


# AZ-104


## Administer Intersite Connectivity

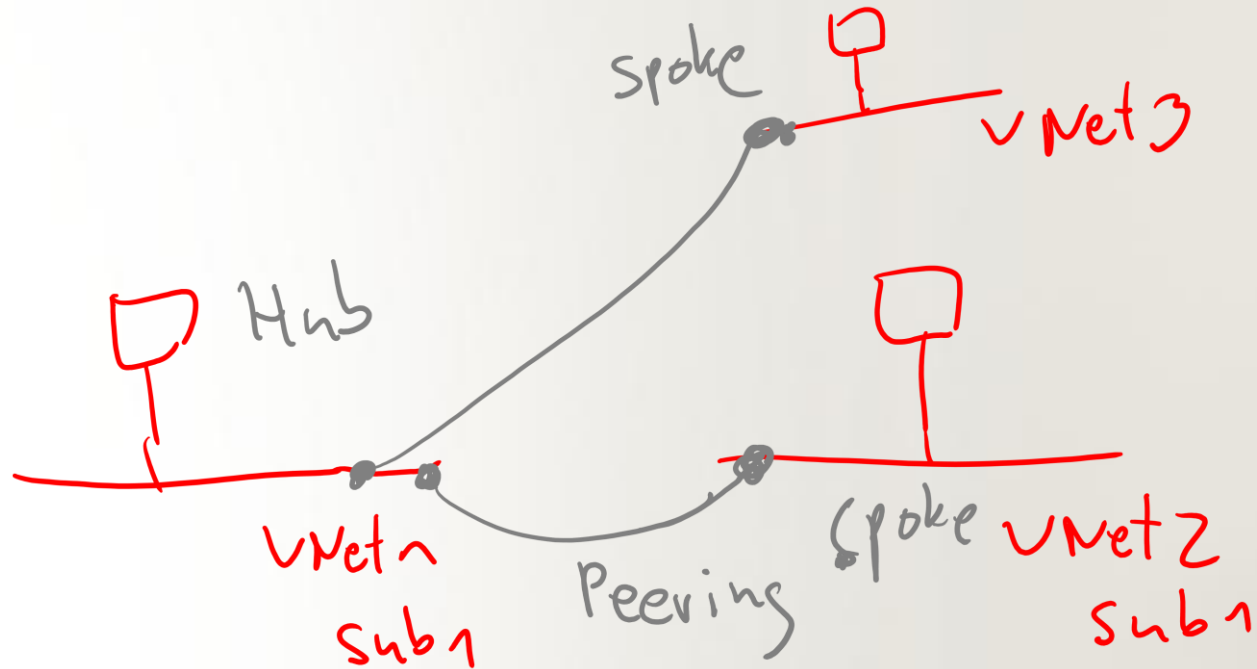


# AZ-104 Course Outline

- 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

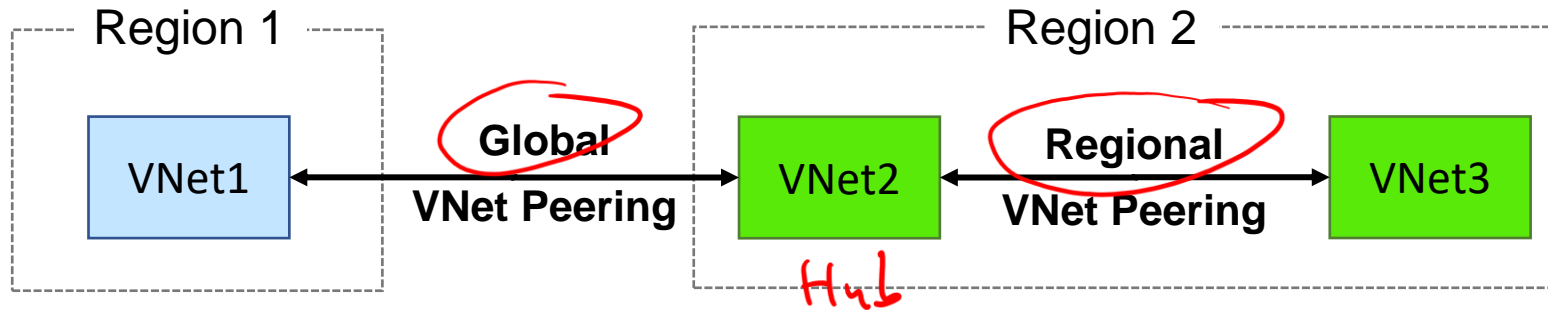
# Learning Objectives – Administer Intersite Connectivity

