## Microsoft Azure (Team 2)

**Distributed Computing Presentation** 

### Introduction to Microsoft Azure

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#### What is Azure?

- Azure is Microsoft's cloud computing platform that provides services like virtual machines, databases, Al, networking, and security.
- It enables businesses to run applications on a distributed global infrastructure, eliminating the need for physical servers.
- With data centers in over 60 regions worldwide, Azure ensures low-latency performance, high availability, and scalability.
- Azure was launched by Microsoft on February 1,
   2010. It was developed under the leadership of Satya
   Nadella, who played a major role in transforming Microsoft into a cloud-driven company.



#### **Role in enabling Distributed Computing**

One of Azure's biggest strengths is its role in distributed computing.

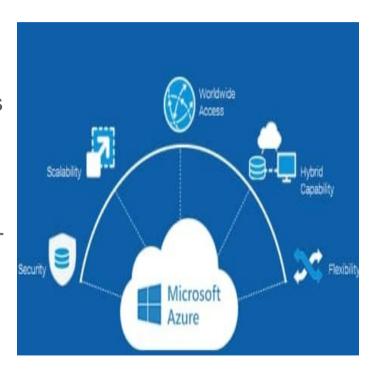
It allows organizations to run applications and store data across multiple locations, ensuring:

- → High Availability: Services remain operational even if one data center fails.
- → **Load Balancing**: Distributes traffic efficiently to avoid bottlenecks.
- → **Edge Computing**: Processes data closer to users, reducing latency.

This makes Azure ideal for businesses that need global operations and realtime data processing.

#### **Key Features of Azure**

- ★ Global Infrastructure: Provides cloud services across multiple regions.
- ★ **Scalability**: Automatically adjusts resources based on demand.
- ★ Security & Compliance: Offers 90+ compliance certifications for data security.
- ★ **Hybrid Cloud Support**: Integrates with onpremise infrastructure.
- ★ AI & Big Data Capabilities: Includes tools for machine learning, IoT, and analytics.
- ★ Multi-Language Support: Works with Python, Java, .NET, and more.



#### **Advantages & Disadvantages of Azure**

#### **Advantages:**

- Scalability & Flexibility
- Security & Compliance
- Global Reach & Distributed Computing



#### **Disadvantages:**

- Complex Pricing Structure
- Learning Curve
- Dependence on Internet Connectivity



#### A Competitive Edge over AWS and GCP

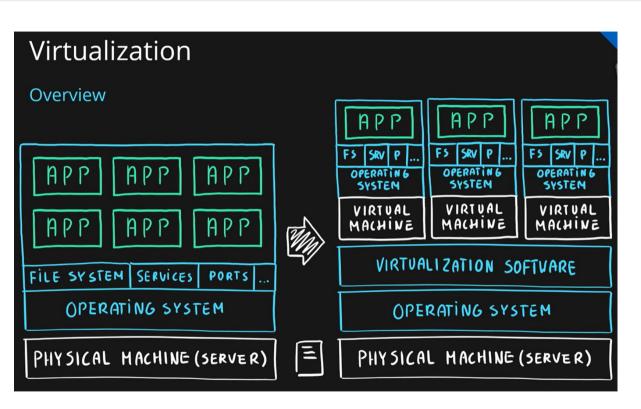
Comparison	Microsoft Azure	Amazon Web Services	Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
Factor		(AWS)	
Hybrid Cloud Support	Best hybrid cloud integration with on- premise solutions	Limited hybrid capabilities	Less focus on hybrid cloud
Enterprise Integration	Seamlessly integrates with Microsoft products (Windows, Office 365)	Less optimized for Microsoft environments	Limited Microsoft compatibility
Pricing for Enterprises	More cost-effective for businesses using Microsoft ecosystem	Generally higher pricing	Competitive pricing but fewer enterprise benefits
Security & Compliance	90+ compliance certifications, strong enterprise security	Secure, but compliance varies by region	Fewer compliance options
Global Reach	60+ regions with data centers closer to enterprises	Largest global reach, but expensive	Fewer regions than Azure

# Compute Services in Azure

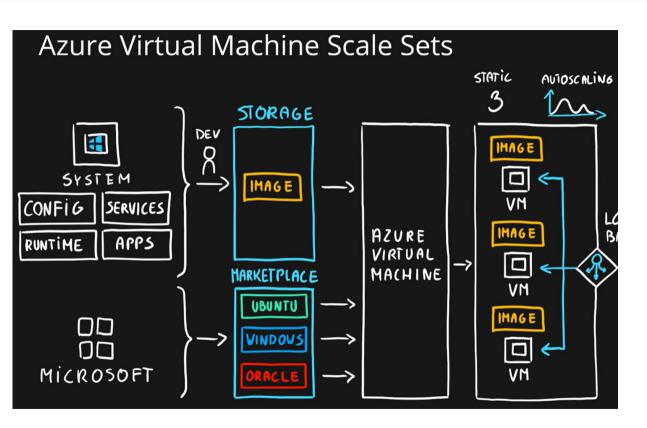
Rohith Prakash 22z254

Azure offers a range of compute services designed to meet different workloads, from traditional virtual machines to serverless and containerized solutions. These services provide scalability, reliability, and security, catering to various business needs.

