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Microsoft Azure Virtual Training Day: Fundamentals



Azure Fundamentals

Cloud fundamentals

Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Cloud Computing**
 - What is cloud computing
 - Shared responsibility
 - Cloud models
 - Capital vs Operational costing
- **Cloud Benefits**
 - Benefits of the cloud
- **Cloud Service Types**
 - IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS

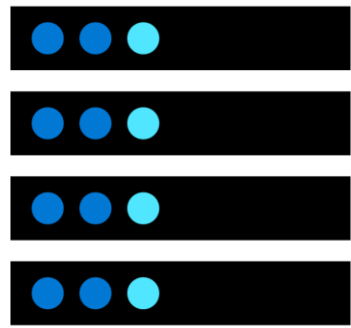


Cloud Computing

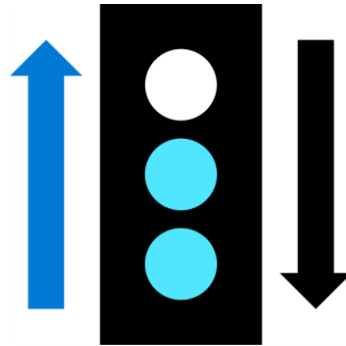


What is cloud computing?

Cloud Computing is the delivery of computing services over the internet, enabling faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale.



Compute



Networking



Storage

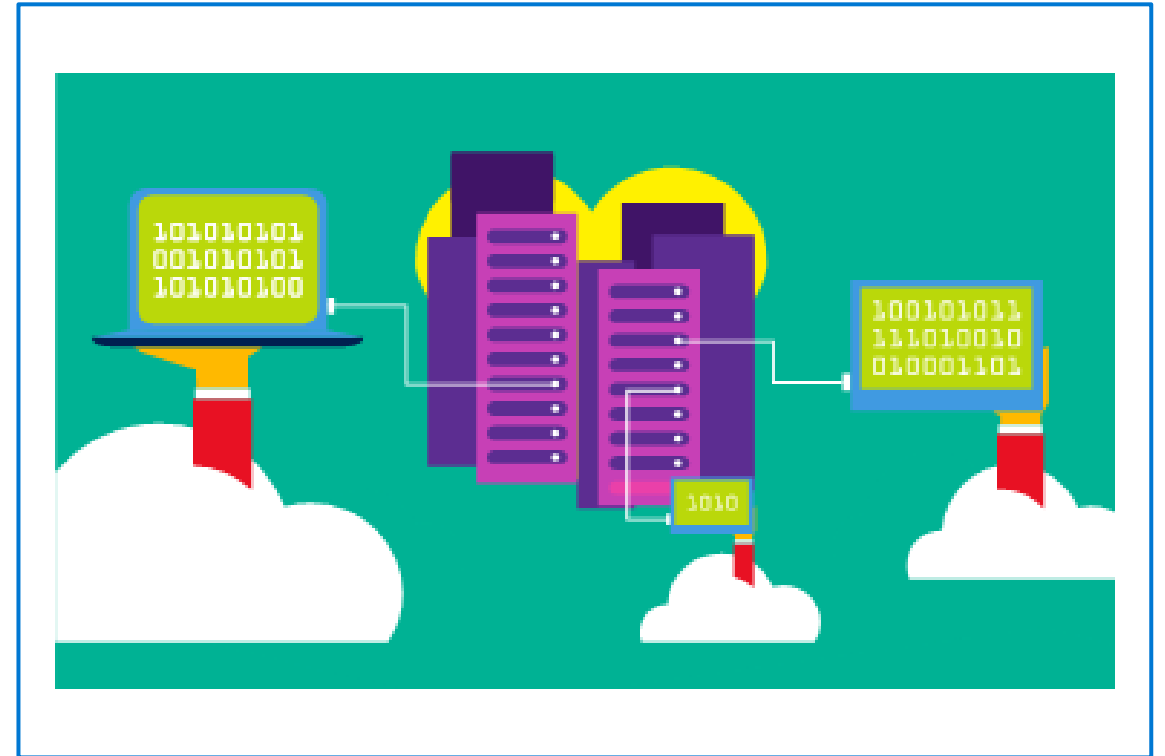
Private cloud

- Organizations create a cloud environment in their datacenter.
- Organization is responsible for operating the services they provide.
- Does not provide access to users outside of the organization.



Public cloud

- Owned by cloud services or hosting provider.
- Provides resources and services to multiple organizations and users.
- Accessed via secure network connection (typically over the internet).



Hybrid cloud



Combines **Public** and **Private** clouds to allow applications to run in the most appropriate location.

Cloud model comparison

Public Cloud

- No capital expenditures to scale up
- Applications can be quickly provisioned and deprovisioned
- Organizations pay only for what they use

Private Cloud

- Hardware must be purchased for start-up and maintenance
- Organizations have complete control over resources and security
- Organizations are responsible for hardware maintenance and updates

Hybrid Cloud

- Provides the most flexibility
- Organizations determine where to run their applications
- Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements

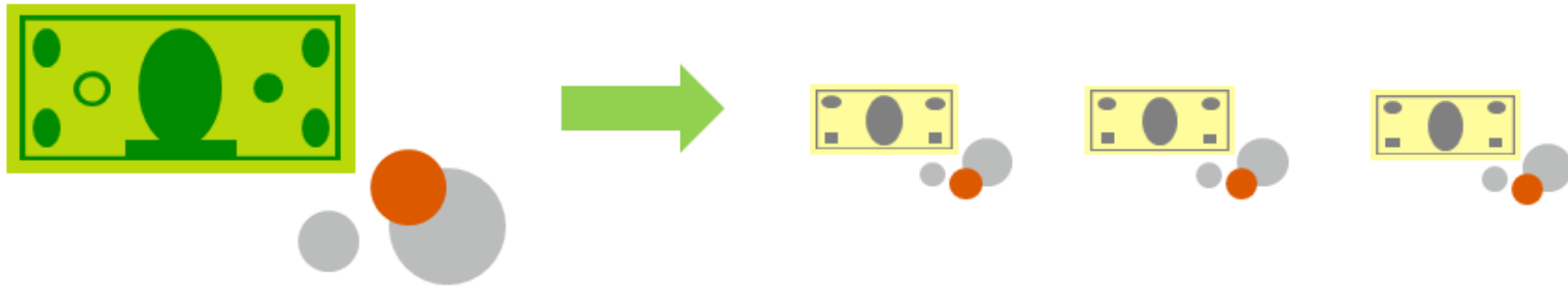
Compare CapEx vs. OpEx

Capital Expenditure (CapEx)

- The up-front spending of money on physical infrastructure
- Costs from CapEx have a value that reduces over time

Operational Expenditure (OpEx)

