# **AZURE PROJECT**

**NAME: SRIKANT BARIK** 

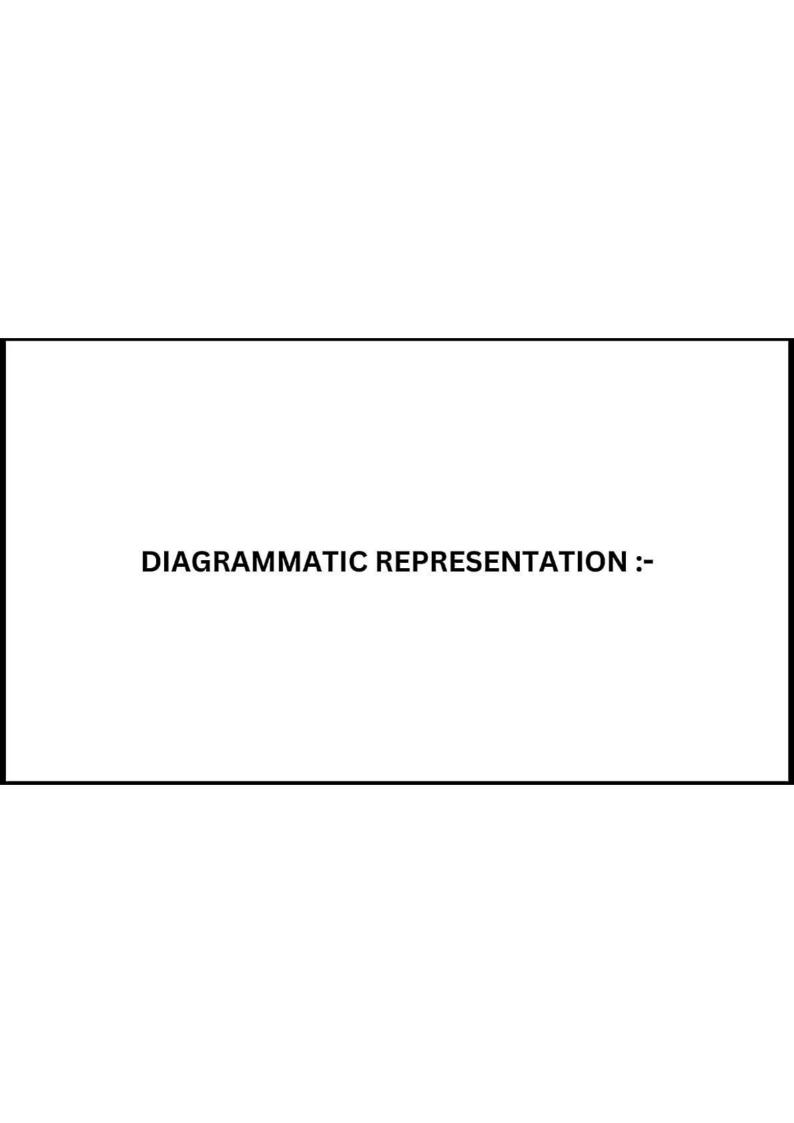
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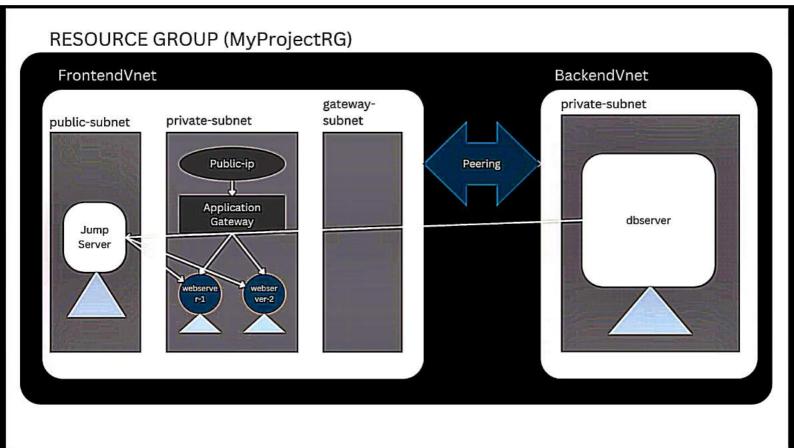
**BATCH: 01** 

BRANCH : COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

#### **AIM OF THE PROJECT:-**

- 1. To Create separate virtual networks for a database (backend) and frontend of application, respectively.
- 2. To Deploy Virtual Machines for hosting the front end of the application and database. Connect it with a jump Vm or server to make changes to the frontend or backend
- 3. To Apply load balancer to the frontend servers in the frontend network and attach public IP to load balancer only.
- 4. To Enable autoscaling for managing the traffic
- 5. To Connect to the VMs through a private path setup by the jump servers. (Use VPN)
- 6. To Deploy it with Azure Hosting service and map public IP of load balancer to the domain name
- 7. To Perform the operations from the frontend as a general user and check the results in the database
- 8. To Apply an SSL certificate to the domain while it is hosted







