Hub and Spoke

Our task here is to establish a connection between hub and spoke.

Before moving forward we will first study them conceptually.

A hub and spoke network is a common transportation or communication system design that involves a central hub connecting to multiple spoke locations. It is widely used in various industries, including transportation, logistics, telecommunications, and airline industries. The concept of a hub and spoke network is also applicable to other fields, such as data distribution and organizational structures.

In a transportation context, the hub and spoke network consists of a central hub (usually a major transportation centre, such as an airport, seaport, or distribution centre) that serves as a focal point for routing and coordinating traffic to and from various spoke locations. The spoke locations are typically smaller regional destinations or distribution points that are connected directly to the hub.

Key characteristics of a hub and spoke network:

- 1. Central Hub: The central hub is the primary point of consolidation and distribution in the network. It handles a significant volume of traffic and serves as a transfer point for passengers, cargo, or data.
- 2. Spoke Locations: Spoke locations are connected to the central hub but not directly to each other. They act as feeder points, gathering and distributing traffic to and from the hub.
- 3. Efficient Routing: The hub and spoke model allows for efficient routing and connectivity between multiple spoke locations and the central hub. It reduces the number of direct connections required, making the system more manageable and cost-effective.

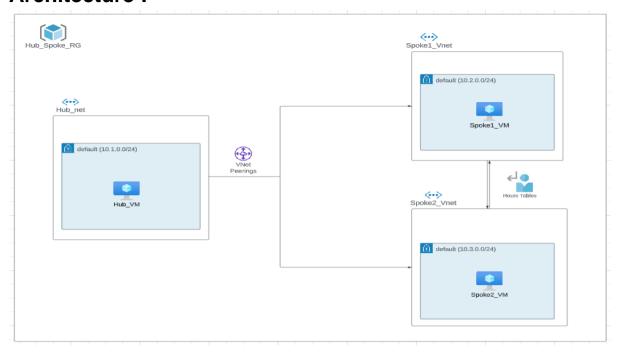
- 4. Concentration of Resources: By centralizing operations at the hub, resources such as personnel, equipment, and infrastructure can be concentrated, leading to potential cost savings and increased operational efficiency.
- 5. Flexibility and Scalability: The hub and spoke network provides a scalable structure that can be adapted to changes in demand and operational requirements. It allows for the addition or removal of spoke locations with minimal disruption to the overall network.
- 6. Improved Connectivity: Spoke locations may have limited direct connections to other spokes, but they gain increased connectivity through the central hub, enabling access to a wider network.

Examples of hub and spoke networks include:

- Airline Routes: Many airlines use hub and spoke networks, with major airports acting as hubs that connect to numerous regional and international destinations.
- Package Delivery: Courier and package delivery companies often use hub and spoke networks to efficiently distribute packages from central sorting centers to regional distribution centers and then to local delivery routes.
- Telecommunications: Telecommunication companies may employ hub and spoke networks to manage data traffic efficiently, with major data centers serving as hubs connected to smaller regional data centers.

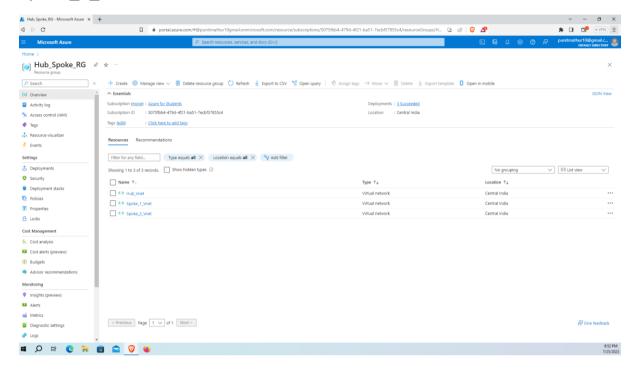
Overall, the hub and spoke network design is a widely adopted approach that offers advantages in terms of efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and scalability in various industries.

Architecture: -

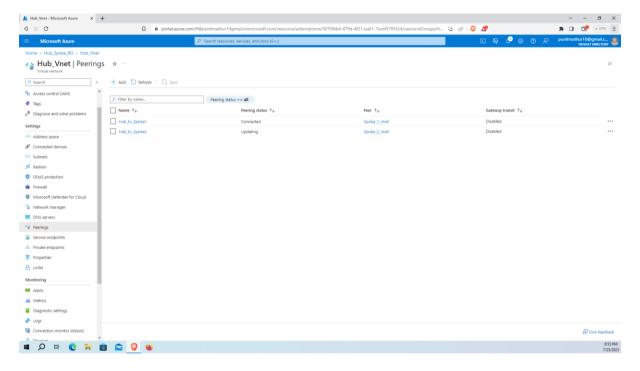


Now we will follow the following instructions to complete the task.

