



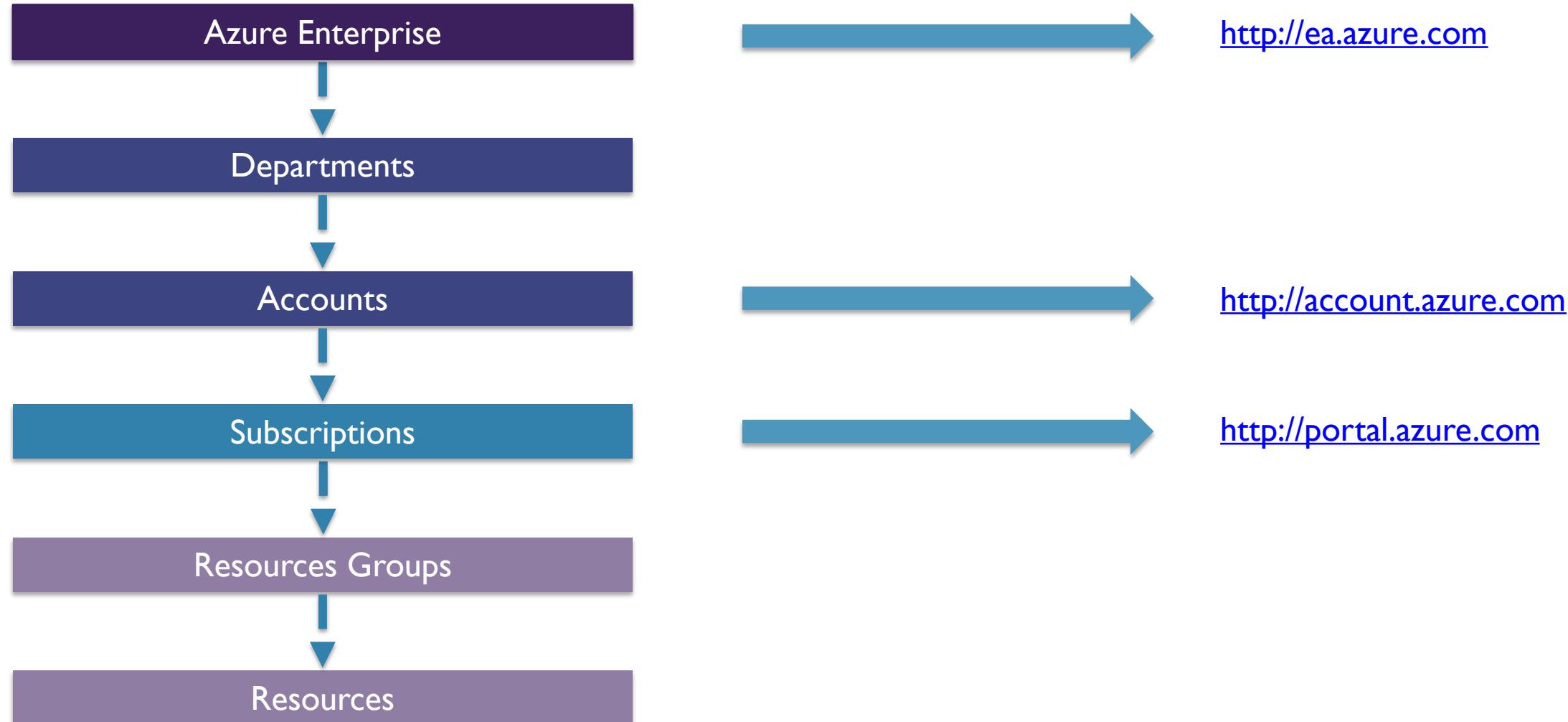
# SKYLINES

## ACADEMY

# Module:

# Manage Azure Subscriptions

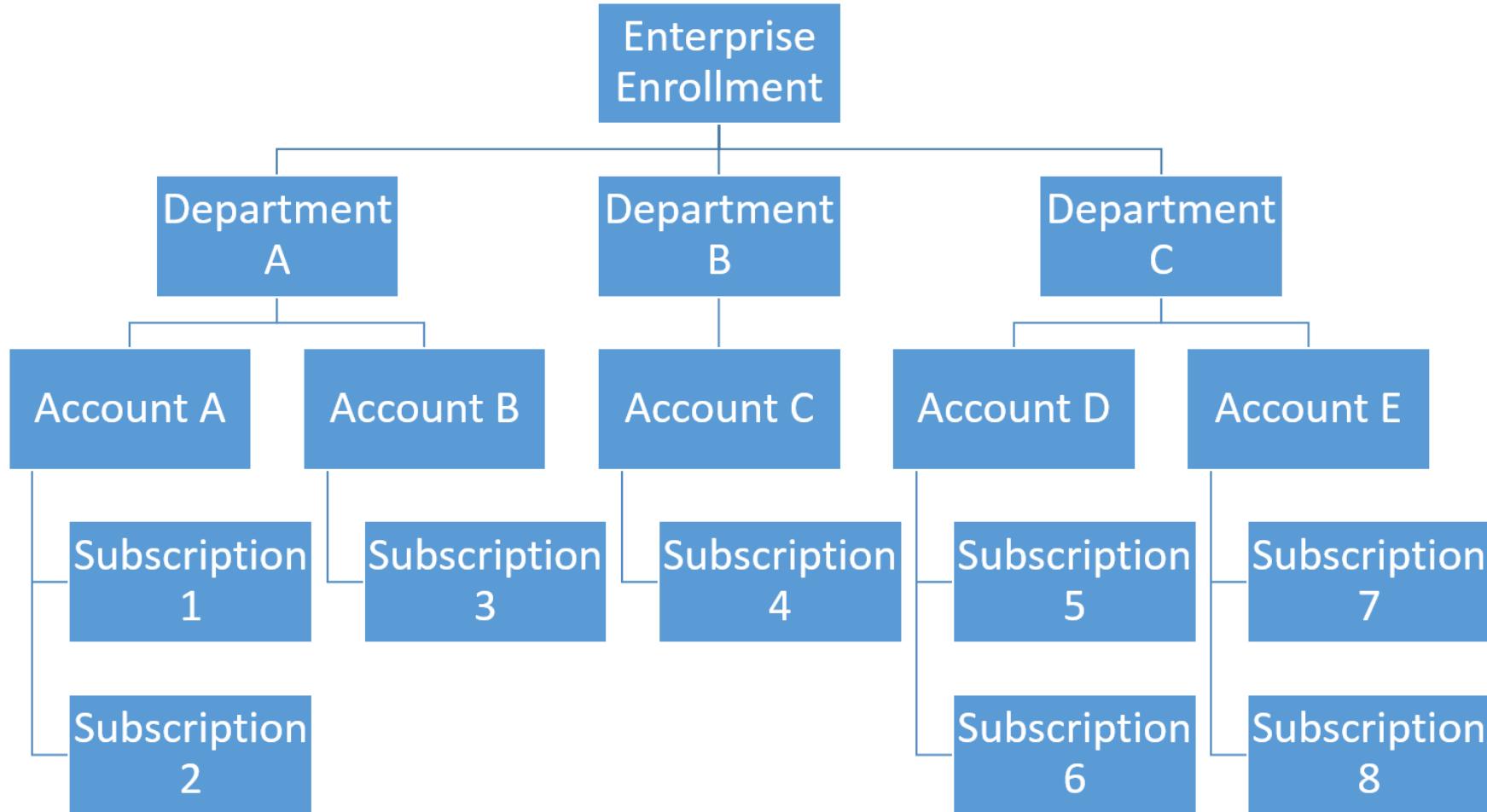
# Azure Account Hierarchy



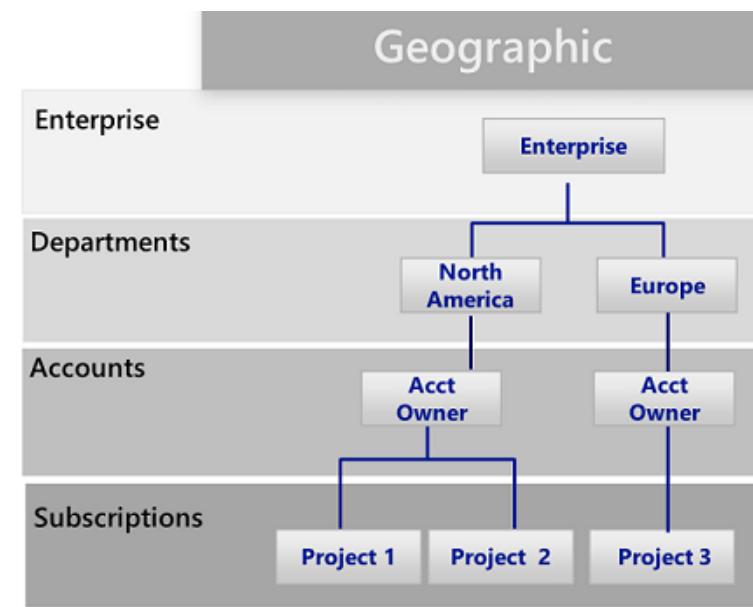
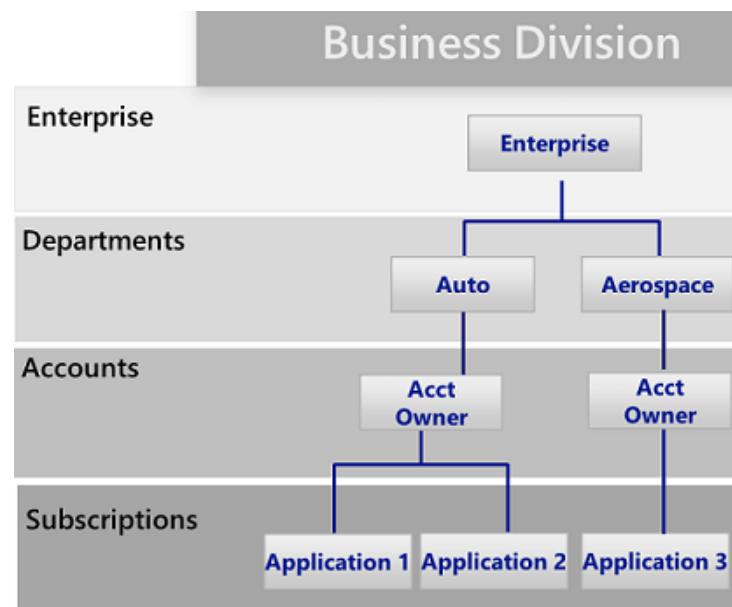
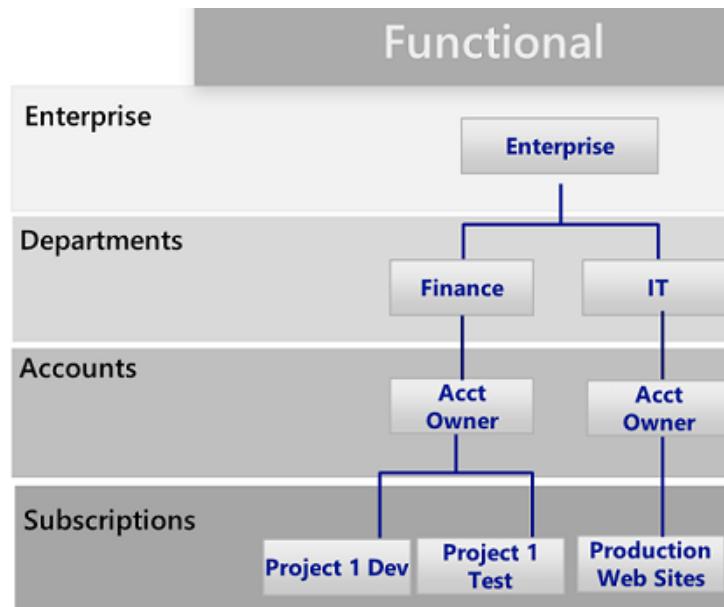
# Account to Subscription Relationships



# Enterprise Hierarchy Example



# Common Scenarios



# EA Breakdown

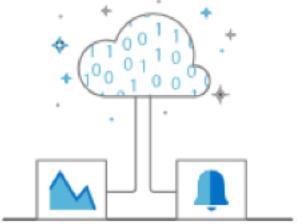


	Enterprise Admin	Department Admin	Account Owner	Service Admin
Add other admins	Enterprise Admins, Department Admins, and Account Owners	Account Owners	Add Service Admins	No
Departments	Add/Edit Departments	Edit Department	X	X
Add or associate accounts to the enrollment	Yes	Yes – to the department	No	No
Add Subscriptions	No – but can add themselves as AO	No	Yes	No
View usage and charges data	Across all Accounts and Subscriptions	Across Department	Across Account	No
View remaining balances	Yes	No	No	No

# Module:

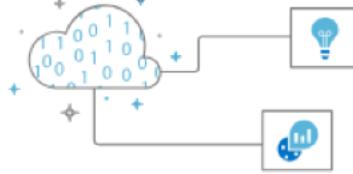
# Analyze Resource Usage and Consumption

# Azure Monitoring Overview



## Monitor & Visualize Metrics

Metrics are numerical values available from Azure Resources helping you understand the health, operation, and performance of your systems.



## Query and Analyze Logs

Logs are activity logs, diagnostic logs, and telemetry from monitoring solutions; Analytics queries help with troubleshooting and visualizations.



## Setup & Alert Actions

Alerts notify you of critical conditions and potentially take corrective automated actions based on triggers from metrics or logs.

# Log Analytics Key Features



Central Role in Monitoring

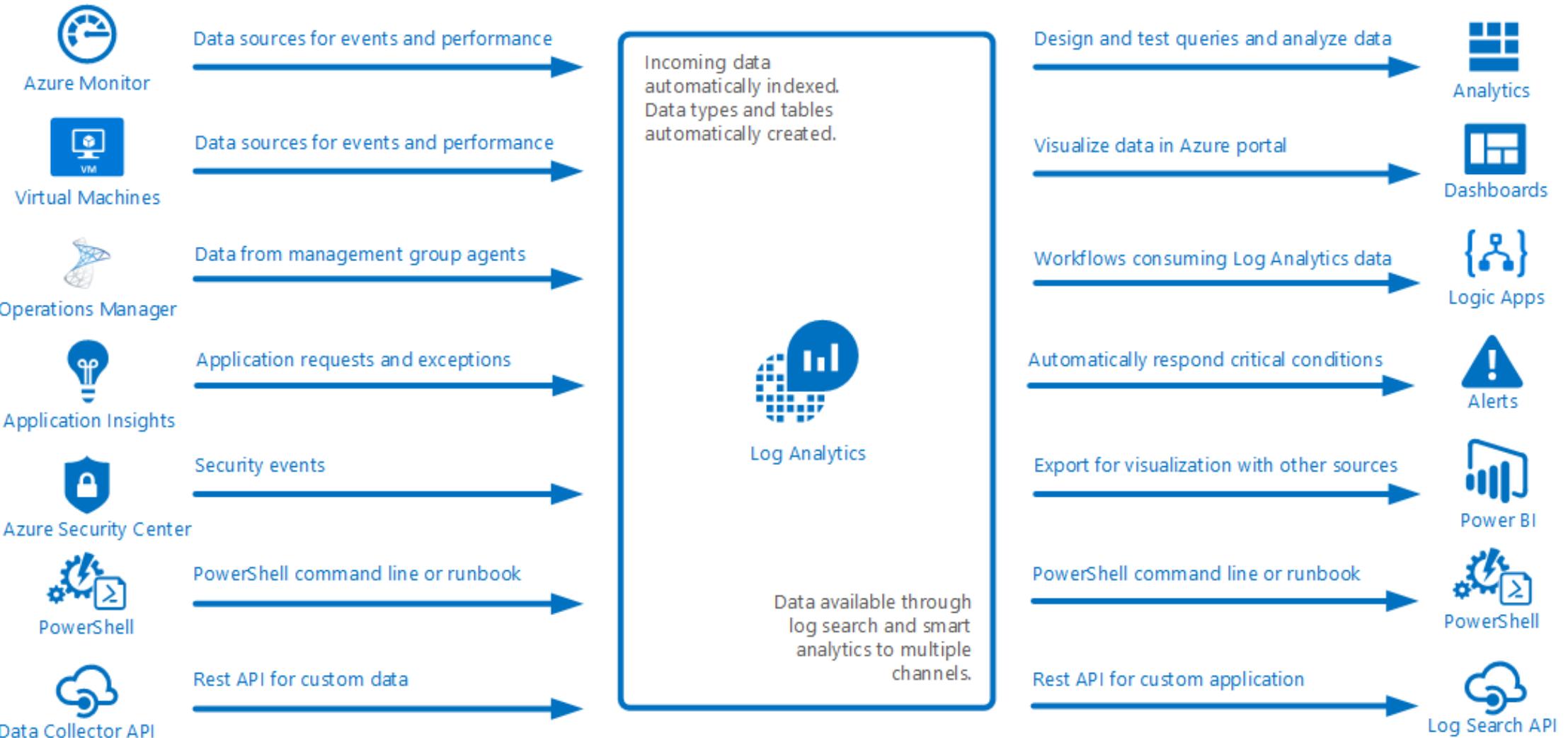
Data Sources

Other Log Analytics Sources (Security Center and App Insights)

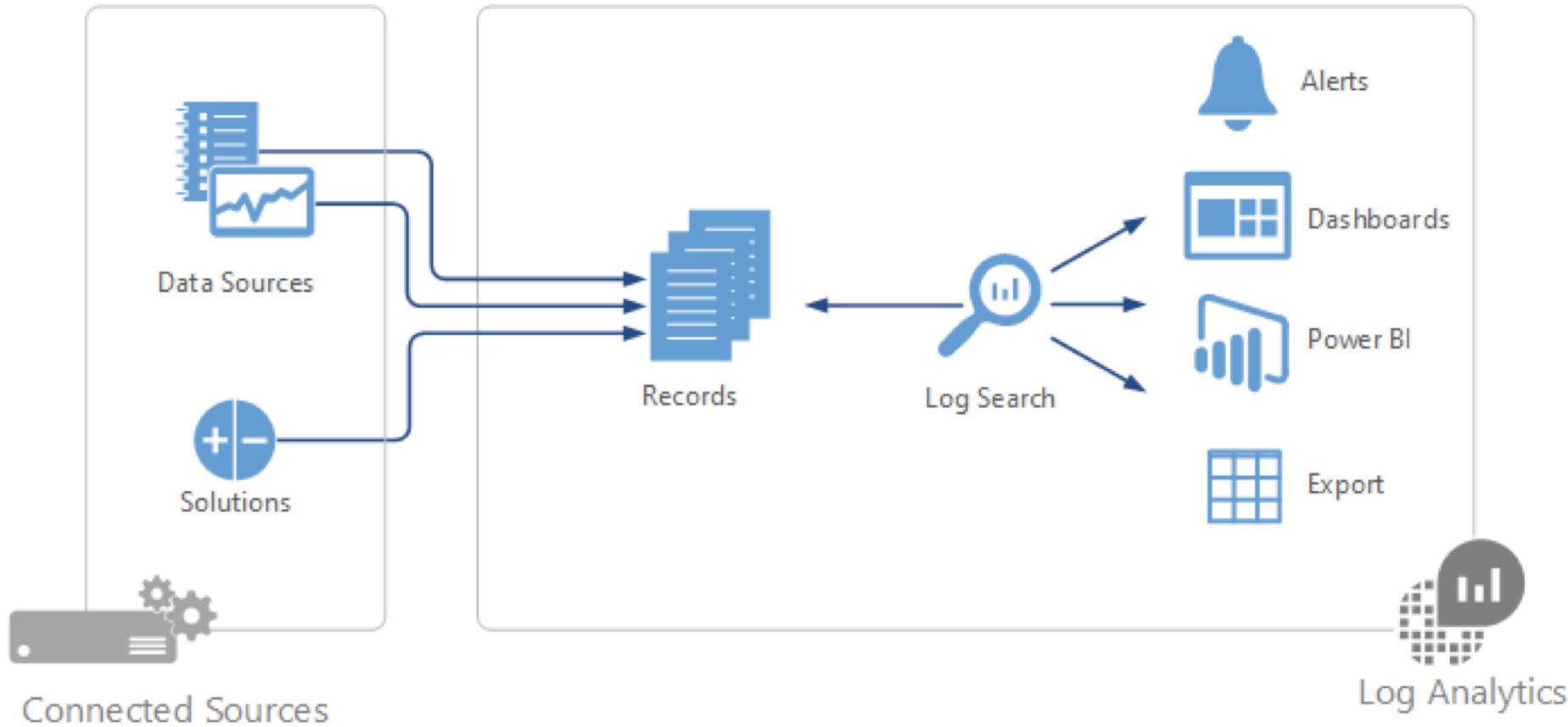
Search Queries

Output Options

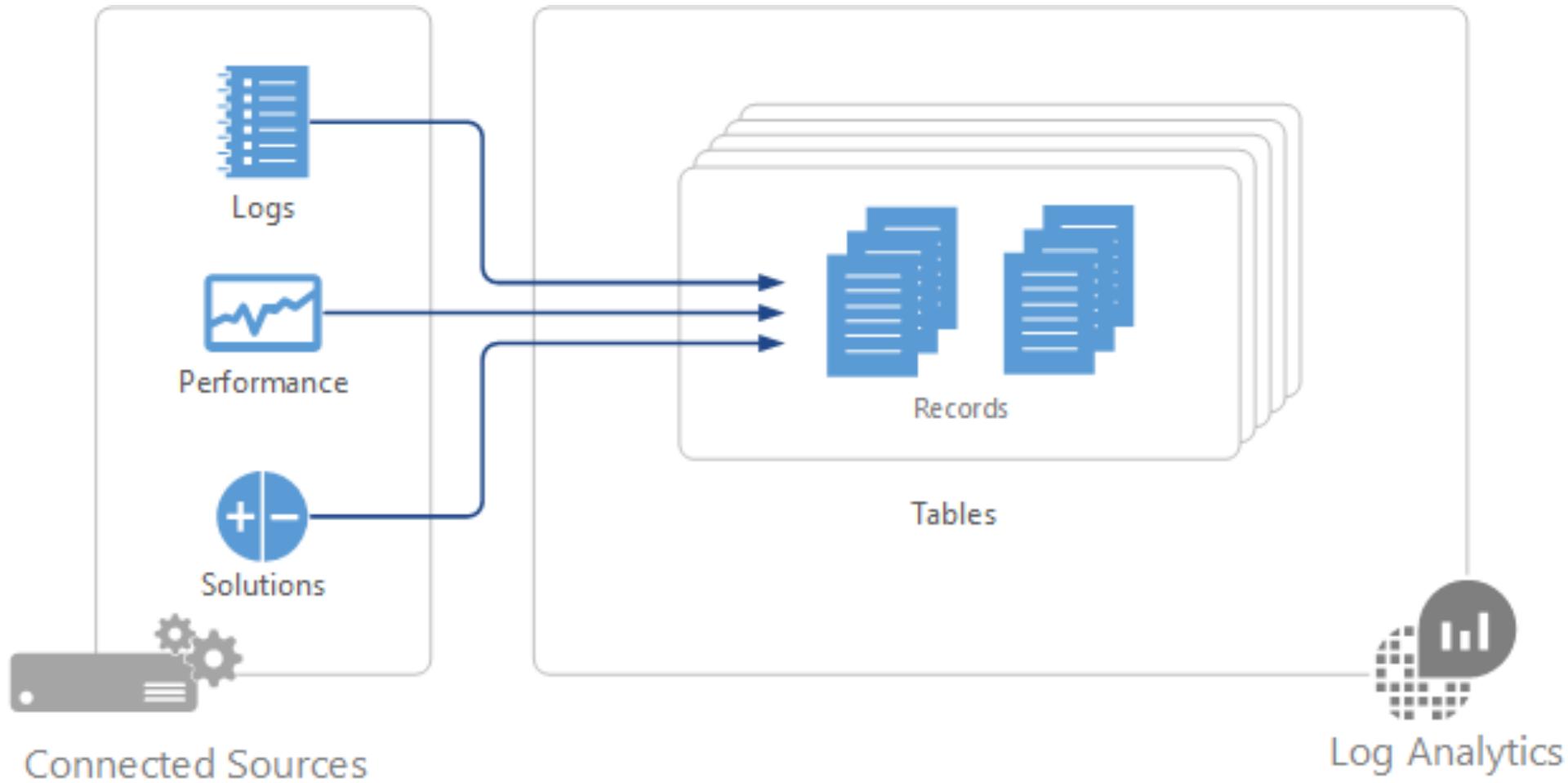
# Log Search Use Cases



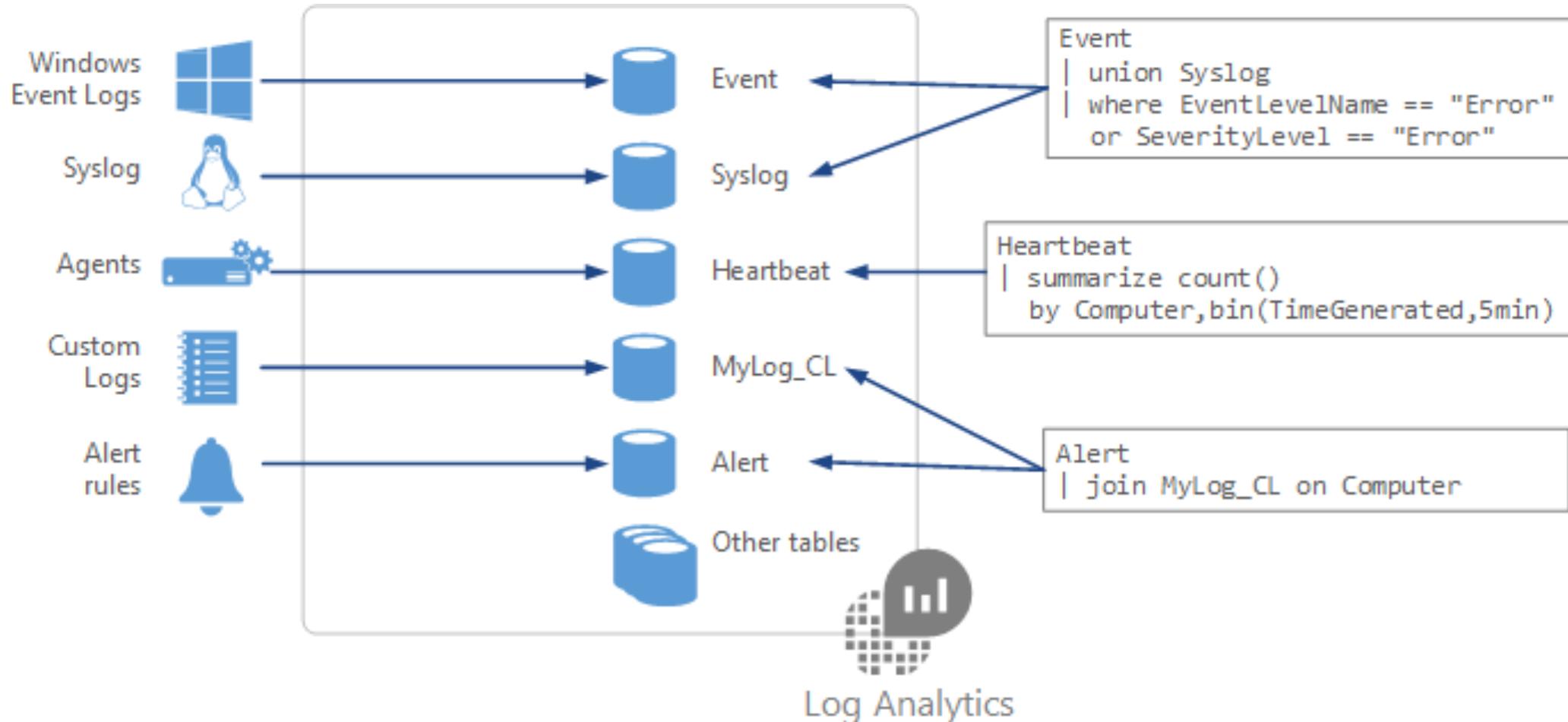
# Log Analytics Architecture



# Data Sources



# Data Organization



# Summary Data Sources

Data Source	Event Type	Description
<a href="#"><u>Custom logs</u></a>	<LogName>_CL	Text files on Windows or Linux agents containing log information.
<a href="#"><u>Windows Event logs</u></a>	Event	Events collected from the event logon Windows computers.
<a href="#"><u>Windows Performance counters</u></a>	Perf	Performance counters collected from Windows computers.
<a href="#"><u>Linux Performance counters</u></a>	Perf	Performance counters collected from Linux computers.
<a href="#"><u>IIS logs</u></a>	W3CIIISLog	Internet Information Services logs in W3C format.
<a href="#"><u>Syslog</u></a>	Syslog	Syslog events on Windows or Linux computers.

