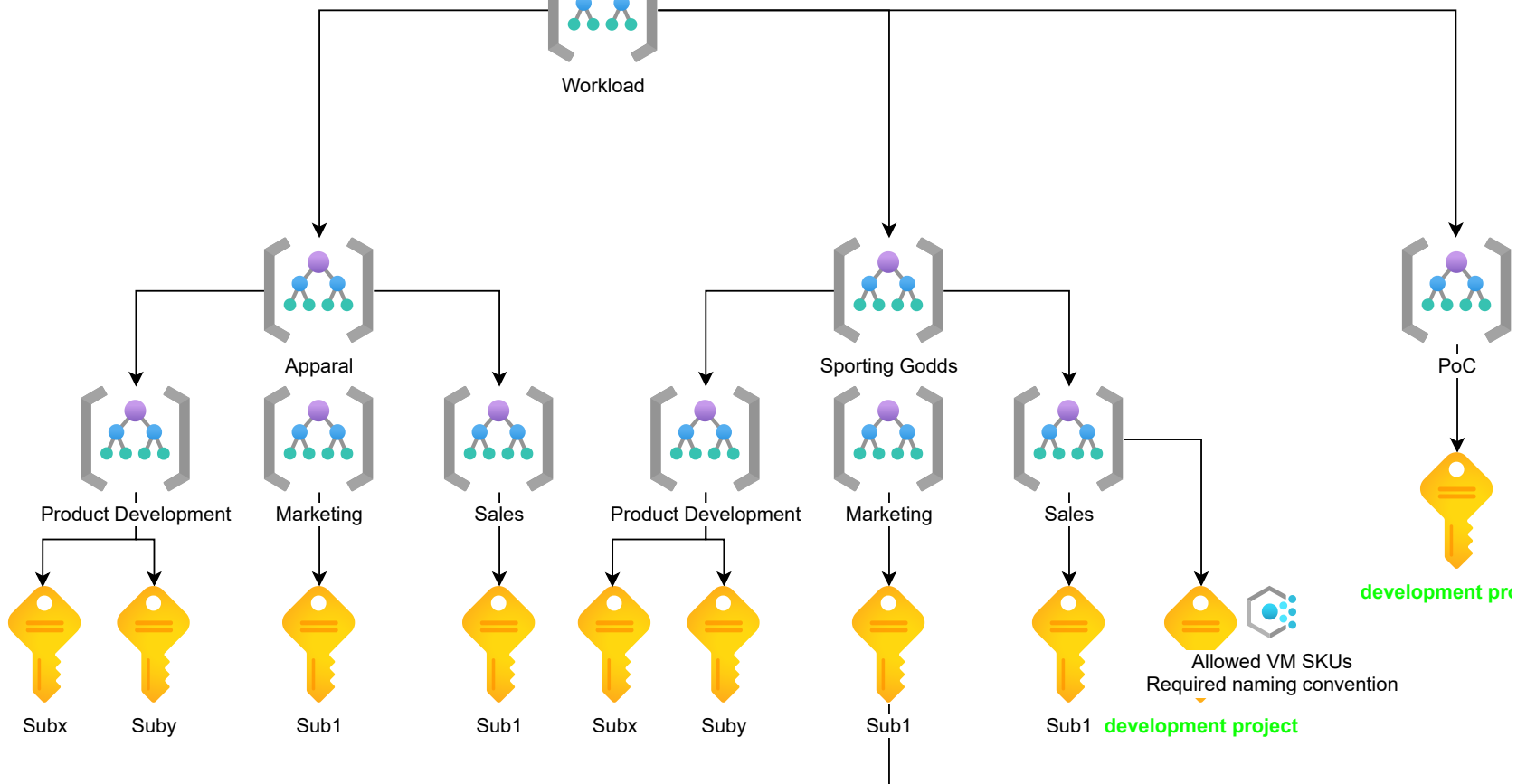
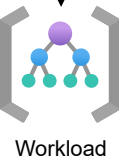
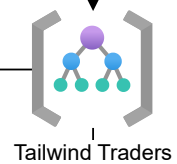
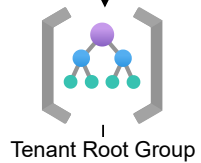


