

AZ-104

Administer Virtual Networking



AZ-104 Course Outline

12³⁰ - 13³⁰

- 01: Administer Identity
- 02: Administer Governance and Compliance
- 03: Administer Azure Resources
- 04: Administer Virtual Networking
- 05: Administer Intersite Connectivity
- 06: Administer Network Traffic Management
- 07: Administer Azure Storage
- 08: Administer Azure Virtual Machines
- 09: Administer PaaS Compute Options
- 10: Administer Data Protection
- 11: Administer Monitoring

Learning Objectives - Administer Virtual Networking

- Configure Virtual Networks
- Configure Network Security Groups
- Host your domain on Azure DNS
- Lab 04 – Implement Virtual Networks

VNet
Subnet
NSG

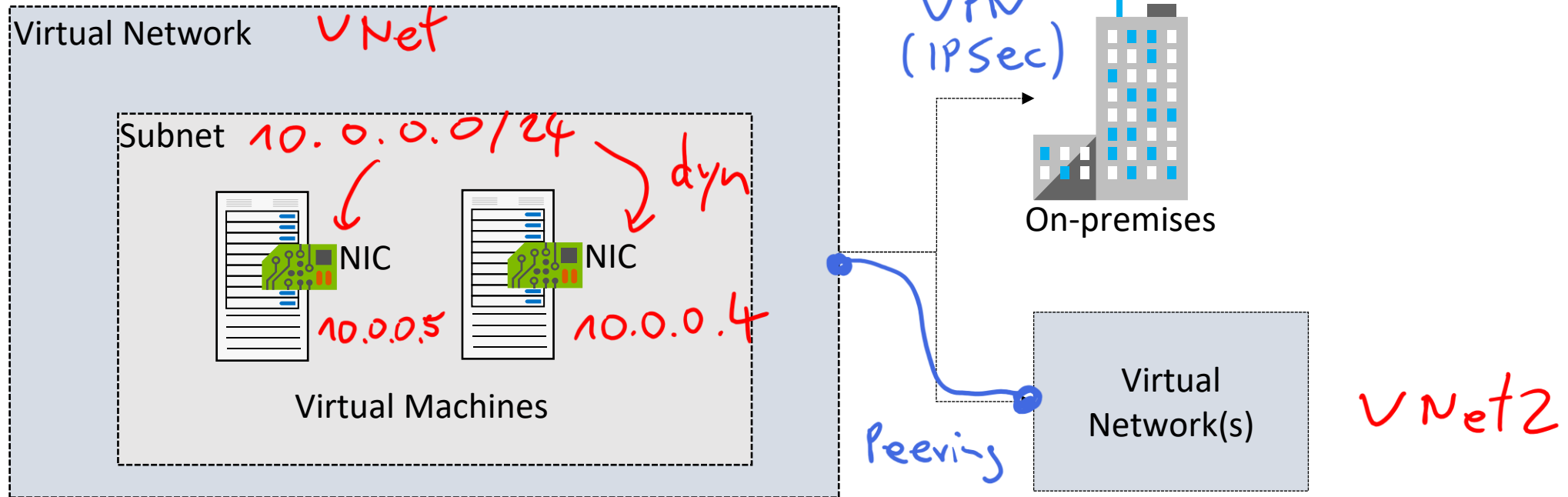
IPv4
IPv6
TCP/IP
virt Cert

Configure Virtual Networks



Plan Virtual Networks

SDN



Logical representation
of your own network

Create a dedicated
private cloud-only
virtual network

Securely extend
your datacenter with
virtual networks

Enable hybrid
cloud scenarios

Create Virtual Networks

- Create new virtual networks at any time
- Add virtual networks when you create a virtual machine
- Define the address space, and at least one subnet
- Check for overlapping address spaces

Create virtual network

Basics IP Addresses Security Tags Review + create

Project details

Subscription * ⓘ Visual Studio Enterprise ▼

Resource group * ⓘ Lab04 ▼

Create new

Instance details

Name * VNet2 ✓

Region * (US) East US 2 ▼

Create Subnets

+ Subnet + Gateway subnet Refresh Manage users Delete				
Name ↑↓	IPv4 ↑↓	IPv6 ↑↓	Available IPs ↑↓	Delegated
subnet0	10.0.0.0/24	-	250	-
subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	-	251	-
subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	-	251	-
AzureBastionSubnet	10.0.30.0/26	-	27	-
GatewaySubnet	10.0.3.0/27	-	availability dependent on dynamic use	-

