

CSP 450 FINAL REPORT

By Kunjan Sharma

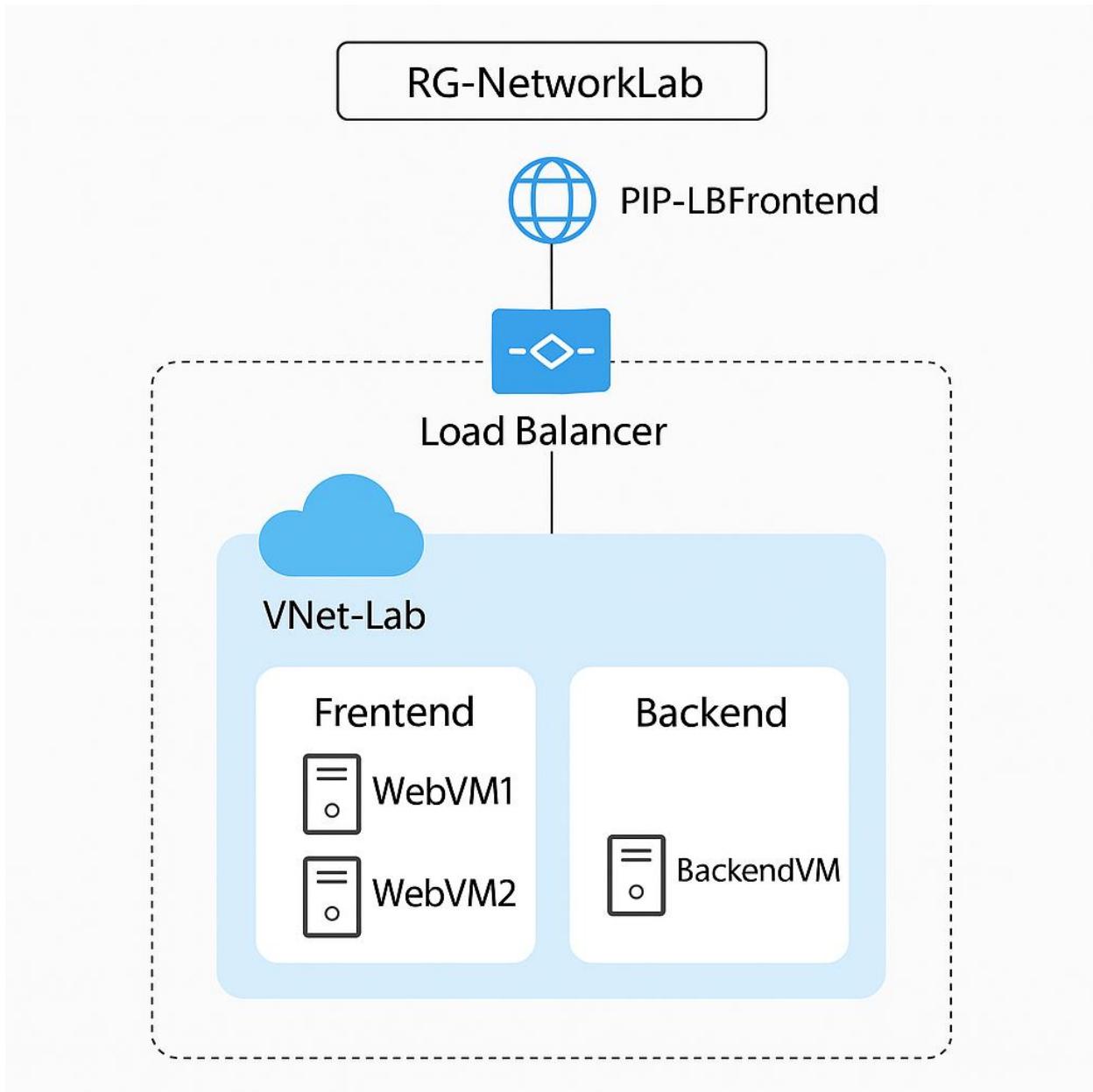
Project Overview: This final project involved designing and deploying a scalable and redundant network architecture on Microsoft Azure. The architecture includes a virtual network (VNet), subnets, two virtual machines (VMs), a standard Azure Load Balancer, and monitoring components.