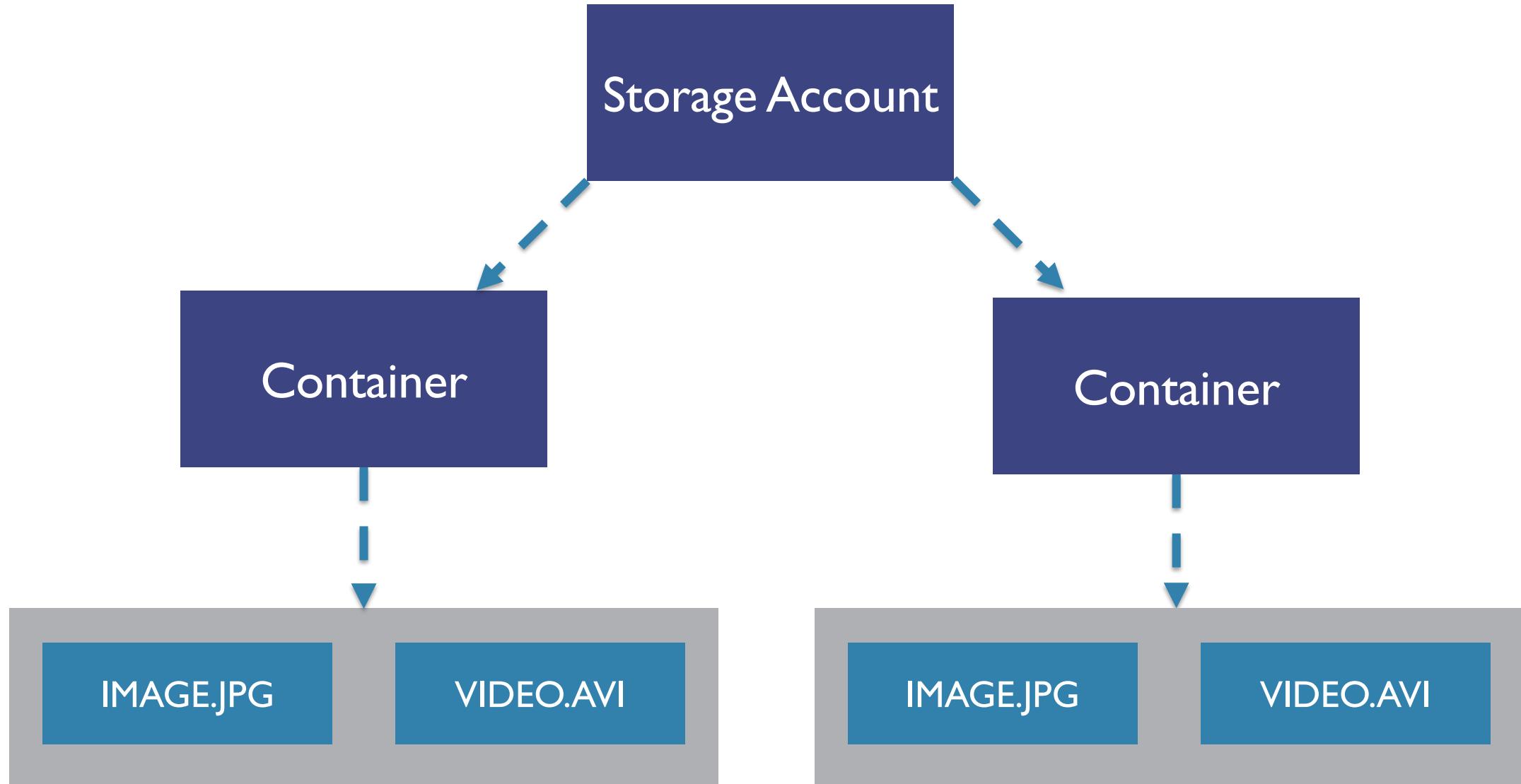
# Search Query Fundamentals



- Start with the source table (e.g. Event)
- Follow on with a series of operators
- Separate out additional operations by using pipe |
- Join other tables and workspaces using “union”

# Module: Storage

# Azure Blob Storage Overview



# Storage Account Types



General Purpose  
v1  
(GPV1)

Blob Account

General Purpose  
v2  
(GPV2)

# Block Blobs vs. Page Blobs



## Block Blob

- Ideal for storing text or binary files
- A single block blob can contain up to 50,000 blocks of up to 100 MB each, for a total size of 4.75 TB
- Append blobs are optimized for append operations (e.g. logging)

## Page Blob

- Efficient for read/write operations
- Used by Azure VMs
- Up to 8 TB in size

# Storage Tiers



Hot

- Higher storage costs
- Lower access costs

Cold

- Lower storage costs
- Higher access costs
- Intended for data that will remain cool for 30 days or more

Archive

- Lowest storage costs
- Highest retrieval costs
- When a blob is in archive storage it is offline and cannot be read

# Choosing Between Blobs, Files, and Disks

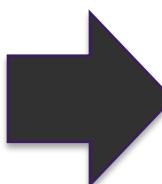


Blobs



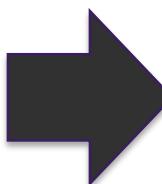
- Access application data from anywhere
- Large amount of objects to store, images, videos etc.

Files

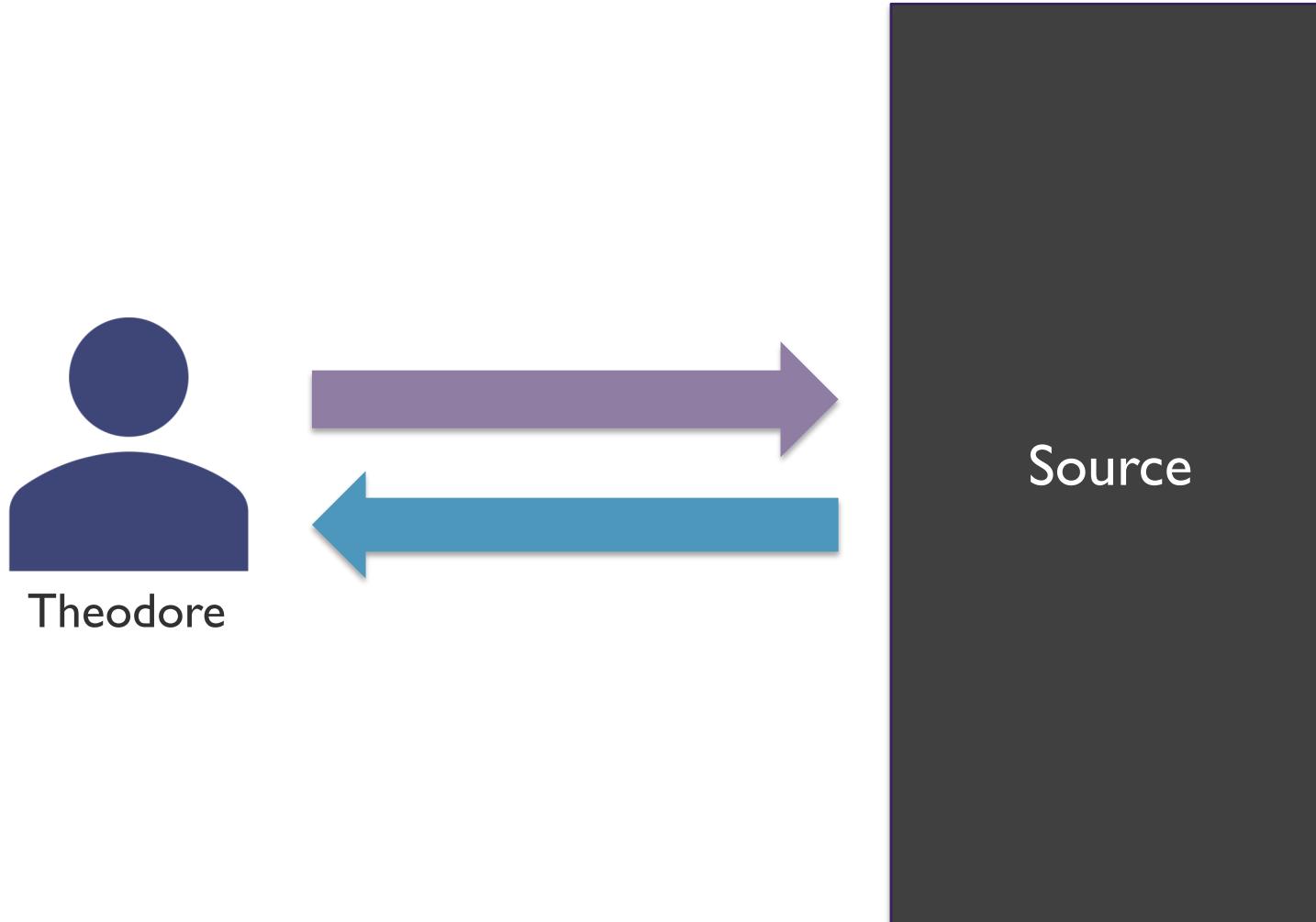


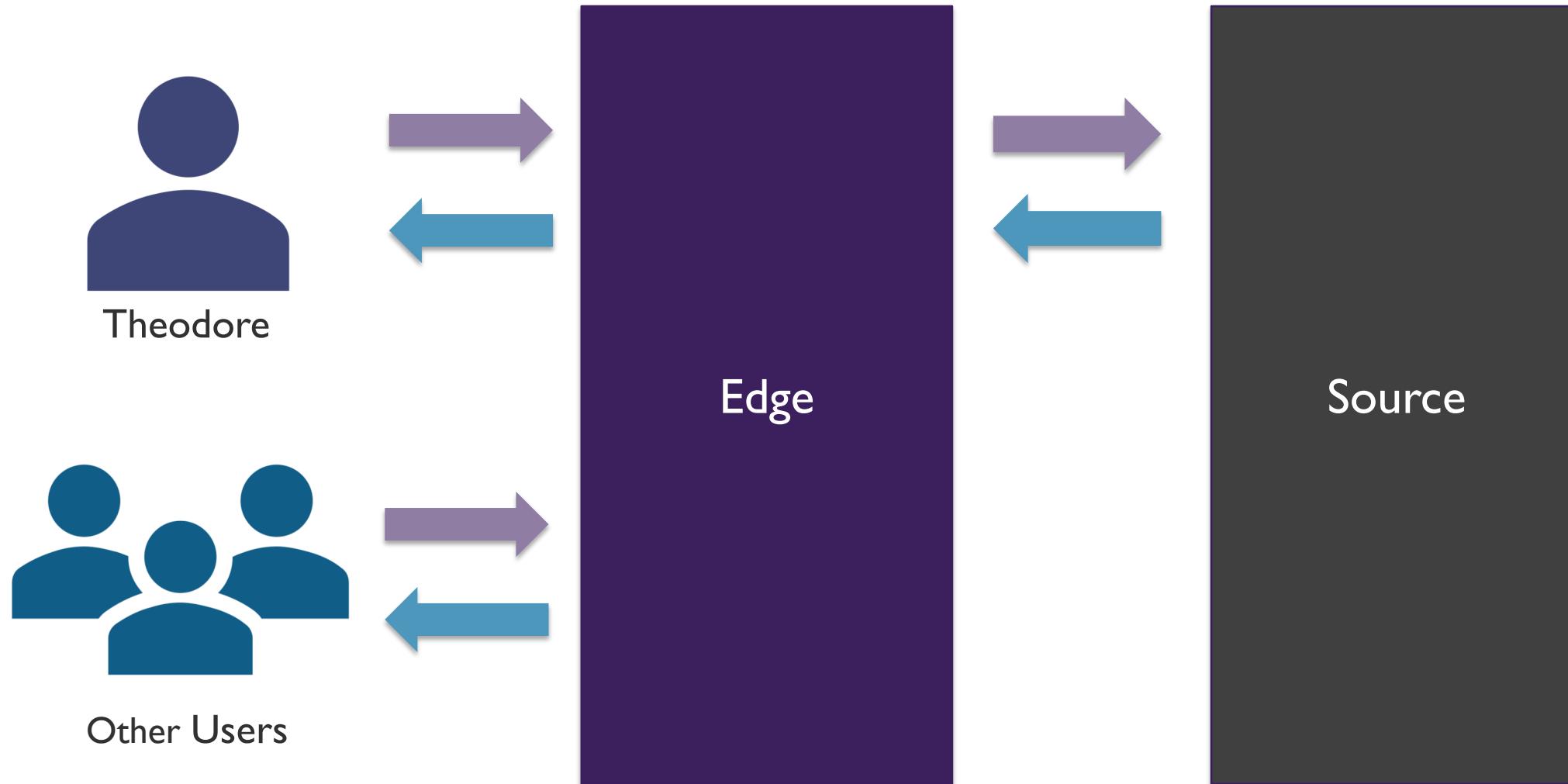
- Access files across multiple machines
- Jumpbox scenarios for shared development scenarios

Disks



- Do not need to access the data outside of the VM
- Lift-and-shift of machines from on-premises
- Disk expansion for application installations





# Azure CDN Offerings



Standard Akamai

**verizon**✓

Standard Verizon

**verizon**✓

Premium Verizon

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-overview>

# Azure CDN Offerings

P1 Premium Verizon	S1 Standard Verizon	S2 Standard Akamai
 All standard features	 Endpoint HTTPS	 Endpoint HTTPS
 Token authentication	 Custom domain HTTPS	 Content Purge
 Performance analytics	 Content Purge/Load	 Compression
 Realtime analytics	 Compression	 Geo-filtering
 Mobile device rules	 Geo-filtering	 Large file optimization
 Custom rules engine	 Core analytics	 Media optimization
 Cache/Header settings	 Dynamic delivery	 Core analytics
 URL redirect/rewrite		 Dynamic delivery

# Custom Domains



Resource Type	Default URL	Custom Domain URL
Storage account	<a href="http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net">http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net</a>	<a href="http://skylinesacademy.com">http://skylinesacademy.com</a>
Blob	<a href="http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer/myblob">http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net /mycontainer/myblob</a>	<a href="http://skylinesacademy.com/mycontainer/myblob">http://skylinesacademy.com/my container/myblob</a>
Root container	<a href="http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer">http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net /mycontainer</a>	<a href="http://skylinesacademy.com/mycontainer">http://skylinesacademy.com/my container</a>

# Custom Domain Mapping



Create a **CNAME** record with your **DNS** provider that points from...

## 1. Your domain

- Such as www.skylinesacademy.com to sldscdemo.blob.core.windows.net.
- This method is simpler, but results in a brief downtime while Azure verifies the domain registration.

## 2. The “asverify” subdomain

- Such as as verify.skylinesacademy.com to asverify.sldscdemo.blob.core.windows.net.
- After this step completes, you can create a CNAME record that points to sldscdemo.blob.core.windows.net.
- This method does not incur any downtime.
- To use this method, select the "Use Indirect CNAME Validation" checkbox.

# SMB File Storage – Azure File Services



## Benefits

- Easy way to create file shares
- Supports SMB 2.1 (unsecured) and 3.0 (secured)
- Mount on Windows, Linux, or Mac
- Azure File Sync can be utilized to improve access from on-premises systems



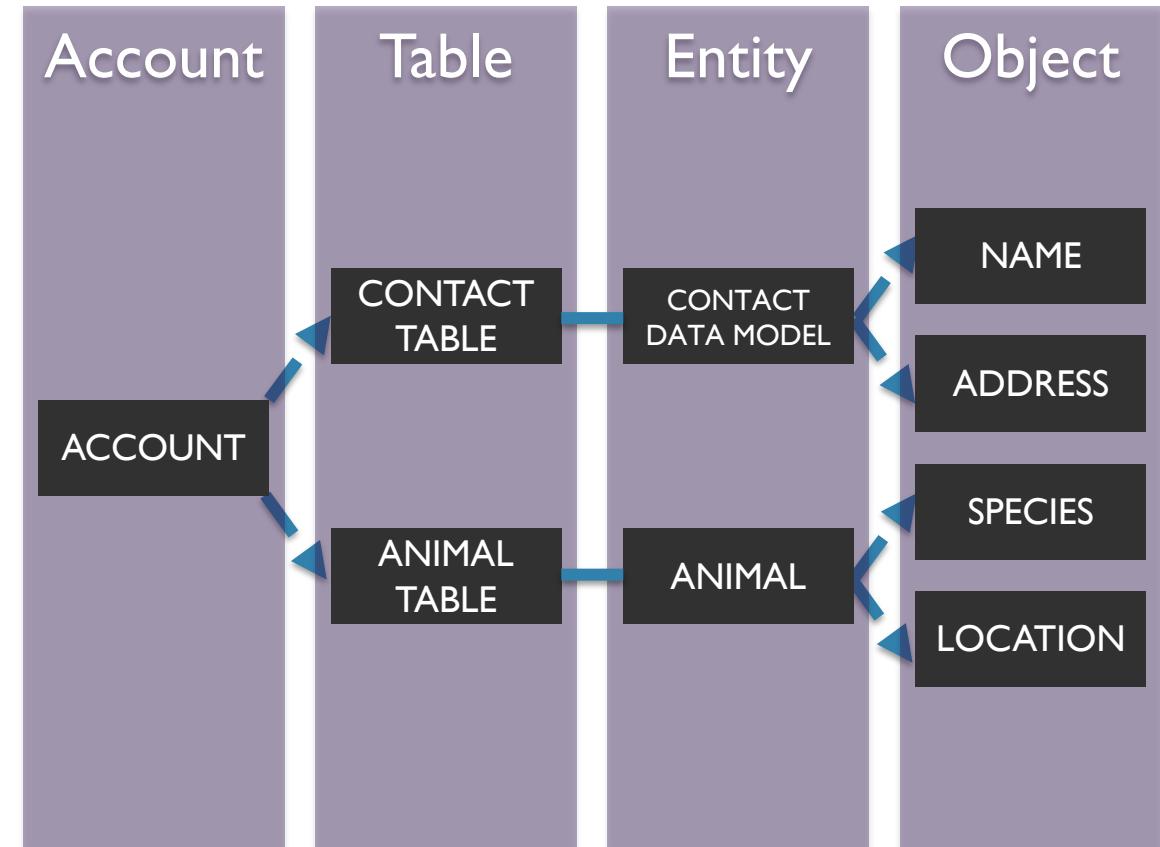
See Virtual Machines Module and Demo

# Azure Table Storage

## Table Storage



- A NoSQL key-value store
- Schemaless design
- Structured or Unstructured Data
- Access using the Odata protocol and LINQ queries
- WCF Data Service .NET Libraries

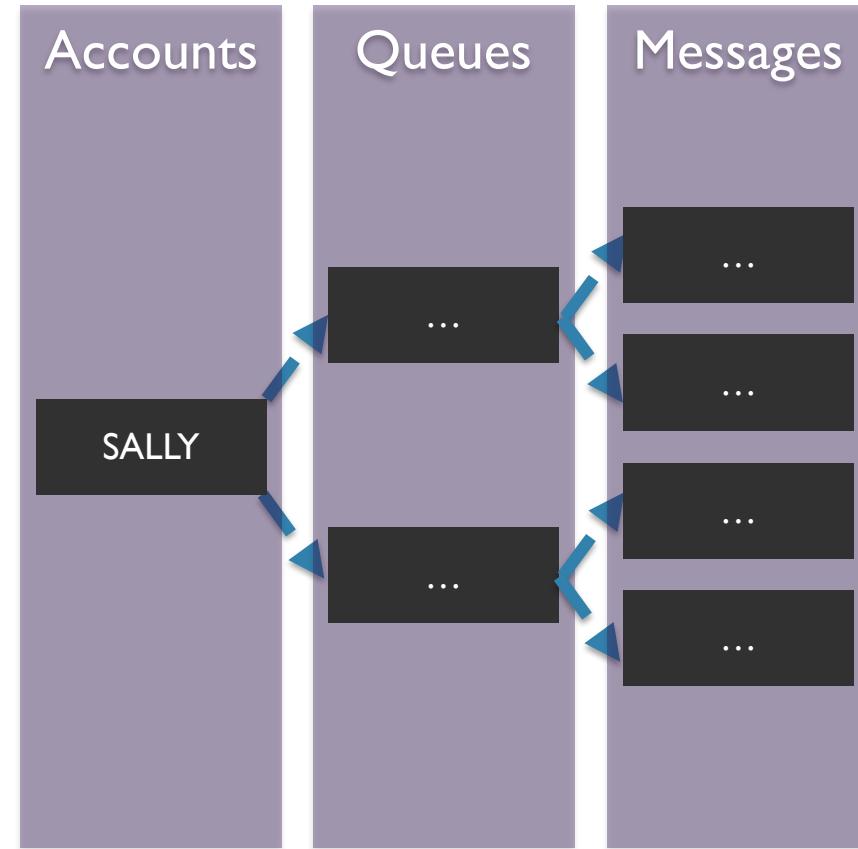


# Azure Queue Storage

## Queue Storage



- Provides a reliable mechanism for storage and delivering messages for applications
- A single queue message can be up to **64 KB in size**, and a queue can contain millions of messages, up to the total capacity limit of a storage account



# Blob Storage Scalability



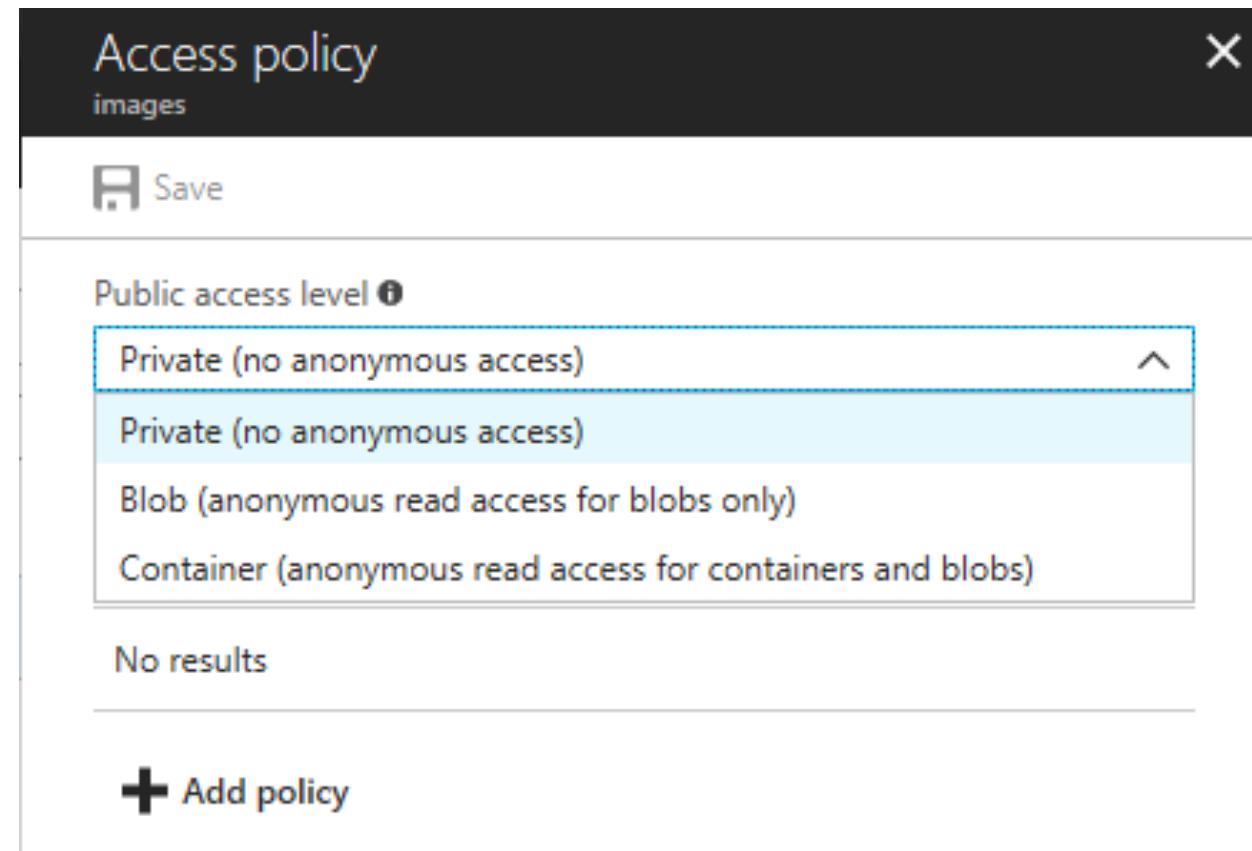
Resource	Target
Storage Account	500 TiB
Max size of single blob container	500 TiB
Max number of blocks in a block blob or append blob	50,000 blocks
Max size of a block in a block blob	100 MiB
Max size of a block blob	50,000 X 100 MiB (approx. 4.75 TiB)
Max size of a block in an append blob	4 MiB
Max size of an append blob	50,000 x 4 MiB (approx. 195 GiB)
Max size of a page blob	8 TiB
Max number of stored access policies per blob container	5
Target throughput for single blob	Up to 60 MiB per second, or up to 500 requests per second

# Container Permissions

Private  
(No Anonymous Access)

Blob  
(Anonymous read access for blobs only)

Container  
(Anonymous read access for containers and blobs)



# SAS Overview



## Shared Access Signature (SAS)

- It is a query string that we add on to the URL of a storage resource.
- The string informs Azure what access should be granted.