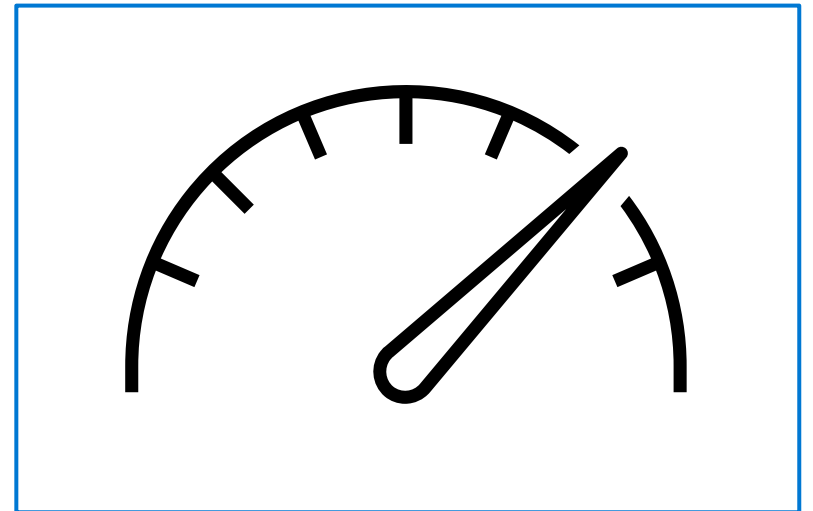
- Spend on products and services as needed, pay-as-you-go
- Get billed immediately



Consumption-based model

Cloud service providers operate on a consumption-based model, which means that end users only pay for the resources that they use. Whatever they use is what they pay for.

- Better cost prediction
- Prices for individual resources and services are provided
- Billing is based on actual usage



