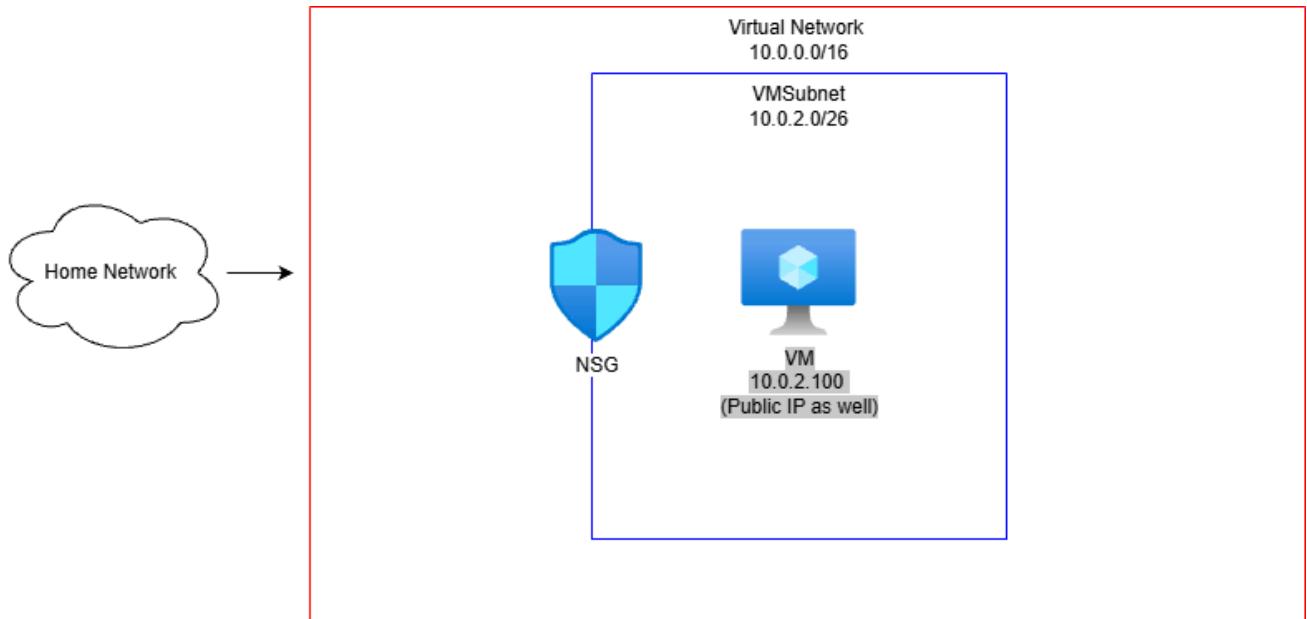


Azure VM Creation Lab

Lab Architecture:



In this lab I will connect to an Azure VM using SSH. In order to do this I need to create a virtual network to place my VM in. I need to also provision a public IP address along with the standard private IP given so that the VM can be accessed from my home network. To secure the SSH connection I will utilize network security group rules as well.

Phase #1. Set up networking infrastructure

1.1 Verify proper resource providers are enabled.

Before any Azure resource can be provisioned you need to have the associated resource provider enabled. Resource providers are REST API services that contact Azure to inform it that a certain resource is being provisioned. For the lab I need to have network, storage, and compute RPs enabled.

Provider ↑		Status	Registration Policy
GitHub.Network	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ClassicNetwork	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.HybridNetwork	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ManagedNetworkFabric	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.Network	...	✓ Registered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.NetworkCloud	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ

Provider ↑		Status	Registration Policy
Microsoft.AppComplianceAutomation	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ClassicCompute	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.Compute	...	✓ Registered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ComputeLimit	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ComputeSchedule	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.HybridCompute	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ

Provider ↑		Status	Registration Policy
Dell.Storage	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ArcContainerStorage	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ClassicStorage	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.DataLakeStore	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.ObjectStore	...	✗ NotRegistered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ
Microsoft.Storage	...	✓ Registered	RegistrationRequired ⓘ

1.2 Create Virtual Network

Next I need to create a virtual network. Virtual networks are dedicated cloud hosted network address spaces. I need one in order to

Create virtual network

Basics Security IP addresses Tags Review + create

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) is the fundamental building block for your private network in Azure. VNet enables many types of Azure resources, such as Azure Virtual Machines (VM), to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. VNet is similar to a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, but brings with it additional benefits of Azure's infrastructure such as scale, availability, and isolation.