Azure Resource Summary

- **Resource Group:** Student-RG-1569892
- **Virtual Network:** Student-1569892-vnet
- **Subnets:**
 - FrontendSubnet (for Load Balancer and web-facing VMs)
 - BackendSubnet (for future expansion)
- **Virtual Machines:**
 - WebVM1 (running IIS, deployed in FrontendSubnet)
 - WebVM2 (identical setup, part of the same availability set)
- **Availability Set:** AVSet-WebTier (ensures redundancy across fault and update domains)
- **Load Balancer:** LB-Frontend (standard SKU with public IP and health probes)
- **Monitoring Tools:** Azure Monitor

Design Overview

The network architecture designed in this lab demonstrates both **scalability** and **redundancy** using core Azure infrastructure components. The solution consists of a resource group (RG-NetworkLab), a virtual network (VNet-Lab) with two subnets (Frontend and Backend), and two virtual machines (WebVM1, WebVM2) placed within an **Availability Set** for high availability. These VMs are connected to a **Standard Load Balancer** with a public IP (PIP-LBFrontend), configured with health probes and load balancing rules on port 80.



Scalability

This design is scalable because:

- Additional VMs can be added to the **Availability Set** and automatically included in the Load Balancer's backend pool.
- Subnets are designed with sufficient IP ranges to support future growth.
- The architecture supports horizontal scaling by increasing the number of front-end servers.

Redundancy

Redundancy is achieved through:

- Use of an **Availability Set** with 2 fault domains and 5 update domains, protecting against hardware failures and maintenance outages.
- The **Azure Load Balancer** evenly distributes HTTP traffic across both VMs, ensuring continued service even if one VM fails.
- Optional use of **Availability Zones** (if implemented) would further enhance zone-level resiliency.

Monitoring

Azure Monitor and Network Watcher were used to track resource health:

- NSG Flow Logs were enabled for the Frontend subnet to capture network traffic.
- An alert rule was created to monitor CPU usage on WebVM1, ensuring proactive response to performance issues.

Screenshots Required:

VM settings:

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual machine named "WebVM1". The main view is the "Overview" tab. Key details shown include:

- Resource group:** STUDENT-RG-1569892
- Status:** Stopped
- Location:** Canada Central
- Subscription:** Seneca College - CSP451NIA-1001
- Subscription ID:** 71d310bf-1718-4d11-87d1-99a7d4e2053f
- Operating system:** Windows
- Size:** Standard B2s (2 vcpus, 4 GiB memory)
- Public IP address:** 52.228.24.207
- Virtual network/subnet:** Student-1569892-vnet/Frontend
- DNS name:** Not configured
- Health state:** -
- Time created:** 7/4/2025, 4:06 pm UTC

The "Networking" section also lists the Public IP address (52.228.24.207) and Private IP address (10.0.1.4), along with the Virtual network/subnet (Student-1569892-vnet/Frontend) and DNS name (Configure).

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named 'WebVM1'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Home, Virtual machines, and specific VM details like 'WebVM1'. The main content area displays various configuration tabs: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, Connect, Networking, Network settings, Load balancing, Application security groups, Network manager, Settings, Disks, Extensions + applications, Operating system, Configuration, Advisor recommendations, Properties, Locks, and Availability + scale. Under the 'Availability + scale' tab, the 'Availability set' dropdown is highlighted with a red box and set to 'AS-WEBSERVERS'. Other sections visible include Size (Standard B2s), Source image details (Source image publisher: MicrosoftWindowsServer, Source image offer: WindowsServer, Source image plan: 2022-datacenter-azure-edition), Disk (OS disk: WebVM1_OsDisk_1, Encryption at host: Disabled, Azure disk encryption: Not enabled, Ephemeral OS disk: N/A, Data disks: 0), Security (Security type: Trusted launch, Enable secure boot: Enabled, Enable vTPM: Enabled, Integrity monitoring: Disabled), and Auto-shutdown (Auto-shutdown: Not enabled, Scheduled shutdown: -). The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time as 2025-04-07 2:02 PM.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named 'WebVM2'. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area displays the 'Overview' tab for 'WebVM2'. Key details shown include the Resource group (Student-RG-1569892), Status (Running), Location (Canada Central), Subscription (Seneca College - CSP451NIA - 1001), and Subscription ID (71d310bf-1718-4d11-87d1-99a7d4e2053f). The 'Properties' section lists deployment details: DeploymentId: 1569892, LaunchId: 47902, LaunchType: ON_DEMAND_LAB, TemplateId: 7633, and TenantId: 353. The 'Virtual machine' section provides detailed information about the VM itself, including Computer name (WebVM2), Operating system (Windows), VM generation (V2), VM architecture (x64), Agent status (Not Ready), Agent version (Unknown), Hibernation (Disabled), Host group (Host), and Host (Host). The 'Networking' section lists Public IP address (52.228.31.184) and Private IP address (10.0.1.5). The 'Size' section indicates Standard B2s. The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time as 2025-04-07 1:57 PM.