## Account SAS Tokens

- Granted at the account level to grant permissions to services within the account.

## Service SAS Tokens

- Grants access to a specific service within a Storage Account.

## Encrypted

- Utilizes hash-based message authentication

# SAS Breakdown



Storage Resource URI

`https://slsasdemo.blob.core.windows.net/images/image.jpg`

SAS Token

`?sv=2017-07-29&ss=bfqt&srt=sco&sp=rw&lac=up&se=2018-02-24T01:21:26Z&st=2018-02-23T17:21:26Z&spr=https&sig=dctAWsi39LncBNCIZRn%2FQMjMMA5CPByLzagfsF7MVYc%3D`

# SAS Breakdown

(continued)



- <https://slsasdemo.blob.core.windows.net/images/image.jpg>
- sv=2017-07-29
- ss=bfqt
- srt=sco
- sp=rwdlacup
- se=2018-02-24T01:21:26Z&st=2018-02-23T17:21:26Z
- spr=https
- sig=dctAWsi39LncBNC1ZRn%2FQMjMMA5CPByLzagfsF7MVYc%3D

The Blob

Storage Service Version

Signed Services

Signed Resource Types

Signed Permission

Signed Expiry & Start

Signed Protocol

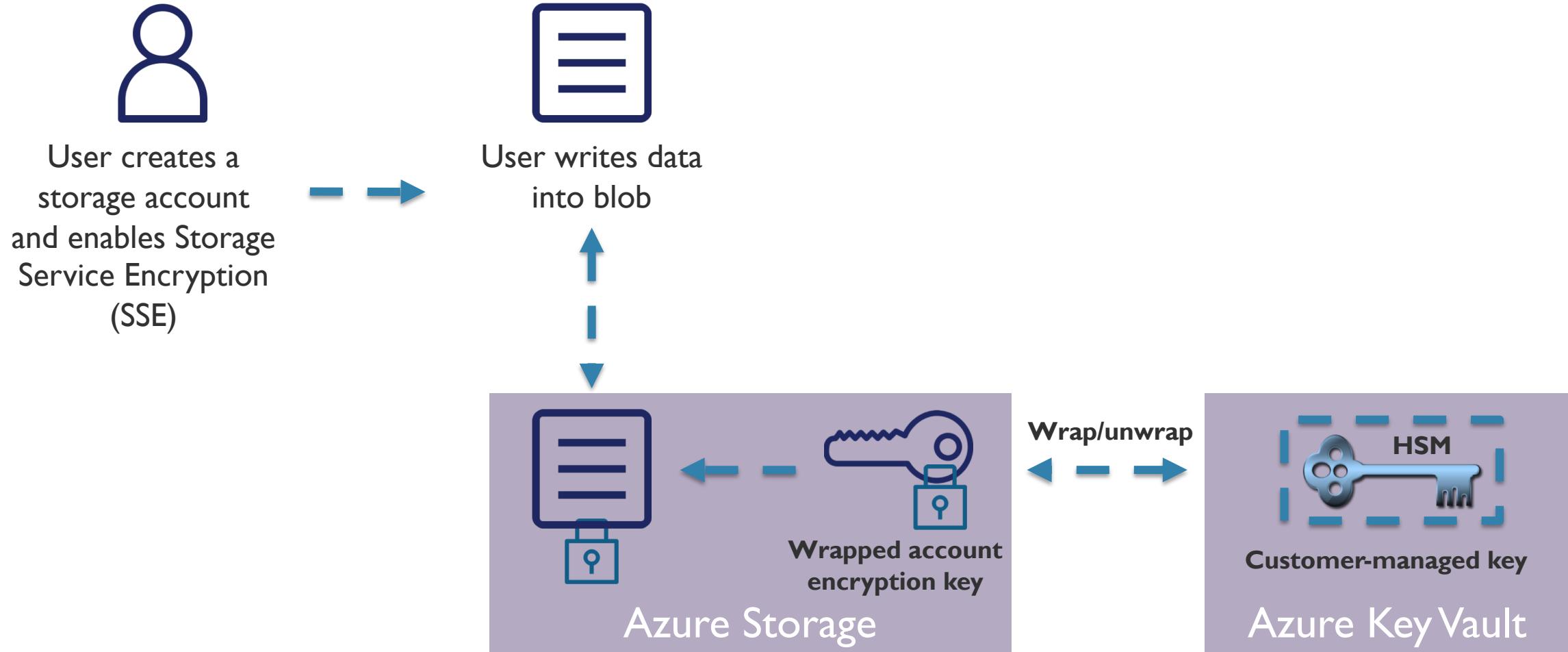
Signature

# Stored Access Policies



- Method for controlling SAS
- Group shared access signatures and provide additional restrictions
- Can be used to change the start time, expiry time, permissions, or revoke it after it has been issued
- Only supported on service SAS
  - Blob containers
  - File shares
  - Queues
  - Tables

# Encryption Keys and Key Vault



# Module:

# Import and Export Data to Azure

# Azure Import/Export Use Cases



## Data Migration to Cloud

Move large amounts of data to Azure quickly.

e.g. Large migration from your datacenter.

## Content Distribution

Sending data to customer sites.

## Backup

Backing up your on-premises data to store it in Azure.

## Data Recovery

Recover data from storage and send back to your on-premises datacenter.

## Import/Export Service

- Accessed via the Azure Portal
- Used to track data import (upload) jobs
- Used to track data export (download) jobs

# Import/Export Components



- Command line tool for:
  - Preparing disk drives that are shipped
  - Copying data to your drive
  - Encrypts data with BitLocker
  - Generates drive journal files
  - Determines number of drives
- Use V1 for blob and V2 for files

## Disk Drives

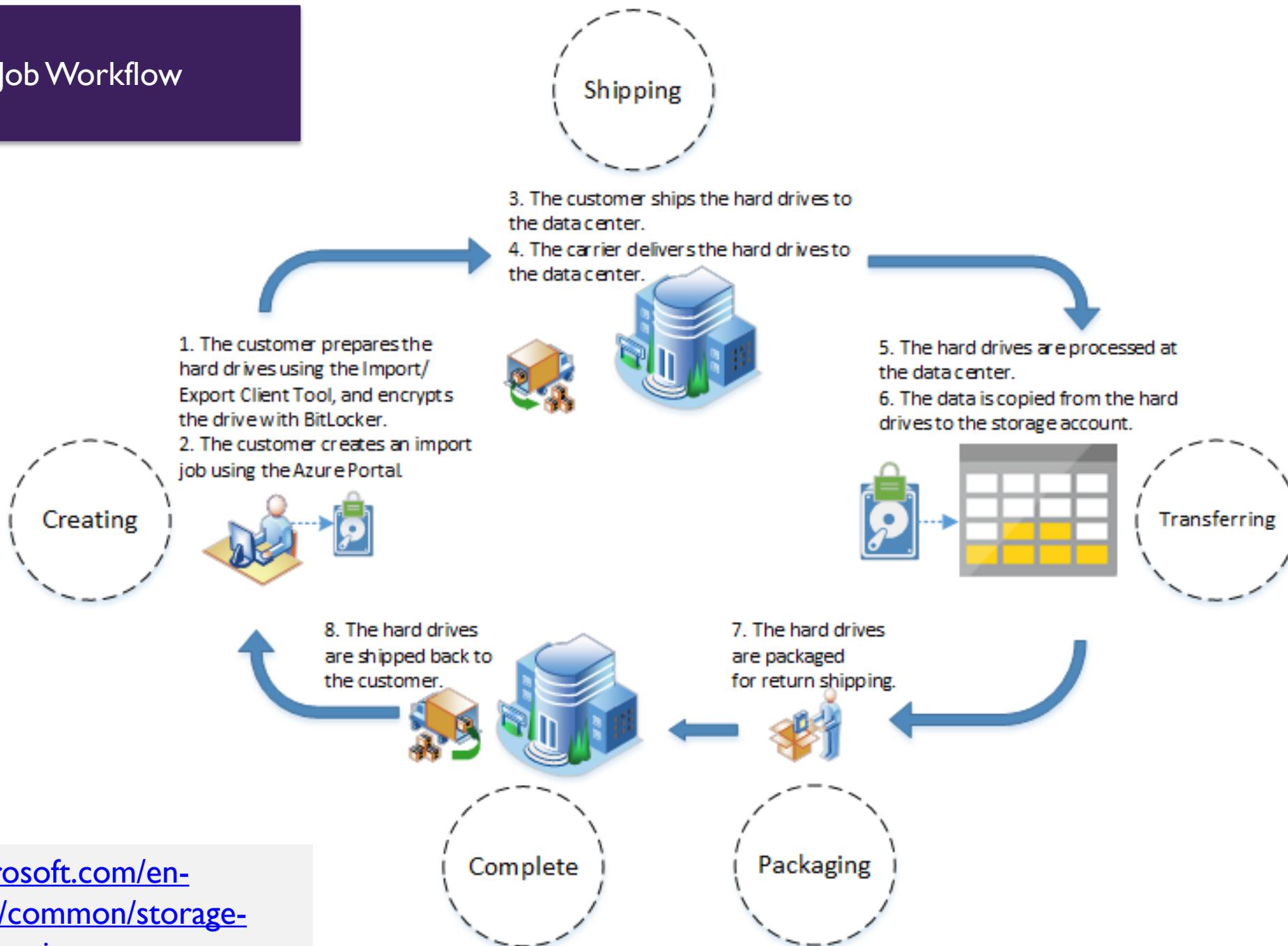
- HDDs
- SSDs
- Import Jobs: You ship drives containing your data.
- Export Jobs: You ship empty drives.

Supported Disks:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-hardware>

## Import Job Workflow

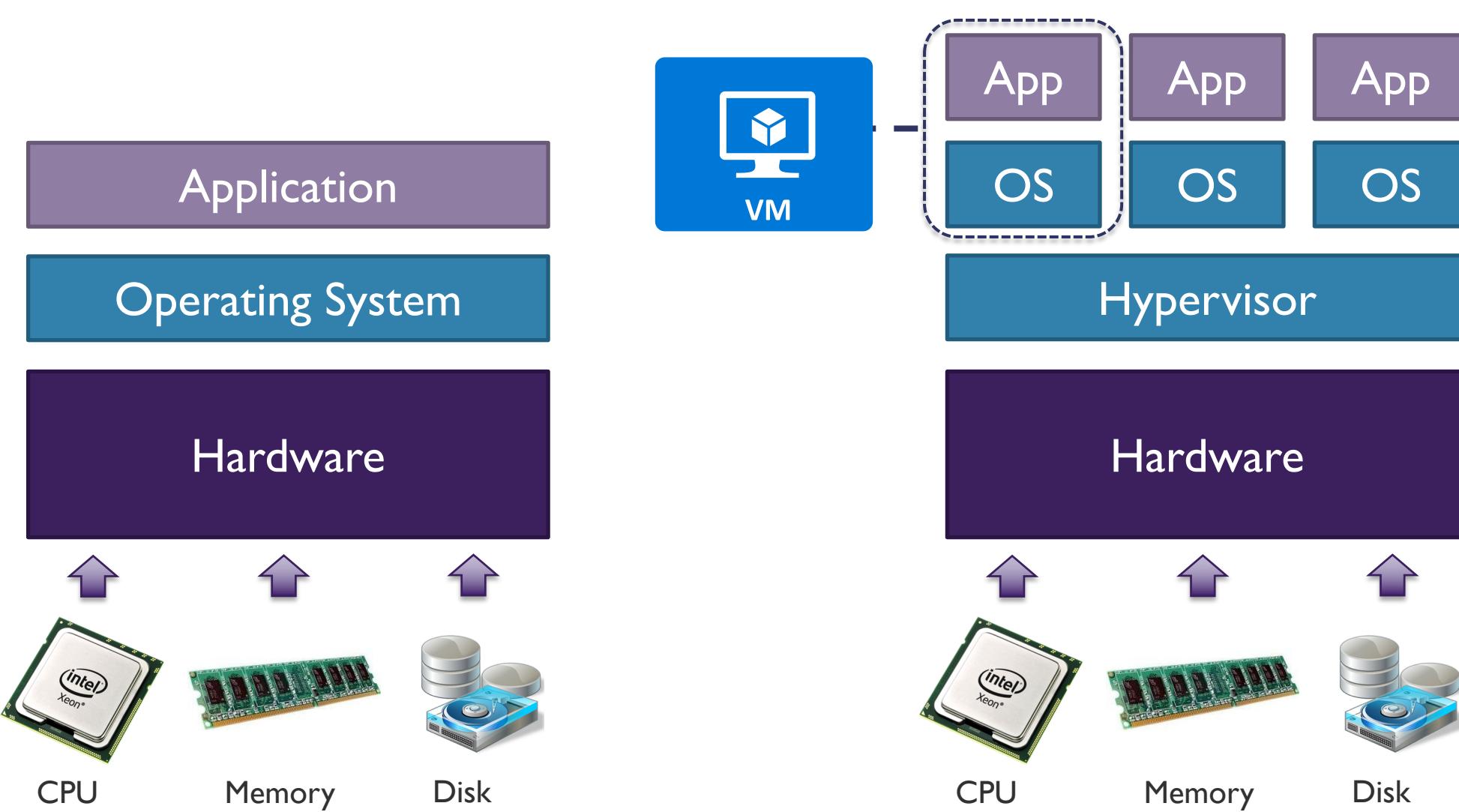
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<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

# Module: Virtual Machines

# Introduction to Virtual Machines



# VM Types



Type	Purpose
A – Basic	Basic version of the A series for testing and development.
A – Standard	General-purpose VMs.
B – Burstable	Burstable instances that can burst to the full capacity of the CPU when needed.
D – General Purpose	Built for enterprise applications. DS instances offer premium storage.
E – Memory Optimized	High memory-to-CPU core ratio. ES instances offer premium storage.
F – CPU Optimized	High CPU core-to-memory ratio. FS instances offer premium storage.
G – Godzilla	Very large instances ideal for large databases and big data use cases.

# VM Types

(continued)



Type	Purpose
H – High performance compute	High performance compute instances aimed at very high-end computational needs such as molecular modelling and other scientific applications.
L – Storage optimized	Storage optimized instances which offer a higher disk throughput and IO.
M – Large memory	Another large-scale memory option that allows for up to 3.5 TB of RAM.
N – GPU enabled	GPU-enabled instances.
SAP HANA on Azure Certified Instances	Specialized instances purposely built and certified for running SAP HANA.

# VM Specializations



**S**

Premium Storage  
options available

Example: DSv2

**M**

Larger memory  
configuration of  
instance type

Example: Standard A2m\_v2

**R**

Supports remote  
direct memory  
access (RDMA)

Example: H16mr

# Azure Compute Units (ACUs)



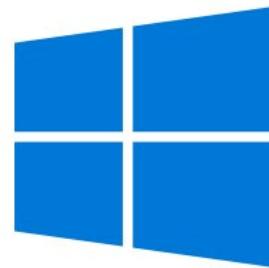
Way to compare  
CPU performance  
between different  
types/sizes of VM

Microsoft-  
created  
performance  
benchmark

A VM with an ACU  
of 200 has twice the  
performance of a  
VM with an ACU of  
100

## Windows Virtual Machines

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/>



## Linux Virtual Machines

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/>



# Windows Server Support



OS	Key Points
Pre-Windows 2008 R2 (e.g. Windows Server 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Windows 2003 and later are supported for deployment.</li><li>Must bring own image.</li><li>No marketplace support.</li><li>Need to have your own custom support agreement (CSA).</li></ul>
Windows Server 2008 R2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Supported.</li><li>Specific support matrix for server roles.</li></ul>
Windows Server 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Supported – Datacenter version in marketplace.</li></ul>
Windows Server 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Supported – Datacenter and nano versions in marketplace.</li></ul>
Desktop OS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Windows 10 Pro and Enterprise in marketplace.</li></ul>

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2721672/microsoft-server-software-support-for-microsoft-azure-virtual-machines>

# Linux-Supported Distributions

Distribution	Version	Drivers	Agent
CentOS	CentOS 6.3+, 7.0+	CentOS 6.3: <a href="#">LIS download</a>	Package: <a href="#">In repo under "WALinuxAgent"</a> Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>
		CentOS 6.4+: <a href="#">In kernel</a>	
CoreOS	494.4.0+	<a href="#">In kernel</a>	Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>
Debian	Debian 7.9+, 8.2+	<a href="#">In kernel</a>	Package: <a href="#">In repo under "waagent"</a> Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>
Oracle Linux	6.4+, 7.0+	<a href="#">In kernel</a>	Package: <a href="#">In repo under "WALinuxAgent"</a> Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>
Red Hat Enterprise Linux	RHEL 6.7+, 7.1+	<a href="#">In kernel</a>	Package: <a href="#">In repo under "WALinuxAgent"</a> Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>
SUSE Linux Enterprise	SLES/SLES for SAP 11 SP4 12 SP1+	<a href="#">In kernel</a>	Package:  for 11 in <a href="#">Cloud:Tools</a> repo for 12 included in "Public Cloud" Module under "python-azure-agent" Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>
openSUSE	openSUSE Leap 42.2+	<a href="#">In kernel</a>	Package: <a href="#">In Cloud:Tools</a> repo under "python-azure-agent" Source code: <a href="#">GitHub</a>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros>

# Regional Limitations

Products	United States								Canada		
	NON-REGIONAL*	EAST US	EAST US 2	CENTRAL US	NORTH CENTRAL US	SOUTH CENTRAL US	WEST CENTRAL US	WEST US	WEST US 2	CANADA EAST	CANADA CENTRAL
- Compute											
Virtual Machines		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
A0 - A7		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Av2		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
B-series		●							●		
A8 – A11 (Compute Intensive)		●			●	●		●			
D-series		●	●	●	●	●		●			
Dv2-series		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dv3-series		●	●					●	●	●	●
DS-series		●	●	●	●	●		●			
DSv2-series		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DSv3-Series		●	●						●		
Ev3-series		●	●					●	●	●	●
F-series		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

# Restricted Usernames

administrator	admin	user	user1
test	user2	test1	user3
admin1	1	123	a
actuser	adm	admin2	aspnet
backup	console	david	guest
john	owner	root	server
sql	support	support_388945a0	sys
test2	test3	user4	user5

You cannot use any  
of these names for  
your VM username  
when creating an  
Azure VM

# PowerShell VM Commands



## Task

## PowerShell Example

New Resource Group

```
New-AzureRmResourceGroup -Name myResourceGroup -  
Location EastUS
```

New Virtual Machine

```
New-AzureRmVM
```

Create VM Configuration

```
$vm = New-AzureRmVMConfig –VMName $Vmname
```

Start and Stop VMs

```
Start-AzureRmVM  
Stop-AzureRmVM
```

# Connecting via WinRM

---

## WinRMHttps

- Connectivity over SSL
- Uses port 5986
- Recommended to use this option if you are going over the Internet, as it is much more secure

## WinRMHttp

- No SSL required
- Uses port 5985
- Ideal for connections from the same private network which is already secure

# WinRM Self-Signed Certificate Procedures



## Steps

- Create a Key Vault
- Create a self-signed certificate
- Upload certificate to the Key Vault
- Get the URL for your certificate from the Key Vault
- Reference your self-signed certificate when you create the VM

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/winrm>

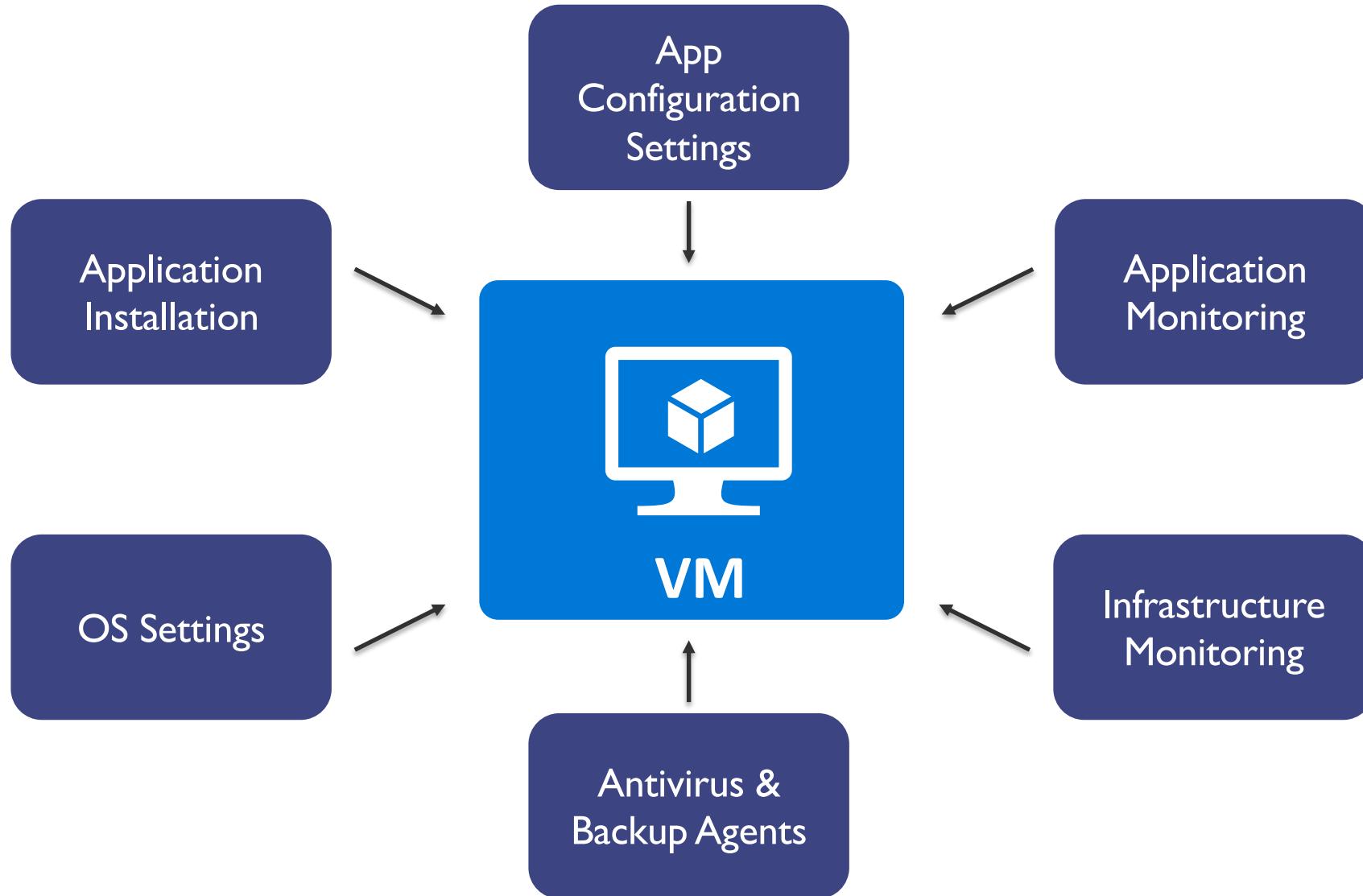
## Custom Images

- Do-it-yourself image
- Windows - Sysprep
- Linux - sudo waagent – deprovision+user
- Generalize in Azure
- Create image

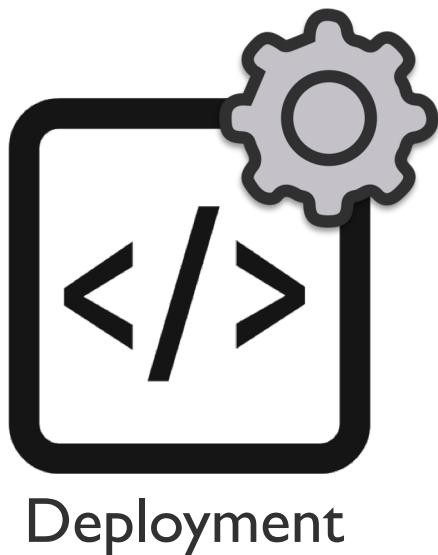
## Marketplace Images

- Provided for you in the Azure Marketplace
- Properties:
  - Publisher
  - Offer
  - SKU

# Introduction to Configuration Management



# VM Extensions



VM Extensions

DSC      Scripts

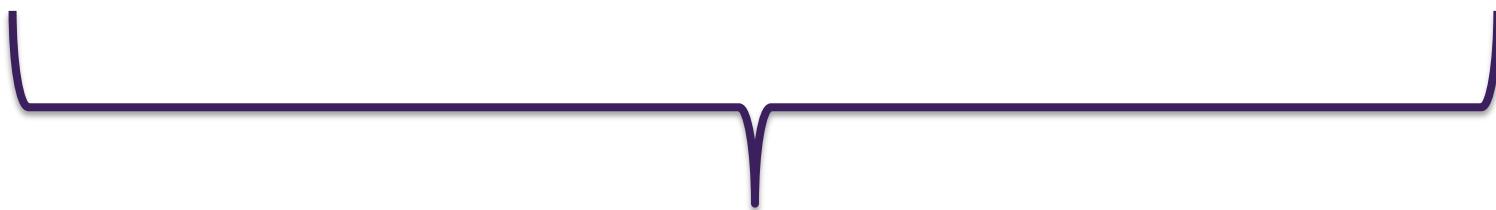
# Configuration Management



Extensions available in Azure

# Configuration Management

(continued)



Enterprise-level configuration  
management for multiple nodes

# PowerShell DSC Key Components



Configurations

Resources

Logical  
Configuration  
Manager

# Custom Script Extension



- Execute VM Tasks without logging into the VM
- Upload via Portal or download scripts from Azure Blob storage or GitHub
- Can be automated using PowerShell

The image shows two screenshots related to the Custom Script Extension. The top screenshot is a page from the Microsoft Azure Marketplace titled 'Custom Script Extension' by Microsoft Corp. It describes the extension as a tool for automatically launching and executing VM customization tasks post-configuration. Below the description are social sharing icons for Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Google+, and Email. The bottom screenshot shows an 'Install extension' dialog box with fields for 'Script file (Required)' and 'Arguments (Optional)'. A large purple arrow points downwards from the marketplace page towards the installation dialog.