Home > Resource groups >

Review + create

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## Create a resource group ...

resources for the solution, or only th	olds related resources for an Azure solution. The resou ose resources that you want to manage as a group. Yo s based on what makes the most sense for your orgar	ou decide how you want to
Project details		
Subscription * ①	Azure for Students	~
Resource group * ①	MyProjectRG	~
Resource details		
Region * ①	(US) East US 2	~

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Home > Resource groups >

### Create a resource group ...

Validation passed.

Basics Tags Review + create

Subscription

Basics

Azure for Students MyProjectRG Resource group East US 2 Region

Tags None

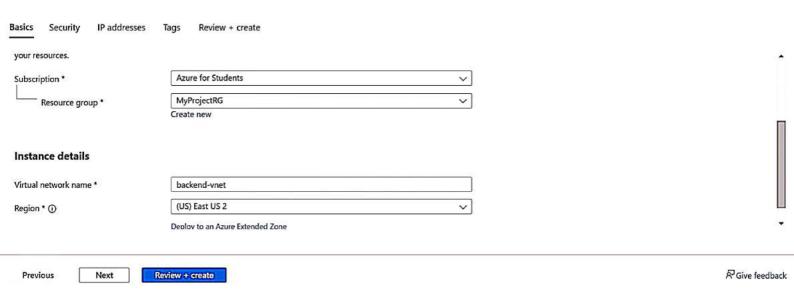
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Create virtual network ...





Previous Next Review + create

### Create virtual network ...

Basics Security IP addresses Tags Review + create

Name backend-vnet

Region East US 2

Security

Azure Bastion Disabled
Azure Firewall Disabled
Azure DDoS Network Protection Disabled

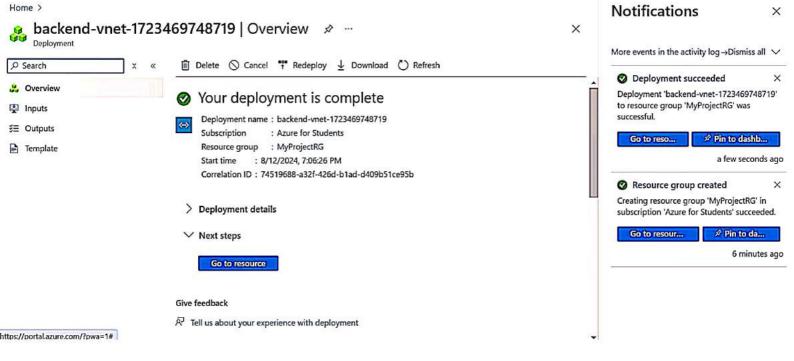
IP addresses

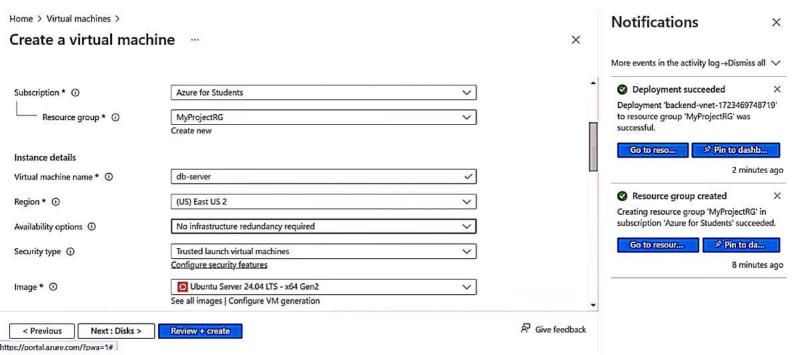
Address space 10.0.0.0/16 (65,536 addresses)

Subnet db-subnet (10.0.1.0/24) (256 addresses)

