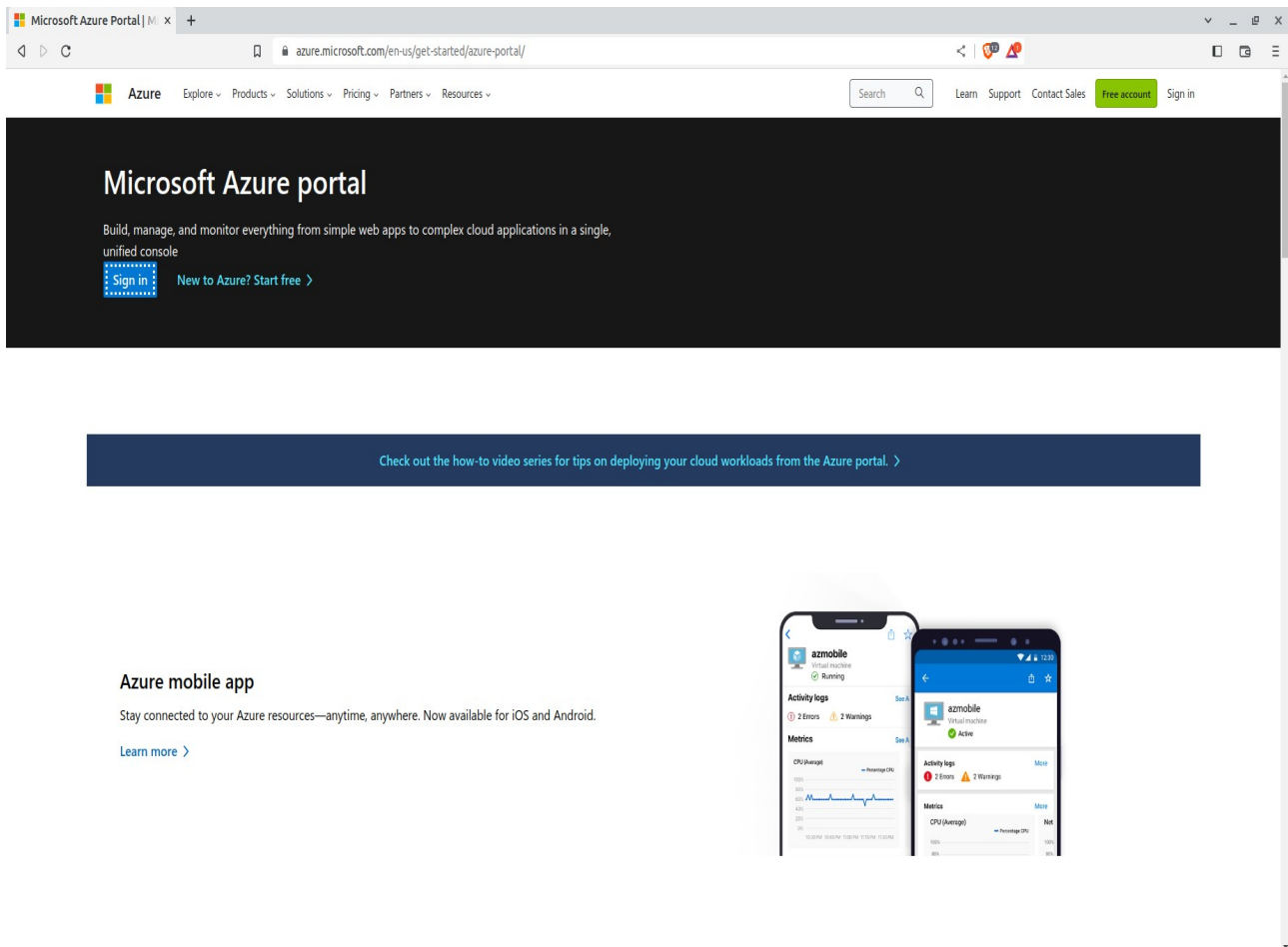


Virtual Network Peering

Here's a step-by-step guide on setting up Azure Virtual Network Peering:

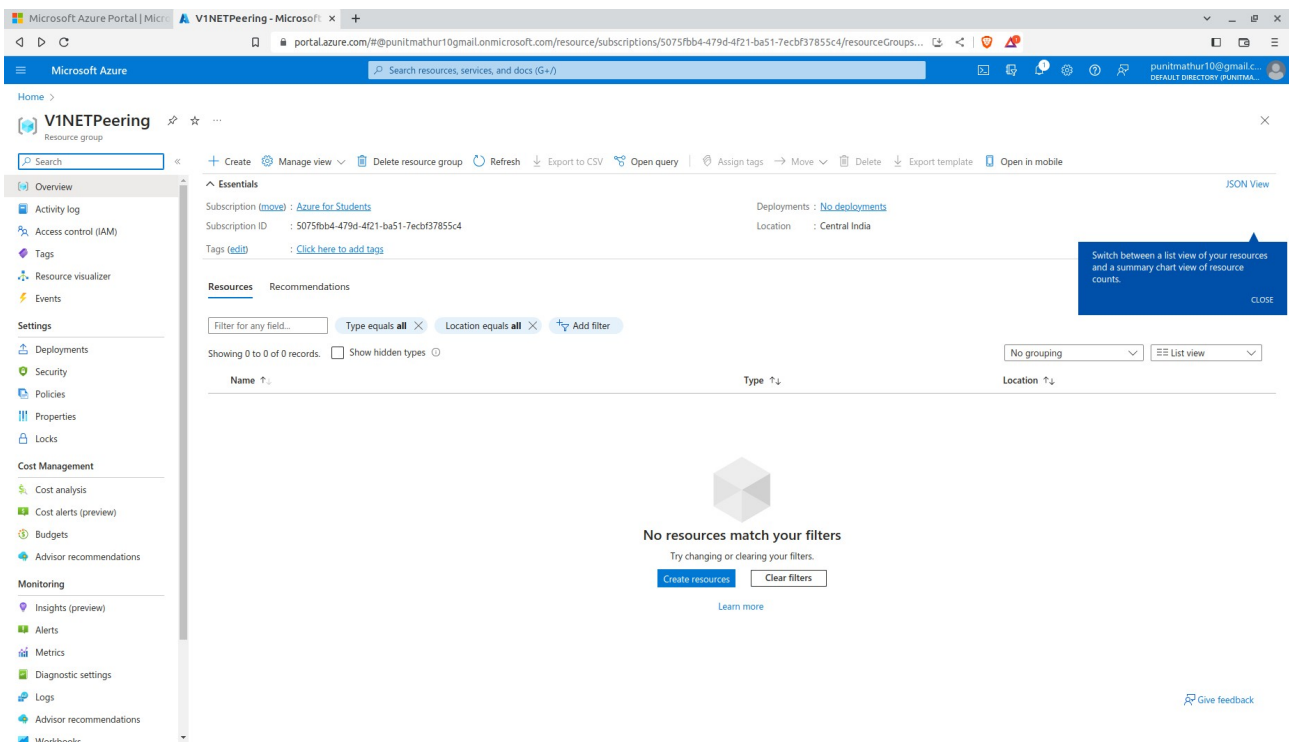
Step 1: Sign in to the Azure Portal

- Navigate to the Azure portal (portal.azure.com).
- Sign in using your Azure account credentials.



Step 2: Create Virtual Networks

1. On the Azure portal home page, click on the "Create a resource" button.



2. Search for "Virtual network" in the search bar and select "Virtual network" from the results.

3. Click on the "Create" button to start the virtual network creation process.

The screenshot shows the 'Create virtual network' page in the Microsoft Azure Portal. The page is titled 'Create virtual network' and has a breadcrumb trail: Home > VNETPeering > Marketplace > Create virtual network. The page is divided into tabs: Basics, IP Addresses, Security, Tags, and Review + create. The 'Basics' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a brief description of Azure Virtual Network (VNet). The 'Project details' section contains two dropdown menus: 'Subscription' (set to 'Azure for Students') and 'Resource group' (set to 'V1NETPeering'). The 'Instance details' section contains two dropdown menus: 'Name' (set to 'VNET1') and 'Region' (set to 'Central India'). At the bottom of the page, there are navigation buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', 'Next: IP Addresses >', and 'Download a template for automation'.