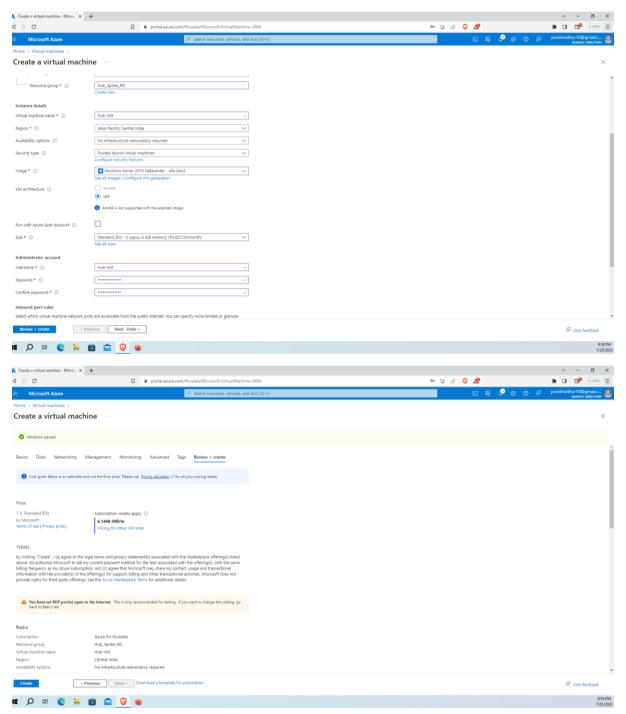
We will first create a Resource Group as Hub_Spoke_RG and in it we will create 3 virtual networks named Hub_Vnet, Spoke_1_Vnet and Spoke_2_Vnet.

