

# Architecting Microsoft Azure Solutions Operations









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# Design for Operations (10-15%)

- Design an application monitoring and alerting strategy
  - Determine the appropriate Microsoft products and services for monitoring applications on Azure; define solutions for analyzing logs and enabling alerts using Azure Log Analytics; define solutions for analyzing performance metrics and enabling alerts using Azure Monitor; define a solution for monitoring applications and enabling alerts using Application Insights
- Design a platform monitoring and alerting strategy
  - Determine the appropriate Microsoft products and services for monitoring Azure platform solutions; define a monitoring solution using Azure Health, Azure Advisor, and Activity Log; define a monitoring solution for Azure Networks using Log Analytics and Network Watcher service; monitor security with Azure Security Center
- Design an operations automation strategy
  - Determine when to use Azure Automation, Chef, Puppet, PowerShell, Desired State Configuration (DSC), Event Grid, and Azure Logic Apps; define a strategy for auto-scaling; define a strategy for enabling periodic processes and tasks






## Compute

 Virtual Machines	 Virtual Machine Scale Sets
 Azure Container Service	 Azure Container Registry
 Functions	 Batch
 Service Fabric	 Cloud Services






## Networking

 Virtual Network	 Load Balancer
 Application Gateway	 VPN Gateway
 Azure DNS	 Traffic Manager
 ExpressRoute	 Network Watcher








## Storage

 Storage: Blobs, Tables, Queues, Files, Disks	 Data Lake Store
 StorSimple	 Azure Backup
 Site Recovery	







## Monitoring & Management

 Azure Portal	 Azure Resource Manager	 Azure Advisor	 Azure Monitor	 Log Analytics	 Automation	 Scheduler
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## Web & Mobile

 Web Apps	 Mobile Apps
 Logic Apps	 API Apps
 Content Delivery Network	 Media Services
 Search	








## Databases

 SQL Database	 SQL Data Warehouse
 SQL Server Stretch Database	 DocumentDB
 Redis Cache	 Data Factory



## Intelligence & Analytics

 HDInsight	 Machine Learning
 Cognitive Services	 Azure Bot Service*
 Data Lake Analytics	 Power BI Embedded
 Azure Analysis Services	








## Internet of Things & Enterprise Integration

 Azure IoT Hub	 Event Hubs
 Stream Analytics	 Notification Hubs
 BizTalk Services	 Service Bus
 Data Catalog	

## Security + Identity

 Security Center	 Key Vault
 Azure Active Directory	 B2C
 Domain Services	 Multi-Factor Authentication

## Developer Services

 Visual Studio Team Services	 Azure DevTest Labs
 VS Application Insights	 API Management
 HockeyApp	 Developer Tools
 Service Profiler*	

# Azure is a cloud partnership

## Your Organization

Balance of responsibility  
Cloud architectures  
Design for high-availability  
Leverage Microsoft resources

## MICROSOFT RESOURCES

Service resiliency guide  
Cloud dev patterns & practices  
Proactive and reactive support



## CLOUD PLATFORM RELIABILITY

Availability, change orchestration, monitoring, communications, recommendations

# Monitoring and Alerting

## Azure Monitor

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Native monitoring and diagnostics for all your Azure resources

Monitor, diagnose, alert, and be notified of events in your cloud infrastructure

<https://aka.ms/azmonitor/>

## Azure Advisor

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Personalized recommendation guide helping you follow best practices

Optimize across four areas - high availability, performance, security, and cost

<http://aka.ms/azureadvisor/>

## Azure Resource Health

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Diagnose and get support when an Azure issue impacts your resources

Guides you through solutions to mitigate issues with Azure resources

<http://aka.ms/azureresourcehealth/>

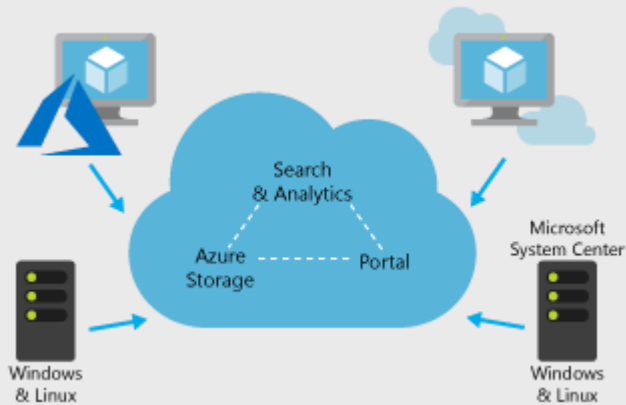
# Design an application monitoring and alerting strategy



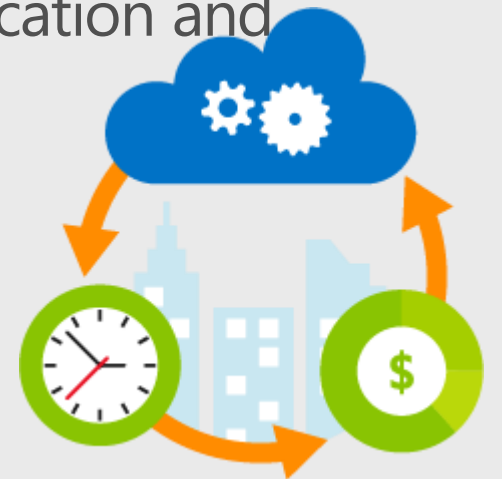
# What does visibility mean to you?



# Log Analytics



- Collect and correlate data from multiple sources
- Collect and analyze Azure activity logs
- Customize dashboards to focus on what matters most to you
- Perform rich data exploration with interactive queries
- Use smart analytics powered by machine learning
- Turn insights into action with built-in notification and automation





# Azure Monitor



- View and manage all your monitoring data easily
- Set up alerts and take automated actions
- Diagnose operational issues quickly
- Integrate with your existing tools

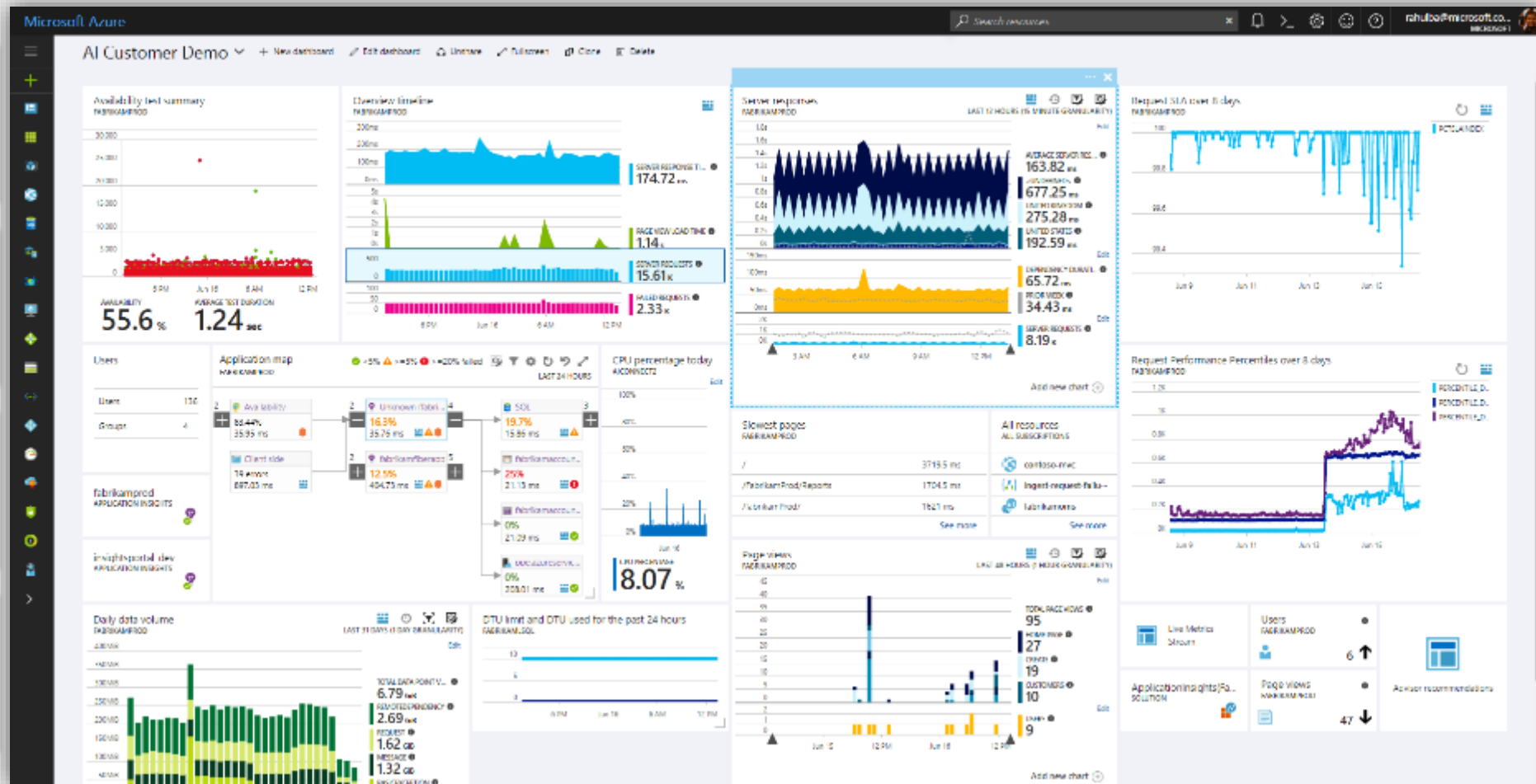
# Azure Application Insights

Health  
Check

Monitor &  
Optimize

Detect &  
Debug

Data  
Analytics



Take  
Actions

Customer  
Insights

DevOps  
Workflows

Export &  
Correlate

# Application Insights Ecosystem

## Ingestion



### Application Insights

Open Source SDKs  
Status Monitor  
Azure Extensions



SCOM MP

Open Schema

## Exploration



### Microsoft Azure Portal

Azure Monitor  
Application Map  
Live Metrics Stream  
Profiler & Debugger



Visual Studio IDE

Analytics Portal

## Export & Correlation



OMS Connector



Power BI

Microsoft Azure dashboards



Blob storage



Visual Studio  
Team Services

Data Access APIs

## Support

ASP.NET  
ASP.NET Core  
Java - J2EE  
Windows Desktop  
WCF  
JavaScript  
Node.JS

PHP  
Python  
Ruby  
Angular  
Docker  
Kubernetes  
Dynamics CRM

Azure Web Apps  
Azure Cloud Services  
Azure VMs  
Azure Functions  
Azure Service Fabric  
Glimpse  
Spring

