

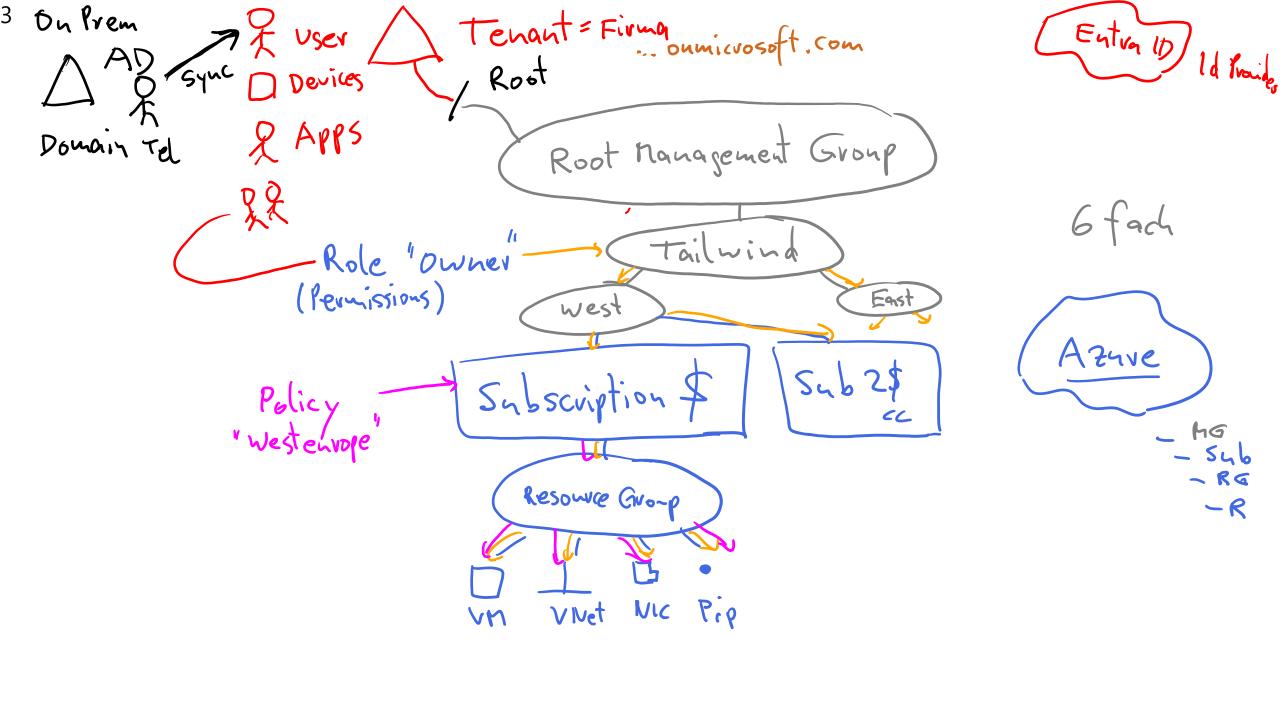
AZ-305

Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions



#### AZ-305 Agenda

- 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



# Design a governance solution



### **Learning Objectives**

- 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 for Azure Landing Zones
- Case study
- Learning recap



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

#### Design Governance

- Recommend a structure for management groups, subscriptions, and resource groups, and a strategy for resource tagging
- Recommend a solution for managing compliance
- Recommend a solution for identity governance

