

Setup your own Azure IaaS Networks in a lab

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# Introduction

A virtual network is a network overlay that you can configure in Azure. VMs and services that are part of the same virtual network can access each other. However, services outside the virtual network have no way to identify or connect to services hosted within virtual networks unless you decide to configure that specific type of connection, as in the case of VNet to VNet configurations. This provides an added layer of isolation to your services. Azure Virtual Network also lets you extend your network into Azure and treat deployments as a natural extension to your on-premises network.

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/library/azure/jj156007.aspx>

# Overview of this Lab Exercises:

This HOL will help you experience:

-       To set up your first Virtual Network on Azure

-       Configure a Point-to-Site Connectivity

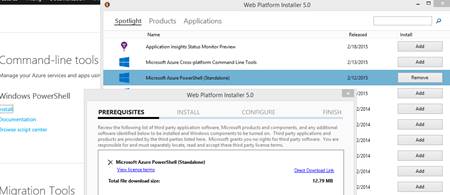
-       Configure your second Virtual network

-       Configure a vNet-to-vNet connectivity.

# From where can I download this document?

You can download this HOL from here: <http://1drv.ms/1FpeCOh>   
Complete set of PowerShell commands can be found here: <http://1drv.ms/1wPu311>

# Prerequisites: (…steps already taken)

* An active Azure Subscription
* Windows 8/8.1 Client System
* We will require a small tool named [**makecert.exe**](http://1drv.ms/1sNYkcF) (download and keep the tool in C:\makecert folder)
* Users to have admin access on their respective systems
* Preinstall Azure powershell, <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/downloads/> on each system
* **Download and install the powershell modules and Azure powershell tools:**
* Get the tools: [Windows PowerShell cmdlets and command-line tools for Windows and Linux](https://go.microsoft.com/fwLink/?LinkID=280247&clcid=0x409)   
  
* Download and install the software.
* Run the following command to configure Windows Powershell to run Microsoft Azure Powershell cmdlets.
  + **Import-Module azure or "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SDKs\Windows Azure\PowerShell\Azure\Azure.psd1" or <path to the psd1 file>**
* Make sure the Azure Passes are activated.
  + **Get-AzurePublishSettingsFile (save the settings file)** ßthis needs to run using the mapped Microsoft account that is mapped to the Azure passes
  + **Import-AzurePublishSettingsFile <Path to the settings file>**
  + **Get-AzureSubscription <-- verify that we can pull the subscription details.**
* Follow the step by step guide here for complete details: <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/install-configure-powershell/>

## Hands-On: How do I do it?

### LAB 1: Create a Cloud-Only Virtual Network in Azure

Objectives

In this tutorial you will learn how to set up a basic Azure cloud-only virtual network with two subnets.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step 1  **Log in to the** [**Azure Management Portal**](http://manage.windowsazure.com/) |  |
| Step 2  **In the lower left-hand corner of the screen, click New > Network Services > Virtual Network, and then click Custom Create** to begin the configuration wizard. | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image002.png |
| Step 3  On the Virtual Network Details page, enter the following information: Name - **MyVirtualNetwork1** Region – **Southeast Asia Click the next arrow** on the lower right. | Machine generated alternative text: CREATE A VIRTUAL NETWORK  Virtual Network Details  NAME  MyViftualNetwork 1  LOCATION  Southeast As a |
| **Note:** For more information about the settings on this page, see the Virtual Network Details page section in [About Configuring a Virtual Network using the Management Portal](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=248092&clcid=0x409). | |

