WHIZLABS

Create a Storage Account

Level: **Fundamental**

Azure Storage Account Azure

0h 43m 57s left

End Lab

Open Console

Validation

Lab Credentials

User Name

labuser_142282_88655368@instructorwhizlabs.onmicrosoft.com

Password

KYxjd#$U1lPM36!&50u

Resource Group

rg_eastus_142282_1_168968306973

Lab Resources

No Lab Resources Found

Support Documents

No Support Documents Found

Need help?

How to use Hands on Lab

Troubleshooting Lab

FAQs

Submit Feedback | Share

Lab Overview | Lab Steps | Lab Validation

Azure Administrator Associate

Storage, Scaling

Lab Steps

Task 1: Sign in to Azure Portal

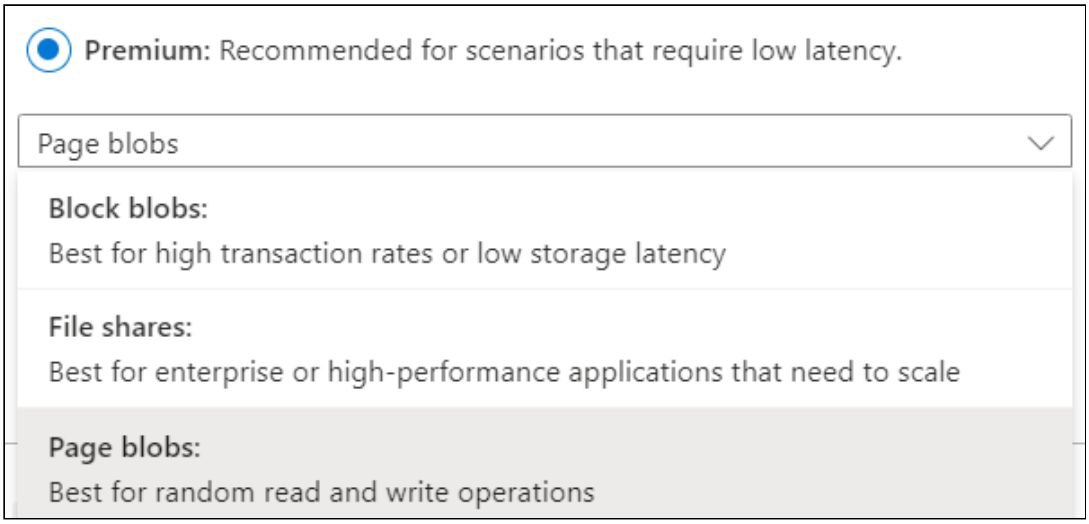
1. Go to the Azure portal by clicking on the **Open Console** button or by using URL https://portal.azure.com.
    - **Note**: It is recommended to use incognito mode to avoid Azure portal cache related issues.
2. If it automatically logs into any other azure account, please logout of it and clear cache.
3. Sign in with your given ***username*** and ***password*** on Azure portal.
4. If login is not working. Click on **End Lab** and start the lab again.

Task 2: Understand the performance, redundancy, and access tiers

1. **Performance:-** There are many kinds of storage accounts available in Azure Storage. Each type has its own set of features and pricing structure. Before you create a storage account, think about these distinctions to figure out which kind of account is ideal for your needs.

Type of storage account	Supported storage services	Redundancy options	Usage
Standard general-purpose v2	Blob (including Data Lake Storage[1]), Queue, and Table storage, Azure Files	LRS/GRS/RA-GRS ZRS/GZRS/RA-GZRS[2]	Standard storage account type for blobs, file shares, queues, and tables. Recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage. Note that if you want support for NFS file shares in Azure Files, use the premium file shares account type.
Premium block blobs[3]	Blob storage (including Data Lake Storage[1])	LRS ZRS[2]	Premium storage account type for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transactions rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency. Learn more about example workloads.
Premium file shares[3]	Azure Files	LRS ZRS[2]	Premium storage account type for file shares only. Recommended for enterprise or high-performance scale applications. Use this account type if you want a storage account that supports both SMB and NFS file shares.
Premium page blobs[3]	Page blobs only	LRS	Premium storage account type for page blobs only. Learn more about page blobs and sample use cases.

Premium block blobs, Premium file shares, and premium page blobs will be available when you choose **Premium** Performance while creating the storage account



2. **Redundancy :-**

There are different types of replications that you can perform in Azure. They are:-

LRS:- In the main region, locally redundant storage (LRS) duplicates your data three times inside a single data center. This kind of redundancy is useful for Rack Failures within the data center

ZRS:- Your Azure Storage data is replicated synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the main region using zone-redundant storage (ZRS). Each availability zone is a physical location with its own power, cooling, and networking infrastructure. This kind of redundancy is useful for data center failures

GRS:- Using LRS, geo-redundant storage (GRS) replicates your data three times synchronously inside a single physical location in the primary region. It then asynchronously replicates your data to a single physical place in a secondary area hundreds of kilometers distant from the original region. This kind of is useful for regional failures

GZRS:- GZRS (geo-zone-redundant storage) combines the high availability offered by redundancy across availability zones with the protection afforded by geo-replication against regional failures. Data in a GZRS storage account is duplicated to a secondary geographic area for disaster recovery and is replicated across three Azure availability zones in the original region. If an availability zone becomes inaccessible or unrecoverable, you may still read and write data using a GZRS storage account.

The table below describes when to use what kind of replications

Outage scenario	LRS	ZRS	GRS/RA-GRS	GZRS/RA-GZRS
A node within a data center becomes unavailable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
An entire data center (zonal or non-zonal) becomes unavailable	No	Yes	Yes[1]	Yes
A region-wide outage occurs in the primary region	No	No	Yes[1]	Yes[1]
Read access to the secondary region is available if the primary region becomes unavailable	No	No	Yes (with RA-GRS)	Yes (with RA-GZRS)

3. **Access Tiers:-**

Different access levels in Azure storage enable you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective way possible. Tiers of access are available, including:

Hot - Designed for storing data that is regularly accessed.

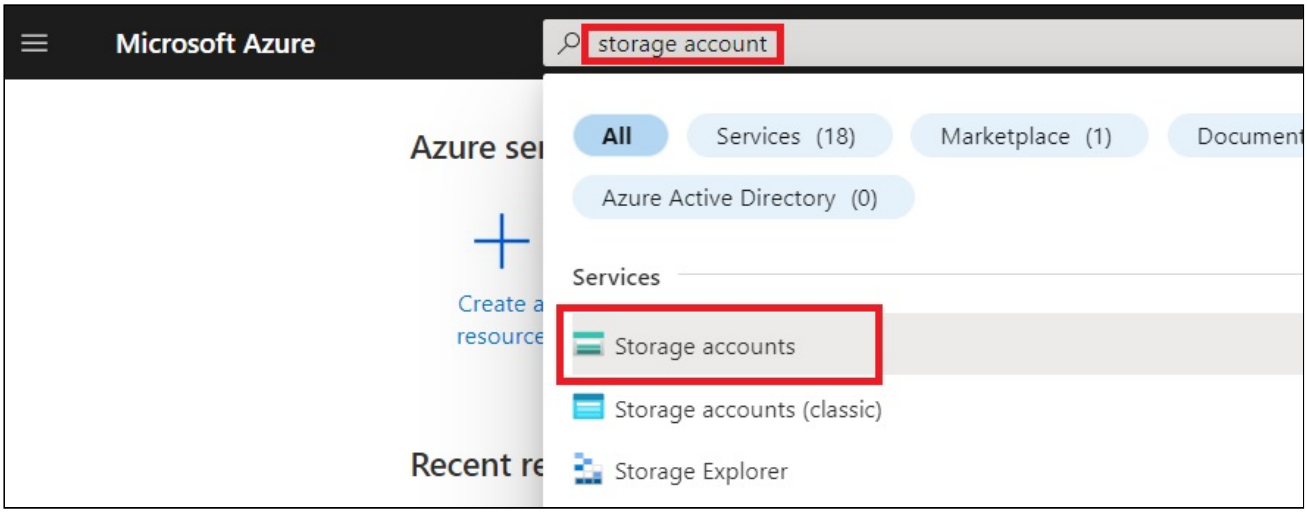
Cool - Designed to store data that is viewed rarely and kept for at least 30 days.