  
Azure Active Directory Tenant  
tailwindtraders.onmicrosoft.com

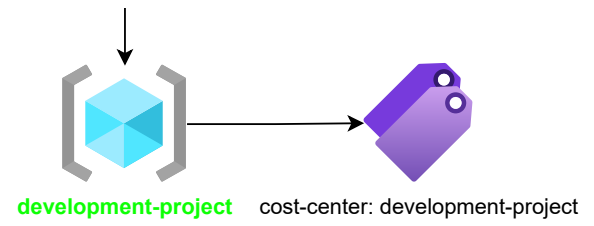




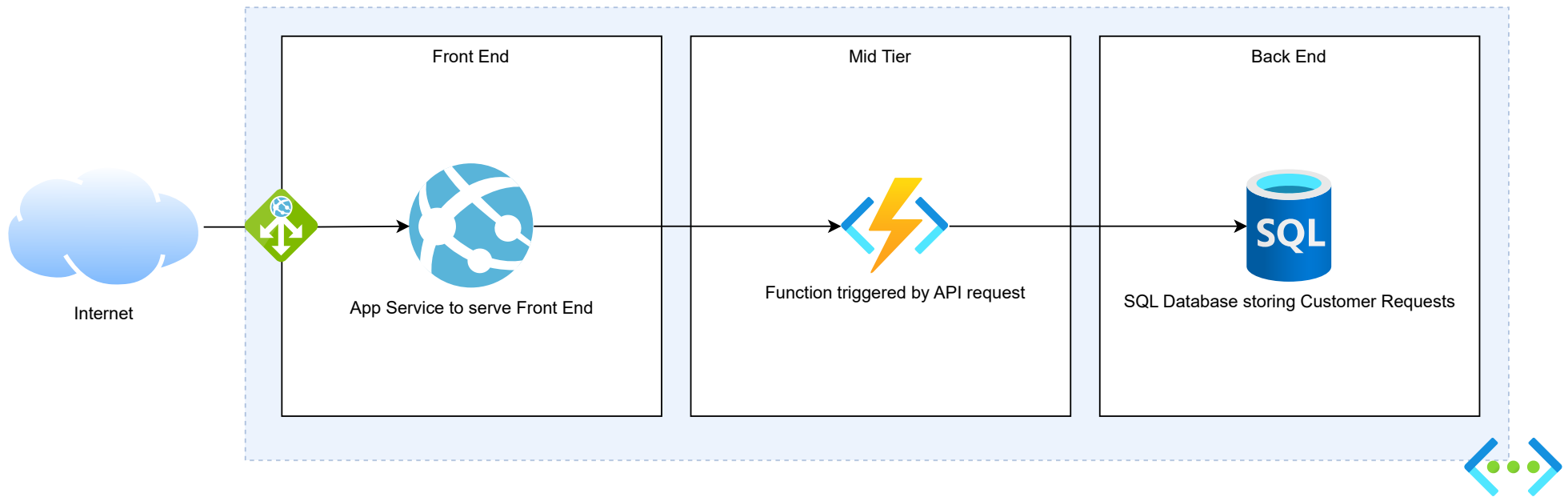
Allowed VM SKUs  
Required naming convention

