

AZ-305

Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions



AZ-305 Agenda

AZ-104

SC-900

- 200

SC-100

9⁰⁰

- 17⁰⁰

12³⁰

- 13³⁰

Module 01 Design a governance solution ←

Module 02 Design a compute solution

Module 03 Design a non-relational data storage solution

Module 04 Design a data storage solution for relational data

Module 05 Design a data integration solution

Module 06 Design an application architecture solution

Module 07 Design Authentication and Authorization Solutions

Module 08 Design a solution to log and monitor Azure resources

Module 09 Design a network infrastructure solution

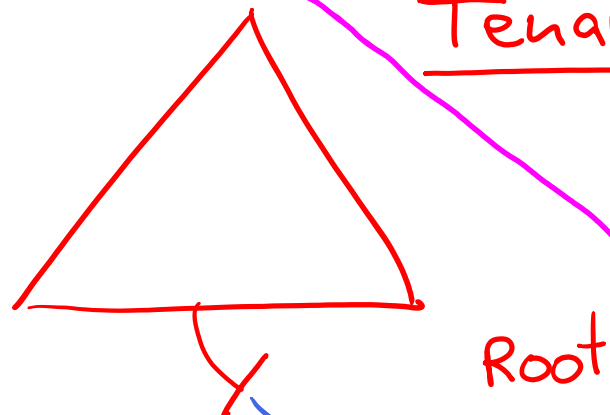
Module 10 Design a business continuity solution

Module 11 Design a migration solution

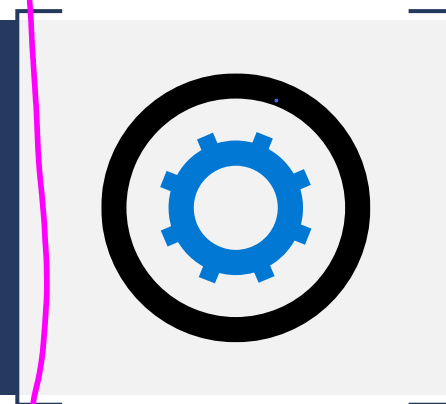
Entra ID
M365

- Users
- Groups
- Devices
- App

Tenant A A A



Design a governance solution



Role (= Permissions)
Owner

6 fact

Root right Group

Management Group

Policy
Region westenrope
Deny

Subn

Subscription 2 \$

RG1

RG2

Resource Groups
Resources flat

vn

vn

bb

Introduction

- Design for governance
- Design for management groups
- Design for Azure subscriptions
- Design for resource groups
- Design for resource tagging
- Design for Azure Policy and RBAC
- Design with Azure Blueprints
- Design for Azure Landing Zones
- Case study
- Summary and resources

AZ-305: Design Identity, Governance, and Monitoring Solutions (25-30%)

Design Governance

- Recommend an organizational and hierarchical structure for Azure resources
- Recommend a solution for enforcing and auditing compliance