There is one more tier called the **archive tier**.

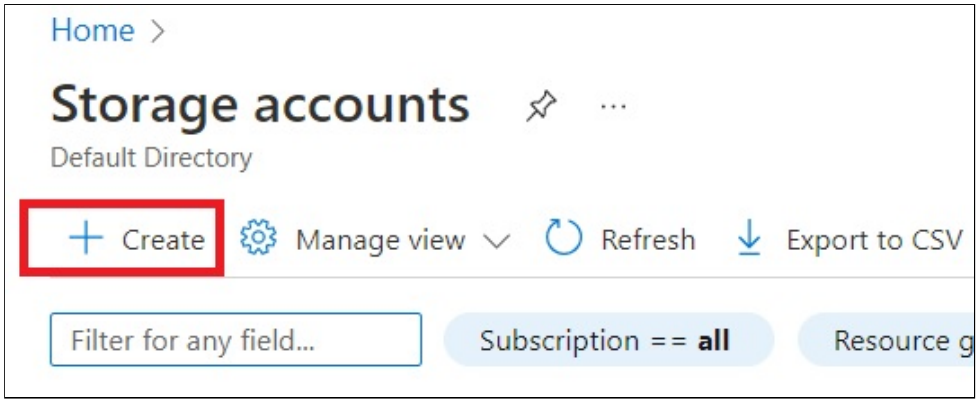
We can change the access tier to archive from Hot/Cold. We can't mention the storage account blob as an archive directly while creating the storage account

Task 3: Create a storage account

1. At the top of the Azure portal, in the search box, search **Storage account**. Select **Storage accounts** in the search results.

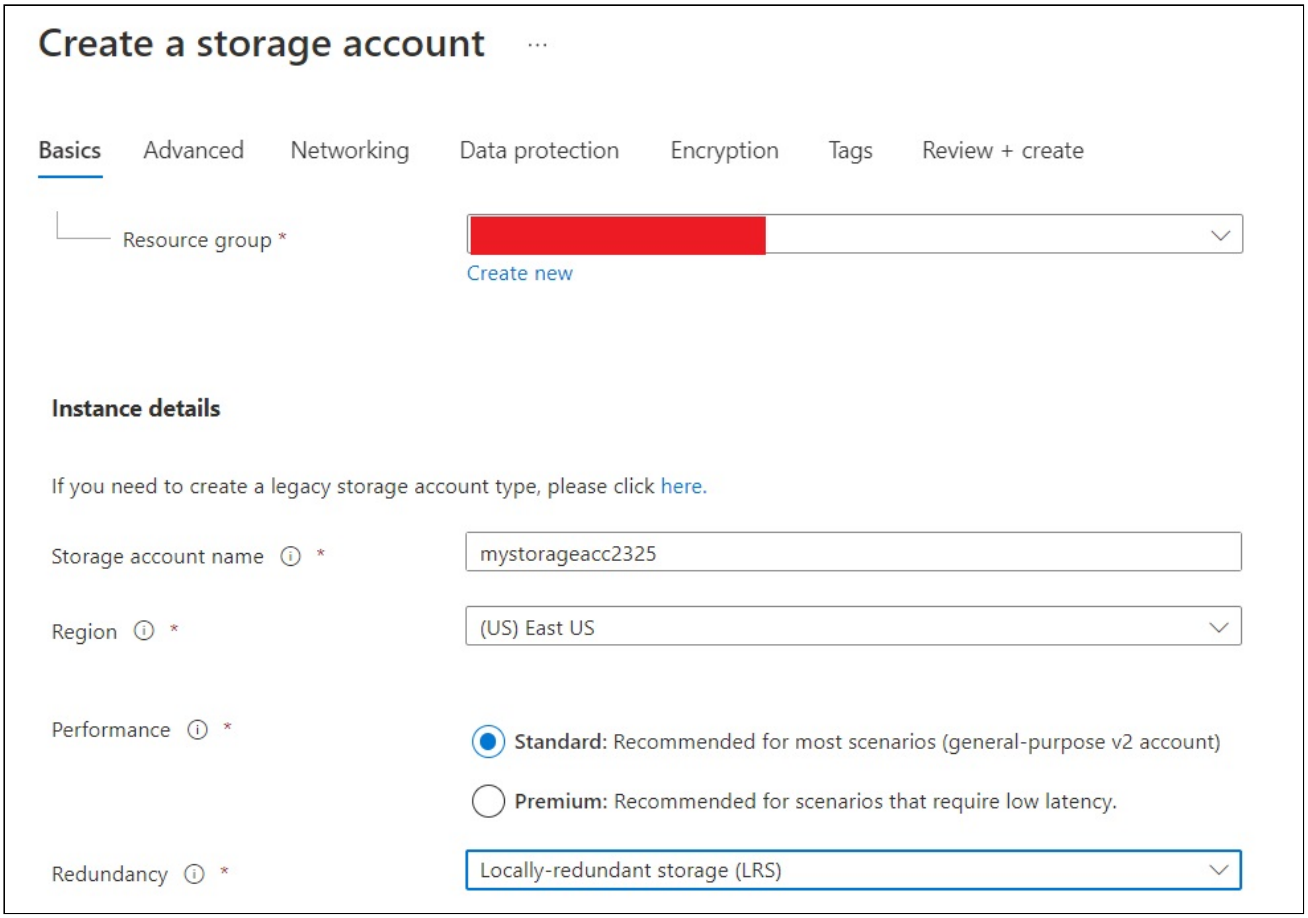


2. In **Storage accounts**, select **+ Create**.

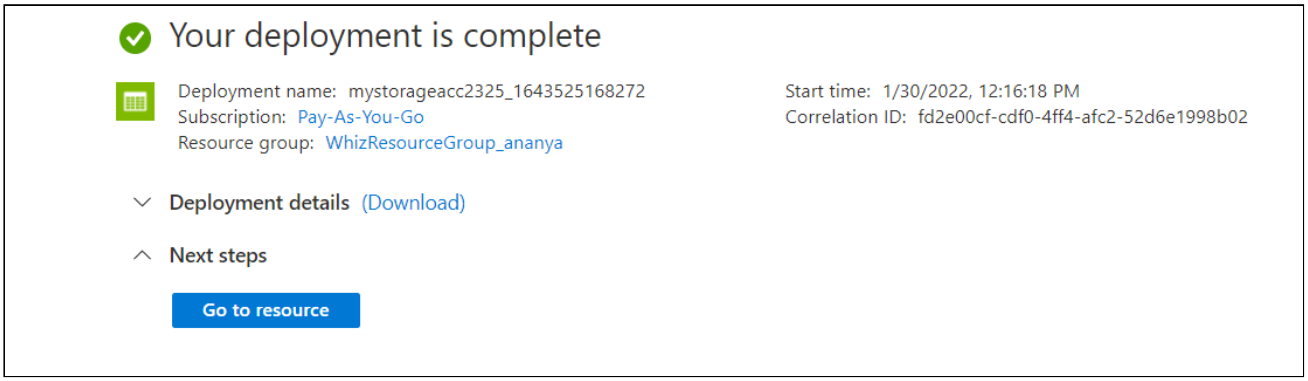


3. In **Create a storage account** page, enter or select the following information in the **Basics** tab:

- Resource group : Select **rg_eastus_XXXXX**
- Instance details :
  - Storage account name : Enter ***mystorageacc[your name]***
  - Region : Select **(US) Central US**
  - Performance : Select **Standard**
  - Redundancy : Select **Locally-redundant storage (LRS)**

