

Step 1: Create a Resource Group

Go to Azure Portal.

On the left sidebar → Click on "Resource Groups" → "+ Create".

Fill:

Resource Group Name: VNetLab-RG

Region: Example → Central India (or your preferred region)

Click Review + Create → Create

Microsoft Azure

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Home > Resource groups >

Create a resource group

Basics Tags Review + create

Automation Link

Basics

Subscription	Azure for Students
Resource group name	VNetLab-RG
Region	Central India

Tags

None

Previous Next Create

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Home >

Resource groups

UPES (stuupes.ac.in)

+ Create Manage view Refresh Export to CSV Open query Assign tags

Group by none

You are viewing a new version of Browse experience. Some features may be missing. Click here to access the old experience.

Filter for any field... Subscription equals all Location equals all Add filter

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	Subscription	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	NetworkWatcherRG	... Azure for Students	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	VNetLab-RG	... Azure for Students	Central India

Step 2: Create VNet-1 with Subnets (For Windows and Linux VMs)

Go to "Virtual Networks" → "+ Create"

Under Basics Tab:

Resource Group: VNetLab-RG

Name: VNet-1

Region: Same as resource group (Example: Central India)

Under IP Addresses Tab:

Address Space: 10.0.0.0/16

Add Two Subnets:

Subnet-Windows 10.0.1.0/24

Subnet-Linux 10.0.2.0/24

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Home > Network foundation

Network foundation | Virtual networks

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Search

CreateManage viewRefreshExport to CSVOpen queryAssign tags

Overview

Virtual network

Virtual Network overview

Virtual networks

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Public IP addresses

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Network security groups

Application security groups

Bastions

Route tables

Route servers

Private Link

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Monitoring and management

Filter for any field...

Subscription equals all

Resource group equals all

Location equals all

Add filter

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 records.

No grouping

List view

Name

Resource group

Location

Subscription

No virtual networks to display

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.

Create virtual network

Learn more

Give feedback

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Home >

VNet-1-1751137827269 | Overview

Deployment

Search

DeleteCancelRedeployDownloadRefresh

Overview

Inputs

Outputs

Template

Your deployment is complete

Deployment name : VNet-1-1751137827269

Subscription : Azure for Students

Resource group : NetworkWatcherRG

Start time : 6/29/2025, 12:40:31 AM

Correlation ID : 4b1a07ee-78e3-4309-92a7-a967b7ecc994

Deployment details

Next steps

Go to resource

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Step 3: Create VNet-2 with One Subnet (For VNet Peering Test VM)

Go to "Virtual Networks" → "+ Create"

Under Basics Tab:

Resource Group: VNetLab-RG

Name: VNet-2

Region: Same as VNet-1

Under IP Addresses Tab:

Address Space: 10.1.0.0/16

Add One Subnet:

Subnet-VNet2 10.1.1.0/24

Click Review + Create → Create

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft Azure logo, a search bar, and user information for Rajus.106993@stu.upes.ac.in. The main content area is divided into two sections.

The top section, titled "VNet-2-1751138156516 | Overview", shows a deployment status of "Your deployment is complete". It includes details such as the deployment name, subscription (Azure for Students), resource group (NetworkWatcherRG), start time (6/29/2025, 12:45:59 AM), and correlation ID. A "Go to resource" button is present. The left sidebar lists navigation options: Overview, Inputs, Outputs, and Template.

The bottom section, titled "VNet-2 | Subnets", shows a table of subnets for the virtual network VNet-2. The table has columns for Name, IPv4, IPv6, Available IPs, Delegated to, Security group, and Route table. One subnet, "Subnet-VNet2", is listed with an IPv4 address space of 10.1.1.0/24 and 251 available IPs. The left sidebar for this section includes options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, Settings, Address space, Connected devices, Subnets, Bastion, DDoS protection, Firewall, Microsoft Defender for Cloud, Network manager, and DNS servers.