- Configure VNet Peering 
- Configure Network Routing and Endpoints
- Lab 05 - Implement Intersite Connectivity



# Configure VNet Peering

# Determine VNet Peering Uses



- Two types of peering: Global and Regional
- Connects two Azure virtual networks – you can peer across subscriptions and tenants
- Peered networks use the Azure backbone for privacy and isolation
- Easy to setup, seamless data transfer, and great performance

BGP

## Determine Gateway Transit and Connectivity Needs

NVA

Net. Vint Appl.

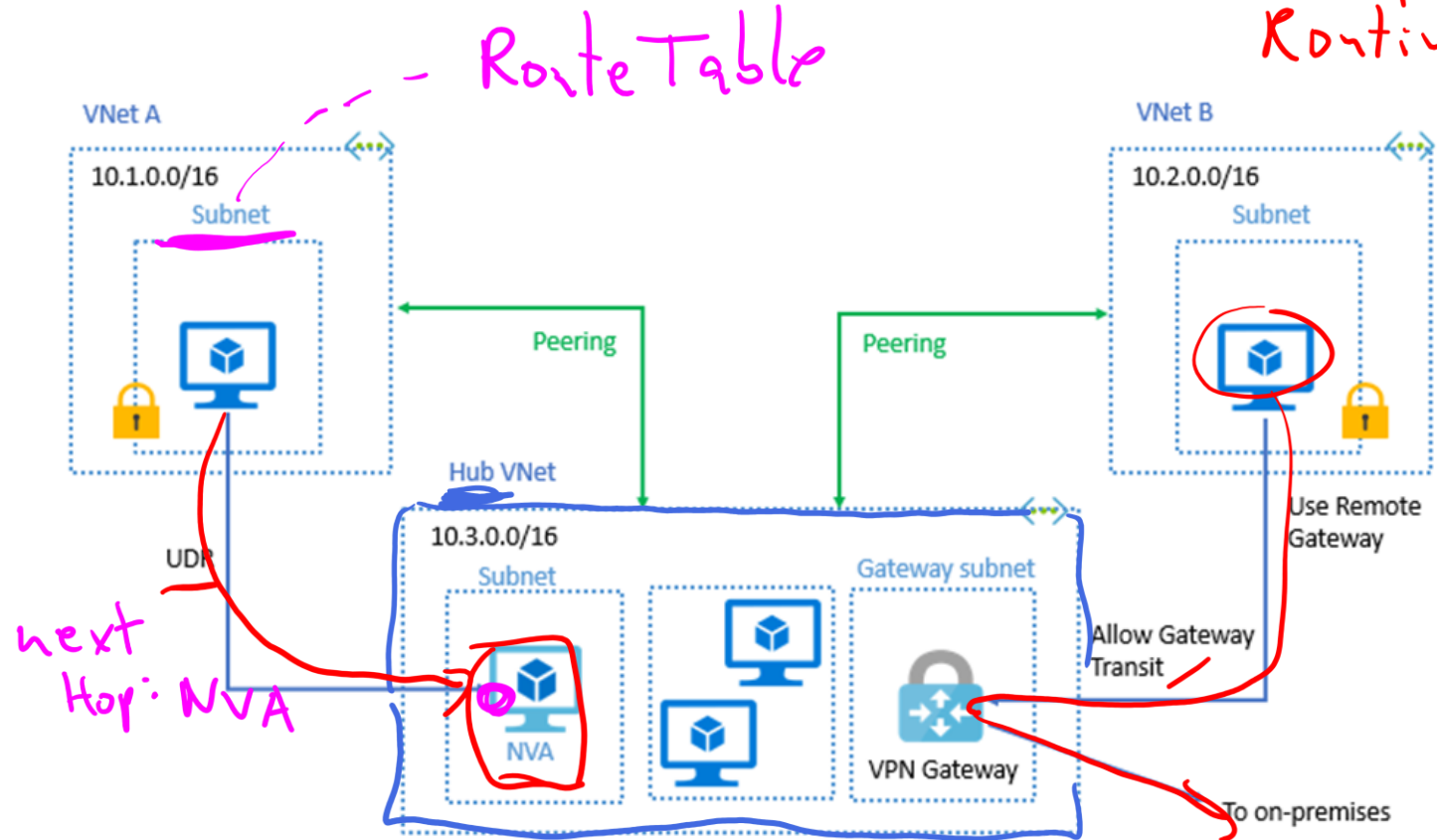
UDR

User Defined Routing

Gateway transit allows peered virtual networks to share the gateway and get access to resources

No VPN gateway is required in the peered spoke virtual network

Default VNet peering provides full connectivity



IP address spaces of connected networks can't overlap

# Create VNet Peering

Allow virtual network access settings

Configure forwarded traffic settings

Status should show “connected”