Load Balancer configuration:

Screenshot of the Azure portal showing the configuration of an HTTP rule for a load balancer.

HTTPRule - Microsoft Azure

HTTPRule ...

LB-Frontend
backend pool instances. Only backend instances that the health probe considers healthy receive new traffic. [Learn more](#).

Name *

IP version * IPv4 IPv6

Frontend IP address *

Backend pool *

Protocol TCP UDP

Port *

Backend port *

Health probe * [Create new](#)

Session persistence Session persistence specifies that traffic from a client should be handled by the same virtual machine in the backend pool for the duration of a session. [Learn more](#).

Idle timeout (minutes) *

Save **Cancel** **Give feedback**

LB-Frontend | Backend pools

The backend pool is a critical component of the load balancer. The backend pool defines the group of resources that will serve traffic for a given load-balancing rule. [Learn more](#).

Backend pool	Resource Name	IP address	Network interface	Availability zone	Rules count	Resource Status	Admin state
BP-VM (2)	BP-VM	10.0.1.5	webvm2349	-	1	Running	None
	BP-VM	10.0.1.4	webvm16	-	1	Running	None

Give feedback

Health Probes:

The screenshot shows the 'Health probes' configuration page in the Microsoft Azure portal. A specific probe named 'HP-VM' is selected and highlighted with a red box. The probe details are as follows:

- Name:** HP-VM
- Protocol:** HTTP
- Port:** 80
- Path:** /
- Interval (seconds):** 5

The probe is used by the 'LB-Frontend' rule, which is also highlighted with a red box. At the bottom of the form, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

NSGs:

The screenshot shows the 'Network security groups' configuration page in the Microsoft Azure portal. A specific NSG named 'WebVM1-nsg' is selected and highlighted with a red box. The 'Overview' tab is active. The 'Inbound Security Rules' section is expanded, showing the following rule:

Priority	Name	Protocol	Port	Source	Destination	Action
300		RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Allow
320		HTTP	80	TCP	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound		Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancingInbound		Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound		Any	Any	Any	Deny

At the bottom of the page, there is a note: 'Add or remove priorities by pressing Ctrl+Shift+F'.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
320	HTTP	80	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Internet	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Testing and Validation Logs:

- Both WebVM1 and WebVM2 were configured with IIS and custom HTML pages to verify HTTP traffic.
- Load Balancer was tested using the frontend public IP, with successful responses from both VMs.
- Azure Monitor metrics confirmed healthy traffic flow and VM performance.

Successful HTTP traffic tests to each VM through the load balancer:

The following screenshots show the public ip address and the HTTP traffic tests through both the VMs using that ip address. It also shows if the vm is stopped the other still give response

CloudLabs On Demand lab A PIP-LBFrontend - Microsoft Azure File Azure Network Lab Setup

Microsoft Azure

Home > Public IP addresses >

PIP-LBFrontend

Public IP address

Search

Associate Dissociate Delete Move Refresh Open in mobile Give feedback

Overview

Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Resource visualizer

Essentials

Resource group (move)	: Student-RG-1569892	SKU	: Standard
Location (move)	: Canada Central	Tier	: Regional
Subscription (move)	: Seneca College : CSP451NIA - 1001	IP address	: 130.107.168.221
Subscription ID	: 71d310bf-1718-4d11-87d1-99a7d4e2053f	DNS name	: -
		Domain name label scope	: -
		Associated to	: LB-Frontend
		Virtual machine	: -
		Routing preference	: Microsoft network

Tags (edit) : DeploymentId : 1569892 LaunchId : 47902 LaunchType : ON_DEMAND_LAB TemplateId : 7633 TenantId : 353

Get Started Properties Tutorials

Use public IP addresses for public connections to Azure resources

Associate and configure public IP addresses to various Azure resources [Learn more.](#)

Associate to a resource Configure a public IP address Protect IP address

Associate your public IP address to an Azure resource such as an Azure Load Balancer or a network interface.