- 1. Azure Virtual Machines
- 2. Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets(VMSS)
- 3. Azure Container Instance
- 4. Azure Kubernetes Service
- 5. Azure App Service
- **6. Azure Functions**

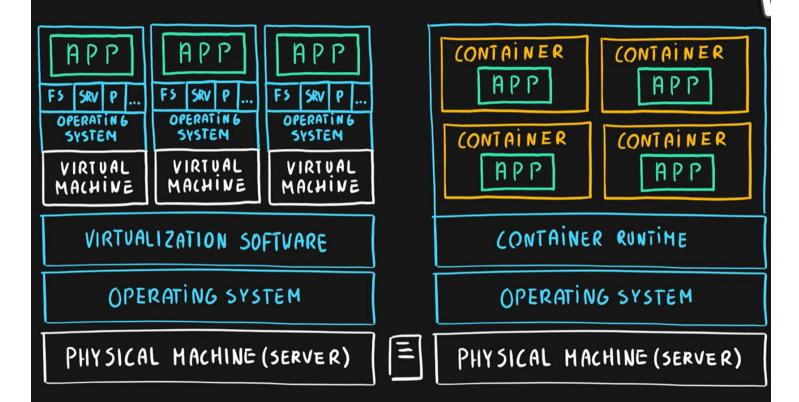


- Emulation of physical machines
- Different virtual hardware configuration per machine/app
- Different operating systems per machine/app
- Total separation of environments
  - file systems,
  - Services,
  - o Ports,
  - Middleware,
  - configuration



- Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)
- Set of identical virtual machines
- Built-in auto scaling features
- Designed for manual and auto-scaled workloads like web services, batch processing, etc.

#### Containers vs VMs



#### **Azure Container Instances** CONTAINER REPOSITORY DEV CONTAINER R APPLICATION CONTAINER IMAGE CONFIG OTHER CONTAINER AZURE CONTAINER CONTAINER PUBLIC REPOSITORY INSTANCES GROUP (VM)

MAGE

IMAGE

IMAGE

#### **Key Characteristics**

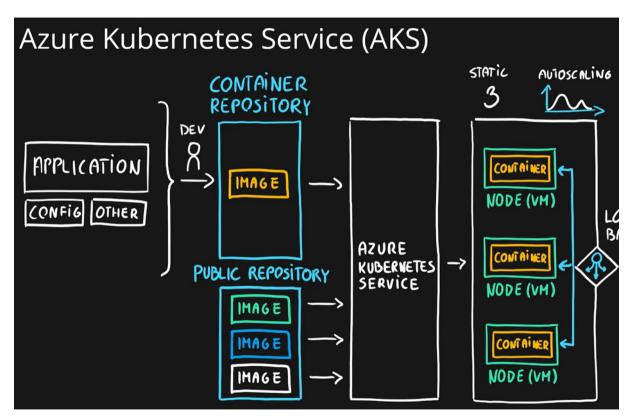
- Simplest and fastest way to run a container in Azure
- Platform as a Service
- Serverless Containers
- Designed for

CONTAINER

CONTAINER

GROUP (VM)

- Small and simple web apps/services
- Background jobs
- Scheduled scripts



- Open-source container orchestration platform
- Platform as a Service
- Highly scalable and customizable
- Designed for high scale container deployments

#### **App Service** APP NODE DEV APP APP WEB APP SERVICE > NODE PACK AGE APP SERVICE NODE

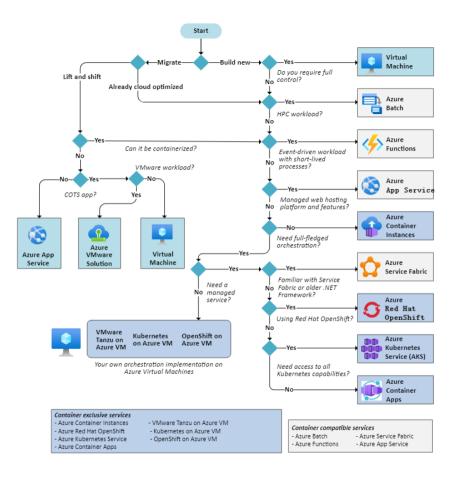
- Designed as enterprise grade web application service
- Platform as a Service
- Supports multiple programming languages and containers