Name	IPv4	IPv6	Available IPs	Delegated to	Security group	Route table
Subnet-VNet2	10.1.1.0/24	-	251	-	-	-

Step 4: Deploy Windows VM in Subnet-Windows (VNet-1)

Go to "Virtual Machines" → "+ Create"

Under Basics Tab:

Name: Windows-VM

Resource Group: VNetLab-RG

Region: Central India

Image: Windows Server 2019 Datacenter

Size: Standard B1s

Authentication: Username + Password

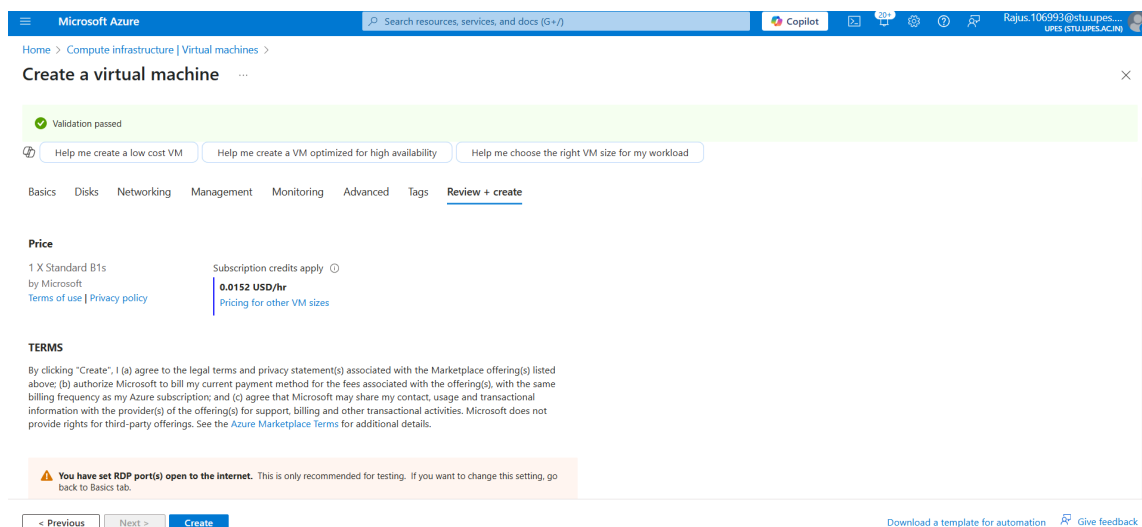
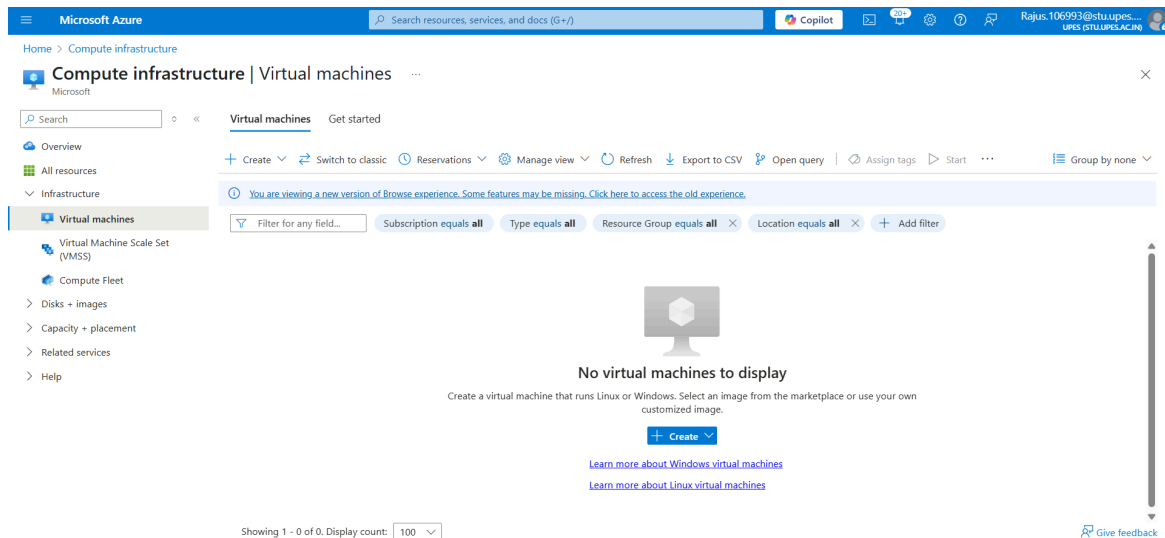
Inbound Ports: Allow RDP (3389)