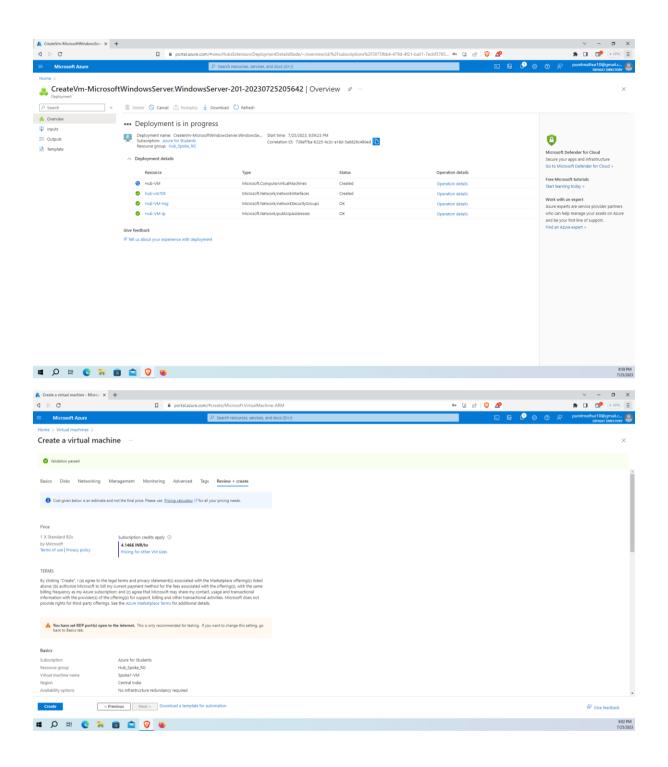


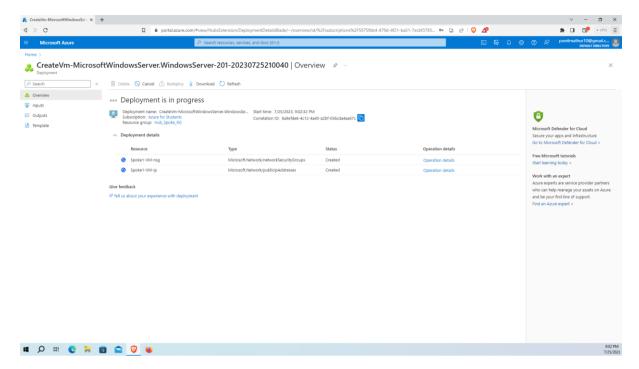
Now we will create VNetPeering. Now, go to the Hub_Vnet and then go to Peerings on the left side and then click on Add. Now in the Add Peering window, write the peering link name as Hub_to_Spoke1 for creating VNet Peering between Hub_Vnet and Spoke_1_Vnet.Now in the Remote Virtual network section, write the peering link name as Spoke1_to_Hub and in the virtual network, select the Spoke_1_Vnet and then click on Add.Now similarly create another VNet Peering named as Hub_to_Spoke2 and in the remote virtual network, write the peering link name as Spoke2_to_Hub and select the virtual network as Spoke_2_Vnet and then click on Add.



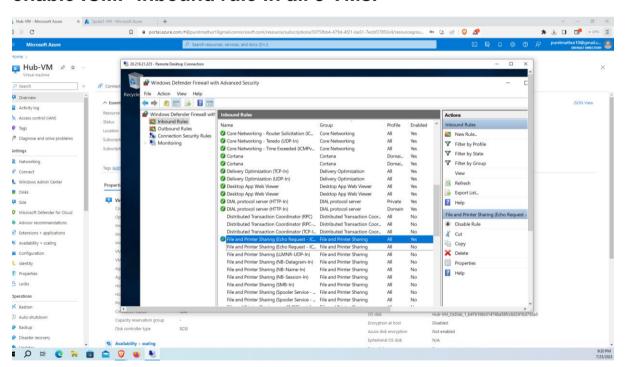
Now we will create 3 virtual machines named Hub-VM, Spoke1-VM and Spoke2-VM in the same resource group named Hub_Spoke_RG and image will be Windows-Server 2019 datacenter and size will be Standard_B2s.

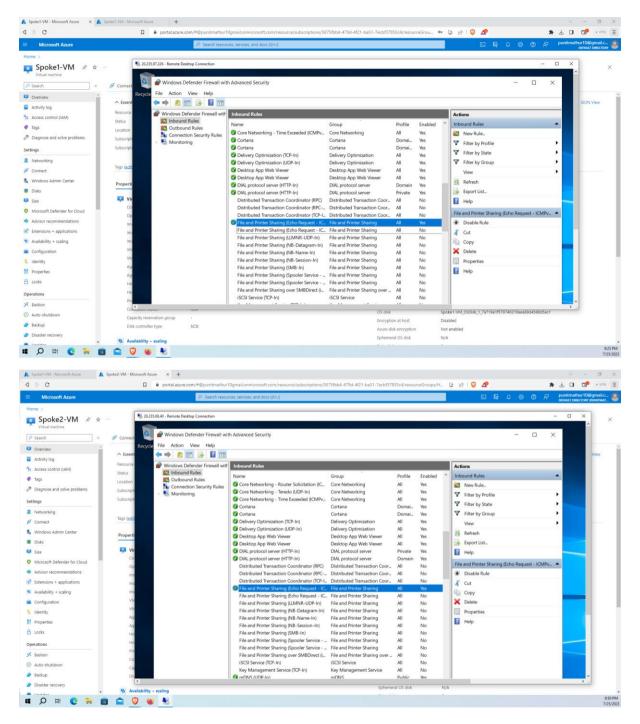






Now to test connectivity login to all 3 VMs using RDP and then enable ICMP inbound rule in all 3 VMs.