#### Azure Functions (Function Apps) APP FUNCT 10 N NODE DEV ADD (A, B) FUNCTION APP NODE RETURN A+B; PACK AGE APP NODE

- Platform as a Service
- Serverless
- Two hosting/pricing models
  - Consumptionbased plan
  - Dedicated plan
- Designed for micro/nano-services

#### Summary

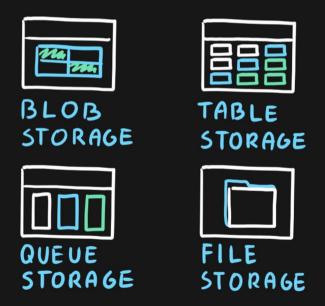
- Virtual Machines (laaS)
   Custom software, custom requirements, very specialized, high degree of control
- VM Scale Sets (laaS)
   Auto-scaled workloads for VMs
- Container Instances (PaaS)
   Simple container hosting, easy to start
- Kubernetes Service (PaaS)
   Highly scalable and customizable container hosting platform
- App Services (PaaS)
   Web applications, a lot of enterprise web hosting features, easy to start
- Functions (PaaS) (Function as a Service) (Serverless)
   micro/nano-services, excellent consumption-based pricing, easy to start





Storage Solutions
In Azure

Kishoreadhith V 22z232

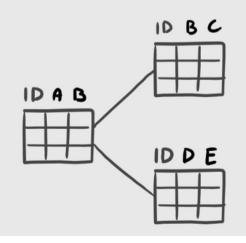


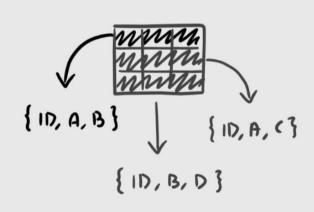
#### **Types of stored data**

STRUCTURED

SEMI-STRUCTURED

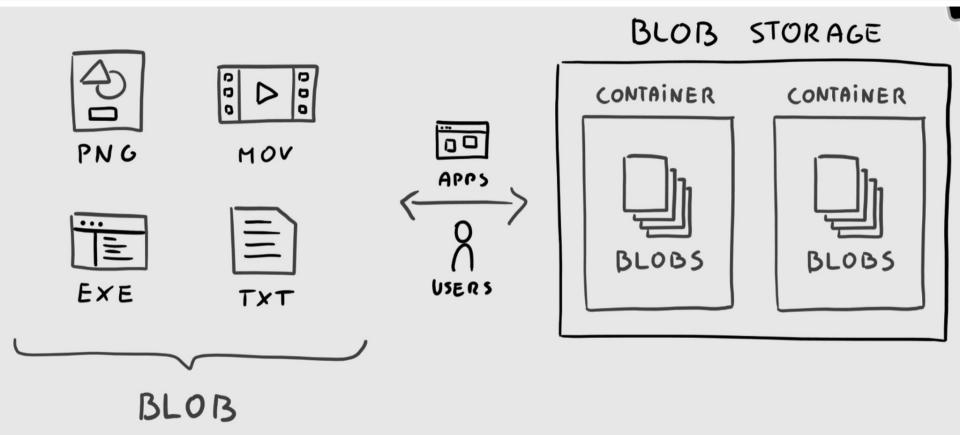
UNSTRUCTURED







#### Azure Blob storage



BINARY LARGE

OBJECT

#### **Azure Blob Storage**

- Storage of any kind of files
- (BLOB Binary Large OBbject file)
- 3 storage tiers
  - Hot frequently accessed data
  - Cool infrequently accessed data
  - Archive rarely (if-ever) accessed data