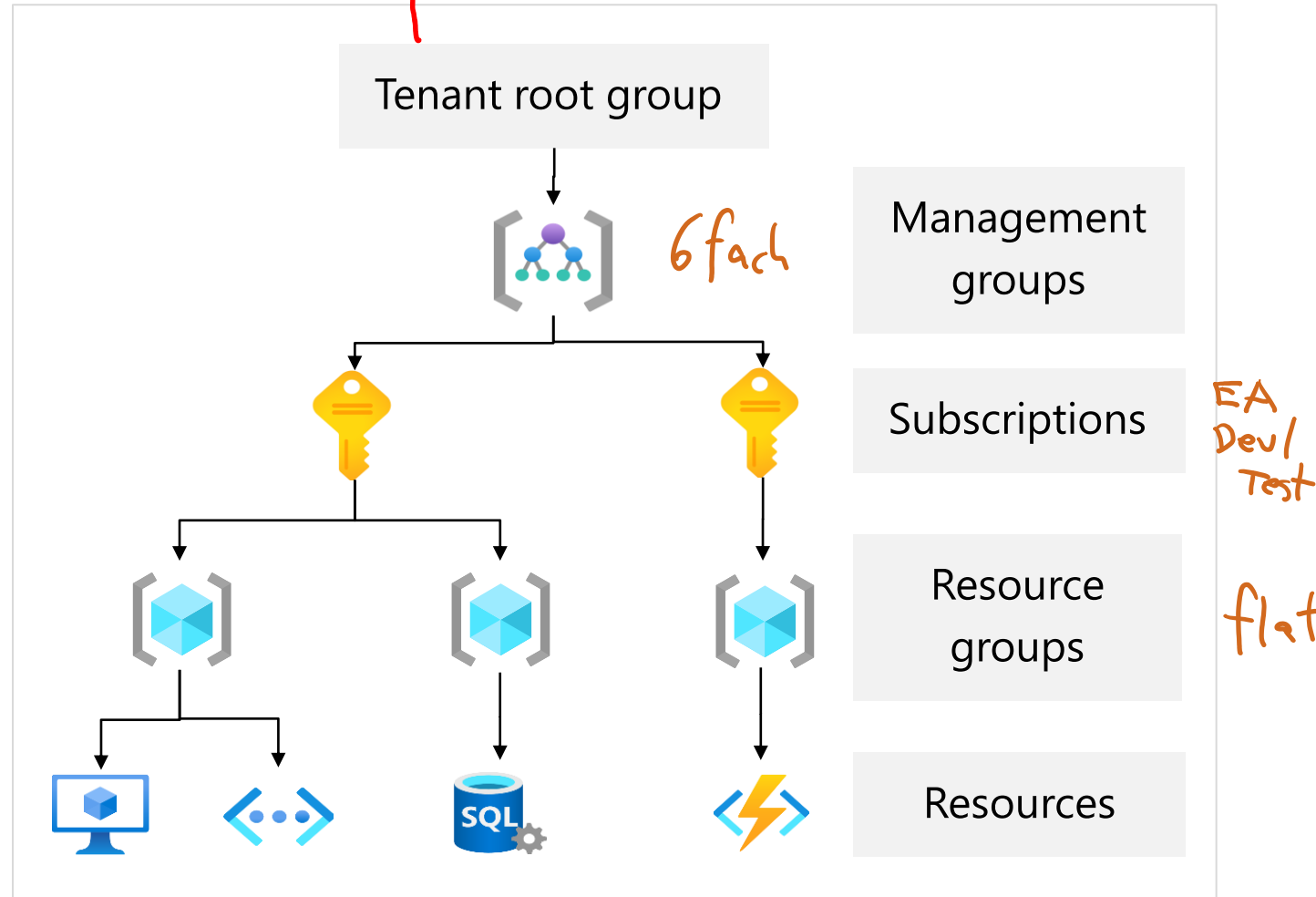
Design for governance



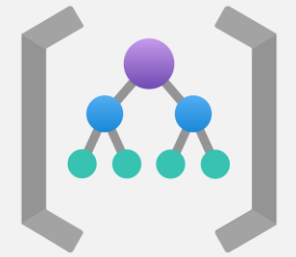
Govern resources in Azure

Governance provides mechanisms and processes to maintain control over your applications and resources in Azure.

- Determine your requirements, plan your initiatives, and set strategic priorities
- Plan for governance at every level
 - Management groups
 - Subscriptions
 - Resource groups
 - Resources



Design for management groups



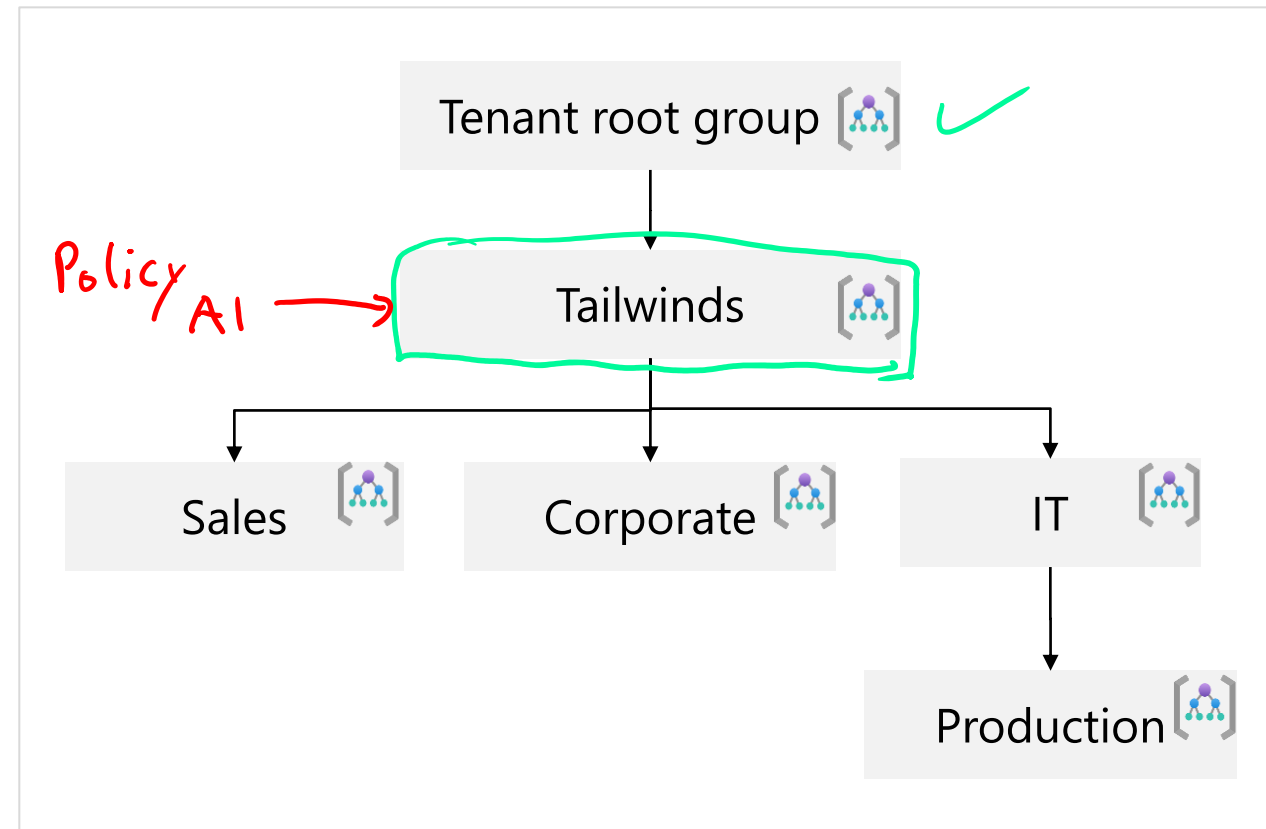
Plan your management groups

Management groups manage access, policy, and compliance for multiple subscriptions.