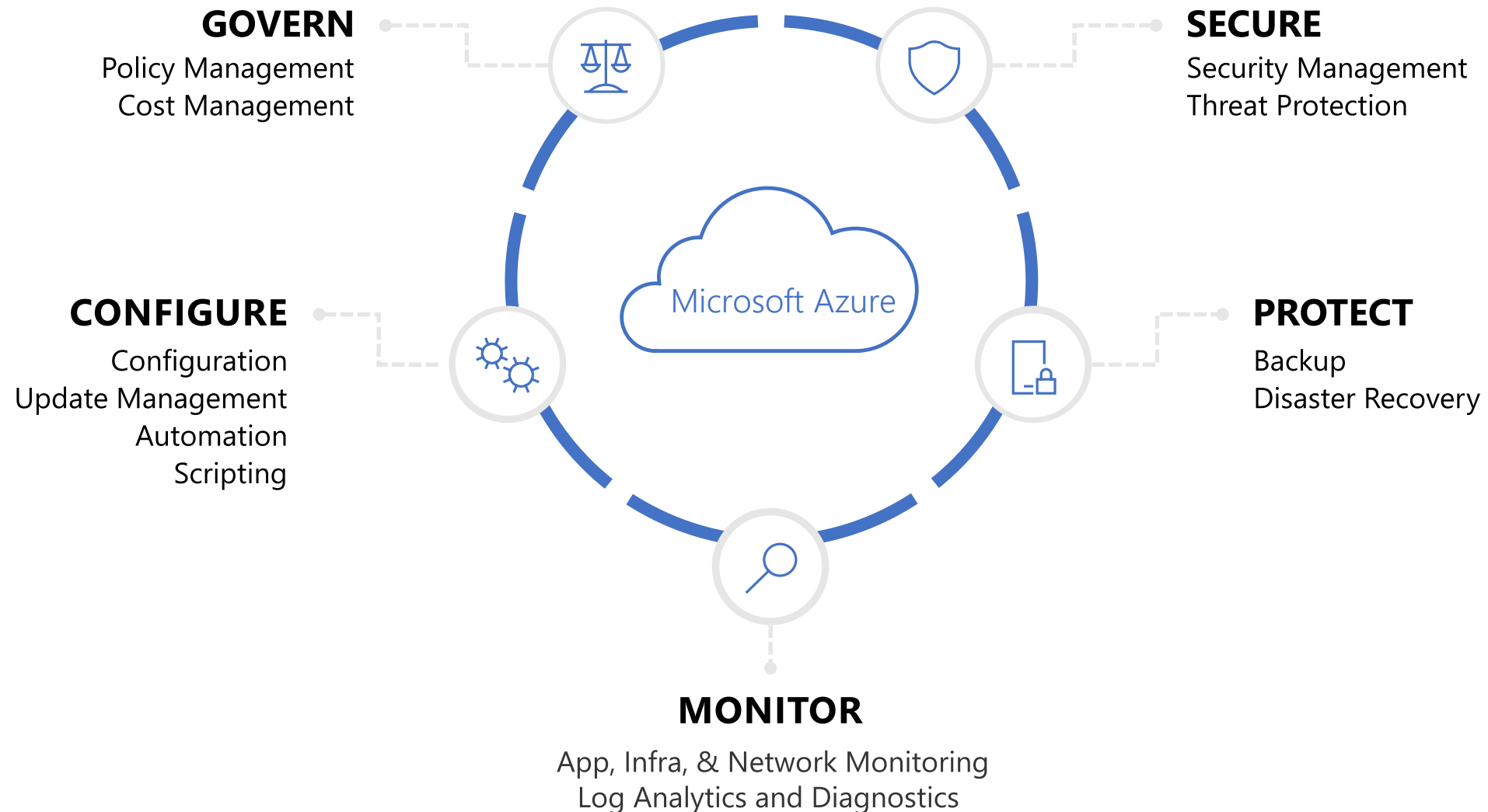
Log4Net/NLog  
Log4J/Logback  
System.Diagnostics  
Semantic Logging (SLAB)  
ETW/EventSource  
LogStash  
Collectd

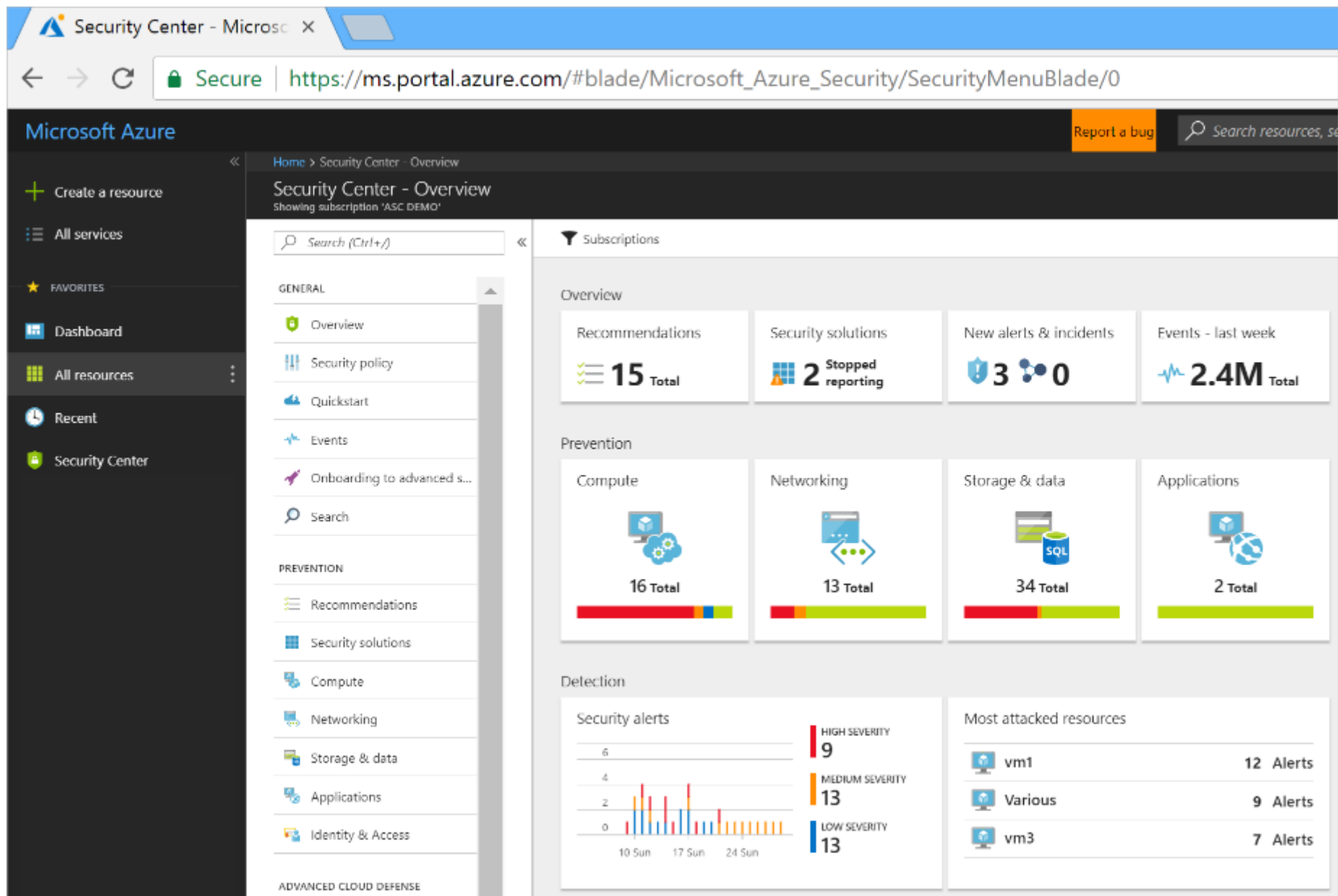
Concrete  
Drupal  
Joomla  
SharePoint  
WordPress  
Orchard  
OSS/Public Endpoints ...

# Design a platform monitoring and alerting strategy



# Full set of cloud management capabilities





<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-intro>

# Azure Advisor

- Improve what matters most
- Get ongoing, actionable advice
- Implement recommendations easily



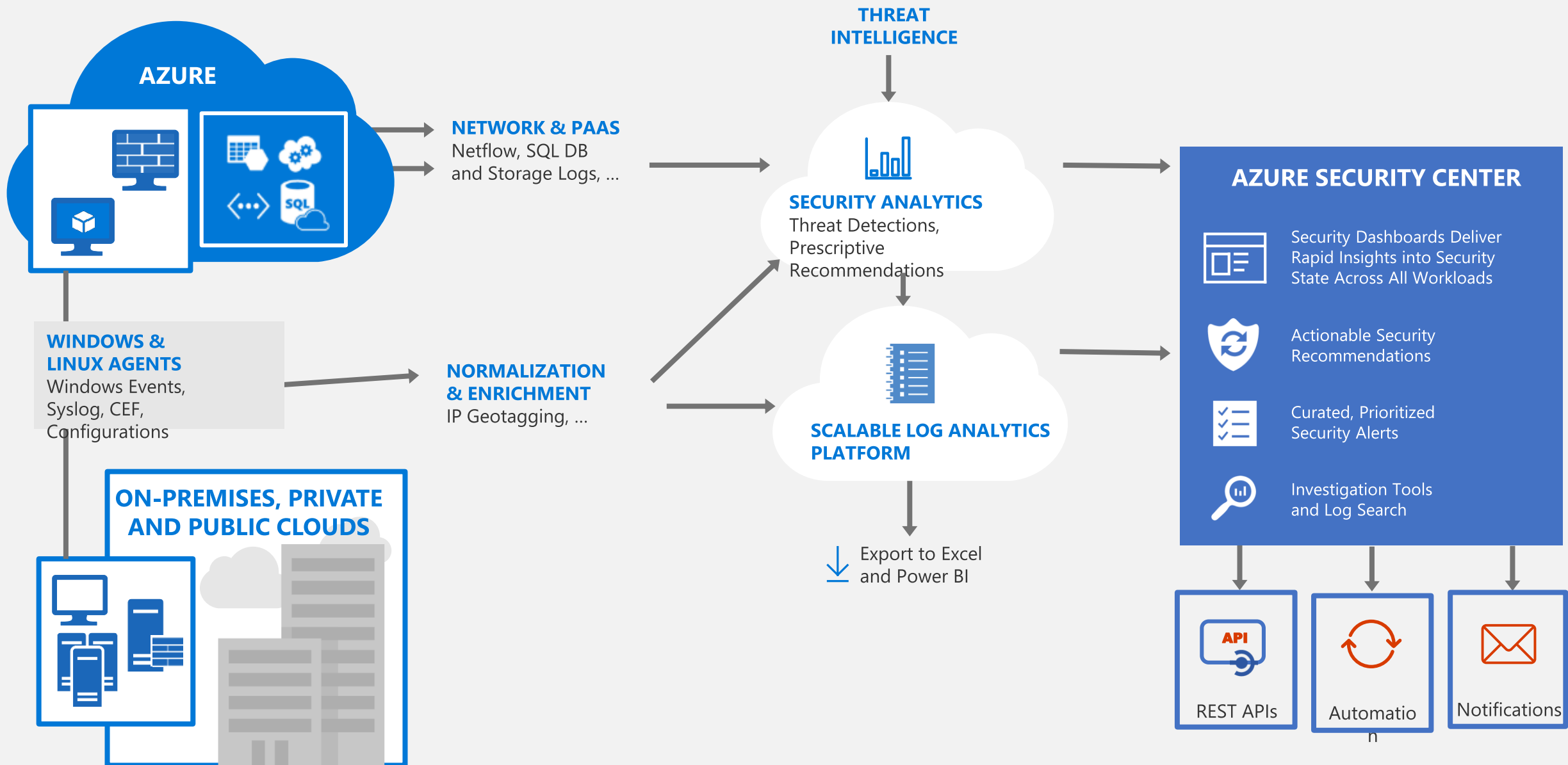
# Network Watcher

- Automate remote network monitoring with packet capture
- Gain insight into your network traffic using flow logs
- Diagnose VPN connectivity issues

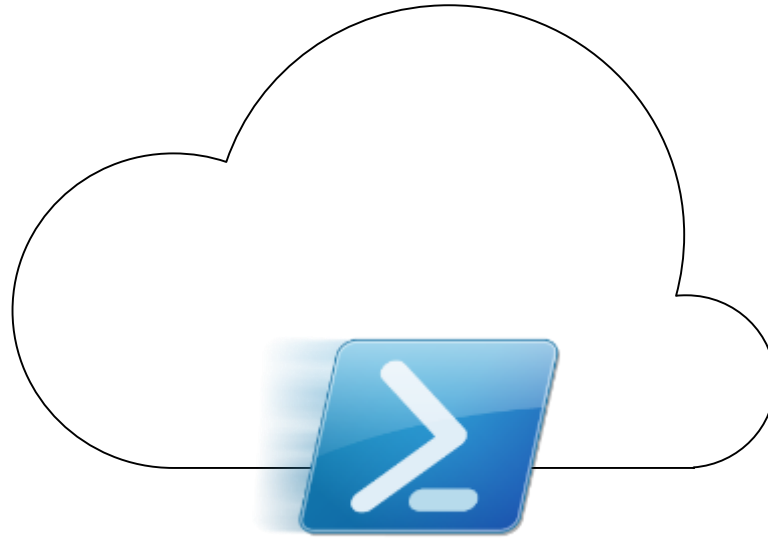




# Architecture



# Design an operations automation strategy



# Azure Automation

## Azure Automation

Runbooks



**Chef** Configure and Automate. Apply Fine Grained Permissions

<https://www.chef.io/solutions/windows/>

**Puppet** Can Configure and Manage Windows and Azure

<http://puppetlabs.com/solutions/microsoft>

## Desired State Configuration

Make it So

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-overview>



Custom Script Extension  
Microsoft Corp.