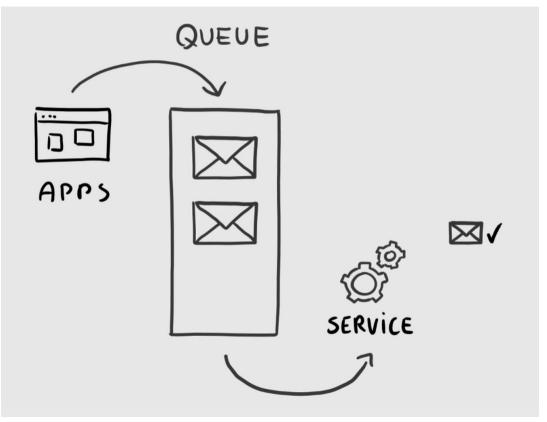
Availability

▼ Cost

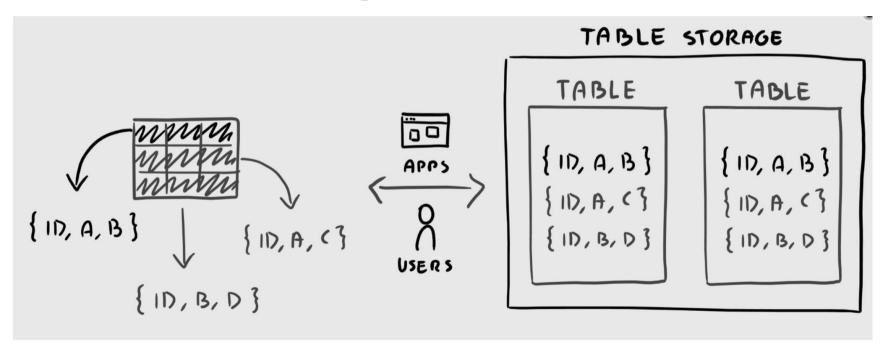
Durability

#### **Azure queue stora**

- Storage for small pieces of data (messages)
- Designed for scalable asynchronous processing



#### **Azure table storage**



#### **Azure table storage**

- Storage for semi-structured data (NoSQL)
- No need for foreign joins, foreign keys, relationships or strict schema
- Designed for fast access using compound keys
- Many programming interfaces and SDKs

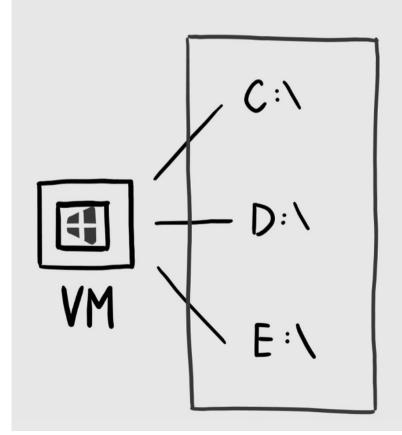
#### **Azure file storage**

- Used to store files (sounds similar to blob storage)
- Gives access to shared drives
- Usage scenarios:
  - Lift and Shift: move your existing application without re-writing code to use blob storage
  - Extended on-premise files share with azure file storage (like a virtual hard drive)

#### DISK

#### **Azure disk storage**

- Disk emulation in the cloud
- Persistent storage for Virtual Machines
- Different
  - sizes,
  - types (SSD, HDD)
  - performance tiers
- Disk can be unmanaged or managed



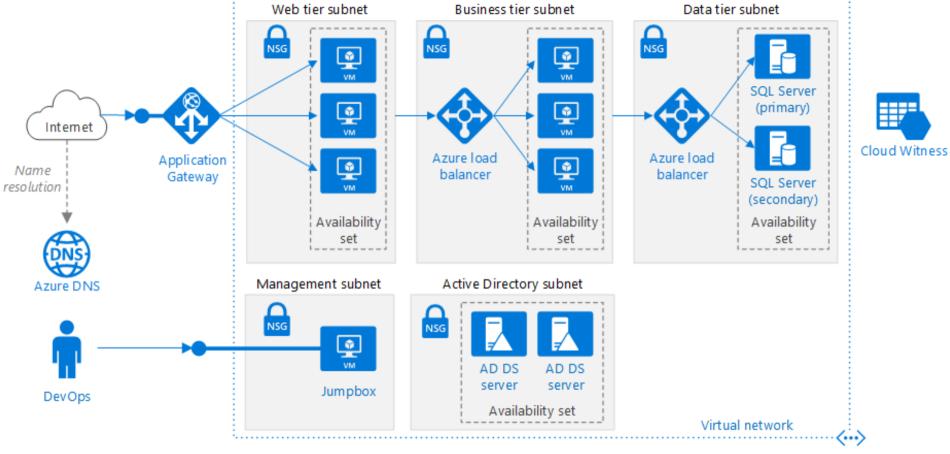
### **Networking and Content Delivery in Azure**

Anandkumar NS 22z209

#### **Azure Virtual Networks**

- Provisions are isolated, private networks in the cloud.
- Enables secure communication between Azure Resources
- Customisable IP addresses and subnets for control

These networks are like your own private network in the cloud where you can provision isolated envs where you have dedicated resources like virtual machines or databases which can talk securely to one another...