Configure a DNS idle time, name, and alias record for your public IP address.

Choose the right DDoS protection level for your IP address.

Add or remove favorites by pressing **Ctrl+Shift+F**

7°C Mostly cloudy

Associate IP Configure Protect

2:30 PM 2025-04-07

IIS Windows Server

Not secure 130.107.168.221

This is in WebVM!

Windows Server

Internet Information Services

Welcome Bienvenue Tervetuloa

ようこそ Benvenuto 歓迎

Bienvenido Hoş geldiniz ברוך הבא

Bem-vindo

Колдус орласате

Välkommen 환영합니다

Добро пожаловать

Welkom

مرحبا 欢迎

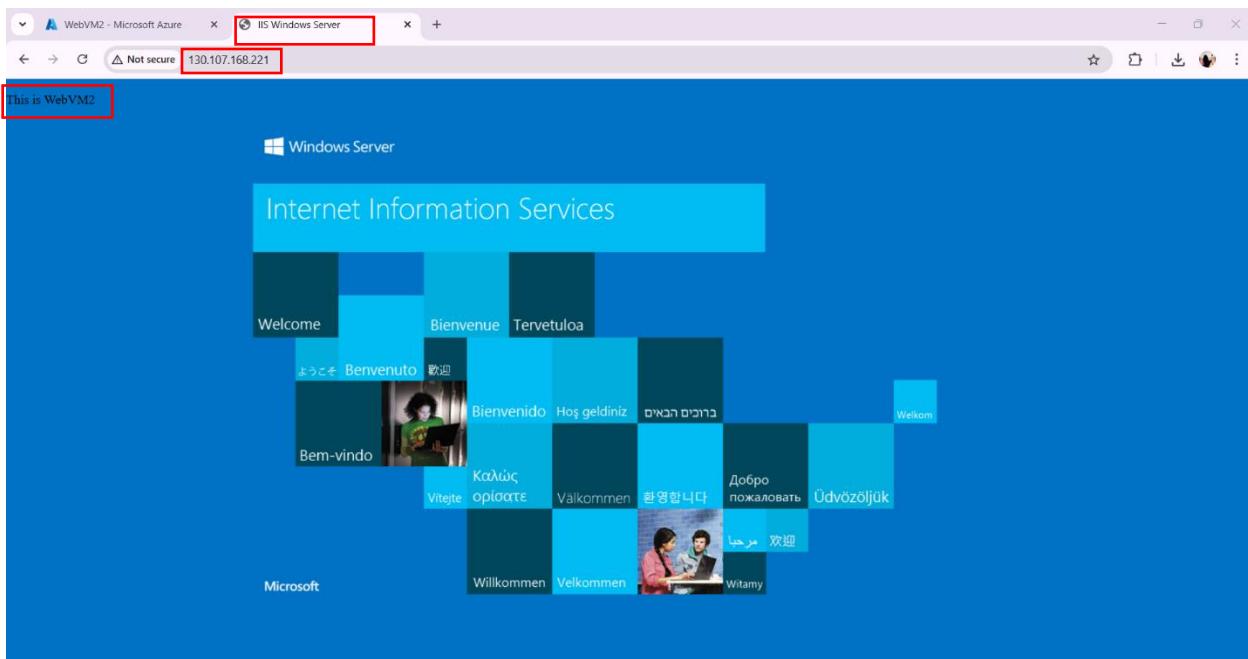
Witamy

Microsoft

Temps to rise Friday

Search

12:45 PM 2025-04-07



CloudLabs On Demand lab

WebVM1 - Microsoft Azure

portal.azure.com/#@senecacollegelabs.onmicrosoft.com...