PowerShell Desired State  
Configuration  
Microsoft Corp.



Puppet Agent (preview)  
Puppet



Windows Chef Extension (1.2.3)  
Chef Software Inc.

In the portal + New – Azure Automation

Others, Docker, Ansible, SaltStack, etc.

# DevOps Enabler

# Which to use?

All can be used with Windows & Linux

## **Chef**

- If you already have a Chef management infrastructure
- If your primary expertise is managing Linux machines

## **Puppet**

- If you already have a Puppet management infrastructure
- If your primary expertise is managing Linux machines

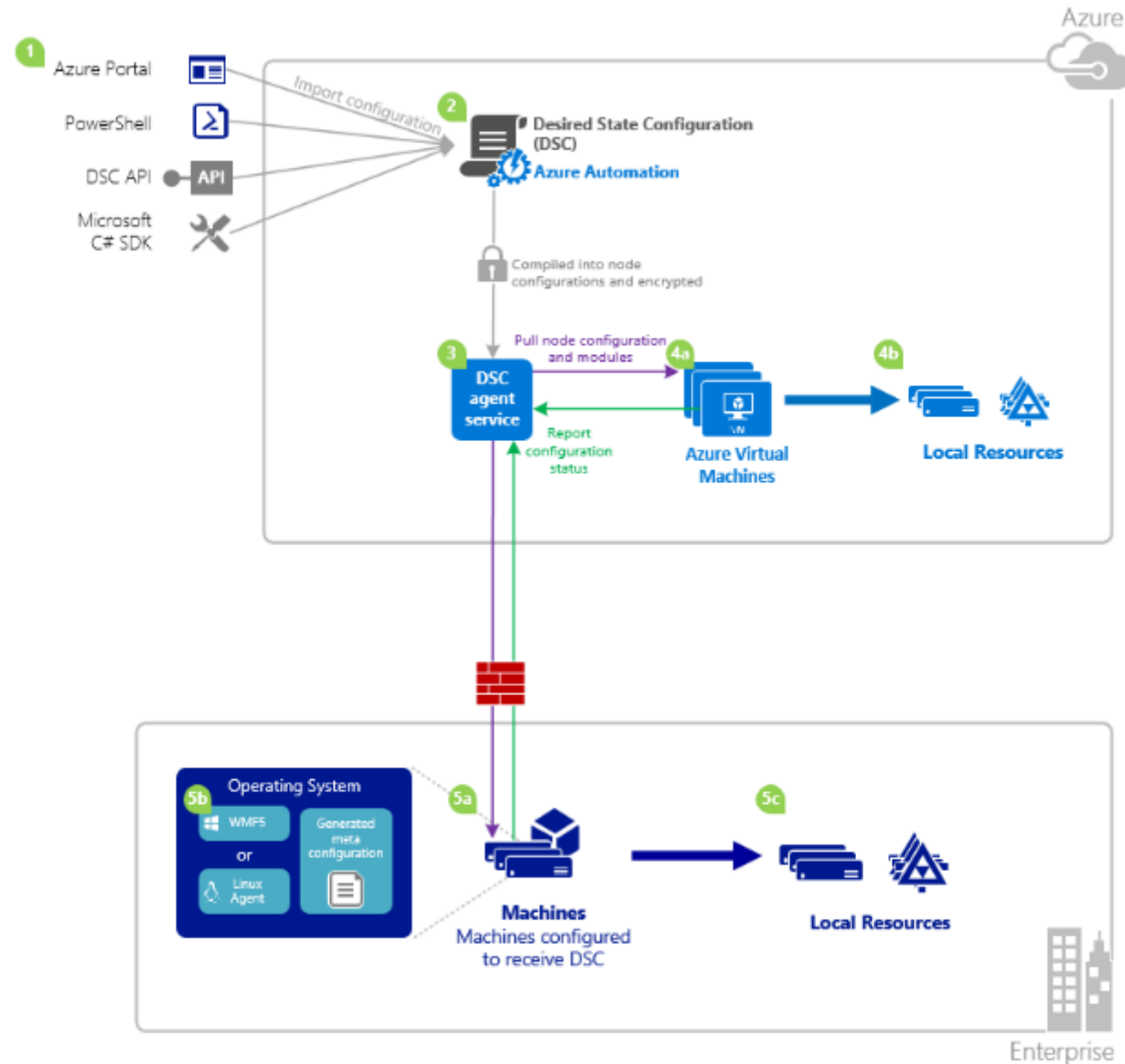
## **DSC**

- If you do not already have a Configuration Management Solution
- If your primary experience is in managing Windows machines
- Uses vendor-neutral configuration files (MOF)
- If you already have PowerShell expertise

## **Azure Automation**

- If you do not already have a Configuration Management Solution, or not deeply embedded
- If you want to significantly expand your configuration management without significant expense
- If you already own OMS
- If you already have PowerShell expertise

# Desired State Configuration (DSC)



# Chef & Puppet

## Chef

- Cross-OS systems management, automation, and analytics output
- Ruby and Git are required + agent is on target machine
- Good for development focused teams (code driven approach to configuration)
- Leverage Chef in Azure when already using it.

## Puppet

- Stable and mature so good for managing large, heterogeneous enterprise environments
- Automate systems configuration & enforce consistency
- Large Open Source catalog of modules and runs on nearly every OS (cross platform)

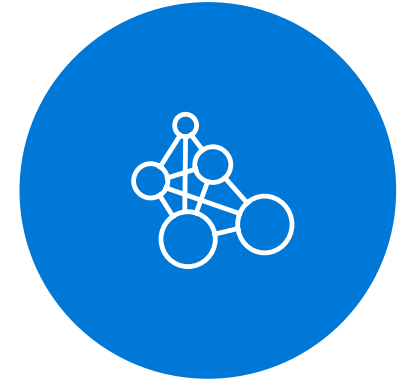
# Azure Event Grid



Fully-managed  
event routing



Near real-time event  
delivery at scale








Broad coverage within  
Azure and beyond

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Backbone of event-driven computing

# Manage all events in one place

## Event publishers

-  Blob Storage
-  Resource Groups
-  Azure Subscriptions
-  Event Hubs
-  Custom Events

→ Subscribe to pre-defined system events in Azure or create your own custom topics

→ Route events to any end-points, Azure or even beyond

→ Enable filtering and efficient routing of events

Create Event Subscription  
Event Grid - PREVIEW

Name

Subscription  
Azure Event Grid - Test

Resource group  
☐ Use existing

Topic Type  
Storage Accounts

Event Types  
Raised when a blob is created.

Subscriber Type  
Web Hook





Prefix Filter  
Sample-workitems/{name} Optional

Suffix Filter  
.jpg Optional

☐ Filter Case Sensitive

Create

## Event handlers

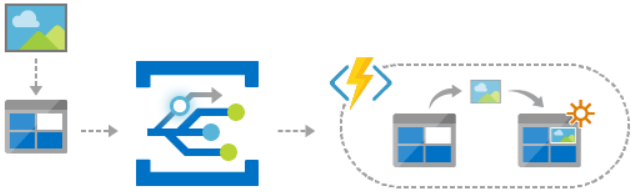
-  Azure Functions
-  Logic Apps
-  Azure Automation
-  WebHooks



# Scenarios

## Serverless apps

Instantly trigger a serverless function to run analysis when a new file is added to a blob storage container.



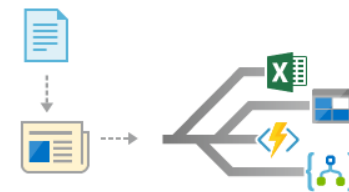
## Ops automation

Speed up automation and simplify policy enforcement by notifying Azure Automation when underlying infrastructure is provisioned

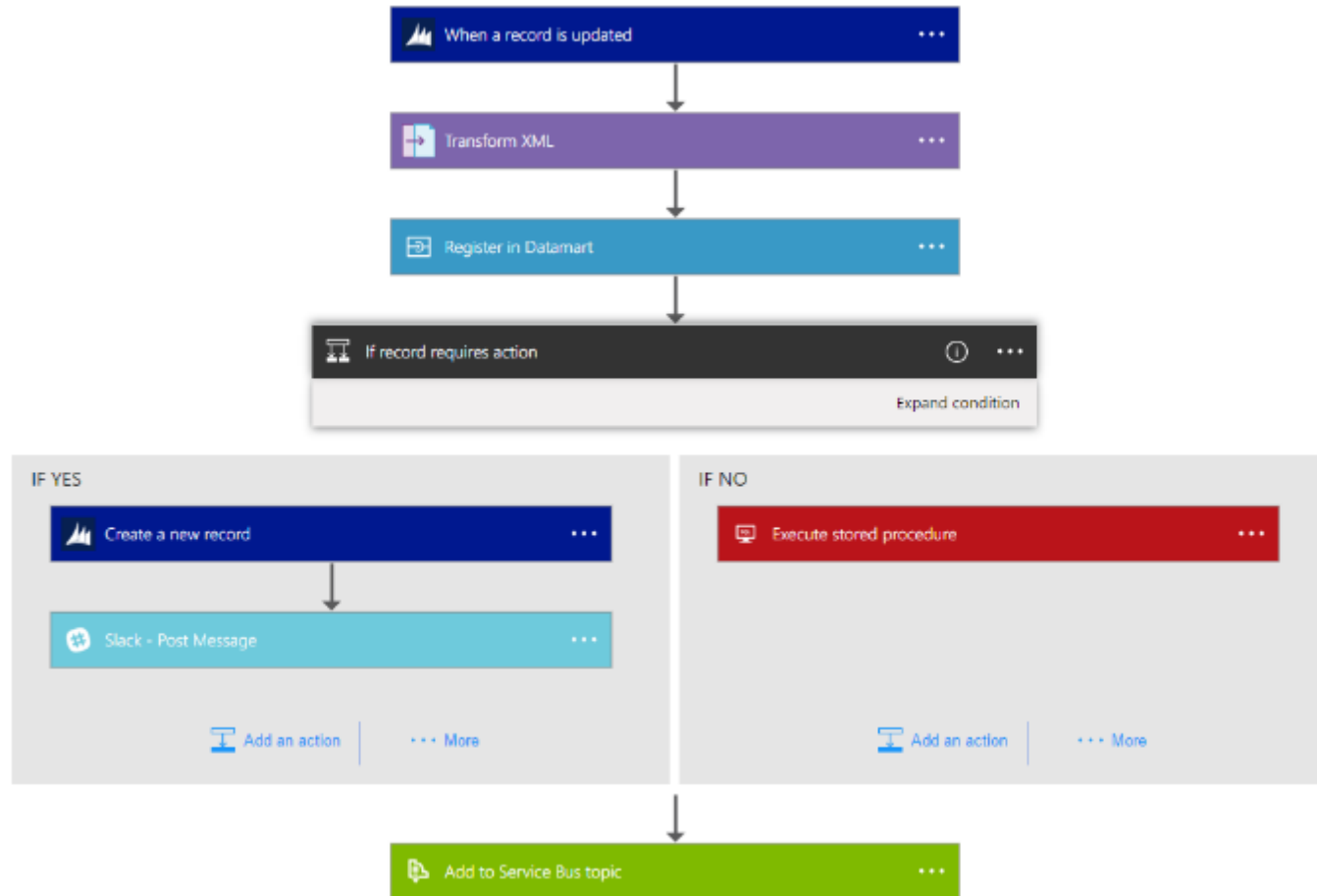


## Application integration

Connects your app with other services. Create an application topic to route your app's event data to any desired destination