- Keep the management group hierarchy reasonably flat
- Consider a top-level management group
- Consider an organizational or departmental structure
- Consider a geographical structure
- Consider a production management group
- Consider a sandbox management group
- Consider isolating sensitive information in a separate management group

CAF

(Cloud Adoption Framework)




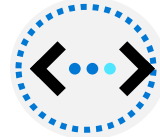




Design for Azure subscriptions



Designing for multiple subscriptions

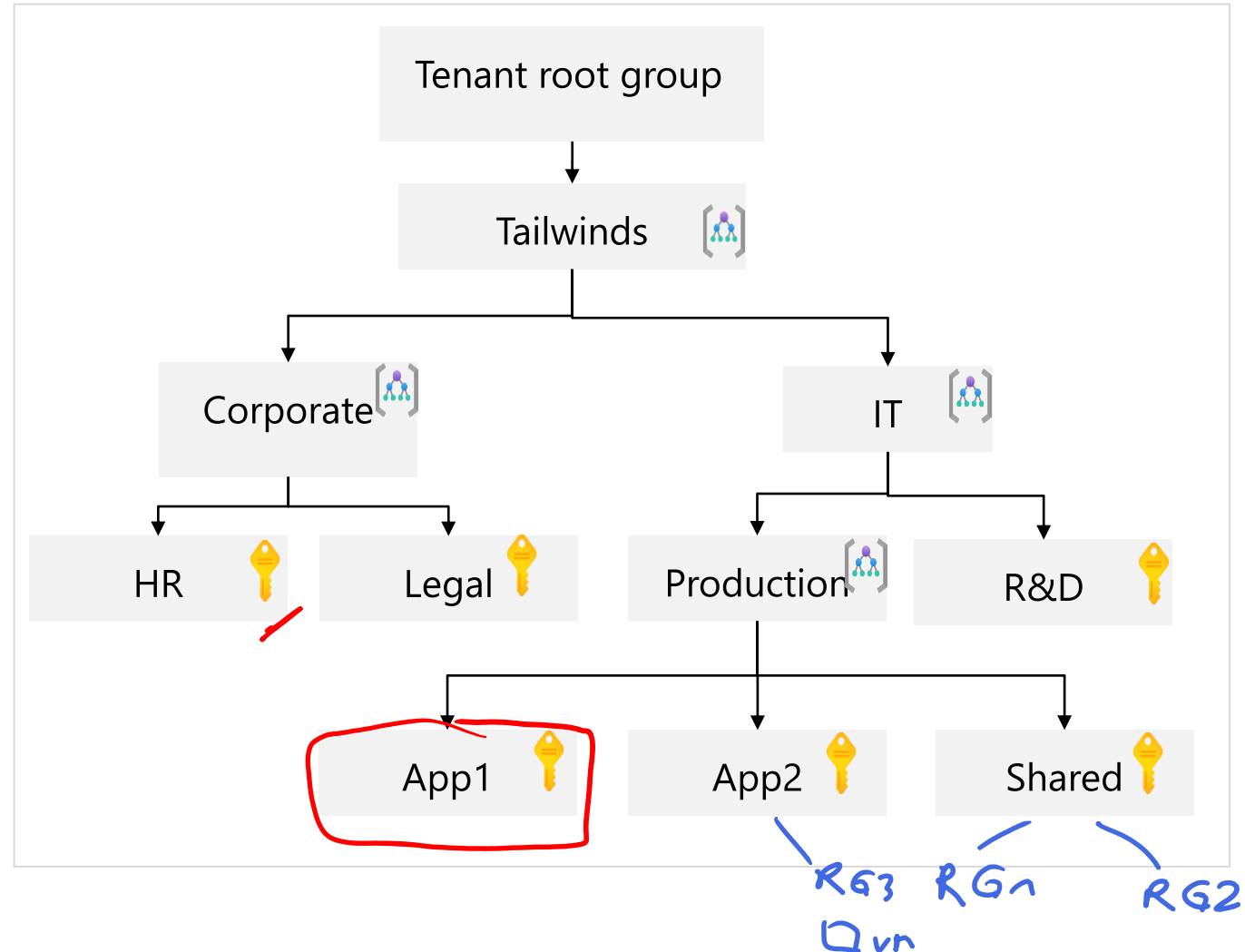
Azure subscription are logical containers for management and billing.

EA
Dev/Test
vm

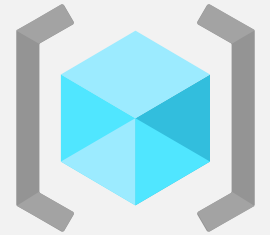
-  Align your subscriptions with business needs and priorities – consider billing and cost reporting
-  Consider subscription scale limits – specialized workloads, IoT, SAP
-  Consider administrative management – centralized or decentralized
-  Consider a dedicated shared services subscription – common services everyone shares
-  Group subscriptions together under management groups – apply common policies and role assignments.
-  Make subscription owners aware of their roles and responsibilities

When to use subscriptions - example

- Secure workloads that require additional policies and role-based access control to achieve compliance
- Specialized workloads and the need to scale outside the subscription limits
- Manage and track costs for your organizational structure
- Identify different environments such as development, test, and production that are often isolated from a management perspective