# Custom Script Extension

(continued)



## Benefits

- No local or domain credentials needed to login to Azure VM
- VM does not need an accessible IP Address to remotely connect
- Simple to implement

## Drawbacks

- Must be enabled for each VM you want to run your script on
- VMs will need internet access if using GitHub or Blob storage for scripts
- Relatively slow

A screenshot of the Microsoft Store page for the "Custom Script Extension" by Microsoft Corp. The page describes the extension as a tool for automatically launching and executing VM customization tasks post-configuration. It includes social sharing icons for Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Google+, and Email, and links to the publisher (Microsoft Corp.) and useful links (PowerShell cmdlets).



A screenshot of the "Install extension" dialog box. It shows fields for "Script file (Required)" and "Arguments (Optional)". The "Script file" field has a placeholder "Select a file" and a "Remove" button. The "Arguments" field is empty.

# Enabling Remote Debugging

## I. Download and install Remote Tools for Visual Studio

<https://www.visualstudio.com/downloads/#remote-tools-for-visual-studio-2017>

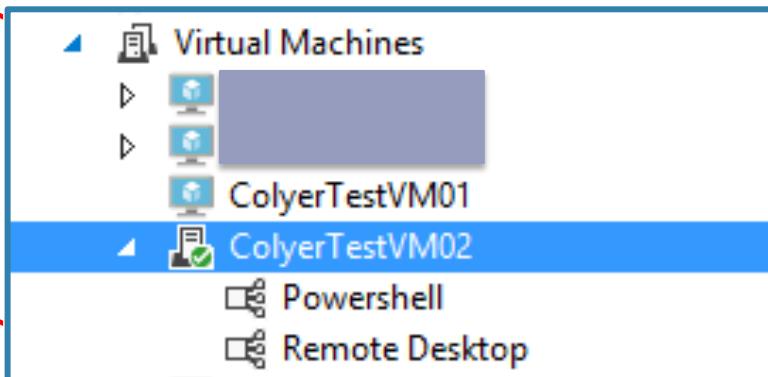
Remote Tools for Visual Studio  
2017

Remote Tools for Visual Studio 2017 enables app deployment, remote debugging, remote testing, performance profiling, and unit testing on computers that do not have Visual Studio installed.

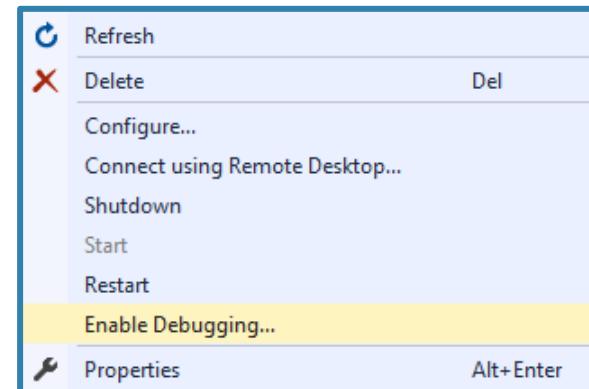
x64  
 x86

English ▾  
Download 

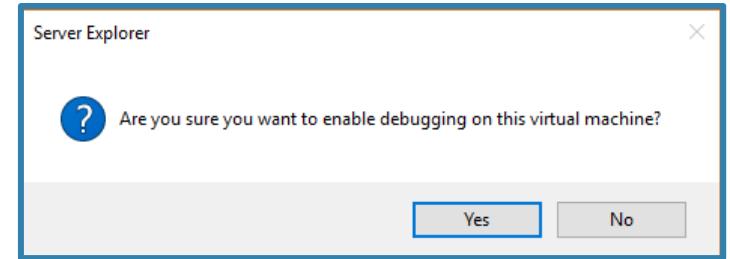
## 2. Right Click VM in Visual Studio



## 3. Enable Debugging



## 4. Confirm



# VM Storage Types



## Standard Storage

Backed by traditional HDD

Most cost effective

Max throughput –  
60MB/S per disk

Max IOPS –  
500 IOPS per disk

## Premium Storage

Backed by SSD drives

Higher performance

Max throughput –  
250MB/S per disk

Max IOPS –  
7500 IOPS per disk

# Managed Disk – Standard Storage Sizes

	<b>S4</b>	<b>S6</b>	<b>S10</b>	<b>S20</b>	<b>S30</b>	<b>S40</b>	<b>S50</b>
Disk size (GB)	32	64	128	512	1024	2048	4095



- Max IOPS for all sizes above is 300 IOPS/Disk
- Max throughput for all sizes is 60MB/s

# Managed Disk – Premium Storage Sizes



	P4	P6	P10	P15	P20	P30	P40	P50
Disk size (GB)	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	4095
Max IOPS	120	240	500	1100	2300	5000	7500	7500
Max throughput	25 MB/s	50 MB/s	100 MB/s	125 MB/s	150 MB/s	200 MB/s	250 MB/s	250 MB/s

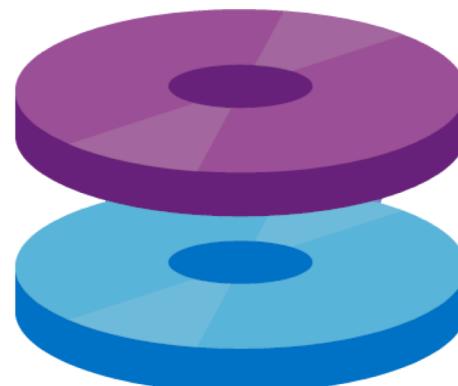
# Managed vs. Unmanaged Disks

## Unmanaged Disks

DIY option

Management overhead  
(20000 IOPS per storage  
account limit)

Supports all replication  
modes  
(LRS, ZRS, GRS, RA-GRS)



## Managed Disks

Simplest option

Lower management  
overhead as Azure manages  
the storage accounts

Only LRS replication mode  
currently available

# Replication Options



## Logically Replicated Storage (LRS)

Replicated three times within a storage scale unit (collection of racks of storage nodes) hosted in a datacenter in the same region as your storage account was created.

## Zone Replicated Storage (ZRS)

Replicated three times across one or two datacenters in addition to storing three replicas similar to LRS. Data stored in ZRS is durable even in the event that the primary datacenter is unavailable or unrecoverable.

## Geographically Replicated Storage (GRS)

Replicates your data to a second region that is hundreds of miles away from the primary region. Your data is curable even in the event of a complete region outage.

## Read Only Geographically Replicated Storage (RA-GRS)

Same replication as per GRS but also provides read access to the data in the other region.

# Replication Strategies

Replication Strategy	LRS	ZRS	GRS	RA-GRS
<b>Data is replicated across multiple datacenters?</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Data can be read from a secondary location <i>and</i> the primary location?</b>	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Number of copies of data maintained on separate nodes:</b>	3	3	6	6

# VM Storage Limits and Capacity Planning



Resource	Target
Storage Account	500 TiB
Max size of single blob container	500 TiB
Max number of blocks in a block blob or append blob	50,000 blocks
Max size of a block in a block blob	100 MiB
Max size of a block blob	50,000 X 100 MiB (approx. 4.75 TiB)
Max size of a block in an append blob	4 MiB
Max size of an append blob	50,000 x 4 MiB (approx. 195 GiB)
Max size of a page blob	8 TiB
Max number of stored access policies per blob container	5
Target throughput for single blob	Up to 60 MiB per second, or up to 500 requests per second

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-scalability-targets>

# Disk Caching

- Method for improving performance of VHDs
- Utilizes local RAM and SSD drives on underlying VM host
- Available on both standard and premium disks



## Default and Allowed Settings

Disk Type	Default Cache Setting	Allowed Settings
OS disk	Read-Write	Read-Only or Read-Write
Data disk	None	None, Read-Only, or Read-Write

- **Read-Only Caching**
  - Improve latency and potentially gain higher IOPS per disk
- **Read-Write Caching**
  - Ensure you have a proper way to write data from cache to persistent disks

# Storage Service Encryption (SSE)

- Provides encryption-at-rest
- Automatically enabled with Managed Disks
- Enabled at Storage Account level for unmanaged disks
- Only new files added to account will be encrypted



# Azure VM Disk Encryption

- Encryption at rest with industry standard encryption system
  - Windows drives encrypted using Bitlocker
  - Linux drives encrypted using DM-Crypt
- Regulatory requirements met. IaaS VMs all use customer controlled keys and policies allowing auditing of key vault



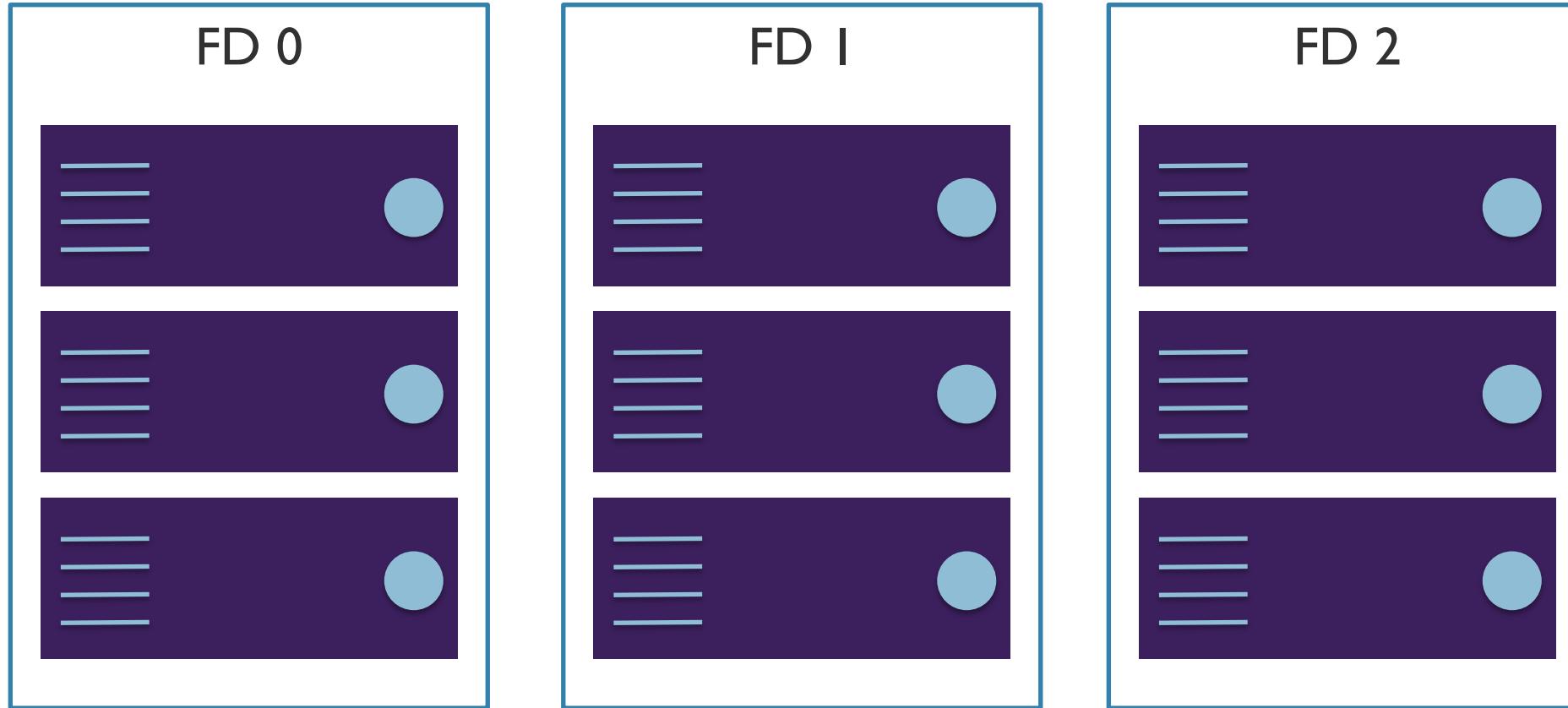
## Potential for VM Impact

- Planned maintenance
- Unplanned hardware maintenance
- Unexpected downtime

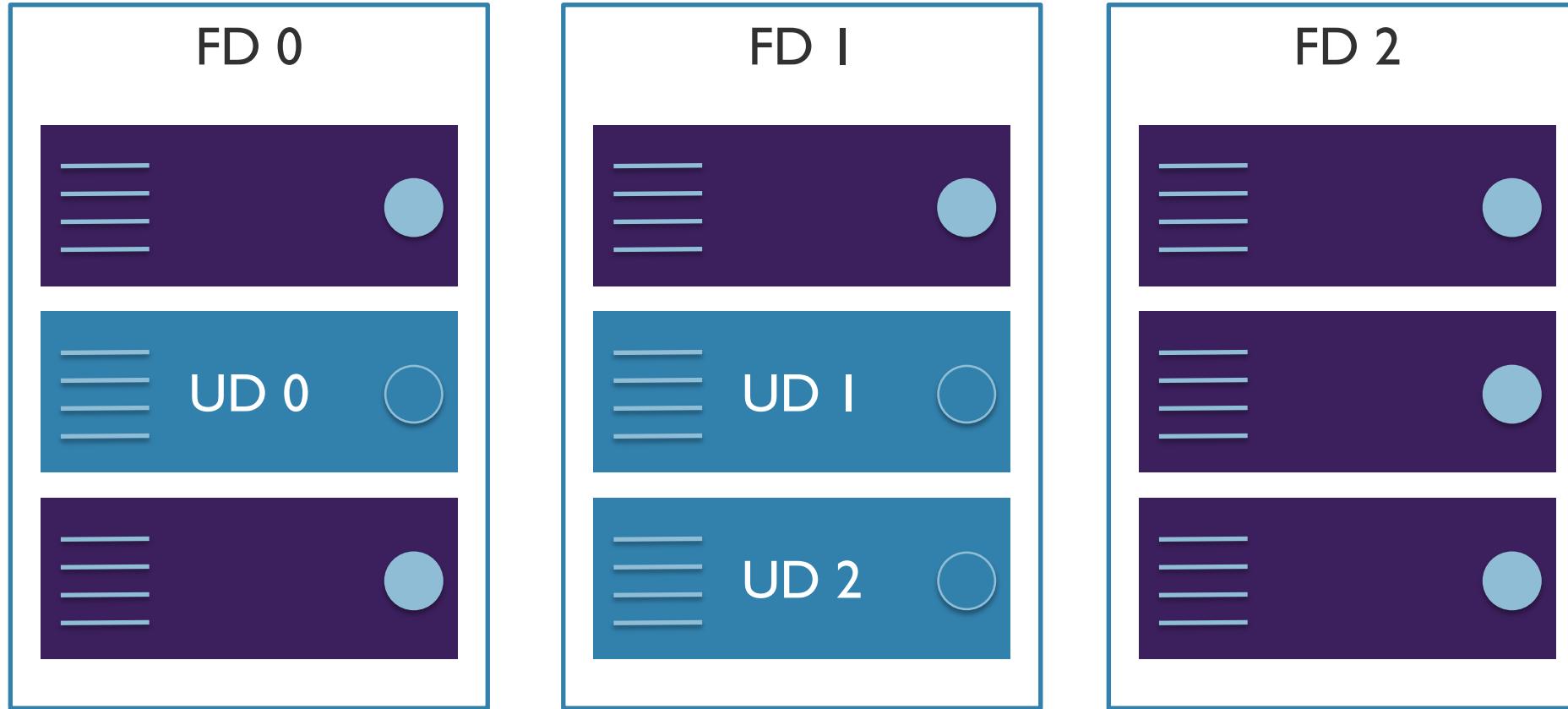
## Availability Sets

- Group two or more machines in a set
- Separated based on Fault Domains and Update Domains

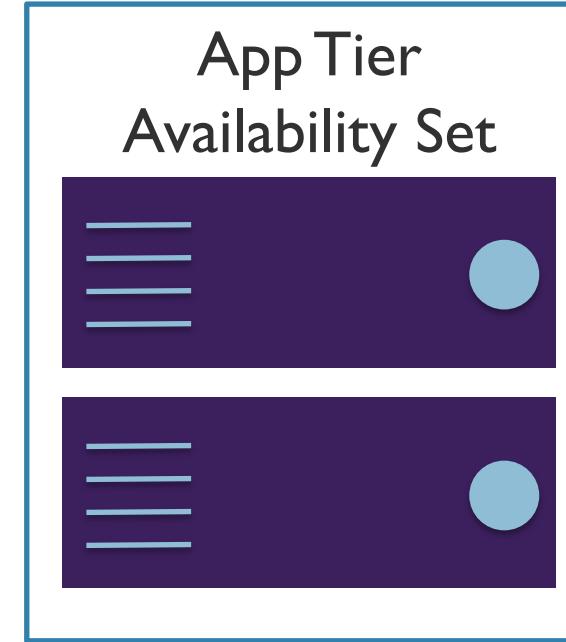
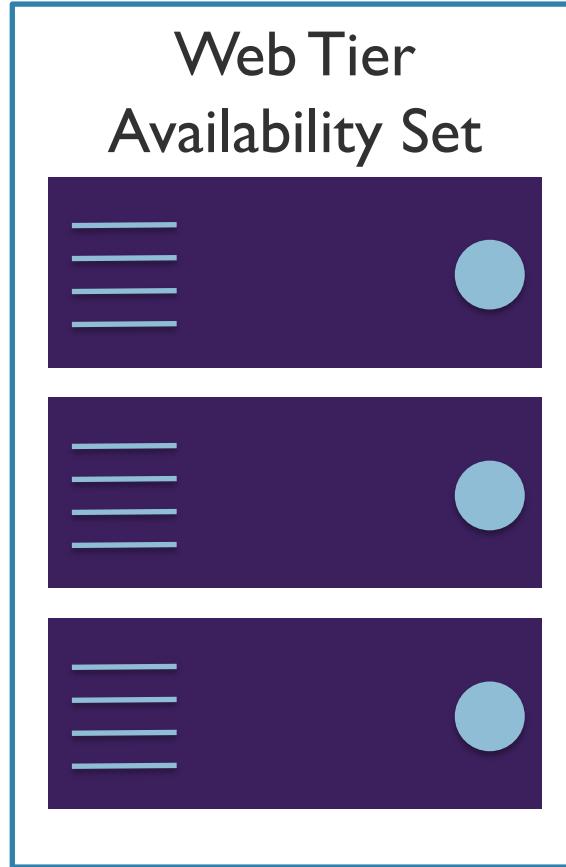
# Fault Domains and Update Domains



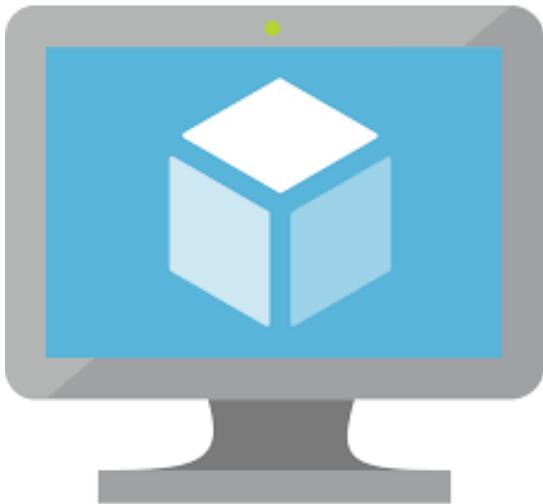
# Fault Domains and Update Domains



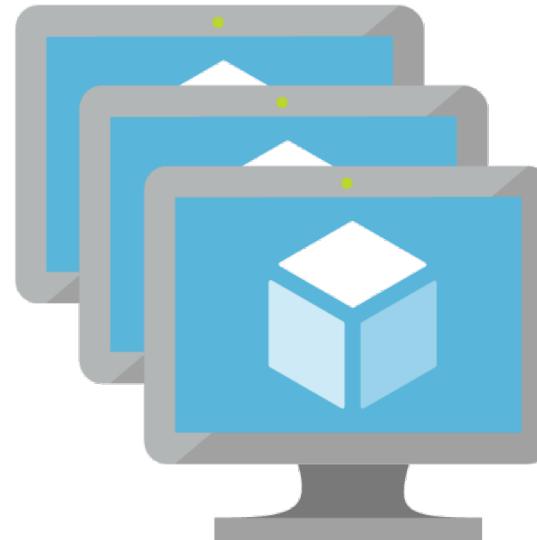
# Planning for Availability



# Scale Sets



VS.



# Define Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS)



- Use Portal, PowerShell or API
- Number of instances you wish to run, instance size, etc.
- Determine if you want to auto-scale

INSTANCES AND LOAD BALANCER

\* Instance count

\* Instance size ([View full pricing details](#))

Enable scaling beyond 100 instances  No  Yes

Use managed disks  No  Yes

\* Public IP address name

Public IP allocation method  Dynamic  Static

\* Domain name label

AUTOSCALE

Autoscale  Disabled  Enabled

# Configure Autoscale Rules

- Set minimum and maximum instance counts
- Scale out based on a variety of metrics – infrastructure or application
- Scale out based on a schedule
- Remember to account for sessions when scaling in on web servers

## AUTOSCALE

Autoscale 

Disabled Enabled

\* Minimum number of VMs 

1

\* Maximum number of VMs 

10

## Scale out

\* CPU threshold (%) 

75

\* Number of VMs to increase by 

1

## Scale in

\* CPU threshold (%) 

25

\* Number of VMs to decrease by 

1

# Scaling Up

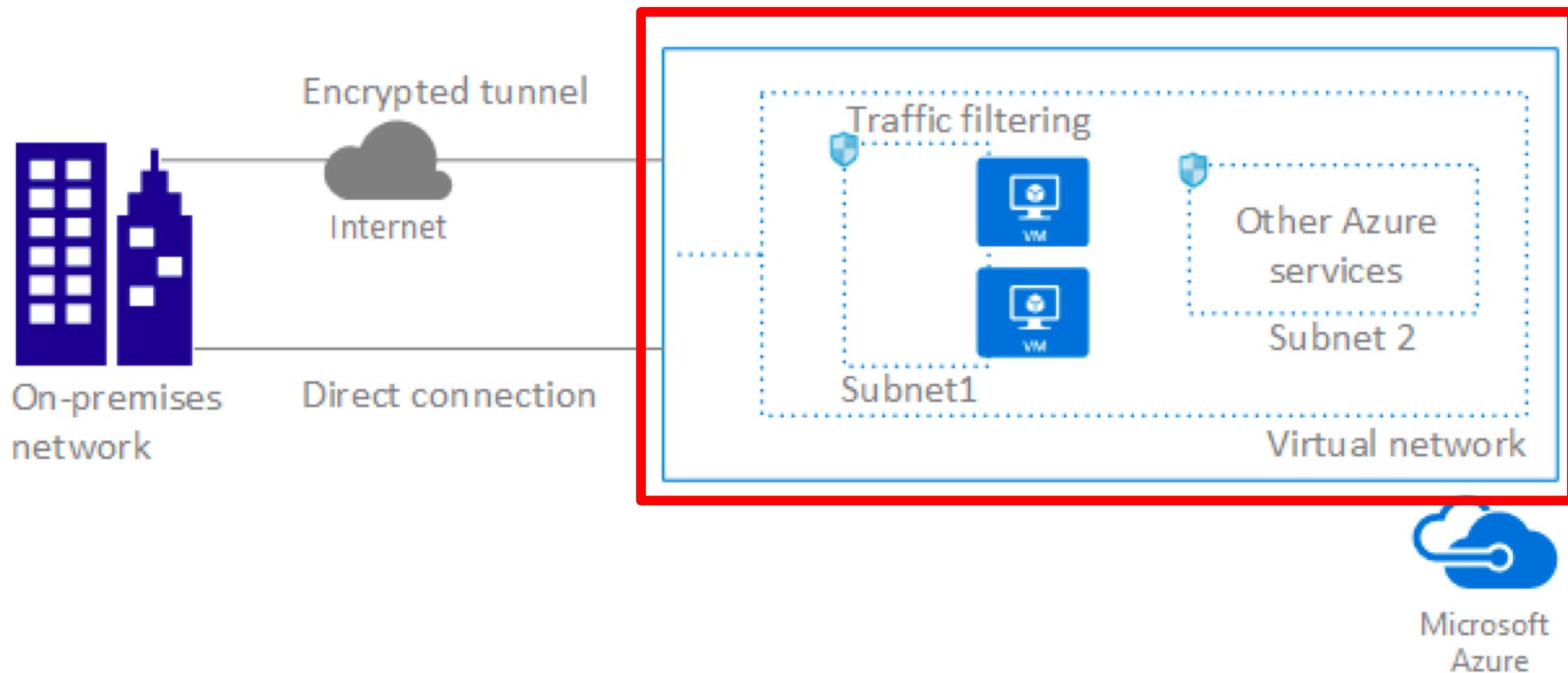
## Scaling Up Pairs Supported by Azure Automation