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| Step 4  **On the DNS Servers and VPN Connectivity page, click the next arrow on the lower right**. | Azure will assign an Internet-based Azure DNS server to new virtual machines that are added to this virtual network, which will allow them to access Internet resources. For more information about the settings on this page, see the DNS Servers and VPN Connectivity page in [About Configuring a Virtual Network using the Management Portal](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=248092&clcid=0x409).  Just like a real network, the virtual network needs a range of IP addresses (known as an address space) to assign to virtual machines that you place within it. The virtual network also supports subnets, which need their own address spaces, derived from the virtual network address space. |
| **Note:** For this Lab purpose, we will create the **BackEndSubnet and FrontEndSubnet.** | |
| Step 5  On the Virtual Network Address Spaces page, configure the following: **Address Space - 10.0.0.0 CIDR (ADDRESS COUNT**) - **/16 (65535)**   * For subnets, in the first row, type **BackEndSubnet** **over the existing name** and **10.0.1.0 for the starting IP, then select /24 (256) in CIDR (ADDRESS COUNT**). Click add subnet, and then type **FrontEndSubnet** for the name and **10.0.2.0 for the starting IP and /24 CIDR**. | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image004.png |
| Note: The address space for a virtual network must be from the private address spaces of 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, or 192.168.0.0/16 and specified in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation (also known as network prefix notation). For more information about the settings on this page, see the Virtual Network Address Spaces page in [About Configuring a Virtual Network using the Management Portal](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=248092&clcid=0x409). | |

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| Step 6  **Click the checkmark in the lower right of the page and your virtual network will begin to create**.  When your virtual network has been created, you will see Created listed under Status on the Networks page in the Azure Management Portal. | Machine generated alternative text: networks  VIRTUAL NEN.'ORKS  NAME  MyVirtuaINetworkI  LOCAL NEN.'ORKS  DNS SERVERS  STATUS  Created  SUBSCRIPTION  Visual Studio Ultimate with MSDN  LOCATION  Southeast Asia |
| Now that we have created a Virtual Network we will Setup a Point-to-site connectivity from our workstations. Once connected our workstation will be a part of the Azure Virtual network and resources can be using the Dynamic IP. | |

### LAB 2: Configure Point to Site Networking and enable Dynamic Gateway

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| Step 1  Click on the network you just created (here MyVirtualNetwork1) and click on the Configure tab | Machine generated alternative text: myvirtualnetworkl  DASHBOARD CONFIGURE  CERTIFICATES  MyVirtuaINetwor. „ |
| Step 2  Under **"Point-to-Site"** Connectivity - Check **'Enable point-to-site connectivity'**  Starting IP - **10.1.0.0 CIDR(ADDRESS COUNT) as /24** | Machine generated alternative text: point-to-site connectivity  CONNECTION  ADDRESS SPACE  10.1.0.0/24  add address space  Configure point-to-site connectivity  STARTING IP  10.1.0.0  C DR (ADDRESS  COUNT)  124 (254)  USABLE ADDRESS RANGE  10.1.0.1  0.1.0.254 |
| Step 3  Under **'Virtual network Address Spaces'** Click **'add gateway subnet'** | Machine generated alternative text: virtual network address spaces  C DR (ADDRESS  COUNT)  116 (65531)  124 (251)  124 (251)  129 (3)  USABLE ADDRESS RANGE  10.0.04 - 10.0.255.254  ADDRESS SPACE  10.0.0.0/16  SUBNETS  FrontEndSubnet  BackEndSubnet  Gateway  add subnet  STARTING IP  10.0.0.0  10.0.1.0  10.0.2.0  10.0.0.0  add gateway subnet  10.0.14-  10.0.24 -  10.0.04  10.0.1.254  10.0.2.254  10.0.0.6 |
| Step 4  Click on **Save** at the panel on the Azure management Portal  (It will take a few minutes to complete the process) |  |