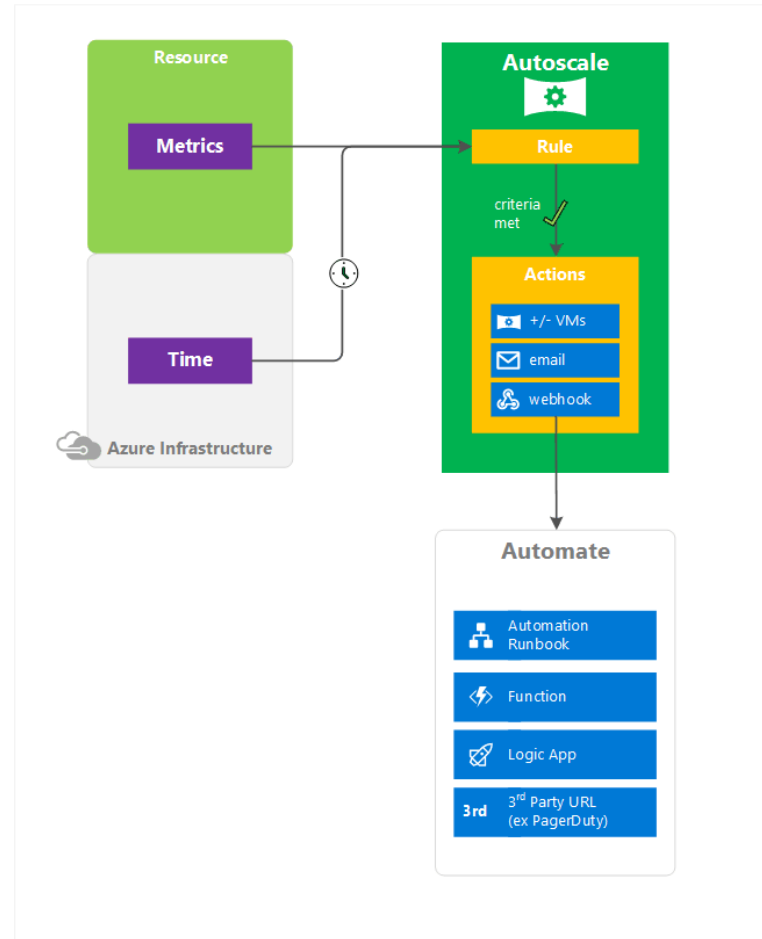


# Azure Logic Apps



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-what-are-logic-apps>

# Azure Autoscale



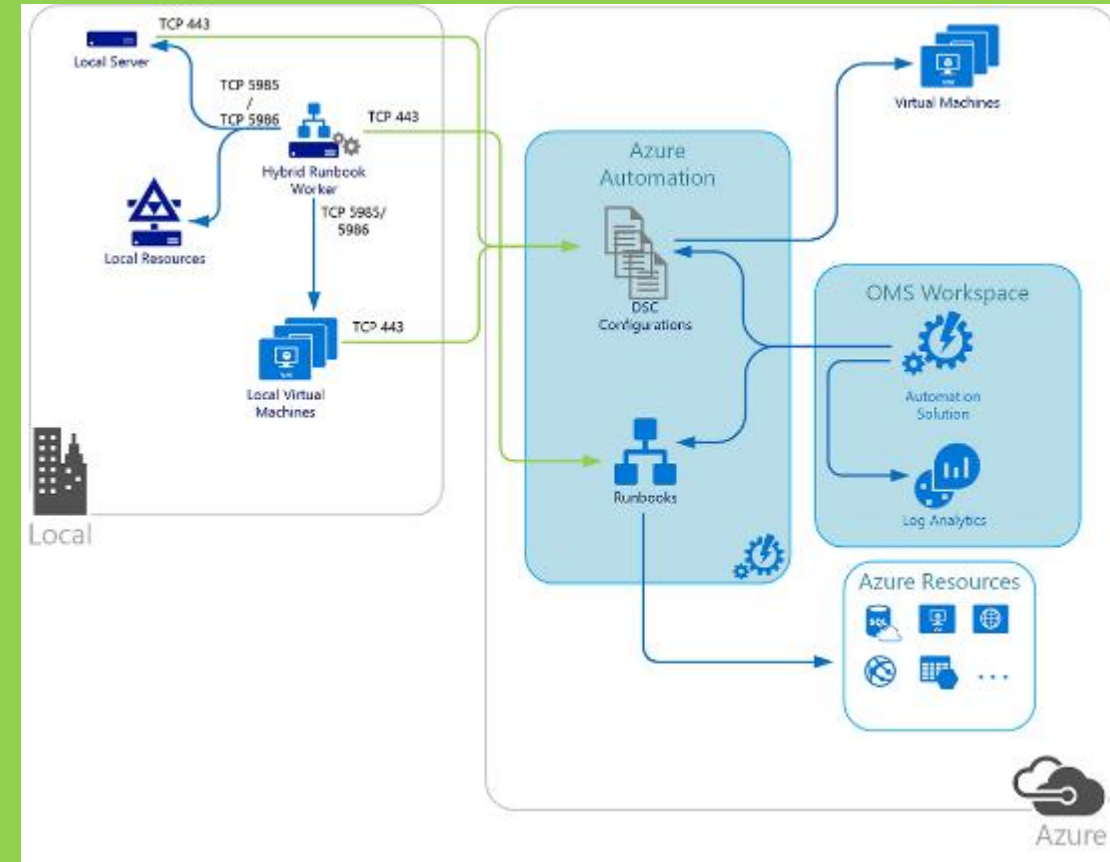
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/manage-your-business-needs-with-new-enhancements-in-azure-autoscale/>

# EXAM TIP! *Hybrid Azure Automation - DSC*

DSC configurations stored in Azure Automation can be directly applied to Azure virtual machines. Other physical and virtual machines can request configurations from the Azure Automation DSC pull server.

## Note

- TCP 443 from local to Azure
- TCP 5985/5986 Hybrid Runbook Worker to local machines and resources
- Hybrid Runbook worker is running locally and managing local resources



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-offering-get-started>

# LAB Create a standalone Azure Automation account

**Create a new Automation Account from the Azure portal**

Socialize: #70-535 @ITProGuru

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-create-standalone-account>

# Thank You

# Appendix

# Application Insights

Detect and diagnose issues in Web apps and services

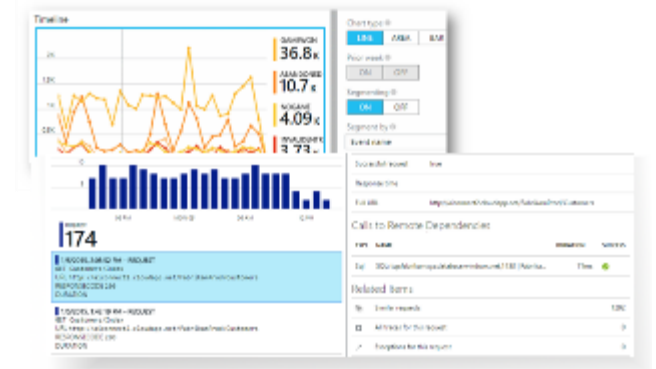
Alerts through email or webhooks

Diagnose exceptions and performance issues

Perform root cause analysis and initiate azure automation runbook

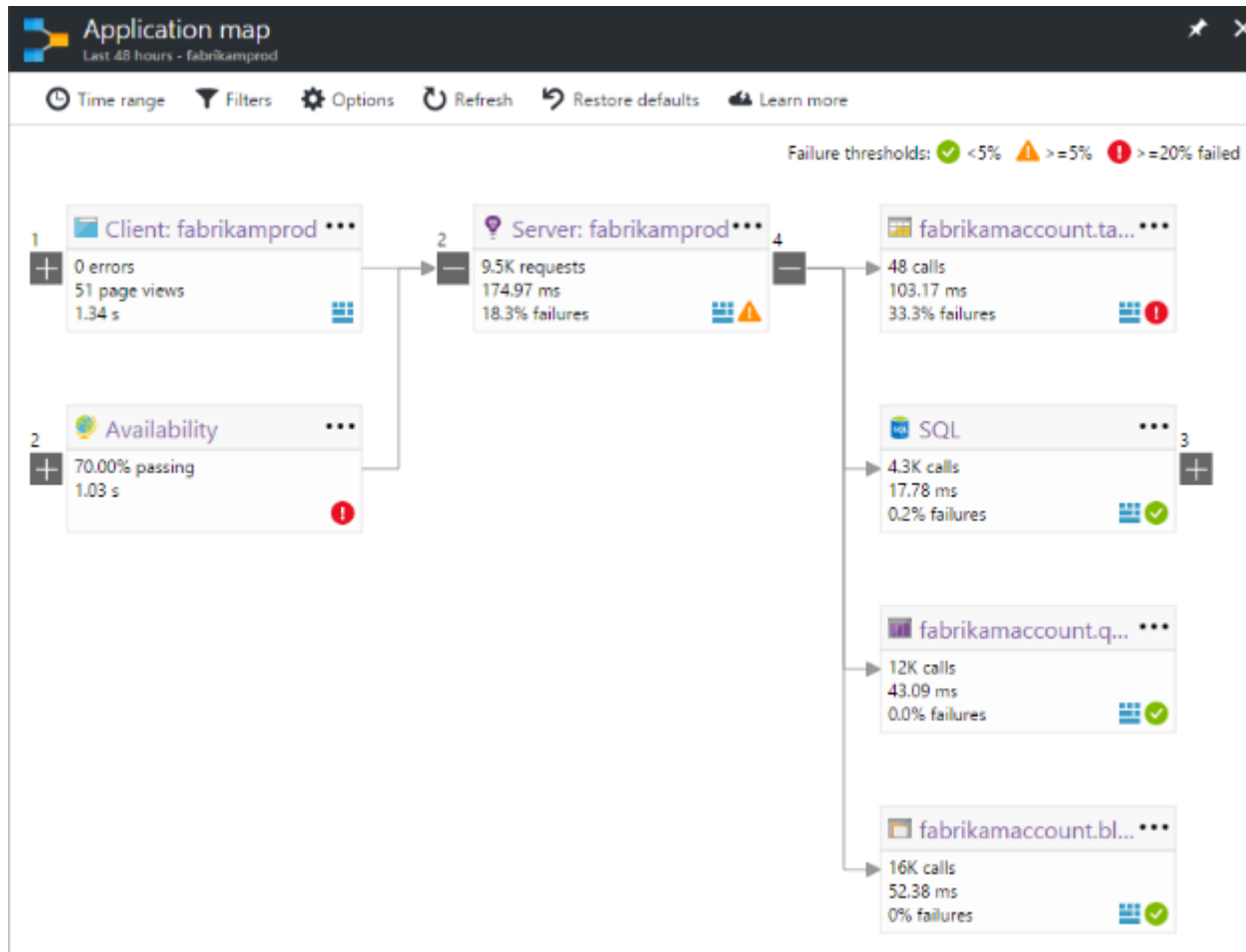
Live application monitoring

HTTP metrics, Dependency (SQL) response times, Log tracing, View and Session counts, Server performance, Availability tests