Cloud benefits



Cloud Benefits

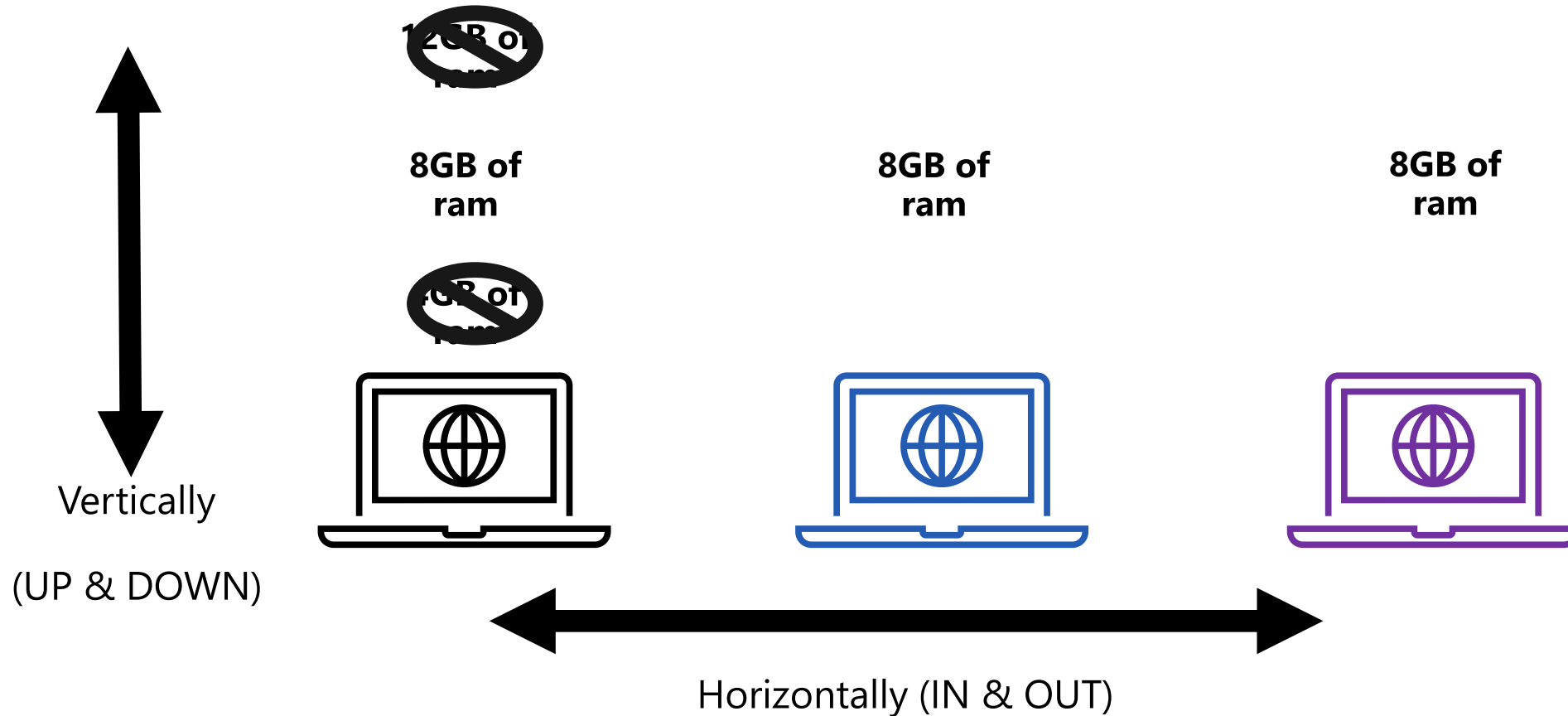
High availability

Elasticity

Scalability

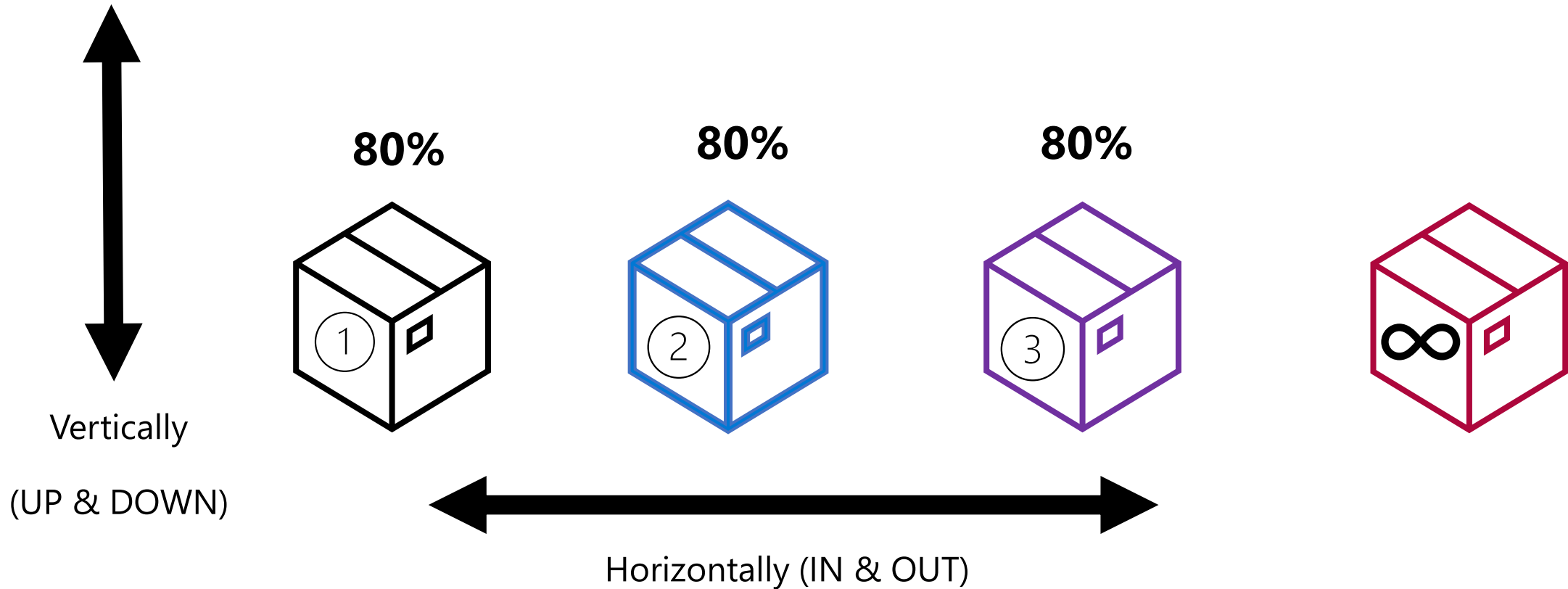
Scalability - The ability to scale Vertically (up or down), and horizontally (in or out)

Elasticity - The ability to scale automatically



Scalability - The ability to scale Vertically (up or down), and horizontally (in or out)

Elasticity - The ability to scale automatically



Cloud Benefits

High availability

Elasticity

Scalability

Reliability

Predictability

Security

Governance

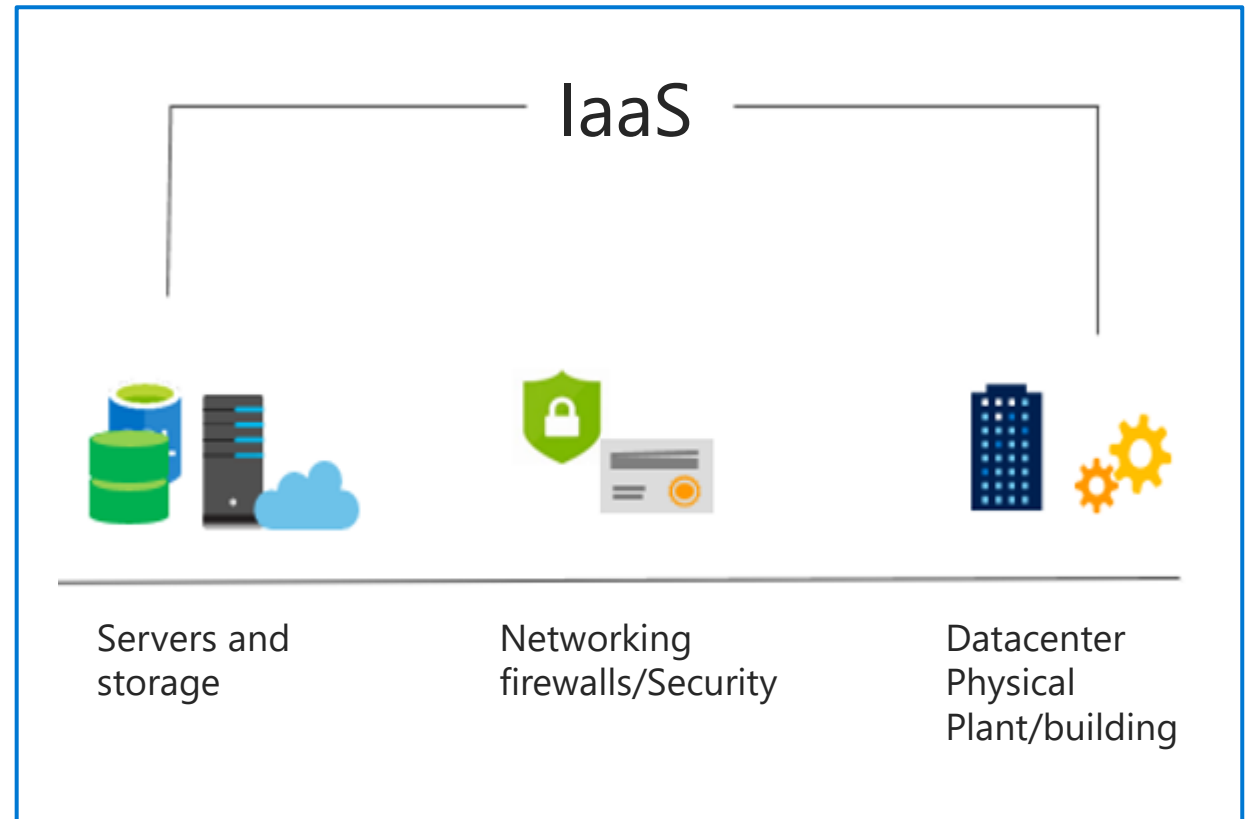
Manageability

Cloud service types



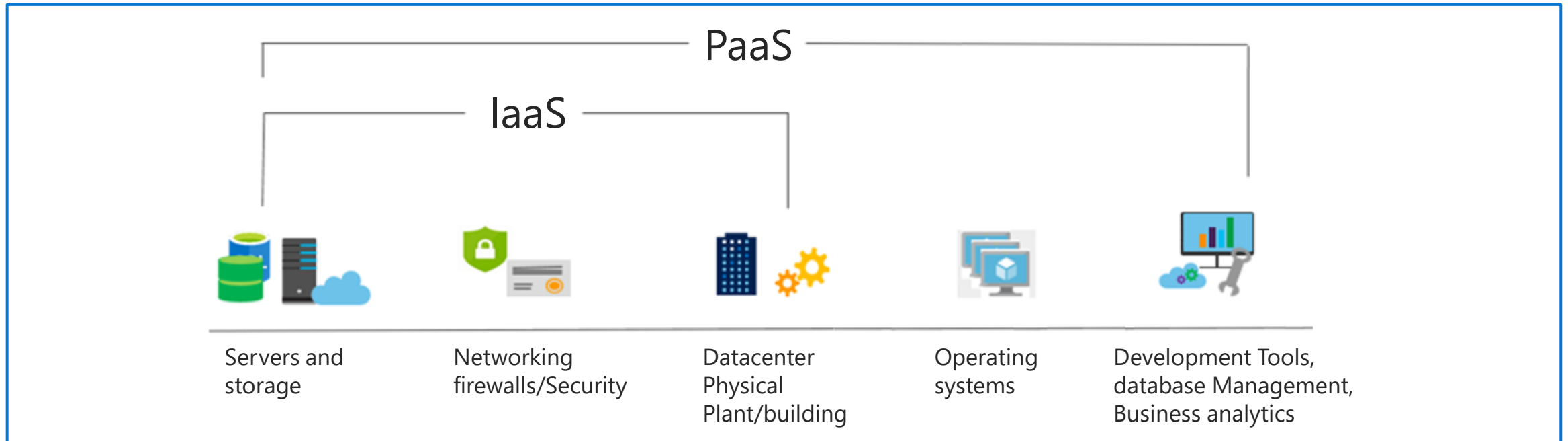
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Build pay-as-you-go IT infrastructure by renting servers, virtual machines, storage, networks, and operating systems from a cloud provider.