object







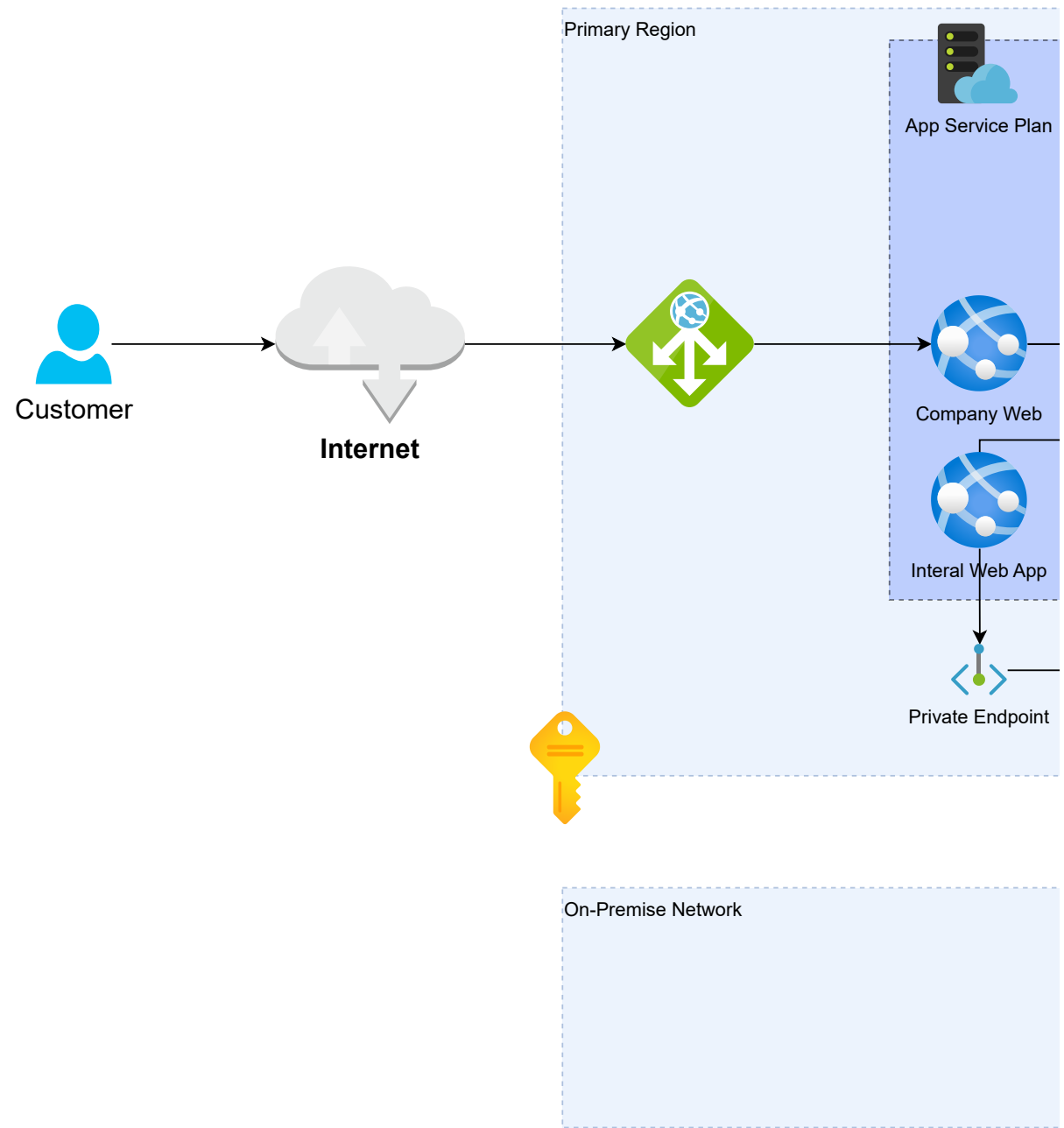


#### Reasoning:

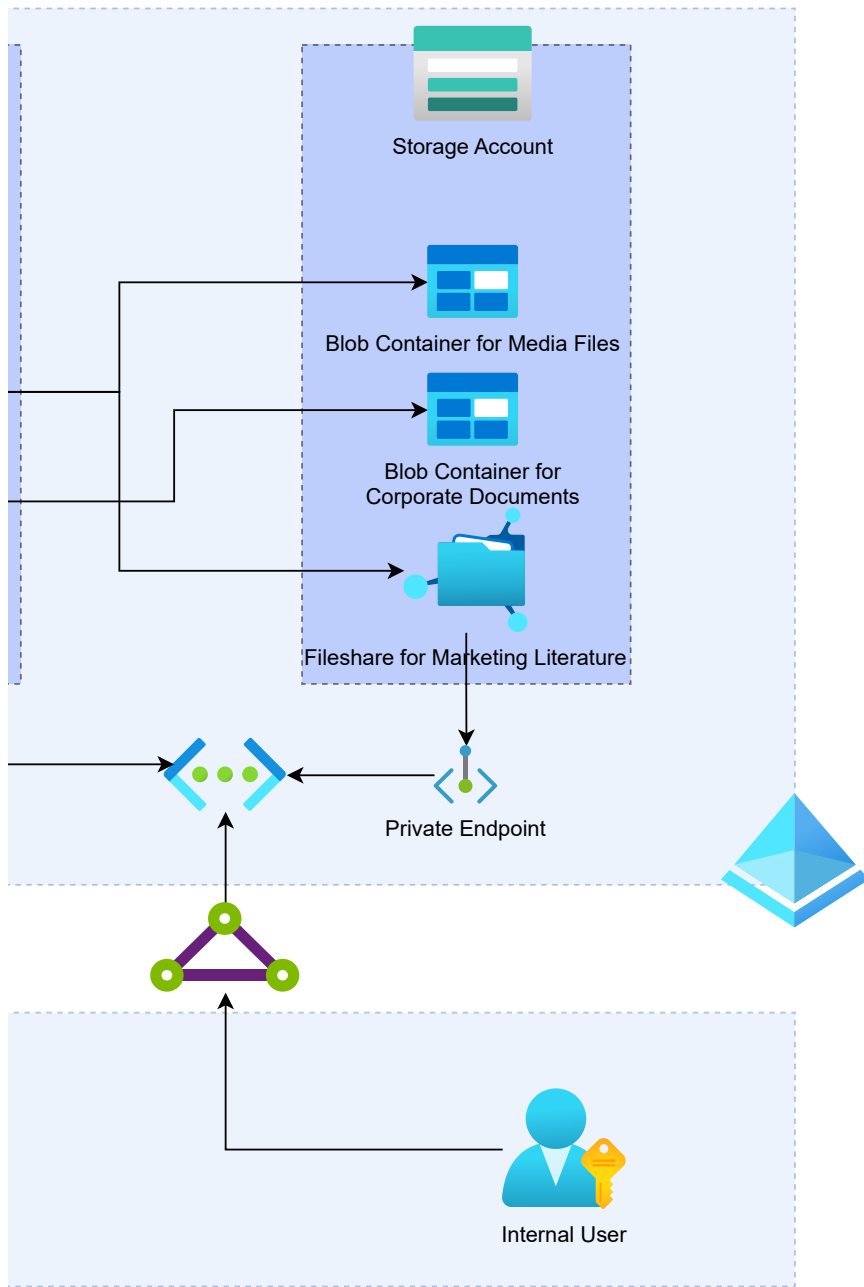
- .Net App lication can be hosted in App Service
- App Service supports automatic scaling
- Use Application Insights for detailed Application Monitoring same for Front End and Mid Tier
- Middle Tier Business Logic can be hosted using Azure Function which is triggered by REST API Call from Front End
- Mid Tier Logic can directly store data in SQL Database
- \*Consider Application Gateway for extra protection

#### Alternatives:

- VMSS instead of App Service
  - > Would bring big management overhead
  - > Would have negative impact on cost efficiency
  - > Slow spin up times for additional nodes
- API Management instead of Function
  - > Overkill for this small application
  - > Could be considered if service would be transitioned to Microservice architecture to a later point in time