From	To
Standard_A0	Standard_AI1
Standard_D1	Standard_D14
Standard_DS1	Standard_DS14
Standard_D1v2	Standard_D15v2
Standard_G1	Standard_G5
Standard_GS1	Standard_GS5



# Module: Networking

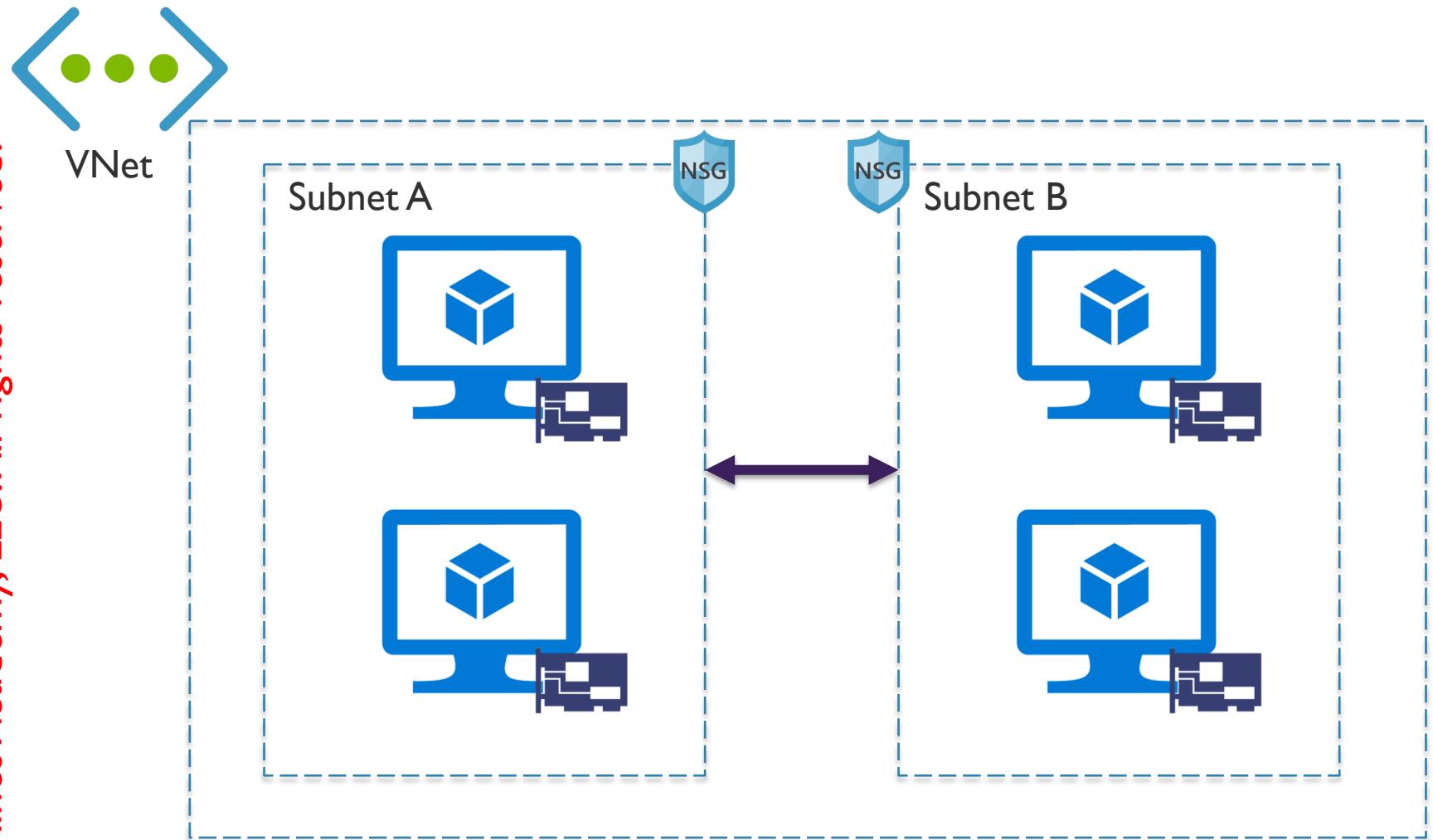
# Networking Overview



Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-overview>

# Networking Overview

(continued)



## Core VNet Capabilities:

- Isolation
- Internet Access
- Azure Resources (VMs and Cloud Services)
- VNet Connectivity
- On-Premises Connectivity
- Traffic Filter
- Routing

# VNets: Key Points



- Primary building block for Azure networking
- Private network in Azure based on an address space prefix
- Create subnets in your VNet with your own IP ranges
- Bring your own DNS or use Azure-provided DNS
- Choose to connect the network to on-premises or the internet

- DHCP – Azure-provided/managed service
- All addresses are DHCP-based
- Addresses are not allocated until Azure object is created
- Addresses are recovered when object is **deallocated**

- Static addresses are the equivalent DHCP reservations
- Address prefix comes from VNet/subnet definitions
- Azure reserves the **first three** and the **last** IP from the pool
- First address of a /24 is .4

# Internet Access



All resources in a VNet can communicate to the internet by default

Private IP is SNAT to a public IP selected by Azure

Outbound connectivity can be restricted via routes or traffic filtering

Inbound connectivity without SNAT requires public IP

# DNS in Azure

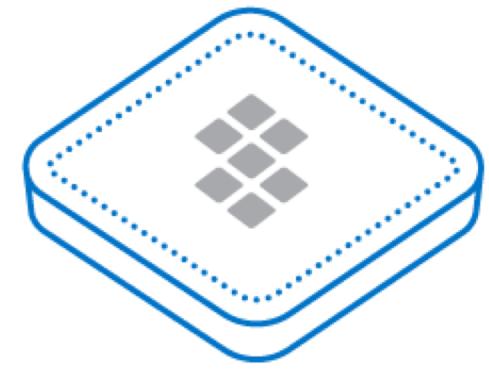
Azure-provided DNS



Customer DNS Server



IaaS Server with DNS



Infoblox Virtual Appliance

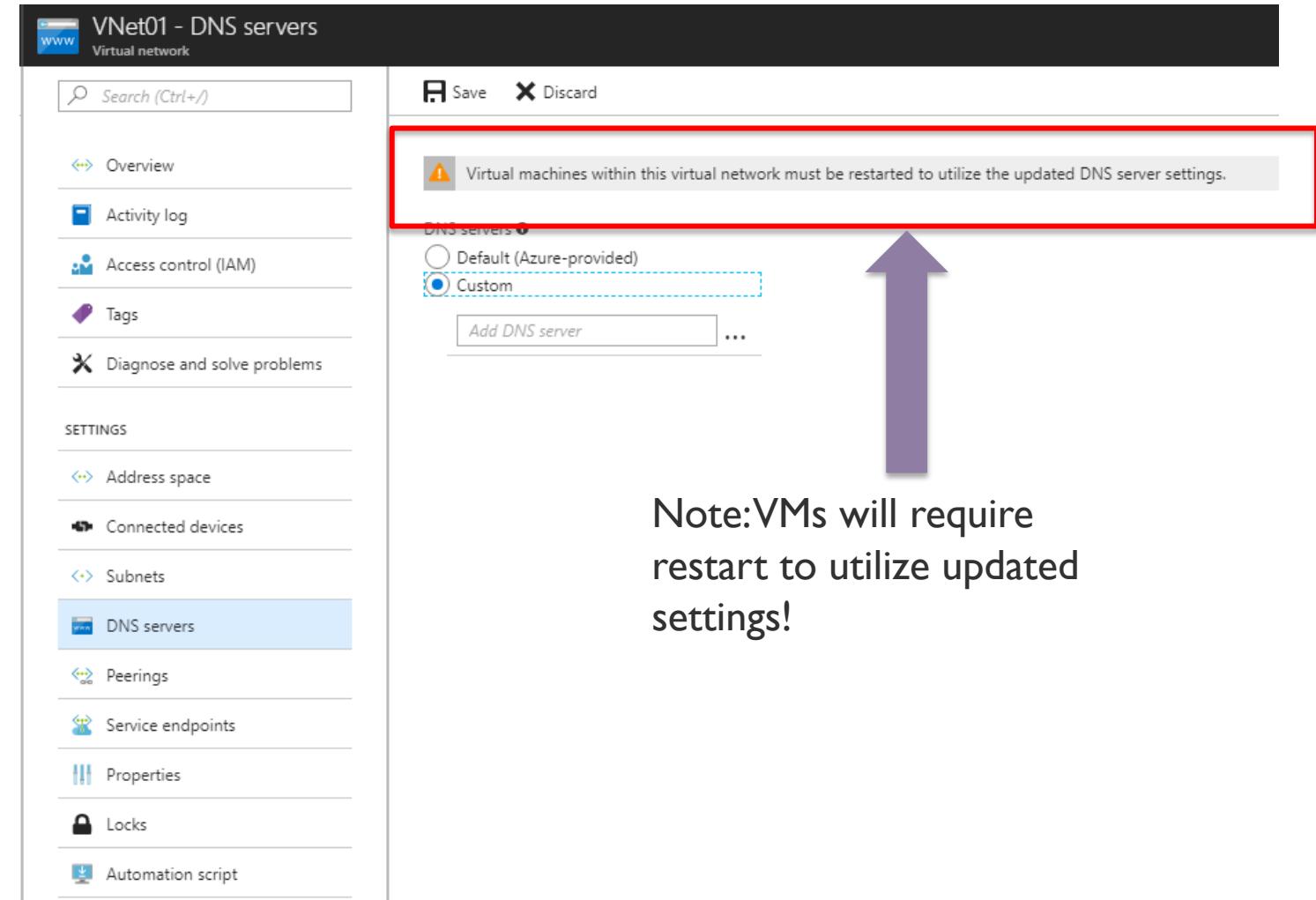
# DNS Scenarios and Recommendations



Scenario	Recommendation
Name resolution between role instances or virtual machines in the same virtual network	Azure provided DNS
Name resolution between role instances or virtual machines in different virtual networks	Customer-managed DNS Servers
Resolution of on-premises computers and service names from role instances or virtual machines in Azure	Customer-managed DNS Servers
Resolution of Azure hostnames from on-premises computers	Customer-managed DNS Servers

# Configuring Virtual Networking DNS

- Select Virtual Network in Azure
- Select DNS Servers from the **Settings** section
- Choose **Default (Azure-Provided)** to stick with Azure DNS
- Choose **Custom** to input your own DNS Servers
- Add DNS Servers (preferably more than 1)
- Save



# System Routes

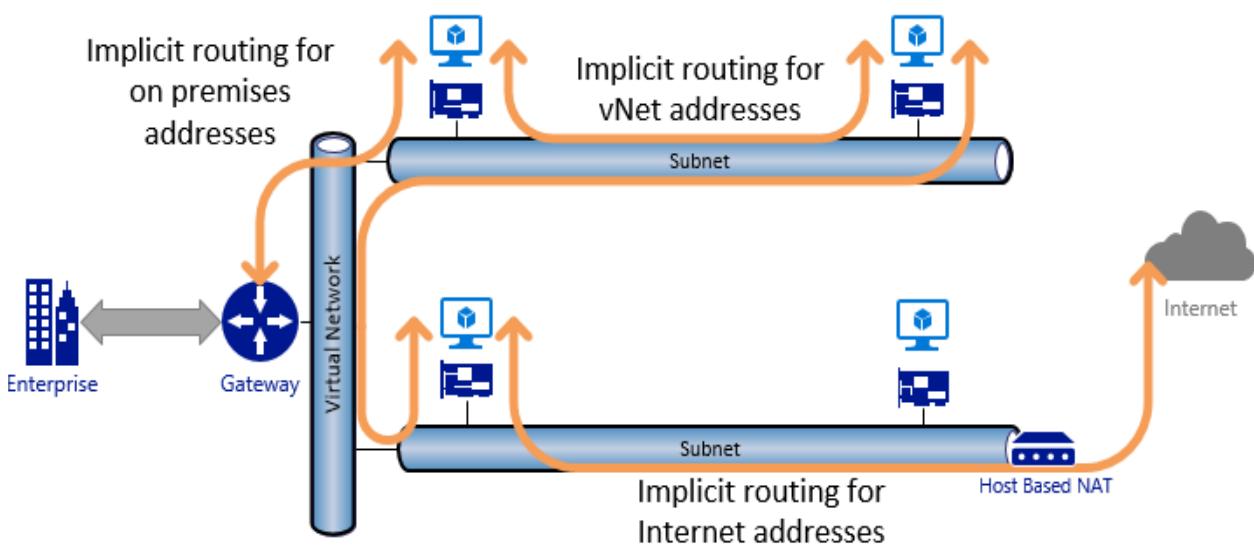


Every subnet has a route table that contains the following minimum routes:

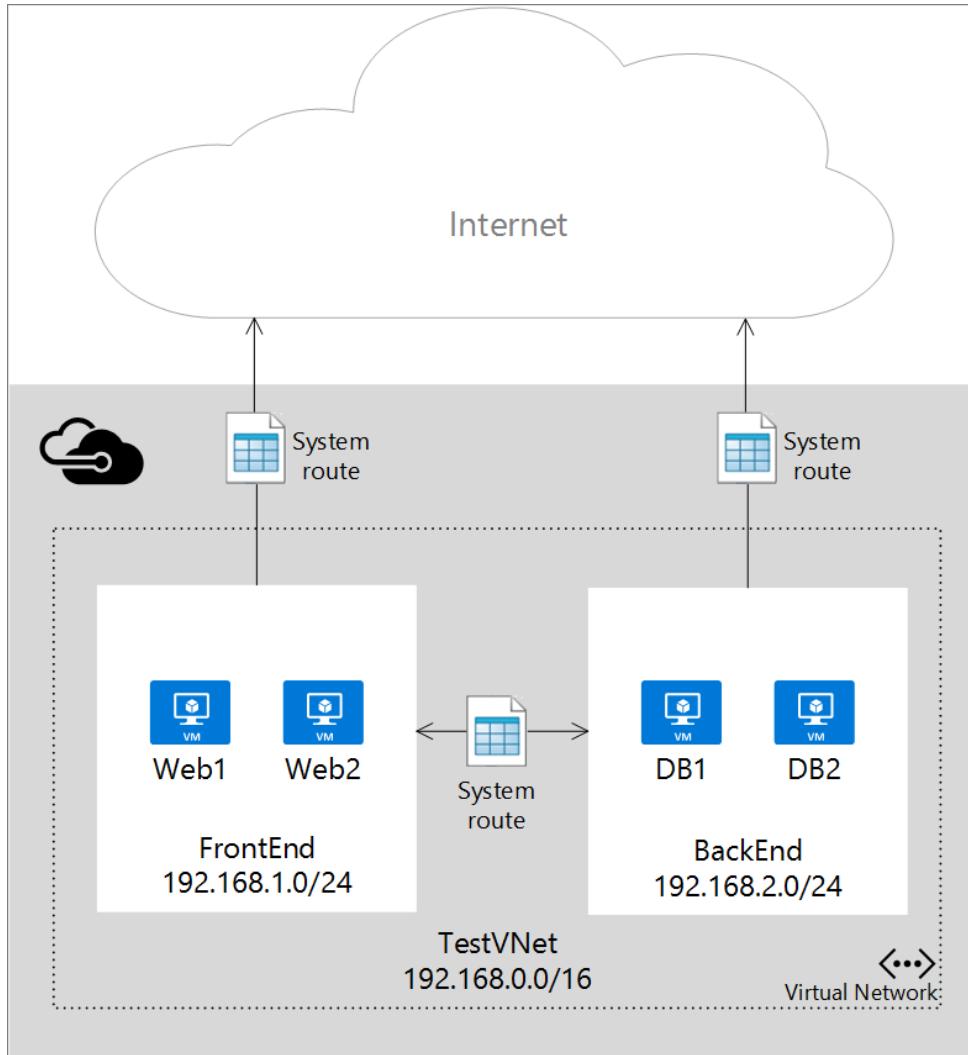
Route	Description
Local VNet	Route for local addresses (no next-hop value)
On-Premises	Route for defined on-premises address space (VNet gateway is next-hop address)
Internet	Route for all traffic destined to the Internet (Internet Gateway is the next-hop address)

# Default Routing in a Subnet

- If address is within the VNet address prefix – *route to local VNet*
- If the address is within the on-premises address prefixes or BGP published routes (BGP or Local Site Network (LSN) for S2S) – *route to gateway*
- If the address is not part of the VNet or the BGP or LSN routes – *route to internet via NAT*
- If destination is an Azure datacenter address and ER public peering is enabled – *it is routed to the gateway*
- If the destination is an Azure datacenter with S2S or an ER without public peering enabled, *it is routed to the Host NAT for internet path, but it never leaves the datacenter*

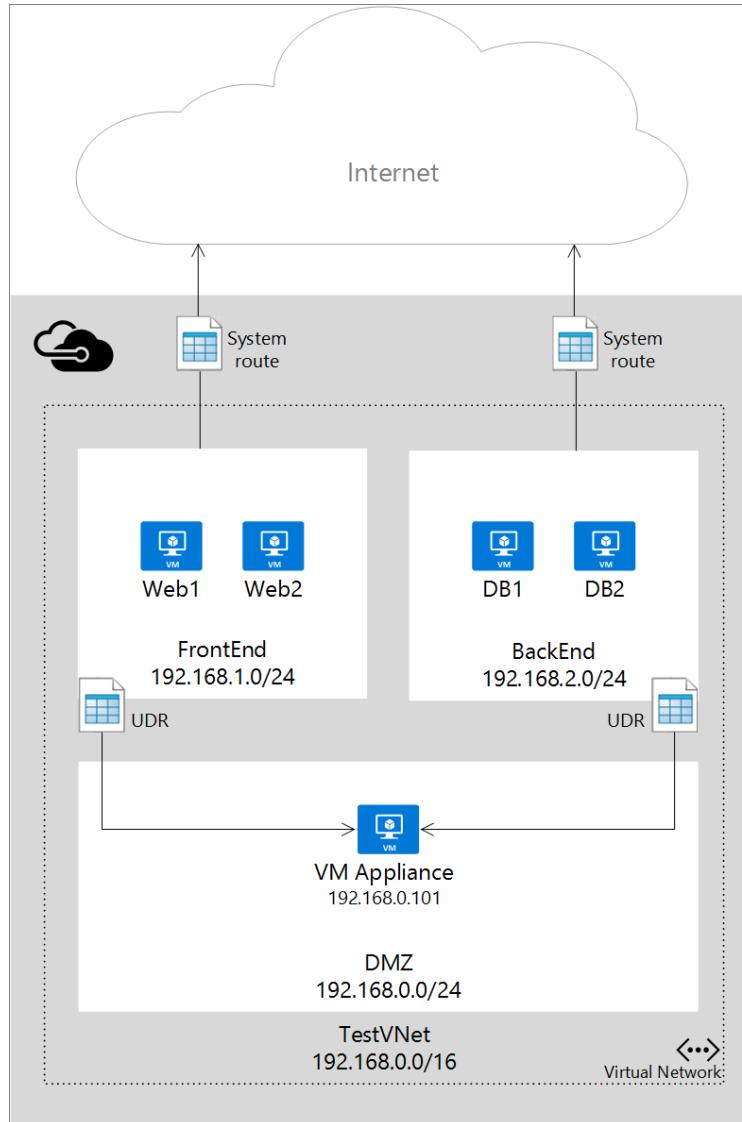


# User-Defined Routes

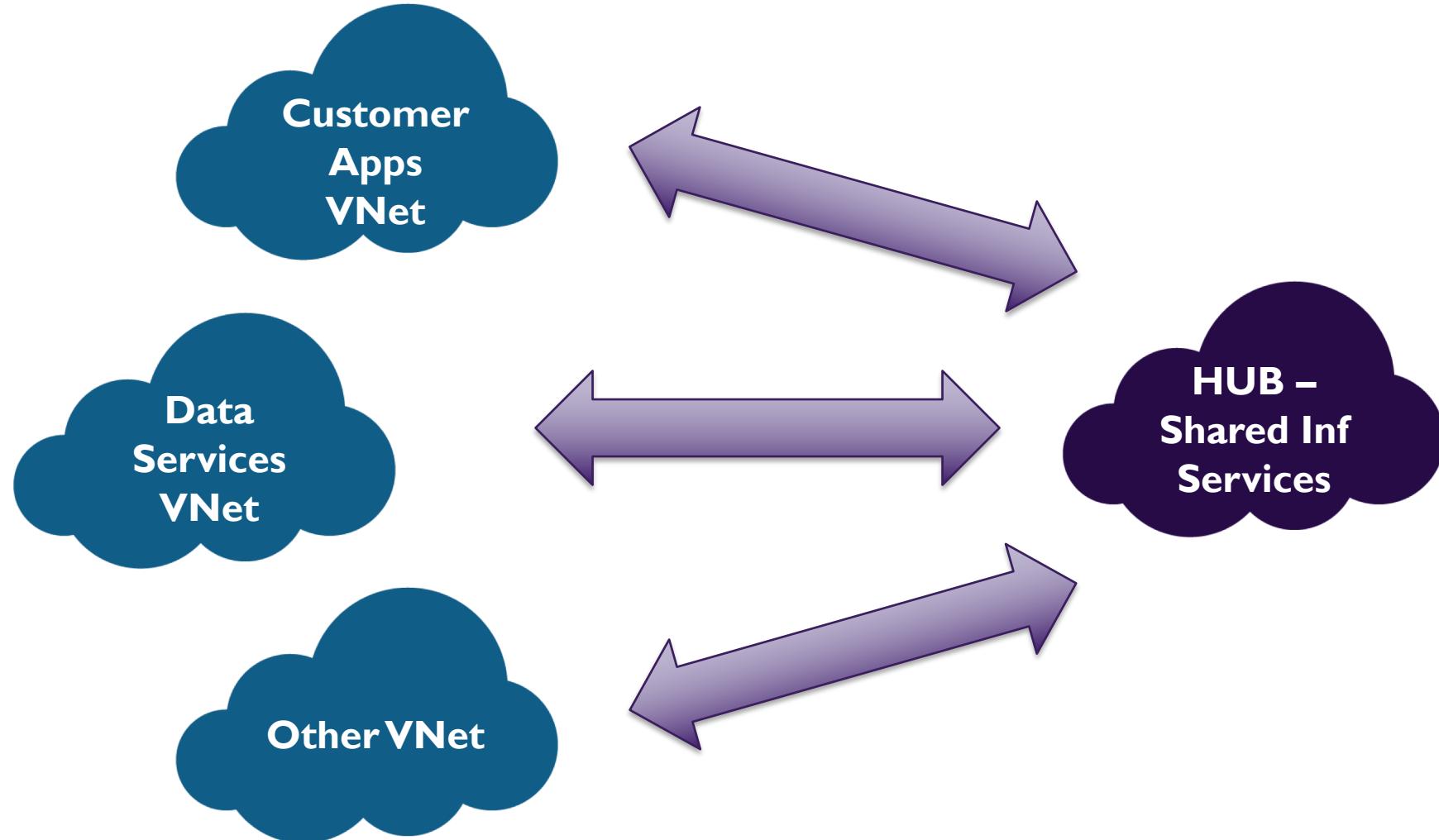


# User-Defined Routes

(continued)



# VNet Peering



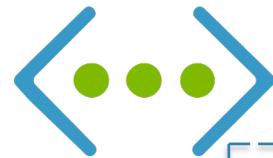
# Network Security Groups (NSGs)



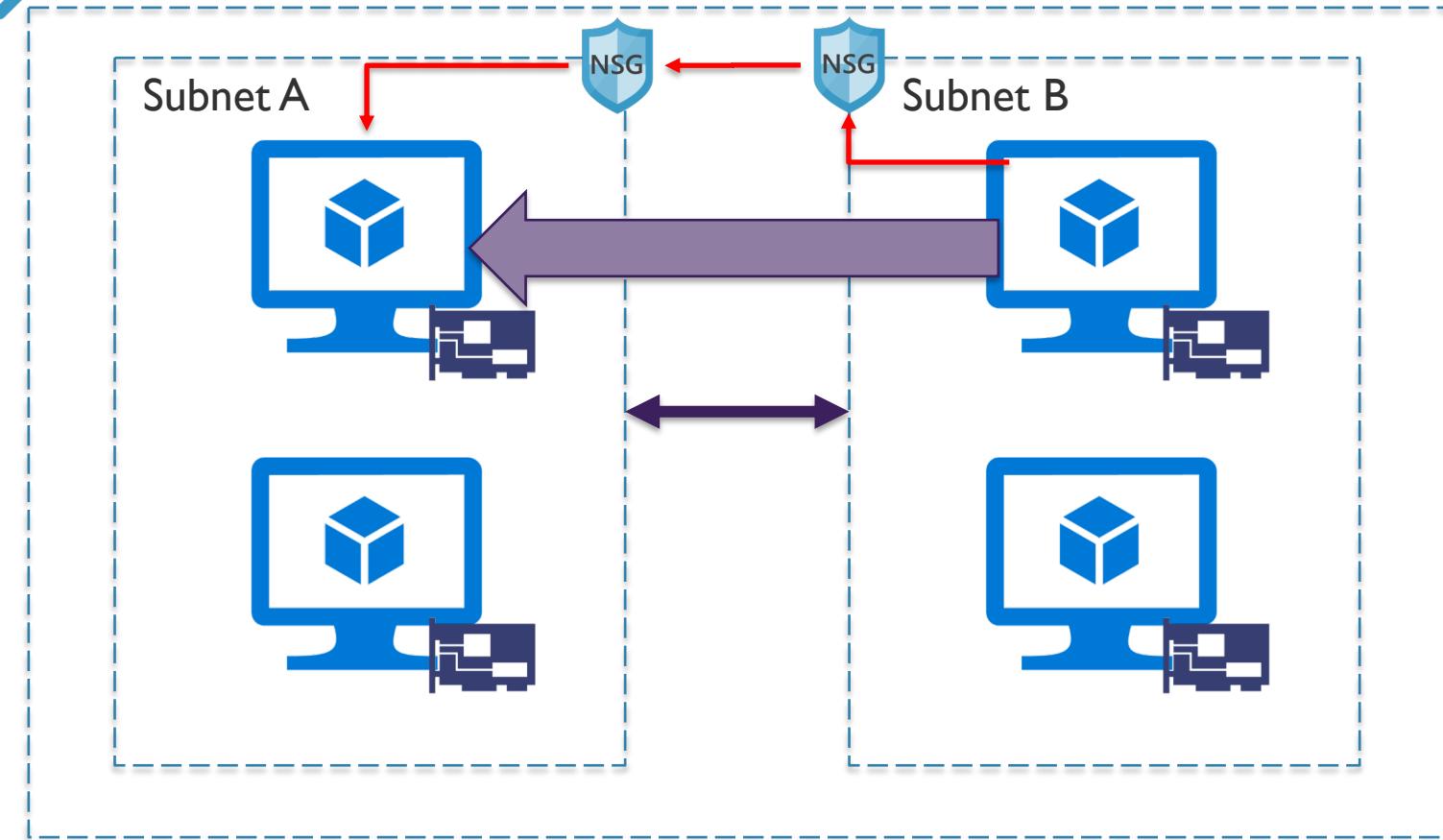
- Is a network filter
- Used to allow or restrict traffic to resources in your Azure network
- Inbound rules
- Outbound rules
- Associated to subnet or NIC (and individual VMs in classic)

