

Home / Azure / Guided Lab / Create a Storage Account

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#\$UIIPM36!&50u



Resource Group ⓘ

rg_eastus_142282_1_168968306973






Lab Resources

No Lab Resources Found

Support Documents

No Support Documents Found

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-  How to use Hands on Lab
-  Troubleshooting Lab
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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

☒ **Premium:** Recommended for scenarios that require low latency.

Page blobs

Block blobs:

Best for high transaction rates or low storage latency

File shares:

Best for enterprise or high-performance applications that need to scale

Page blobs:

Best for random read and write operations

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.

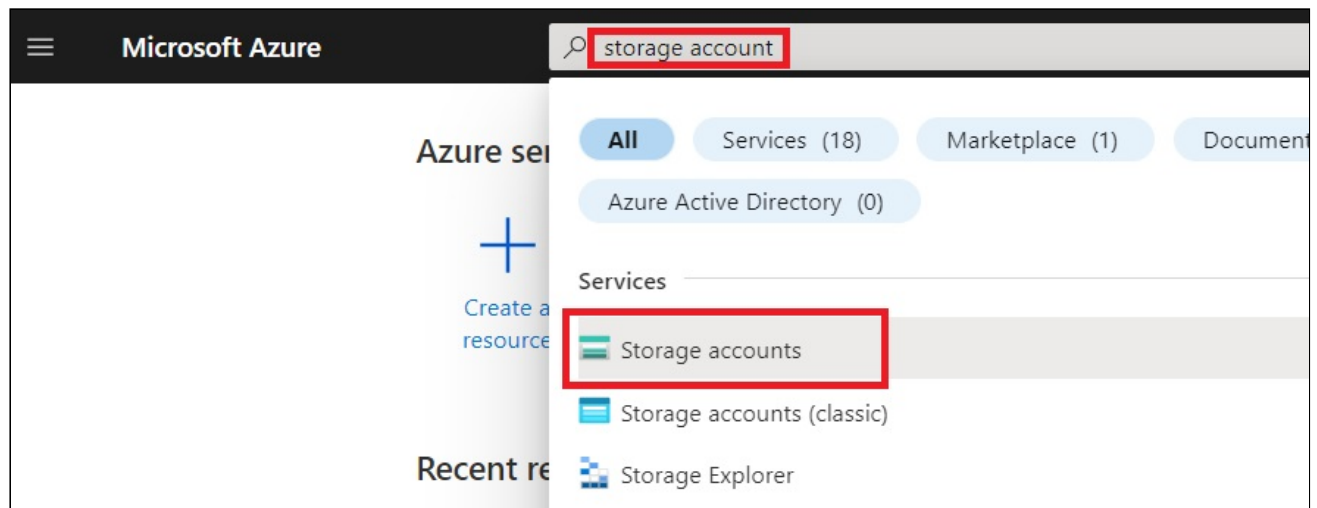
There is one more tier called the **archive tier**.

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

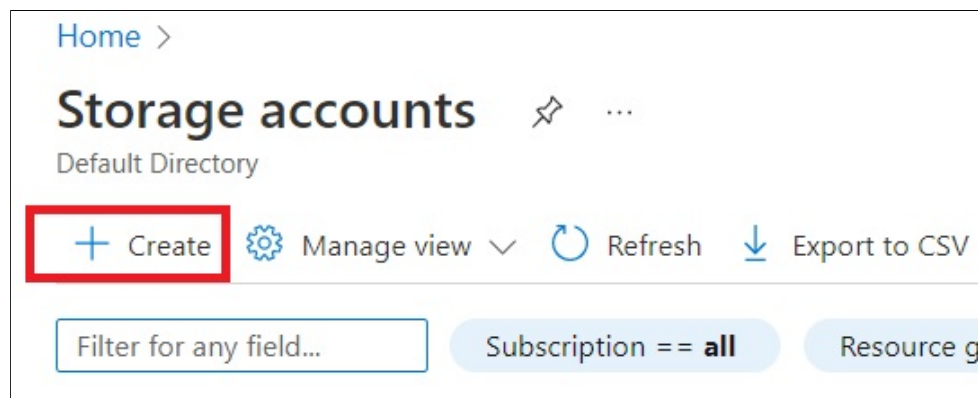
Task 3: Create a storage account

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)**

Create a storage account

BasicsAdvancedNetworkingData protectionEncryptionTagsReview + create

Resource group *

Create new

Instance details

If you need to create a legacy storage account type, please click [here](#).

