


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

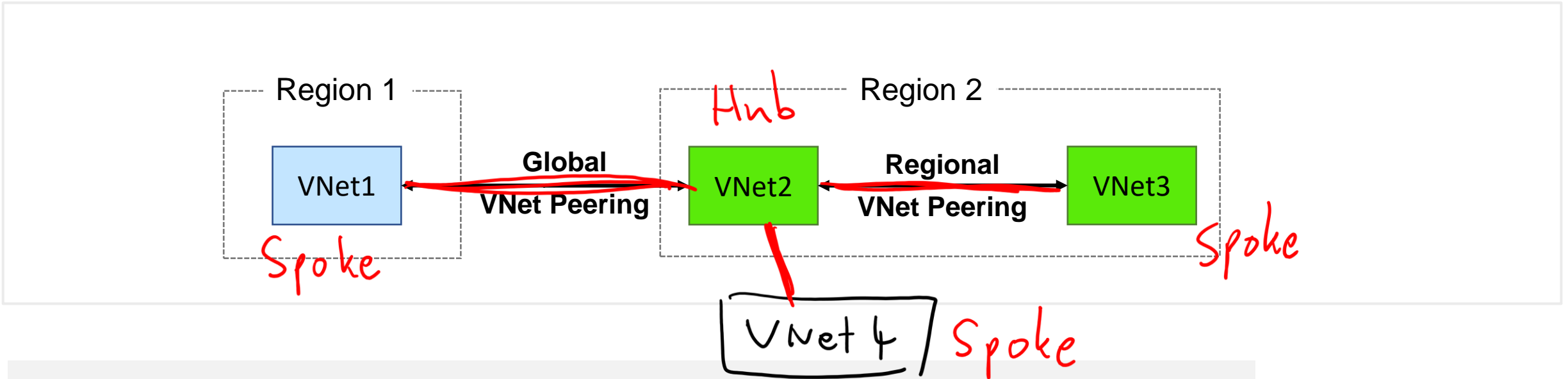
- Configure VNet Peering
- Configure Network Routing and Endpoints
- Lab 05 - Implement Intersite Connectivity ✓

VDR NVA

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

Status

- "connected"
- "initiated"

VPN

☒ ☒ ☒ ?

