Attari Classes

ROUTE TABLE

Azure automatically creates a route table for each subnet within an Azure Vnet and adds system default routes to the table.

Below are the default/system routes created for each subnet

This routes are visible on NIC of VM

- Route for Virtual Network(192.168.0.0/16)
(Using Above, azure route traffic between subnets)

- Route for Internet (0.0.0.0/0)
(Using Above, Azure route traffic to Internet)

- There are 2 type of routes Default/System and Custom
- You cannot create Default/System Route and you cannot remove them but it can be overridden using Custom Route
- You create a Route Table and Add Custom Route also known as UDR(User Defined Route) and then attach Route Table to Subnet
- In NIC of VM we can see effective Route for that Subnet

NEXT HOP TYPE

- **Virtual Network**→ Internal Traffic within VNet
- **Internet**→ External Traffic going to Internet
- **None**→ Azure will drop the traffic

Private Subnet → A Subnet in which there is no internet access.

Public Subnet → A Subnet in which there is internet access.

TROUBLESHOOT VM ACCESS ISSUE

Check Route Table

Check NSG rules

Check Public IP association

Check VM boot diagnostics / Serial Console

Reset configuration only(this will enable RDP)

Reset Password (Create a new admin user or reset password for existing user)

Stop (De allocate) VM from Portal

VNET PEERINGS

- By default 2 VNet cannot communicate with each other
- To enable communication between them we need to create Peering between 2 VNet
- We can Peer between VNet in same Region known as local Peering or Different Region know as Global Peering
- Both VNET Address Space should be different
- The Peering relationship is non-transitive

- All communication between two VNET is over the Azure backbone
- No downtime is required while creating peering
- Vnet Peering has inbound and outbound data transfer charge