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| Step 5  While the Network configuration changes are saved, Create another Virtual network names **MyVirtualNetwork2** following steps in LAB1. | Machine generated alternative text: CREATE A VIRTUAL NETWORK  Virtual Network Details  NAME  MyViftualNetwork2  LOCATION  Southeast Asa |
| Step 6  Use the following details: **Starting Address IP** - 172.16.0**.0**  **CIDR (ADDRESS COUNT) -/24 (256)** | Machine generated alternative text: CREATE A VIRTUAL NETWORK  Virtual Network Address Spaces  USABLE ADDRESS RANGE  ADDRESS SPACE  172.16.0.0/24  SUBNETS  Subnet-I  add subnet  STARTING IP  172.16.o.o  172.16.o.o  CIDR (ADDRESS  COUNT)  /24 (256)  /27 (32)  172.16.o.o  172.16.o.o  172.16.0.255  172.16.0.3 |
| Step 7  Check both the Networks on the Azure portal created fine | Machine generated alternative text: networks  VIRTUAL NEN.'ORKS  NAME  MyVirtuaINetworkI  MyVirtuaINetwork2  LOCAL NEN.'ORKS  DNS SERVERS  STATUS  Created  Created  SUBSCRIPTION  Visual Studio Ultimate with MSDN  Visual Studio Ultimate with MSDN  LOCATION  Southeast Asia  Southeast As-a |
| Step 8  Click on **MyVirtualNetwork1** and click on the Dashboard tab | Machine generated alternative text: myvirtualnetworkl  DASHBOARD CONFIGURE  CERTIFICATES  virtual network  MyVirtualNetwork1  THE GATEWAY WAS NOT CREATED.  Clients  SUBNET NAME  resources  NAME  ROLE  IP ADDRESS |
| Note: You will notice that the Gateway is not created | |
| Step 9  Click the **"Create Gateway"** button at bottom of the panel you can create the gateway |  |
| Step 10  Note the Gateway is being created. It will take some time creating the gateway: around 10-15 min.  During this time, we will perform the following steps:   1. Create the Root certificate 2. Create the Client certificate and export it 3. Create a Storage account in the Southeast Asia region. 4. Deploy a Virtual machine in the FrontEndSubnet (We will use this system to test our connectivity) | Machine generated alternative text: myvirtualnetworkl  DASHBOARD CONFIGURE  CERTIFICATES  virtual network  GATEWAY  MyVirtualNetwork1  O CREATING GATEWAY  Clients  Machine generated alternative text: Creating a gateway for virtual network ' MyVirtuaINetvvorkI |
| Once the VPN Gateway is created, you will see the following image. We need to create and upload a root certificate for the client authentication. The systems that will connect using the Point-to-Site VPN need to be authenticated. There are different ways to get the certificate. Here we are creating the certificate using a tool called makecert.exe. You can find the tool on your systems on the c:\makecert\makecert.exe. Alternatively you can download from here: <http://1drv.ms/1sNYkcF>  Machine generated alternative text: myvirtualnetworkl  DASHBOARD CONFIGURE  CERTIFICATES  A point-to-site VPN has been configured, but it is missing a root certificate.  Upload a root certificate.  UPLOAD A ROOT CERTIFICATE | |