UPN



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

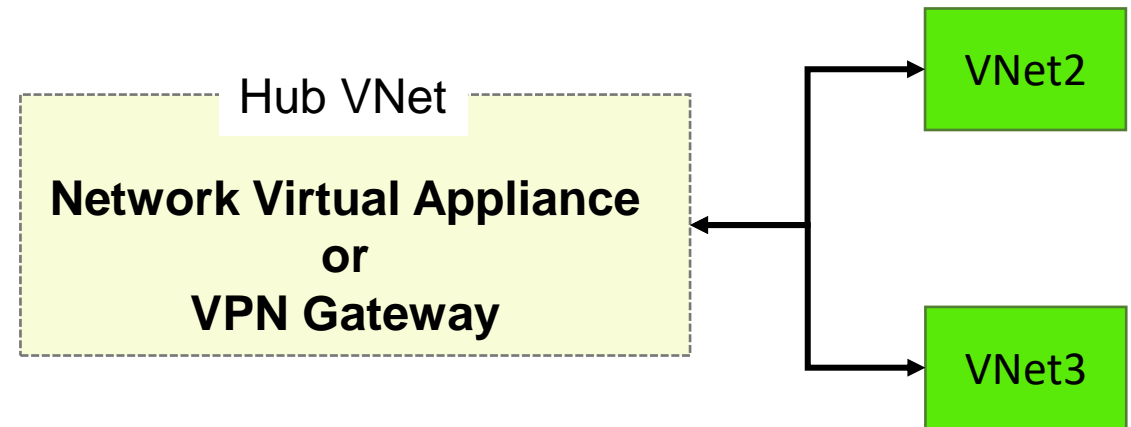
Peering link name *

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



**Check your
knowledge
questions and
additional
study**

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

Configure Network Routing and Endpoints

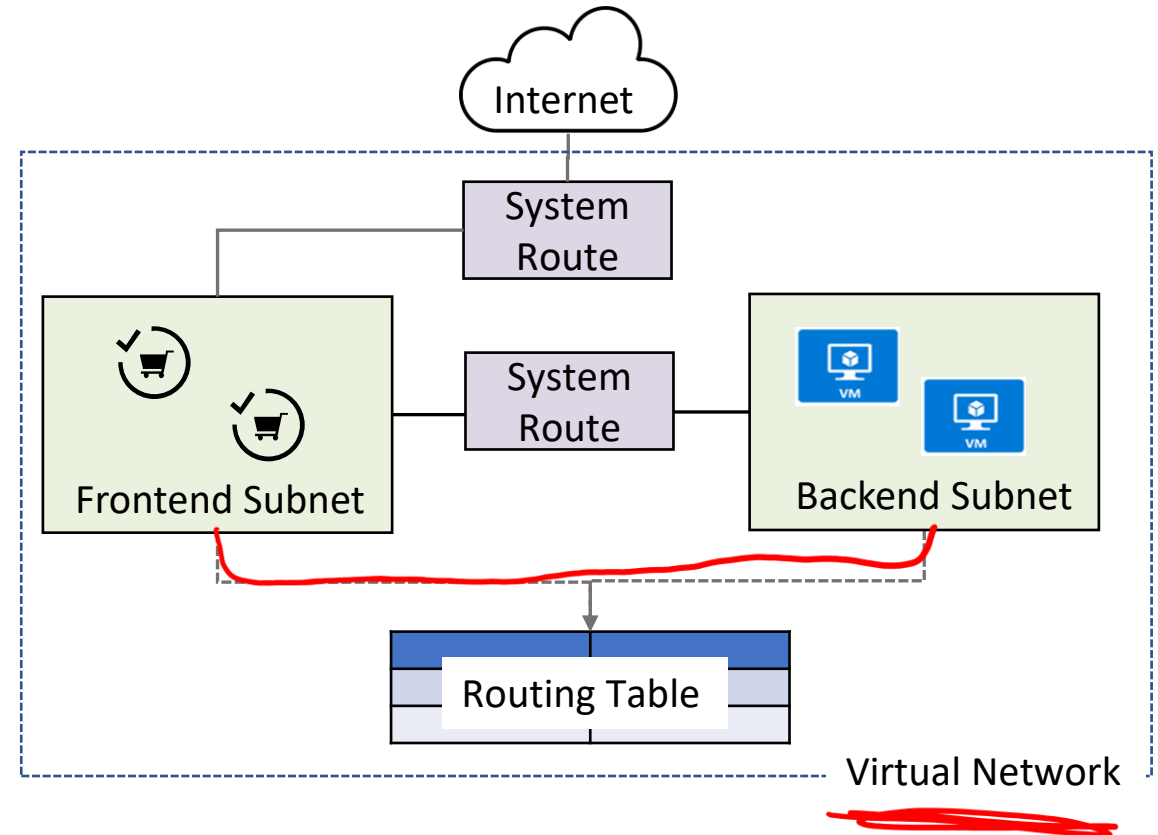