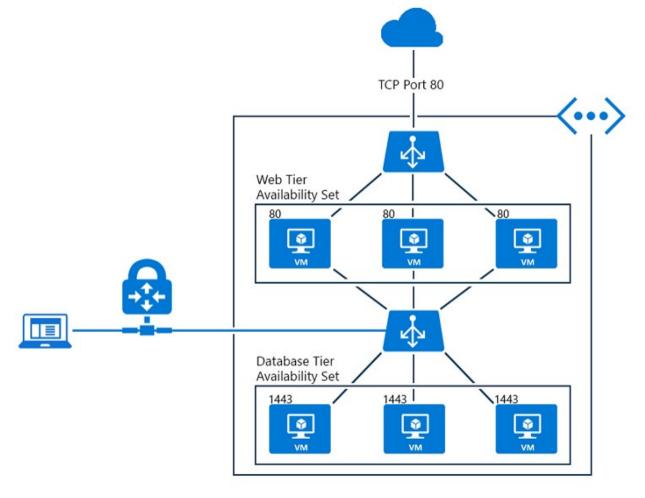


**Azure Virtual Network** 

#### **Azure Load Balancer**

- Distributes incoming traffic across multiple resources for high availability.
- Supports both public (internet facing) and internal load balancing
- Ensures that the system can scale under heavy loads

This is the mechanism that allows applications to expand and occupy more compute which enables the application to accommodate a higher volume of simultaneous users.

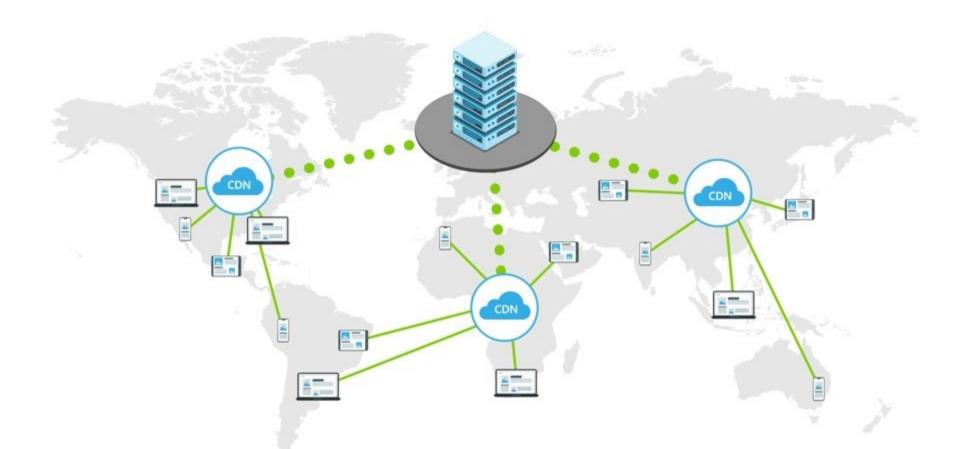


**Azure Load Balancing** 

#### **Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)**

- Speeds up content delivery by caching it closer to users worldwide.
- Reduces latency and improves user experience for websites, videos, etc.
- Integrates with Azure services for seamless performance.

Azure Content Delivery Network—or CDN—brings content closer to users globally. By caching things like websites or videos at edge locations, it cuts latency and boosts performance.



### Database and Analytics Services

Naveen Ragav K 22z242

#### **Azure SQL Database**

- 1. It offers high availability, scalability, and security without the need for manual maintenance.
- 2. Al-powered performance tuning ensures optimal efficiency.
- 3. Ideal for enterprise applications, e-commerce, and financial services.

Works effortlessly with Power BI, Azure Functions, and other Azure services, enabling end-to-end data management and reporting.

### **Azure Cosmos DB**

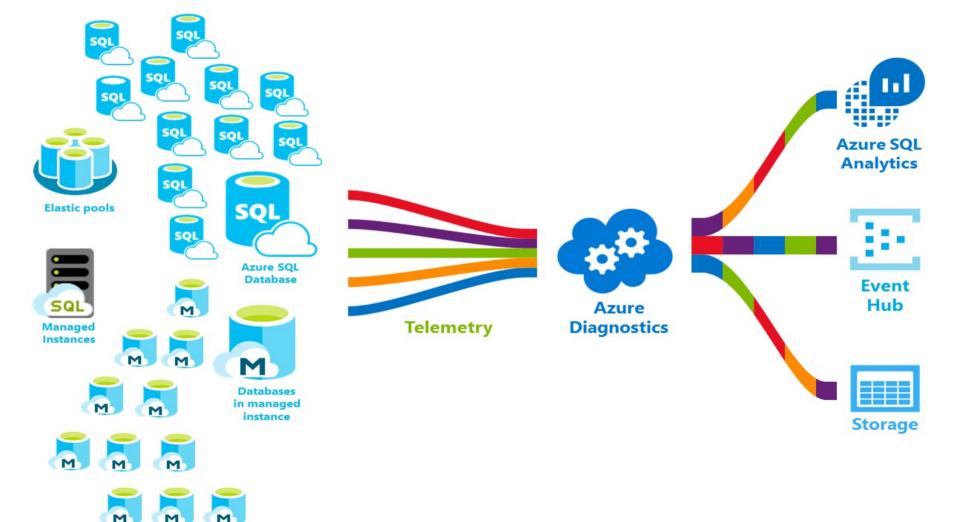
- 1. Supports multiple APIs, including SQL, MongoDB, and Cassandra.
- 2. Provides low latency and automatic scaling for real-time applications.
- 3. Used in IoT, Al-driven applications, gaming, and social media platforms.