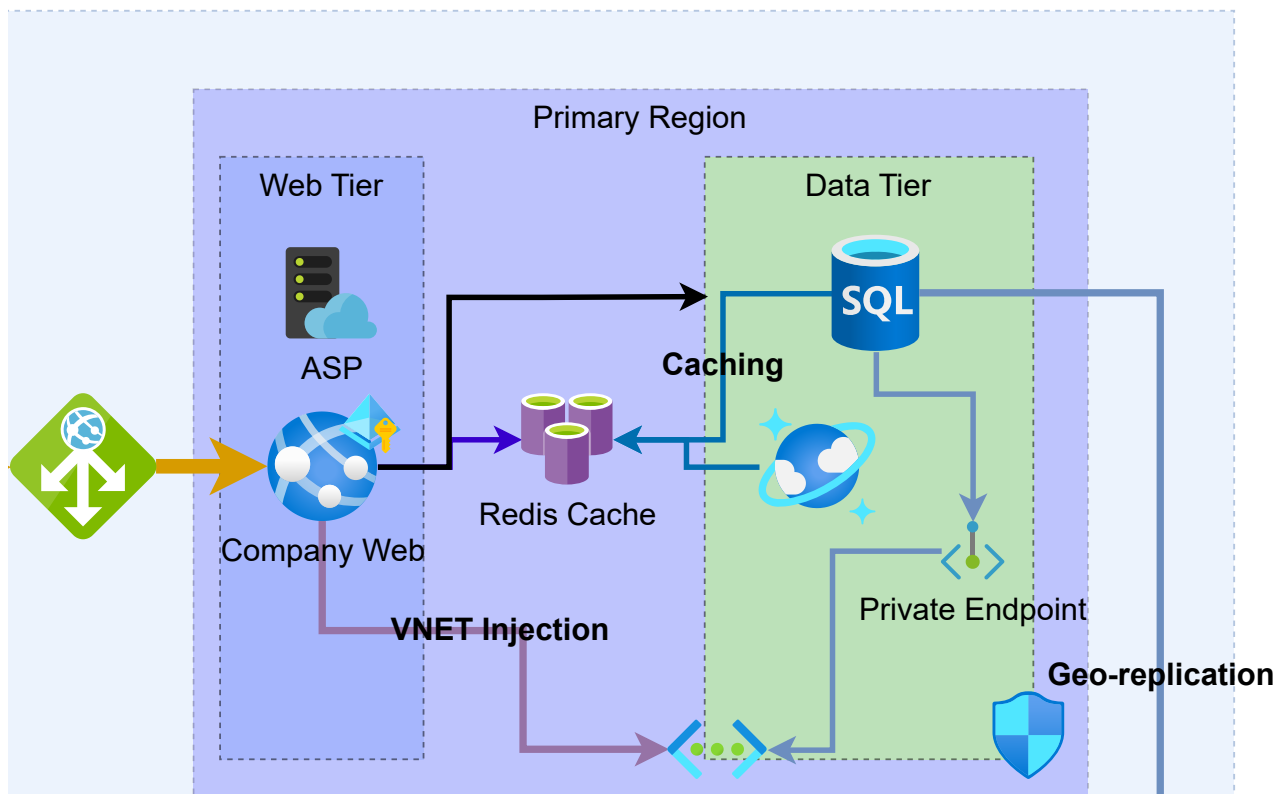
### Considerations:

- All data is non-relational
- Default Access Tier: Hot
- Use Lifecycle Policy to move Blobs from Hot to Cold or Archive after 1 year
- Use Legal Hold for Investigated Data
- Recommend Zone redundant storage, Geo-redundant for if mission-critical
- Use Private Endpoints for Secure access for Marketing Literature Fileshare and Internal Web App to access Corporate Documents
- Azure File Sync could be used instead of Private Endpoint Integration to simplify network. Public Path for Internal Web App would then also be required

### Considerations:

- **Network Access:** Disable Public Access and only Private Endpoints to access SQL database from App Service. Add NSG to filter traffic towards SQL Server Private Endpoint. Use VNet Injection for the App Service to be able to reach SQL.
- **Authentication:** Use AzureAD only authentication for SQL Server and leverage App Service Managed Identity to authenticate towards SQL Server
- **Pricing:** Azure SQL Database clearly more cost efficient than SQL MI or SQL VM. Incase of