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| Step 11  Open a command prompt as an administrator and run the following command to create the Root cert.  **C:\Makecert>makecert -sky exchange -r -n "CN=RootCertp2s" -pe -a sha1 -len 2048 -ss My "RootCertp2s.cer"**      The root certificate will be created in the same folder where the tool exists. |  |
| Step 12  Click on the certificate tab under **MyVirtualNetwork1.** Click Upload a root certificate.  Browse to the folder where the certificate exists and upload the certificate. | Machine generated alternative text: myvirtualnetworkl  DASHBOARD CONFIGURE  CERTIFICATES  A point-to-site VPN has been configured, but it is missing a root certificate.  Upload a root certificate.  UPLOAD A ROOT CERTIFICATE |
| Step 13  Create a Client Cert that has to be installed on every Client. Run the following command to do that:  **makecert.exe -n "CN=RootCertp2sclient" -pe -sky exchange -m 96 -ss My -in "RootCertp2s" -is my -a sha1**  You can create a separate Client certificate for each computer with a different name. Once created, we need to export this certificate to create a *pfx* file. This is the file that needs to be installed on the actual client computer.  To export the client certificates, use *certmgr.msc*. Right click on the client certificate that you want to export, click **all tasks**, and then click **export**.   1. Export the *client* certificate with the private key. This will be a *.pfx* file. Make sure to record or remember the password (key) that you set for this certificate. 2. Copy the *.pfx* file to the client computer. On the client computer, double-click the *.pfx* file in order to install it. Enter the password when requested. Do not modify the installation location.) | |
| Step 14  We will create a Storage account, a blank Cloud Service in Southeast Asia region and deploy a VM in the FrontEndSunbnet through PowerShell.  Microsoft Azure PowerShell Tools are already installed and configured on your systems. For details how to install and configure Microsoft Azure PowerShell tools, see the [reference](#_References) section.   1. Open the Microsoft Azure PowerShell either using the Pinned shortcut or using the charm and run the following cmdlets. 2. Note the name of your subscription. Also note if CurrentStorageAccountName is mentioned.   **Get-AzureSubscription**   1. Set default Azure Subscription   **Select-AzureSubscription -SubscriptionName *<yoursubscriptionname>* –Default**   1. Create a Storage account in the Southeast Asia region   **New-AzureStorageAccount –StorageAccountName "azconfhol" -Location "Southeast Asia"**     1. Set default storage account for your subscription   **Set-AzureSubscription -SubscriptionName *<Yoursubscriptioname>***  **-CurrentStorageAccountName “azconfhol”**   1. Run **Get-AzureSubscription** to verify the configurations done. 2. Run the following set of commands to create a blank cloud service and deploy a new Virtual machine in the same cloud service and FrontEndSubnet   **new-azureservice -ServiceName "azconfholCS" -Label "Azure Conf Cloud Service vNet1" -Location "Southeast Asia"**  **$user="azureuser"**  **$pwd="demo@pass1"**  **$location="Southeast Asia"**  **$img="a699494373c04fc0bc8f2bb1389d6106\_\_Windows-Server-2012-R2-201502.01-en.us-127GB.vhd"**  #(check the availability by **Get-AzureVMImage | select ImageName** )  **$size="Small"**  **$Cloudservice="azconfholCS"**  **$vmconfig=New-AzureVMConfig -Name "azconfholvm" -ImageName $img -InstanceSize $size**  **$vmconfig|Add-AzureProvisioningConfig -Windows -AdminUsername $user -Password $pwd|Set-AzureSubnet -SubnetName "FrontEndSubnet"|New-AzureVM -ServiceName $Cloudservice -VnetName "myvirtualnetwork1"**   1. Once the VM is deployed, connect and login to the VM and enable ICMP in Firewall rule so that we can Ping the VM. | |
| Step 15  Configure your VPN client. The client requires both a client certificate and the proper VPN client configuration in order to connect.  **Go back to the dashboard of the MyVirtualNetwork1 and download the required VPN Client** | Machine generated alternative text: quick glance  Download the 64-bit Client VPN  Package  Download the 32-bit ClientVPN  Package |
| Step 16  **Run the package you have downloaded**. Since the package is not signed you will receive a prompt. To sign the package you can follow the steps as mentioned in “connection “. **Click on More Info and click 'Run Anyway'** | Machine generated alternative text: Windows protected your PC  Windows SmartScreen prevented an unrecognized app from starting. Running this app might put your PC  at risk.  Publisher: Unknown Publisher  App:  b2aBc707-1d52-484b-a642-6836f4B092Ba_exe  Run anyway  Don't run |
| Step 17  Initiate the connection   1. On the client computer, navigate to VPN connections and locate the VPN connection that you just created. It will be named the same name as your virtual network. Click **Connect**. 2. A pop up message will appear which is used to create a self-signed cert for the Gateway endpoint. Click **Continue** to use elevated privileges. 3. On the **Connection** status page, click **Connect** in order to start the connection.   Machine generated alternative text: MyVirtualNetwork1  Windows Azure-  Virtual Network  Connection status  Click Connect to begin connecting  o work offline click   1. If you see a **Select Certificate** screen, verify that the client certificate showing is the one that you want to use to connect. If it is not, use the dropdown arrow to select the correct certificate, and then click **OK**. 2. You are now connected to your virtual network and have full access to any service and virtual machine hosted in your virtual network. | |
| Step 18  To verify that your VPN connection is active.   * Open an elevated command prompt, and run ***ipconfig/all*.** * View the results. Notice that the IP address you received is one of the addresses within the point-to-site connectivity address range that you specified when you created your VNet. The results should be something similar to this: | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image021.png  C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image022.png |
| Alternatively, you can also check the IP address of the new VM in MyVirtualNetwork1 and try pinging or RDP it form your system. Disconnect the VPN Connection and try pinging again. | |