13 GP ✓
~~OSPF~~

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

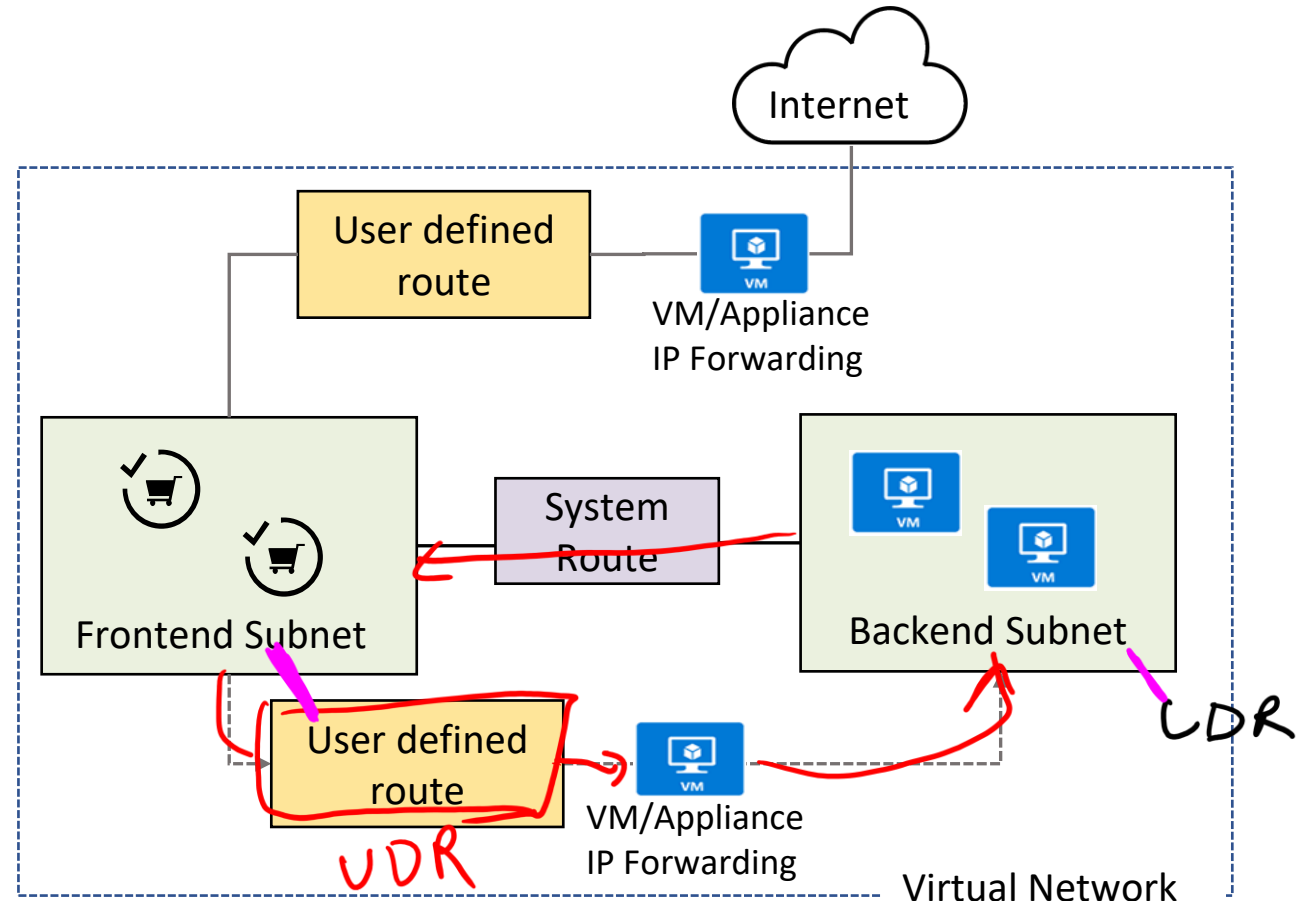


Identify User-Defined Routes

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

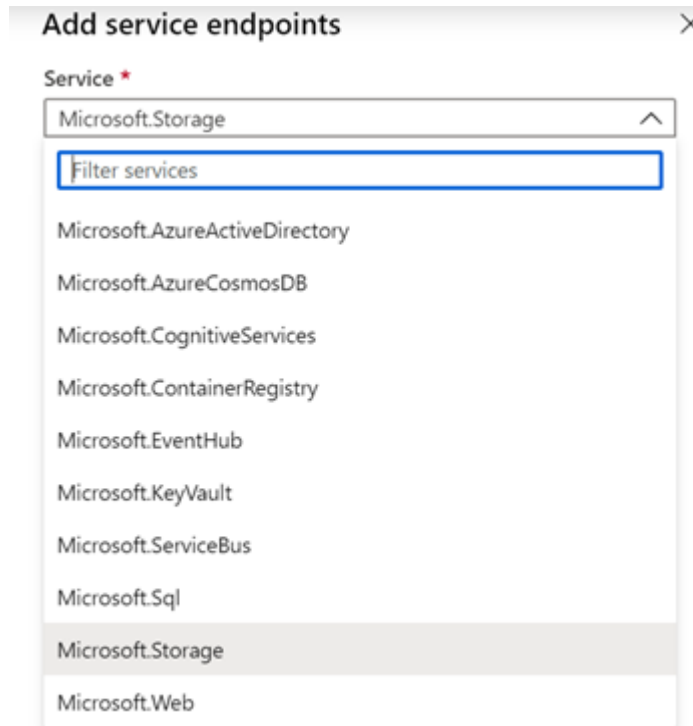
The next hop can be a virtual network gateway, virtual network, internet, or virtual appliance