Previous Next Create

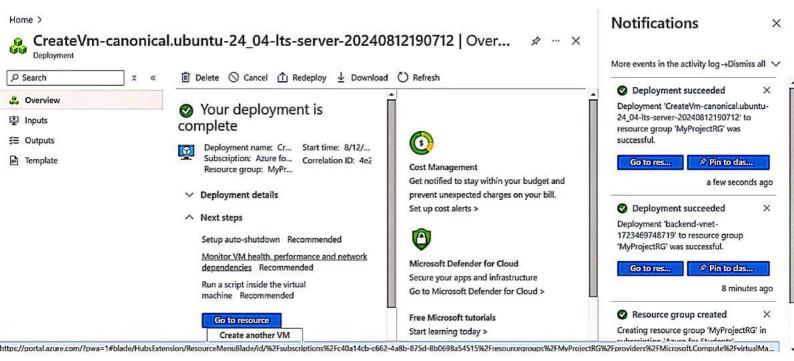
₽Give feedback









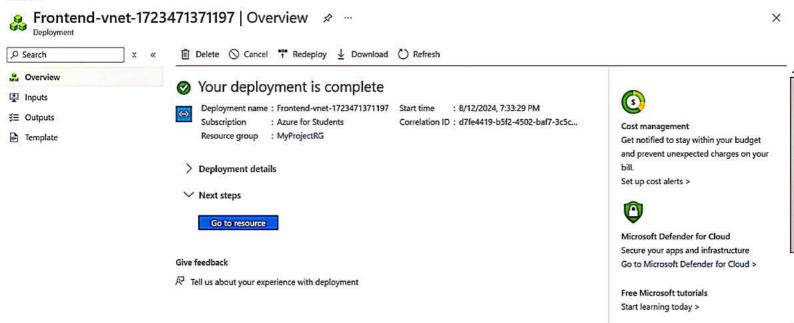


#### Create virtual network ...

1.0.0.0 - 11.0.255.255 + Add a subnet	65,536 addre	sses			
Subnets	IP address range	Size	NAT gateway		
Public-subnet	11.0.1.0 - 11.0.1.255	/24 (256 addresses)		0	Û
Private-subnet	11.0.2.0 - 11.0.2.255	/24 (256 addresses)	æ	0	Û
Gateway-subnet	11.0.3.0 - 11.0.3.255	/24 (256 addresses)		0	Û

Previous Next Review + create

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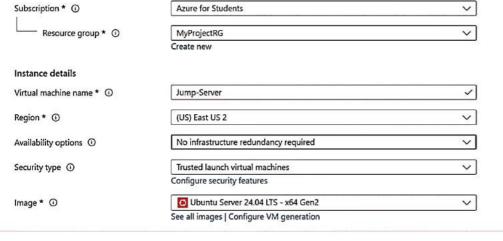


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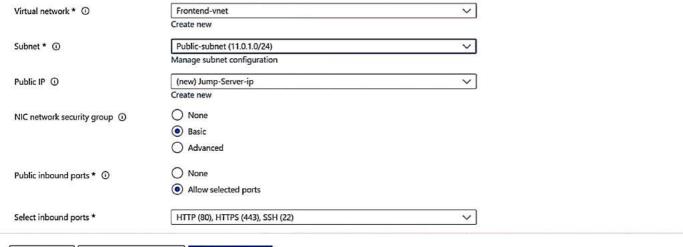
#### Create a virtual machine ...



Review + create

₹ Give feedback

#### Create a virtual machine ...



< Previous Next : Management > Review → create

#### Create a virtual machine ...

Validation passed

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Price

1 X Standard DS1 v2 by Microsoft Subscription credits apply ①
4.7421 INR/hr

Terms of use | Privacy policy

Pricing for other VM sizes

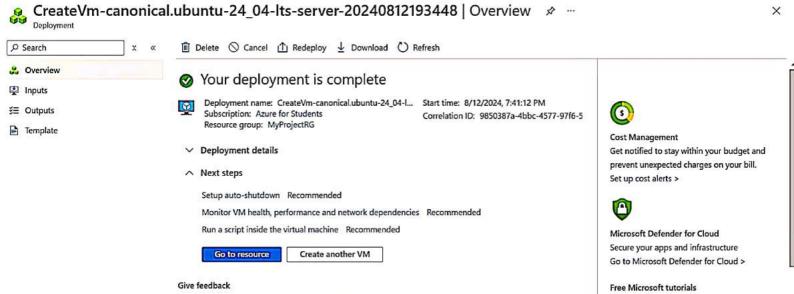
TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not

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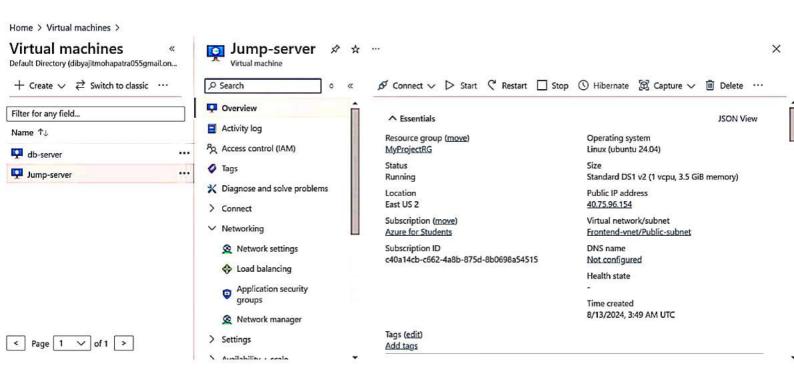
R Tell us about your experience with deployment