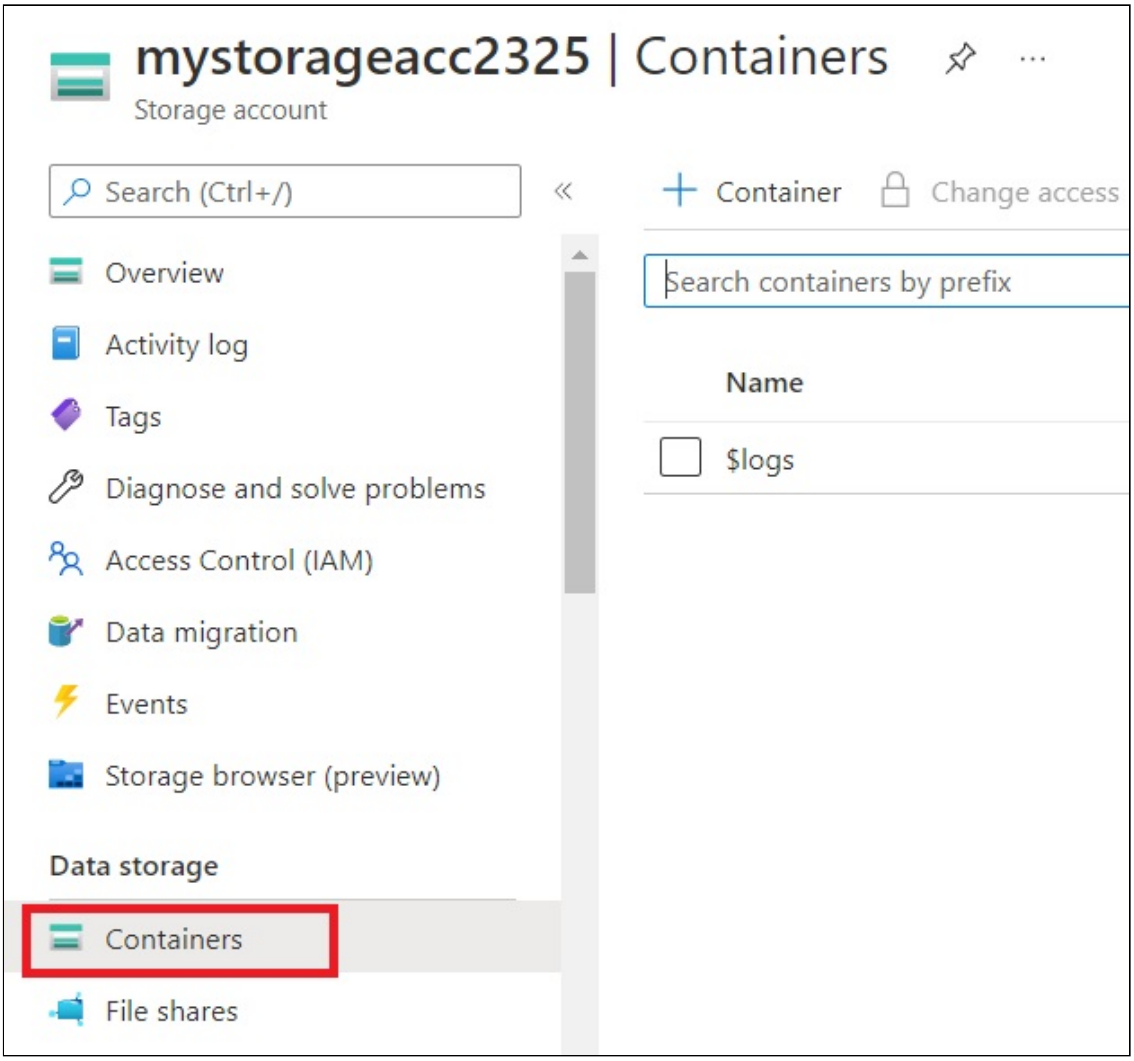


4. Leave all the settings as default and click on **Review + create**. Then, click on **Create**. Your deployment will be completed after a few minutes.

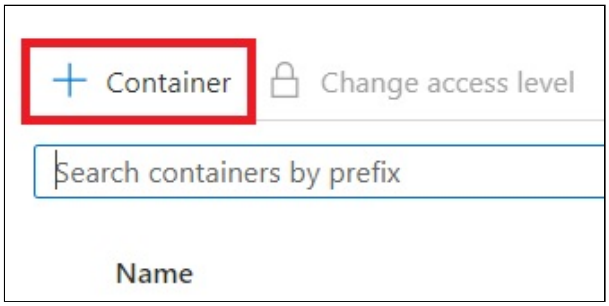


Task 4: Create a Container

1. In the Azure portal, go to the Storage account you created earlier. On the overview page of your storage account, in the **Data storage** section, select **Containers**.