[Learn more.](#)

Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription *	Azure subscription 1
Resource group *	VM_Creation_Lab
	Create new

Instance details

Virtual network name *	VM_Lab_Network
Region * ⓘ	(Asia Pacific) Central India
	Deploy to an Azure Extended Zone

1.3 Choose security options

Create virtual network

Basics **Security** IP addresses Tags Review + create

Enhance the security of your virtual network with these additional paid security services. [Learn more](#)

Virtual network encryption

Enable Virtual network encryption to encrypt traffic traveling within the virtual network. Virtual machines must have accelerated networking enabled. Traffic to public IP addresses is not encrypted. [Learn more](#)

Virtual network encryption

1.4 Create main address space

10.0.0.0/16	Delete address space		
10.0.0.0	/16		
10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255	65,536 addresses		
Subnets	IP address range	Size	NAT gateway

1.5 Create VM Subnet

Out of my /16 subnet i will carve out a /26 subnet for my VM to be put in.

VM Subnet:

Add a subnet

Select an address space and configure your subnet. You can customize a default subnet or select from subnet templates if you plan to add select services later. [Learn more](#)

Subnet purpose ⓘ	Default
Name *	VM_Subnet
IPv4	
Include an IPv4 address space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IPv4 address range ⓘ	10.0.0.0/16
Starting address *	10.0.2.0
Size ⓘ	/26 (64 addresses)
Subnet address range ⓘ	10.0.2.0 - 10.0.2.63
IPv6	
Include an IPv6 address space	<input type="checkbox"/> This virtual network has no IPv6 address ranges.
Private subnet	
Private subnets enhance security by not providing default outbound access. To enable outbound connectivity for virtual machines to access the internet, it is necessary to explicitly grant outbound access. A NAT gateway is the recommended way to provide outbound connectivity for virtual machines in the subnet. Learn more	
Enable private subnet (no default outbound access)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
After March 31, 2026, private subnet will be the default selection for new virtual networks. Learn more	

1.7 Create NSG

Create network security group

Basics Tags Review + create

Project details

Subscription * Azure subscription 1

Resource group * VM_Creation_Lab [Create new](#)

Instance details

Name * VM_Connection

Region * Central India

Phase #2 Create VM

For phase 2 I will provision a VM. My configuration choices reflect my desire to achieve an efficient cost saving build. In order to achieve this goal I will make the following configuration choices:

1. **OS:** Ubuntu (Linux) – avoids OS licensing costs
2. **Architecture:** Arm64 – offers higher efficiency at a lower price point.
3. **VM Size:** D2pls_v6 (powered by the **Microsoft Cobalt 100** processor).

2.2 Create VM

Security type ⓘ

Trusted launch virtual machines

[Configure security features](#)

Image * ⓘ

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS - ARM64 Gen2

[See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture ⓘ

Arm64

x64

Run with Azure Spot discount ⓘ

Size * ⓘ

Standard_D2v2s_v6 - 2 vcpus, 4 GiB memory (\$29.78)

[See all sizes](#)

Enable Hibernation ⓘ

i Hibernate does not currently support Trusted launch and Confidential virtual machines for Linux images. [Learn more](#)

Administrator account

Authentication type ⓘ

SSH public key

Password

Username * ⓘ

VMUser

Password *

.....

Confirm password *

.....

Inbound port rules

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports * ⓘ

None

Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports *

SSH (22)

⚠ This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine. This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to create rules to limit inbound traffic to known IP addresses.