## Add peering

VNet1

This virtual network

Peering link name \*

- ☒ Allow 'VNet1' to access the peered virtual network ⓘ
- ☐ Allow 'VNet1' to receive forwarded traffic from the peered virtual network ⓘ
- ☐ Allow gateway in 'VNet1' to forward traffic to the peered virtual network ⓘ
- ☐ Enable 'VNet1' to use the peered virtual networks' remote gateway ⓘ

Remote virtual network

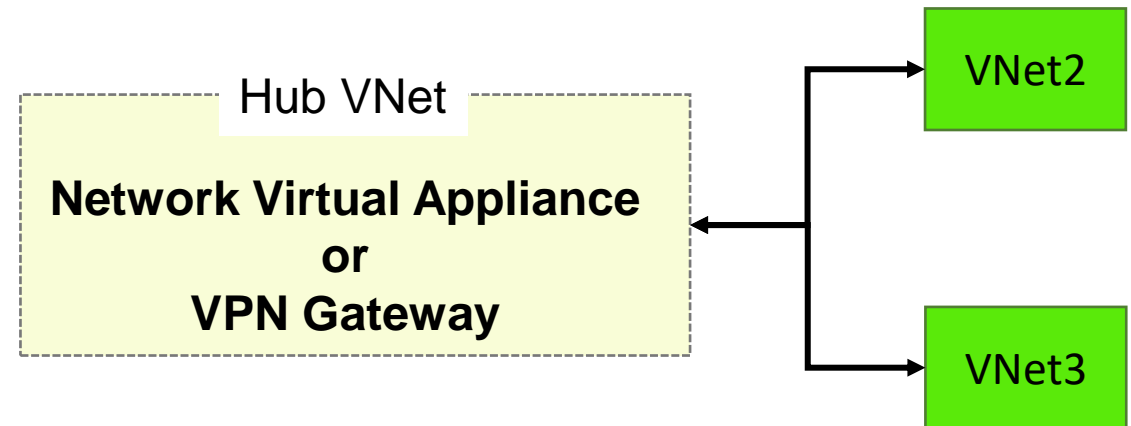
Peering link name \*

# Determine Service Chaining Uses

Leverage user-defined routes and service chaining to implement custom routing

Implement a VNet hub with a network virtual appliance or a VPN gateway

Service chaining enables you to direct traffic from one virtual network to a virtual appliance, or virtual network gateway, in a peered virtual network, through user-defined routes





# Learning Recap – Configure VNet Peering



Distribute your services across Azure virtual networks and integrate them by using virtual network peering