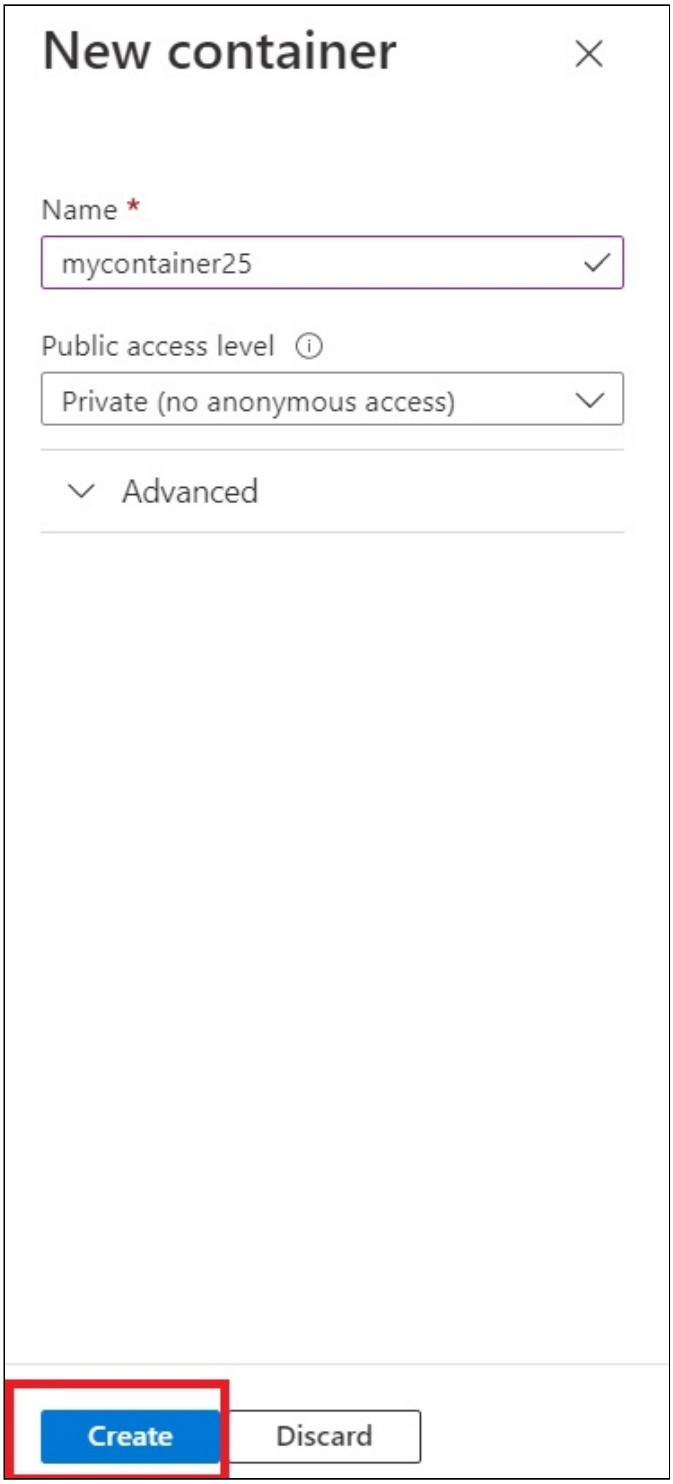


2. Click on **+ Container**.

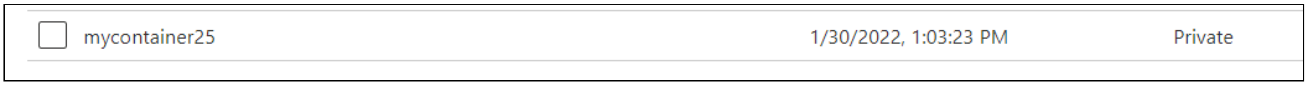


3. Now, on the **New Container** page, enter or select the following information :

- Name : Enter ***mycontainer25***
- Public access level : Select **Private (no anonymous access)**
- Click on **Create**.



4. Your container will be created and displayed in the containers section.

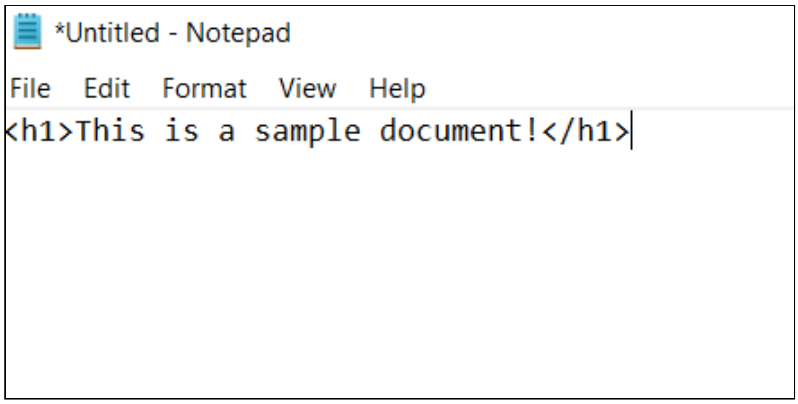


Do You Know?

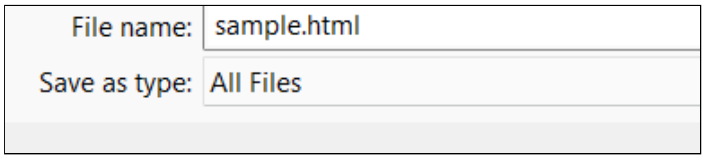
Azure Storage integrates seamlessly with other Azure services, such as Azure Functions, Azure Logic Apps, Azure Data Factory, Azure Machine Learning, and Azure Backup.

Task 5: Upload a Blob object

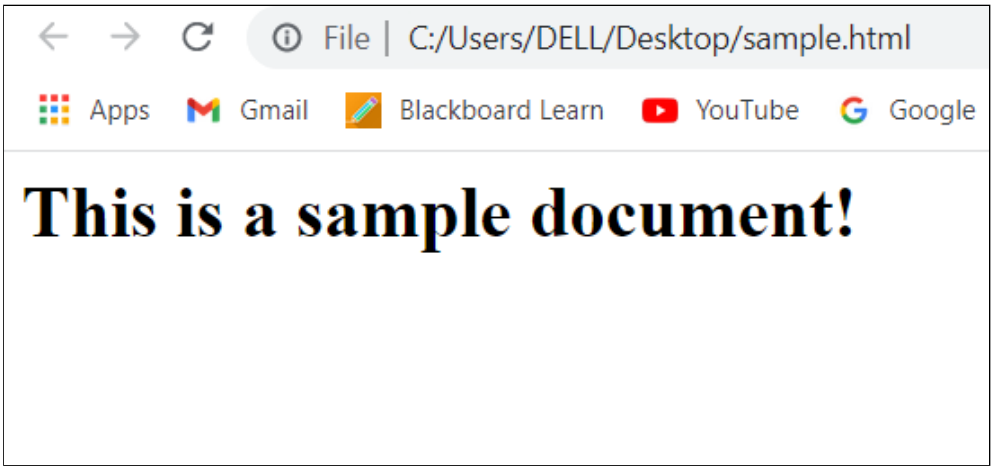
1. First, let us create a simple HTML file. Open **Notepad** on your local computer and enter ***<h1>This is a sample document!</h1>***.



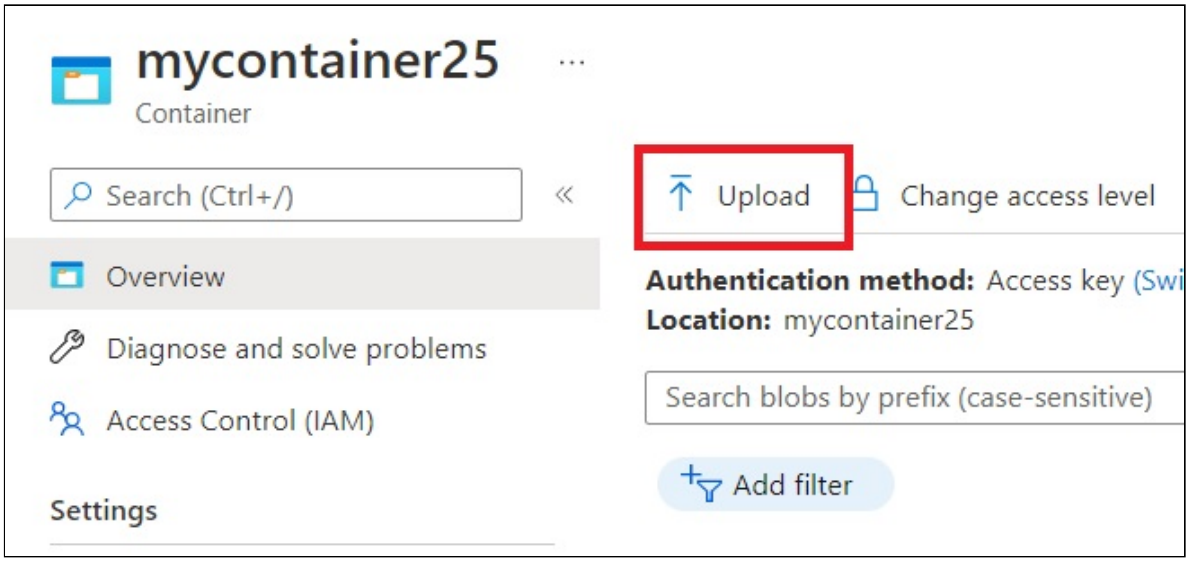
2. Then , click on **Save as** and enter ***sample.html*** and click on **Save**.