# NSGs

(continued)



VNet



- Can be applied to network interface or subnet
- Subnet rules apply to ALL resources in subnet

# NSG Properties



Protocol  
(e.g. TCP, UDP)

Source and  
destination port  
range  
(1-65535 or  
\* for all)

Source and  
destination  
address prefix  
(use ranges or  
default tags)

Direction  
(inbound or  
outbound)

Priority

Access  
(allow/deny)

# NSG Rule Priority



Rules are  
enforced based  
on priority

Range from 100  
to 4096

Lower numbers  
have higher  
priority

# NSG Default Tags



System-provided  
to identify groups  
of IP addresses

Virtual network

Azure Load  
Balancer

Internet

# NSG Default Rules

Name	Priority	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destination Port	Protocol
AllowVNet InBound	65000	VirtualNetwork	*	VirtualNetwork	*	*
AllowAzure LoadBalancer InBound	65001	AzureLoad Balancer	*	*	*	*
DenyAll InBound	65500	*	*	*	*	*

Name	Priority	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destination Port	Protocol
AllowVnet OutBound	65000	VirtualNetwork	*	VirtualNetwork	*	*
AllowInternetOutBound	65001	*	*	Internet	*	*
DenyAll OutBound	65500	*	*	*	*	*

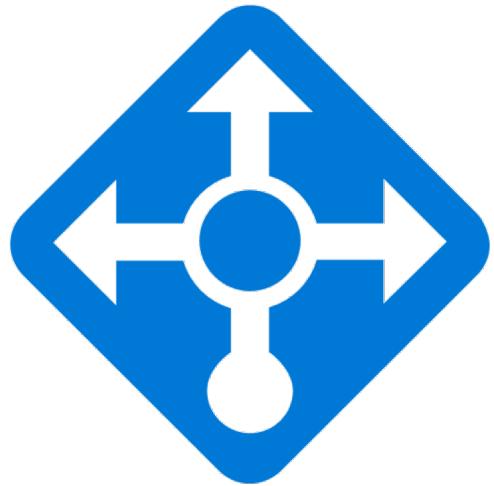
# Networking Limits

The following limits apply only for networking resources managed through ARM per region per subscription:

Resource	Default Limit	Maximum Limit
Virtual networks per subscription	50	500
DNS Servers per virtual network	9	25
Virtual machines and role instances per virtual network	2048	2048
Concurrent TCP connections for a virtual machine or role instance	500k	500k
Network Interfaces (NIC)	300	1000
Network Security Groups (NSG)	100	400
NSG rules per NSG	200	500
User defined route tables	100	400
User defined routes per route table	100	500
Public IP addresses (dynamic)	60	Contact Support
Reserved public IP addresses	20	Contact Support
Load balancers (internal and internet facing)	100	Contact Support
Load balancer rules per load balancer	150	150
Public front end IP per load balancer	5	Contact Support
Private front end IP per load balancer	1	Contact Support
Application Gateways	50	50

# Azure Load Balancing Services

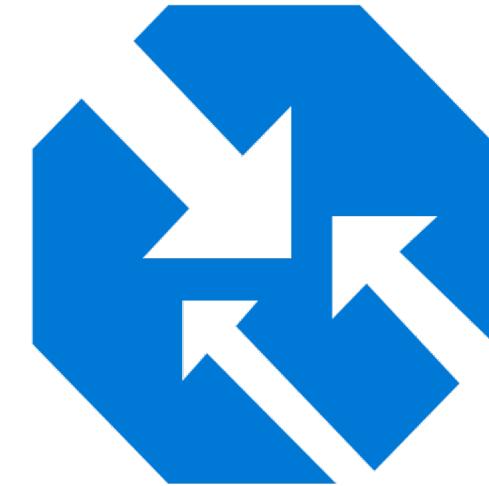
**Load  
Balancer**



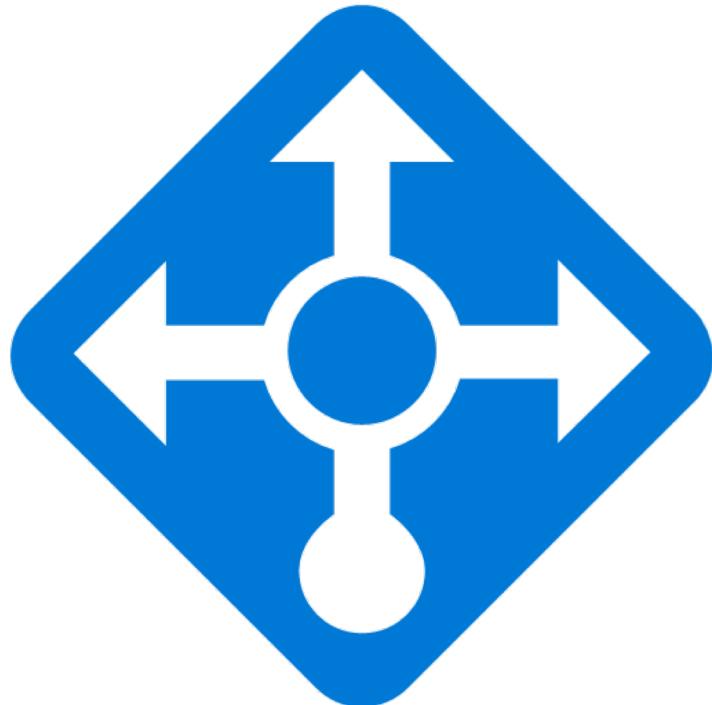
**Application  
Gateway**



**Traffic  
Manager**



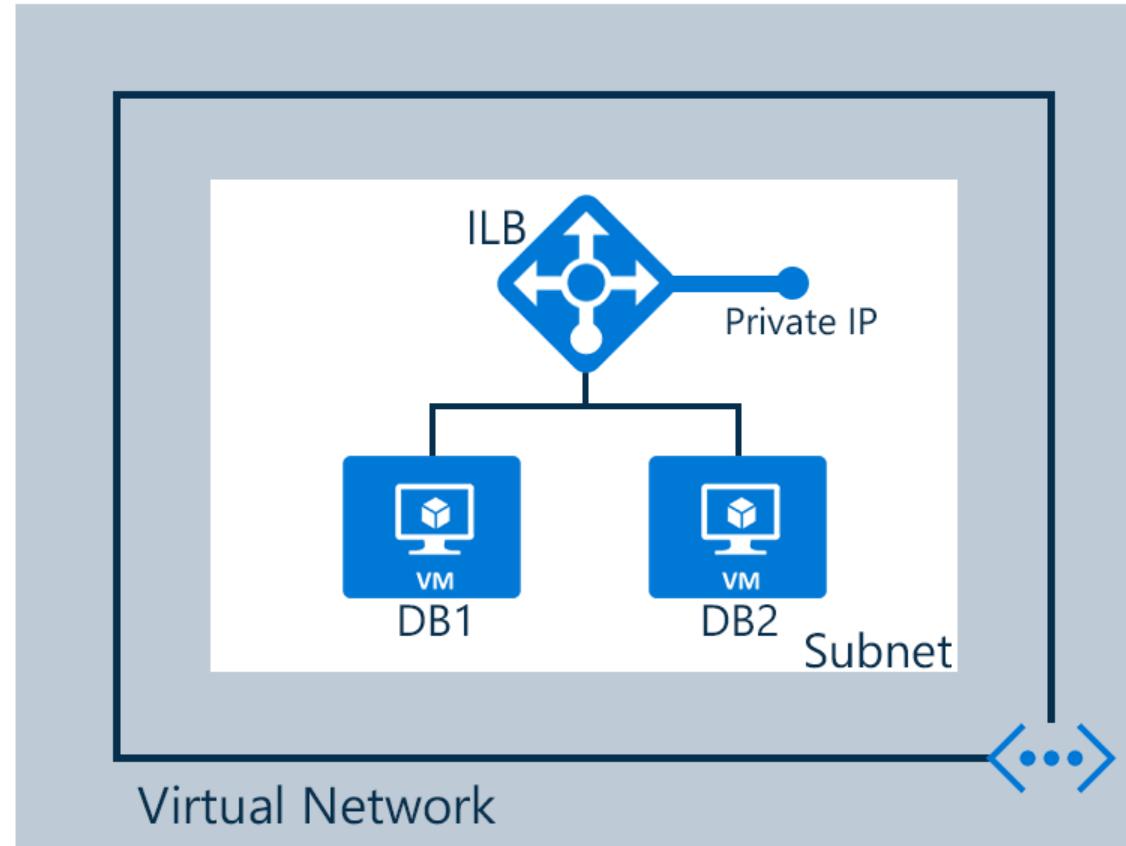
# Azure Load Balancer



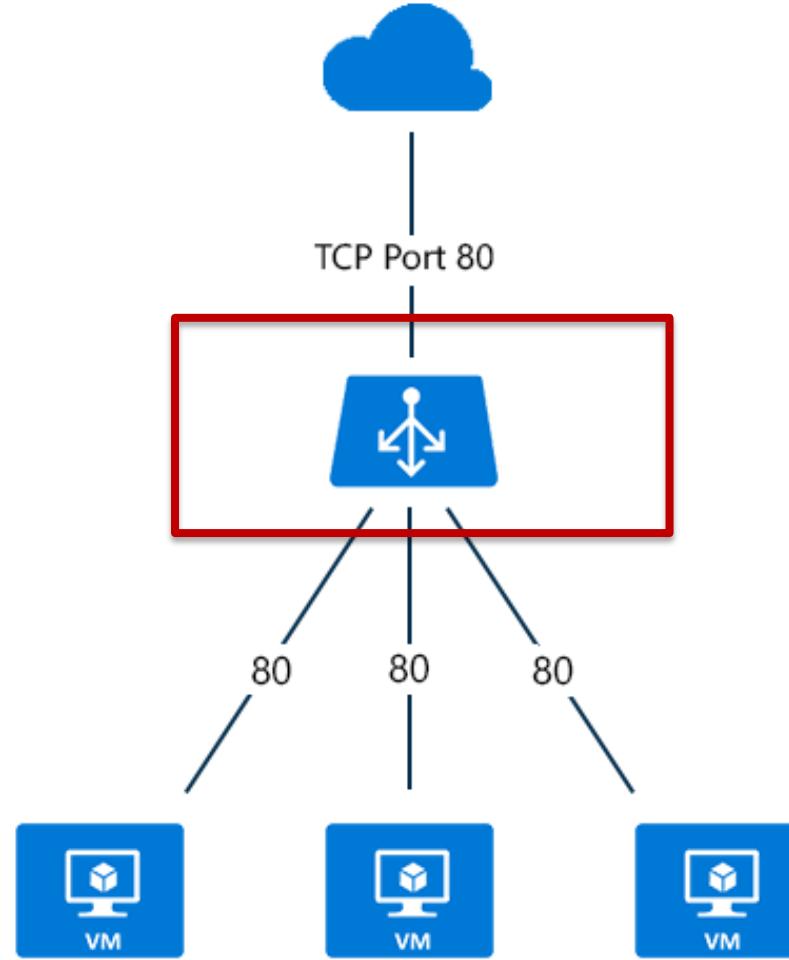
## Key Features:

- Layer 4
- Basic and standard (preview) SKUs
- Service monitoring
- Automated reconfiguration
- Hash-based distribution
- Internal and public options

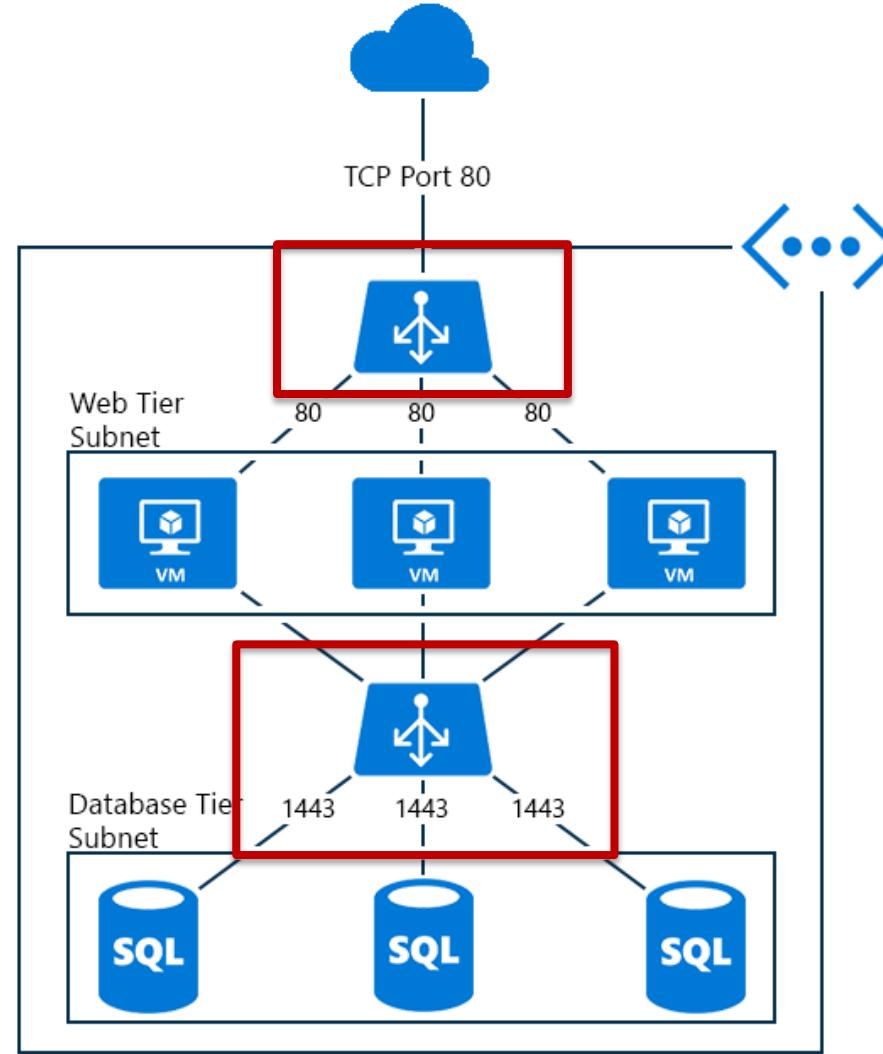
# Azure Load Balancer: Internal Example



# Azure Load Balancer: Public Example



# Azure Load Balancer: Multi-Tier Example



# Load Balancing: App Gateway



## Key Features:

- Layer 7 application load balancing
- Cookie-based session affinity
- SSL offload
- End-to-end SSL
- Web application firewall
- URL-based content routing
- Requires its own subnet

# App Gateway Sizes



Page Response	Small	Medium	Large
6K	7.5 Mbps	13 Mbps	50 Mbps
100K	35 Mbps	100 Mbps	200 Mbps

# Load Balancer Comparison



Service	Azure Load Balancer	Application Gateway	Traffic Manager
Technology	Transport level (Layer 4)	Application level (Layer 7)	DNS-level
Application Protocols Supported	Any	HTTP, HTTPS, and WebSockets	Any (An HTTP endpoint is required for endpoint monitoring)
Endpoints	Azure VMs and Cloud Services role instances	Any Azure internal IP address, public internet IP address, Azure VM, or Azure Cloud Service	Azure VMs, Cloud Services, Azure Web Apps, and external endpoints
VNet support	Can be used for both Internet-facing and internal (VNet) applications	Can be used for both Internet-facing and internal (VNet) applications	Only supports Internet-facing applications
Endpoint Monitoring	Supported via probes	Supported via probes	Supported via HTTP/HTTPS GET

# Hybrid Connectivity Options

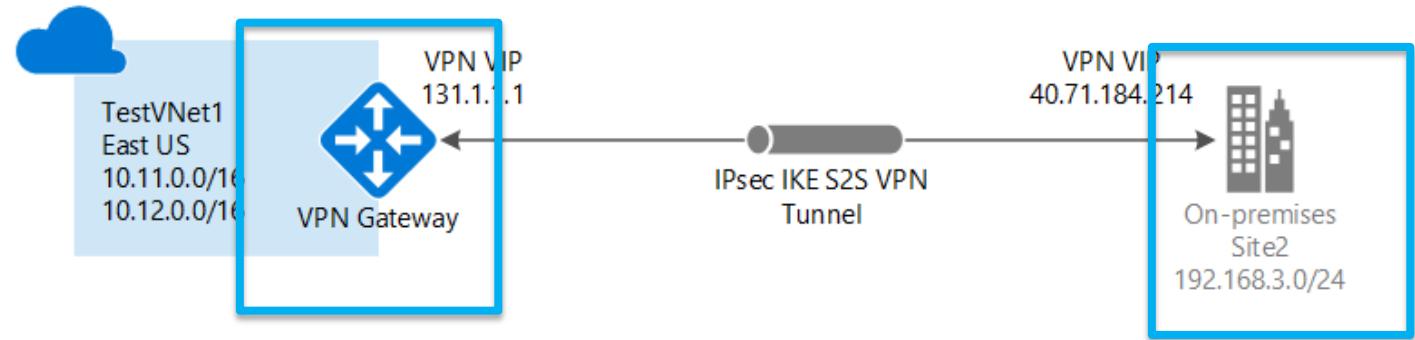


Site-to-Site (S2S)

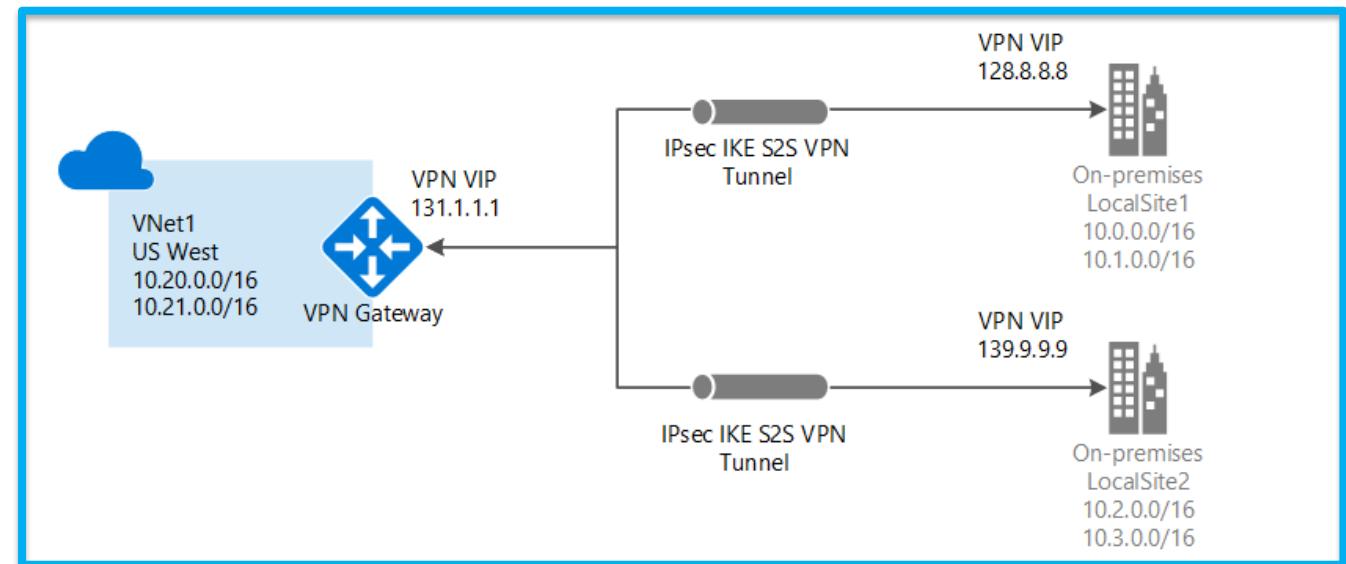
ExpressRoute

Point-to-Site  
(P2S)

# S2S

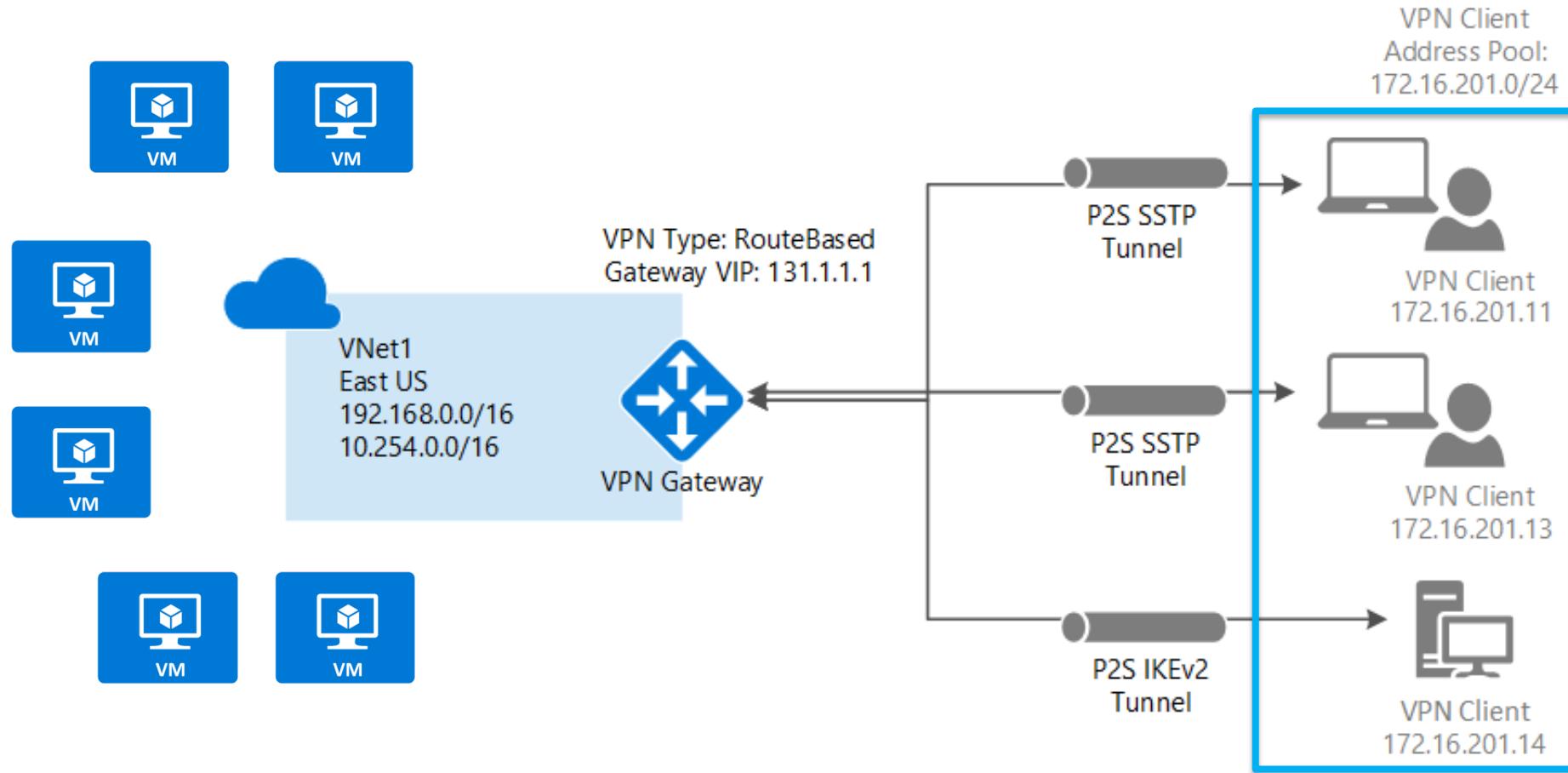


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- S2S VPN gateway connection is a connection over **IPsec/IKE** (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel
- Requires a VPN device in enterprise datacenter that has a public IP address assigned to it
- Must **not** be located behind a NAT
- S2S connections can be used for cross-premises and hybrid configurations

# P2S



- Secure connection from an individual computer. Great for remote worker situations.
- No need for a VPN device or public IP. Connect wherever user has internet connection.
- OS Support: Windows 7, 8, 8.1 (32 and 64bit), Windows 10, Windows Server 2008 R2, 2012, 2012 R2 64-bit.
- Throughput up to 100 Mbps (unpredictable due to internet).
- Doesn't scale easily, so only useful for a few workstations.