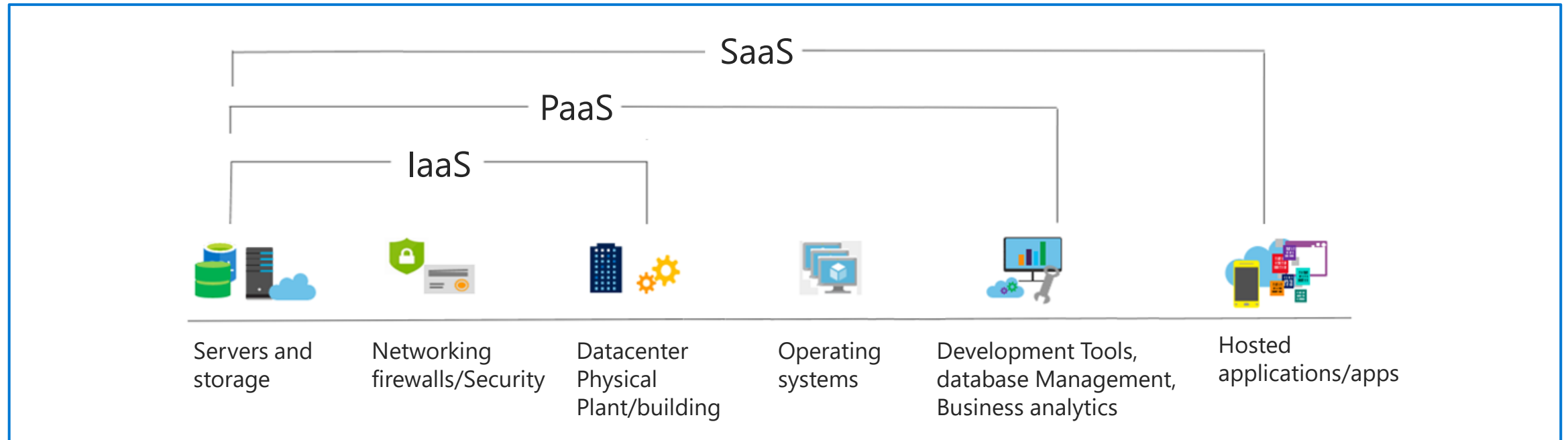
Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Provides environment for building, testing, and deploying software applications; without focusing on managing underlying infrastructure.



Software as a Service (SaaS)

Users connect to and use cloud-based apps over the internet: for example, Microsoft Office 365, email, and calendars.



Cloud service comparison

IaaS

The most flexible cloud service

You configure and manage the hardware for your application

PaaS

Focus on application development

Platform management is handled by the cloud provider




SaaS

Pay-as-you-go pricing model

Users pay for the software they use on a subscription model

Shared responsibility model

	Responsibility	SaaS	PaaS	IaaS	On-prem
Responsibility always Retained by the customer	Information and data	Customer	Customer	Customer	Customer
	Devices (Mobile and PCs)	Customer	Customer	Customer	Customer
	Accounts and identities	Customer	Customer	Customer	Customer
Responsibility varies by type	Identity and directory infrastructure	Shared	Shared	Customer	Customer
	Applications	Microsoft	Shared	Customer	Customer
	Network controls	Microsoft	Shared	Customer	Customer
	Operating system	Microsoft	Microsoft	Customer	Customer
Responsibility transfers to cloud provider	Physical hosts	Microsoft	Microsoft	Microsoft	Customer
	Physical network	Microsoft	Microsoft	Microsoft	Customer
	Physical datacenter	Microsoft	Microsoft	Microsoft	Customer

 Microsoft  Customer  Shared

Module 01 Review

- The shared responsibility model
- Public, private, and hybrid-cloud
- Benefits of cloud computing
- Cloud service types

Azure Fundamentals

Azure architecture

Azure compute services

Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Azure Architectural Components**
 - Regions and Availability Zones
 - Subscriptions and Resource Groups
- **Compute**
 - Compute types
 - Application hosting



Azure architecture



Regions

Azure offers more global regions than any other cloud provider with 60+ regions representing over 140 countries



- Regions are made up of one or more datacenters in close proximity.
- Provide flexibility and scale to reduce customer latency.
- Preserve data residency with a comprehensive compliance offering.