Storage account name ⓘ *mystorageacc2325

Region ⓘ *(US) East US


Performance ⓘ *


☒ Standard: Recommended for most scenarios (general-purpose v2 account)

☐ Premium: Recommended for scenarios that require low latency.

Redundancy ⓘ *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.

 Your deployment is complete



Deployment name: mystorageacc2325_1643525168272
Subscription: [Pay-As-You-Go](#)
Resource group: [WhizResourceGroup_ananya](#)

Start time: 1/30/2022, 12:16:18 PM
Correlation ID: fd2e00cf-cdf0-4ff4-afc2-52d6e1998b02

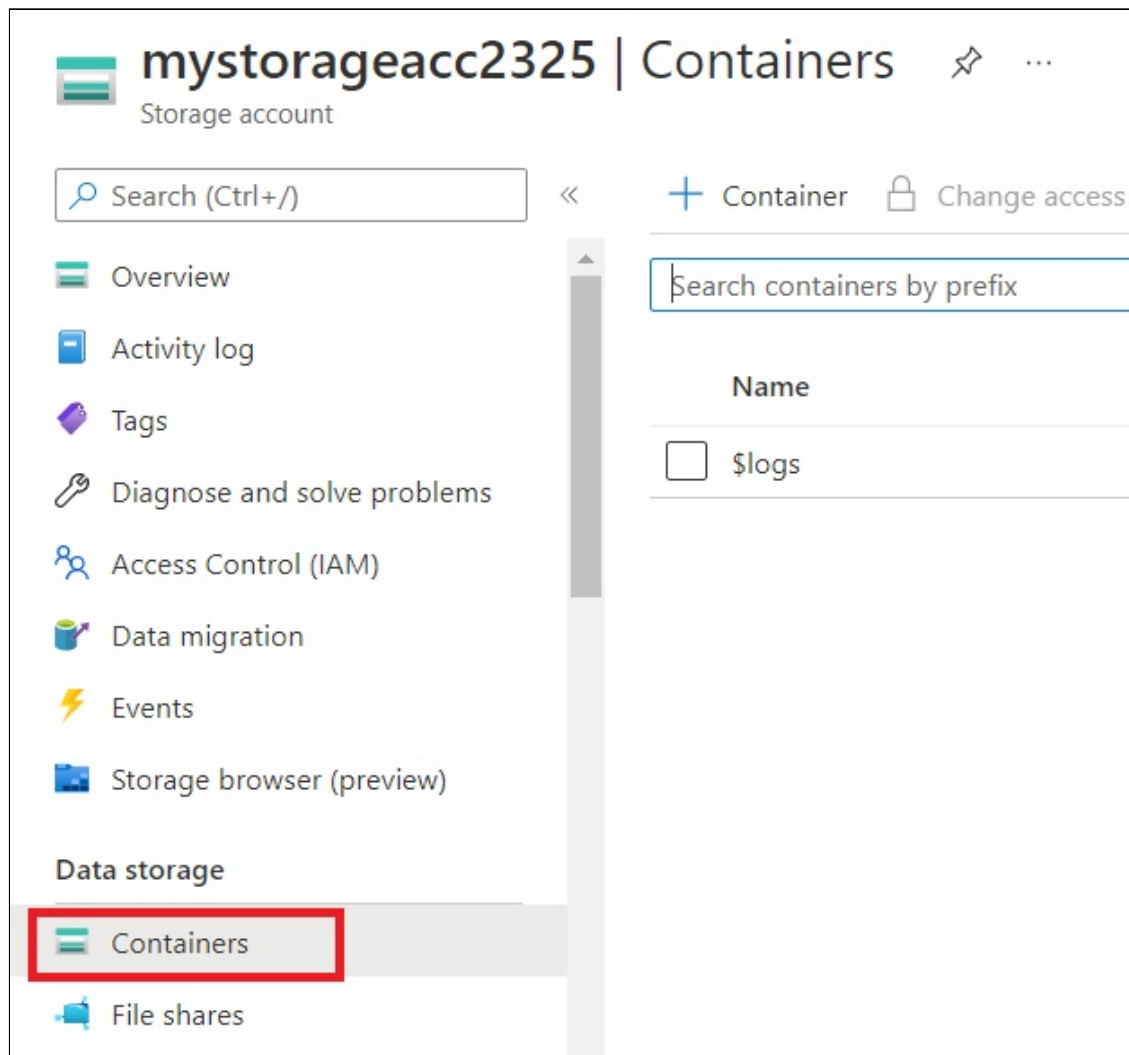
Deployment details [\(Download\)](#)