# VPN Gateway SKUs



SKU	S2S/VNet-to-VNet Tunnels	P2S Connections	Aggregate Throughput Benchmark
VpnGw1	Max. 30	Max. 128	650 Mbps
VpnGw2	Max. 30	Max. 128	1 Gbps
VpnGw3	Max. 30	Max. 128	1.25 Gbps
Basic	Max. 10	Max. 128	100 Mbps

# Gateway Recommendations



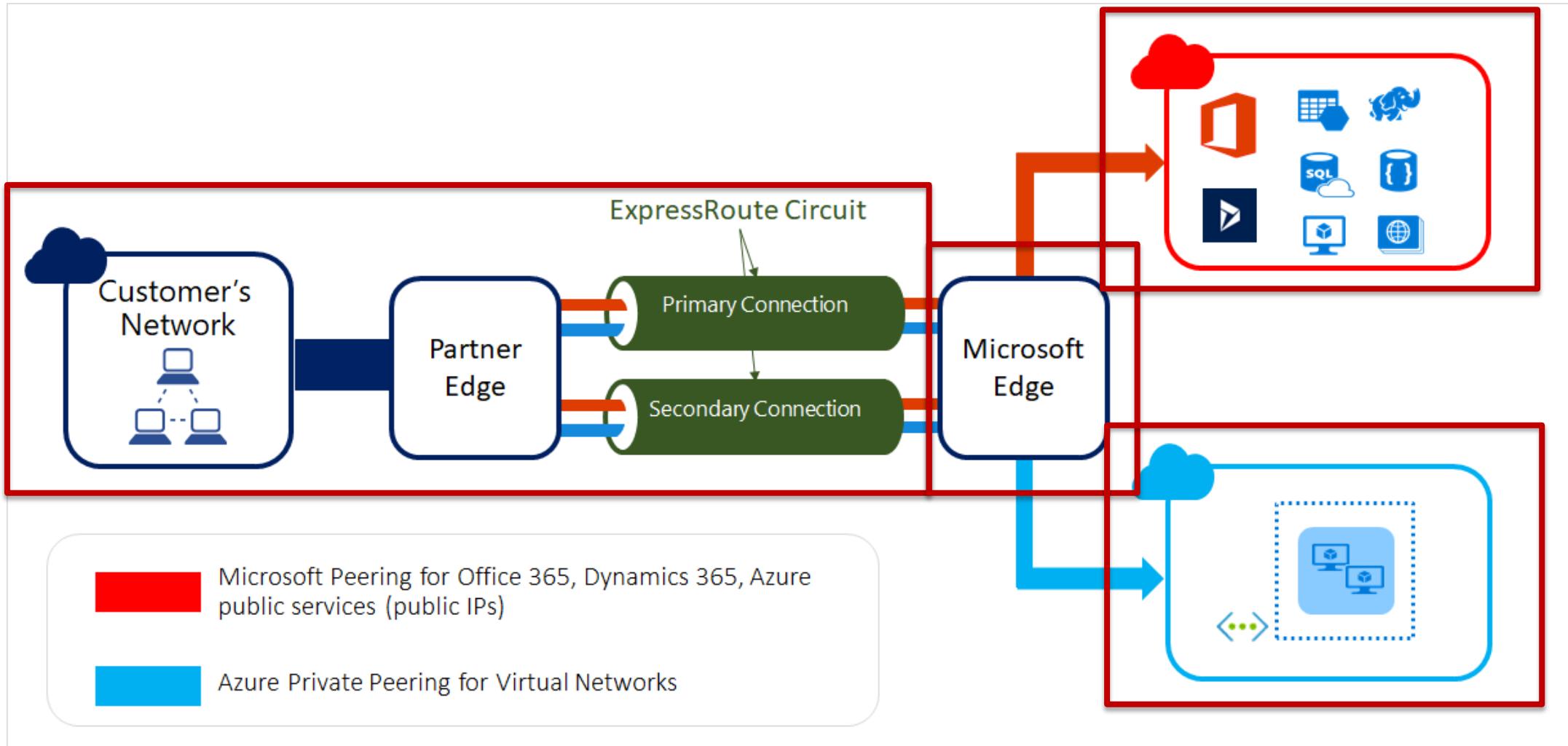
Workload	SKUs
Production, critical workloads	VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3
Dev-test or proof of concept	Basic

SKU	Features
Basic	<b>Route-based VPN:</b> 10 tunnels with P2S; no RADIUS authentication for P2S; no IKEv2 for P2S <b>Policy-based VPN:</b> (IKEv1): 1 tunnel; no P2S
VpnGw1, VpnGw2, and VpnGw3	<b>Route-based VPN:</b> up to 30 tunnels (*), P2S, BGP, active-active, custom IPsec/IKE policy, ExpressRoute/VPN co-existence

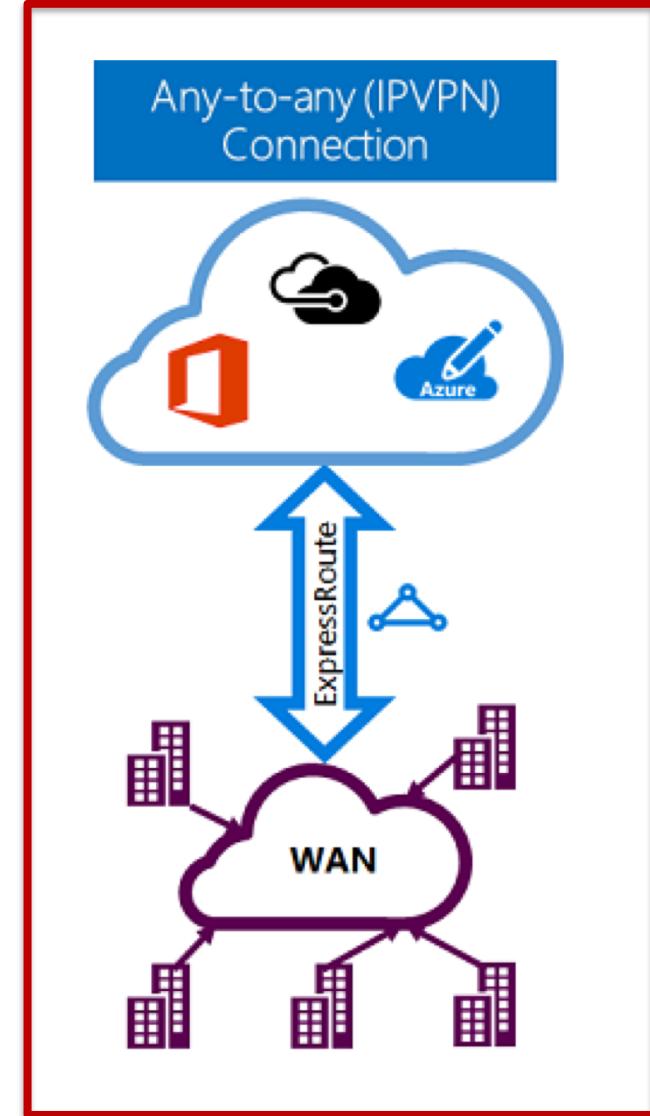
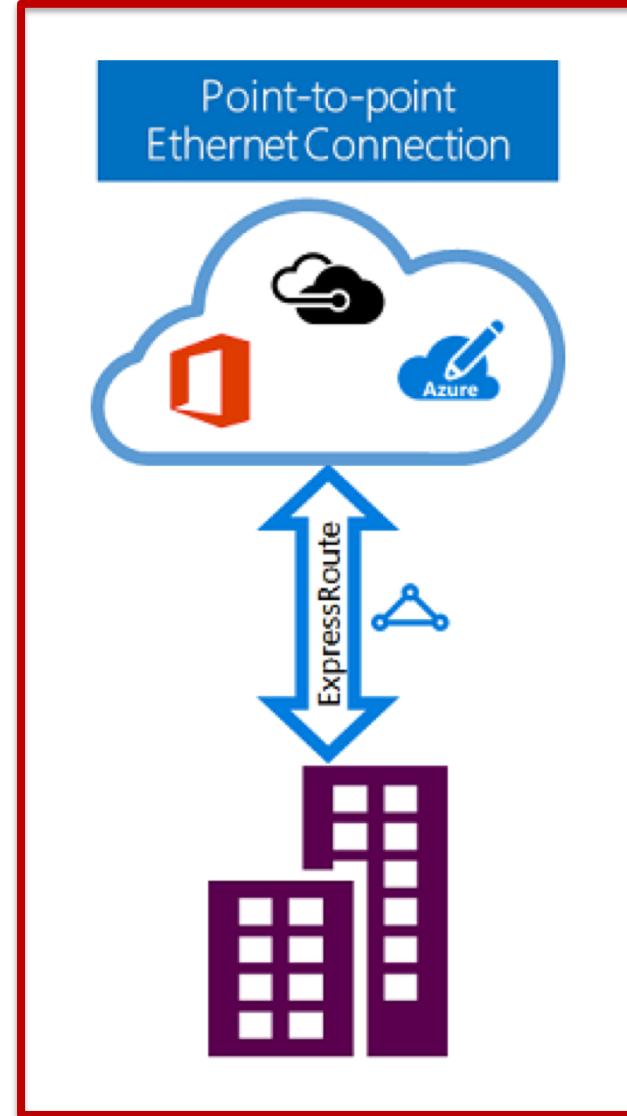
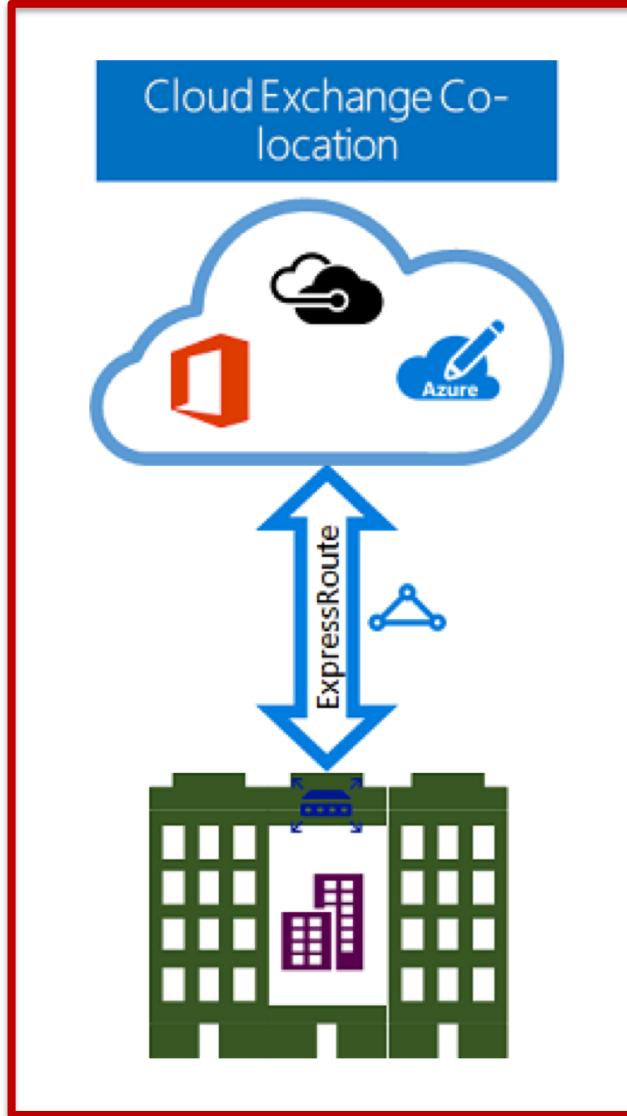
# ExpressRoute



SKYLINES  
ACADEMY



# ExpressRoute Connectivity Models



# ExpressRoute Key Benefits



## Layer 3 Connectivity

Between your on-premises network and the Microsoft Cloud through a connectivity provider. Connectivity can be from an any-to-any (IPVPN) network, a point-to-point Ethernet connection, or through a virtual cross-connection via an Ethernet exchange.

## Connectivity in all Regions

To Microsoft cloud services across all regions in the geopolitical region.

## Global Connectivity

To Microsoft services across all regions with ExpressRoute premium add-on.

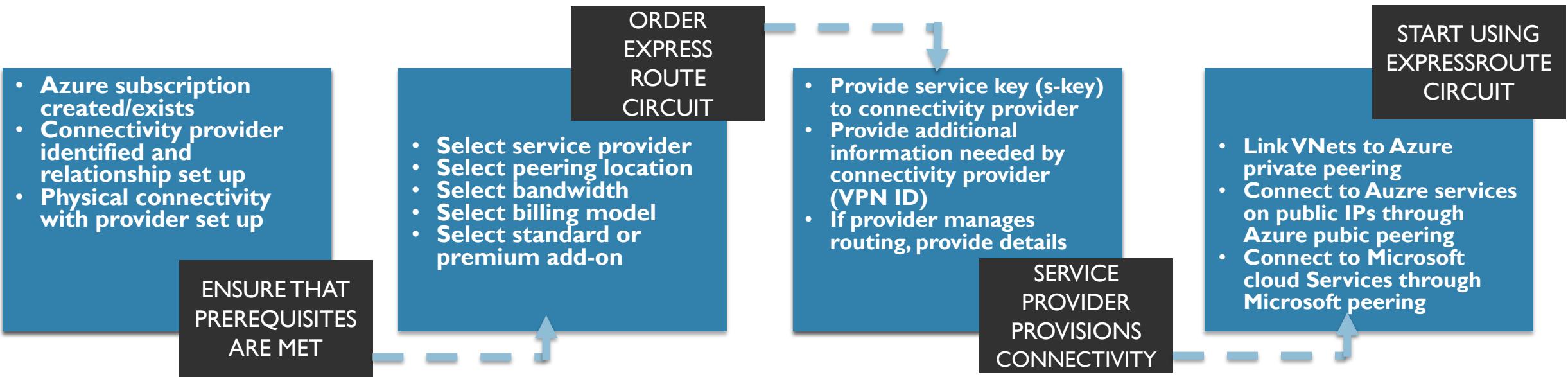
## Dynamic Routing

Between your network and Microsoft over industry standard protocols (BGP).

## Built-In Redundancy

In every peering location for higher reliability

# ExpressRoute Provisioning



# Peering – Data to Collect

Azure Private Peering

- Peering subnet for path 1 (/30)
- Peering subnet for path 2 (/30)
- VLAN ID for peering
- ASN for peering
- ExpressRoute ASN = 12076
- MD5 Hash (optional)

Azure Public Peering

- Peering subnet for path 1 (/30) – must be public IP
- Peering subnet for path 2 (/30) – must be public IP
- VLAN ID for peering
- ASN for peering
- ExpressRoute ASN = 12076
- MD5 Hash (optional)

Microsoft Peering

- Peering subnet for path 1 (/30) – must be public IP
- Peering subnet for path 2 (/30) – must be public IP
- VLAN ID for peering
- ASN for peering
- Advertised prefixes – must be public IP prefixes
- Customer ASN (optional if different from peering ASN)
- RIR/IRR for IP and ASN validation
- ExpressRoute ASN = 12076
- MD5 Hash (optional)

# Unlimited versus Metered



## Unlimited

- Speeds from 50 Mbps to 10 Gbps
- Unlimited Inbound data transfer
- Unlimited Outbound data transfer
- Higher monthly fee

## Metered

- Speeds from 50 Mbps to 10 Gbps
- Unlimited Inbound data transfer
- Outbound data transfer charged at a predetermined rate per GB
- Lower monthly fee

# ExpressRoute Considerations



## Understand the models

- Differences between Unlimited Data and Metered Data
- Understand what model you are using today to accelerate adoption
- Understand the differences in available port speeds, locations and approach
- Understand the limits that drive additional circuits

## Understand the providers

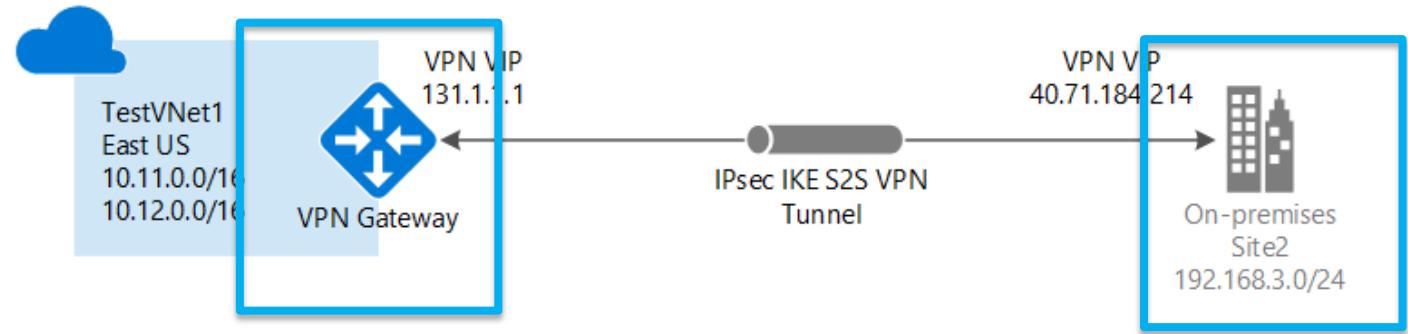
- Each offer a different experience based on ecosystem and capabilities
- Some provide complete solutions and management

## Understand the costs

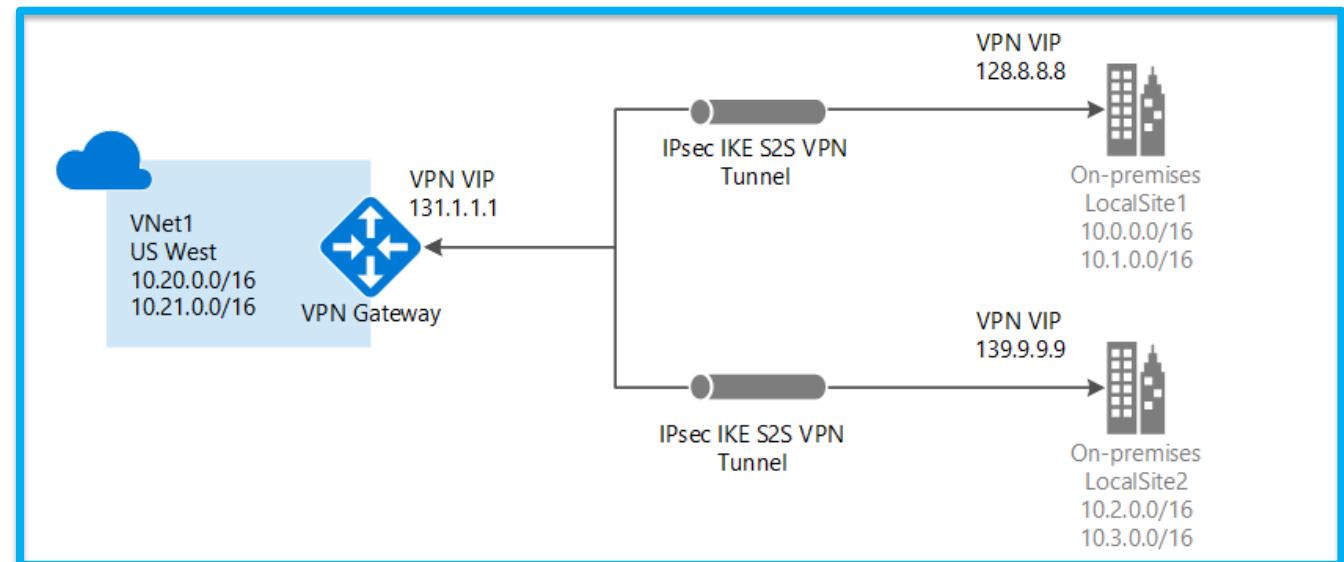
- Connection costs can be broken out by the service connection costs (Azure) and the authorized carrier costs (telco partner)
- Unlike other Azure services, look beyond the Azure pricing calculator

# Connectivity Recap

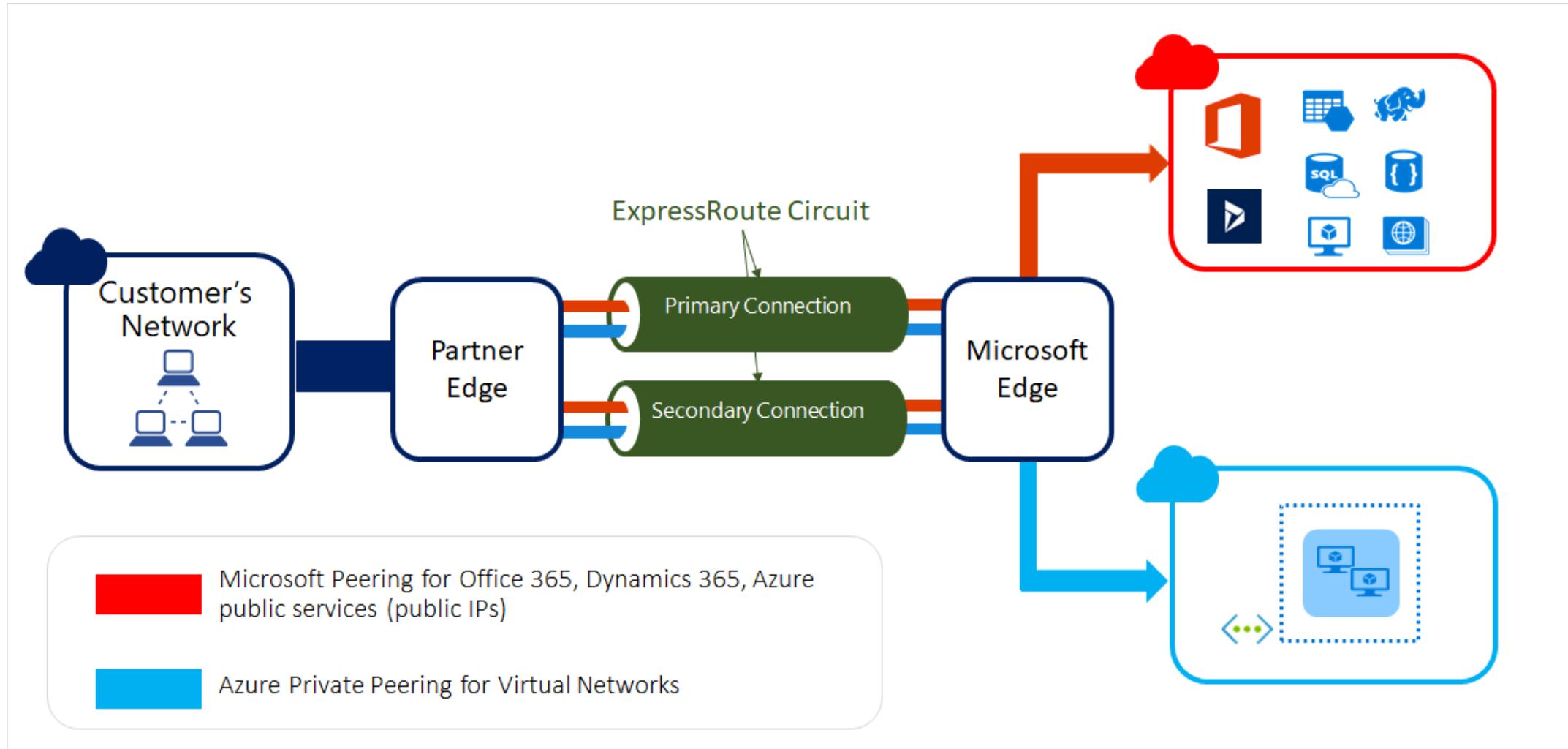
S2S



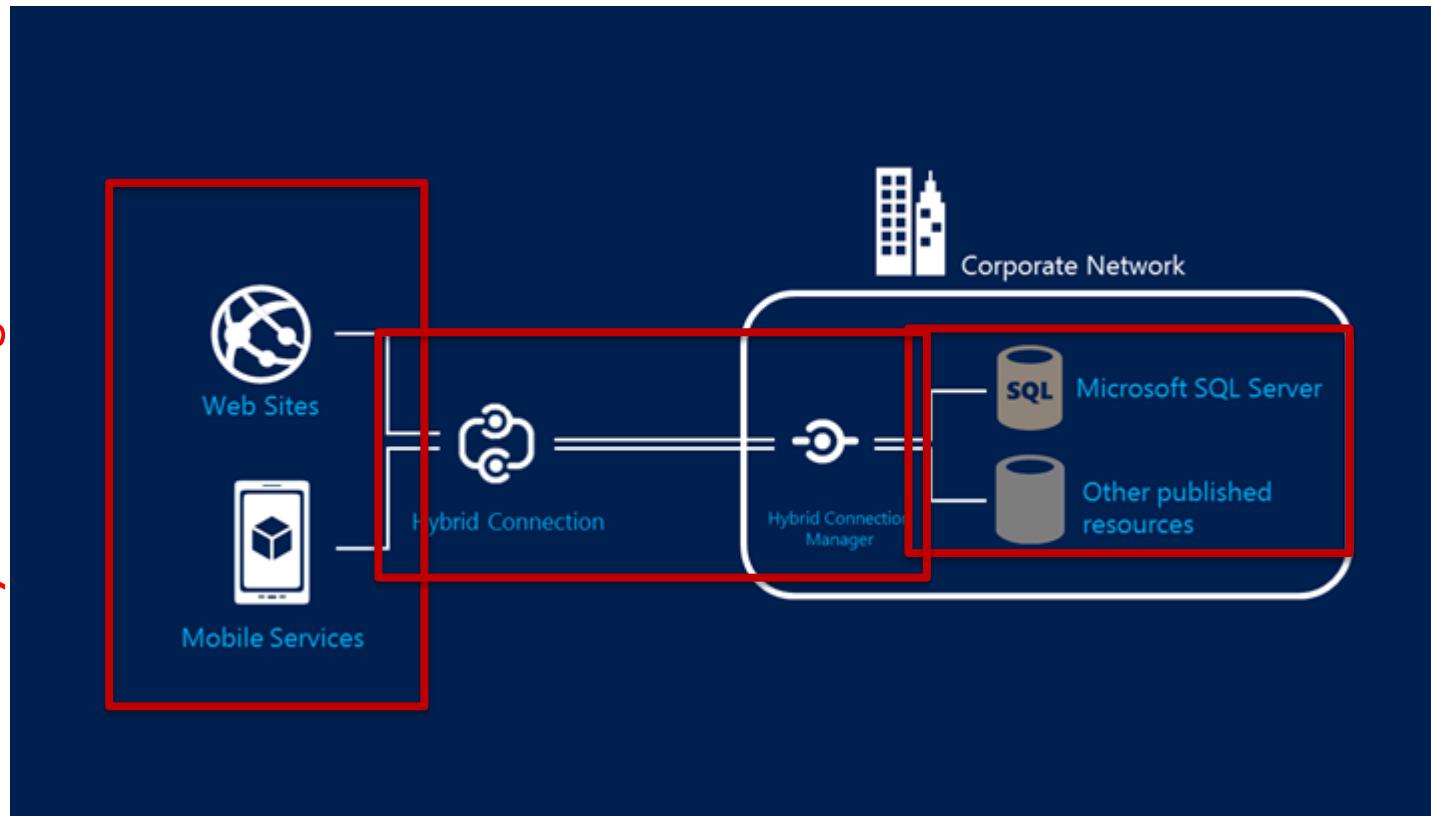
Multi-Site



# ExpressRoute Recap



# Hybrid Connection



- Allows Web App to talk to the datacenter
- Hybrid Connection can be shared across Web Apps and Mobile Apps
- All Web App Frameworks supported