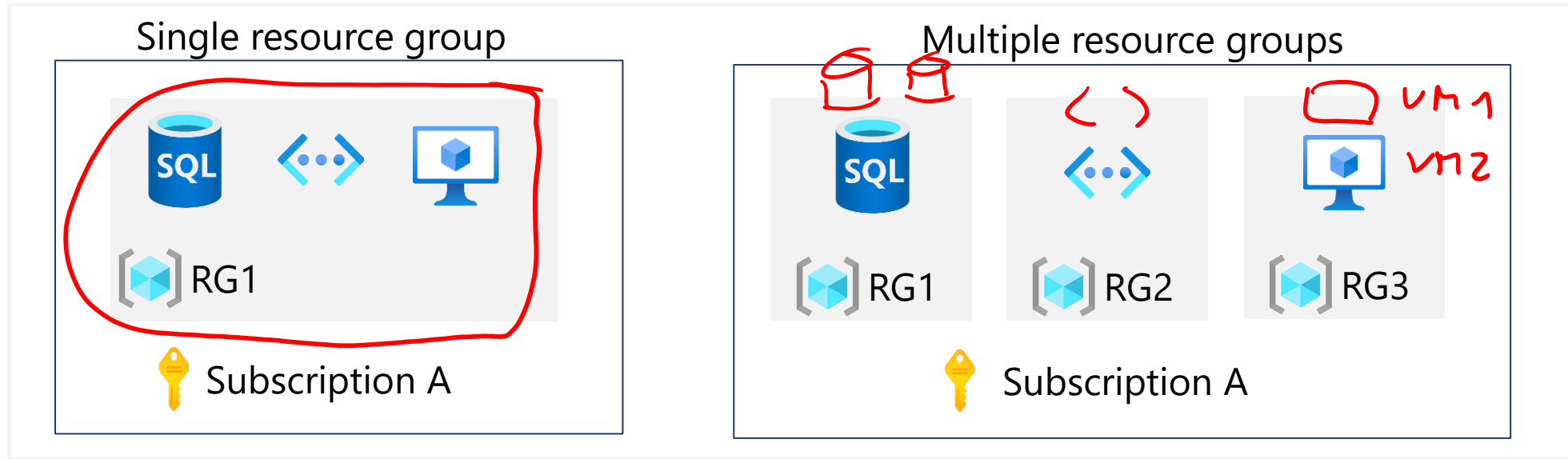


Design for resource groups



Plan your resource groups

A resource group is a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution.



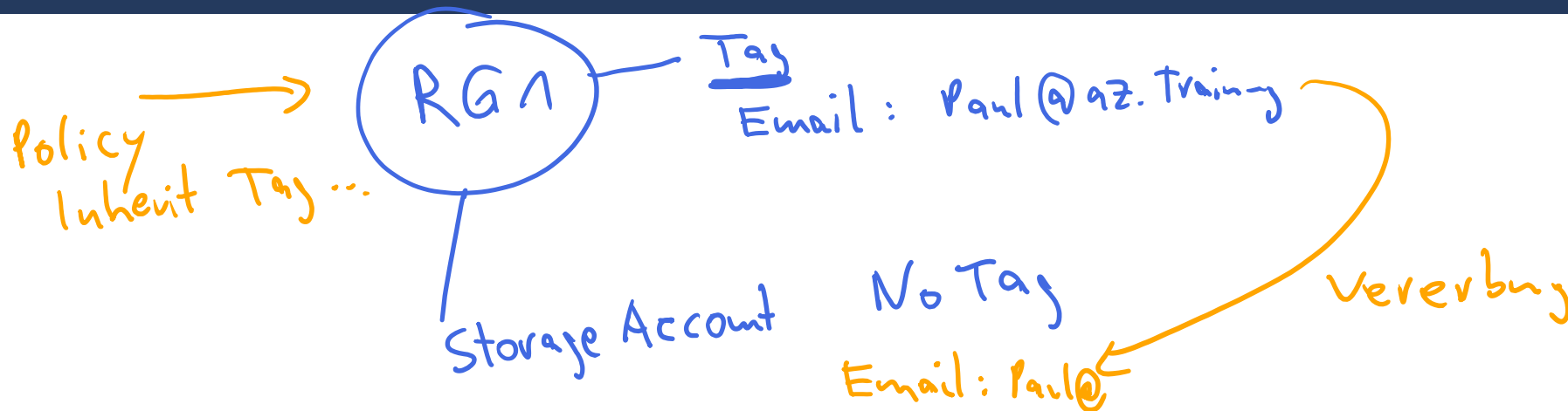
- Group resources that share the same life cycle
- Group by type, app, department, location, or billing
- Apply RBAC and policies to a group of resources
- Use resource locks to protect individual resources from deletion or change