It ensures 99.999% availability by replicating data across multiple regions, making it highly reliable for mission-critical applications.

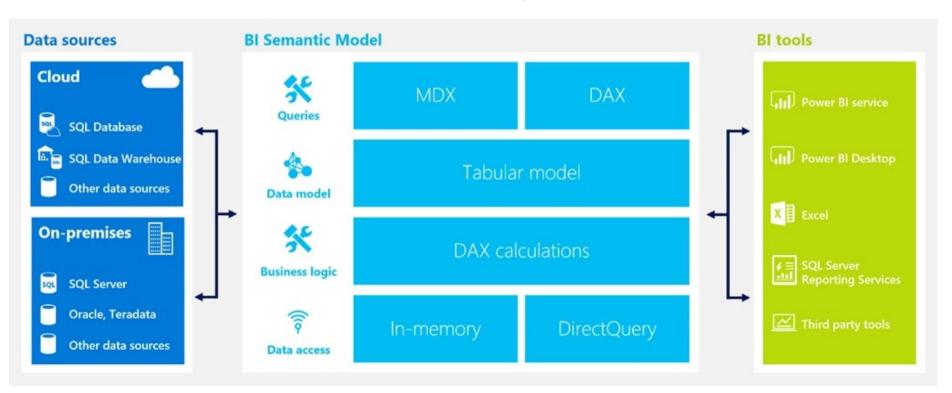
## **Azure Synapse Analytics**

- 1. Combines big data and data warehousing for deep insights.
- 2. Real-time data processing with built-in Al & machine learning capabilities.
- 3. Used in business intelligence, predictive analytics, and large-scale reporting.

Businesses can run analytics on large datasets without managing infrastructure, reducing costs and complexity.



#### **Azure BI & Analytics Workflow**



# Security and Management Tools

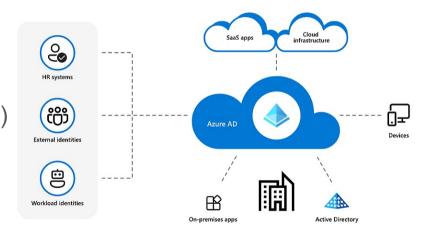
Dhakkshin S R 22z215

## **Some Key Components:**

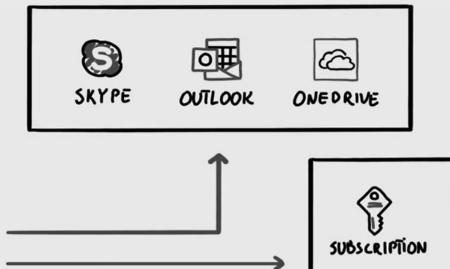
- 1. Azure Active Directory: Identity and access management.
- 2. Azure Key Vault: Secure storage of secrets and keys.
- 3. Azure Monitor: Comprehensive monitoring solution.
- 4. Azure Security Center: Unified security management.

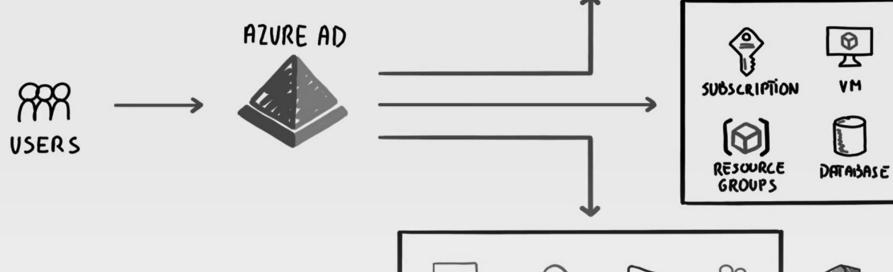
## 1. Active Directory

- Cloud-based Identity and Access
   Management (IAM).
- Authentication (Who are you?) and Authorization (What can you do?).
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Conditional Access: If-Then security policies
- Hybrid Identity: Bridging on-premises Active Directory with Azure.
- Think of Entra ID as the "sudo" command for your entire cloud environment, controlling who gets elevated privileges.