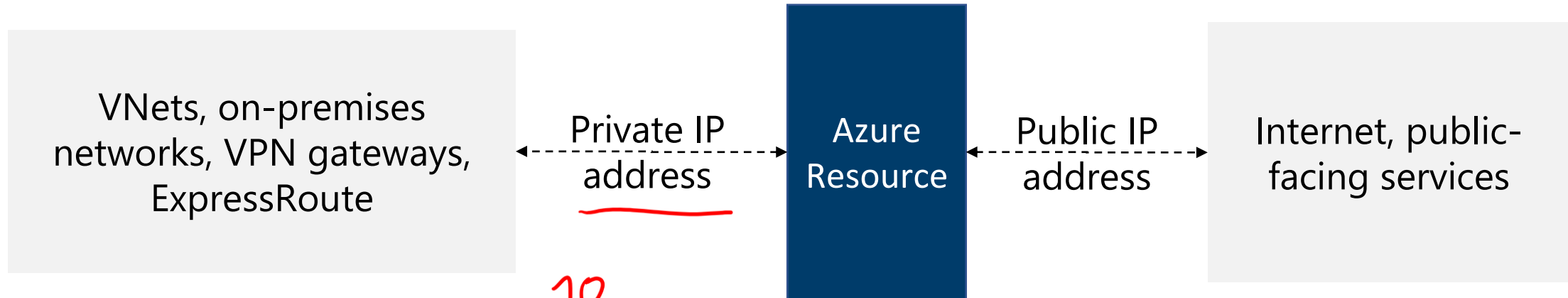
A virtual network can be segmented into one or more subnets

Subnets provide logical divisions within your network

Subnets can help improve security, increase performance, and make it easier to manage the network

Each subnet must have a unique address range – cannot overlap with other subnets in the vnet in the subscription

Plan IP Addressing



10.
172.16 ... 172.32
192.168

Private IP addresses - used within an Azure virtual network (VNet), and your on-premises network, when you use a VPN gateway or ExpressRoute circuit to extend your network to Azure

Public IP addresses - used for communication with the Internet, including Azure public-facing services

Create Public IP Addresses

Available in IPv4 or IPv6 or both

Basic vs Standard SKU

Dynamic vs Static

Microsoft vs. internet routing

[Home](#) > [Public IP addresses](#) >

Create public IP address ...

[Basics](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

Configuration details

Name *

The name must not be empty.

IP Version * ⓘ

☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

SKU * ⓘ

☐ Basic ☒ Standard

Availability zone * ⓘ

Zone-redundant ▼

Tier * ⓘ

☐ Global ☒ Regional

IP address assignment * ⓘ

☐ Dynamic ☒ Static

Routing preference * ⓘ

☒ Microsoft network ☐ Internet

Idle timeout (minutes) * ⓘ

4

DNS name label ⓘ

Associate Public IP Addresses

Public IP addresses	IP address association	Dynamic	Static
Virtual Machine	NIC	Yes	Yes
Load Balancer	Front-end configuration	Yes	Yes
VPN Gateway	Gateway IP configuration	Yes	Yes*
Application Gateway	Front-end configuration	Yes	Yes*

A public IP address resource can be associated with virtual machine network interfaces, internet-facing load balancers, VPN gateways, and application gateways

*Static IP addresses only available on certain SKUs.

Allocate or Assign Private IP Addresses

Private IP Addresses	IP address association	Dynamic	Static
Virtual Machine	NIC	Yes	Yes
Internal Load Balancer	Front-end configuration	Yes	Yes
Application Gateway	Front-end configuration	Yes	Yes

Dynamic (default). Azure assigns the next available unassigned or unreserved IP address in the subnet's address range

Static. You select and assign any unassigned or unreserved IP address in the subnet's address range

Learning Recap – Virtual Networks



**Check your
knowledge
questions and
additional
study**

- Introduction to Azure Virtual Networks
- Design an IP addressing schema for your Azure deployment
- Implement Windows Server IaaS VM IP addressing and routing


Transparentes NAT 




VNet
Sub 10.0.0.0/24


Configure Network Security Groups (NSGs)


Implement Network Security Groups


 **nsg0**
Network security group


 Directory: Microsoft


→ Move


 Delete


 Refresh

 Overview

 Activity log

 Access control (IAM)

 Tags

 Diagnose and solve problems

Resource group [\(change\)](#) : rg01

Location : East US

Subscription [\(change\)](#) :

Subscription ID :

Tags [\(change\)](#) : [Click here to add tags](#)

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 0 outbound

Associated with : 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

⌵

Limits network traffic
to resources in a
virtual network

Lists the security rules
that allow or deny
inbound or outbound
network traffic

Associated
to a subnet or a
network interface

Can be associated
multiple times

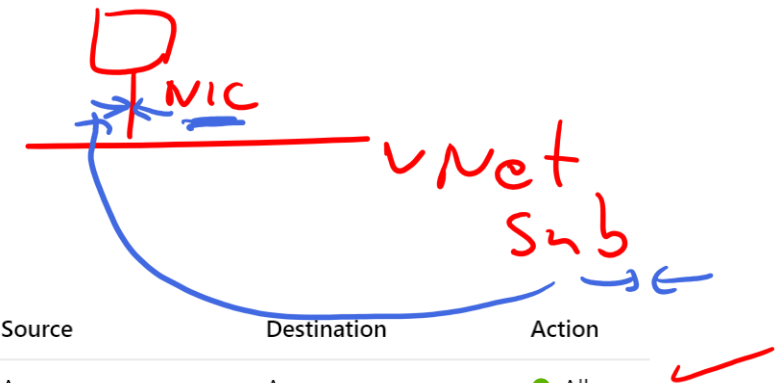
Determine NSG Rules

Inbound security rules

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	⚠ RDP_Inbound	3389	Any	Any	<u>Any</u>	✓ Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	✓ Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny

Outbound security rules

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	✓ Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny



Security rules in NSGs enable you to filter network traffic that can flow in and out of virtual network subnets and network interfaces

There are default security rules. You cannot delete the default rules, but you can add other rules with a higher priority

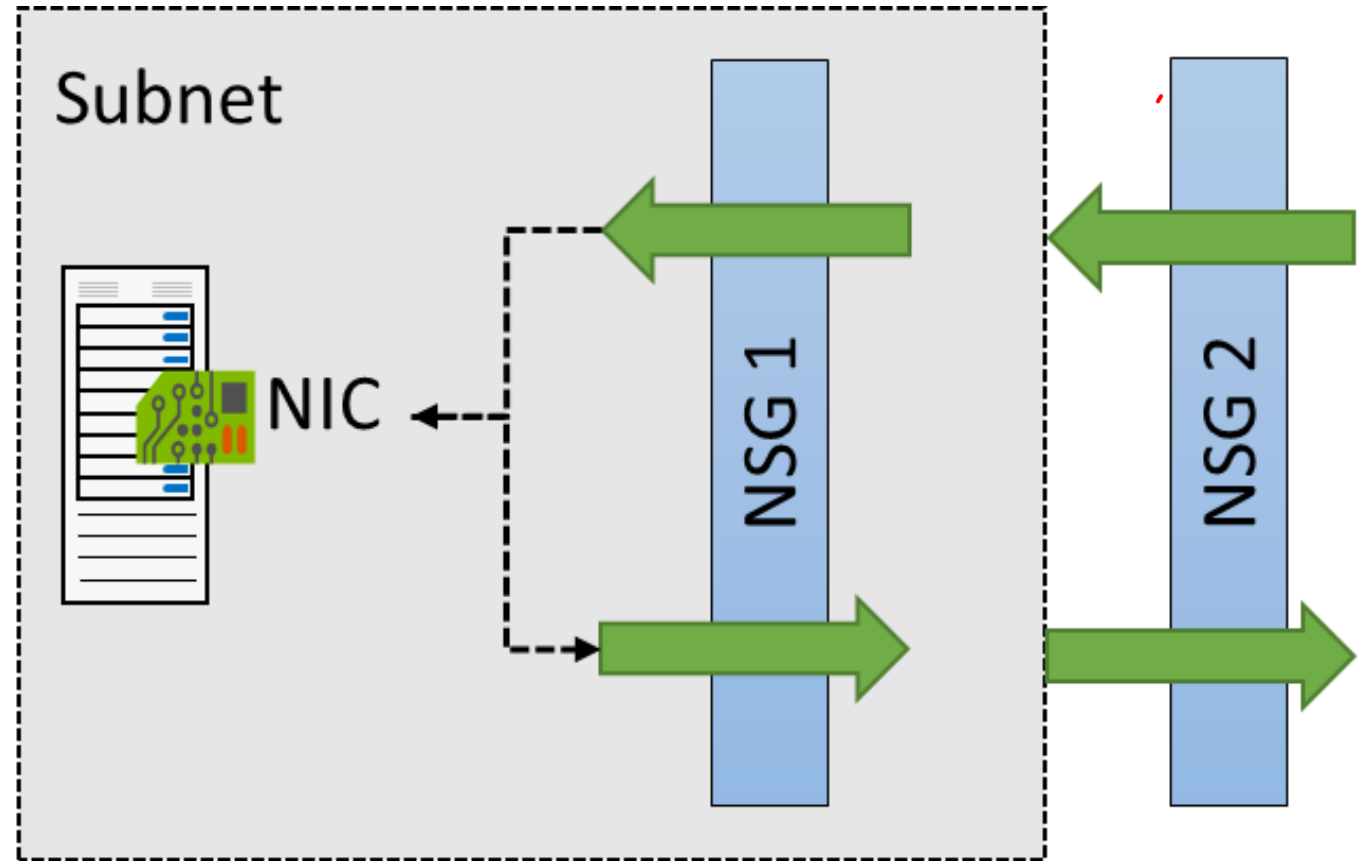
Determine NSG Effective Rules

Network Watcher
eff. NSG

NSGs are evaluated independently for the subnet and NIC

An “allow” rule must exist at both levels for traffic to be admitted

Use the Effective Rules link if you are not sure which security rules are being applied



Network Interface: **vm01990**

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: **vnet01/subnet0**

NIC Public IP: -

NIC Private IP: **10.1.0.4**

Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

Create NSG rules

Source (Any, IP addresses, My IP address, service tags, and application security group)

Destination (Any, IP addresses, service tag, and application security group)

Service (HTTPS, SSH, RDP, DNS, POP3, custom, ...)