Under Networking Tab:

Virtual Network: VNet-1

Subnet: Subnet-Windows

Click Review + Create → Create



Step 5: Deploy Linux VM in Subnet-Linux (VNet-1)

Go to "Virtual Machines" → "+ Create"

Under Basics Tab:

Name: Linux-VM

Resource Group: VNetLab-RG

Region: Central India

Image: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

Size: Standard B1s

Authentication: Username + Password (or SSH)

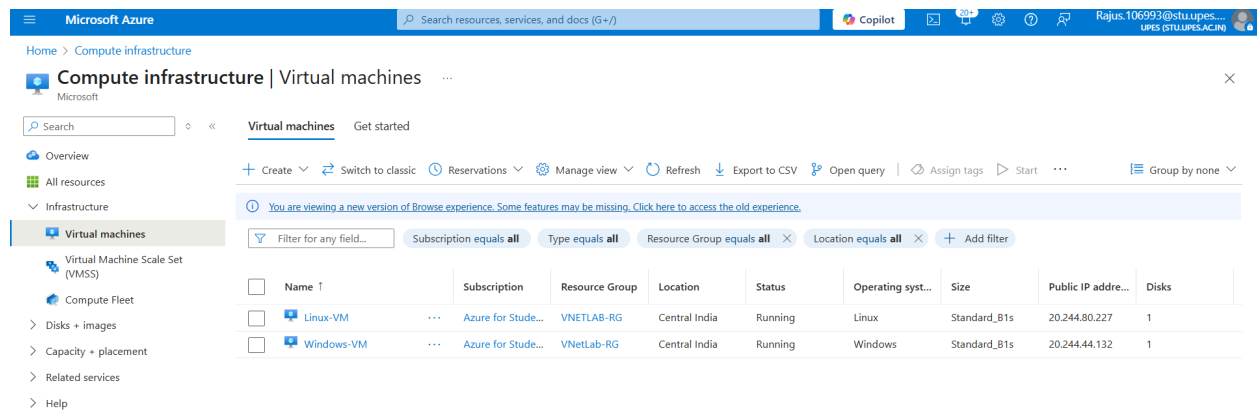
Inbound Ports: Allow SSH (22)

Under Networking Tab:

Virtual Network: VNet-1

Subnet: Subnet-Linux

Click Review + Create → Create



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Compute infrastructure | Virtual machines

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Compute Fleet

> Disks + images

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> Related services

> Help

+ Create

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Manage view

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Open query

Assign tags

Start

Group by none

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Filter for any field...

Subscription equals all

Type equals all

Resource Group equals all

Location equals all

Add filter

Name	Subscription	Resource Group	Location	Status	Operating syst...	Size	Public IP addre...	Disks
Linux-VM	Azure for Stude...	VNETLAB-RG	Central India	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	20.244.80.227	1
Windows-VM	Azure for Stude...	VNETLAB-RG	Central India	Running	Windows	Standard_B1s	20.244.44.132	1

Step 6: Configure Network Security Group (NSG) Rules (Optional if auto-created)

Go to Azure Portal → Network Security Groups (or directly from each VM's Networking tab).

For both Windows-VM and Linux-VM NSGs:

Ensure inbound rules allow RDP (3389) for Windows-VM.

Ensure inbound rules allow SSH (22) for Linux-VM.