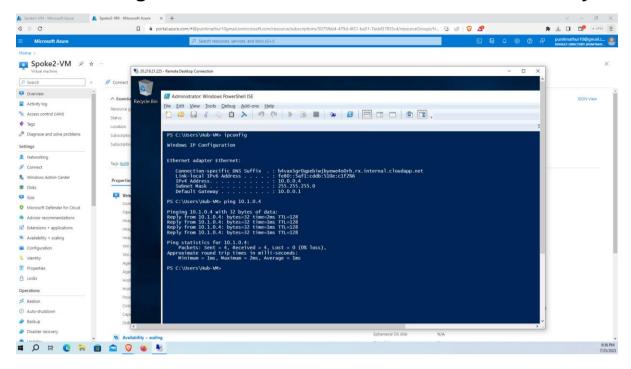


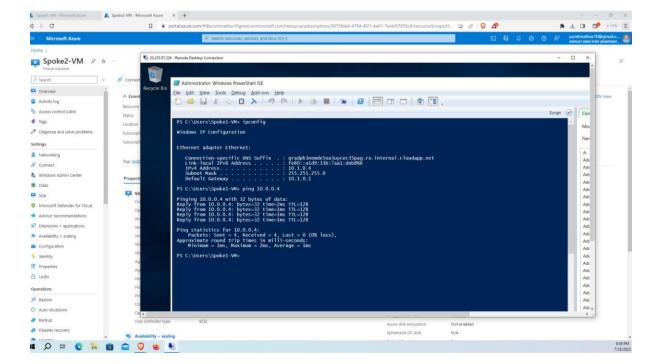
Now open the command prompt in all the VMs and then write the command **ipconfig** to know the IP address of all three VMs.

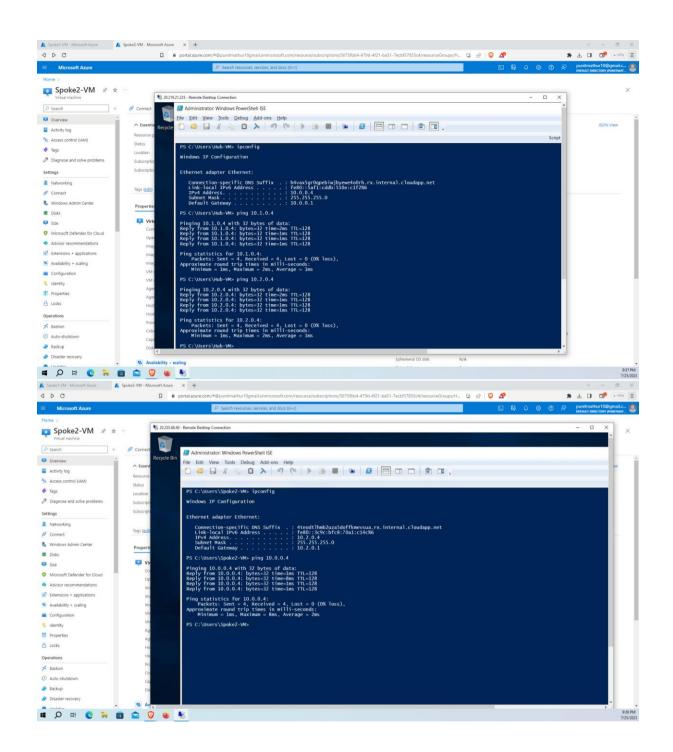
From this we get the result as:

- HubVM IP = 10.0.0.4,
- Spoke1-VM-IP = 10.1.0.4,
- Spoke2-VM-IP = 10.2.0.4

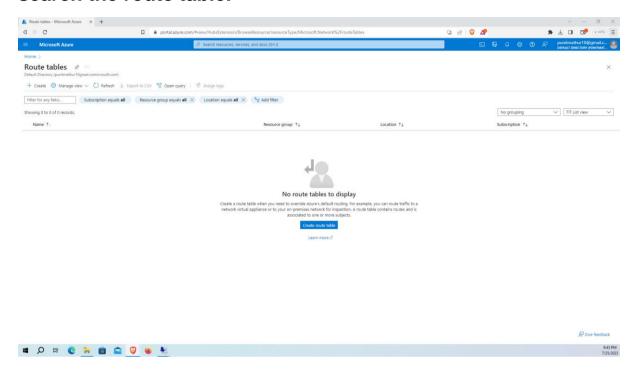
Now use Ping command in three VMs to see the connectivity.