Check your  
knowledge  
questions and  
additional  
study

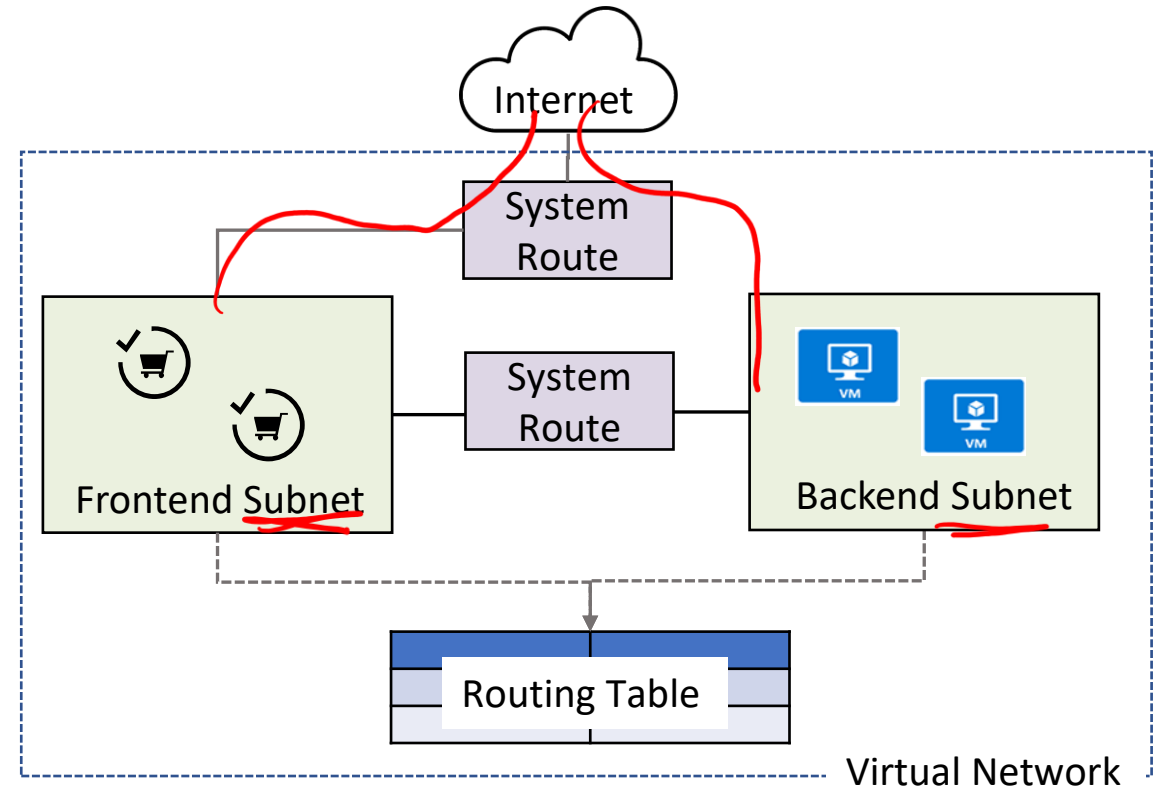
# Configure Network Routing and Endpoints



# Review System Routes

Directs network traffic between virtual machines, on-premises networks, and the internet

- Traffic between VMs in the same subnet
- Between VMs in different subnets in the same virtual network
- Data flow from VMs to the internet
- Communication between VMs using a VNet-to-VNet VPN
- Site-to-Site and ExpressRoute communication through the VPN gateway