Priority – The lower the number, the higher the priority

Add inbound security rule

Source ⓘ

Any

Source port ranges * ⓘ

*

Destination ⓘ

Any

Service ⓘ

Custom

Destination port ranges * ⓘ

8080

Protocol

☒ Any ☐ TCP ☐ UDP ☐ ICMP

Action

☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Priority * ⓘ

1016 ✓

Name *

AllowAnyCustom8080Inbound

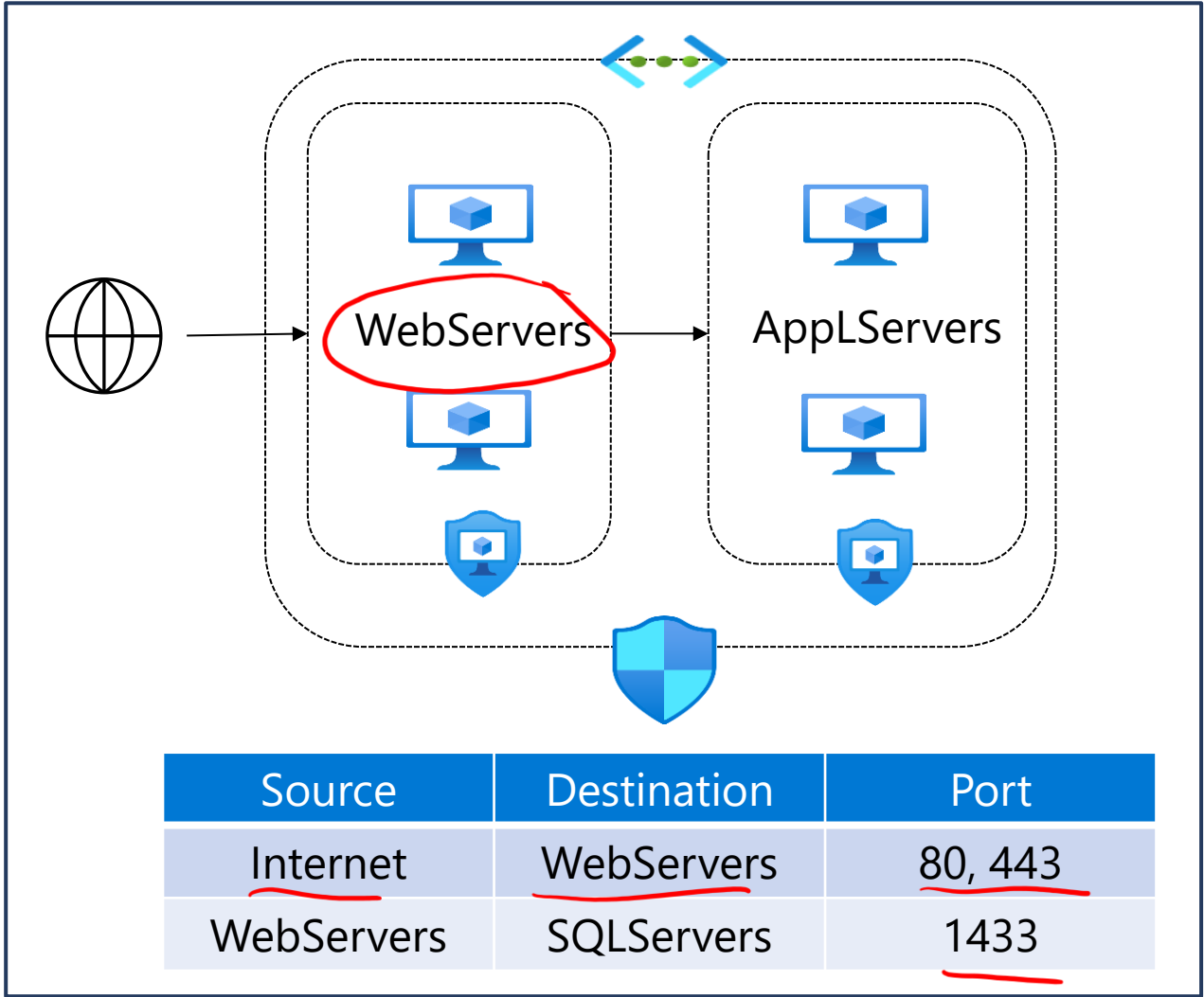
Implement Application Security Groups

Extends your application's structure

ASGs logically group virtual machines – web servers, application servers

Define rules to control the traffic flow

Wrap the ASG with an NSG for added security

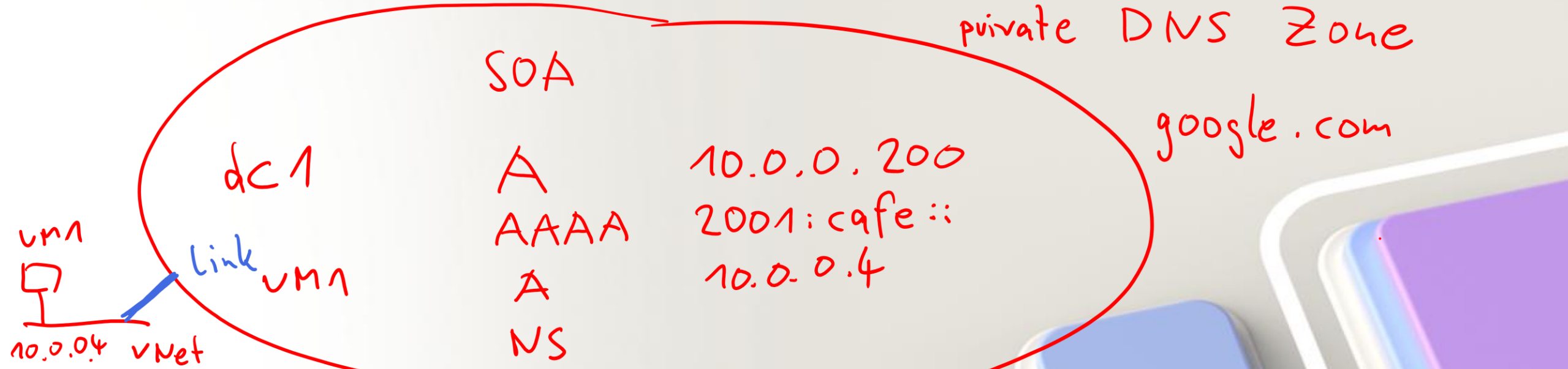


Learning Recap – Network Security Groups



Check your
knowledge
questions and
additional
study

- Secure and isolate access to Azure resources by using network security groups and service endpoints



Host your domain on
Azure DNS

Resource Records

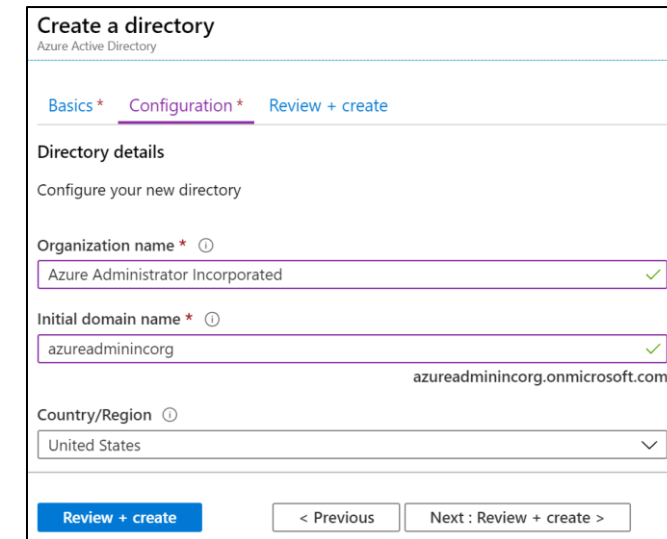
What is Azure DNS?