# Hybrid Connection Scenarios



.NET  
Framework  
Access to SQL  
Server

.NET  
Framework  
Access to  
HTTP/HTTPS  
Services with  
Web Client

PHP Access to  
SQL Server,  
MySQL

Java Access to  
SQL Server,  
MySQL and  
Oracle

Java Access to  
HTTP/HTTPS  
Services

# Hybrid Connection Manager Requirements

---

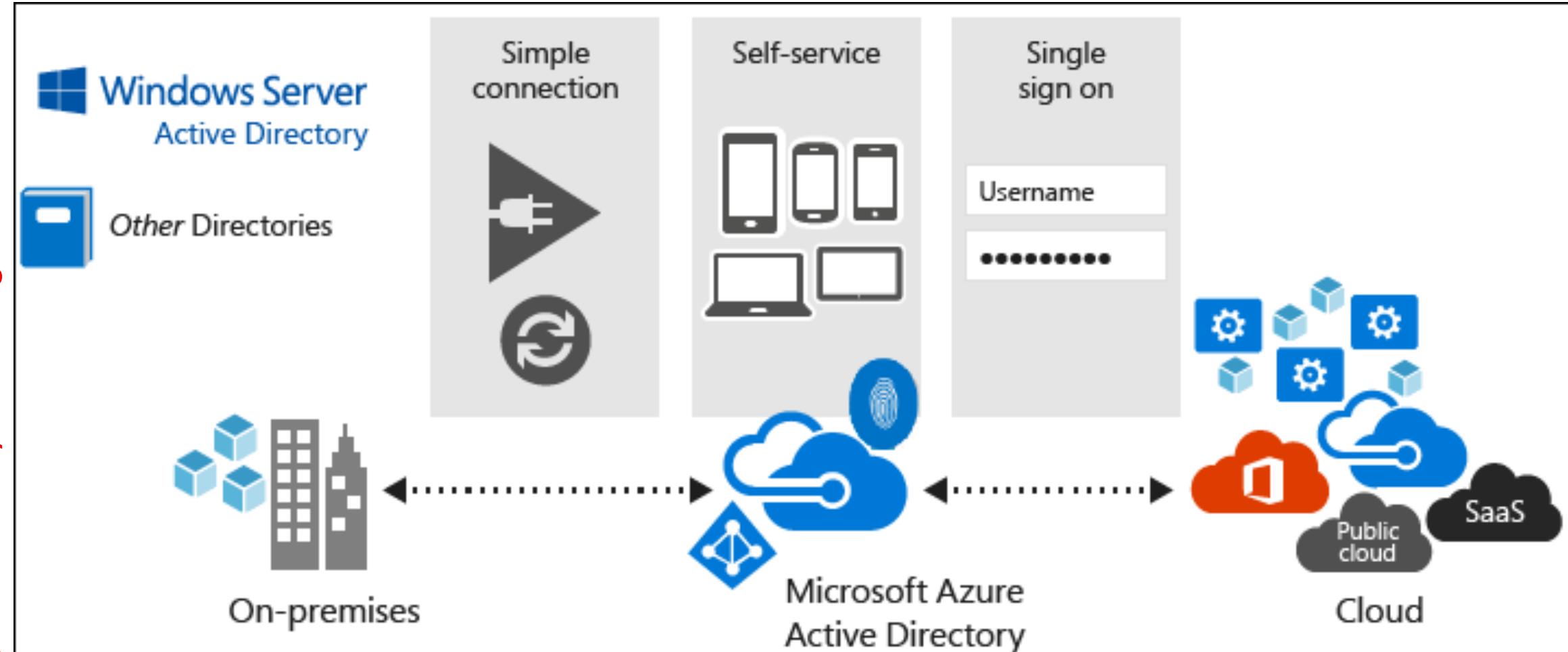


Hybrid Connection Manager can be installed on the following operating systems:

- Windows Server 2008 R2 (.NET Framework 4.5+ and Windows Management Framework 4.0+ required)
- Windows Server 2012 (Windows Management Framework 4.0+ required)
- Windows Server 2012 R2

# Module: Manage Identities

# Azure AD Overview



# Azure AD Features



## Enterprise Identity Solution

Create a single identity for users and keep them in sync across the enterprise.

## Single Sign-On

Provide single sign-on access to applications and infrastructure services.

## Multifactor Authentication (MFA)

Enhance security with additional factors of authentication.

## Self Service

Empower your users to complete password resets themselves, as well as request access to specific apps and services.

# Module: ARM and Automation

# Resource Manager Overview



## Resource

Individual manageable item available to you in Azure

## Resource Group

Container where you can house your resources for management

## Resource Provider

Provider of services you can deploy in Azure e.g. Microsoft.Compute

## ARM Templates

Files used to define resources you wish to deploy to a resource group

# ARM Templates Overview



```
{  
  "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
  "parameters": {},  
  "variables": {},  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "name": "[concat('storage', uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]",  
      "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",  
      "apiVersion": "2016-01-01",  
      "sku": {  
        "name": "Standard_LRS"  
      },  
      "kind": "Storage",  
      "location": "North Central US",  
      "tags": {},  
      "properties": {}  
    }  
  ],  
  "outputs": {}  
}
```



Resource  
(E.g. Storage Account)

- Apply Infrastructure as Code
- Download templates from Azure Portal
- Author new templates
- Use Quickstart templates, provided by Microsoft

# Quickstart Templates



Microsoft Azure

SALES 1-800-867-1389 | MY ACCOUNT | PORTAL | Search | FREE ACCOUNT >

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## Azure Quickstart Templates

Deploy Azure resources through the Azure Resource Manager with community contributed templates to get more done. Deploy, learn, fork and contribute back.

What is Azure Resource Manager

Azure Resource Manager allows you to provision your applications using a declarative template. In a single template, you can deploy multiple services along with their dependencies. You use the same template to repeatedly deploy your application during every stage of the application lifecycle.

[Learn more >](#)

Search

641 Quickstart templates are currently in the gallery.

Most popular

[See All](#)

<a href="#">Create VM from existing VHDs and connect it to existing VNET</a> This template creates a VM from VHDs (OS + data disk) and let you connect it to an existing VNET that can reside in another Resource Group then the virt... <small>by Mickaël Mottet, Last updated: 11/25/2016</small>	<a href="#">Create an Azure VM with a new AD Forest</a> This template creates a new Azure VM, it configures the VM to be an AD DC for a new Forest <small>by Simon Davies, Last updated: 4/21/2017</small>	<a href="#">Blockchain Template</a> Deploy a VM with blockchain software. <small>by Neil Sant Gat, Last updated: 10/11/2016</small>	<a href="#">Blockchain - Ethereum Private Consortium Network</a> This template fully automates the provisioning of necessary Azure resources like VMs, storage, network settings etc. as well as the configurati... <small>by Christine Avanessian, Last updated: 9/20/2016</small>
<a href="#">Create a V2 data factory</a>	<a href="#">Basic RDS farm deployment</a>	<a href="#">Create an new AD Domain with 2 Domain Controllers</a>	<a href="#">Join a VM to an existing domain</a>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/templates/>

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates>

# ARM File Types



## ARM Template File

Describe the configuration  
of your infrastructure via a  
JSON file

## ARM Template Parameter File

Separate your parameters  
(optional)

## Deployment Scripts

E.g. PowerShell for  
Deployment

# ARM Template Constructs



## Parameters

Define the inputs you want to pass into the ARM template during deployment.

## Variables

Values that you can use throughout your template. Used to simplify your template by creating reuse of values.

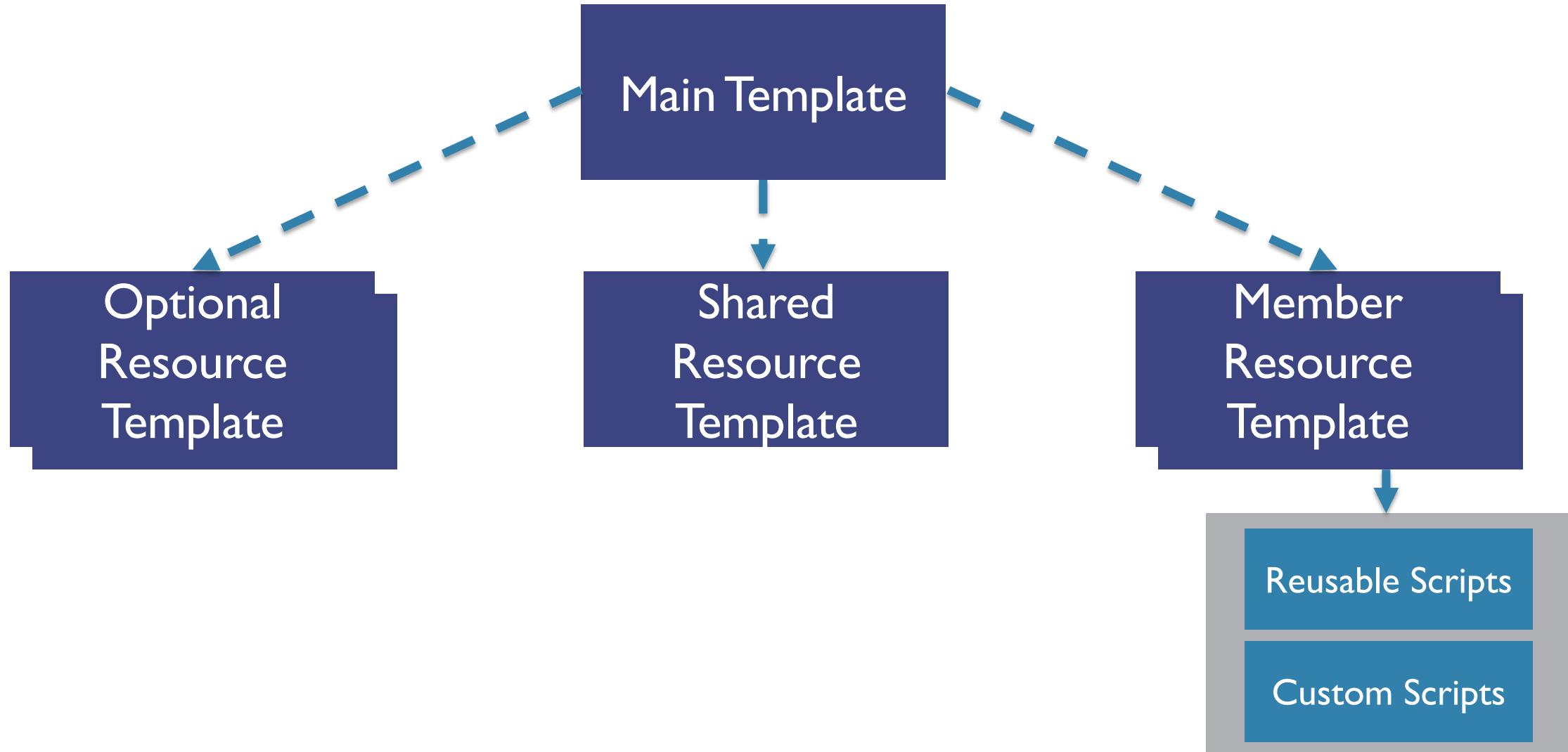
## Resources

Define the resources you wish to deploy or update.

## Outputs

Specify values that are returned after the ARM deployment is completed.

# Linking Templates



# Linking Templates

(continued)



```
"resources": [  
  {  
    "apiVersion": "2017-05-10",  
    "name": "linkedTemplate",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",  
    "properties": {  
      "mode": "Incremental",  
      <inline-template-or-external-template>  
    }  
  }]  
]
```

- **Inline**
  - Create entire ARM template in body of existing template
- **External**
  - Link to an external template with an **INLINE** or **EXTERNAL** parameter set

# Inline Example

```
"resources": [
  {
    "apiVersion": "2017-05-10",
    "name": "nestedTemplate",
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
    "properties": {
      "mode": "Incremental",
      "template": {
        "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
        "parameters": {},
        "variables": {},
        "resources": [
          {
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
            "name": "[variables('storageName')]",
            "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",
            "location": "EAST US",
            "properties": {
              "accountType": "Standard_LRS"
            }
          }
        ]
      },
      "parameters": {}
    }
  }
]
```



New Template  
created in the  
body of the  
current ARM  
template

# External Example



```
"resources": [
  {
    "apiVersion": "2017-05-10",
    "name": "linkedTemplate",
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
    "properties": {
      "mode": "incremental",
      "templateLink": {
        "uri": "https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/azuretemplates/newStorageAccount.json",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0"
      },
      "parametersLink": {
        "uri": "https://skylineacademy.blob.core.windows.net/azuretemplates/newStorageAccount.parameters.json",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0"
      }
    }
]
```



Template and parameters linked inside current ARM templates

# Key ARM Functions

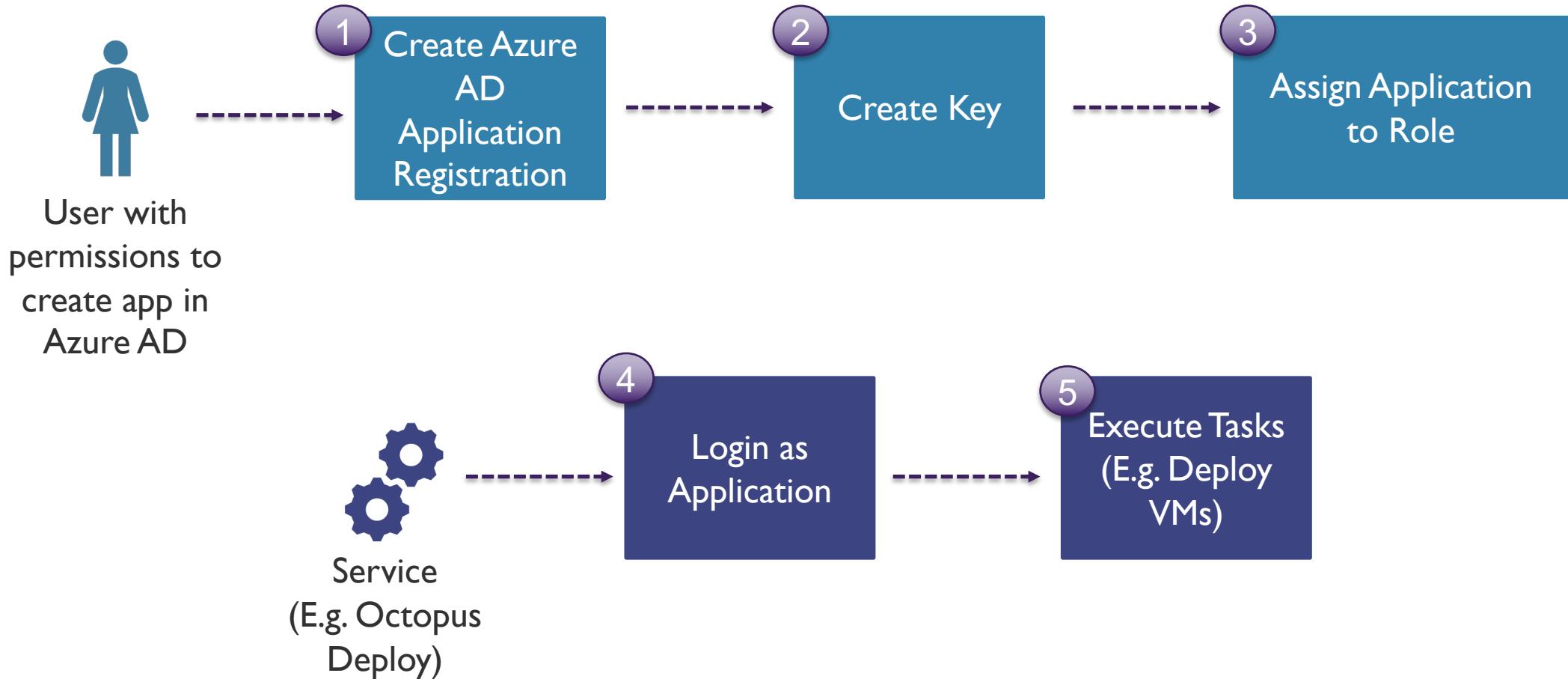


Copy

copyIndex()

dependsOn

# Process for Creating a Service Principal



# Azure Policies



Enforce  
Governance

Built-in or  
Custom Code

Assigned to  
Subscriptions or  
Resource Groups

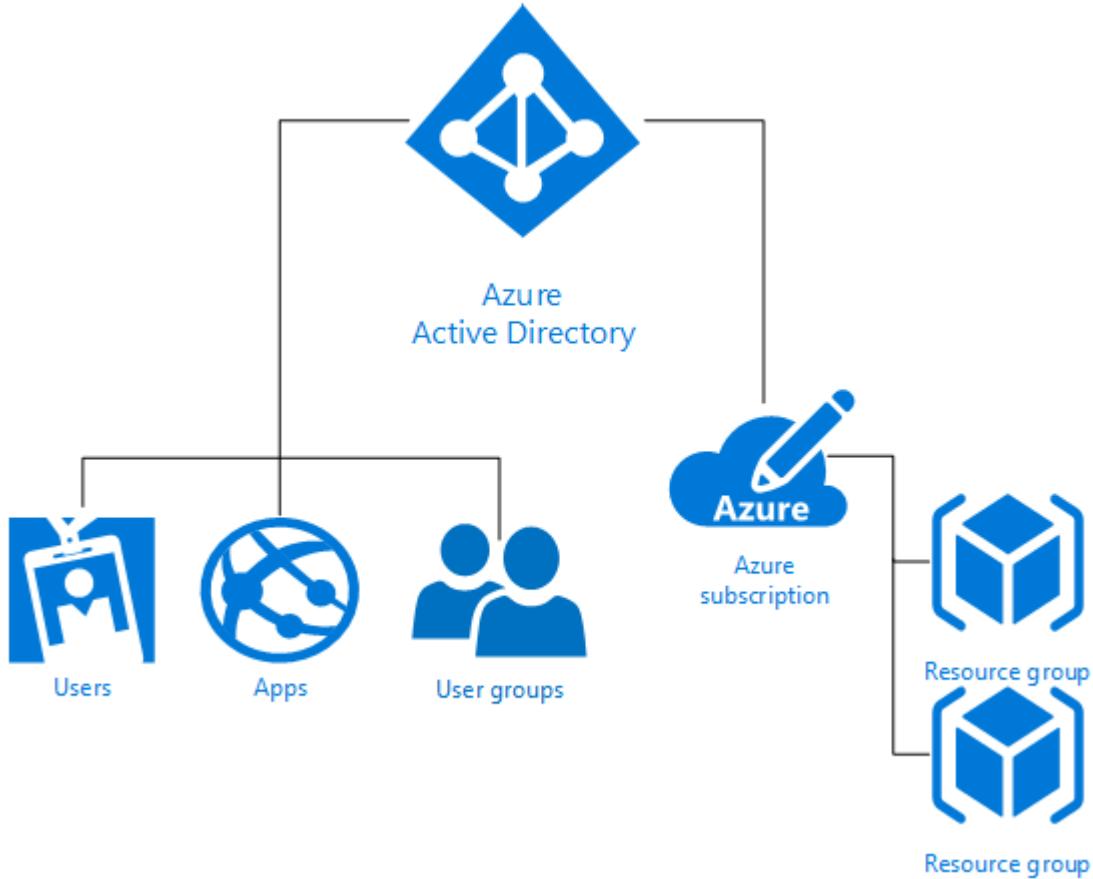
Create > Assign

# Azure Resource Locks

- Mechanism for locking down resources you want to ensure have an extra layer of protection before they can be deleted
- 2 options available:
  - **CanNotDelete**: Authorized users can read and modify but not delete the resource
  - **ReadOnly**: Authorized users can read the resource but cannot update or delete



# RBAC Overview



- Create Users, Apps, Groups
- Assign them to objects in Azure with a specific Role

# Azure RBAC Built-in Roles



## Owner

Full access to all resources, including the right to delegate access to others

## Contributor

Can create and manage all types of Azure resources, but cannot grant access to others

## Reader

Can view existing Azure resources, but cannot perform any other actions against them

## Other Roles

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/role-based-access-built-in-roles>

# Azure RBAC Built-in Roles

(continued)



Role Name	Description
API Management Service Contributor	Can manage API Management service and the APIs
API Management Service Operator Role	Can manage API Management service, but not the APIs themselves
API Management Service Reader Role	Read-only access to API Management service and APIs
Application Insights Component Contributor	Can manage Application Insights components
Automation Operator	Able to start, stop, suspend, and resume jobs
Backup Contributor	Can manage backup in Recovery Services vault
Backup Operator	Can manage backup except moving backup in Recovery Services vault
Backup Reader	Can view all backup management services

# Azure RBAC Built-in Roles

(continued)

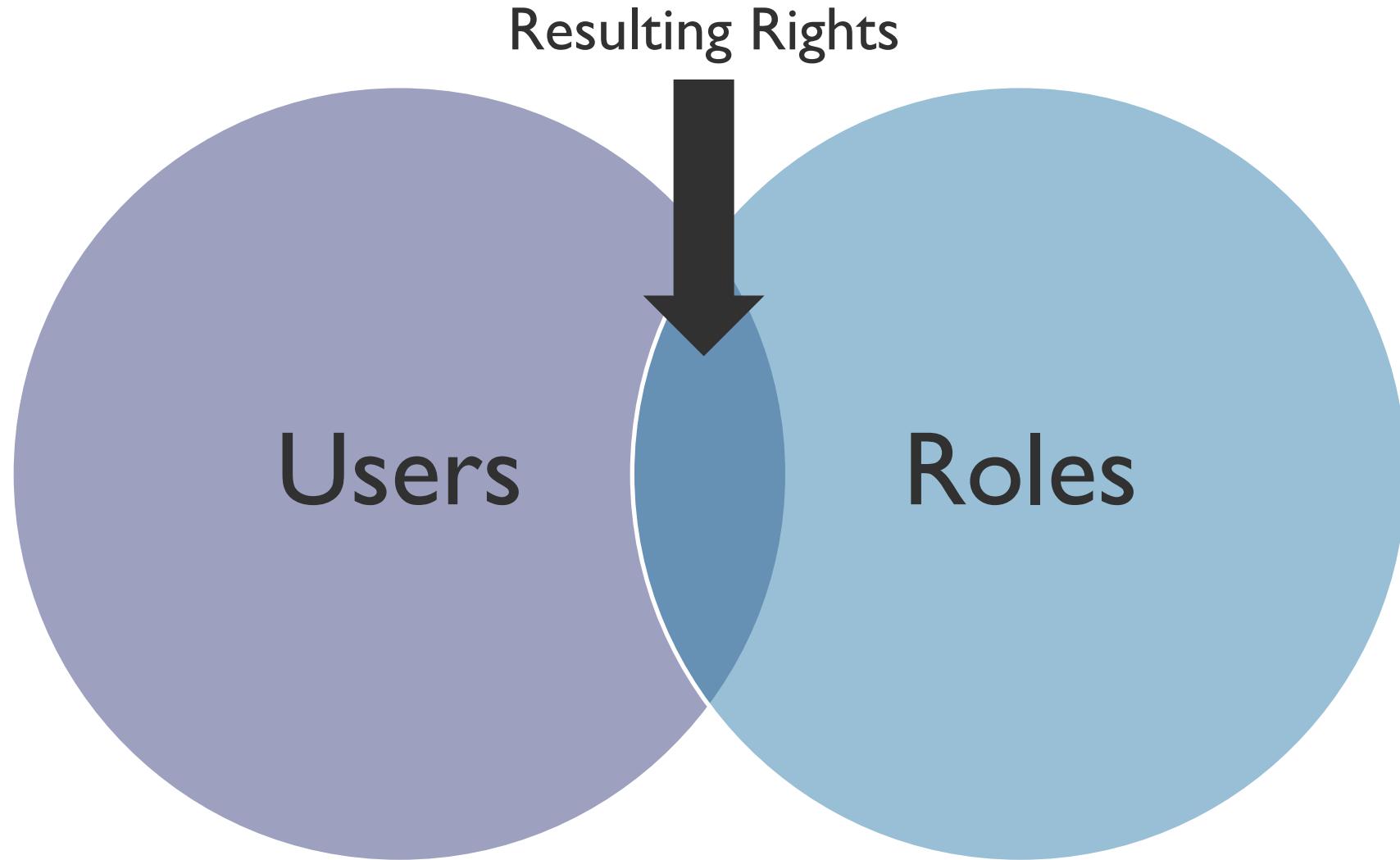


- Roles include various actions
- Action defines what type of operations you can perform on a given resource type
  - Write enables you to perform PUT, POST, PATCH, and DELETE operations
  - Read enables you to perform GET operations
- Use PowerShell to get latest roles

Get latest roles

Get-AzureRMRoleDefinition

# User Rights



# RBAC Custom Roles



Create if none of  
the built-in roles  
work for you

Each tenant can  
have up to 2000  
roles

Use “Actions”  
and “NotActions”

Assignable  
scopes:  
- Subscriptions  
- Resource Groups  
- Individual Resources