Next steps

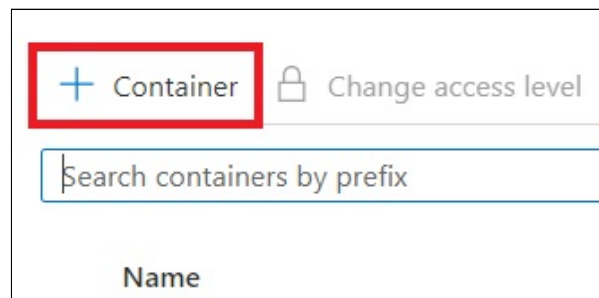
[Go to resource](#)

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**.

New container ✕

Name *

mycontainer25 ✓

Public access level ⓘ

Private (no anonymous access) ✓

∨ Advanced

Create

Discard

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

<input type="checkbox"/> mycontainer25	1/30/2022, 1:03:23 PM	Private
--	-----------------------	---------

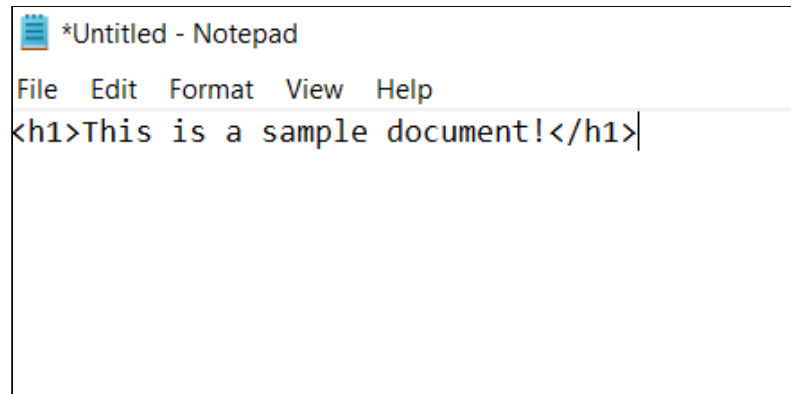
Do You Know?



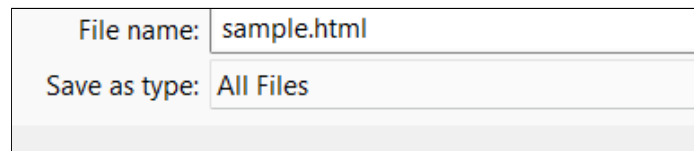
Azure Storage integrates seamlessly with other Azure services, such as Azure Functions, Azure Logic Apps, Azure Data Factory, Azure Machine Learning, and Azure Backup.

Task 5: Upload a Blob object

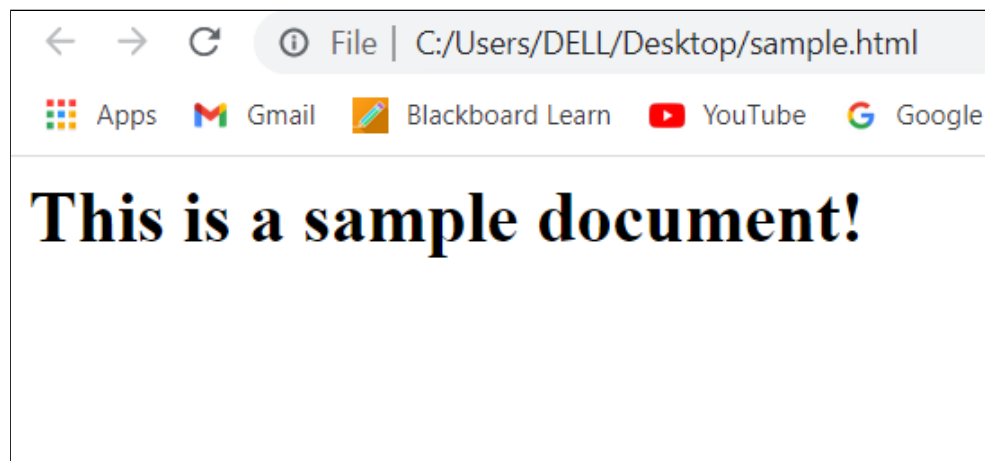
1. First, let us create a simple HTML file. Open **Notepad** on your local computer and enter **<h1>This is a sample document!</h1>**.



