Configuring VMs in Microsoft Azure

MANAGING VM CONFIGURATION



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Cloud Platform and Infrastructure



The Course at a Glance

Managing VM Configuration

2 Managing VM Availability

Managing VM Security



Overview



Perform common VM operations

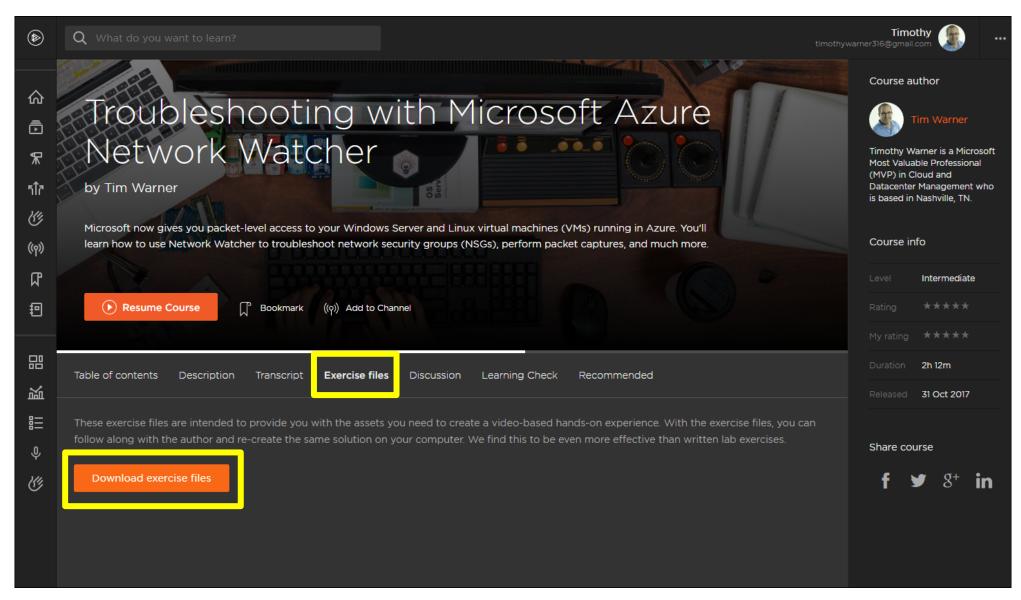
- Start, stop, resize, deallocate, remove
- VM extensions

Configure VM storage

Configure VM networking



Exercise Files





Perform Common VM Operations



Common Azure VM Operations

Start

- ARM REST APIs
- Azure portal
- Azure PowerShell
- Azure CLI
- Azure SDKs

Stop

- Deallocation
- Auto shutdown

Resize

- Vertical scaling
- CPU, RAM, other features
- Requires reboot
- Warning



Remove a VM

Resource Group

Taxonomic tags

Azure PowerShell or CLI allow you to keep OS and/or data disks



Azure VM Extensions

Extend VM capabilities

Requires Azure VM agent (Windows Server or Linux)

VM Access

VM Backup

Custom Script

Microsoft
Monitoring Agent



Demo



1

Lightly touch the portal

Show start, stop, resize, delete in Azure PowerShell (Cloud Shell?)

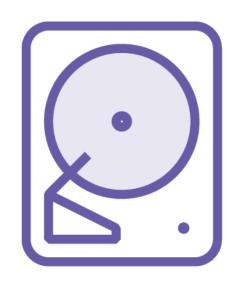
Go back to portal and install an extension



Configure VM Storage

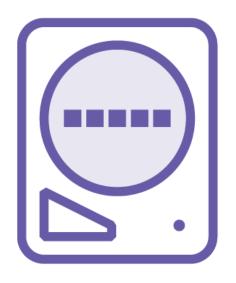


Azure VM Disk Types



OS Disk

Generation 1.VHD
Registered as SATA
drive
Max capacity 2 TB



Data Disk

dependent on VM instance size Registered as SCSI disk

Max capacity 4 TB



Temporary Disk

D: or /dev/sdb1

Bound to the hardware host

Do not store permanent data!