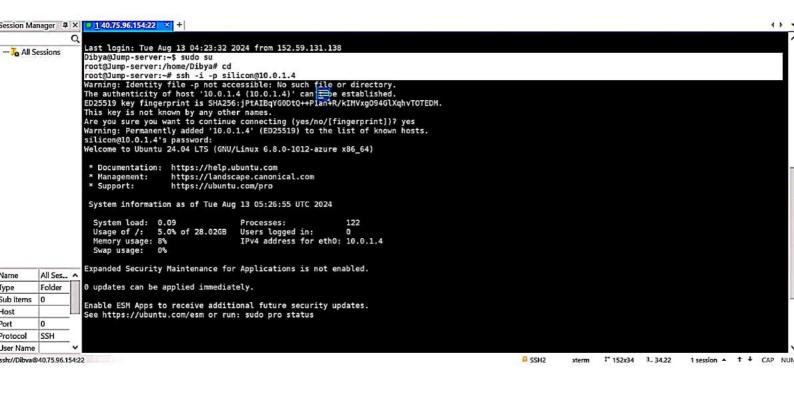
X

Start learning today >

Home >

Home > Virtual networks > backend-v	net   Peerings >
Add peering backend-vnet	×
Local virtual network summary	
Peering link name *	FRONTEND-TO-BACKEND
Local virtual network peering settings	
Allow 'backend-vnet' to access 'Frontend-vnet' $\ensuremath{\bigodot}$	
Allow 'backend-vnet' to receive forwarded traffic from 'Frontend-vnet' $\bigodot$	
Allow gateway or route server in 'backend-vnet' to forward traffic to 'Frontend-vnet' ①	
Enable 'backend-vnet' to use 'Frontend- vnet's' remote gateway or route server ①	
Add Cancel	





#### Create a virtual machine ...

▲ Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

Subscription \* ① Azure for Students ~ Resource group \* ① MyProjectRG  $\overline{\mathsf{v}}$ Create new Instance details Virtual machine name \* ① webserver-1 ~ Region \* ① (US) East US 2  $\overline{\mathsf{v}}$ Availability options ① No infrastructure redundancy required  $\overline{\mathsf{v}}$ Security type ① Trusted launch virtual machines ~ Configure security features Ilhuntu Server 24 04 ITS - y64 Gen2 Imane \* M ₹ Give feedback < Previous Next : Disks > Review + create

Create a virtual mad	hine ···	×
▲ Changing Basic options may rese	et selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.	
Username ★ ①	webserver 🗸	
Password *	······································	
Confirm password *	······································	
Inbound port rules		
Select which virtual machine networ network access on the Networking t	k ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular ab.	
Public inbound ports * ①	○ None	
	Allow selected ports	
Select inbound ports *	HTTP (80), HTTPS (443), SSH (22)	

₽ Give feedback

Home > Virtual machines >

Next : Disks >

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Review + create

< Previous

Create a virtual machine ...

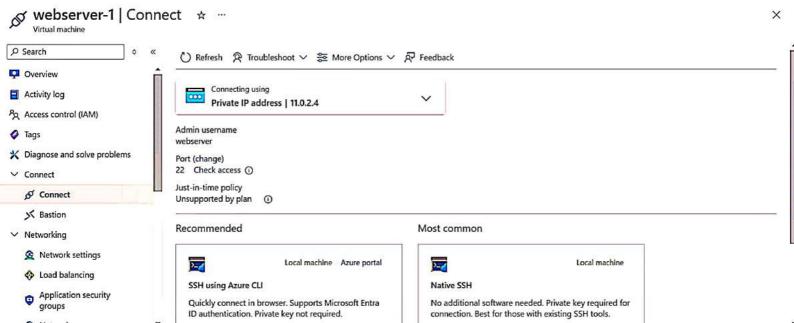
Next : Management >

Review + create

#### When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you. Frontend-vnet Virtual network \* ① V Create new Private-subnet (11.0.2.0/24) Subnet \* ① Manage subnet configuration Public IP ① None ~ Create new O None NIC network security group ① Basic Advanced O None Public inbound ports \* ① Allow selected ports