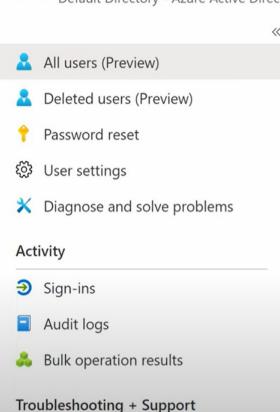
# Azure AD

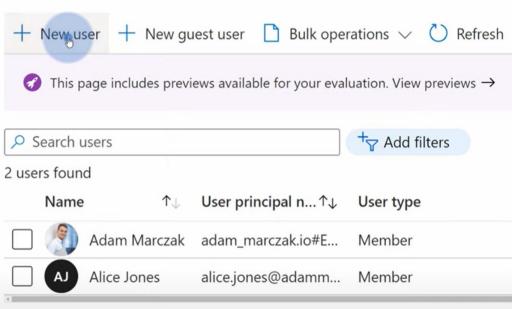












+ Add filters User type Directory synced Member No No

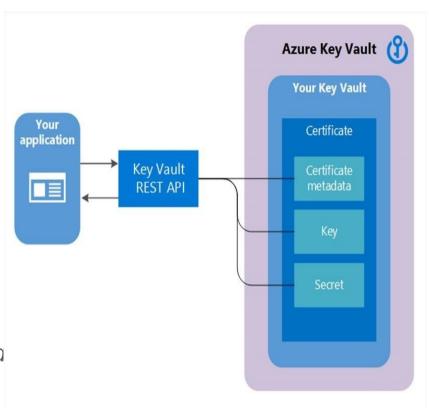


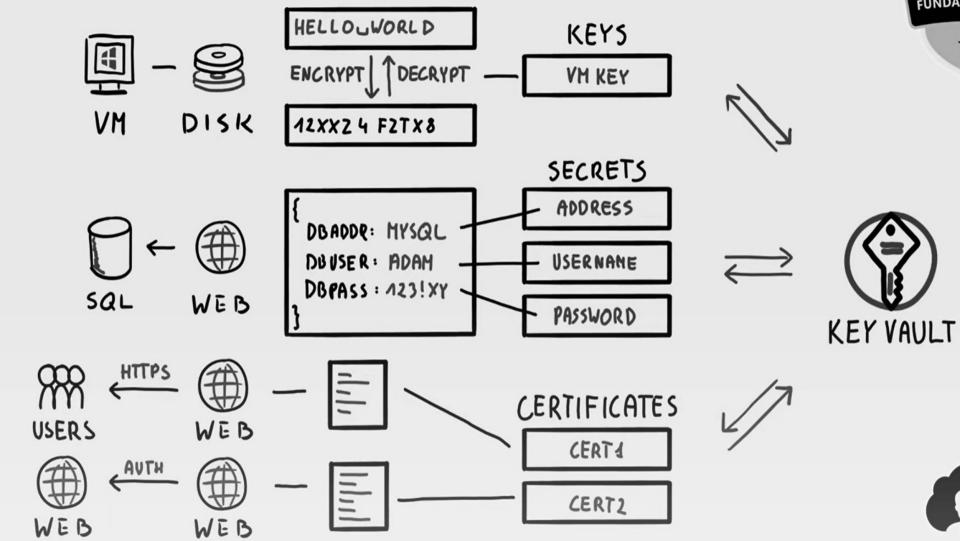


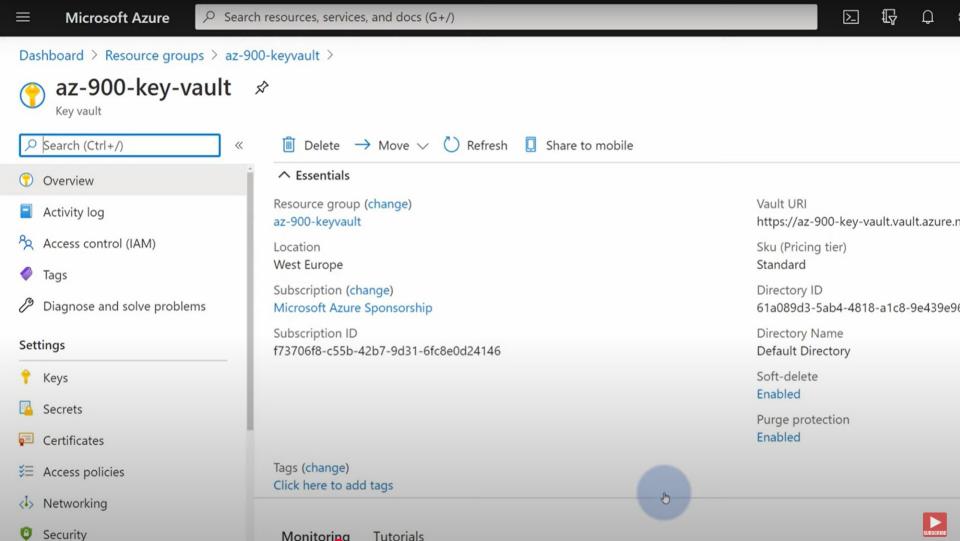
Reset password

## 2. Key Vault

- Centralized storage for secrets (API keys, passwords), keys, and certificates.
- Hardware Security Modules (HSMs) for cryptographic key protection.
- Access control policies: Restrict access to sensitive data.
- Key rotation: Automated key lifecycle management.
- Like a highly secure, encrypted password manager for your cloud applications.