For Ping (ICMP), add a new inbound rule:

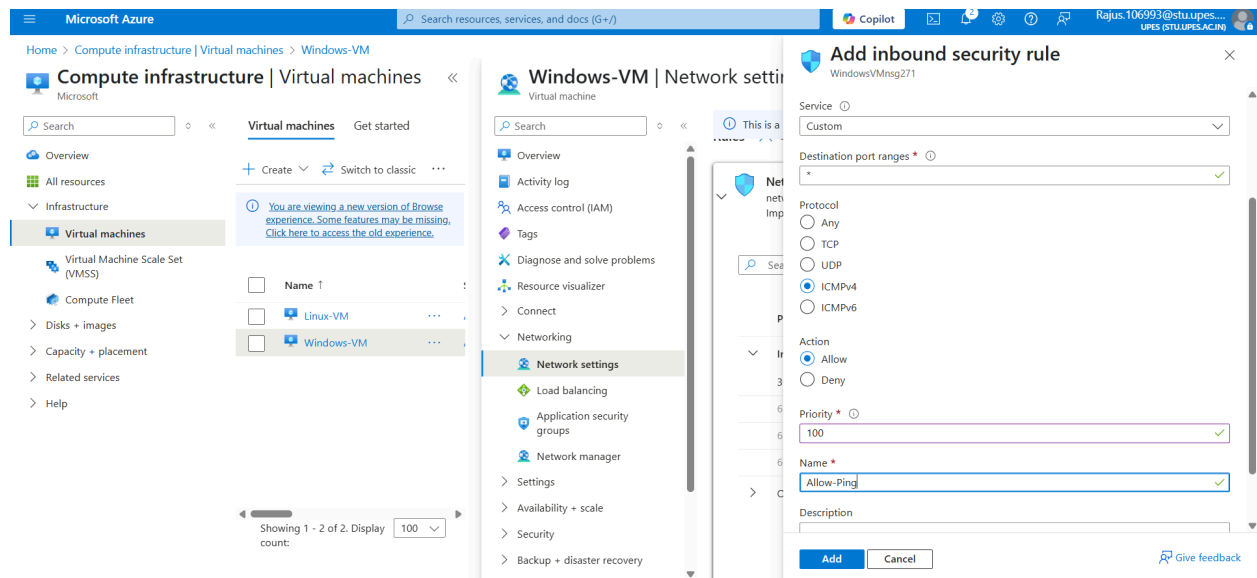
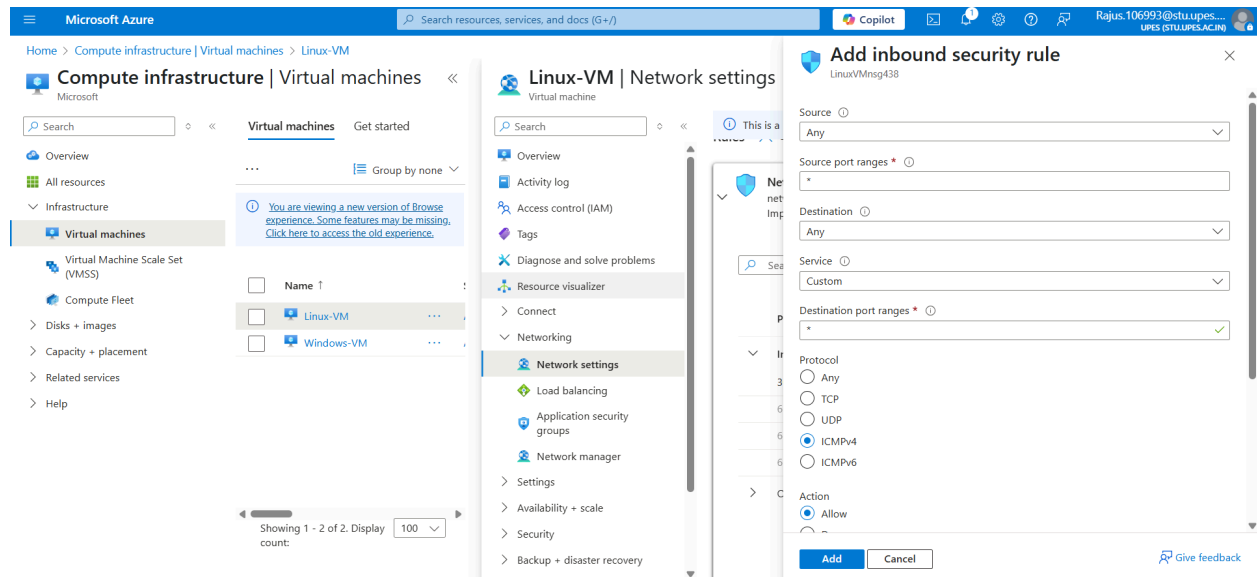
Protocol: ICMP

Source: Any

Destination: Any

Action: Allow

You can create this rule by going to each VM → Networking → Add inbound port rule.