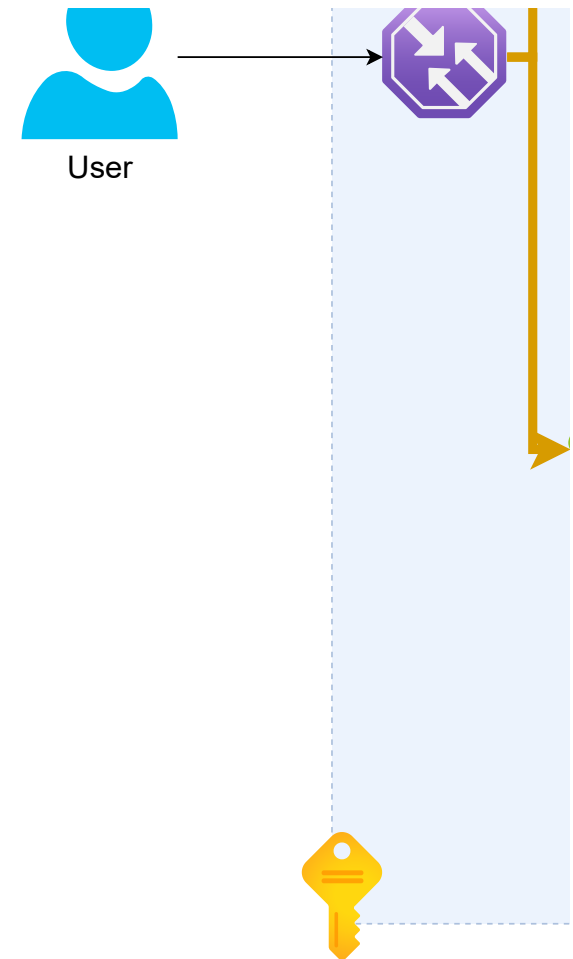


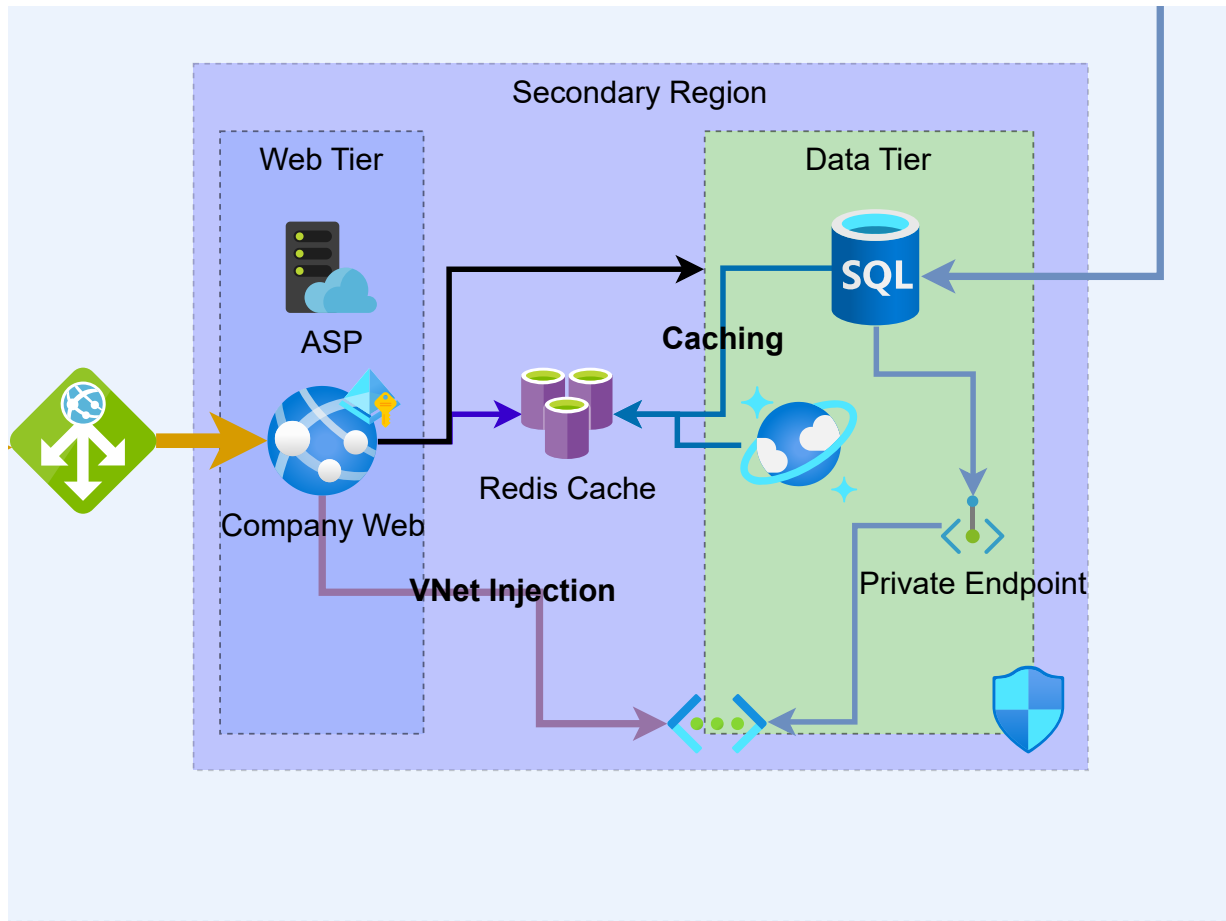


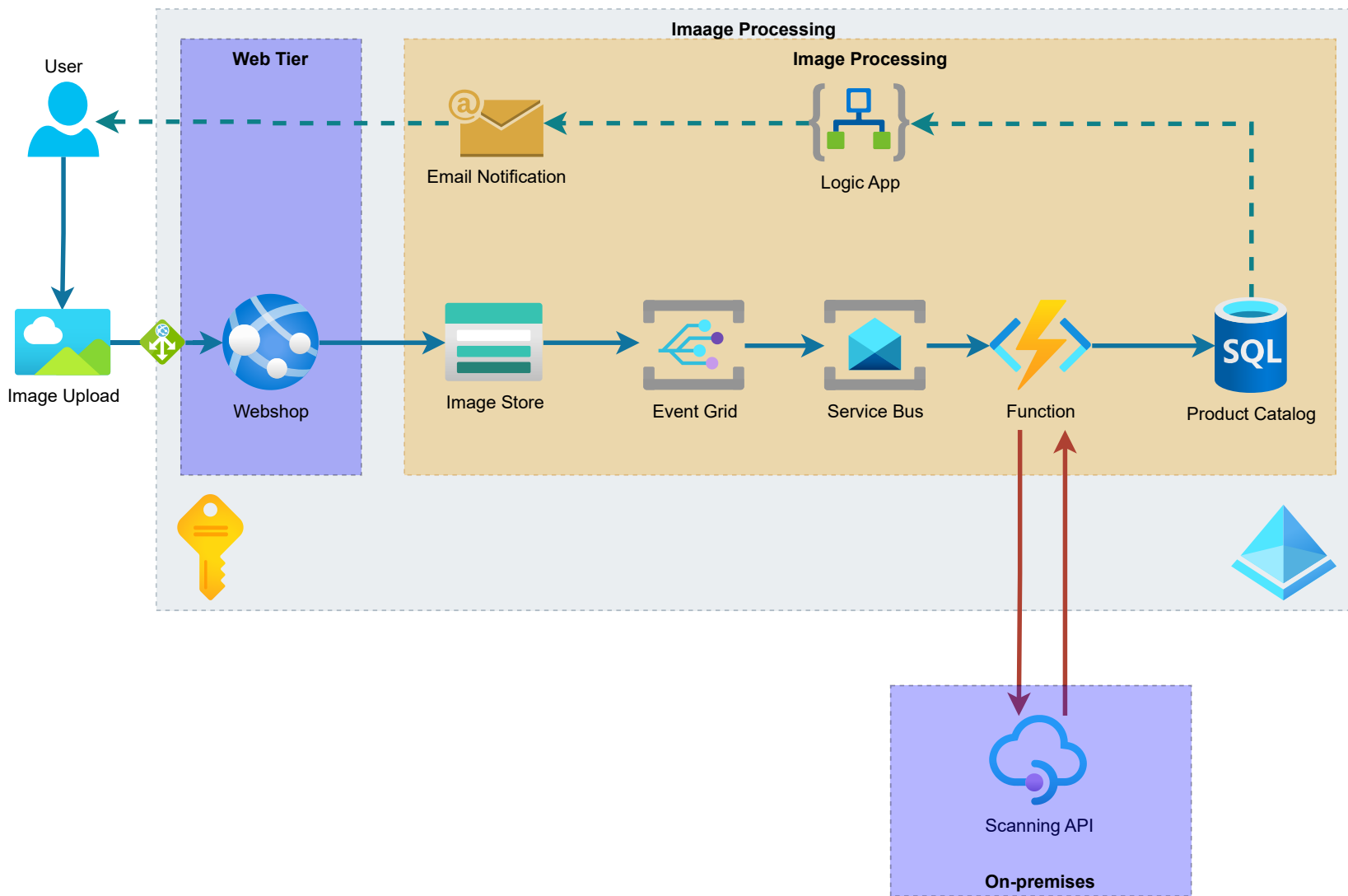
compatibility issue SQL MI or SQL VM should be used.

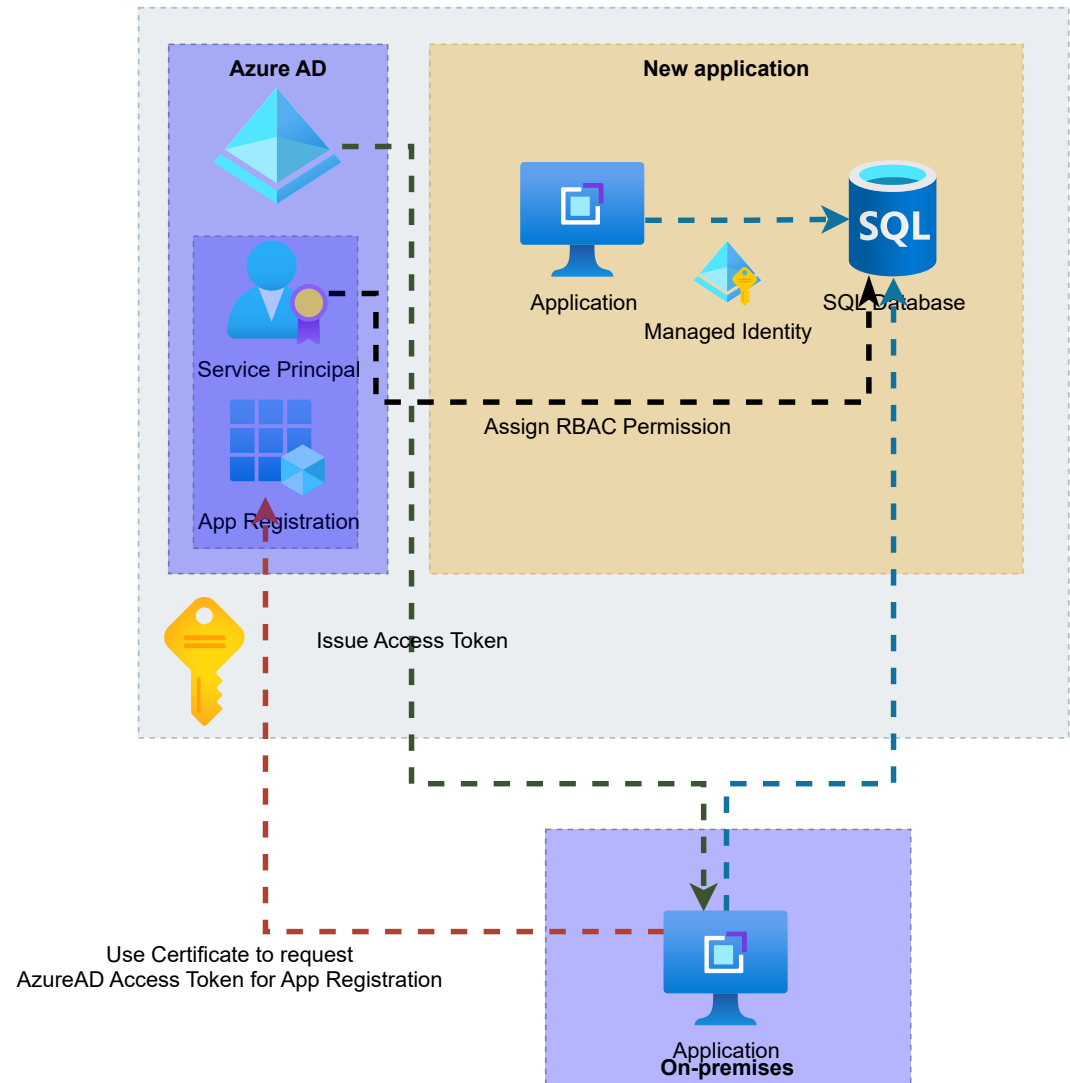
- **Performance:** Azure SQL Database with sufficient resources may already solve all issues. However moving the product catalog to NoSQL CosmosDB which allows sharding / partitioning would provide much faster response times. Major code refactoring might be required. The usage of Redis Cache for Database transactions will also increase performance.