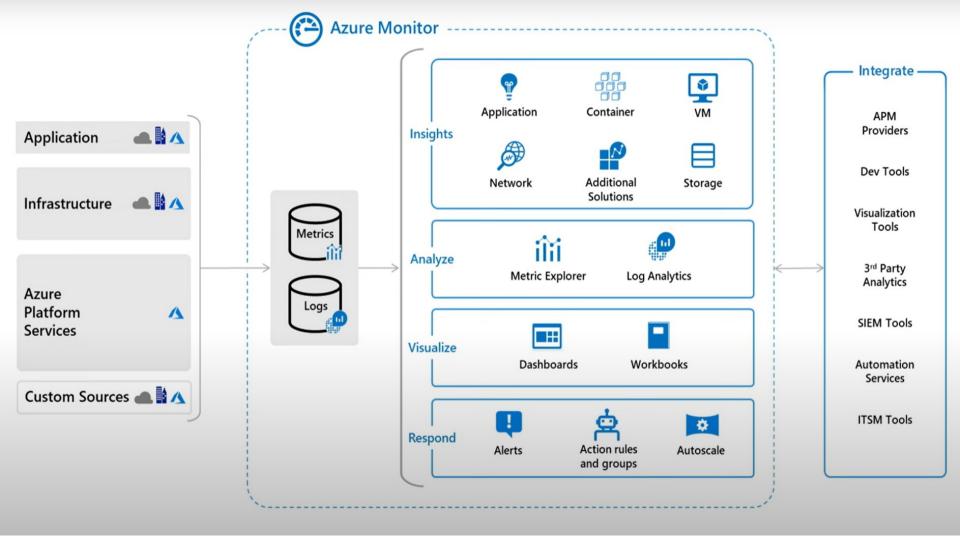


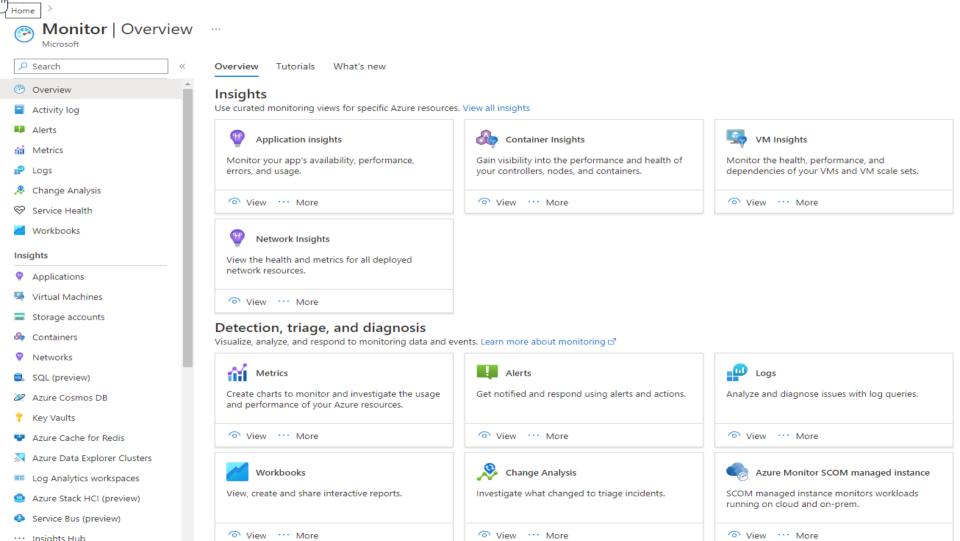


#### 3. Azure Monitor

- Comprehensive monitoring: Metrics, logs, and traces.
- Application Insights: Application performance monitoring (like a debugger).
- Log Analytics: Powerful log querying (like grep on steroids).
- Alerting: Proactive notifications for critical events.
- Like a system profiler and debugger for your entire Azure infrastructure.







## 4. Azure Security Center

- Unified security management: Security posture and threat protection.
- Secure Score: Security health assessment.
- Azure Defender: Advanced threat protection (Just-in-Time VM access, etc.).
- Hybrid security: Protection of on prem servers.
- Like an antivirus and firewall, but for your cloud environment, with proactive threat detection.



# **Security Center**



























WEB