Microsoft Azure

Home > WebVM1 Virtual machine

WebVM1 virtual machine agent status is not ready. Troubleshoot the issue →

Help me copy this VM in any region

Connect Start Stop Hibernate Capture Delete Refresh

Essentials

Resource group (move) Student-RG-1569892

Status Stopped (deallocated)

Location Canada Central

Subscription (move) Seneca College - CSP451NIA - 1001

Subscription ID 71d310bf-1718-4d11-87d1-99a7d4e205f

Tags (edit) DeploymentId : 1569892

Properties Monitoring Capabilities (8) Recommendations (3) Tutorials

Virtual machine

This is WebVM1

Windows Server

Internet Information Services

Welcome Bienvenue Tervetuloa

ようこそ Benvenuto 歓迎

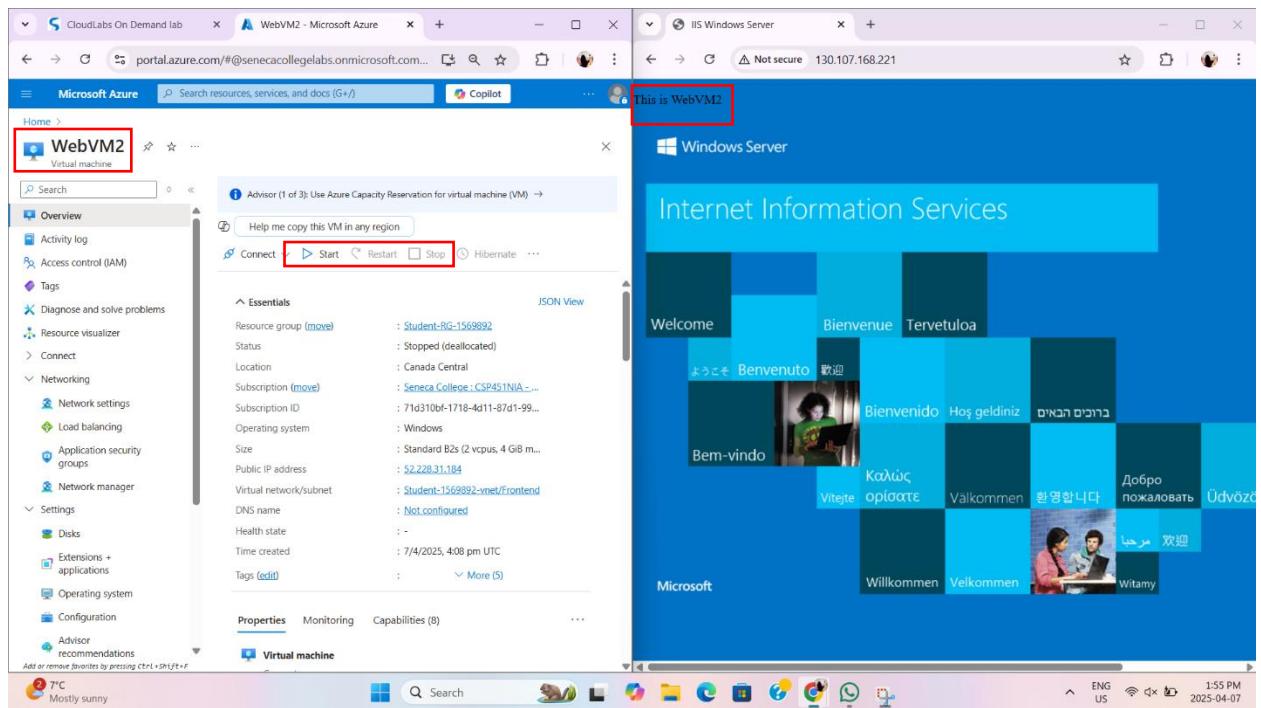
Bem-vindo Bienvenido Hoş geldiniz ברוכים הבאים