# Design for governance



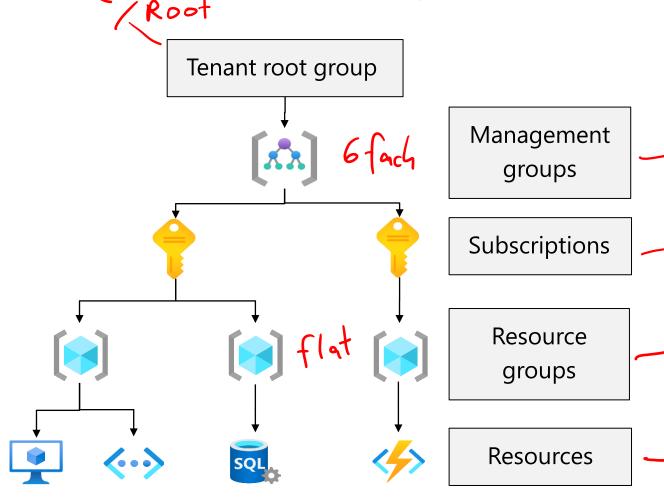
#### Govern resources in Azure

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



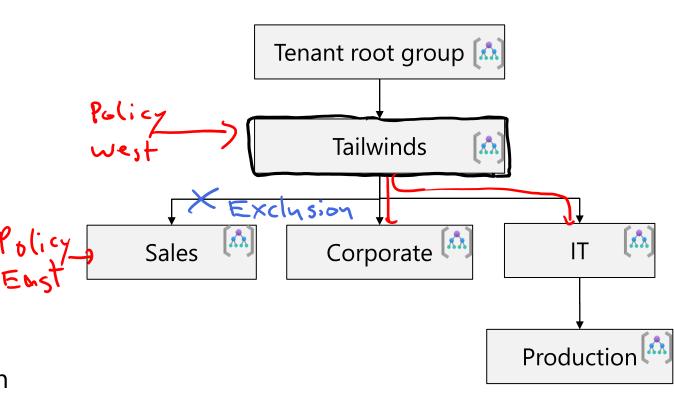
# Design for management groups



### 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



# Design for Azure subscriptions





### Designing for multiple subscriptions

Azure subscription are logical containers for management and billing.



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



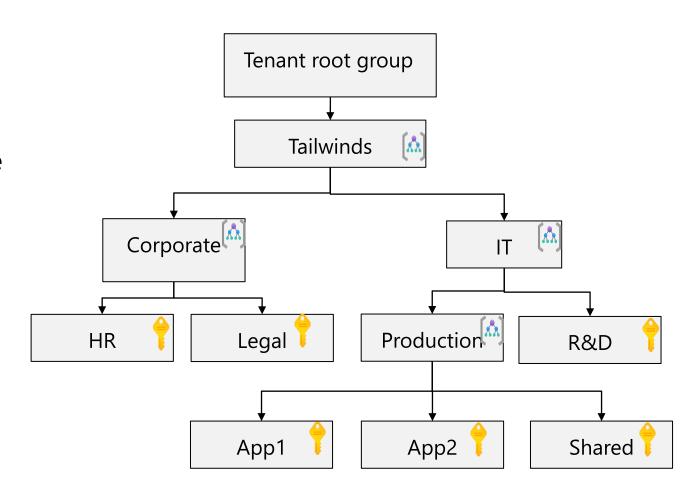
Group subscriptions together under management groups – apply common policies and role assignments.



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

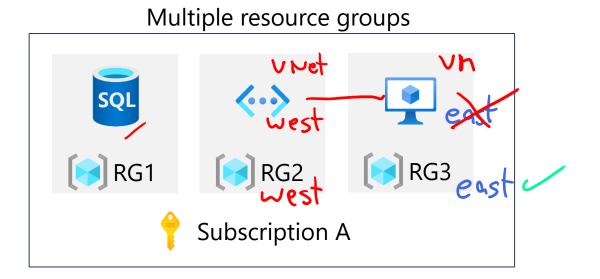


### Plan your resource groups

CAF
Adoption Framework

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

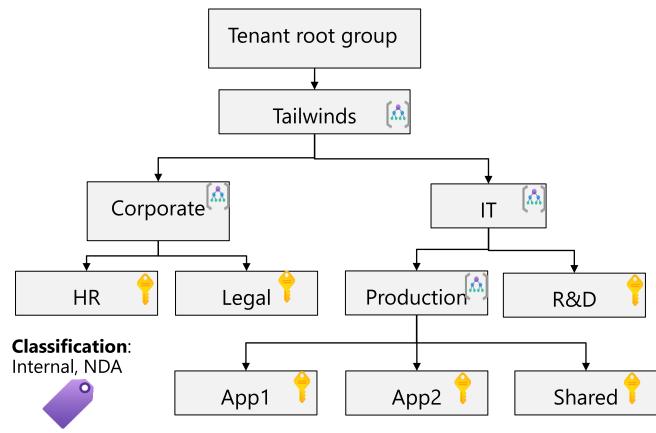
## Design for resource tagging



## 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



Product: App1, App2, Shared

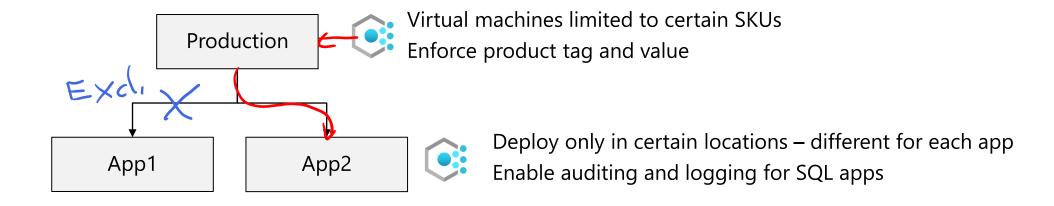


# Design for Azure Policy and RBAC



#### When to use Azure Policy

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

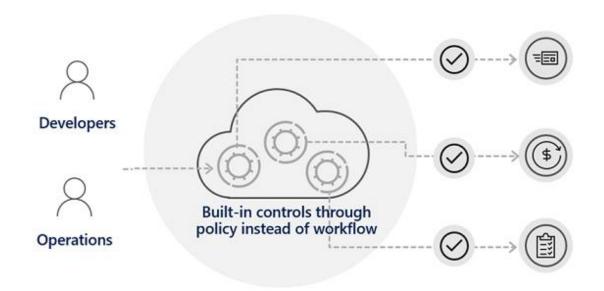
#### **Examples**

- 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

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### **Considerations for Azure Policy**