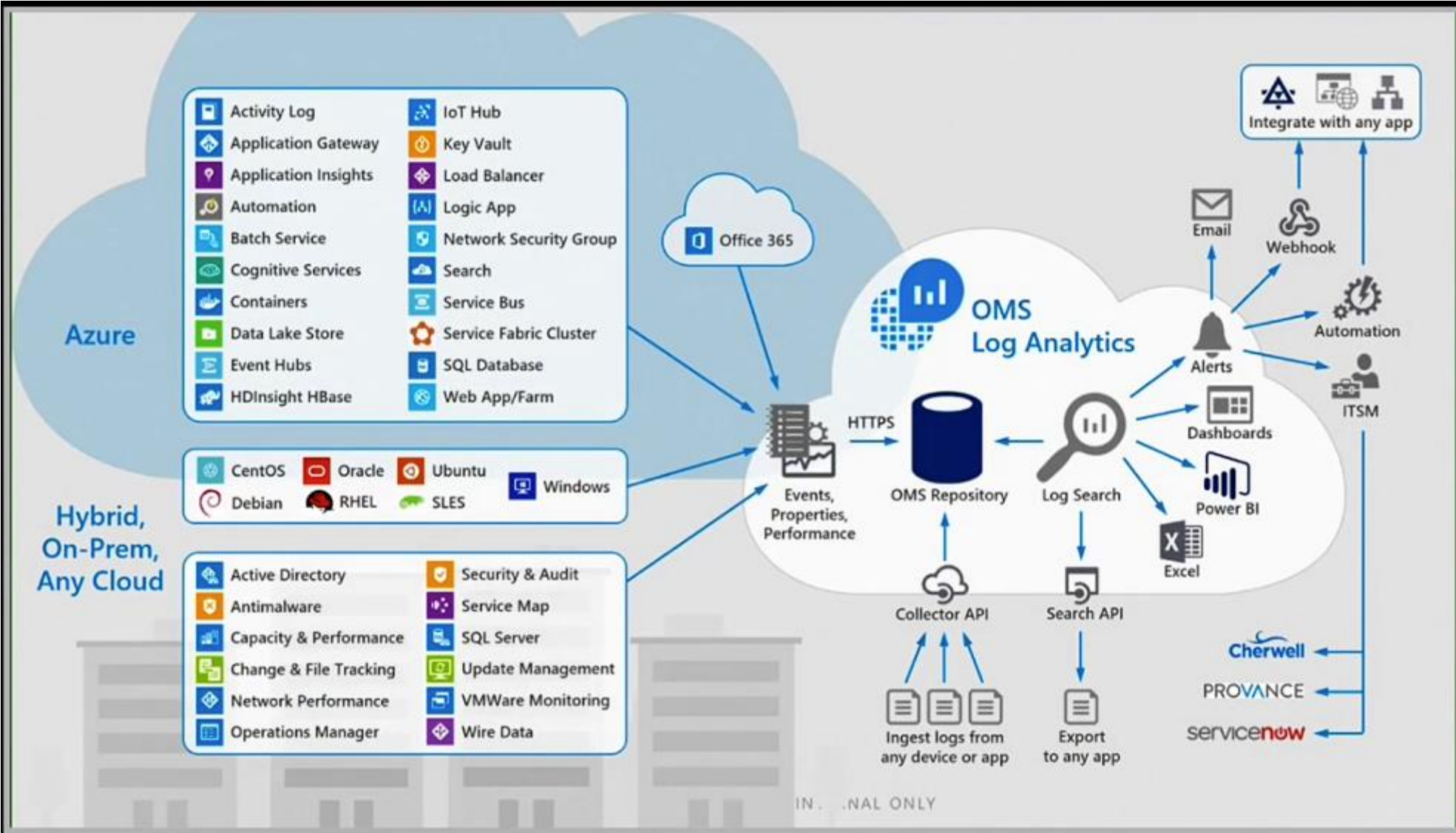
# Application Map (Insights)



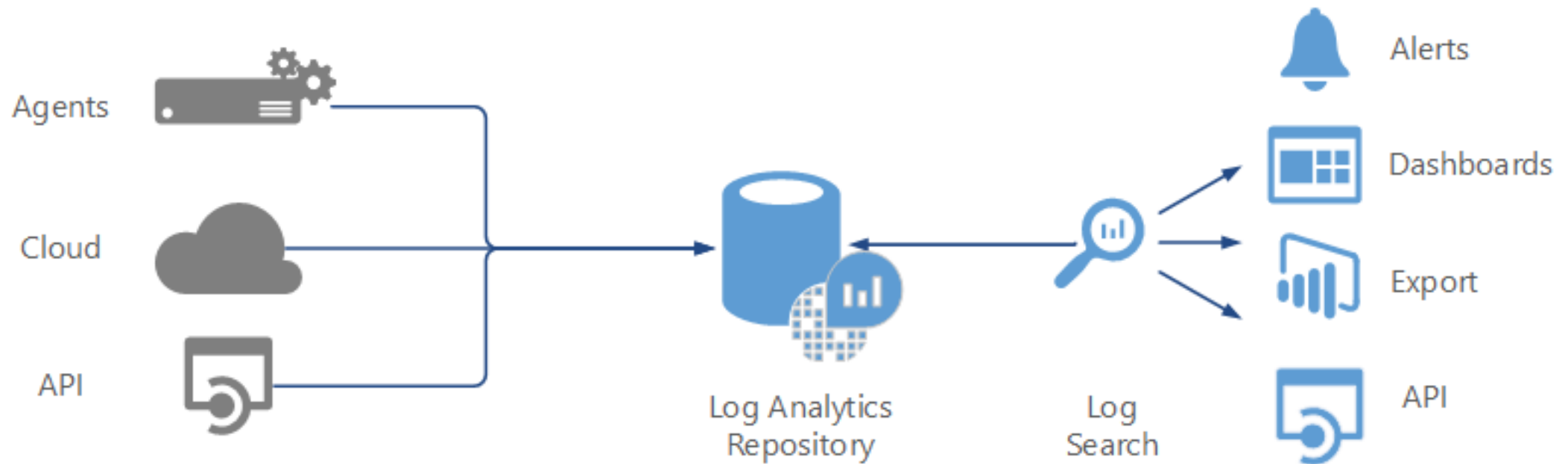
# Application Map (Insights)