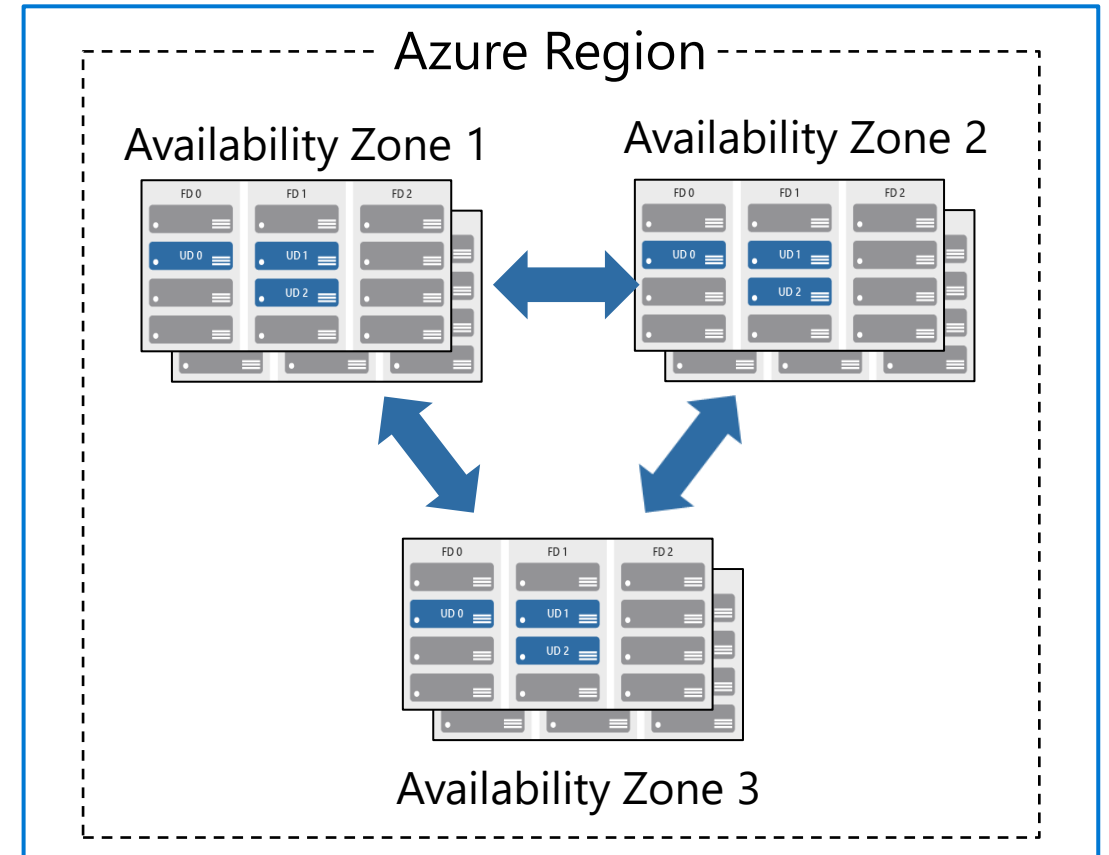
Availability zones

Provide protection against downtime due to datacenter failure

Physically separate datacenters within the same region

Each datacenter is equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking

Connected through private fiber-optic networks



Region Pairs

- At least 300 miles of separation between region pairs.
- Automatic replication for some services.
- Prioritized region recovery in the event of outage.
- Updates are rollout sequentially to minimize downtime.

Web Link: <https://aka.ms/PairedRegions>

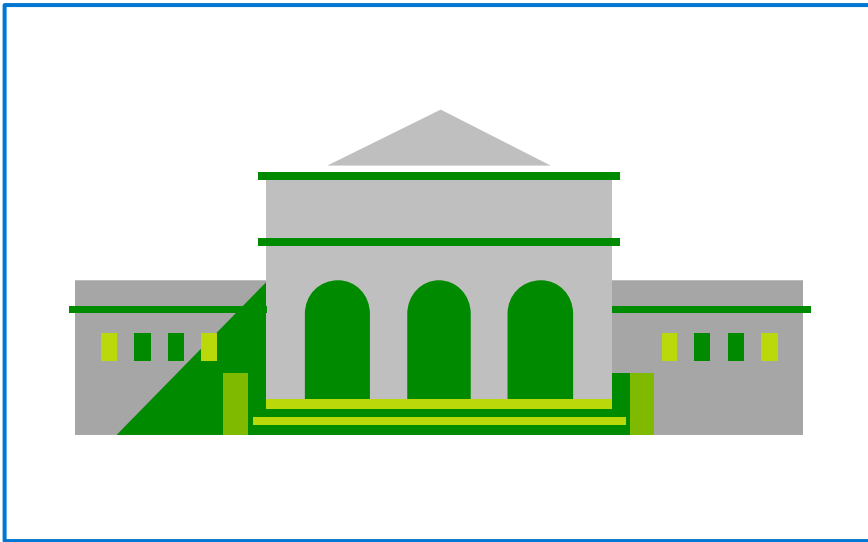
Region
North Central US
East US
West US 2
US East 2
Canada Central
North Europe
UK West
Germany Central
South East Asia
East China
Japan East
Australia Southeast
India South
Brazil South (Primary)



Region
South Central US
West US
West Central US
Central US
Canada East
West Europe
UK South
Germany Northeast
East Asia
North China
Japan West
Australia East
India Central
South Central US

Azure Sovereign Regions (US Government services)

Meets the security and compliance needs of US federal agencies, state and local governments, and their solution providers.

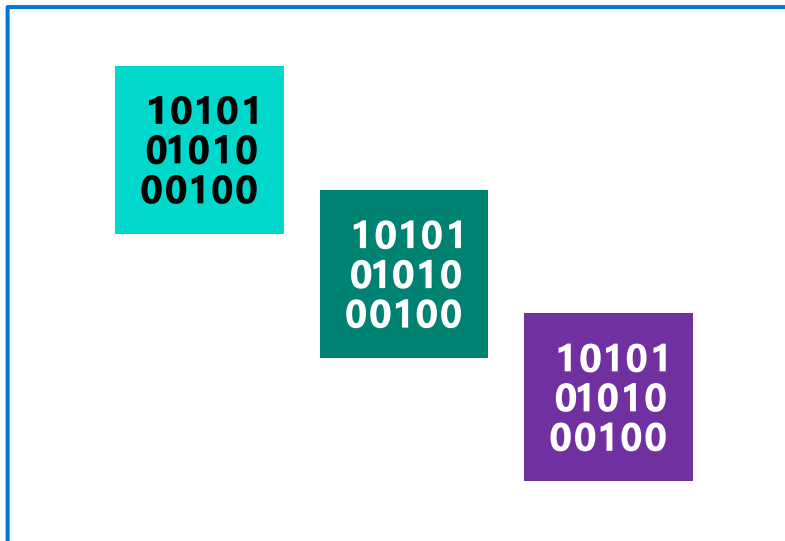


Azure Government:

- Separate instance of Azure
- Physically isolated from non-US government deployments
- Accessible only to screened, authorized personnel

Azure Sovereign Regions (Azure China)

Microsoft is China's first foreign public cloud service provider, in compliance with government regulations.



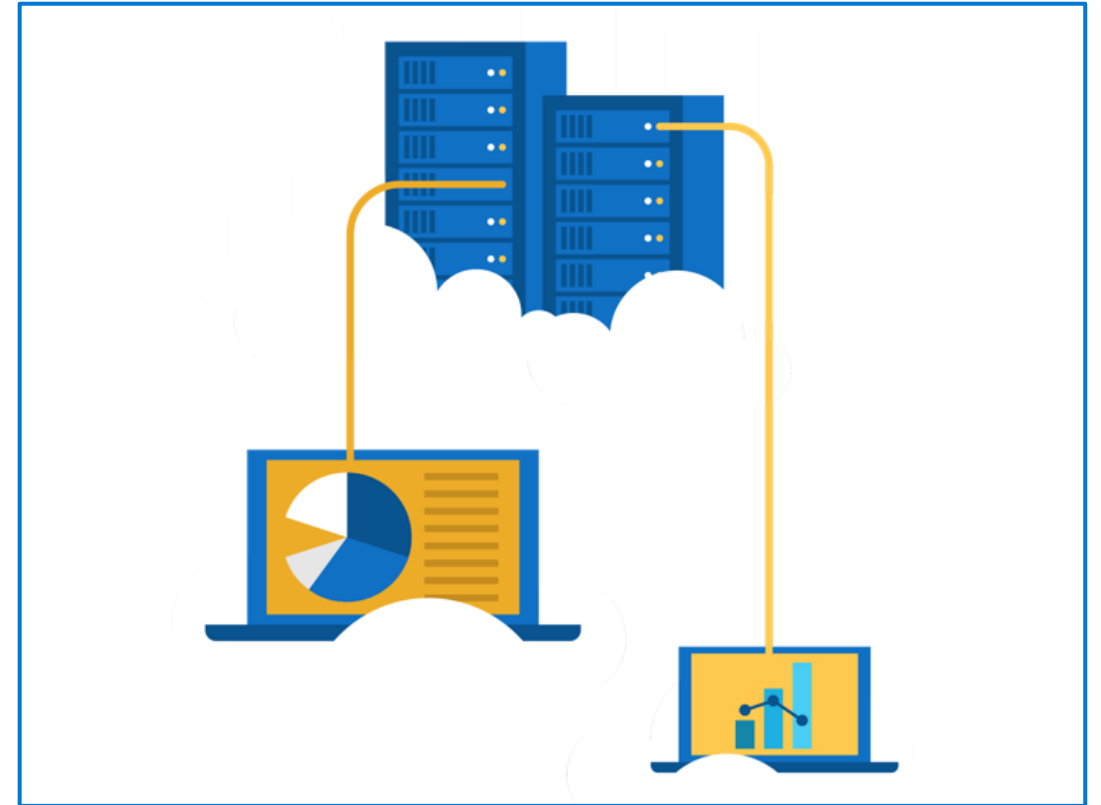
Azure China features:

- Physically separated instance of Azure cloud services operated by 21Vianet
- All data stays within China to ensure compliance

Demonstration – Explore the Azure global infrastructure

Explore the Azure global infrastructure

1. Select **Explore the Globe** (after intro)
2. Notice the different icons (geography, regions, points of presence (PoP), and so on)
3. Find your location on the globe, then find the nearest PoP and region to your location

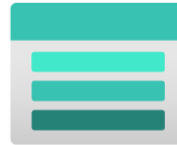


Azure Resources

Azure **resources** are components like storage, virtual machines, and networks that are available to build cloud solutions.



Virtual Machines



Storage Accounts



Virtual Networks



App Services



SQL Databases

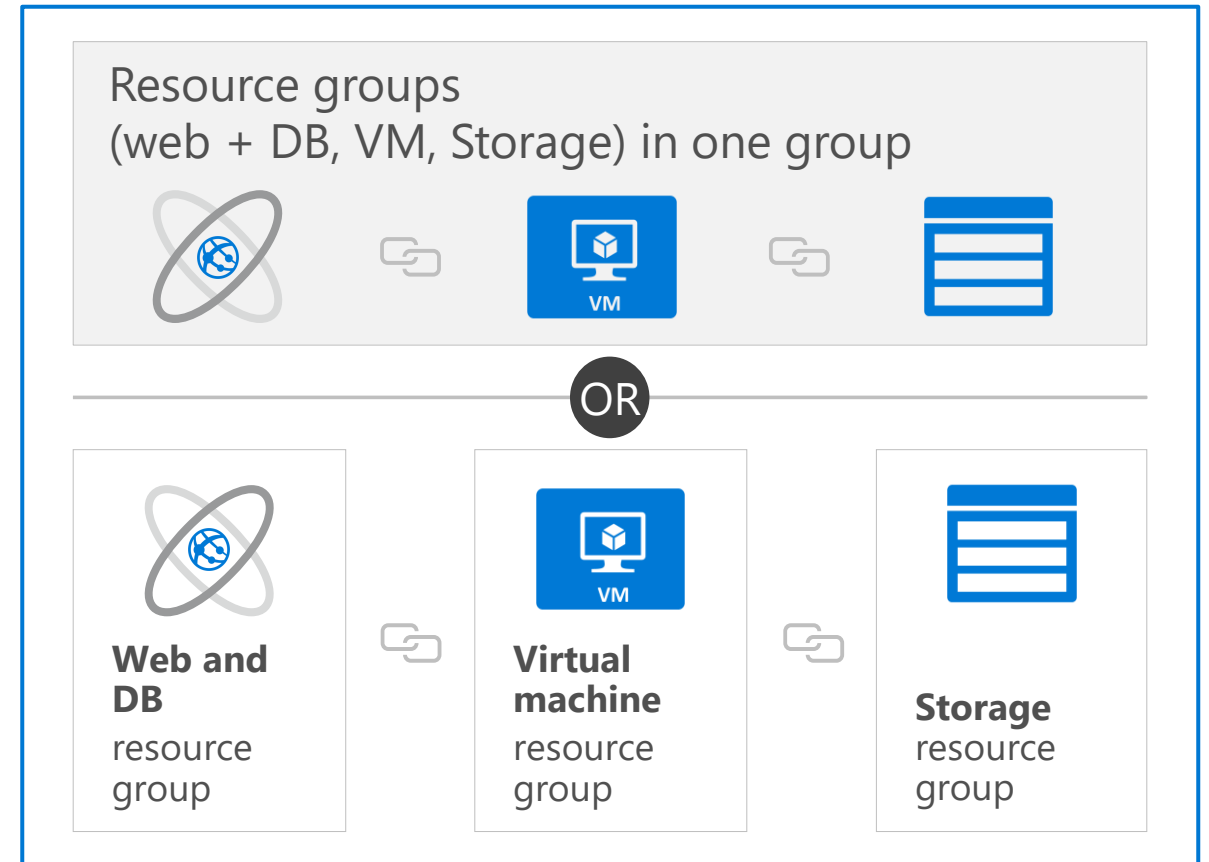


Functions

Resource groups

A **resource group** is a container to manage and aggregate resources in a single unit.