When you create a new tenant, a new default domain is created

The domain has initial domain name in the form *domainname.onmicrosoft.com*

You can add a custom domain name

After the custom name is added it must be verified – this demonstrates ownership of the domain



Create a directory
Azure Active Directory

Basics * Configuration * Review + create

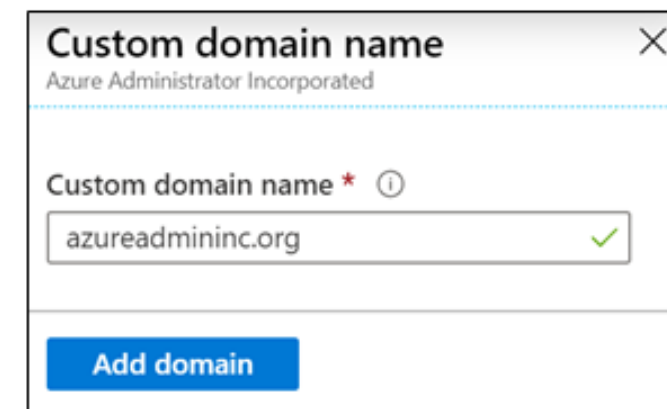
Directory details
Configure your new directory

Organization name * ⓘ
Azure Administrator Incorporated ✓

Initial domain name * ⓘ
azureadminincorg ✓
azureadminincorg.onmicrosoft.com

Country/Region ⓘ
United States

Review + create < Previous Next : Review + create >



Custom domain name ✕
Azure Administrator Incorporated

Custom domain name * ⓘ
azureadmininc.org ✓

Add domain

Configure Azure DNS to host your domain

public

A DNS zone hosts the DNS records for a domain

Where multiple zones share the same name, each instance is assigned different name server addresses