CAF

vm "Tel": "4711"
CC: "0815" ←
Email

Key : Value

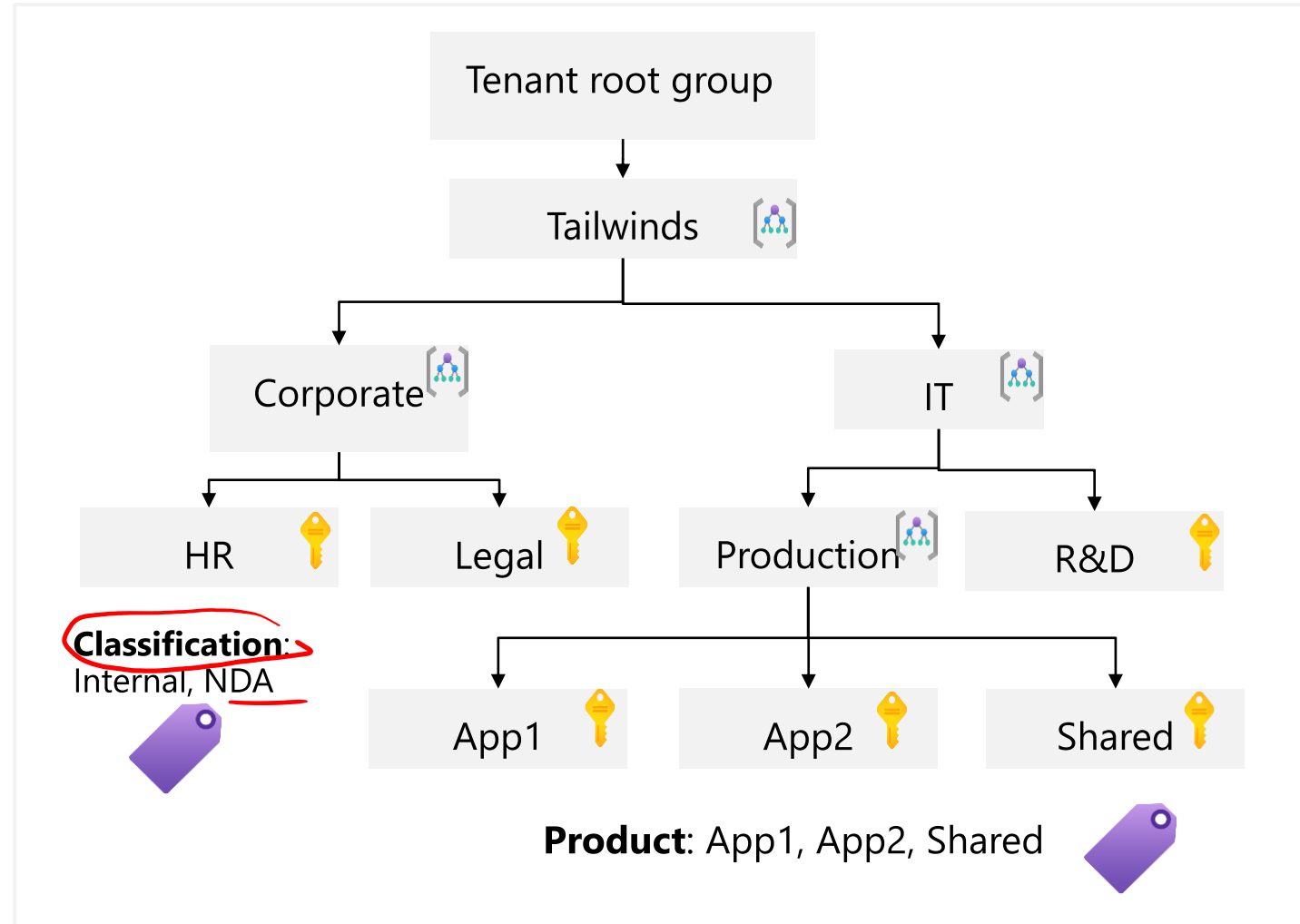
Design for resource tagging



Plan your resource tagging

Resource tagging can be business-aligned or IT-aligned

- Consider your organization's taxonomy
- Determine the reason for the tagging - functional, classification, accounting, partnership, or purpose
- Start with a few tags (mission-critical resources) and then scale out
- Policies could be used to apply tags and enforce tagging rules and conventions - mimic inheritance



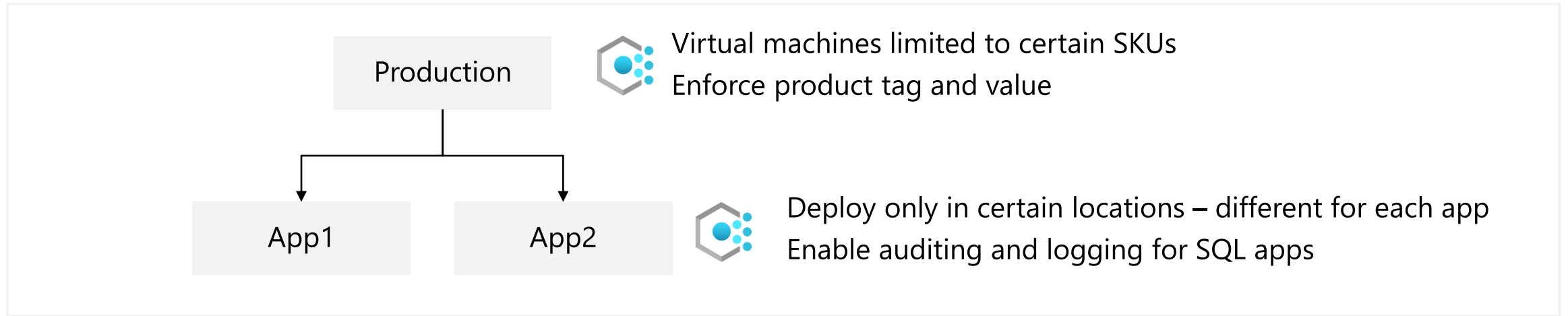
Design for Azure Policy and RBAC



When to use Azure Policy

Location
Tag
SKU

Azure Policy helps to enforce organizational standards and to assess compliance at-scale.