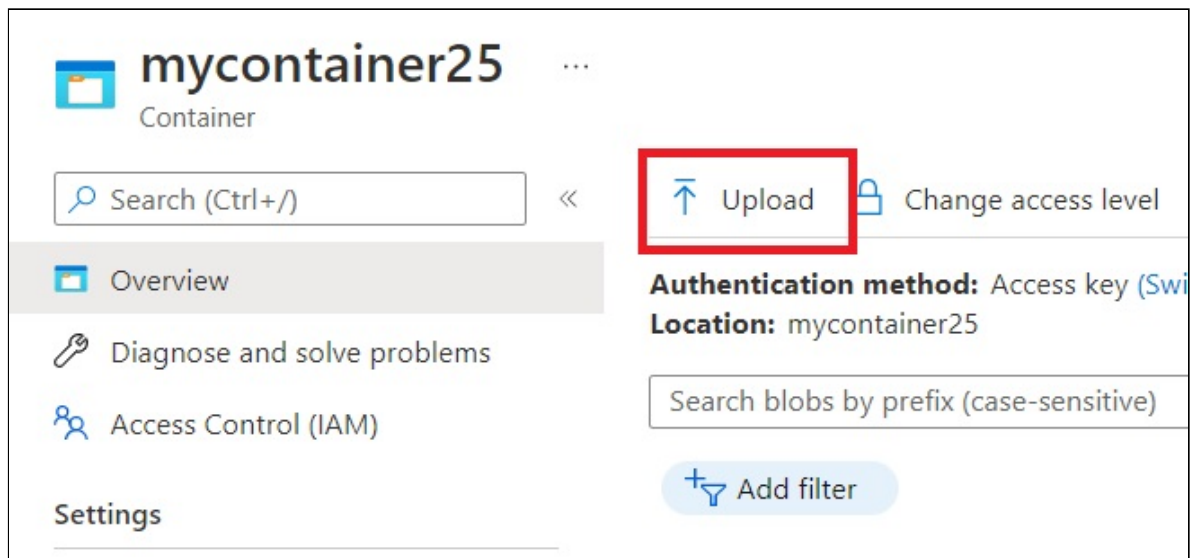
2. Then, click on **Save as** and enter **sample.html** and click on **Save**.



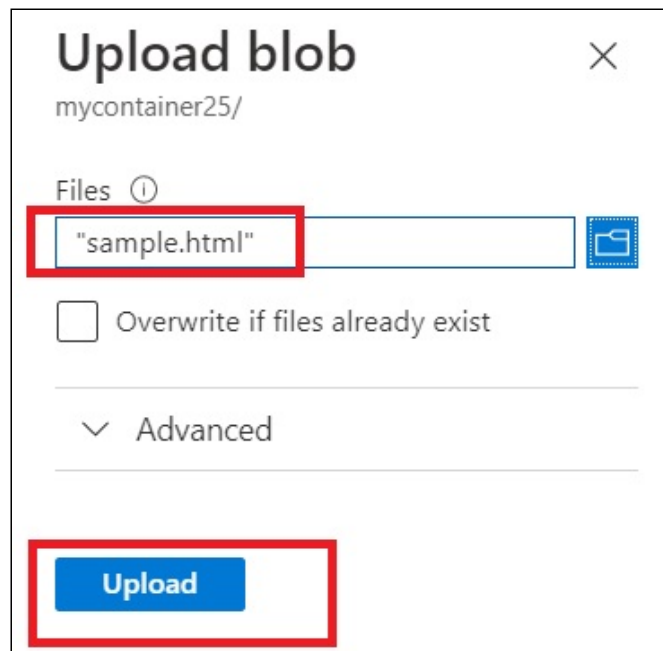
3. Now, if you try to open the sample.html file, you will see the page displaying the contents in it.