2.3 Provision Managed Disk for VM

A managed disk needs to be provisioned for the VM. This disk will be used as the storage device that will store the OS and associated data. Since I only have one managed disk my Linux VM will just have one sda device attached. I am only using 30GB since this lab is short term and Linux OS does not need a lot of storage for OS files.

Azure disk storage encryption automatically encrypts your data stored on Azure managed disks (OS and data disks) at rest by default when persisting it to the cloud.

Encryption at host 

 Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more](#) 

OS disk

OS disk size 

Image default (30 GiB) 

OS disk type * 

Standard HDD (locally-redundant storage) 

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Delete with VM 



Key management 

Platform-managed key 

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility 



Data disks for Test-VM

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	Disk type	Host caching	Delete with VM 

[Create and attach a new disk](#)

[Attach an existing disk](#)

I chose the Standard HDD with LRS since it was the most cost effective storage medium for my lab. The hourly rate for this is ~ 0.002 cents an hour (\$1.69 a month /730 hrs in a month).

2.4 Configure VM networking

Network interface

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network (1)	<input type="text" value="VM_Lab_Network (VM_Creation_Lab)"/> ▼ Edit virtual network
Subnet * (1)	<input type="text" value="VM_Subnet"/> ▼ Edit subnet 10.0.2.0 - 10.0.2.63 (64 addresses)
Public IP (1)	<input type="text" value="(new) Test-VM-ip"/> ▼ Create new ● Public IP addresses have a nominal charge. Estimate price ↗
NIC network security group (1)	<input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Basic <input type="radio"/> Advanced
Public inbound ports * (1)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Allow selected ports
Select inbound ports	<input type="text" value="Select one or more ports"/> ▼ ● All traffic from the internet will be blocked by default. You will be able to change inbound port rules in the VM > Networking page.
Delete public IP and NIC when VM is deleted (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enable accelerated networking (1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Load balancing

You can place this virtual machine in the backend pool of an existing Azure load balancing solution. [Learn more](#) ↗

Load balancing options (1)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Azure load balancer Supports all TCP/UDP network traffic, port-forwarding, and outbound flows. <input type="radio"/> Application gateway Web traffic load balancer for HTTP/HTTPS with URL-based routing, SSL termination, session persistence, and web application firewall.
---	---

2.5 Configure Management

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Defender for Cloud provides unified security management and advanced threat protection across hybrid cloud workloads. [Learn more ↗](#)

Enable basic plan for free ⓘ



This will apply to every VM in the selected subscription

Identity

Enable system assigned managed identity ⓘ



Microsoft Entra ID

Login with Microsoft Entra ID ⓘ



ⓘ RBAC role assignment of Virtual Machine Administrator Login or Virtual Machine User Login is required when using Microsoft Entra ID login. [Learn more ↗](#)

ⓘ Microsoft Entra ID login now uses SSH certificate-based authentication. You will need to use an SSH client that supports OpenSSH certificates. You can use Azure CLI or Cloud Shell from the Azure Portal. [Learn more ↗](#)

Auto-shutdown

Enable auto-shutdown ⓘ



Backup

Enable backup ⓘ



Guest OS updates

Enable periodic assessment ⓘ



Patch orchestration options ⓘ

ⓘ Some patch orchestration options are not available for this image. [Learn more ↗](#)

For management I chose to enable Microsoft Defender for Cloud with the basic plan since it is free. I then configured periodic guest OS update assessments as well.

2.6 Create Public IP for VM

In order to reach my VM from my home network it will need a public IP address.