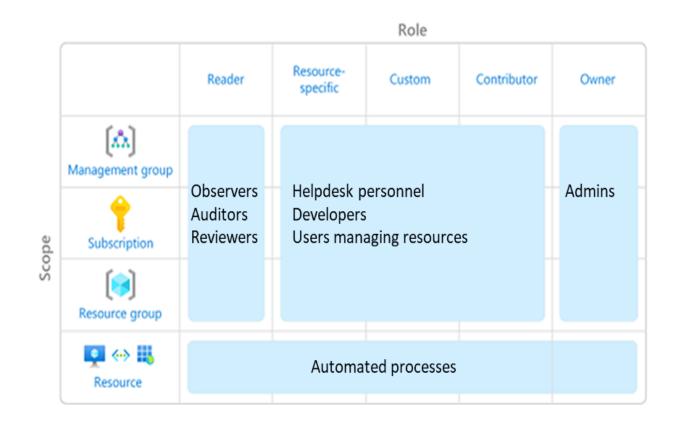
- Apply policy at the highest scope possible
- Know when policies are evaluated
- Decide what to do if a resource is non-compliant
- Consider when to automatically remediate non-compliant resources
- Use the Azure policy compliance dashboard for auditing and review
- Effectively combine Azure policy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



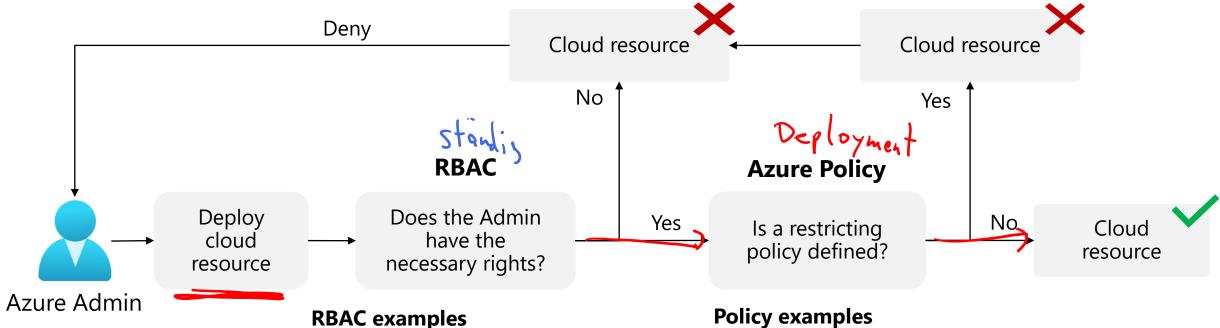
### Design for Azure role-based access control (RBAC)

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

- Only grant users the access they need
- 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



### When to combine Azure Policy and Azure RBAC



- 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 Landing Zones

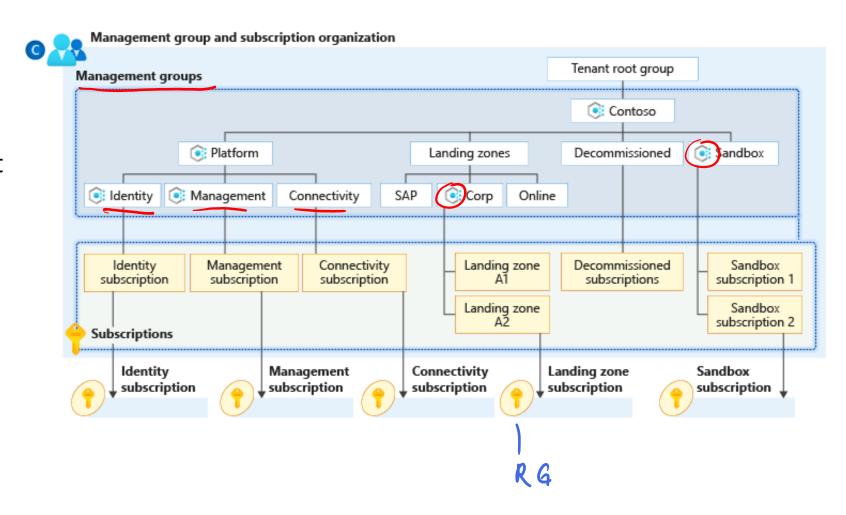




#### **Implement Landing Zones**

#### 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 companywide 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.

### <u>Case study – New development project</u>

- 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.

## Learning recap – governance solutions



Check your knowledge questions and review

- 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

# End of presentation