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.

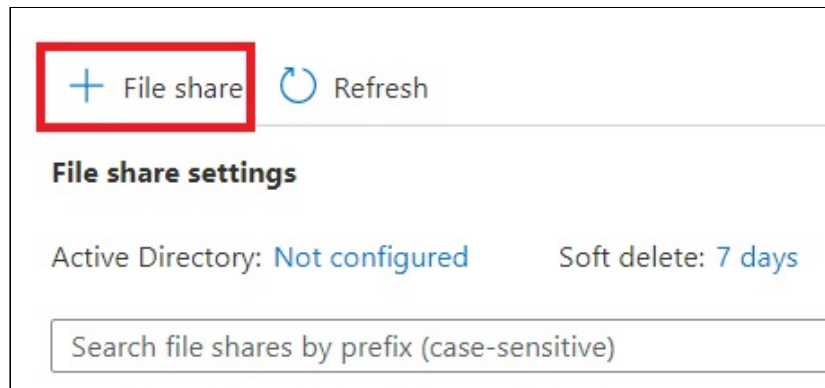
Name	Modified	Access tier	Archive status	Blob type
<input type="checkbox"/>  sample.html	1/30/2022, 1:24:43 PM	Hot (Inferred)		Block blob

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**.

New file share

Name *

myfile123

Tier ⓘ

Hot

Performance

Maximum IO/s ⓘ

1000

Egress Rate ⓘ

60 MiBytes / s

Ingress Rate ⓘ


60 MiBytes / s


Maximum capacity

5 TiB

Large file shares

Disabled


 You can improve performance and maximum share capacity by enabling large file shares for this storage account. [Learn more](#)

 To use the SMB protocol with this share, check if you can communicate over port 445. These scripts for [Windows clients](#) and [Linux clients](#) can help. Learn how to [circumvent port 445 issues](#).

Create

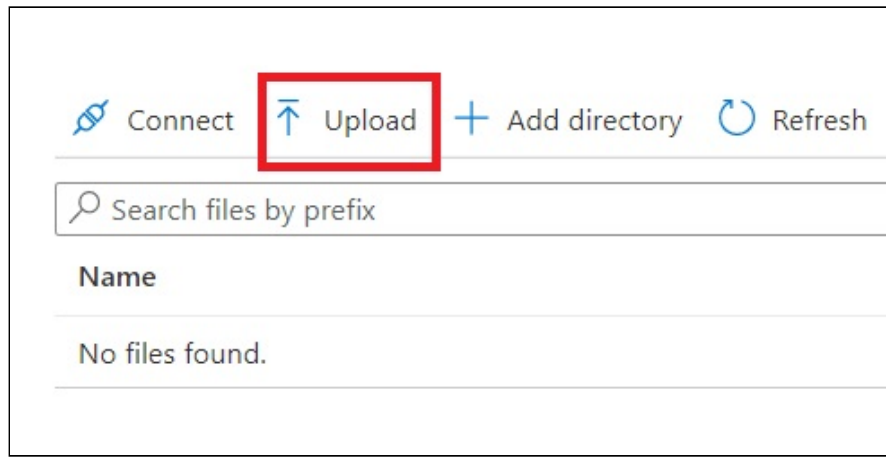
Cancel

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

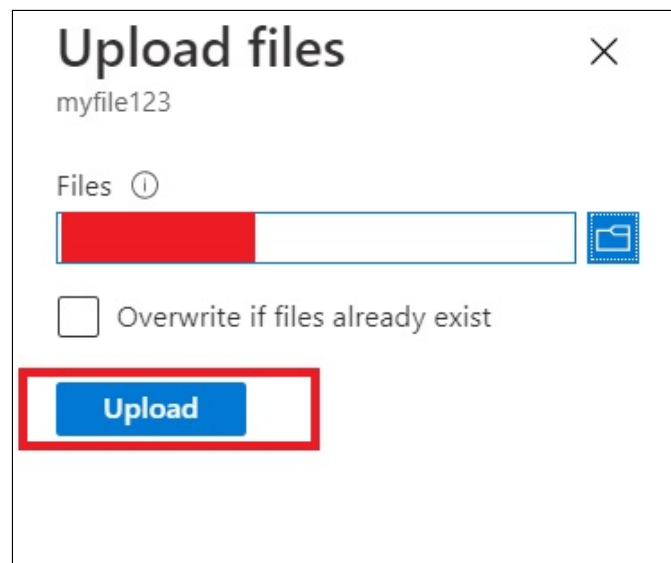
Name	Modified	Tier
 myfile123	1/30/2022, 4:18:26 PM	Hot