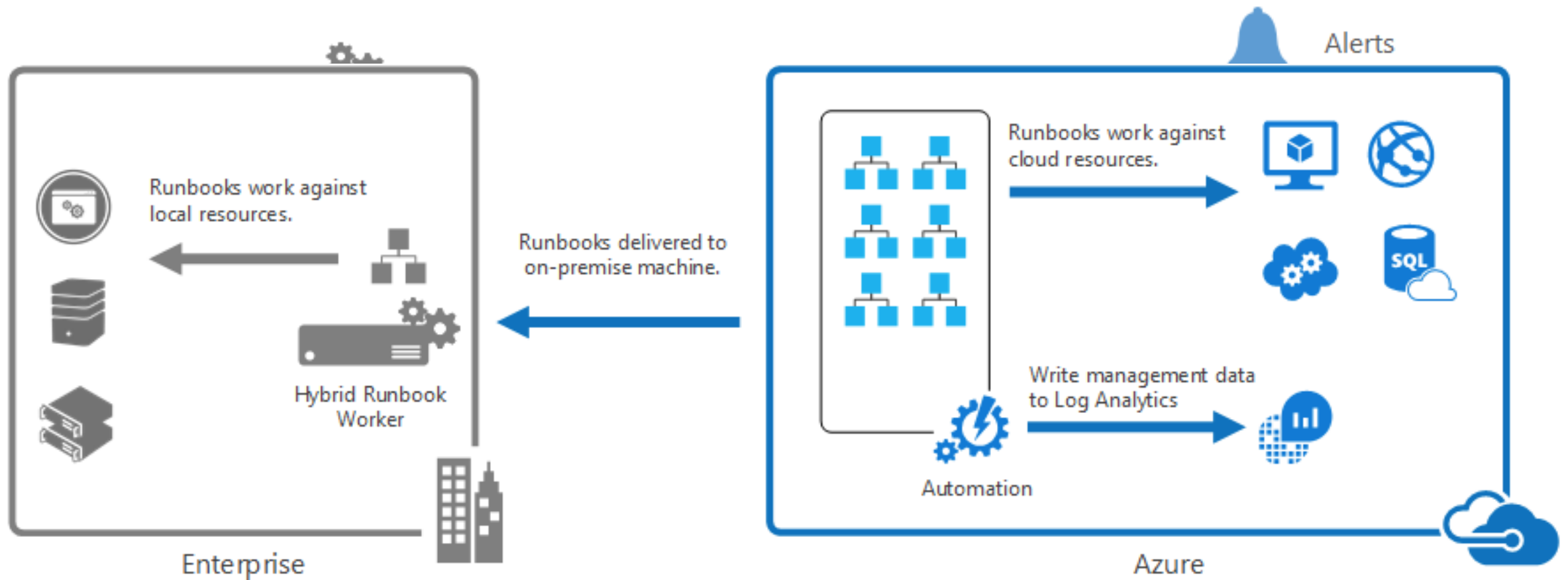
# OMS Services



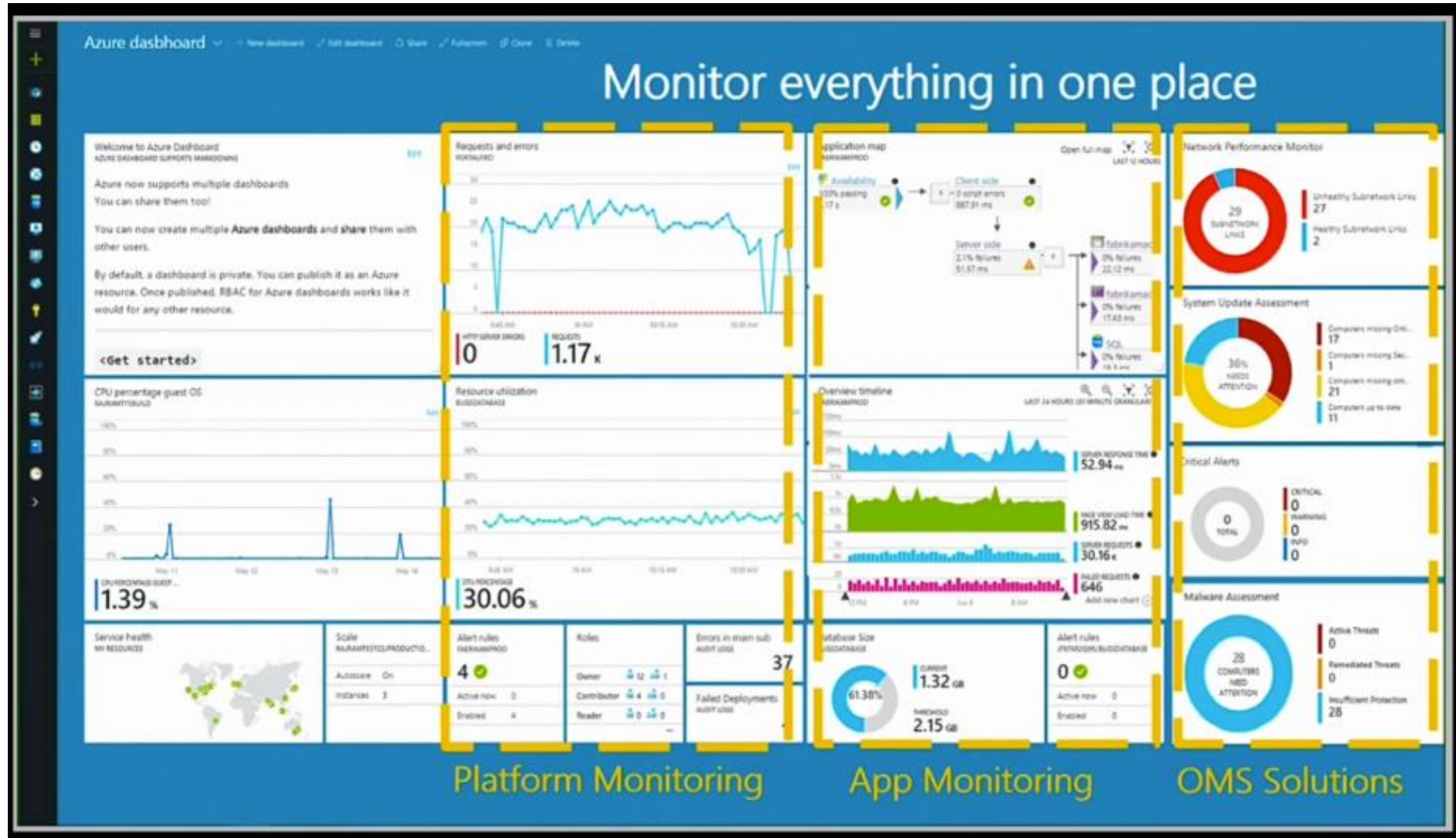
# OMS Services – Log Analytics



# OMS Services – Process Automation



# OMS Services – Security And Compliance



# Azure Monitoring

Use the Azure Portal to monitor Web Apps, VMs by default.

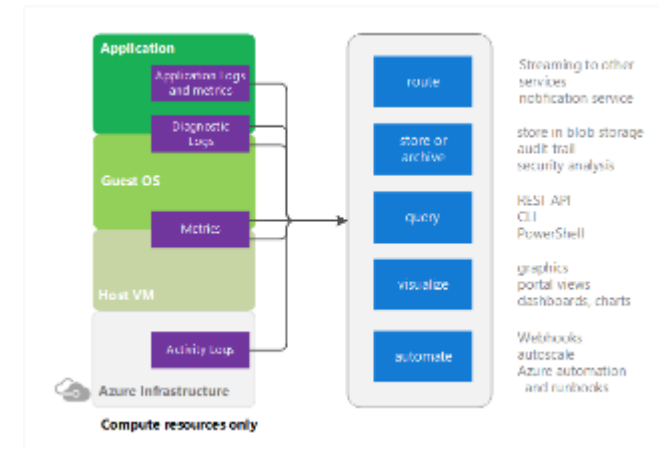
Good Short term solution for point-in-time view

Monitoring writes data to Azure Storage

Can use Visual Studio to view

Configure Alerts from the portal based on performance metrics

Know the SLAs



# Availability Sets

Availability sets provide redundancy to your application.

Must contain the same OS and VM size

Used to configure Fault/Update domains

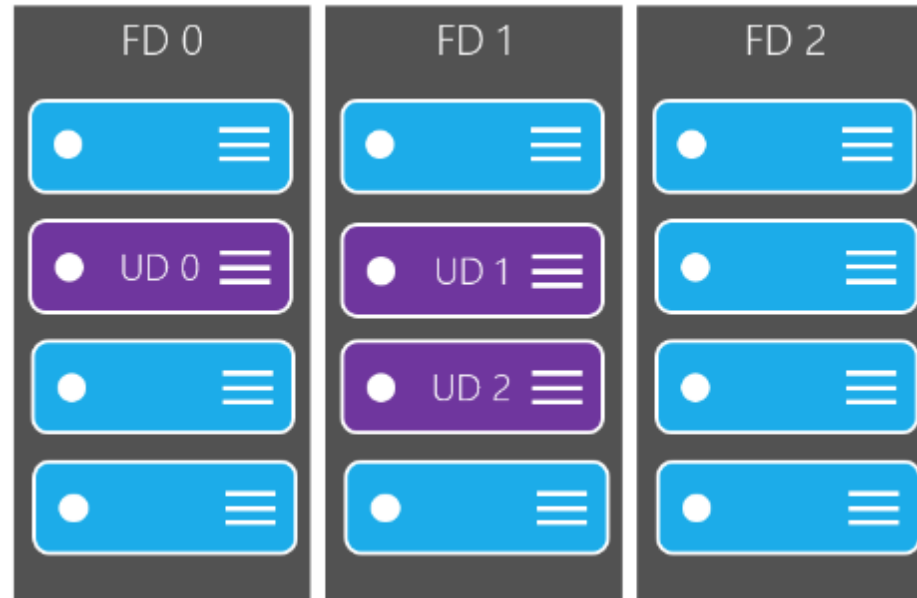
If using managed disks, must use a managed availability set



# Fault Domains & Update Domains

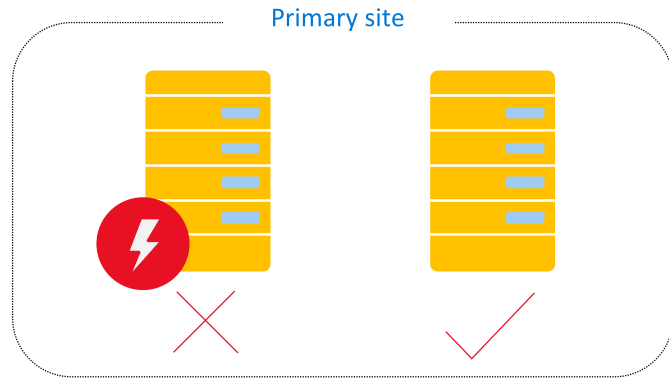
Fault domains define the group of virtual machines that share a common power source and network switch.

Update domains indicate groups of virtual machines and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.



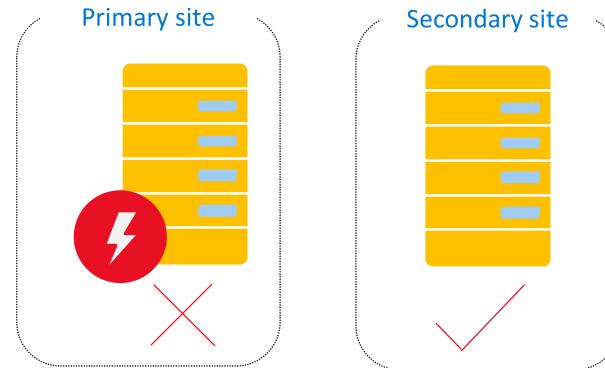
# Architectural capabilities of BC/DR

You need all three



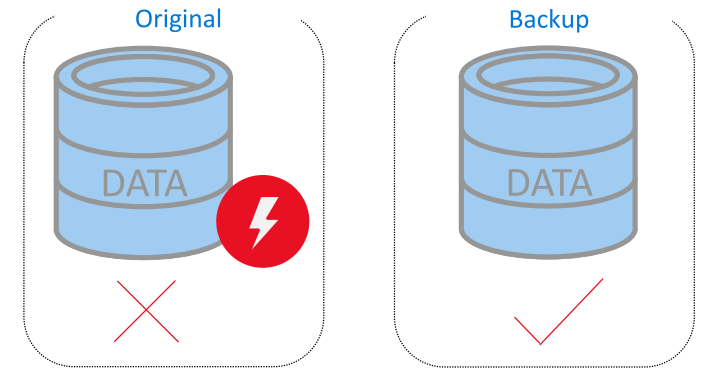
## High availability

When your applications have a catastrophic failure, run a second instance



## Disaster recovery

When your applications have a catastrophic failure, run them in Azure or a secondary datacenter



## Backup

When your data is corrupted, deleted or lost you can restore it

# Architectural capabilities of BC/DR

## **Recovery Point Objective (RPO) and Recovery Time Objective (RTO)**

- Drivers of solution cost

- Minimal data loss

- Reduce downtime

## **Availability: Storage redundancy & SLAs**

- Blob storage: (LRS, GRS, RA-GRS), SLAs

- Synchronous vs asynchronous (how data is written)

- SQL Server Always On Availability Groups (replication for availability)

## **Network connectivity**

- Application connectivity post failover

- IP management

- Load balancers

# Azure Site Recovery

Automated, seamless disaster recovery from the cloud to protect applications

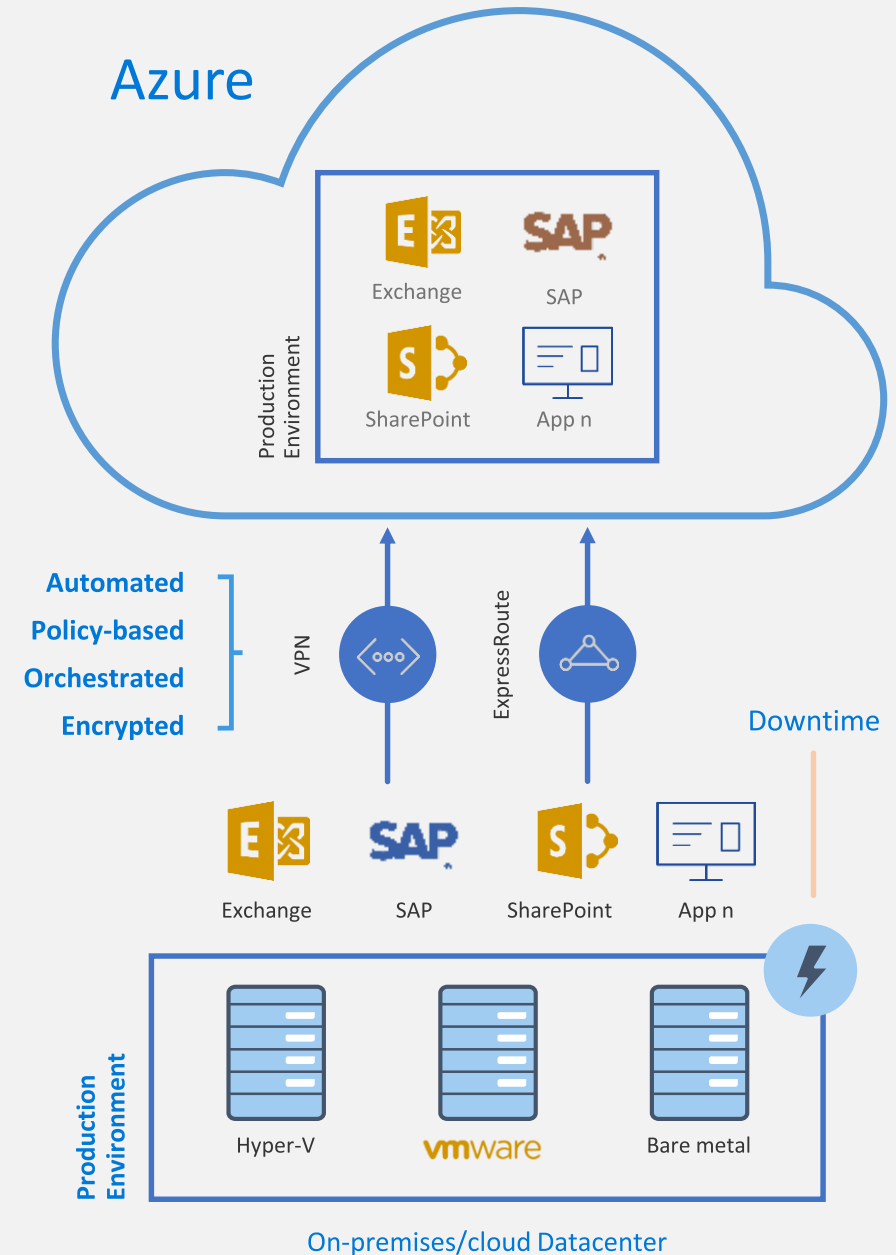
Provides application-consistent recovery of critical workloads