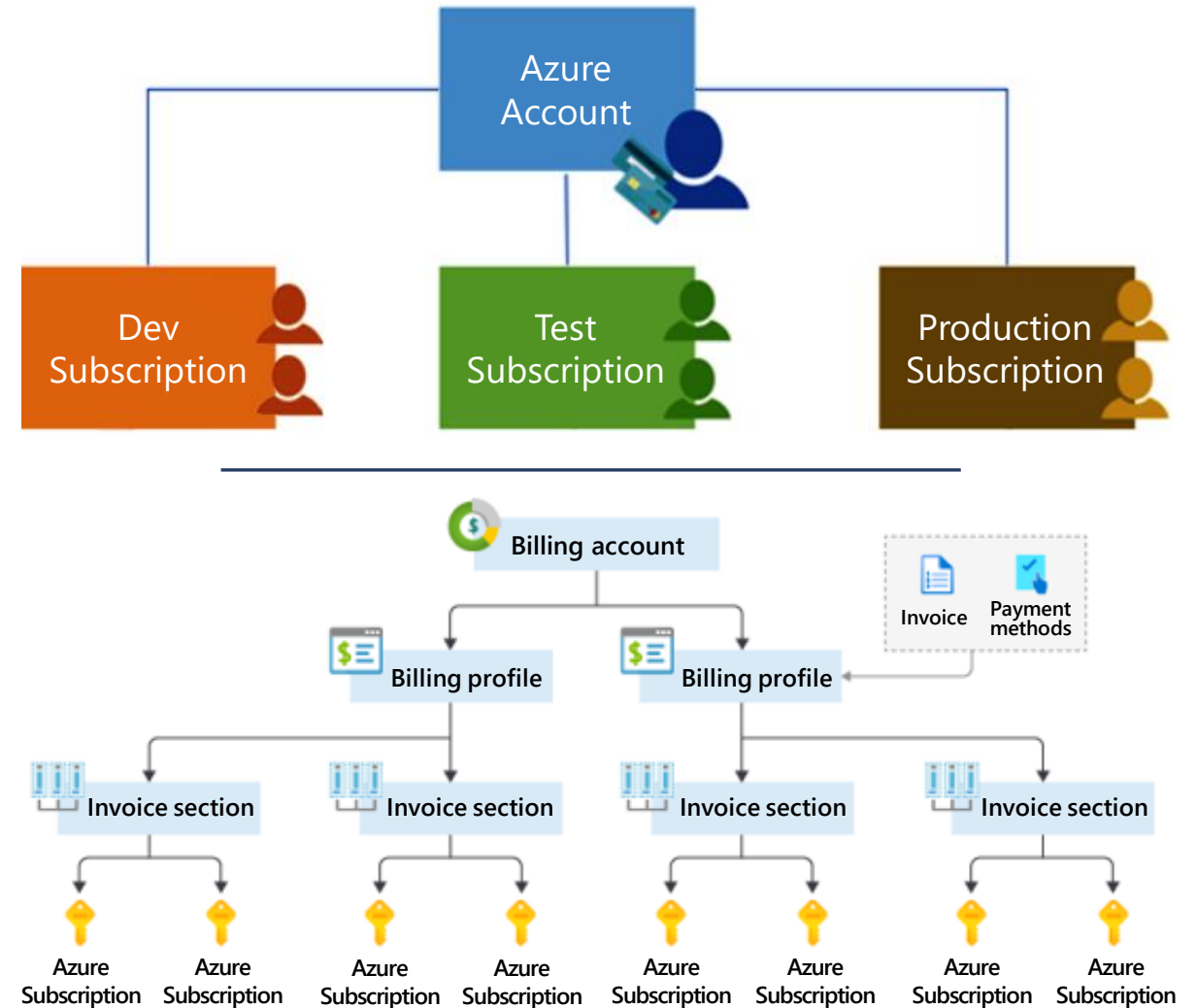
- Resources can exist in only one resource group.
- Resources can exist in different regions.
- Resources can be moved to different resource groups.
- Applications can utilize multiple resource groups.



Azure Subscriptions

An Azure subscription provides you with authenticated and authorized access to Azure accounts.

- **Billing boundary:** generate separate billing reports and invoices for each subscription.
- **Access control boundary:** manage and control access to the resources that users can provision with specific subscriptions.