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Home >

CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-jammy-2-20250629013059 | Overview

Deployment

Search

Delete Cancel Redeploy Download Refresh

Overview

Inputs

Outputs

Template

✓ Your deployment is complete

Deployment name: CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-j... Start time: 6/29/2025, 1:35:10 AM
Subscription: Azure for Students Correlation ID: 76082a1c-d383-49e3-b423-651a9d8b95c4

Deployment details

Next steps

Setup auto-shutdown Recommended
Monitor VM health, performance and network dependencies Recommended
Run a script inside the virtual machine Recommended

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Home > Compute infrastructure | Virtual machines > VNet2-VM

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You are viewing a new version of Browse experience. Some features may be missing. Click here to access the old experience.

Name ↑

Linux-VM

VNet2-VM

Windows-VM

Showing 1 - 3 of 3. Display count: 100

VNet2-VM | Network settings

Virtual machine

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This is a

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Settings

Availability + scale

Security

Backup + disaster recovery

Add inbound security rule

VNet2-VM-rsg

Source

Any

Source port ranges *

*

Destination

Any

Service

Custom

Destination port ranges *

*

Protocol

Any

TCP

UDP

ICMPv4

ICMPv6

Action

Allow

Deny

Add Cancel

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Home > Network foundation | Virtual networks > VNet-1

VNet-1 | Peerings

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Properties

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+ Add Refresh Export to CSV Delete Sync

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. [Learn more](#)

Filter by name...

Showing all 0 items

Name	Peering sync status	Peering state	Remo...	Virtu...	Cross-tenant
Add a peering to get started					

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Home > Network foundation | Virtual networks > VNet-1 | Peerings >

Add peering

VNet-1

Allow gateway or route server in 'VNet-2' to forward traffic to 'VNet-1'

Enable 'VNet-2' to use 'VNet-1's' remote gateway or route server

Local virtual network summary

Peering link name *

VNet1-to-VNet2

Local virtual network peering settings

Allow 'VNet-1' to access 'VNet-2'

Allow 'VNet-1' to receive forwarded traffic from 'VNet-2'

Allow gateway or route server in 'VNet-1' to forward traffic to 'VNet-2'

Enable 'VNet-1' to use 'VNet-2's' remote gateway or route server

Add Cancel

Give feedback

Step 7: Create VNet Peering from VNet-1 to VNet-2

Go to Azure Portal → Virtual Networks → VNet-1 → Peerings → "+ Add".

For Peering link name: VNet1-to-VNet2

For remote virtual network: Select VNet-2

Check the option:

Allow VNet-2 to access VNet-1 (enable)

Leave others unchecked (for simple peering).

Click "Add".

The image shows two screenshots from the Microsoft Azure portal. The top screenshot displays the 'VNet-1 | Peerings' page, which lists existing peerings. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Add peering' configuration page for VNet-2.

Top Screenshot: VNet-1 | Peerings

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. [Learn more](#)

Showing all 1 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Peering sync status	Peering state	Remo...	Virtu...	Cross-tenant
<input type="checkbox"/>	VNet1-to-VNet2	Fully Synchronized	Connected	VNet-2	Disabled	No

Bottom Screenshot: Add peering

VNet-2

Allow gateway or route server in 'VNet-1' to forward traffic to 'VNet-2' ☐

Enable 'VNet-1' to use 'VNet-2's' remote gateway or route server ☐

Local virtual network summary

Peering link name *

Local virtual network peering settings

Allow 'VNet-2' to access 'VNet-1' ☒

Allow 'VNet-2' to receive forwarded traffic from 'VNet-1' ☐

Allow gateway or route server in 'VNet-2' to forward traffic to 'VNet-1' ☐

Enable 'VNet-2' to use 'VNet-1's' remote gateway or route server ☐

Buttons: Add, Cancel

Step 8: Create VNet Peering from VNet-2 to VNet-1

Go to Virtual Networks → VNet-2 → Peerings → "+ Add".

