browser. The custom VM page of the IIS Web server is displayed in the browser.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal homepage. A search bar at the top contains the text "public ip". Below the search bar, the "Azure services" section is visible, with a red box highlighting the "Public IP addresses" link under the "Services" category. The "Resources" section shows a list of recent resources, including "lb-VM1" and "load-balancer-rg". The "Tools" section includes links to Microsoft Learn, Azure Monitor, Microsoft Defender for Cloud, and Cost Management. The "Useful links" section provides links to Technical Documentation, Azure Services, and Recent Azure Updates. The "Azure mobile app" section shows download links for the App Store and Google Play. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the browser icon highlighted.

The screenshot shows the "Public IP addresses" blade in the Azure portal. A red box highlights the "lb-frontend-ip" entry in the list. The "lb-frontend-ip" entry is selected, and its details are displayed in the main pane. The "Essentials" section shows the following information:

- Resource group: load-balancer-rg
- Location: Southeast Asia
- Subscription: Azure for Students
- Subscription ID: 777e0da5-6b7f-4907-96a4-f2a161c87a53
- SKU: Standard
- Tier: Regional
- IP address: 57.155.85.165 (highlighted with a red box)
- DNS name: -
- Domain name label scope: -
- Associated to: load-balancer
- Virtual machine: -
- Routing preference: Microsoft network

Below the essentials section, there are three buttons: "Associate IP" (with a note about associating to a resource), "Configure" (with a note about configuring DNS), and "Protect" (with a note about protecting against DDoS attacks). The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the browser icon highlighted.



»



## Clean up resources

A screenshot of the Microsoft Azure portal. On the left, the 'Resource groups' blade is open, showing a list of resource groups. One group, 'load-balancer-rg', is highlighted with a red box. On the right, a 'Delete a resource group' dialog box is displayed. It lists the 'Resource group to be deleted' as 'load-balancer-rg' and the 'Dependent resources to be deleted (14)'. A large red 'Delete' button is prominent at the bottom of the dialog. The main workspace shows a list of resources under the 'load-balancer-rg' group, including various VMs, networks, and storage accounts.