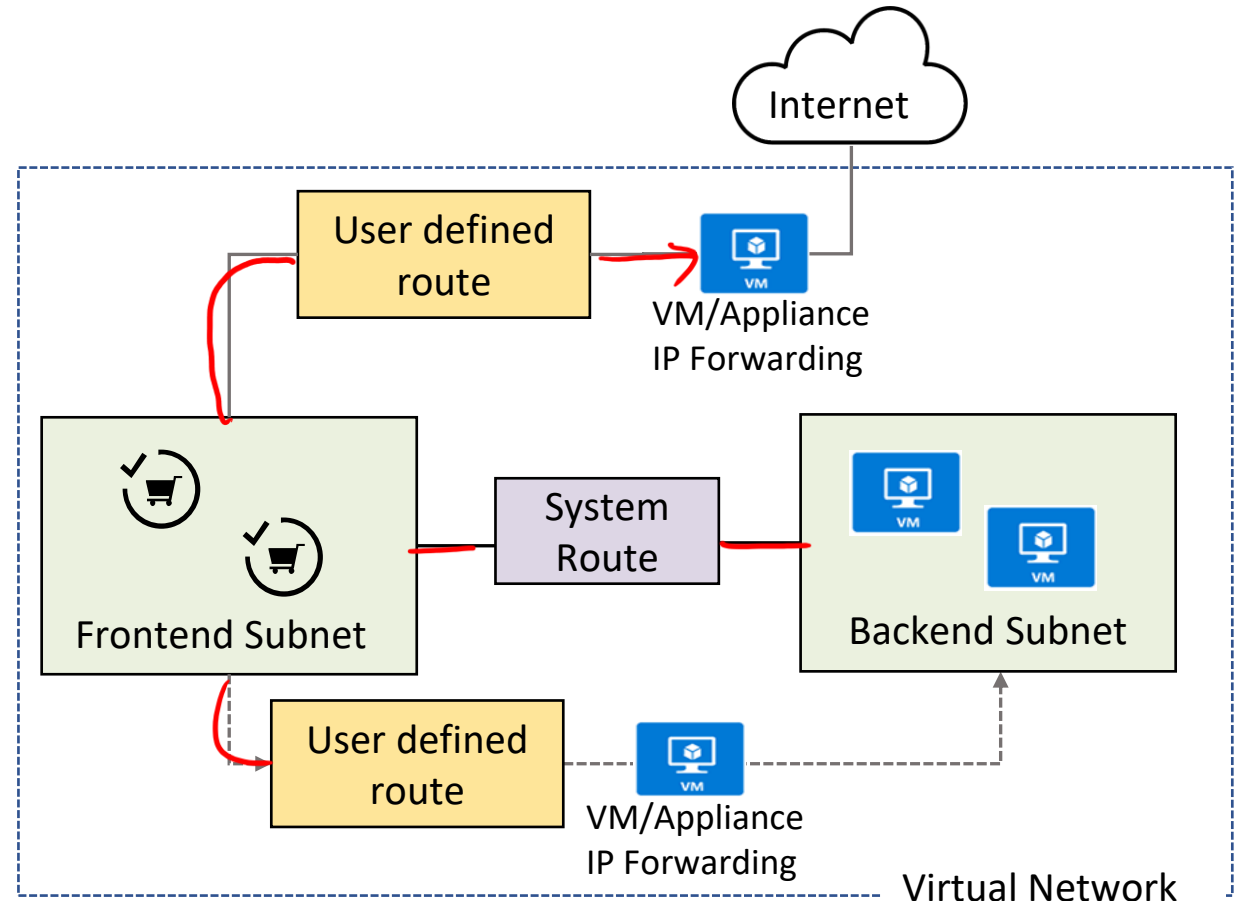


# Identify User-Defined Routes

A route table contains a set of rules, called routes, that specifies how packets should be routed in a virtual network

User-defined routes are custom routes that control network traffic by defining routes that specify the next hop of the traffic flow