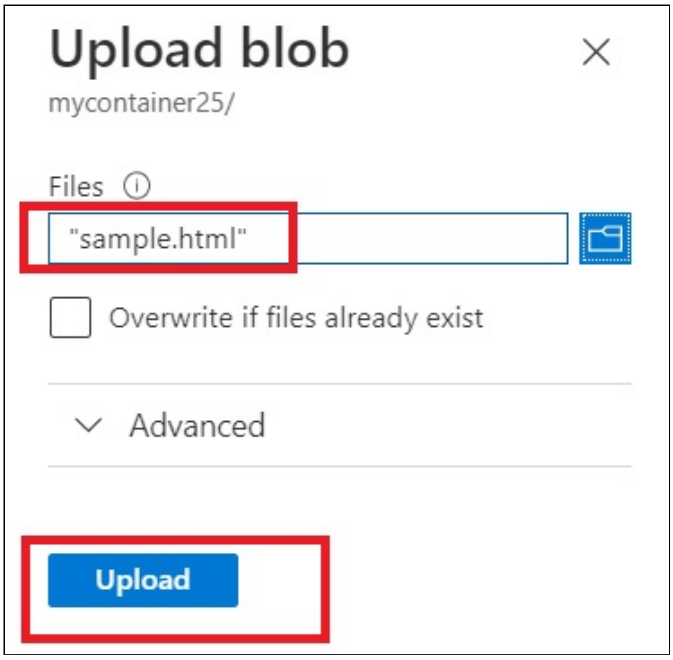
3. Now, if you try to open the sample.html file, you will see the page displaying the contents in it.



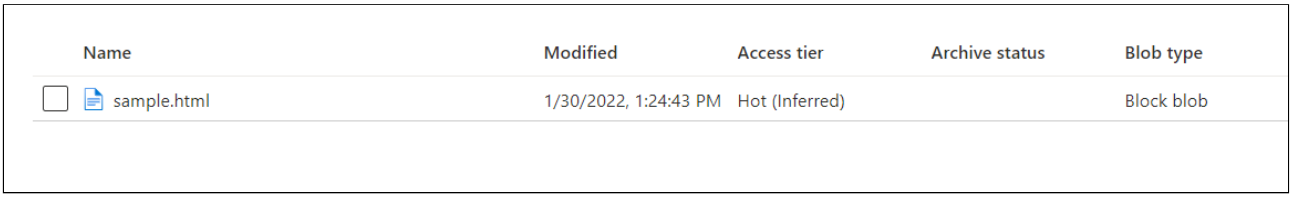
4. Now, go to the container you created. Here, in the overview page of your container, click on **Upload**.



5. On the **Upload blob** page, browse the file you created previously named **sample.html** on your local computer and select the file. Then, click on **Upload**.

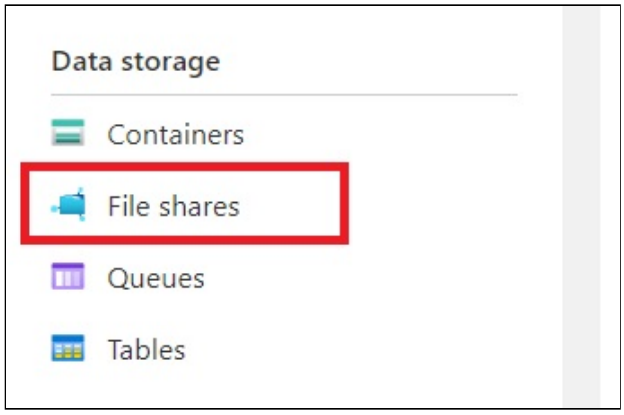


6. You can now see that you have your file in place.

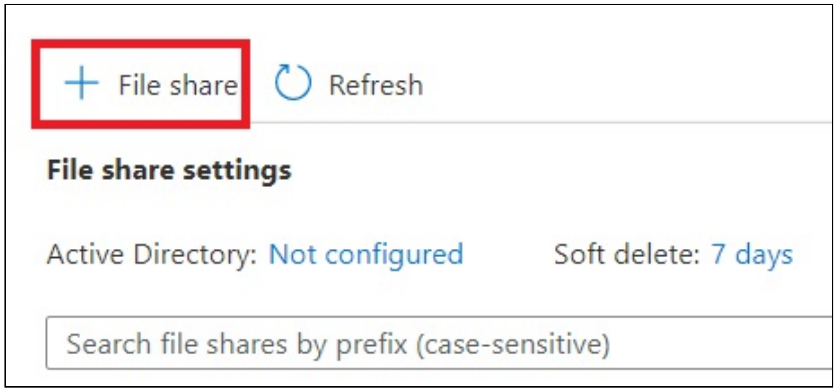


Task 6: Create a File Share

1. In the Azure portal, go to the Storage account you created earlier. On the overview page of your storage account, in the **Data storage** section, select **File shares.**

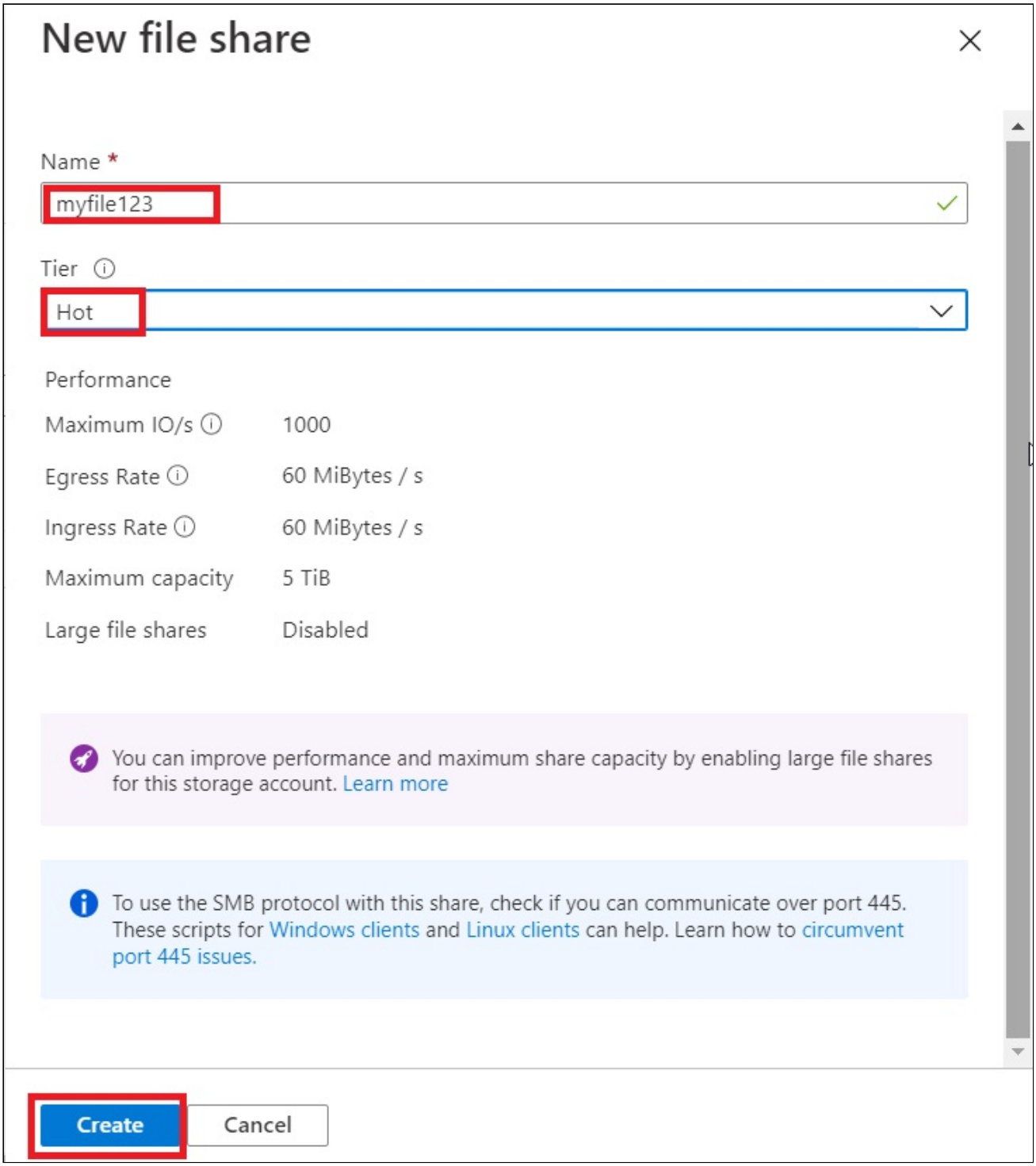


2. Click on **+ File share**.

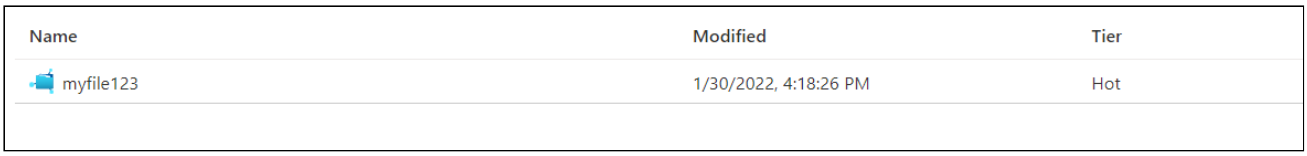


3. Now, on the **New file share** page, enter or select the following information :

- Name : Enter ***myfile123***
- Tier : Select **Hot**
- Click on **Create**.