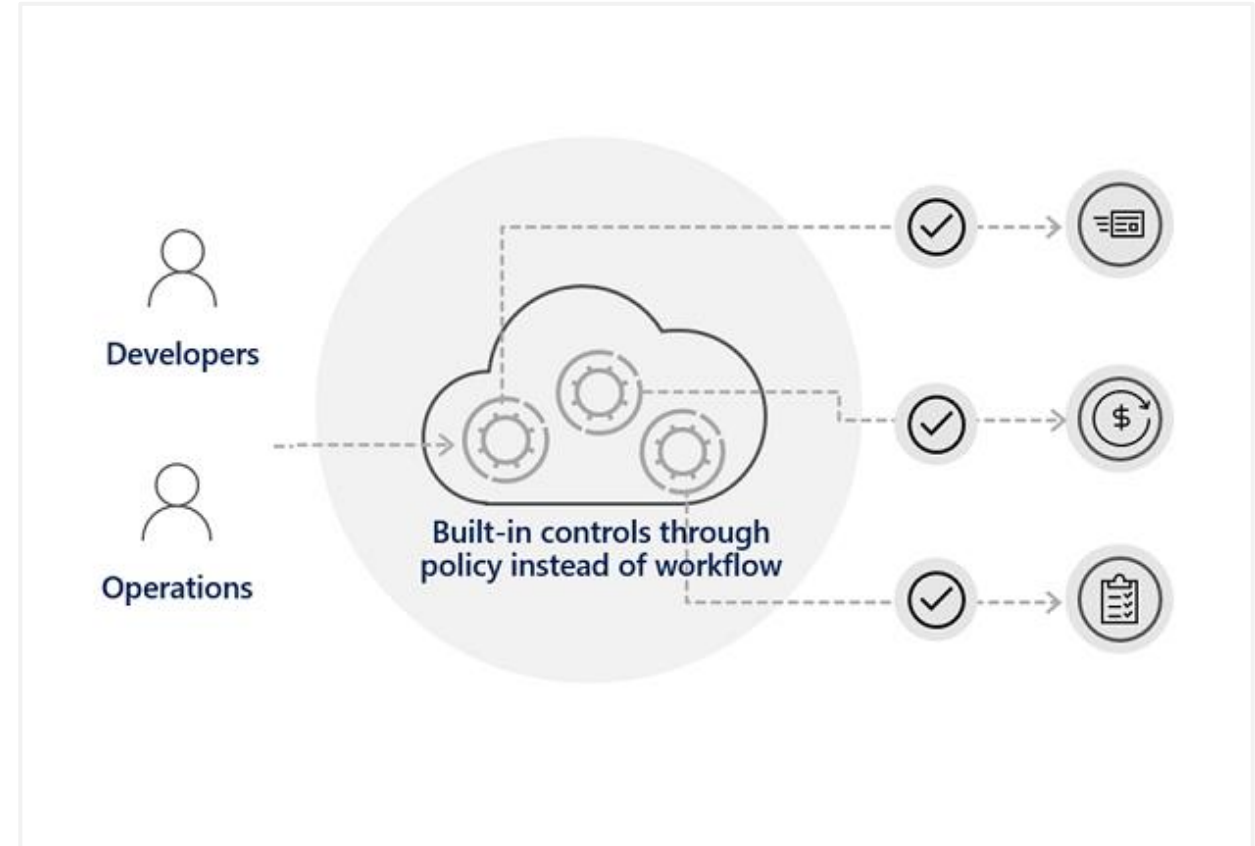
- Large number of built-in policies and you can create custom policies

Examples

- Allow only certain virtual machines sizes for your project
- Ensure all resources are correctly tagged – if not, apply the tag
- Recommend system updates on your servers
- Enable multifactor authentication for all subscription accounts

Considerations for Azure Policy

- Apply policy at the highest scope possible
- Know when policies are evaluated
- Decide what to do if a resource is non-compliant
- Consider when to automatically remediate non-compliant resources
- Use the Azure policy compliance dashboard for auditing and review
- Effectively combine Azure policy with RBAC (next slide)



RBAC

(Extends)

Tenant


Azure





Design for Azure role-based access control (RBAC)

Azure RBAC allows you to grant access to Azure resources that you control.

- Only grant users the access they need ! *Least Priv.*
- Assign at the highest scope level that meets the requirements
- Assign roles to groups, not users
- Know when to create a custom role
- Consider what happens if you have overlapping role assignments

Role def
actions []
not actions []



		Role				
		<u>Reader</u>	Resource-specific	Custom	<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Scope	 Management group	Observers Auditors Reviewers	Helpdesk personnel Developers Users managing resources			Admins
	 Subscription					
	 Resource group					
	 Resource	Automated processes				