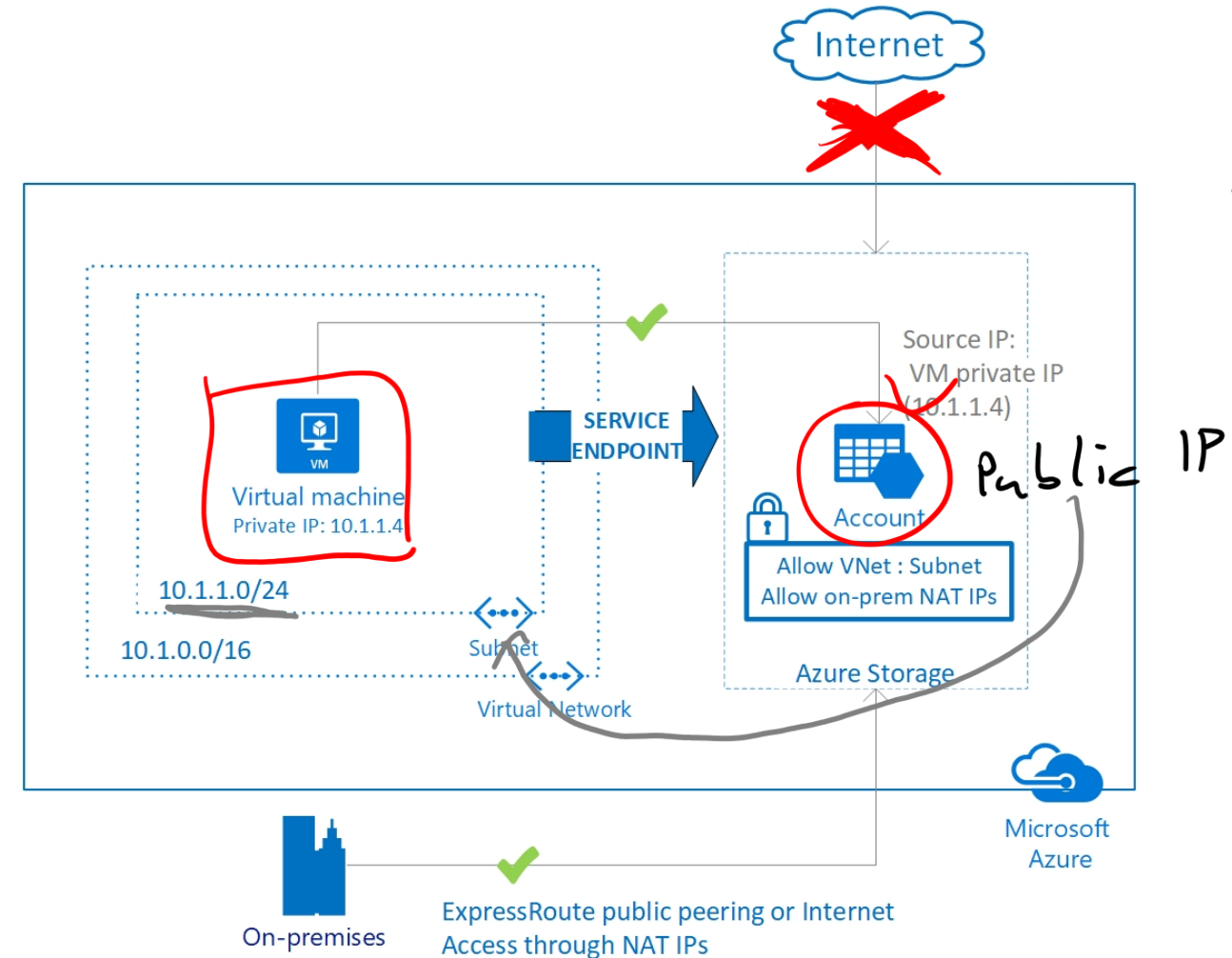
Determine Service Endpoint Uses

Endpoints limit network access to specific services

Adding service endpoints can take up to 15 minutes to complete



Private EP = Interface 😊

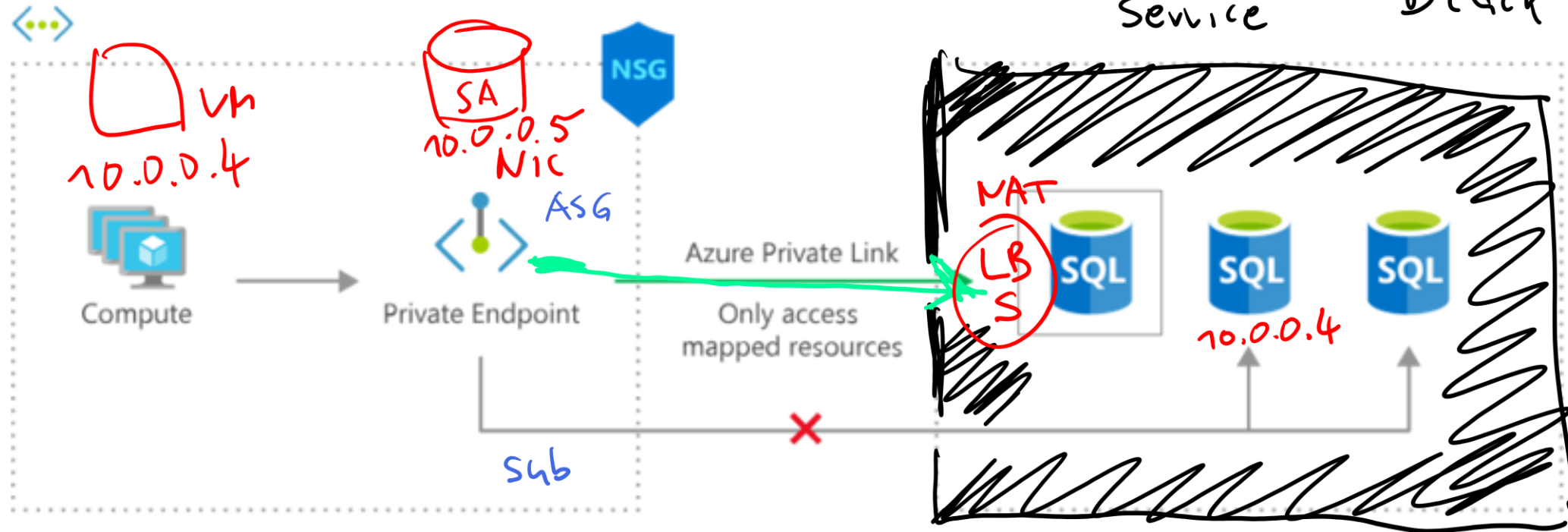


V8S
ACI

Identify Private Link Uses

App Service

Private Link Service = Black Box

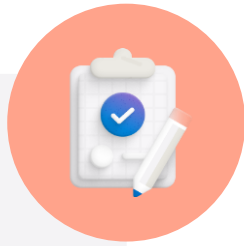


Private connectivity to services on Azure. Traffic remains on the Microsoft network, with no public internet access

Integration with on-premises and peered networks

In the event of a security incident within your network, only the mapped resource would be accessible

Learning Recap – Configure Network Routing and Endpoints



**Check your
knowledge
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Manage and control traffic flow in your Azure deployment with routes