Root/Parent domain is registered at the registrar and pointed to Azure NS

Create DNS zone



Basics

Tags

Review + create

A DNS zone is used to host the DNS records for a particular domain. For example, the domain 'contoso.com' may contain a number of DNS records such as 'mail.contoso.com' (for a mail server) and 'www.contoso.com' (for a web site). Azure DNS allows you to host your DNS zone and manage your DNS records, and provides name servers that will respond to DNS queries from end users with the DNS records that you create. [Learn more.](#)

Project details

Subscription *

MSDN Platforms Subscription



Resource group *

rg-dns

[Create new](#)

Instance details

Name *

azureadmininc.org

Resource group location ⓘ

East US

Review + create

Previous

Next : Tags >

[Download a template for automation](#)

Verify delegation of domain name services

- When delegating a domain to Azure DNS, you must use the name server names provided by Azure DNS – use all four
- Once the DNS zone is created, update the parent registrar
- For child zones, register the NS records in the parent domain

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a DNS zone named 'azureadmininc.org'. The domain name is circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to a handwritten 'Org' in a circle. Another red arrow points from the 'Org' circle to the word 'Delegation' written in red. To the right of the screenshot, the text 'NS NS NS NS' is written vertically in red, with a red arrow pointing to the list of name servers on the right side of the screenshot.

azureadmininc.org
DNS zone

+ Record set → Move 🗑️ Delete zone ↻ Refresh

Resource group (change) rg-dns	Name server 1 ns1-02.azure-dns.com.
Subscription (change) MSDN Platforms Subscription	Name server 2 ns2-02.azure-dns.net.
Subscription ID	Name server 3 ns3-02.azure-dns.org.
	Name server 4 ns4-02.azure-dns.info.

Tags ([change](#))
[Click here to add tags](#)

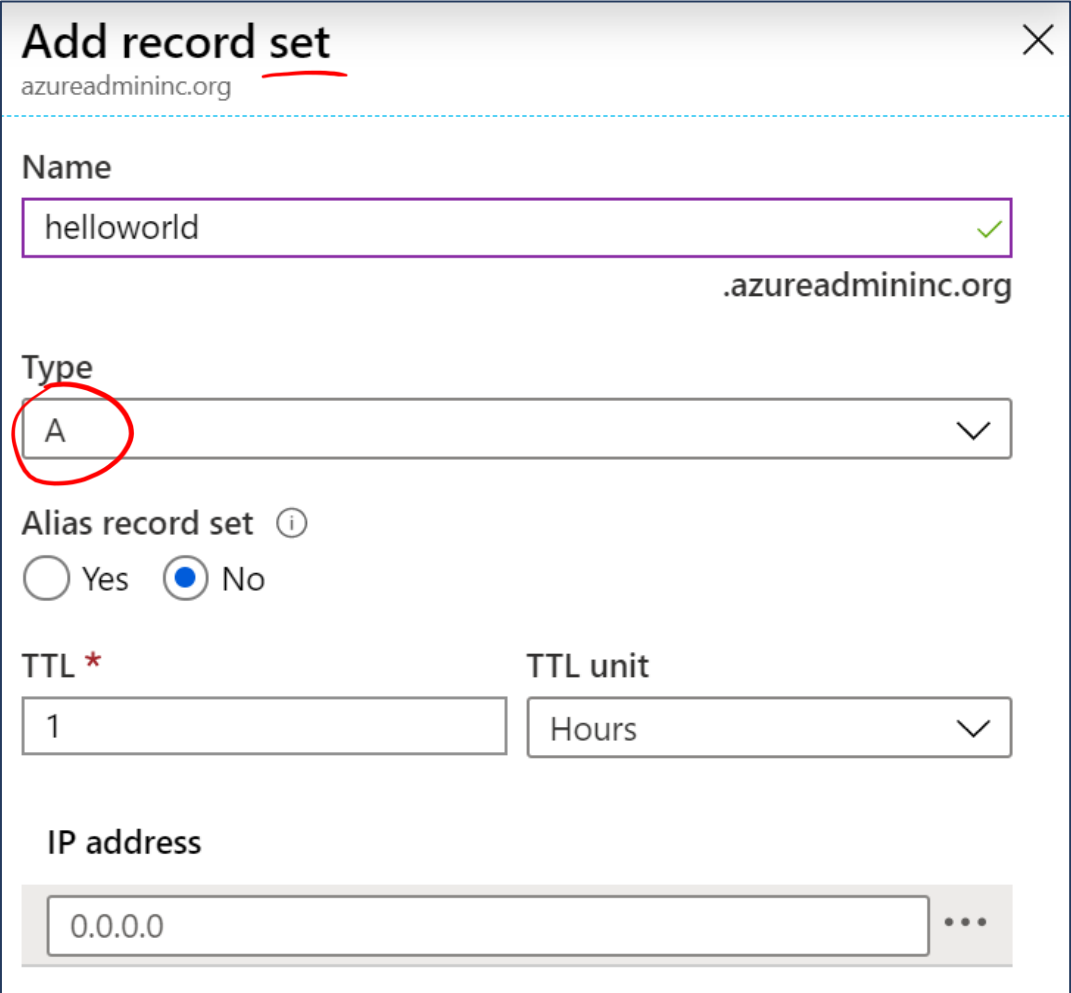
Dynamically resolve resource name by using alias record