2x RBAC

△ Entra

Scope: Tenant (Directory)
Admin Units

Global Admin

Global Reader
User Administrator

Custom Roles ✓

Azure

Owner

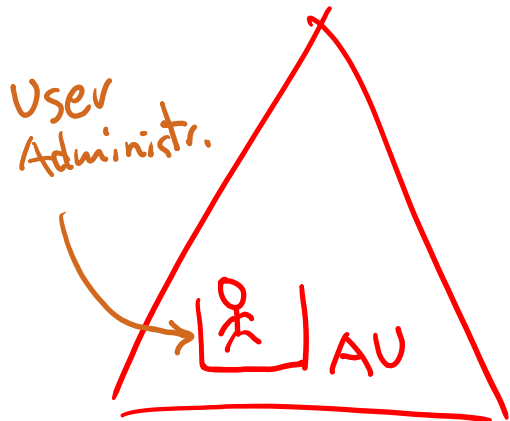
Contributor

Reader

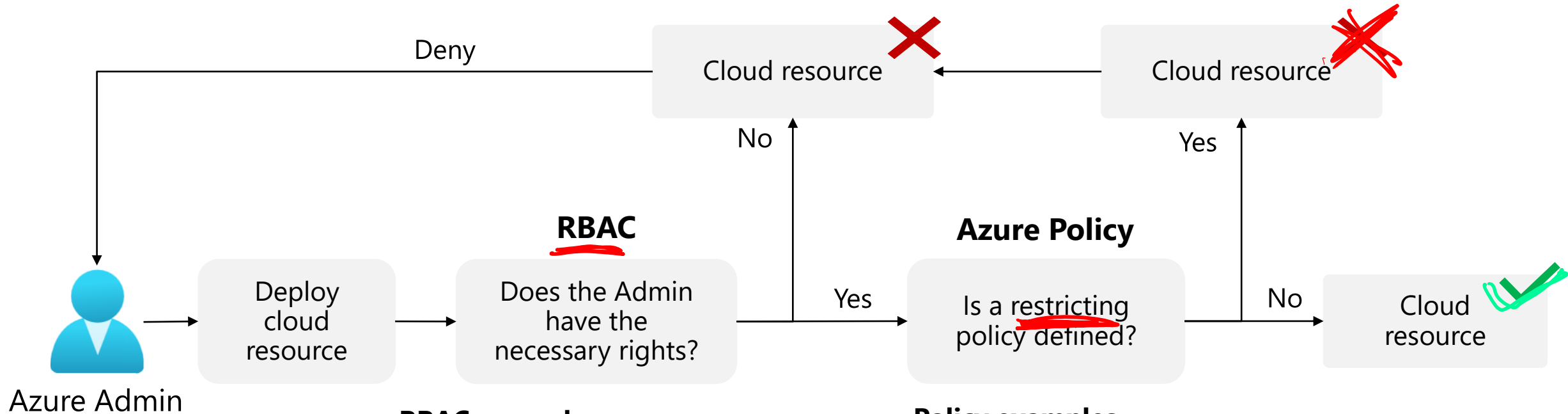
Resource Type specific Roles

Custom Roles ✓

Scopes: mgmt Gr
sub
RG
R



When to combine Azure Policy and Azure RBAC



RBAC examples

- Does the Admin have the right to deploy?
- Does the Admin have the right to deploy this resource type?
- Does the Admin have the right to deploy this resource group?

Policy examples

- Is the region restricted?
- Is the resource type restricted?
- Should a tag be applied?

~~Design for Azure Blueprints~~

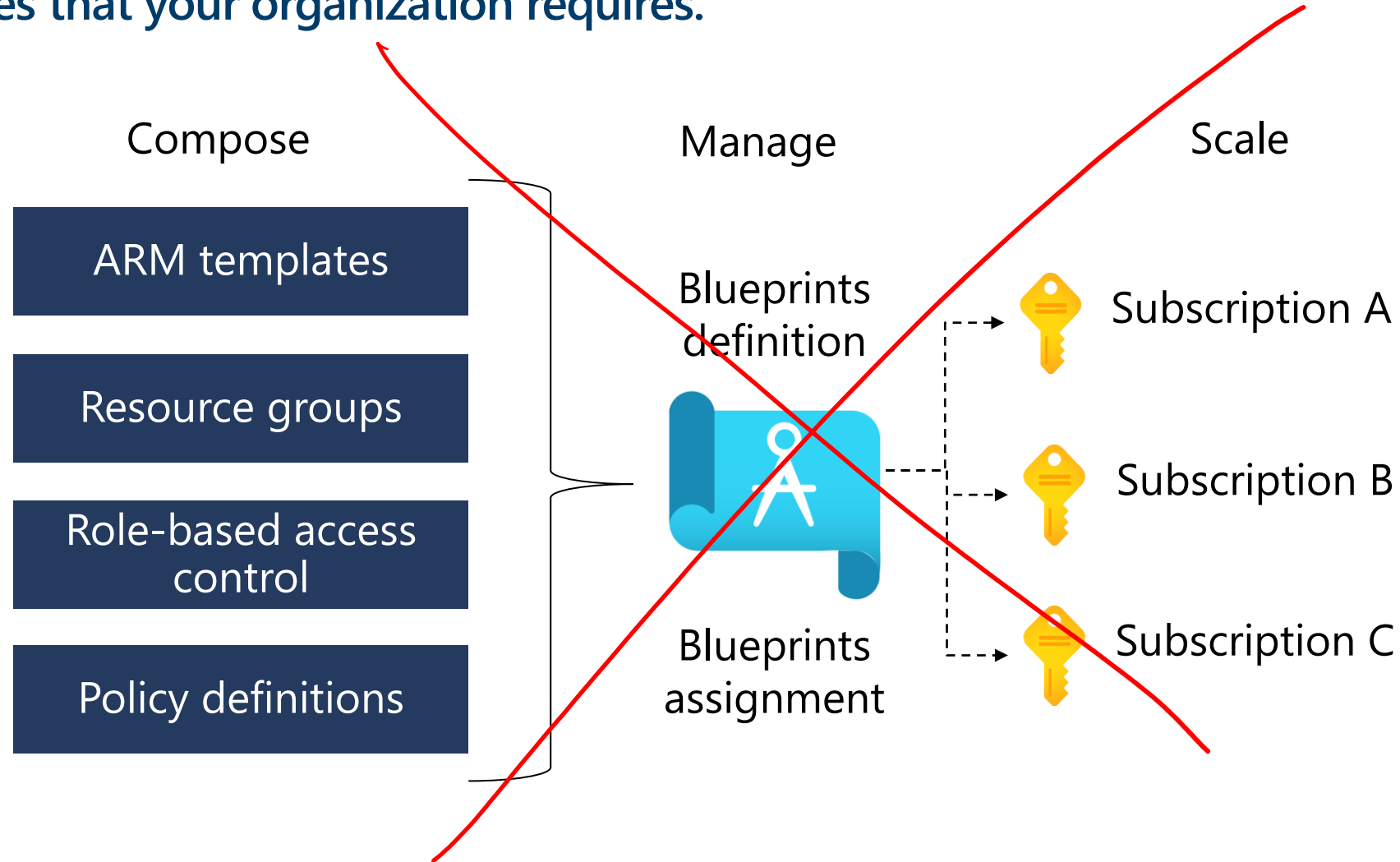
Deployment
Stack

Terraform



Design with Azure Blueprints

Azure Blueprints lets you define a repeatable set of governance tools and standard Azure resources that your organization requires.