 Network interface / IP configuration
test-vm261_z3 (primary) / ipconfig1 (primary)

↖ Essentials

Network interface	:	test-vm261_z3
Virtual network / subnet	:	VM_Lab_Network / VM_Subnet
Public IP address	:	- (Configure)
Private IP address	:	10.0.2.4 
Admin security rules	:	0 (Configure)

Edit IP configuration

X

test-vm261_z3

 A primary IP configuration already exists. Any additional IP configurations will be secondary.
The virtual network this network interface is attached to only supports IPv4. [Learn more](#) ⓘ

Name * ipconfig1

IP version IPv4

Type Primary

Private IP address settings

Allocation Dynamic
 Static

Public IP address settings

Associate public IP address
Public IP address * 
[Create a public IP address](#)

Phase 3 Configure NSG Rules and connect to VM

3.1 Configure NSG rules

Allow-SSH:

Source ⓘ

IP Addresses

Source IP addresses/CIDR ranges * ⓘ

20.110.110.110/32

Source port ranges * ⓘ

*

Destination ⓘ

Any

Service ⓘ

SSH

Destination port ranges ⓘ

22

Protocol

Any

TCP

UDP

ICMPv4

ICMPv6

Action

Allow

Deny

Priority * ⓘ

100

Name *

Allow-SSH

While my local devices (laptops and PCs) use private IP addresses internally, these addresses are not routable over the public internet. My home router uses Network Address Translation (NAT)

to map all internal traffic to a single public-facing IP. Because Azure only sees the traffic once it has left my router and entered the internet, the NSG must be set to recognize this Public IP to validate the connection and allow access to the VM. I blurred my public IP for security reasons as well.

The default inbound rules are fine for my current setup. Also default outbound rules.

3.2 Connect to VM using SSH

I will now test an SSH connection to my Azure VM from my home PC.

```
C:\Users\aaikal>ssh VMuser@74.225.242.20
VMuser@74.225.242.20's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.14.0-1017-azure aarch64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Sun Jan 18 21:28:55 UTC 2026

System load:  0.07           Processes:      130
Usage of /:   6.0% of 28.02GB  Users logged in:  1
Memory usage: 7%            IPv4 address for eth0: 10.0.2.4
Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

/Muser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

The SSH connection worked. In order to authenticate I had to use the account and password I created during the VM provisioning.

3.3 Verify VM network settings

```
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
        inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 7c:1e:52:3c:fc:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 10.0.2.4/26 metric 100 brd 10.0.2.63 scope global eth0
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 fe80::7ele:52ff:fe3c:fc4f/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enP20267s1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,SLAVE,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq master eth0 state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 7c:1e:52:3c:fc:4f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        altnet enP20267p0s2
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

My VM has the private IP that I configured is assigned.

```
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.250.195.46) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from lcboma-ax-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.195.46): icmp_seq=1 ttl=113 time=3.41 ms
64 bytes from lcboma-ax-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.195.46): icmp_seq=2 ttl=113 time=3.73 ms
64 bytes from lcboma-ax-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.195.46): icmp_seq=3 ttl=113 time=3.62 ms
^C
--- google.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2009ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.412/3.585/3.728/0.130 ms
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ nslookup google.com
Server:      127.0.0.53
Address:     127.0.0.53#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   google.com
Address: 142.250.195.46
Name:   google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:81b::200e
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

I am able to ping websites on the internet while also resolving their hostnames using DNS.

3.5 Update vm:

As always best practice is to update your VMs once provisioned.

```
VMUser@Test-VM:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble InRelease
Get:2 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:4 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/universe arm64 Packages [15.3 MB]
Get:6 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/universe Translation-en [5982 kB]
Get:7 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/universe arm64 Components [3573 kB]
Get:8 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/universe arm64 c-n-f Metadata [295 kB]
Get:9 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/multiverse arm64 Packages [223 kB]
Get:10 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/multiverse Translation-en [118 kB]
Get:11 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/multiverse arm64 Components [31.6 kB]
Get:12 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble/multiverse arm64 c-n-f Metadata [7152 B]
Get:13 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-updates/main arm64 Packages [1788 kB]
Get:14 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-updates/main Translation-en [313 kB]
Get:15 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports noble-updates/main arm64 Components [172 kB]
```