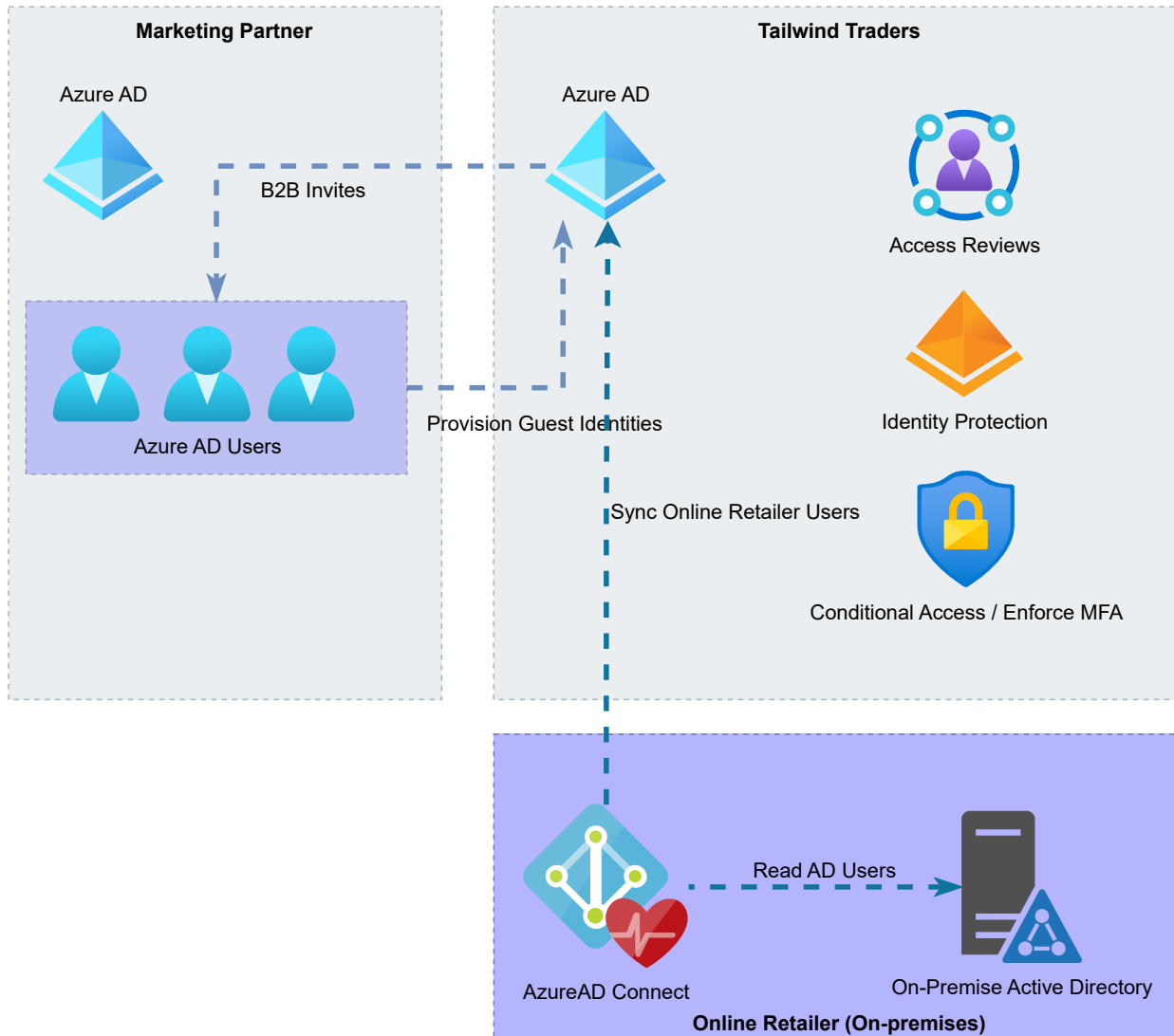
- **High Availability:** Business Critical Pricing Tier recommend for SQL Database. Latency of read operations optimized by using read-only replicas accross different regions.