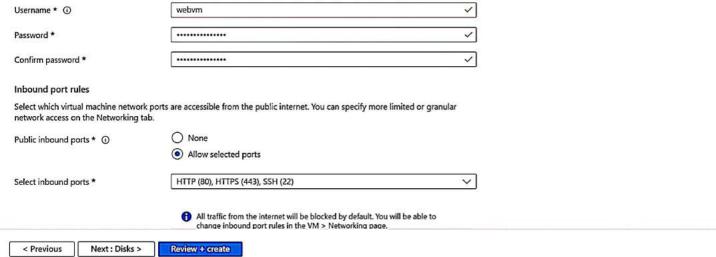
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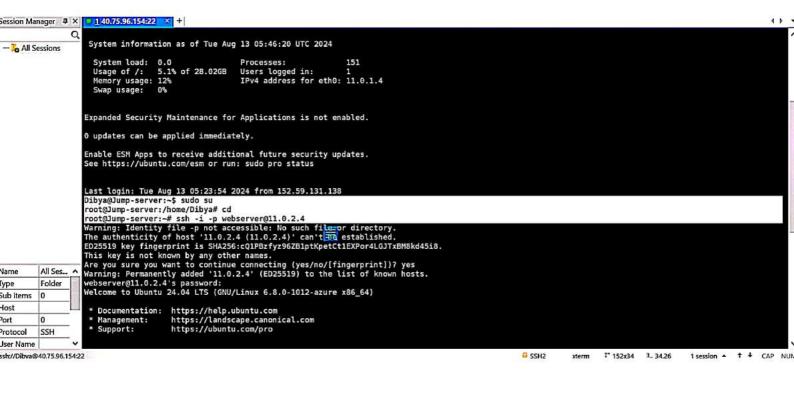


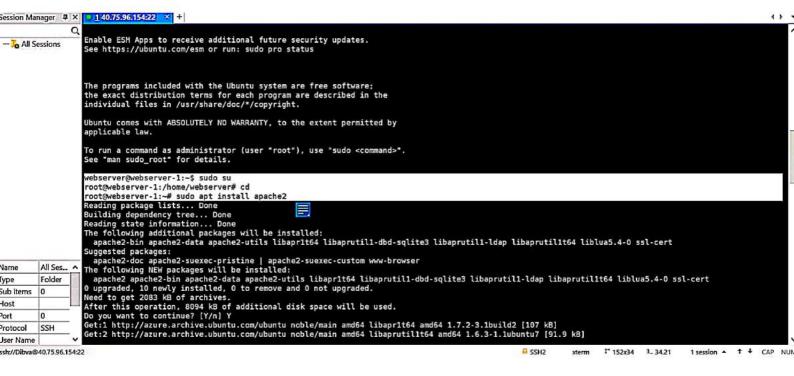
Home > webserver-1

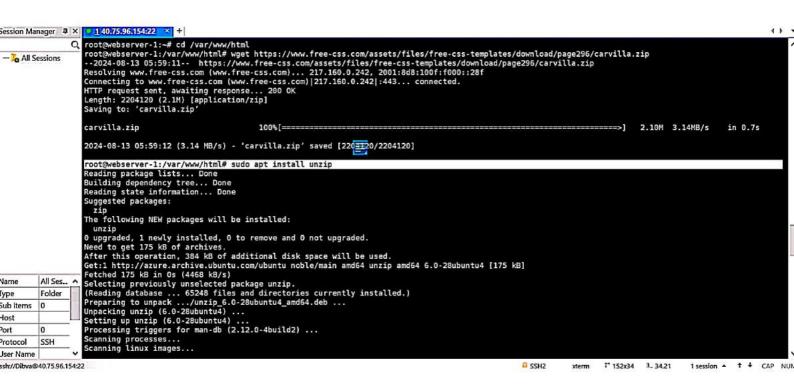
#### Create a virtual machine ...