```
Fetched 41.3 MB in 9s (4799 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
30 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
VMUser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

```
VMUser@Test-VM:~$ sudo apt upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages will be upgraded:
  dirmngr gir1.2-glib-2.0 gnupg gnupg-l10n gnupg-utils gpg gpg-agent gpg-wks-client gpgconf gpgsm gpgv keyboar
  klibc-utils kpartx libglib2.0-0t64 libglib2.0-bin libglib2.0-data libklibc libpng16-16t64 libpython3.12-minimal
  libpython3.12-stdlib libpython3.12t64 libsodium23 libtasn1-6 libxslt1.1 multipath-tools python3-urllib3 python3.12
  python3.12-minimal snapd
30 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
27 standard LTS security updates
Need to get 44.5 MB of archives.
After this operation, 819 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] |
```

3.6 Look at storage

```
VMUser@Test-VM:~$ lsblk
NAME   MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
sda      8:0    0  30G  0 disk
└─sda1   8:1    0  29G  0 part /
└─sda15  8:15   0  99M  0 part /boot/efi
└─sda16 259:0   0 923M  0 part /boot
sr0     11:0    1  628K  0 rom
VMUser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

My Linux VM only has one hard drive attached (/dev/sda). This drive is 30GB just as I configured for the managed disk. Because I only have one HDD attached the OS files and root folder are stored on the same device.

```
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ sudo fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 30 GiB, 32213303296 bytes, 62916608 sectors
Disk model: Virtual Disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 4096 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 4096 bytes / 4096 bytes
Disklabel type: gpt
Disk identifier: 0713CD62-5050-4100-AD3C-7888A4FC2FE6

      Device        Start      End  Sectors  Size Type
/dev/sda1    2099200  62916574  60817375   29G Linux filesystem
/dev/sda15     2048    204800    202753   99M EFI System
/dev/sda16   206848  2097152  1890305  923M Linux extended boot

Partition table entries are not in disk order.
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

```
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ sudo lshw -class disk
*-disk
      description: SCSI Disk
      product: Virtual Disk
      vendor: Msft
      physical id: 0.0.0
      bus info: scsi@1:0.0.0
      logical name: /dev/sda
      version: 1.0
      size: 30GiB (32GB)
      capabilities: gpt-1.00 partitioned partitioned:gpt
      configuration: ansiversion=5 guid=0713cd62-5050-4100-ad3c-7888a4fc2fe6 logicalsectorsize=512 sectorsize=4096
```

The storage drive is attached to my VM using SCSI. Most likely Azure is using a storage area network to connect the storage device to the VM.

3.7 Look at CPU

The VM Cobalt 100 CPU is indeed based on ARM architecture. It is based on the ARM Neoverse-N2 architecture which provides a 40% boost compared to Neoverse N1. Plus being an ARM CPU means the chip can provide energy efficient and cost effective performance.

```
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ lscpu
Architecture:          aarch64
CPU op-mode(s):       32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:           Little Endian
CPU(s):               2
On-line CPU(s) list: 0,1
Vendor ID:            ARM
Model name:           Neoverse-N2
Model:                0
Thread(s) per core:   1
Core(s) per socket:   2
Socket(s):            1
Stepping:             r0p0
BogoMIPS:             2000.00
Flags:                fp asimd evtstrm aes pmull sha1 sha2 crc32 atomics fphp asimdhfp cpuid asimdrdm jscvt fcma l
                      rpcp dcpop sha3 sm3 sm4 asimddp sha512 sve asimdfhm uscat ilrcpc flagm sb paca pacg dcpopd
                      sve2 sveaes svebitperm svesha3' svesm4 flagm2 fint svei8mm svebf16 i8mm bf16
Caches (sum of all):
L1d:                 128 KiB (2 instances)
L1i:                 128 KiB (2 instances)
L2:                  2 MiB (2 instances)
L3:                  128 MiB (1 instance)
```

```
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ sudo lshw -class cpu
*-cpu
      description: CPU
      product: ARM (None)
      vendor: MICROSOFT CORPORATION
      physical id: 4
      bus info: cpu@0
      version: Cobalt 100
      serial: None
      slot: None
      size: 3400MHz
      capacity: 3400MHz
      capabilities: lm
      configuration: cores=2 enabledcores=2 threads=2
VMuser@Test-VM:~$ |
```

There we have it. The CPU information clearly states I am using a Cobalt 100 chip.

