Microsoft Azure is the one of biggest cloud service provider worldwide created and operated by Microsoft for building, testing, deploying and managing applications services.

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Figure 1: Azure Core Architecture

Shown as Azure Architecture can be divided into 3 main components, Front Ends, Middle Ware, Services. In specific, front ends includes Azure portal, Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI, Rest clients, which are four different ways of accessing the Azure resources.

In specific, Azure portal is the GUI dashboard provided to users by Azure, through which we can deploy or provision resources. A screenshot of a social media post

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Azure PowerShell, make use of the Windows powershell to give command line access to Azure Resources.

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The Azure CLI is a command -line tool providing a great experience for managing Azure resources. The CLI is designed to make scripting easy, query data, support long-running operations and, more.

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REST clients are APIS which can be used in application’s code to initiate an action on Azure clod.

The Azure Resource Manager is the mediator between the resources and external agents which can interact with the azure resources, which is the Middle Ware. Azure Resource Manager plays a key deploying and managing the azure resources. It helps to organize the resources in one group, this group is called resource group, it also help to deploy, manage and monitor all the resources for the solution as a group, rather than handling these resources individually.

The Azure services includes but not limited in Compute, Networking, File Storage, Database, AI + Machine Learning, Identity and management.