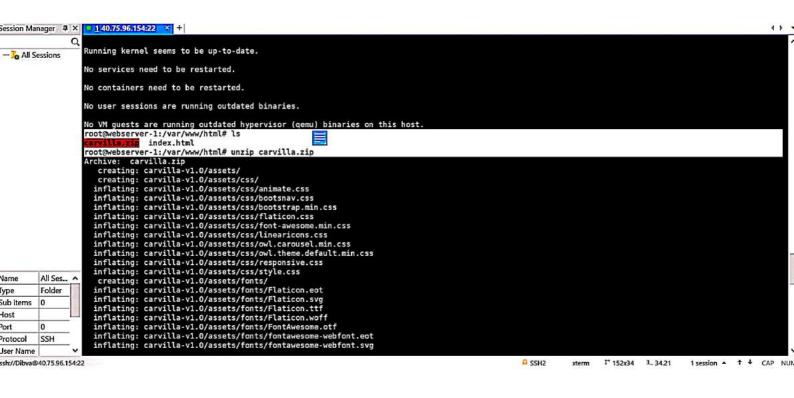


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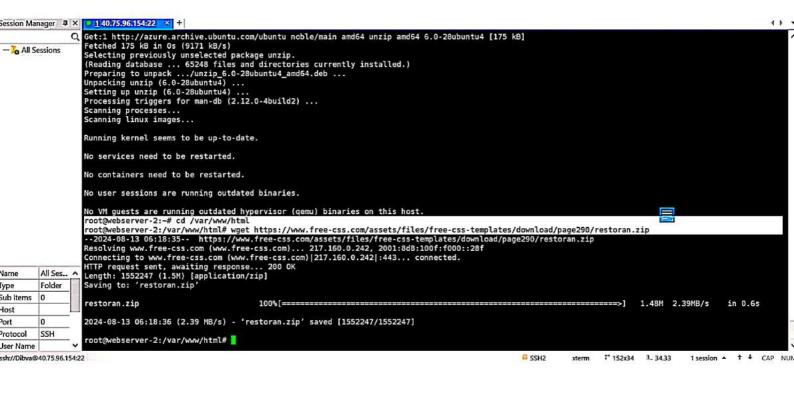












Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ....

#### Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources. $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{N}}$ Subscription \* ① Azure for Students ~ Resource group \* ① MyProjectRG ~ Create new Instance details MY-GATEWAY Application gateway name \* Region \* East US 2 Standard V2 Tier ① Yes No Enable autoscaling Minimum instance count \* ① 0

X

Previous Next : Frontends >

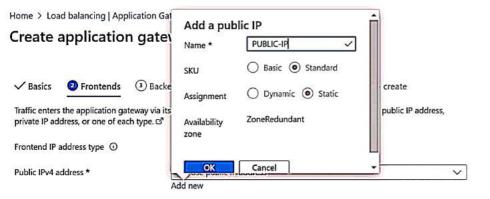
Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

# Create application gateway ...

Minimum instance count * ①	1	~
Maximum instance count	10	~
Availability zone * ①	Zones 1, 2, 3	~
HTTP2 ①	Oisabled	
IP address type ①	IPv4 only	
Configure virtual network		
Virtual network * ①	Frontend-vnet	~
	Create new	
Subnet * ①	Gateway-subnet (11.0.3.0/24)	~
	Manage subnet configuration	

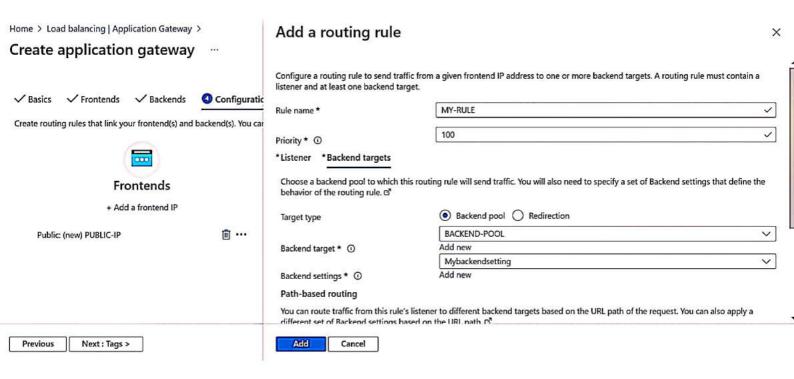
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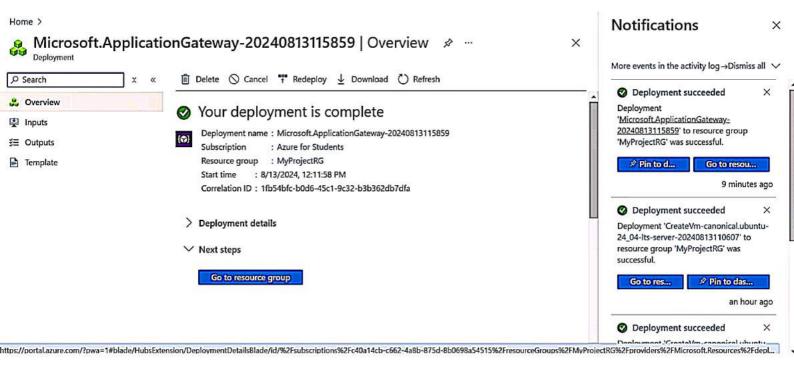
Previous Next : Frontends >



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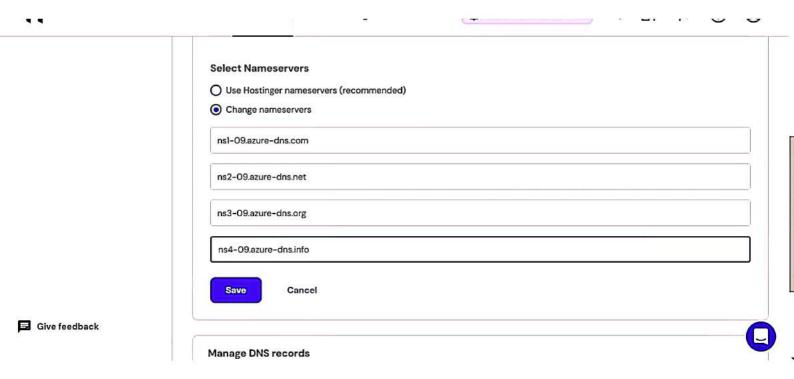
Previous Next : Backends >