### LAB 3: Configure a vNet to vNet Connectivity on Azure.

In this lab we will be creating a network connectivity between the 2 Virtual Networks (**MyVirtualnetwork1** and **MyVirtualnetwork2**) we have created. Though this 2 networks are in the same region, we can also create vNet to vNet connectivity across 2 different regions e.g., East-US and SouthEast Asia.

VNet-to-VNet connectivity utilizes the Azure VPN gateways to connect two or more virtual networks together securely with IPsec/IKE S2S VPN tunnels.

Specify the Local Network for each of the Virtual Network: For each Virtual network the other one is going to be a Local Network

Let's first collect the basic info on the Address space of 2 networks we are going to configure:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Virtual Network** | **Virtual Network Site Definition** | **Local Network Site to Connect** |
| **MyVirtualNetwork1** | VNet1 (10.0.0.0/16) | VNet2 (172.16.0.0/24) |
| **MyVirtualNetwork2** | VNet2 (172.16.0.0/24) | VNet1 (10.0.0.0/16) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step 1  From the Azure management portal click New--> ADD LOCAL NETWORK | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image023.png |
| Step 2  Specify a name of the new Local Network as **myVnet1** and mention a random VPN Device IP address. | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image024.png |
| Step 3  Specify the address range of the **MyVirtualNetwork1** | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image025.png |
| Step 4  Add another Local network with name **myVnet2** with the information **for MyVirtualNetwork2**  Set the **Gateway address** as **2.2.2.2** | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image026.png |
| Step 5  In each of the Virtual Network specify the Local Network of the other VNet. Under **MyVirtualNetwork1**, configure tab, check the Site-to-site connectivity and  Select **myVnet2** as the local network  Perform the same step for **MyVirtualNetwork2** and select the myVnet1 as the local network | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image027.png |
| Step 6  Now the dashboard of **MyVirtualnetwork2** will require to create a Gateway. Click on **Create Gateway** as **"Dynamic Routing".**  (It may take up to 15-20 min to create the gateway. Proceed to the next step.)  Step 7  We already have a Gateway for **MyVirtualNetwork1**. We created one for Point-to-site connectivity for the previous lab. | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image028.png  C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image029.png |
| Step 8   1. Go back to "Local Networks" and **edit** **myVnet1** and change the Gateway IP to the value you see on the portal e.g., 23.101.x.y 2. Create a Virtual Machine in MyVirtualNetwork2 using the following PowerShell. We will use this VM to check connectivity between the vNets.   **new-azureservice -ServiceName "azconfholCS1" -Label "Azure Conf Cloud Service vNet2" -Location "Southeast Asia"**  **$user="azureuser"**  **$pwd="demo@pass1"**  **$location="Southeast Asia"**  **$img="a699494373c04fc0bc8f2bb1389d6106\_\_Windows-Server-2012-R2-201502.01-en.us-127GB.vhd"**  **#(check the availability by Get-AzureVMImage | select ImageName )**  **$size="Small"**  **$Cloudservice="azconfholCS1"**  **$vmconfig=New-AzureVMConfig -Name "azconfholvm2" -ImageName $img -InstanceSize $size**  **$vmconfig|Add-AzureProvisioningConfig -Windows -AdminUsername $user -Password $pwd|New-AzureVM -ServiceName $Cloudservice -VnetName "myvirtualnetwork2"**   1. Once the Gateway is created, perform the same step for myVnet2 as well. 2. Run the following PS to connect them using a pre-shared key (You need to have the Azure PowerShell module configured to be able to run this. Follow the steps in [*Download and install the PowerShell modules and Azure PowerShell tools*](#_References) to do this if not preconfigured.). In your Lab environment, PS is already pre-configured.   **Set-AzureVNetGatewayKey -VNetName MyVirtualNetwork1 -LocalNetworkSiteName myVnet2 -SharedKey iaas123**  **Set-AzureVNetGatewayKey -VNetName MyVirtualNetwork2 -LocalNetworkSiteName myVnet1 -SharedKey iaas123** | |
| Step 9  On the portal click connect to connect the 2 Virtual Network | C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image030.png  C:\Users\bchakra\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\02\clip_image031.png |
| We have now successfully configured vNet to vNet connectivity. Try Pinging the system in the MyVirtualNetwork1 segment. | |