3.8 Run port scan on VM to verify that its network configuration is hardened:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -Pn -vv 74.225.242.20
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-18 14:41 PST
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:41
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:41, 0.07s elapsed
Initiating Connect Scan at 14:41
Scanning 74.225.242.20 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 74.225.242.20
Connect Scan Timing: About 14.75% done; ETC: 14:44 (0:02:59 remaining)
Completed Connect Scan at 14:42, 59.62s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 74.225.242.20
Host is up, received user-set (0.28s latency).
Scanned at 2026-01-18 14:41:29 PST for 60s
Not shown: 999 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON
22/tcp    open  ssh      syn-ack

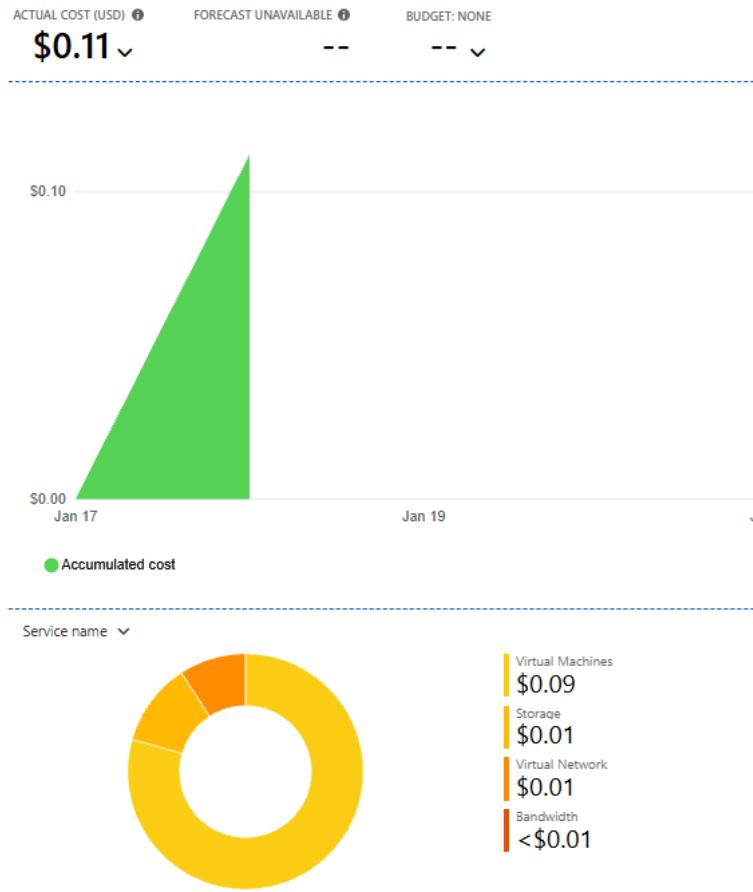
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 59.77 seconds
```

Phase 4 Clean up lab

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a resource group named "VM_Creation_Lab". The left sidebar contains navigation links for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Resource visualizer. The main content area displays a table of resources under the "Essentials" category. The table has columns for Name, Type, and Location. The resources listed are:

	Name	Type	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	pip-vm_lab_network-centralindia-vm_su	Public IP address	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test-VM	Virtual machine	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test-VM-nsg	Network security g...	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	test-vm261_z3	Network Interface	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	Test-VM_OsDisk_1_5b3b59931cbe4b3e8	Disk	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	VM_Connection	Network security g...	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	VM_Lab_Network	Virtual network	Central India

Phase 5 Look at final cost of lab



This lab only cost 11 cents! The vast majority of the cost was due to the VM compute. The storage, networking, and bandwidth was only a penny each!