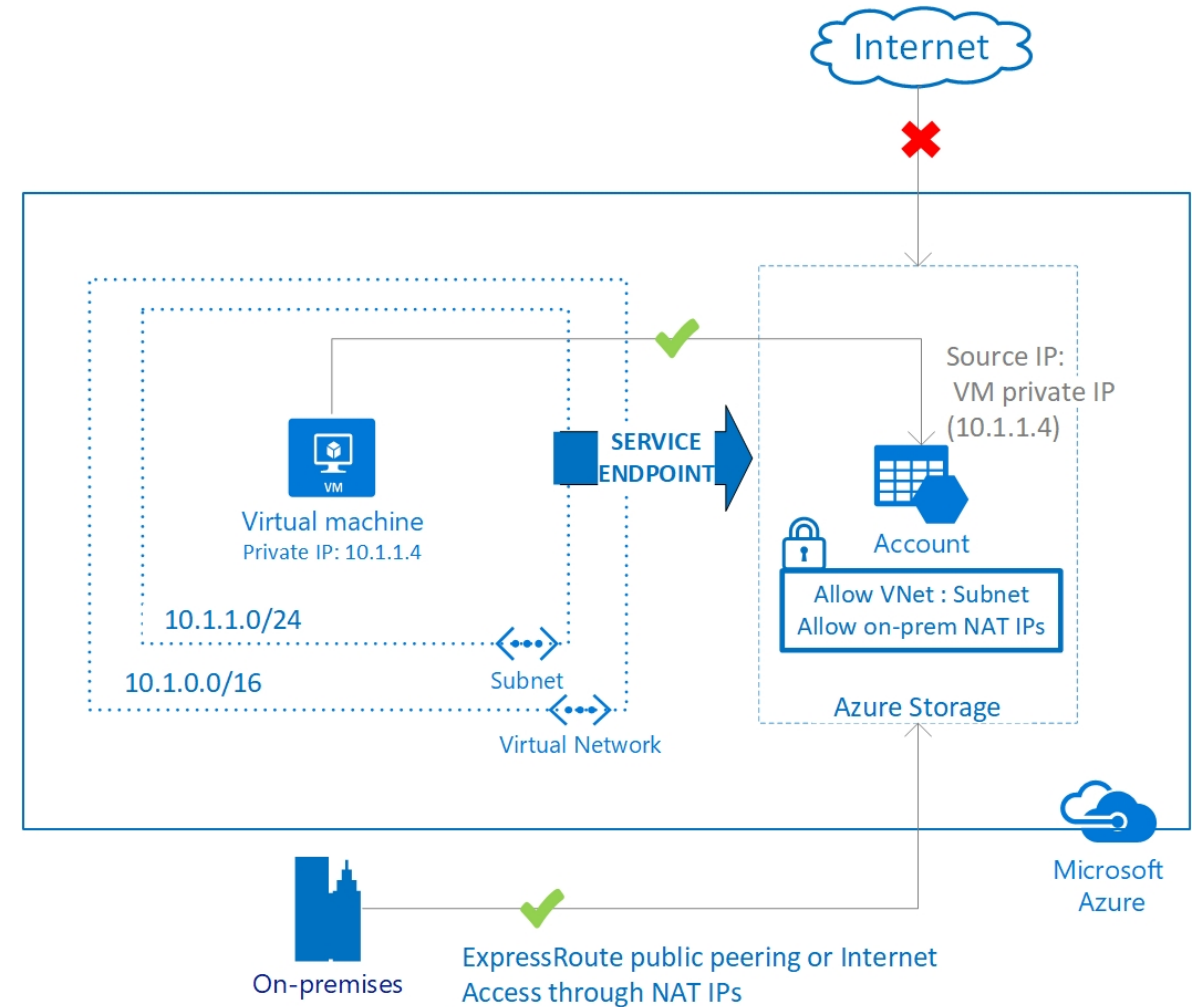
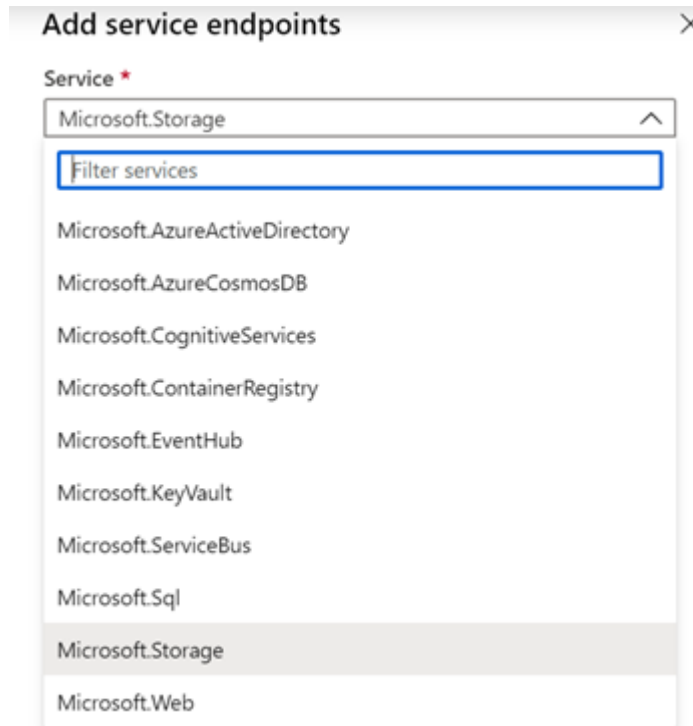
The next hop can be a virtual network gateway, virtual network, internet, or virtual appliance