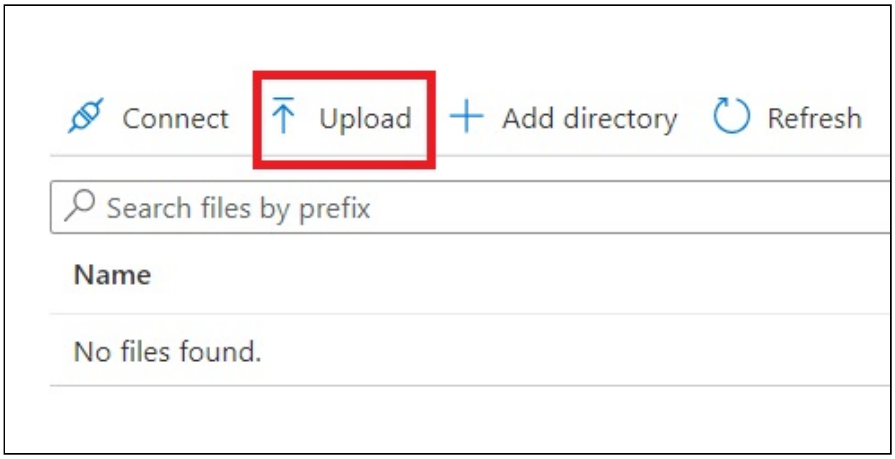


4. Your file share will be created and displayed in the file shares section.

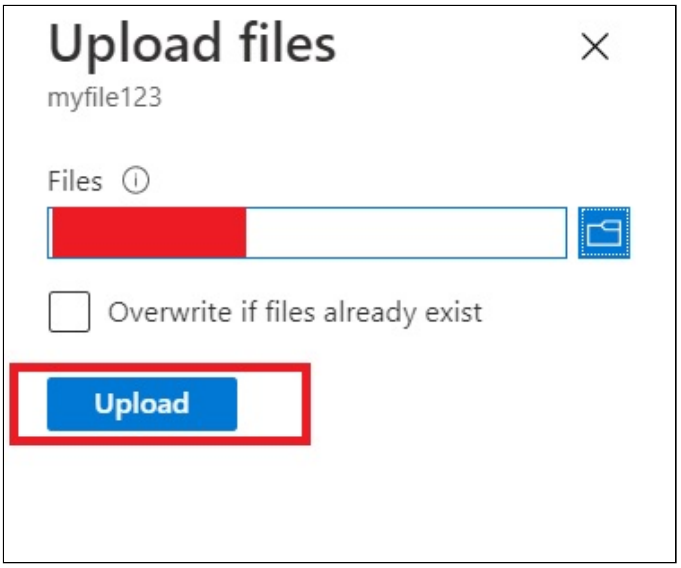


Task 7: Upload a File

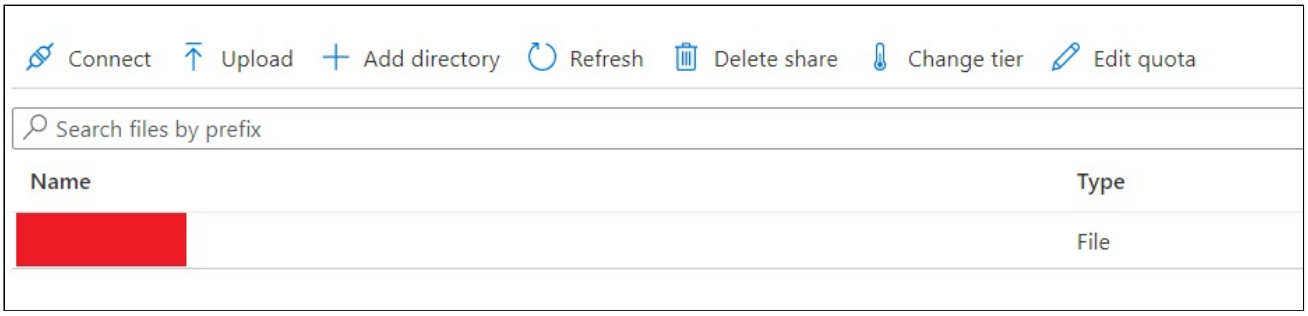
1. Now, go to the file share you created. Here, in the overview page of your file share, click on **Upload**.