Leverage current investments

Orchestrate one-click recovery even for complex multi-tier applications

## WHEN NOT

Workload requires synchronous replication, data outside of VHD



# Azure Site Recovery support matrix \*

Source	Target	Availability	Supported Guest OS Types
Hyper-V 2012 R2	Azure	Available	All Guest OS types supported by Azure
Hyper-V 2008 R2 SP1 and 2012	Azure	Available	Windows* and Linux*
VMware vSphere 5.1, 5.5, 6.0 and Physical Servers	Azure	Available	Windows* and Linux*
Amazon Web Services (Windows AMIs)	Azure	Available	Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1+ (HVM only)
Amazon Web Services (Linux AMIs)	Azure	Available	RHEL 6.7 HVM
Hyper-V 2012	Hyper-V 2012R2	Available	All Guest OS types supported by Hyper-V
VMware vSphere 5.1, 5.5, 6.0	Hyper-V 2012R2	Available via Microsoft Services Global Delivery	Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1+

*\* May be asked on the exam what ASR will support for a certain scenario*

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/>

# Azure BC/DR Capabilities & Use Cases

## Hyper-V Replica

- Simple, Affordable Second Site
- “Extended Replication” + 3rd Party Integration
- Hardware Agnostic – either side

## Hybrid Cloud

- Seamless Integration:
- Private Cloud or on-premises to...
- Service Provider Cloud
- Microsoft Azure

## • Azure Site Recovery (ASR)

**WHEN TO USE:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Site / Use SCCM,SCVMM,  
Unprotected workloads

**WHEN NOT TO USE:**

- Workload requires synchronous replication, data outside of VHD
- Workload needs to recover physical servers, beyond Hyper-V replica's capabilities

# Disaster Recovery Capabilities & Use Cases

## Azure Backup

- Reliable, Simple, Efficient backup and restore (agent based)
- Use for Branch Office or Small Business
- Backup and restore files and folders
- No Central Management

## Azure Backup Server

- Disk (D2D), giving high RTOs for tier 1 workloads
- Azure (D2D2C) for long term retention
- Modern Backup Storage technology (MABS v2)
- VMware capabilities
- Application Consistency (SQL, Exchange, SharePoint)
- No Tape Backup
- No Integration with System Center
- Requires Azure Subscription

What do you want to backup?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Files and folders
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hyper-V Virtual Machines
<input type="checkbox"/>	VMware Virtual Machines
<input type="checkbox"/>	Microsoft SQL Server
<input type="checkbox"/>	Microsoft SharePoint
<input type="checkbox"/>	Microsoft Exchange
<input type="checkbox"/>	System State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bare Metal Recovery

## System Center Data Protection Manager (DPM)

- Physical, VM, Azure VM
- Store Locally to Disks (D2D) **and to Tape (D2T)**
- Store in Azure (D2D2C) for long term retention
- Full application consistency across server apps (Exch, SP, SQL...)
- Small backup window
- Bare Metal Recovery / Recovery to Azure
- Full System Center Integration (discovery, reporting, etc)

## StorSimple

- Proprietary Device | Multiple Tiers
- Cloud Integrated Storage (CiS)
- Seamless view of ALL Enterprise Storage
  - Windows and VMWare
- Multi-Tiers backup and recovery (Hot/Cold)
- Fastest Solution
- Long Term Azure storage; scale storage out to Azure
- minimize on-premises disk requirements
- Seamless view of ALL Enterprise Storage | Windows and VMWare

# EXAM TIP!

## **Additional Information: SLA for Site Recovery 99.9%**

"**Failover**" is the process of transferring control, either simulated or actual, of a Protected Instance from a primary site to a secondary site.

"**On-Premises-to-Azure Failover**" is the Failover of a Protected Instance from a non-Azure primary site to an Azure secondary site. Customer may designate a particular Azure datacenter as a secondary site, provided that if Failover to the designated datacenter is not possible, Microsoft may replicate to a different datacenter in the same region.

"**On-Premises-to-On-Premises Failover**" is the Failover of a Protected Instance from a non-Azure primary site to a non-Azure secondary site.

"**Protected Instance**" refers to a virtual or physical machine configured for replication by the Site Recovery Service from a primary site to a secondary site. Protected Instances are enumerated in the Protected Items tab in the Recovery Services section of the Management Portal.



# EXAM TIP!

Sharding is when you split a database and partition the different parts of the database across multiple drives. A shard is a single horizontal partition of the database.

# EXAM TIP!

## **READ & Practice**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pdfstore/en-us/Azure.azure-documents/live/backup.pdf>

Link from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-try-azure-backup-in-10-mins>

– Download PDF

# Azure Backup Key Workloads

## Specialized Workloads

- Exchange
- SharePoint
- SQL Server

## File/Folders/Volumes

- Windows Server
- Windows

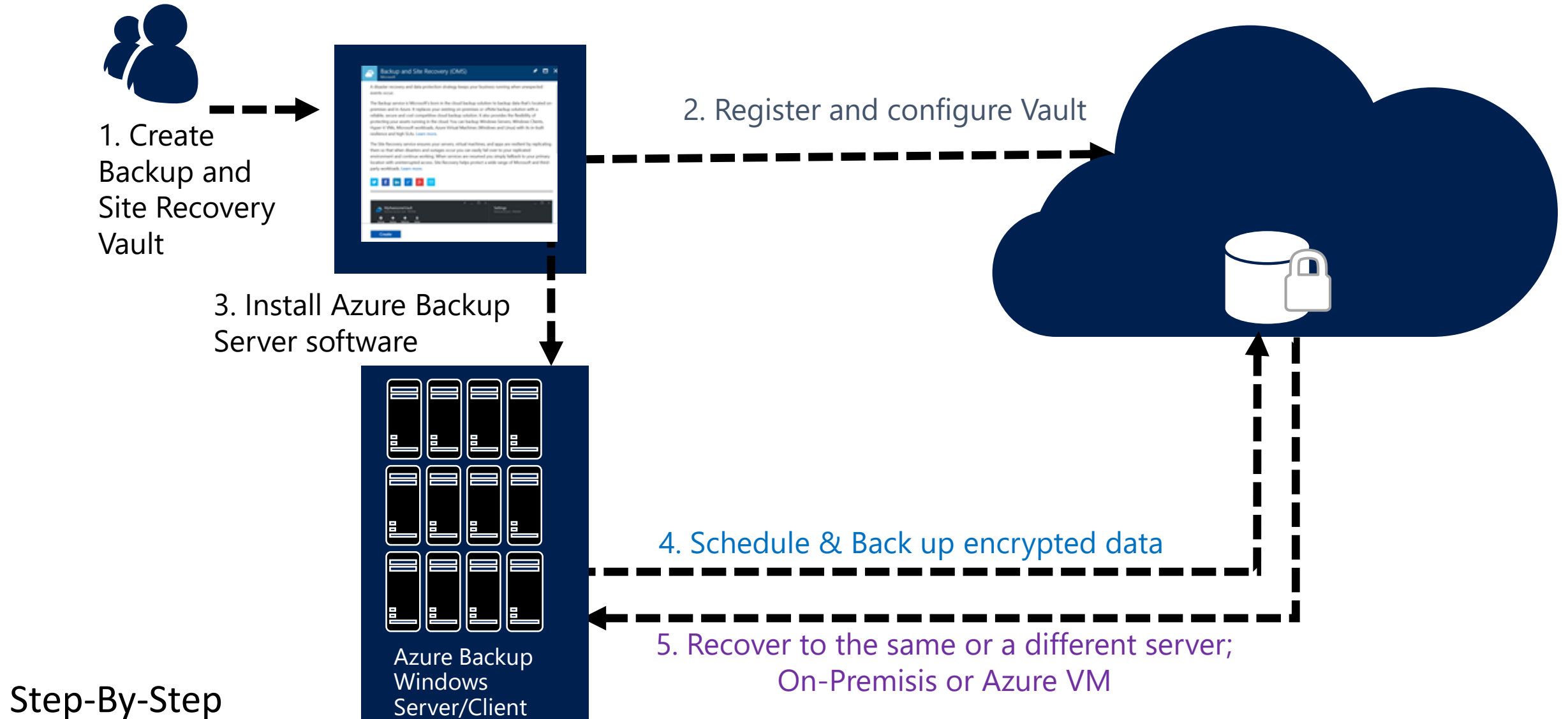
## Virtual Machines

- Windows
- Linux

- 
- Hyper-V
  - Windows Server

- Microsoft Azure
- VMware

# How It Works: Azure Backup Server



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-try-azure-backup-in-10-mins>

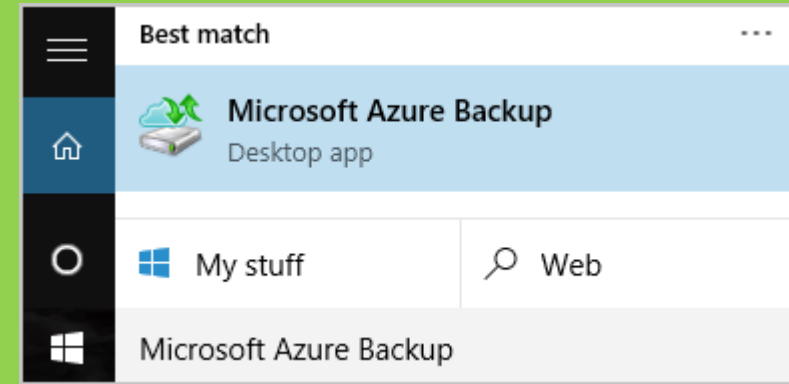
# EXAM TIP!

Name of the Backup agent **Installer** is:

**MARSagentinstaller.exe**

Backup Agent is

**Microsoft Azure Backup**



"C:\Program Files\Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent\bin\**wabadmin.msc**"

Maximum rate of backups per day?