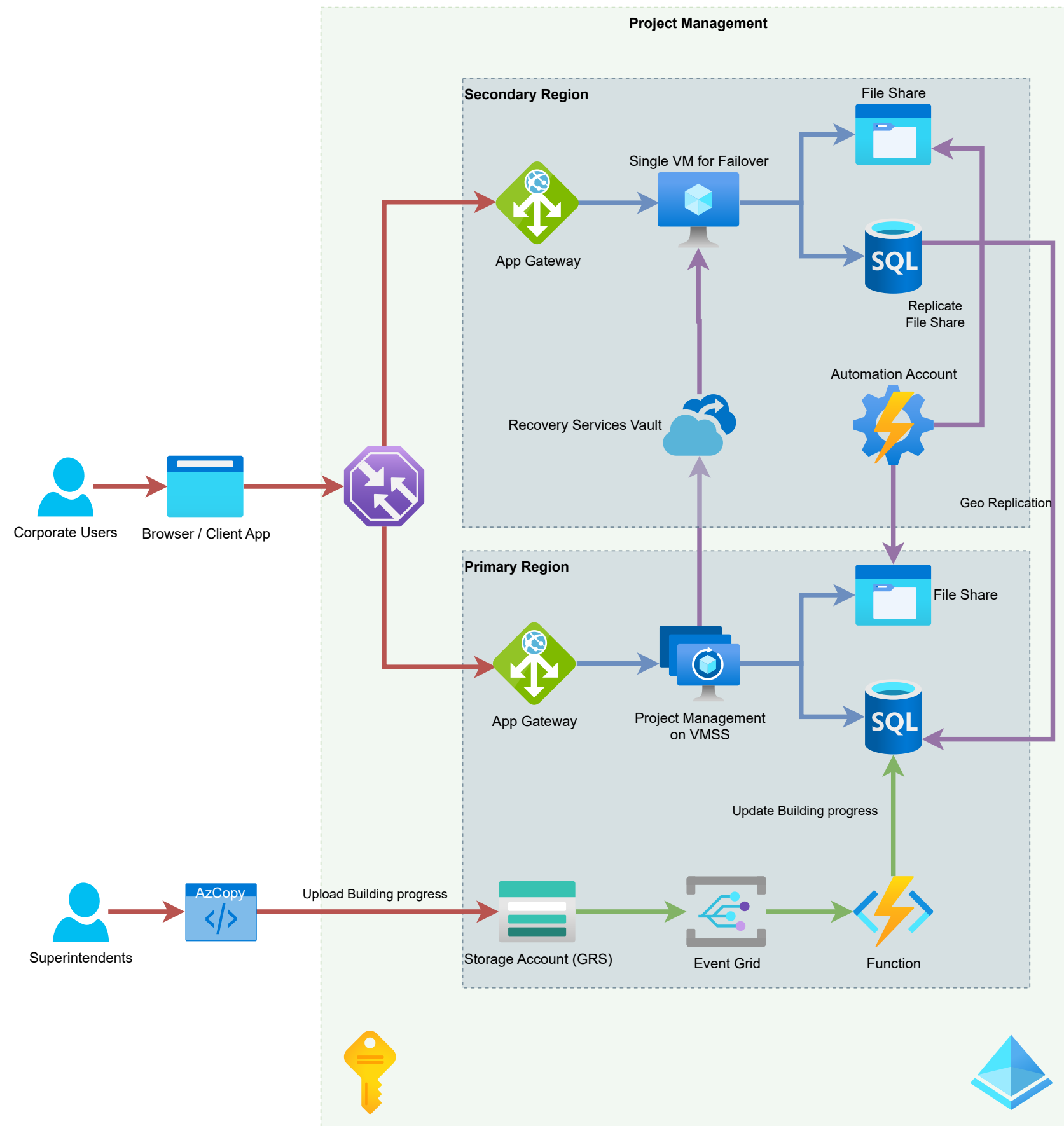












### Considerations:

- Use VMSS for Primary Region as migration to PaaS Service would require support from third party vendor. Use Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM to Secondary Region for Failover in degraded state
- Use App Gateway for Load Balancing as users access using Browser
- Use Azure SQL Database in Business Critical Tier as Database
- Use Azure Files for the Applications File Share. Use Azure Automation Account to keep in sync with Secondary Region incase of Failover
- Replace FTP with Blob Storage and script with AzCopy
- Use Event Grid to continuously trigger Function which import the superintendents change file to the SQL Database
- Change File Import doesn't have to be region redundant as upload usually happens only once a day
- Consider Private Endpoints to improve Security