2. On the **Upload files** page, browse any file on your local computer and select the file. Then, click on **Upload**.

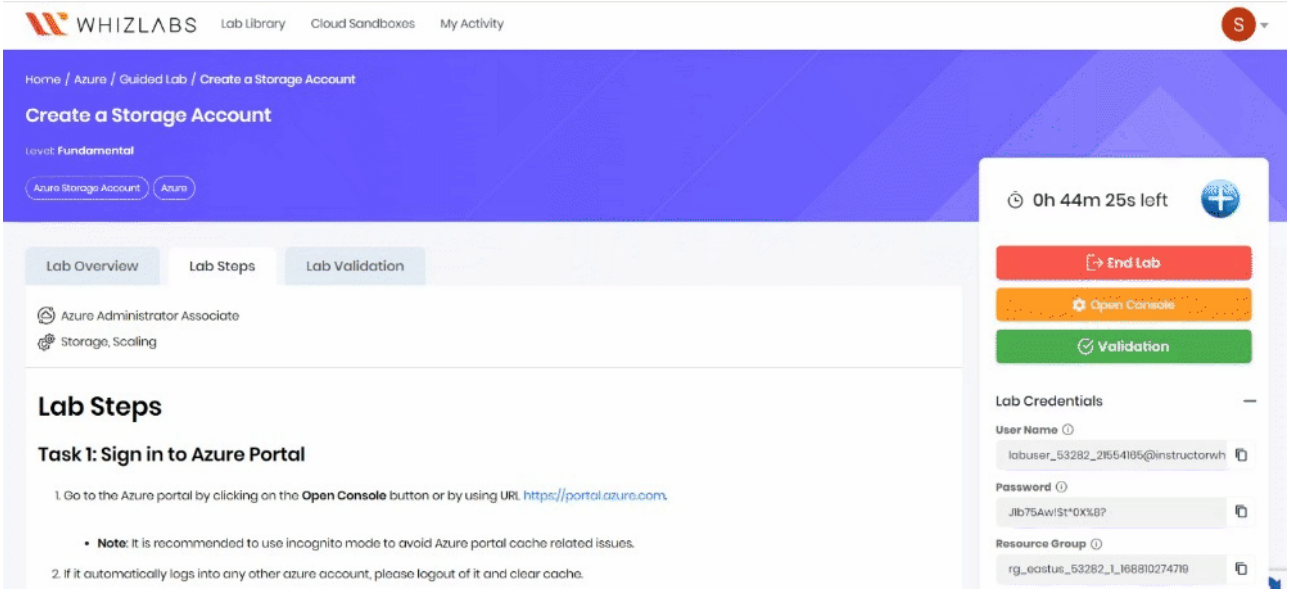


3. You can now see that you have your file in place.



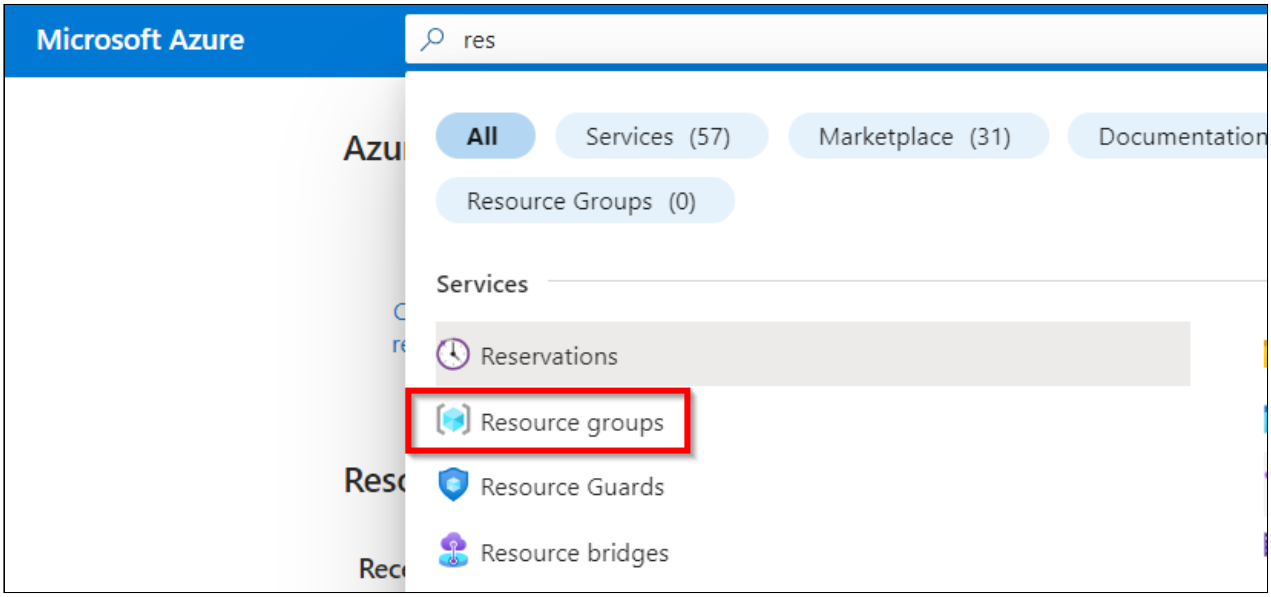
Task 8: Validation test

1. Once the lab steps are completed, click on **Validation** button or go to **Lab Validation** section.
2. Click on **Validate My Lab** button. You will get the **"Lab Overall Status"** which will indicate whether or not you have completed the lab successfully.
3. Sample output:

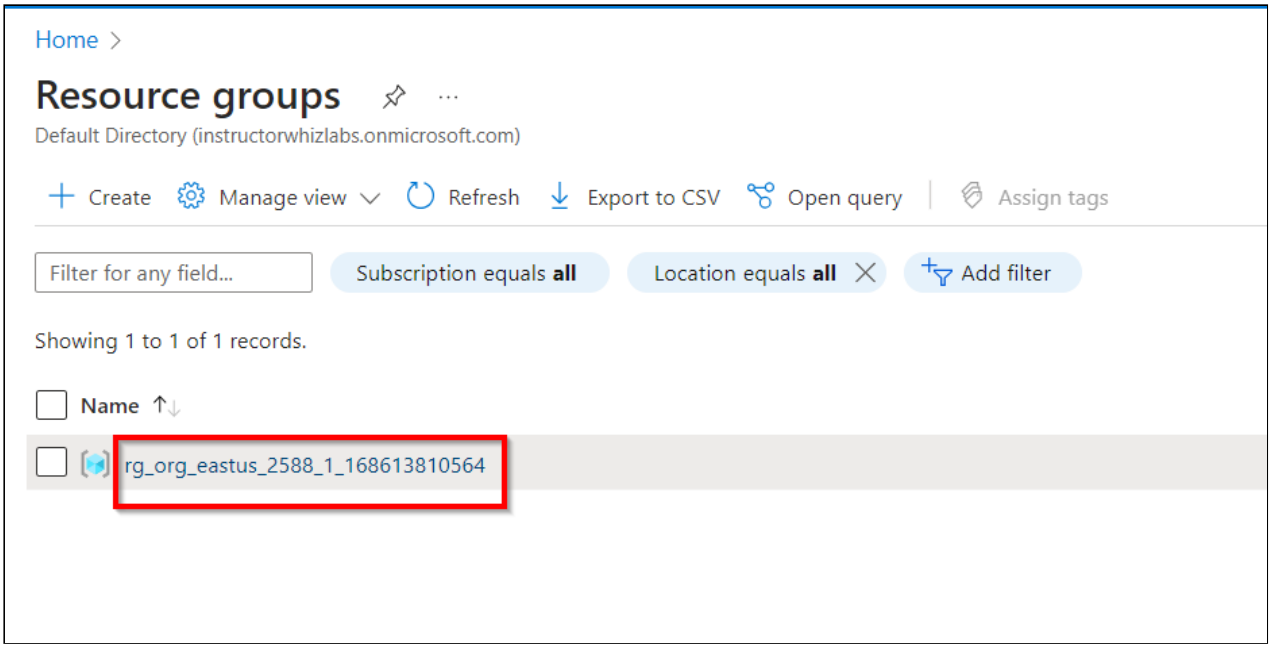


Task 9: Delete the Resources

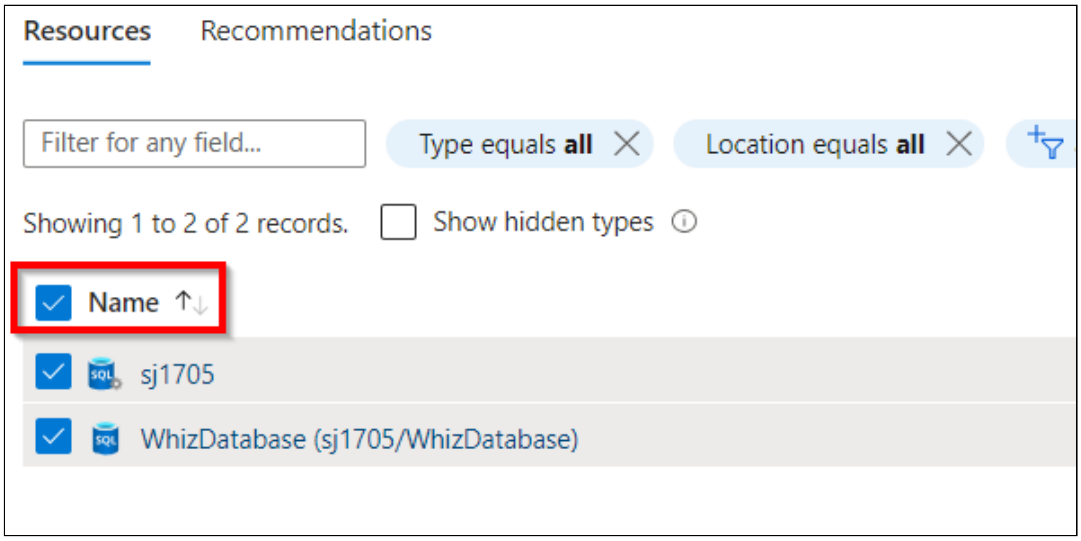
1. In the search box at the top of the Azure portal, enter **Resource groups**. Select **Resource groups** from the search results.