Peering link name: VNet2-to-VNet1

Remote virtual network: Select VNet-1

Check:

Allow VNet-1 to access VNet-2 (enable)

Leave others unchecked.

Click "Add".

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the 'Virtual machines' section is expanded, showing a list of VMs: Linux-VM, VNet2-V, and Windows-VM. The 'Windows-VM' is selected. The main pane shows the 'Network settings' for this VM. A dropdown menu is open, showing the selected network interface: 'windows-vm733_z1 (primary) / ipconfig1 (primary)'. Below this, the 'Essentials' section lists various network-related settings, including Public IP address (20.244.6.178), Private IP address (10.0.1.4), and Admin security rules (0 (Configure)).

Click on Connect → Select RDP

Click Download RDP File

Open the downloaded .rdp file on your PC

Enter the Username and Password you set while creating the VM

Click Connect

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the 'Virtual machines' section is expanded, showing a list of VMs: 'Linux-VM', 'VNet2-V', and 'Windows-VM'. The 'Windows-VM' is selected. The main content area displays the 'Connect' page for the 'Windows-VM'. The page shows the 'Public IP address' as '20.244.6.178'. Below this, the 'Admin username' is 'rajus' and the 'Port' is '3389'. The 'Just-in-time policy' is 'Unsupported by plan'. The 'Most common' section shows 'Native RDP' as the selected option, with a description: 'Connect via native RDP without any additional software needed. Recommended for testing only. Public IP address (20.244.6.178)'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Select' and 'Download RDP file'.

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Windows-VM.rdp
105 B · Done

isthuipos...
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+ Create

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Showing 1 - 3 of 3. Display count: 100

Windows-VM | Connect

Virtual machine

rdp

Connect

Connect

Admin username: raju

Port (change): 3389

Just-in-time po

Unsupported b

Most comm

Native RDP

Connect via

Connect via needed. Re

Public IP ad

Select

Close

Troubleshooting

Give feedback

Native RDP

Connect from your local machine (Windows)

Switch local machine OS

1 Configure prerequisites for Native RDP

Azure needs to configure some features in order to connect to the VM.

Prerequisites configured

Port 3389 access

Port 3389 on this virtual machine is accessible from the local machine IP (27.61.47.155). [Learn more](#)

Change the port for connecting to this virtual machine on the Connect page of the virtual machine.

Public IP address: 20.244.6.178

A public IP address is required to connect via this connection method.

Configured

2 Open Remote Desktop Connection (on Windows)

Open Remote Desktop Connection. Or change your local machine operating system to view more instructions. [Learn more](#)

3 Download and open the RDP file

Download and open the RDP file to connect to the virtual machine.

Username: raju

Download RDP file

Other Information

Close

Troubleshooting

Give feedback

Remote Desktop Connection security warning

The publisher of this remote connection can't be identified. Do you want to connect anyway?

This remote connection could harm your local or remote computer. Do not connect unless you know where this connection came from or have used it before.

Publisher: **Unknown publisher**

Type: Remote Desktop Connection

Remote computer: 20.244.6.178

☐ Don't ask me again for connections to this computer

Show Details

Connect

Cancel

Recy Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.3807]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\rajus>ping 10.0.2.4

Pinging 10.0.2.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Reply from 10.0.2.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 10.0.2.4:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\rajus>ping 10.1.1.4

Pinging 10.1.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.1.4: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64

Reply from 10.1.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Reply from 10.1.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Reply from 10.1.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 10.1.1.4:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\rajus>

From Linux-VM, run:
ping 10.0.2.4
ping 10.1.1.4

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Home > Compute infrastructure | Virtual machines > Linux-VM

Compute infrastructure | Virtual machines

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Linux-VM | Connect

Virtual machine

Port (change) 22

Just-in-time po

Unsupported b

Recommend

SSH using

Quickly con

ID authenti

Public IP ad

Select

Most comm

SSH using Azure CLI

Connect from the Azure portal

Connect from your local machine

1 Configure prerequisites for SSH using Azure CLI

Azure needs to configure some features in order to connect to the VM.