Task 7: Upload a File

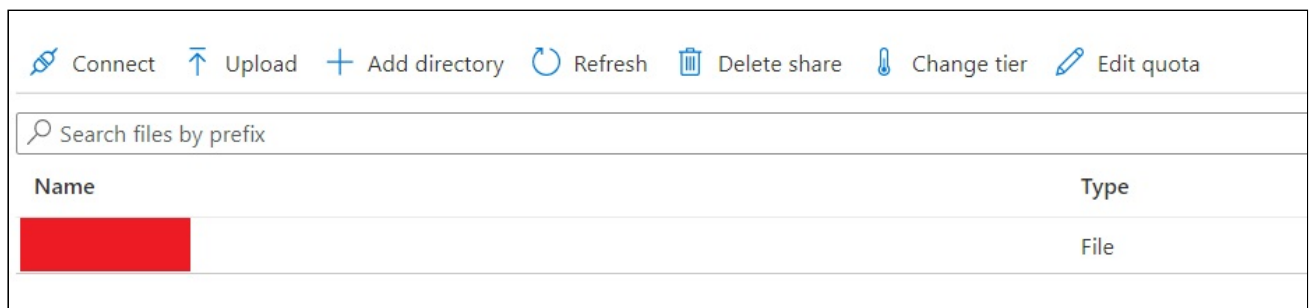
1. Now, go to the file share you created. Here, in the overview page of your file share, click on **Upload**.



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:



WHIZLABS Lab Library Cloud Sandboxes My Activity

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Lab Steps

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2. If it automatically logs into any other azure account, please logout of it and clear cache.

0h 44m 25s left

End Lab Open Console Validation

Lab Credentials

User Name

Password

Resource Group

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.

Microsoft Azure

res

All Services (57) Marketplace (31) Documentation

Resource Groups (0)

Services

- Reservations
- Resource groups**
- Resource Guards
- Resource bridges

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

Home >

Resource groups


Default Directory (instructorwhizlabs.onmicrosoft.com)

+ Create ⚙️ Manage view ▾ ↻ Refresh ↓ Export to CSV 🔗 Open query | 🏷️ Assign tags

Filter for any field... Subscription equals all Location equals all ✕ + Add filter

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 records.

☐ Name ↑↓

<input type="checkbox"/>		rg_org_eastus_2588_1_168613810564
--------------------------	---	-----------------------------------



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

Resources Recommendations

Filter for any field... Type equals all ✕ Location equals all ✕ + Add filter

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 records. ☐ Show hidden types ⓘ

☒ Name ↑↓

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		sj1705
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		WhizDatabase (sj1705/WhizDatabase)

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

+ Create ⚙️ Manage view ▾ 🗑️ Delete resource group ↻ Refresh ↓ Export to CSV 🔗 Open query | 🏷️ Assign tags ⋮

Essentials

Resources Recommendations

Filter for any field... Type equals all ✕ Location equals all ✕ + Add filter

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 records. ☐ Show hidden types ⓘ No grouping ▾ List view

→ Move > JSO

☒ Delete

↓ Export template

📱 Open in mobile

5. Now type **delete**

Delete Resources

The selected resources along with their related resources and contents will be permanently deleted. If you are unsure of the selected resource dependencies, navigate to the individual resource page to perform the delete operation. More details of the resource dependencies are available in the manage experience.

Resources to be deleted (2)

Name	Resource type	
sj1705	SQL server	Remove
WhizDatabase (sj1705/WhizDatabase)	SQL database	Remove

Enter "delete" to confirm deletion *

DeleteCancel

6. Confirm delete

Delete confirmation

Deleting the selected resources and their internal data is a permanent action and cannot be undone.

DeleteGo back

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.

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