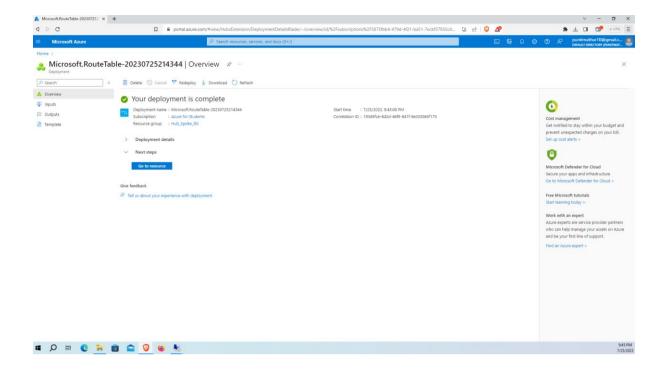




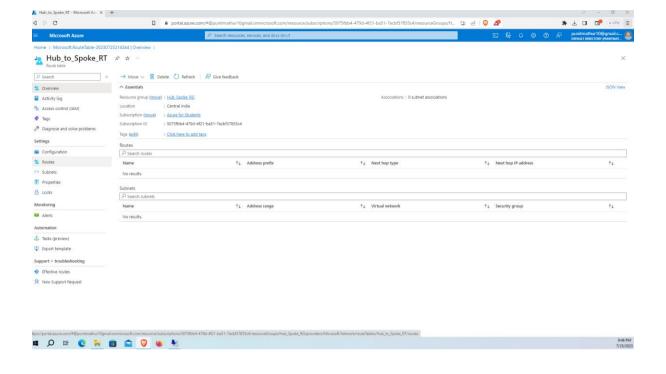
Now we will Create and Configure the route table. For that just search the route table.

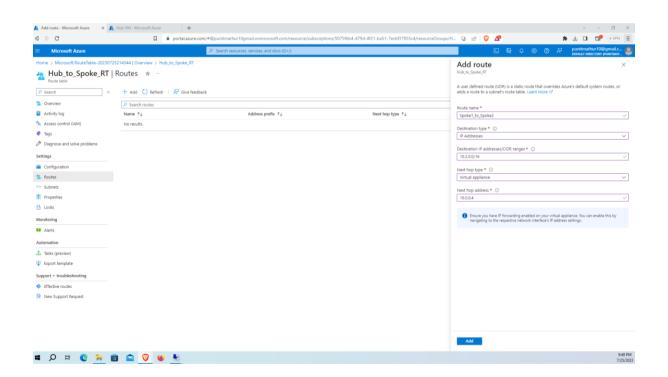


Now in the create route table wizard, select the resource group in which we created the VMs and then select the region as Central India and also write the name of the route table as Hub_to_Spoke_RT and also select No option for Propagate gateway routes and then click on Review + Create. Now after reviewing all the details, click on Create. This will create the route table.

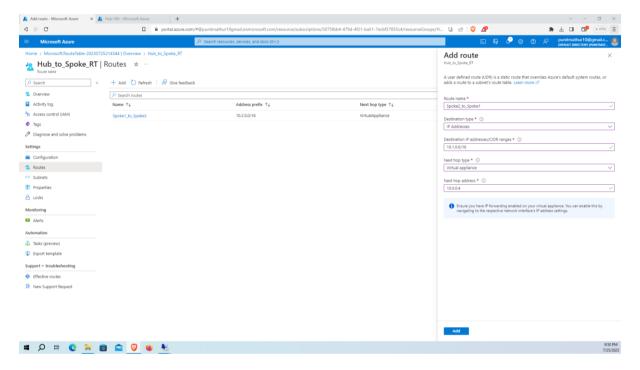


Now in the Hub_to_Spoke_RT, go to routes on the left side and then click on Add. Now in the Add route wizard write the route name as Spoke1_to_Spoke2 and select the destination type as IP Address and in the destination IP addresses write the IP Address space of the Spoke2_VNet (i.e10.2.0.0/16), in the Next hop type, select the Virtual Appliance option and in the hop address, write the private address of the Hub (i.e., 10.0.0.4) and then click on Add.