Configuring prerequisites

System assigned managed identity

Configuring system-assigned managed identity. [Learn more](#)

Microsoft Entra ID SSH Login Extension

Installing Microsoft Entra ID based SSH Login extension. [Learn more](#)

Virtual machine user or administrator login

Configuring virtual machine administrator login role on the resource group. [Learn more](#)

Port 22 access

Port 22 is accessible on this virtual machine for all configured IPs. [Learn more](#)

Change the port for connecting to this virtual machine on the Connect page of the virtual machine.

Public IP address: 98.70.38.44

A public IP address is required to connect via this connection method.

I understand just-in-time policy on the virtual machine may be re-configured to allow any source IP to request just-in-time access to port 22.

Configuring...

Close Troubleshooting Give feedback

SSH using Azure CLI

Connect from the Azure portal

Connect from your local machine

1 Configure prerequisites for SSH using Azure CLI

Azure needs to configure some features in order to connect to the VM.

Prerequisites configured

System assigned managed identity

Azure will configure a system-assigned managed identity in order to enable the Microsoft Entra ID login extension. [Learn more](#)

Microsoft Entra ID SSH Login Extension

The Microsoft Entra ID based SSH Login extension will securely connect to the VM using Microsoft Entra ID instead of SSH or a username and

Close Troubleshooting Give feedback

Switch to PowerShell Restart Manage files New session Editor Web preview Settings Help

Type "az" to use Azure CLI

Type "help" to learn about Cloud Shell

Subscription used to launch your CloudShell bb97b408-9e37-419f-95a3-84c116ff99bd is not registered to Microsoft.CloudShell Namespace. Please follow these instructions "https://aka.ms/RegisterCloudShell" to register. In future, unregistered subscriptions will have restricted access to CloudShell service.

Your Cloud Shell session will be ephemeral so no files or system changes will persist beyond your current session.

rajus [~]\$ az ssh vm --resource-group VNetLab-RG --vm-name Linux-VM --subscription bb97b408-9e37-419f-95a3-84c116ff99bd

OpenSSH 9.8p1, OpenSSL 3.3.3 11 Feb 2025

The authenticity of host '98.70.38.44 (98.70.38.44)' can't be established.

ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:XiUNap6JEb1ACea6wh18kqaavf5kuN0441Dc+Bw0fE.

This key is not known by any other names.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes

From VNet2-VM

ping 10.0.2.4

ping 10.1.1.4

```
New release '24.04.2 LTS' available.  
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
```

```
Last login: Sun Jun 29 06:26:05 2025 from 4.224.111.199  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

```
rajus.106993@stu.upes.ac.in@Linux-VM:~$ ping 10.0.1.4  
PING 10.0.1.4 (10.0.1.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
rajus.106993@stu.upes.ac.in@VNet2-v:~$ ping 10.0.2.4  
PING 10.0.2.4 (10.0.2.4) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.18 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.81 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.959 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.66 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=2.53 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.39 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.830 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=1.08 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=1.33 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=1.16 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=1.62 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=1.80 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=1.65 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=3.87 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=1.20 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=1.67 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.906 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=1.69 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=2.21 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=20 ttl=64 time=1.25 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=21 ttl=64 time=1.67 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=22 ttl=64 time=1.88 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=23 ttl=64 time=1.33 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=24 ttl=64 time=1.10 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=25 ttl=64 time=1.69 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=26 ttl=64 time=1.40 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=27 ttl=64 time=2.75 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=28 ttl=64 time=1.47 ms  
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=29 ttl=64 time=2.50 ms
```

```
□
```