# Determine Service Endpoint Uses

## Endpoints limit network access to specific services

Adding service endpoints can take up to 15 minutes to complete

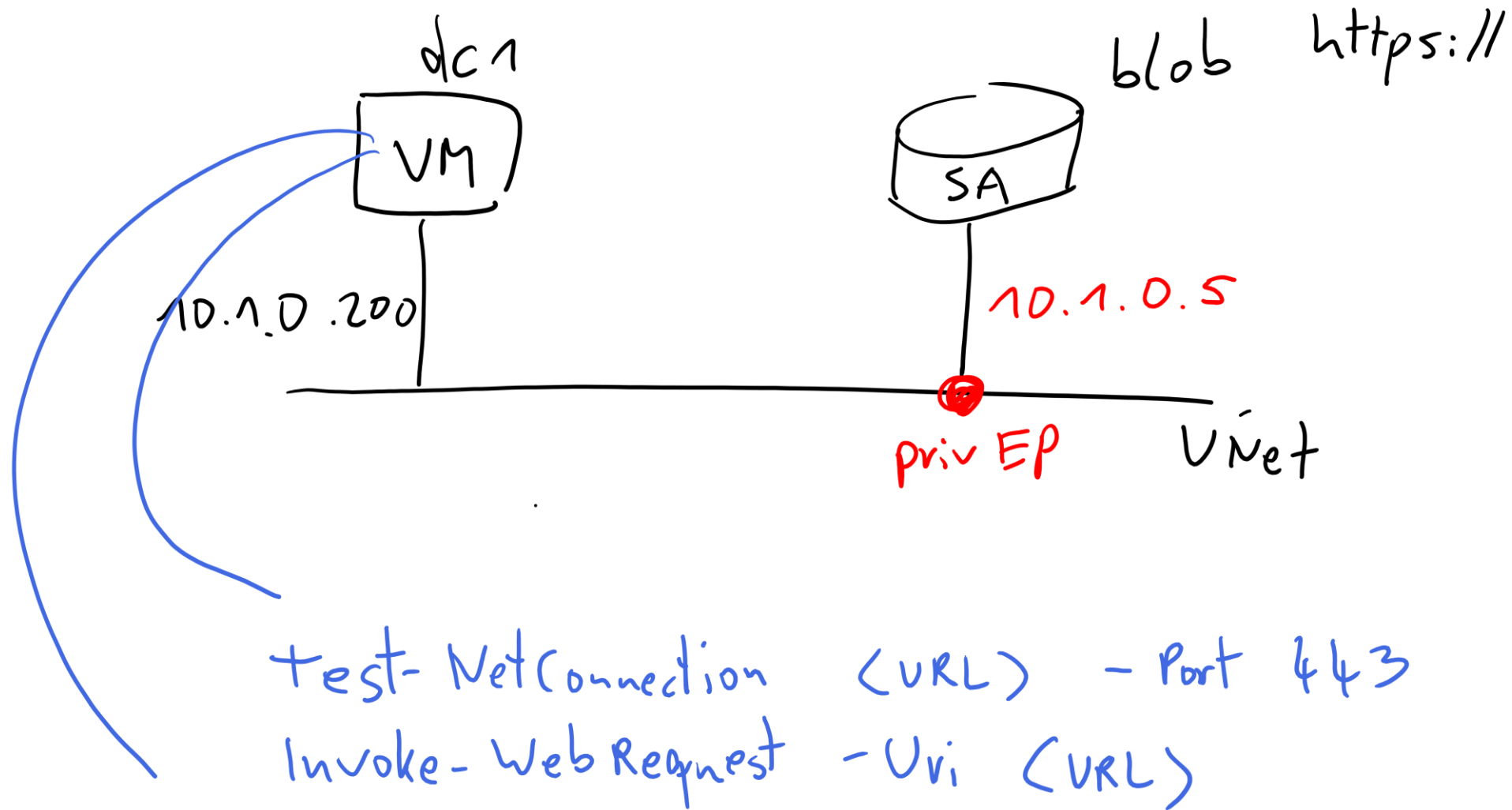


## Storage Account



## Integration with on-premises and peered networks

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# Learning Recap – Configure Network Routing and Endpoints