Microsoft Azure Portal | Microsoft | Create virtual network - Microsoft Azure Portal

Home > VNETPeering > Marketplace > Create virtual network

Basics IP Addresses Security Tags Review + create

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 about virtual network](#)

Project details

Subscription * Azure for Students

Resource group * V1NETPeering

[Create new](#)

Instance details

Name * VNET1

Region * Central India

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next: IP Addresses > [Download a template for automation](#)

4. Enter the required details such as a unique name for the virtual network, IP address space, and subnet configuration.

The screenshot shows the 'Create virtual network' page in the Microsoft Azure Portal, specifically the 'IP Addresses' tab. The page is titled 'Create virtual network' and has a breadcrumb trail: Home > VNETPeering > Marketplace > Create virtual network. The page is divided into tabs: Basics, IP Addresses, Security, Tags, and Review + create. The 'IP Addresses' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a brief description of the virtual network's address space. The 'IPv4 address space' section contains a text input field with the value '10.0.0.0/16' and a button to copy the value. Below this, there is a checkbox for 'Add IPv6 address space'. The 'Subnet' section contains a table with columns: Subnet name, Subnet address range, and NAT gateway. The table has one row with the value 'default' in the 'Subnet name' column and '10.0.0.0/24' in the 'Subnet address range' column. At the bottom of the page, there is a note: 'A NAT gateway is recommended for outbound internet access from subnets. Edit the subnet to add a NAT gateway. [Learn more](#)'. At the bottom of the page, there are navigation buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', 'Next: Security >', and 'Download a template for automation'.

Microsoft Azure Portal | Microsoft | Create virtual network - Microsoft Azure Portal

Home > VNETPeering > Marketplace > Create virtual network

Basics IP Addresses Security Tags Review + create

The virtual network's address space, specified as one or more address prefixes in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24).

IPv4 address space

10.0.0.0/16 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255 (65536 addresses)

☐ Add IPv6 address space

The subnet's address range in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24). It must be contained by the address space of the virtual network.