Standard vs. Premium Storage Disks

Standard Disks

Backed by cost-effective HDDs

Several replication options

Standard SSD (Preview) available for managed disks only (for dev/test/entry level production applications)

Standard storage provides maximum IOPS values for each VHD

Premium Disks

Backed by high-speed SSDs

IOPS values are predictable, expected performance levels

Pre-pay for all storage used (fixed disk sizes

P10, 128 GB, 500 IOPs, 50 MB/sec



Managed vs. Unmanaged Disks

Unmanaged Disks

Original method to store VM VHDs

VHDs stored as page blobs in an Azure storage account

Maximum 256 TB of storage per VM

You need to manage standard or premium storage account availability

20,000 IOPS limit across all VM disks in a standard storage account

Managed Disks

Azure manages the disks, so you don't have to worry about storage account-level IOPS restrictions

Pre-pay for disk size (no need for SA)

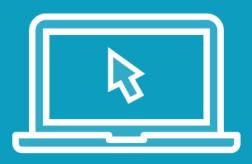
S10, 128 GB, 500 IOPS, 60 MB/sec

Supports Standard and Premium SSD and Standard HDD

LRS replication only for Premium managed disks



Demo



2

Create a disk with premium managed storage

Add a data disk

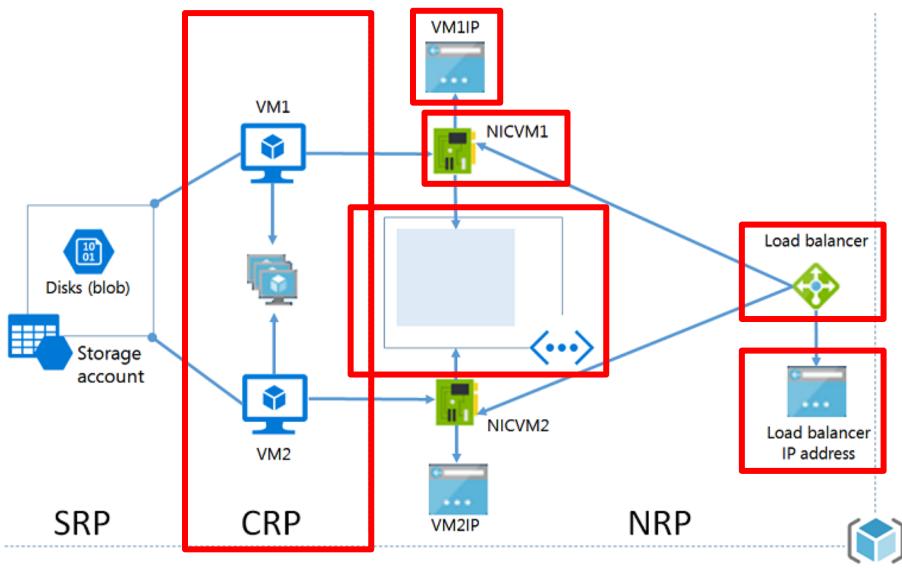
Inspect disks in managed disk blade



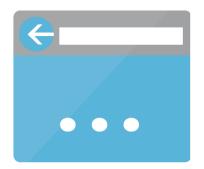
Configure VM Networking



Network Resource Provider (NRP)







Public IP Address Notes

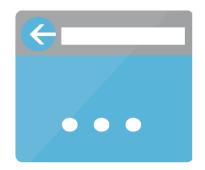
Do you actually need a PIP?

- Consider Azure load balancer

Public IPv4 addresses can be associated with:

- VM vNICs, public load balancers, VPN gateways, and application gateways





Public IP Address SKUs

Basic SKU

- Open by default
- Static or dynamic allocation

Standard SKU

- Secure by default (NSG)
- Static allocation only
- Availability zone aware

Azure VM Monitoring Options





laaS Monitoring extension



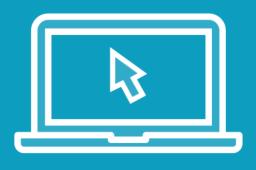
Azure Log Analytics



Hybrid cloud approach with System Center Operations Manager (SCOM)



Demo



3

Case: Host a simple web server

Examine VM networking

Assign public IP address

Configure firewall to allow TCP 80

Show IIS home page



Summary



The cloud is a different management paradigm from on-premises

 You have to look at Hyper-V virtualization in a new way!

Azure portal gives you basic options

 Use programmatic means to obtain full control over your VMs

Next module: Managing VM Availability