**Check your  
knowledge  
questions and  
additional  
study**

Manage and control traffic flow in your Azure deployment with routes

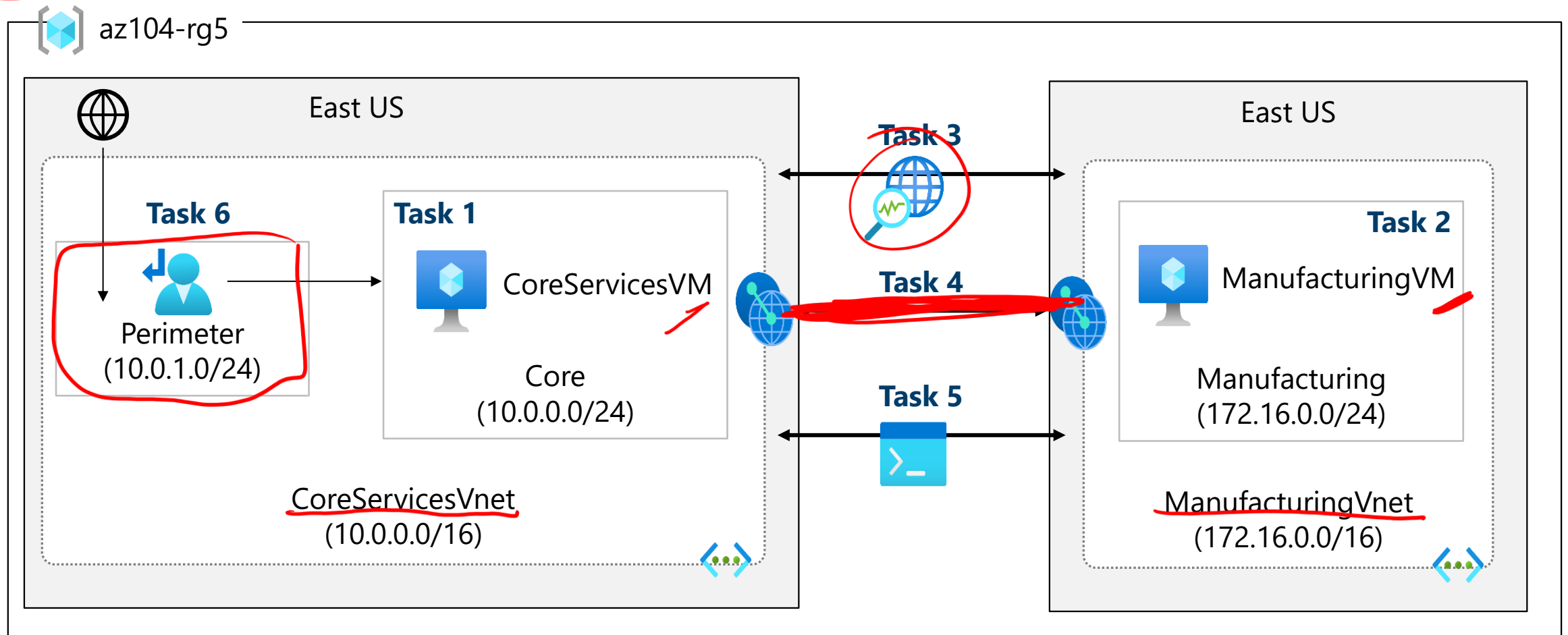
Introduction to Azure Private Link



# Lab - Implement Intersite Connectivity



# Lab 05 – Architecture diagram



# End of presentation