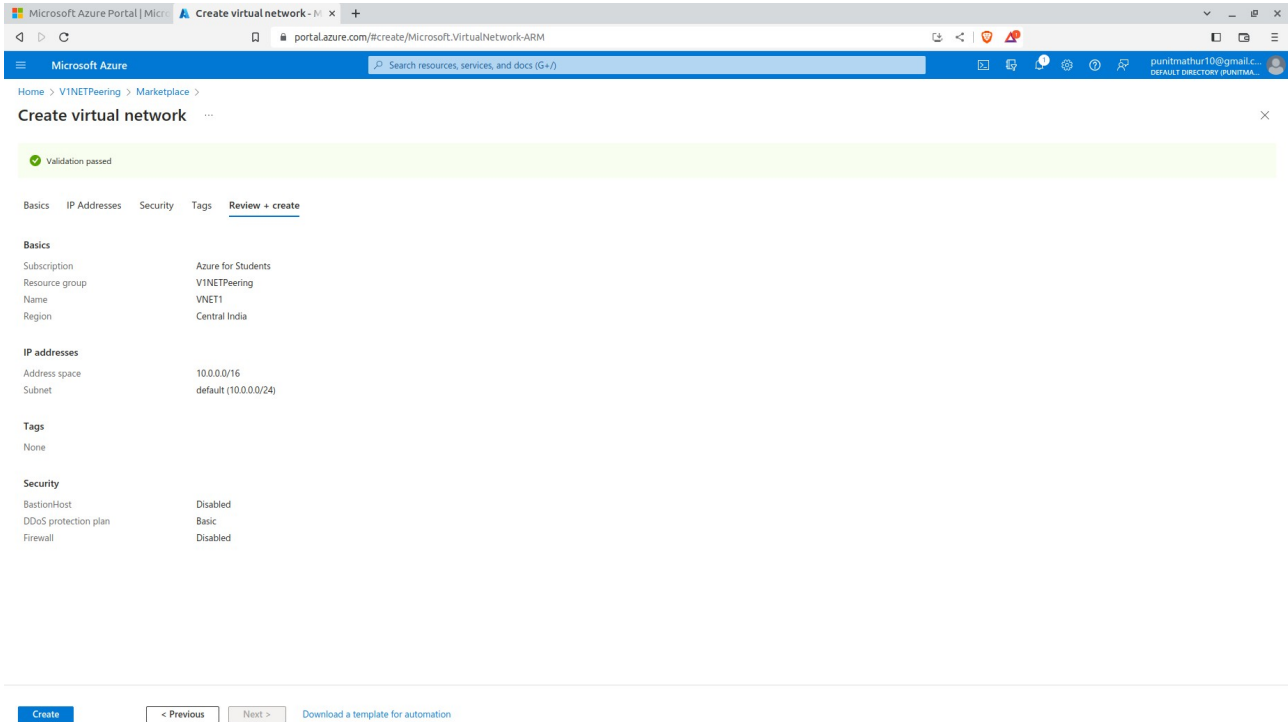
+ Add subnet Remove subnet

Subnet name	Subnet address range	NAT gateway
default	10.0.0.0/24	-

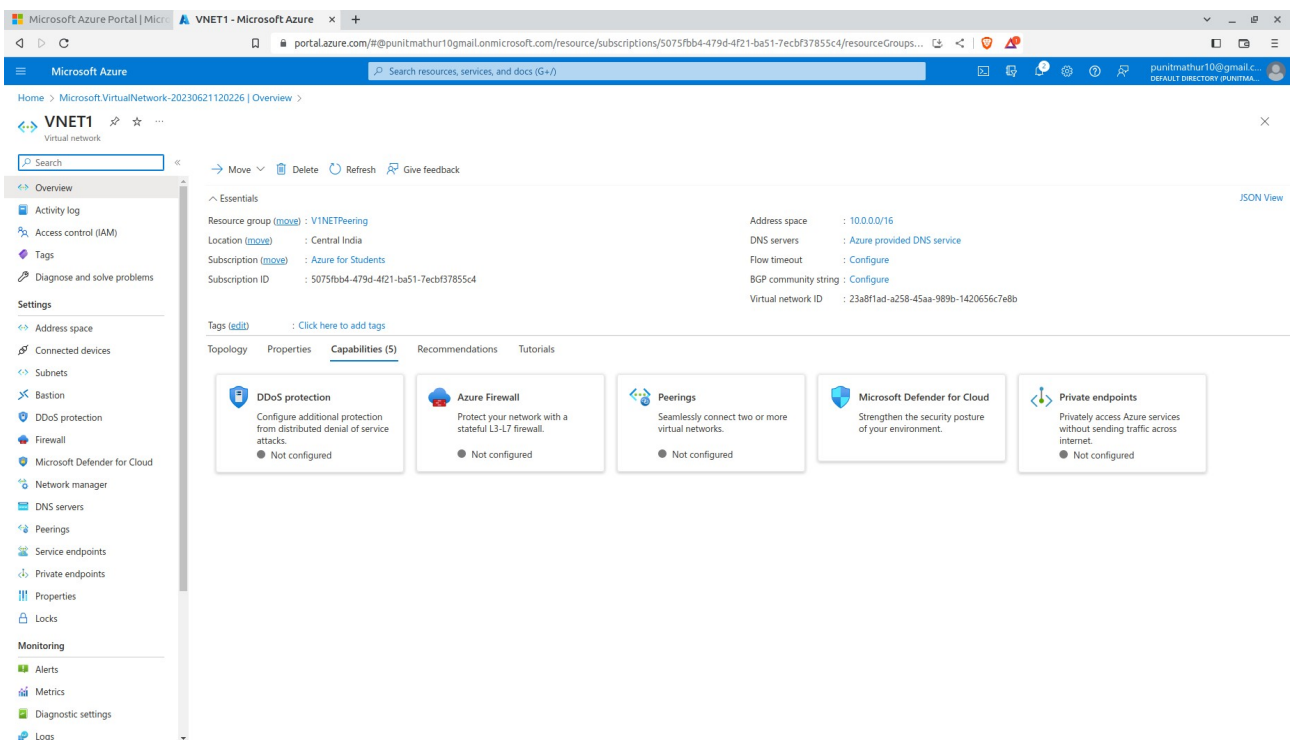
A NAT gateway is recommended for outbound internet access from subnets. Edit the subnet to add a NAT gateway. [Learn more](#)