A record set is a collection of records in a zone that have the same name and are the same type

You can add up to 20 records to any record set

A record set cannot contain two identical records

Changing the drop-down Type, changes the information required



The screenshot shows the 'Add record set' dialog box for the domain 'azureadmininc.org'. The 'Name' field contains 'helloworld' with a green checkmark. The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'A' and is circled in red. The 'Alias record set' option is set to 'No'. The 'TTL' is '1' and the 'TTL unit' is 'Hours'. The 'IP address' field contains '0.0.0.0'.

Add record set
azureadmininc.org

Name
helloworld ✓
.azureadmininc.org

Type
A ✓

Alias record set ⓘ
☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL * 1 TTL unit Hours

IP address
0.0.0.0 ...

Configure a private DNS zone

Use your own custom domain names

Provides name resolution for VMs within a VNet and between VNets

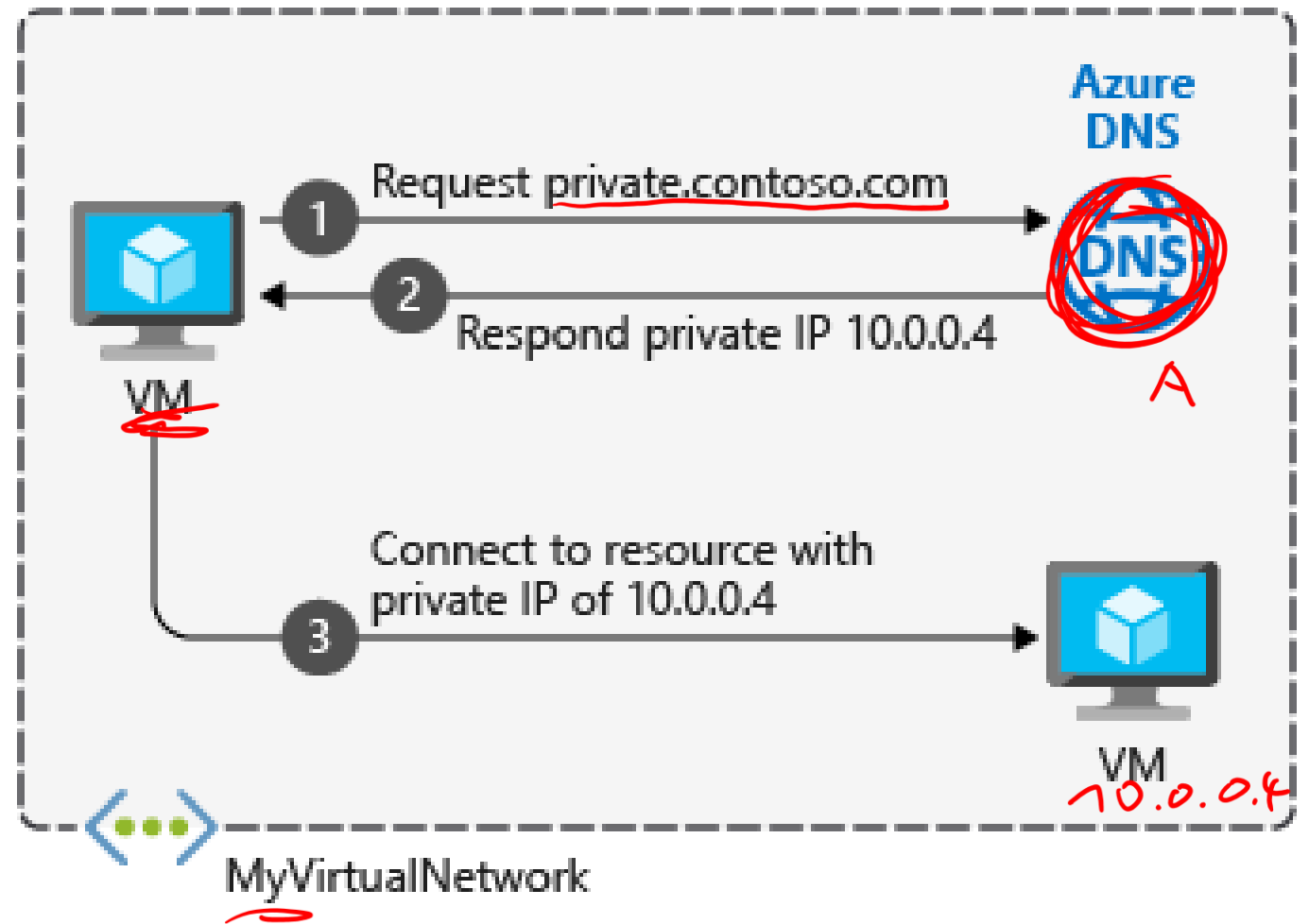
Automatic hostname record management

Removes the need for custom DNS solutions

Use all common DNS records types

Available in all Azure regions

nslookup
Resolve - DNSName



Learning Recap – Azure DNS



Check your
knowledge
questions and
additional
study

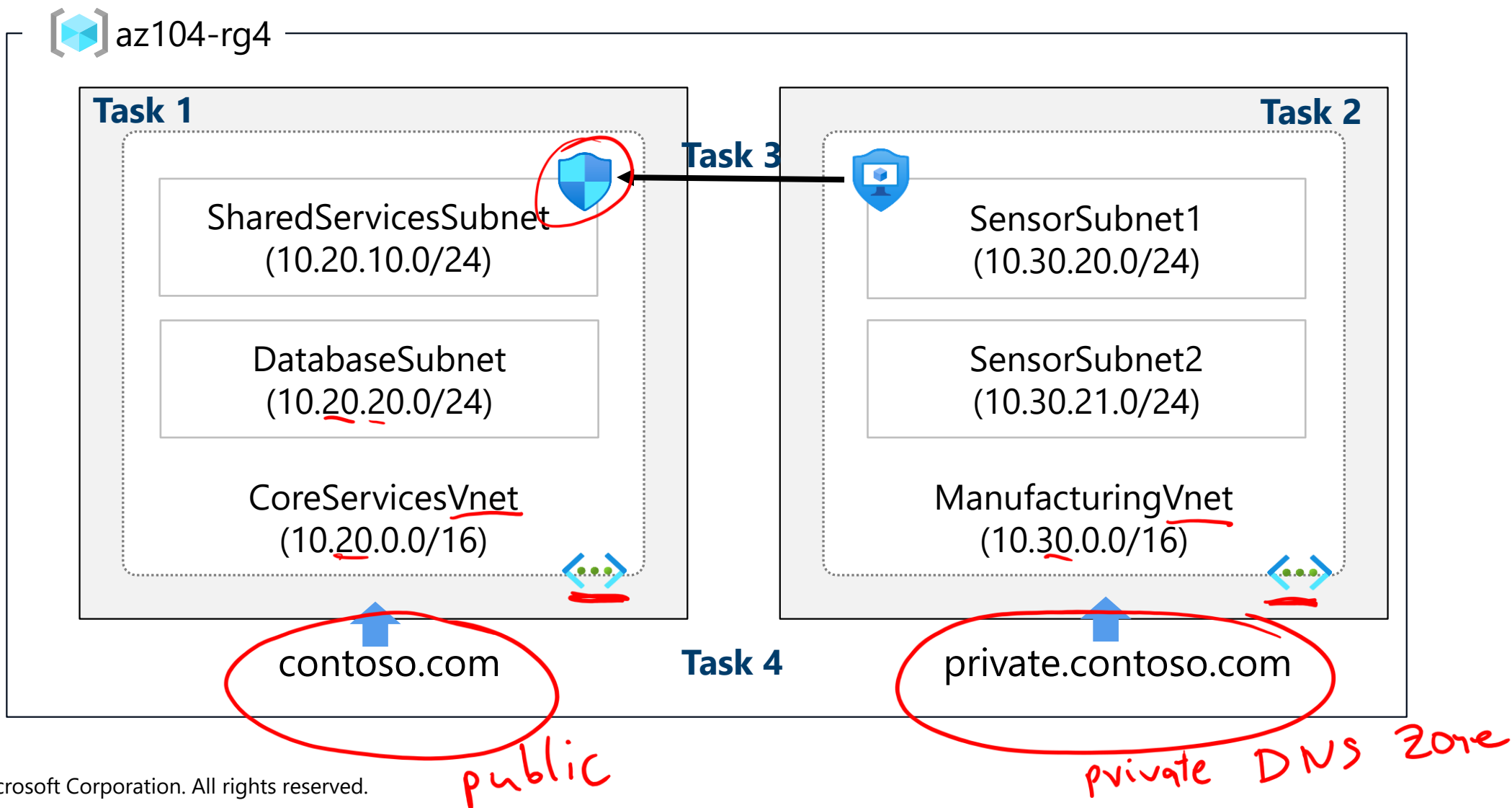
Reference modules

- Introduction to Azure DNS
- Host your domain on Azure DNS
- Implement DNS for Windows Server IaaS VMs

Lab – Implement Virtual Networks



Lab 04 – Architecture diagram



End of presentation