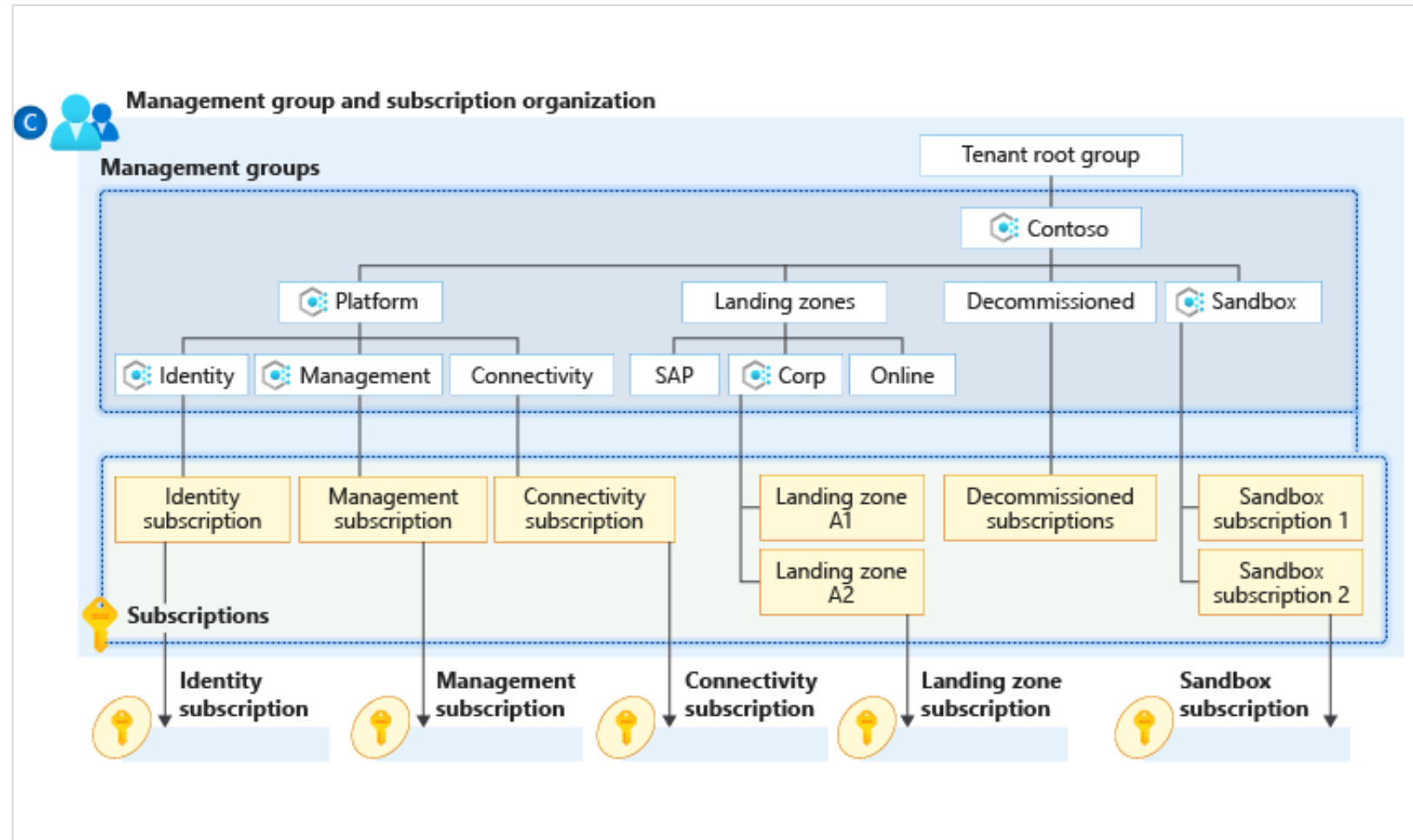
Design for Landing Zones



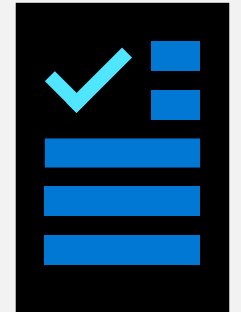
Implement Landing Zones

A landing zone provides an infrastructure environment for hosting your workloads.

- Implements key foundational principles of governance, security, networking, management, and identity
- Pre-provisions the environment through code
- Good for both migrations and green field situations
- You can transition existing architectures
- Part of the Cloud Adoption Framework Ready phase



Case Studies and Review



Case study – Cost and accounting

- Tailwind Traders has two main business units that handle Apparel, and Sporting Goods.
 - Each of the business units consist of three departments: Product Development, Marketing, and Sales.
 - Each business unit and subunit will be responsible for tracking their Azure spend.
 - The Enterprise IT team will be responsible for providing company-wide Azure cost reporting.
- What are different ways Tailwind Traders could organize their subscriptions and management groups. Which would be the best to meet their requirements?
 - Design two alternative hierarchies and explain your decision-making process.

Case study – New development project

- The company has a new development project for customer feedback.
 - The CFO wants to ensure all costs associated with the project are captured.
 - For the testing phase workloads should be hosted on lower cost virtual machines.
 - The virtual machines should be named to indicate they are part of the project.
 - Any instances of non-compliance with resource consistency rules should be automatically identified.
- What are the different way Tailwind Traders could track costs for the new development project?
 - How are you ensuring compliance with the requirements for virtual machine sizing and naming?
 - Propose at least two ways of meeting the requirements. Explain your final decision.

Summary and resources

Check your knowledge



Microsoft Learn Modules (docs.microsoft.com/Learn)

[Control and organize Azure resources with Azure Resource Manager](#)

[Describe core Azure architectural components](#)

[Build a cloud governance strategy on Azure](#)

[Introduction to enterprise-scale landing zones in the Microsoft Cloud Adoption Framework for Azure](#)

[Choose the best Azure landing zone to support your requirements for cloud operations](#)

Optional hands-on exercise - [List access using Azure RBAC and the Azure portal](#)

End of presentation