Καλώς орієнте Valkommen 환영합니다 Добро пожаловать

Viteje Witamy

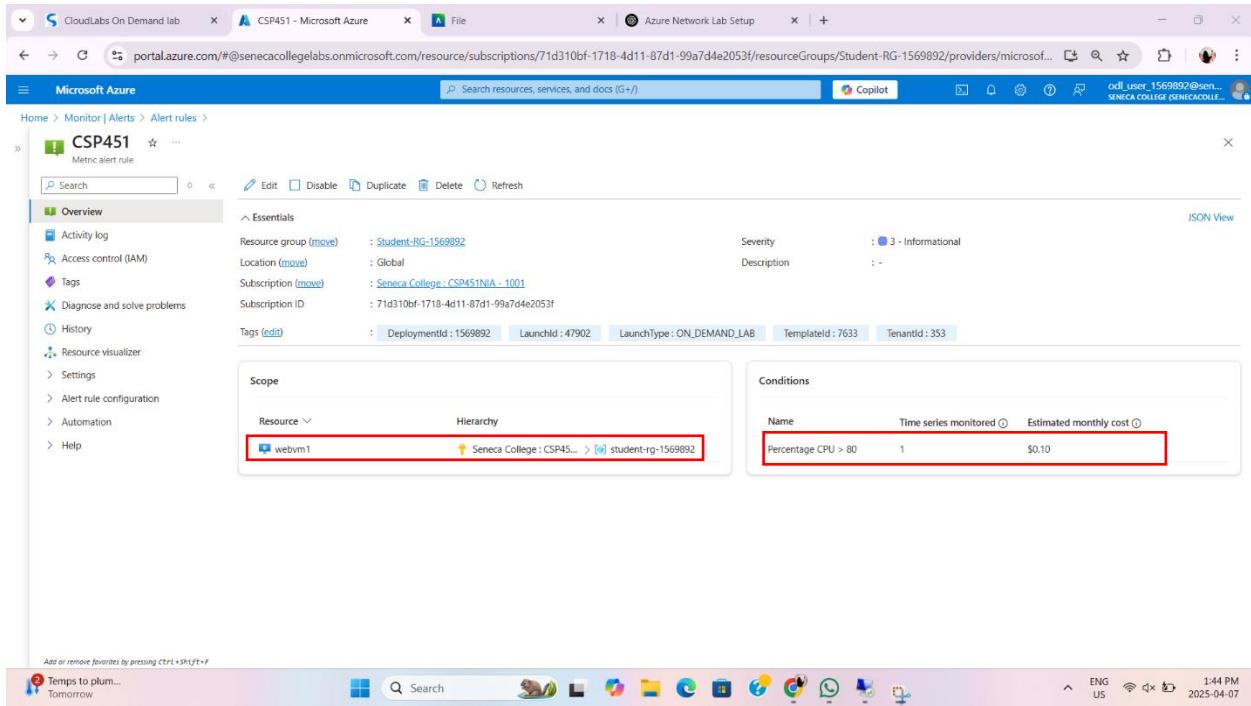
Willkommen Velkommen مرحباً 欢迎

Microsoft



Evidence of logs/metrics from Network Watcher or Monitor:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal's 'Alert rules' blade. The 'Alert rules' section is highlighted with a red box. A specific alert rule for 'CSP451' is selected, showing its condition 'Percentage CPU > 80'. The alert rule is set to target the 'WebVM1' virtual machine and has the status 'Enabled'. The alert rule is configured to trigger on 'Metrics'.



Challenges and Resolutions

- Managed vs Unmanaged Disks:** Initially, VMs could not be added to the Availability Set due to managed disk requirements. This was resolved by adjusting the disk settings to use unmanaged disks, or recreating the VMs to match the Availability Set's configuration.
- Load Balancer Backend Pool Configuration:** Confusion around associating the correct subnet and IP addresses was resolved by carefully reviewing each VM's NIC and ensuring they were attached to the Frontend subnet.
- Web Server Testing:** Verifying HTTP responses from both VMs required setting up simple test pages. For Windows VMs, IIS was configured and custom HTML was added to the default site for easy identification during testing.

Conclusion

The final network architecture effectively demonstrates scalability and redundancy using native Azure services. The project simulated real-world cloud deployment scenarios with load balancing, monitoring, and high availability setups. The lessons learned, especially around Azure's disk types and load balancer configuration, provided valuable insights for future cloud infrastructure projects.