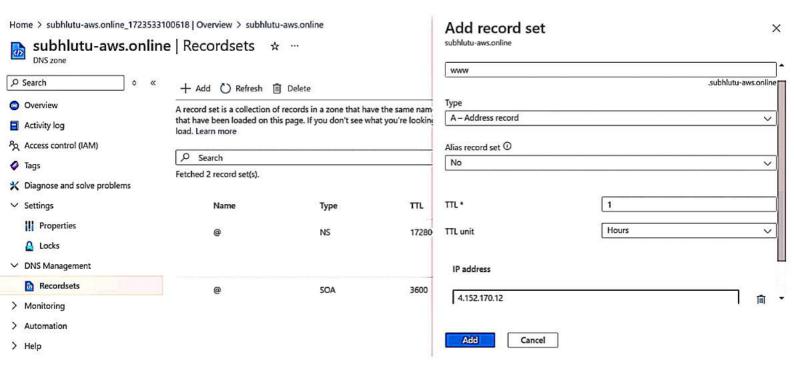






Deployment 'CreateVm-canonical.ubuntu-

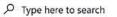




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# **TERMINOLOGIES USED IN THE PROJECT**

- · Azure Resource Group
- · Frontend VNet
- Backend VNet
- · Azure Virtual Machine (VM)
- Subnets
- Data Server
- Web Server
- Public Subnet
- Private Subnet
- Gateway Subnet
- Public IP
- Private IP
- Jump Server
- VNet Peering
- Azure Application Gateway
   Frantands in Application Cateway
- Frontends in Application Gateway
- Backend Pools in Application Gateway
- Routing Rule in Application Gateway
- Autoscaling
- SSL Certificate
- DNS Zone

#### 1. Azure Resource Group

 Definition: An Azure Resource Group is a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution. All resources in a resource group share the same lifecycle, meaning they can be deployed, managed, and deleted together.

#### 2. Frontend VNet

 Definition: A Frontend Virtual Network (VNet) is a dedicated virtual network in Azure where the frontend components of an application, such as web servers or application gateways, are hosted. It typically has access to the internet and is connected to other VNets or on-premises networks.

#### 3. Backend VNet

Definition: A Backend Virtual Network (VNet) is a virtual network that
hosts the backend components of an application, such as databases and
internal services. This network is usually isolated from direct internet
access and is connected to the frontend VNet or other networks via
secure connections.

#### 4. Azure Virtual Machine (VM)

 Definition: An Azure Virtual Machine (VM) is a computing resource that provides scalable virtualized hardware in the Azure cloud. VMs can run various operating systems and applications and are used to host applications, databases, and services.

#### 5. Subnets

Definition: Subnets are segments of a virtual network (VNet) in Azure. They
allow you to divide the VNet into smaller, manageable sections, each with
its own range of IP addresses. Subnets enable you to isolate resources and
apply specific security and routing rules.

#### 6. Data Server

 Definition: A Data Server in Azure refers to a VM or managed database service that hosts a database. It is typically located in the backend VNet and stores data for applications, such as SQL databases, NoSQL databases, or other types of data storage systems.

#### 7. Web Server

 Definition: A Web Server in Azure is a VM or managed service that hosts the frontend of an application, typically handling HTTP/S requests. Web servers are usually placed in the frontend VNet and may be connected to backend services or databases.

#### 8. Public Subnet

 Definition: A Public Subnet is a subnet within a VNet that is associated with a public IP address. Resources placed in a public subnet can be accessed from the internet or other external networks, often used for web servers or load balancers.

#### 9. Private Subnet

 Definition: A Private Subnet is a subnet within a VNet that is not associated with a public IP address and is accessible only within the VNet or connected networks. Resources in private subnets are typically backend services like databases, which do not require direct internet access.

#### 10. Gateway Subnet

 Definition: A Gateway Subnet is a special subnet within a VNet that is used to host the VPN gateway or ExpressRoute gateway. This subnet is critical for enabling secure connections between Azure VNets and on-premises networks.

#### 11. Public IP

 Definition: A Public IP in Azure is an IP address that is assigned to Azure resources to enable communication with the internet. It allows resources like VMs, load balancers, or application gateways to be accessed from outside the Azure network.

#### 12. Private IP

• Definition: A Private IP in Azure is an IP address that is assigned to resources within a VNet. It enables communication within the VNet and connected networks, without exposing the resource to the internet.

#### 13. Jump Server

 Definition: A Jump Server, also known as a Bastion Host, is a secure VM used to access and manage VMs in private subnets or VNets. It acts as an intermediary, providing a secure entry point for administrative tasks.