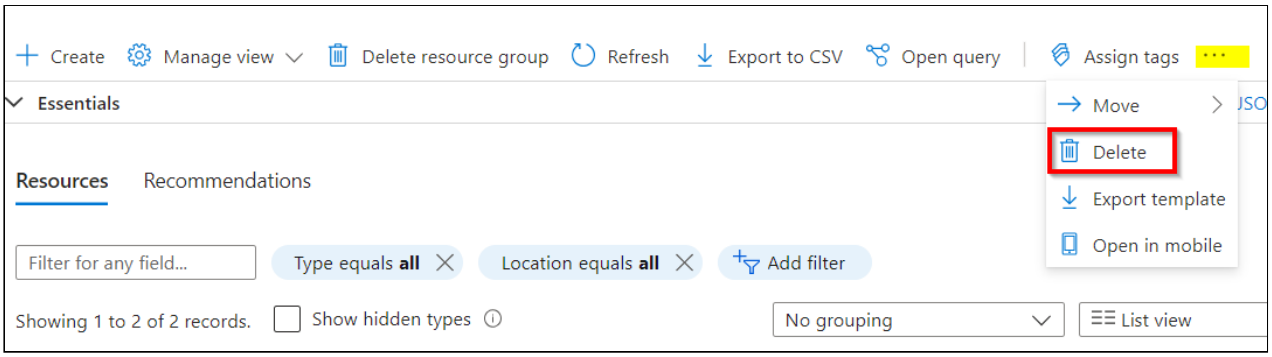
2. Click on the name of **Resource groups**



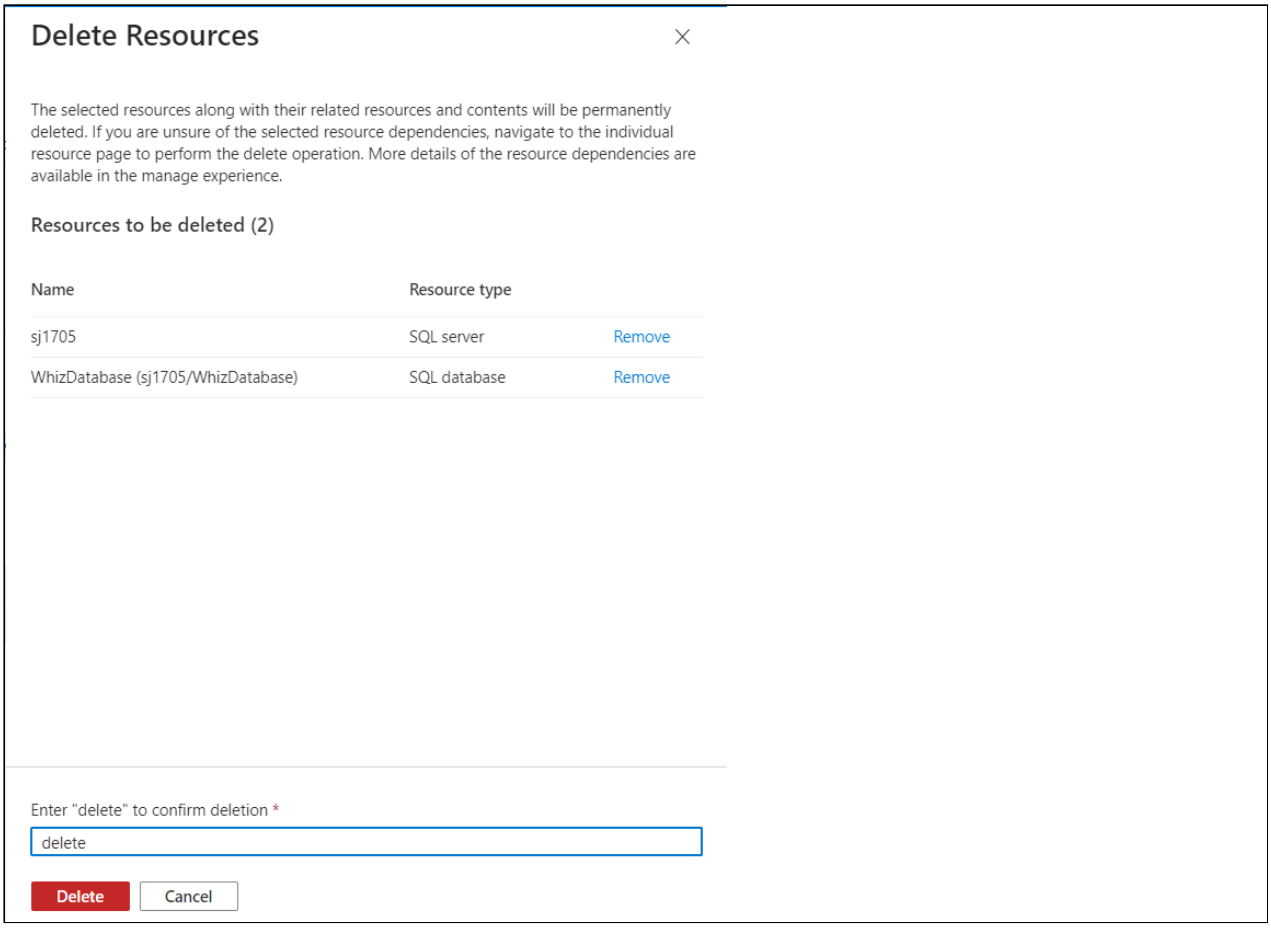
3. Select all the Resoures in that **Resource groups**



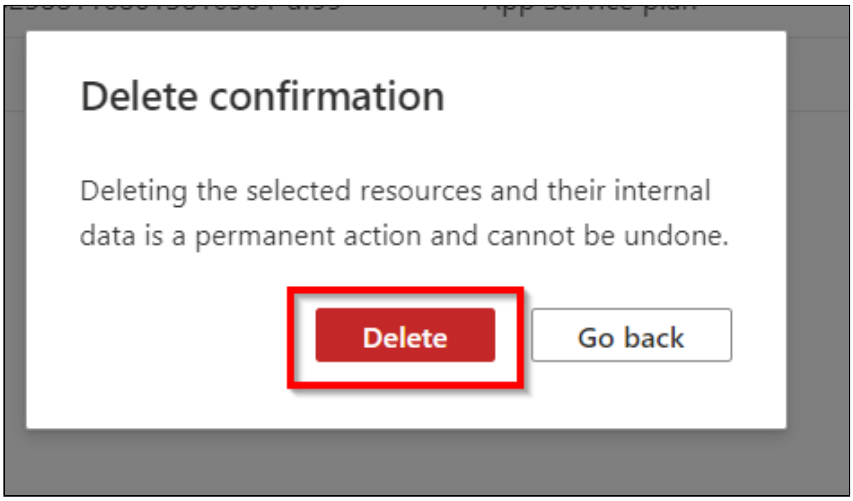
4. Go to Three dots to the right and then click **Delete** button



5. Now type **delete**



6. Confirm delete



Completion and Conclusions

1. You have successfully signed into Azure Portal.
2. You have successfully Understood the main things regarding the creation of a storage account such as Performance, Redundancy and the access tiers.
3. You have successfully configured and created the storage account.
4. You have successfully created a container.

5. You have successfully uploaded a blob object.
6. You have successfully created an azure file share.
7. You have successfully uploaded a file.
8. You have successfully tested the validation.
9. You have successfully deleted the resources.

End Lab

1. You have successfully completed this lab.
2. Click on **Sign out** in Azure Portal by clicking on the logout button in the top right corner inside Azure Profile.
3. Click on **End Lab** once you have completed the Lab.