**Three (3) times per day!**

# Backup Schedule & Retention Policy

## Backup Schedule

The screenshot shows the 'Specify Backup Schedule' window of the 'Schedule Backup Wizard'. The left sidebar contains a list of steps: 'Modify or Stop a Schedule...', 'Select Items to Backup', 'Specify Backup Schedule' (highlighted), 'Select Retention Policy', 'Confirmation', and 'Modify Backup Progress'. The main area is titled 'Specify Backup Schedule' and contains the following options:

- Define the schedule when you want to create a backup copy**
- Files and Folders backup schedule**
- Schedule a backup every**
  - ☐ Day
  - ☒ **Week**
- At following times (Maximum allowed is three times a day)**
  - 12:00 PM (dropdown)
  - None (dropdown)
  - None (dropdown)
- Every**
  - 1 Week (dropdown)
- On following days**
  - ☒ Sunday
  - ☐ Monday
  - ☐ Tuesday
  - ☐ Wednesday
  - ☐ Thursday
  - ☐ Friday
  - ☐ Saturday

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >' (highlighted), 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

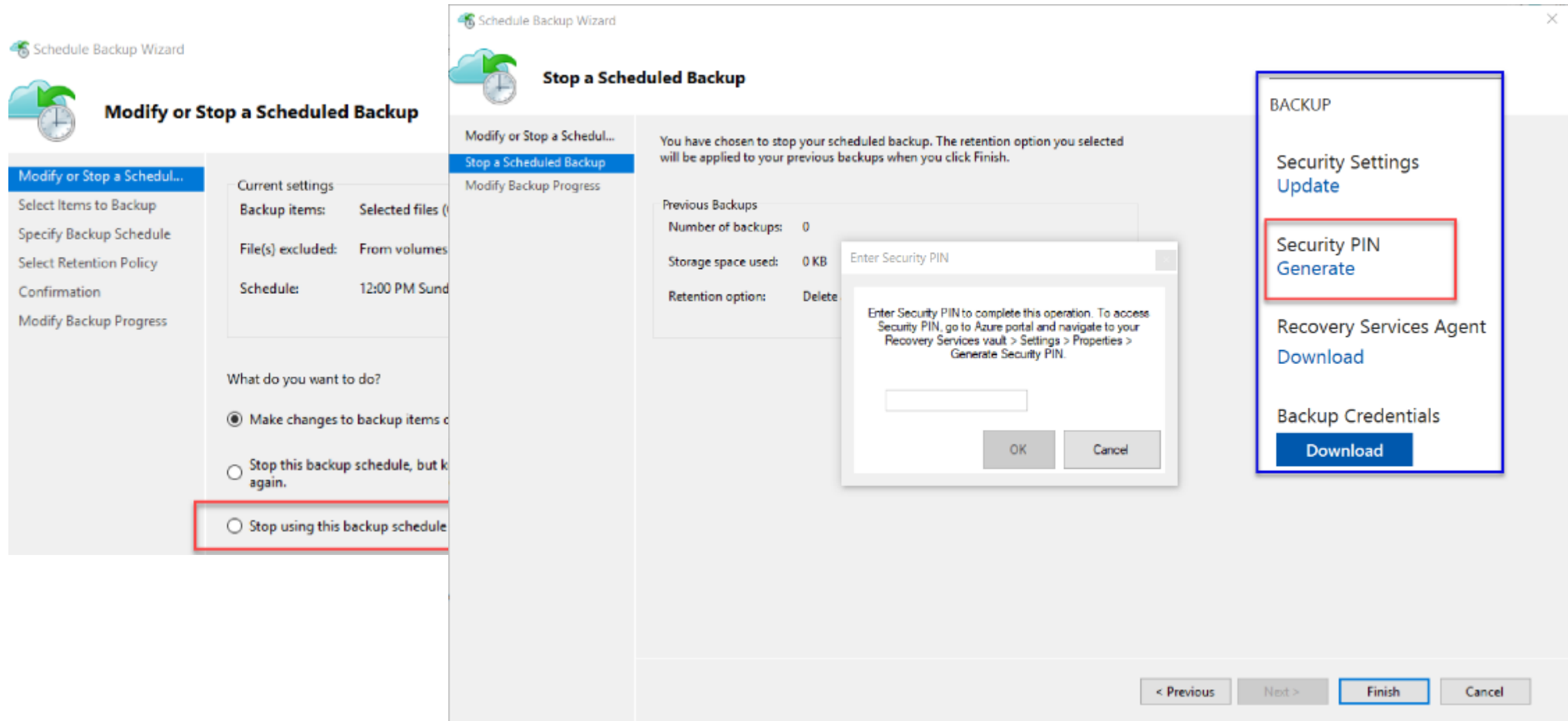
## Retention Policy

The screenshot shows the 'Select Retention Policy' window of the 'Schedule Backup Wizard'. The left sidebar contains a list of steps: 'Modify or Stop a Schedule...', 'Select Items to Backup', 'Specify Backup Schedule', 'Select Retention Policy' (highlighted), 'Confirmation', and 'Modify Backup Progress'. The main area is titled 'Select Retention Policy' and contains the following options:

- Specify the retention policy for backup of files and folders**
- ☐ Daily Retention Policy
  - Retain backup copies taken At 12:00 PM for 180 Days
- ☒ **Weekly Retention Policy**
  - Retain backup copies taken on Sunday (dropdown) [Modify] At 12:00 PM for 104 Weeks
- ☒ **Monthly Retention Policy**
  - Retain backup copies taken on ☒ Sunday of Last Week (dropdown) [Modify] At 12:00 PM for 60 Months
  - ☐ On day(s) 1 (dropdown) [Modify]
- ☒ **Yearly Retention Policy**
  - Retain backup copies taken on ☒ Sunday of Last Week of March (dropdown) [Modify] At 12:00 PM for 10 Years
  - ☐ March 1 (dropdown) [Modify]

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >' (highlighted), 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

# Cancelling Schedule and Removing Backups



# Microsoft Azure Backup Server v2

- Protect application workloads:
  - Hyper-V VMs, Microsoft SQL Server, SharePoint Server, Microsoft Exchange and Windows clients
- Backup To:
  - Disk (D2D), giving high RTOs for tier 1 workloads
  - Azure (D2D2C) for long term retention
  - Modern Backup Storage technology (MABS v2) store backups:
    - Using Resilient File System (ReFS) block-cloning technology to store incremental backups,
    - MABS v2 significantly improves storage usage and performance.
- Microsoft Azure Backup Server (MABS) Deployment:
  - physical standalone server.
  - Hyper-V virtual machine
  - Windows virtual machine in VMWare
    - Physical standalone server
    - Hyper-V virtual machine
    - Windows virtual machine in VMWare
  - An Azure virtual machine - back up cloud workloads running as Azure virtual machines.

Note: VMware is supported only in testing if Azure Backup Server is deployed on Windows 2016

Disks for backup storage pool: 1.5 times size of data to be protected

Docs: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/announcing-microsoft-azure-backup-server/>

Download: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=55269>



# Documentation / More Info...

## **Azure Key Vault:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/>

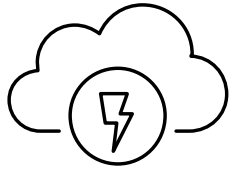
## **Azure Backup:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/>

How customers benefit

# Supported workloads

## Infrastructure on-demand workloads



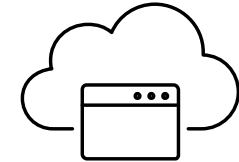
DR



Search / Data mining

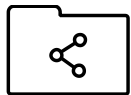


Dev / Test

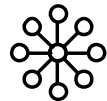


Cloud apps

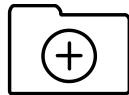
## Capacity driven workloads



File shares



Collaboration



Archives

## Traditional on-premises workloads



Windows Server

VM workloads



SharePoint



SQL Server

# 6.5 Describe the use cases for Azure Automation configuration

- Evaluate when to use Azure Automation, Chef, Puppet, PowerShell, or Desired State Configuration (DSC)

# Azure Automation

## PowerShell & PS Workflow Engines

- Use your existing PS scripts
- Checkpoint/Parallel if needed

## Runbooks, Modules

- Author PS, PSWF, Graphical runbooks
- Gallery – Runbooks, modules
- Extensibility, integration

## Assets

- Secure, global store for variables, credentials, ...
- Schedules

## Jobs

- Troubleshoot/audit via job history

## PowerShell DSC

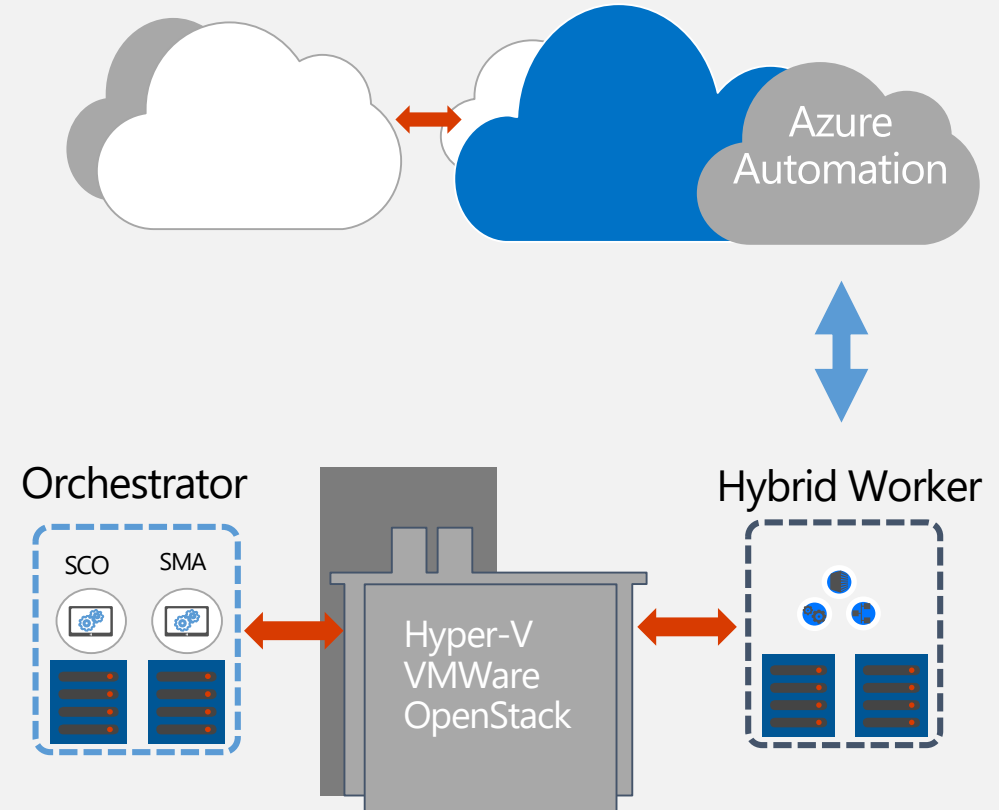
- Configurations, Pull service
- Node Management & Reporting

## Hybrid Runbook Workers

- Install on any machine
- Secure, only outbound ports

## Webhooks

- URL to start runbook remotely
- Integration



# PowerShell for automation

- Automating repeatable, identical tasks
- Creating resources such as VMs
- Tasks that are very time consuming or prone to error

# Azure Automation Use Cases

Monitoring Configurations

Eliminate Configuration Drift

Automated Change of Configuration

Maintain Exact Configuration (override other changes)

Automated Testing

Automating Usage – Auto Start – Auto Stop

Automating Hybrid Scenarios

Automated Deployment

Implement DevOps practices