# 14. VNet Peering

 Definition: VNet Peering in Azure allows two VNets to be connected, enabling resources in different VNets to communicate with each other as if they are in the same network. Peering provides low-latency, highbandwidth connectivity between VNets.

#### 15. Azure Application Gateway

 Definition: Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage and route traffic to your web applications. It offers features such as SSL termination, URL-based routing, and WAF (Web Application Firewall).

# 16. Frontends in Application Gateway

 Definition: Frontends in Azure Application Gateway refer to the entry points (typically public or private IPs) where the gateway receives incoming traffic. The frontend can be configured to accept traffic on specific ports and protocols

#### 17. Backend Pools in Application Gateway

 Definition: Backend Pools in Azure Application Gateway consist of backend servers or services that receive traffic from the gateway. The backend pool can include VMs, App Services, or other endpoints that process the traffic.

# 18. Routing Rule in Application Gateway

 Definition: A Routing Rule in Azure Application Gateway defines how incoming traffic should be routed to the backend pool. It specifies the criteria, such as URL paths, hostnames, and protocols, to direct traffic to the appropriate backend servers.

#### 19. Autoscaling

 Definition: Autoscaling in Azure is a feature that automatically adjusts the number of VM instances or resources based on predefined rules and metrics, such as CPU utilization or network traffic. It ensures that applications can handle varying loads efficiently.

#### 20. SSL Certificate

 Definition: An SSL Certificate in Azure is a digital certificate used to encrypt communication between clients and servers. It ensures that data transferred over the internet is secure and that the identity of the website or service is authenticated.

DNS Zone  Definition: A DNS Zone in Azure is a container for DNS records associated with a domain. It allows you to manage and host DNS records, such as A, CNAME, and MX records, for a specific domain, enabling domain name resolution to IP addresses within Azure.

#### **Summary**

The architecture is designed to provide a secure, scalable, and efficient environment for hosting a web application on Azure. Users access the application through the Application Gateway, which routes requests to the Web Server(s) hosted in the Frontend VNet. The Web Server processes the requests, interacting with the Data Server in the Backend VNet to retrieve or store data. Administrators securely manage the infrastructure through the Jump Server, which provides controlled access to the VMs. Autoscaling and SSL certificates enhance the performance and security of the application, while the DNS Zone ensures that users can easily access the application using a custom domain name.

# The best practices for setting up cloud-based application on Azure:

## 1. Security Best Practices

- Separate Networks: Keep your frontend (web server) and backend (database) in different networks. This makes it harder for attackers to get to sensitive parts of your system.
- Limit Access: Give users and services only the access they absolutely need. This way, if something goes wrong, the damage is minimized.
- Use a Jump Server: Instead of accessing your servers directly, use a special server called a Jump Server. It adds an extra layer of security.
- Encrypt Data: Always use SSL certificates to protect data that's being sent over the internet, especially sensitive information.

# 2. Scalability and Performance

- Automatic Scaling: Set up your system to automatically add or remove servers based on traffic. This ensures your application can handle high traffic without wasting resources during low traffic times.
- Distribute Traffic: Use load balancers to evenly distribute user traffic across multiple servers. This prevents any single server from getting overloaded and helps keep your site running smoothly.
- Optimize Resources: Regularly check how much resources (like CPU, memory) your servers are using and adjust them to avoid paying for more than you need.

# 3. Reliability and Redundancy

- Deploy in Multiple Regions: To ensure your application is always available, even if something goes wrong in one region, consider setting it up in multiple Azure regions.
- Backup Regularly: Make sure you regularly back up your data. This way, if something happens to your database, you can recover it easily.
- Monitor Health: Set up monitoring to keep an eye on your system's performance and get alerts if something goes wrong.

# 4. Cost Management

- Reserved Instances: If you know you'll need certain resources for a long time, consider reserving them. This can save you money compared to payas-you-go options.
- Tag Resources: Label your resources to keep track of where your money is going. This helps you manage costs better.
- Choose the Right Storage: Use cheaper storage options for data you don't need to access often. This helps keep storage costs down.

# 5. Compliance and Governance • Follow the Rules: Make sure your setup follows all the necessary regulations (like GDPR for data protection). Use Azure's built-in tools to enforce these rules. • Set Up Rules for Management: Define clear rules and processes for who can do what with your resources. This helps avoid confusion and ensures everything runs smoothly.

<ul> <li>6. Documentation and Automation</li> <li>Document Everything: Keep clear documentation of your setup and processes. This makes it easier to manage and troubleshoot later.</li> <li>Automate Deployments: Use tools to automate setting up and managing your infrastructure. This reduces errors and makes it easier to update your system.</li> </ul>	