# Recommended/related sessions

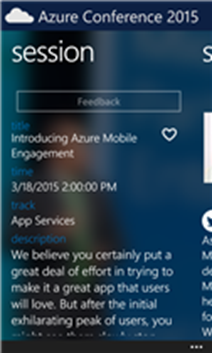
1. Designing & Implementing Hybrid Cloud Solutions-Chalk Talk , Hall, 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM
2. Extend your network to Azure using ExpressRoute-Compute and Networking, Hall, 2:00 PM to 2:55 PM

# Tell us what you think

Help us shape future events by sharing your valuable feedback.

Scan the QR code to evaluate *this* session or click the link: <http://bit.ly/1wYX36M>

  
You can fill out evaluation of this session **directly** **through the App**



# References

Related references for you to expand your knowledge on the subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Azure Portal | <http://azure.microsoft.com> |
| Azure Updates | <http://azure.microsoft.com/blog/> |
| Microsoft Virtual Academy | <http://aka.ms/mva/> |
| Developer Network | <http://msdn.microsoft.com/> |
| Virtual network overview | <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/azure/jj156007.aspx> |
| Tutorial: Create a Cloud-Only Virtual Network in Azure | <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/create-virtual-network/?rnd=1> |
| Creating Point to site VPN | <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/azure/dn133792.aspx> |
| VNet-to-VNet: Connecting Virtual Networks in Azure across Different Regions | <http://azure.microsoft.com/blog/2014/06/17/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-regions/> |
| **Download and install the PowerShell modules and Azure PowerShell tools** | |
| Get the tools | [Windows PowerShell cmdlet and command-line tools for Windows and Linux](https://go.microsoft.com/fwLink/?LinkID=280247&clcid=0x409) |
|  | Run the following command to configure Windows PowerShell to run Microsoft Azure PowerShell cmdlet.   * + **Import-Module azure or "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SDKs\Windows Azure\PowerShell\Azure\Azure.psd1" OR**   + Run the Microsoft Azure PowerShell tool   + **Get-AzurePublishSettingsFile (save the settings file)**   + **Import-AzurePublishSettingsFile <Path to the settings file>**   + **Get-AzureSubscription** |
| Follow the step by step guide here for complete details | <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/install-configure-powershell/> |

# Azure Support

Must know resources to get online help for Azure:

1. **Azure Support Options** <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/options/>
2. **Azure Support Plans** <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/plans/>
3. **Ask questions, & get answers** ****Post questions in the Azure forums Tag questions with the keyword Azure.