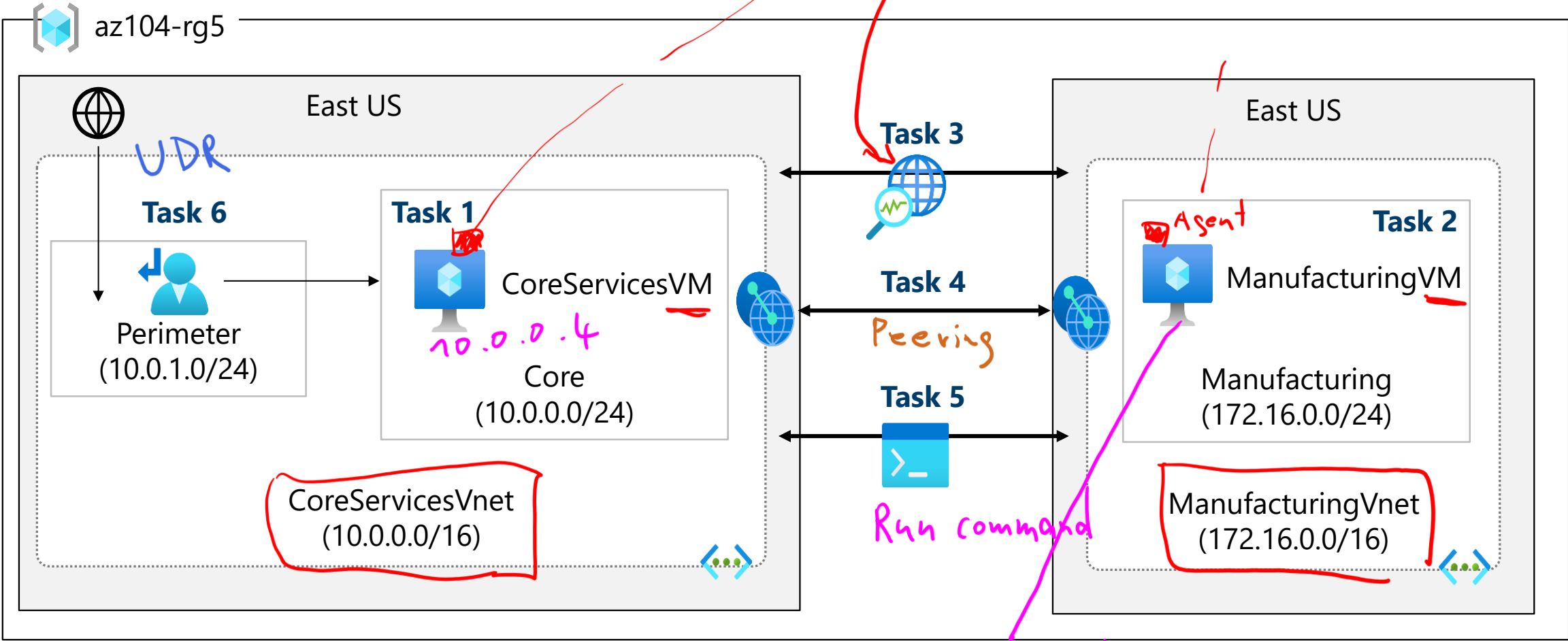
Introduction to Azure Private Link

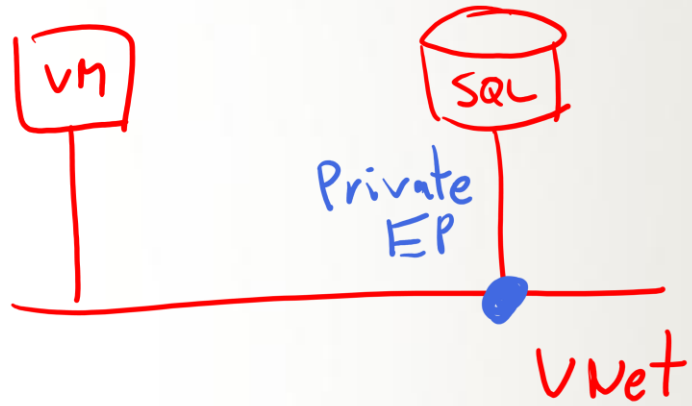
Lab - Implement Intersite Connectivity



Lab 05 – Architecture diagram

Network Watcher





End of presentation