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next: Security > [Download a template for automation](#)

5. Configure other settings as per your requirements.
6. Click on the "Create" button to create the virtual network.



7. Your Virtual Network VNET1 is Created



Note :- All the above steps will be repeated to create VNET2 as well.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure Portal interface for a Virtual Network (VNET2). The left-hand navigation pane includes sections for Overview, Settings, and Monitoring, with various sub-options like Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Address space, Connected devices, Subnets, Bastion, DDoS protection, Firewall, Microsoft Defender for Cloud, Network manager, DNS servers, Peerings, Service endpoints, Private endpoints, Properties, Locks, Alerts, Metrics, Diagnostic settings, and Logs.

The main content area is titled "VNET2" and shows the "Overview" tab. It includes a search bar, action buttons (Move, Delete, Refresh, Give feedback), and a "JSON View" link. The "Essentials" section lists key properties: Resource group (VNETPeering), Location (Central India), Subscription (Azure for Students), and Subscription ID (5075fbb4-479d-4f21-ba51-7ecbf37855c4). It also displays Address space (10.1.0.0/16), DNS servers (Azure provided DNS service), Flow timeout (Configure), BGP community string (Configure), and Virtual network ID (1671ded9-7d44-4bb5-ae55-e8844327e72e).

Below the Essentials section, there are tabs for Topology, Properties, Capabilities (5), Recommendations, and Tutorials. The "Capabilities (5)" tab is active, showing five configuration cards, each with a "Not configured" status:

- DDoS protection:** Configure additional protection from distributed denial of service attacks. ● Not configured
- Azure Firewall:** Protect your network with a stateful L3-L7 firewall. ● Not configured
- Peerings:** Seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks. ● Not configured
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud:** Strengthen the security posture of your environment. ● Not configured
- Private endpoints:** Privately access Azure services without sending traffic across internet. ● Not configured

Step 3: Peer Virtual Networks

1. Once the first virtual network is created, go to the Azure portal home page.
2. Repeat steps 2-6 from the previous section to create another virtual network with a unique name and IP address space.
3. After the second virtual network is created, navigate to the "Virtual networks" section in the Azure portal.
4. Select the first virtual network that you created.
5. In the virtual network overview page, click on the "Peerings" tab and then click on the "Add" button.

Microsoft Azure Portal | Microsoft | Add peering - Microsoft | Isharon Isharon Mein Dil L...

portal.azure.com/#view/Microsoft_Azure_Network/VirtualNetworkPeeringBladeViewModel/IsAdd-/true/virtualNetworkId/%2Fsubscriptions...

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Home > VNET1 > Peerings > Add peering

VNET1

For peering to work, two peering links must be created. By selecting remote virtual network, Azure will create both peering links.

This virtual network

Peering link name *

Traffic to remote virtual network

☒ Allow (default)

☐ Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network

☒ Allow (default)

☐ Block traffic that originates from outside the remote virtual network

Virtual network gateway or Route Server

☐ Use this virtual network's gateway or Route Server

☐ Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server

☒ None (default)

Remote virtual network

Peering link name *

Virtual network deployment model

☒ Resource manager

☐ Classic

☐ I know my resource ID

Subscription *

Azure for Students

Virtual network *

Add

6. In the peering configuration, select the second virtual network as the remote virtual network.
7. Configure the peering settings, such as a unique name and allow or deny access between the networks.
8. Click on the "OK" button to create the virtual network peering.