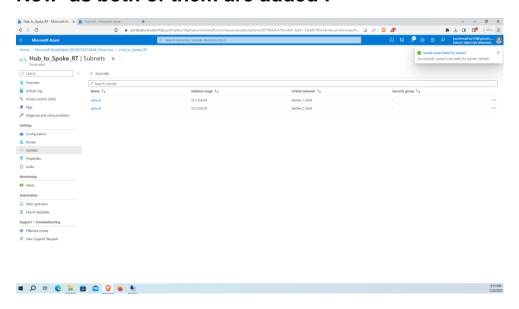




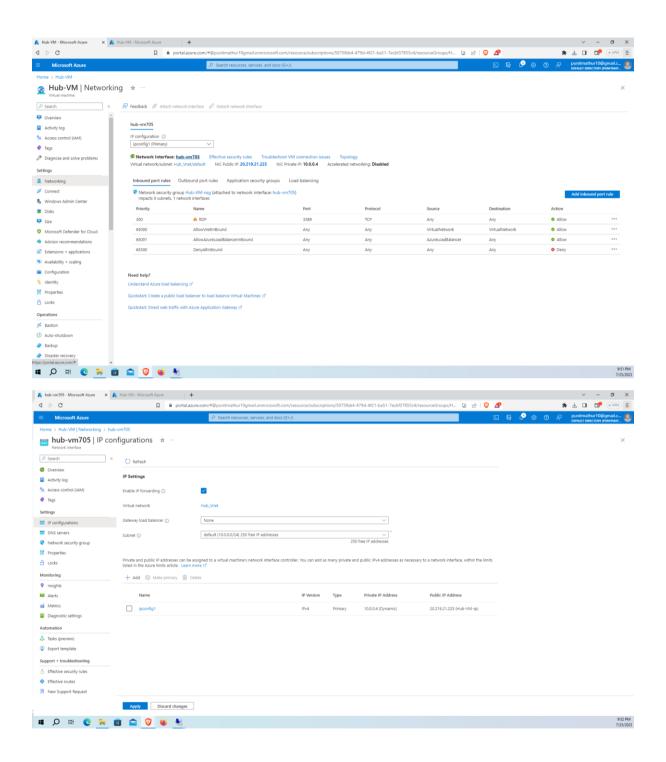
Now similarly create another route by clicking on Add button. In the add route wizard write the route name as Spoke2_to_Spoke1 and then select the destination type as IP Address and in the destination IP addresses write the IP Address space of the Spoke1_VNet (i.e., 10.2.0.0/16), in the Next hop type, select the Virtual Appliance option and in the hop address, write the private address of the Hub (i.e., 10.1.0.4) and then click on Add.



Now as both of them are added:



Now we will enable IP Forwarding so follow the below screenshots very carefully.



Now connect the Hub_VM using RDP and then open the powershell and then run the following command:

Set-ItemProperty -Path

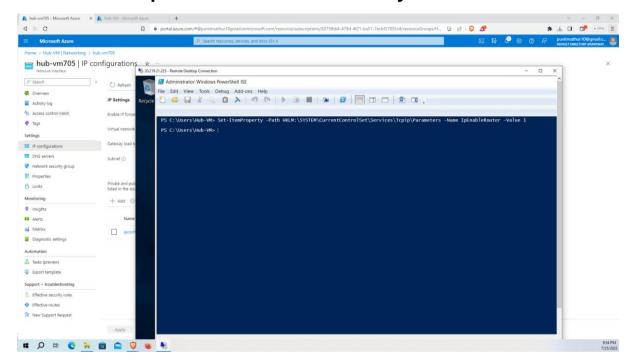
HKLM:\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters -Name lpEnableRouter -Value 1.

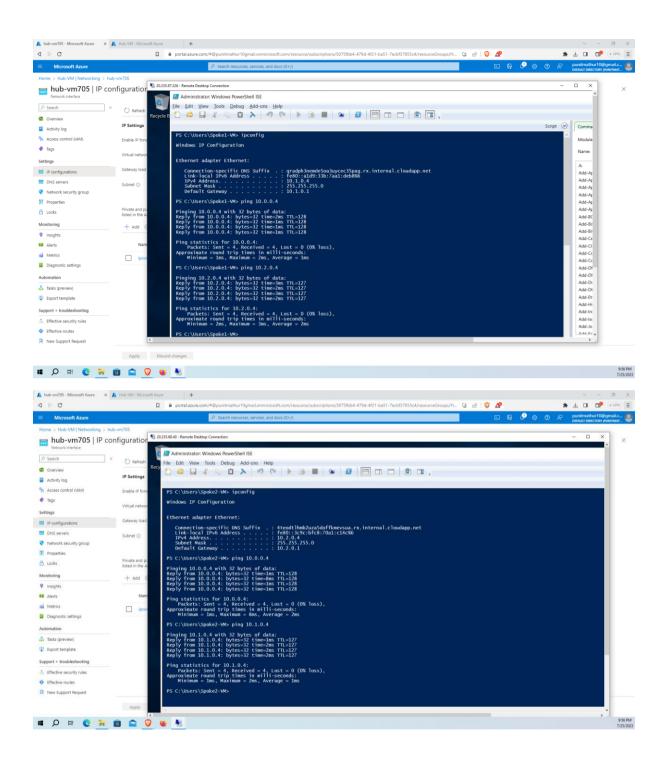
This command enables IP routing on the Windows system by setting the "IpEnableRouter" registry entry to 1.

After enabling the IP routing, restart the virtual machine.

Also ping each other to know the connectivity.

Follow the steps in screenshots carefully.





Task is Completed.