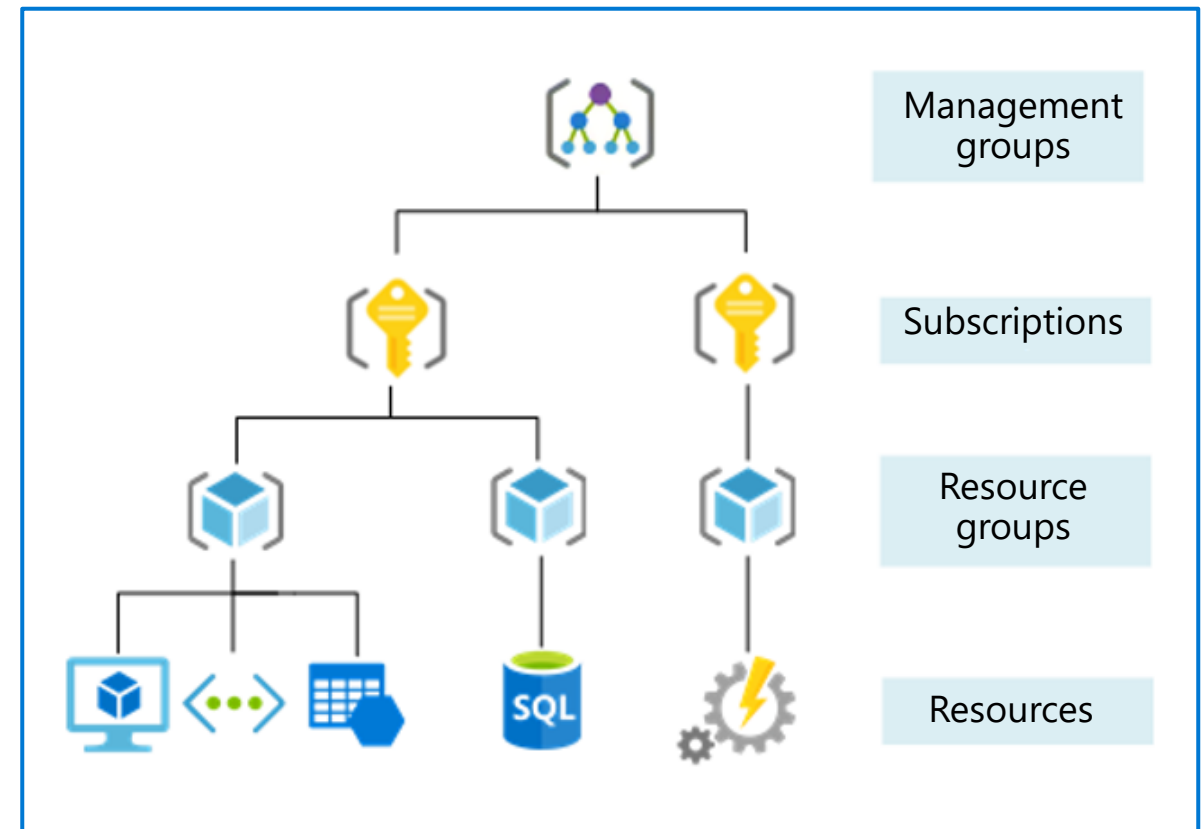
Management Groups

Management groups can include multiple Azure subscriptions

Subscriptions inherit conditions applied to the management group

10,000 management groups can be supported in a single directory

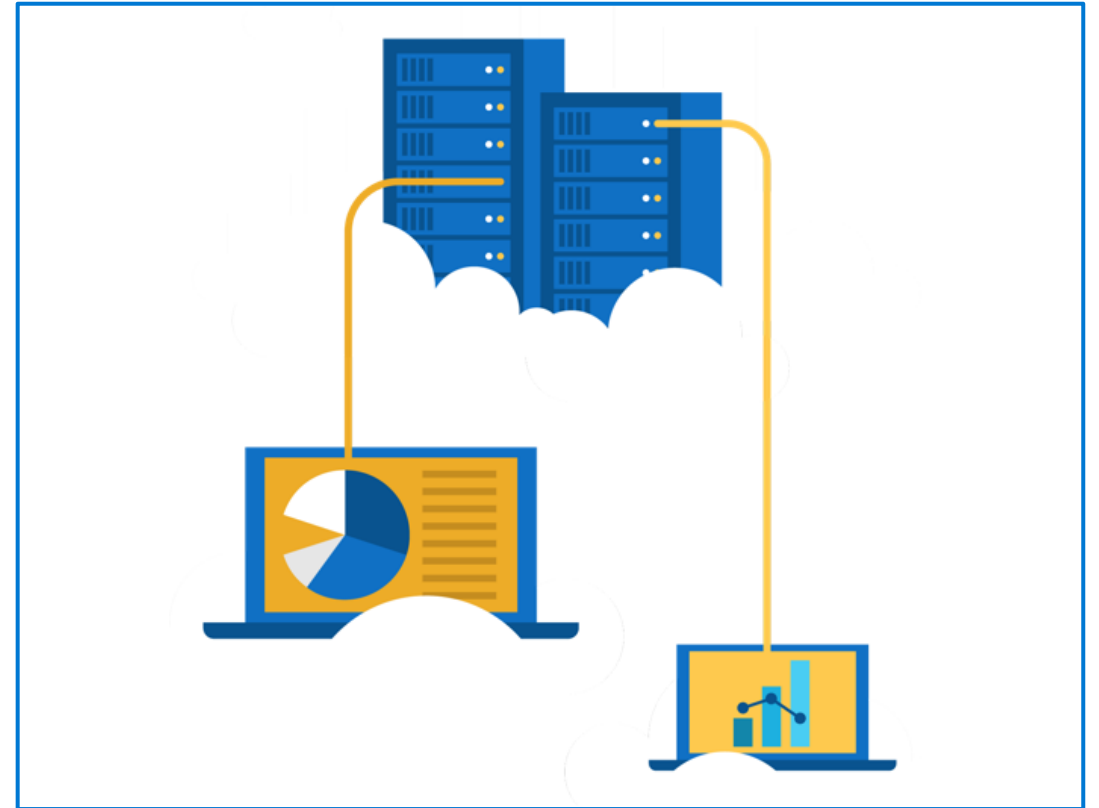
A management group tree can support up to six levels of depth



Exercise – Create an Azure resource

Create an Azure resource, monitor the resource group for needed resources being created in the same group.

1. Create a virtual machine.
2. Monitor the resource group.



Azure compute services



Azure compute services

Azure **compute** is an on-demand computing service that provides computing resources such as disks, processors, memory, networking, and operating systems.



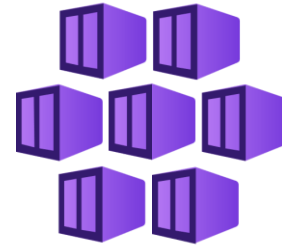
Virtual
Machines



App
Services



Container
Instances



Azure
Kubernetes
Services (AKS)

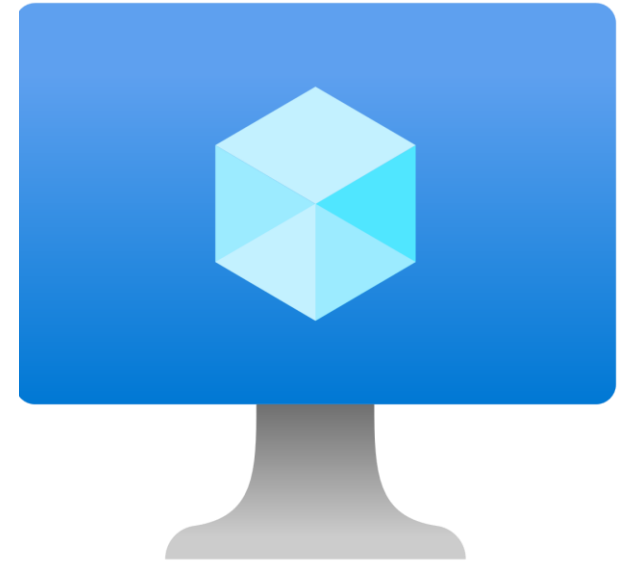


Azure Virtual
Desktop

Azure virtual machines

Azure **Virtual Machines (VM)** are software emulations of physical computers.

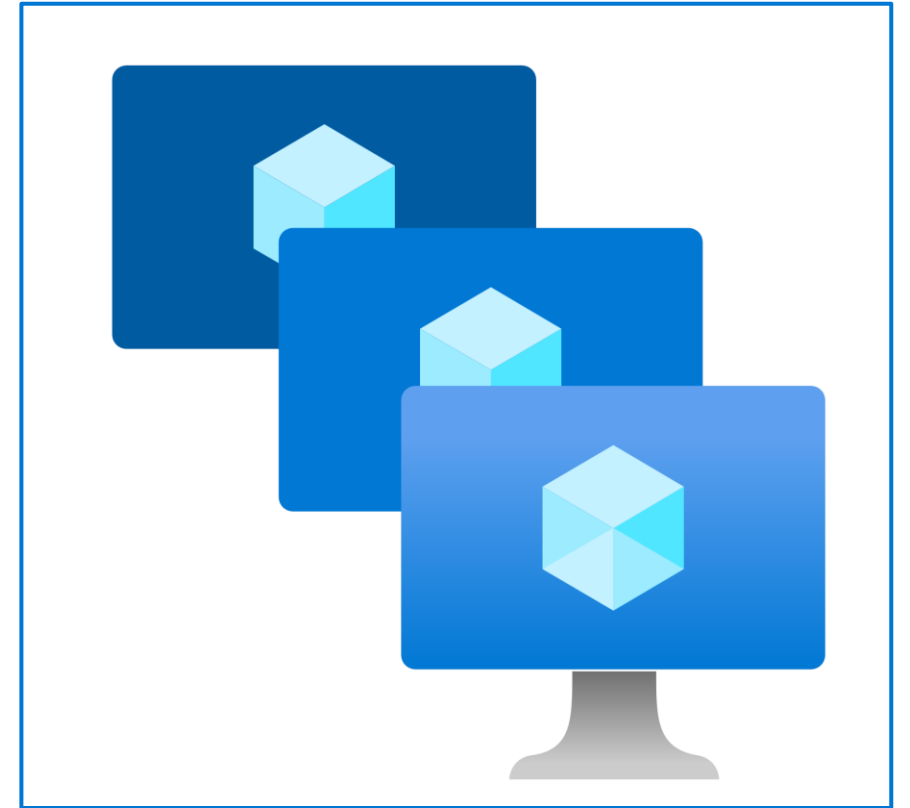
- Includes virtual processor, memory, storage, and networking.
- IaaS offering that provides total control and customization.



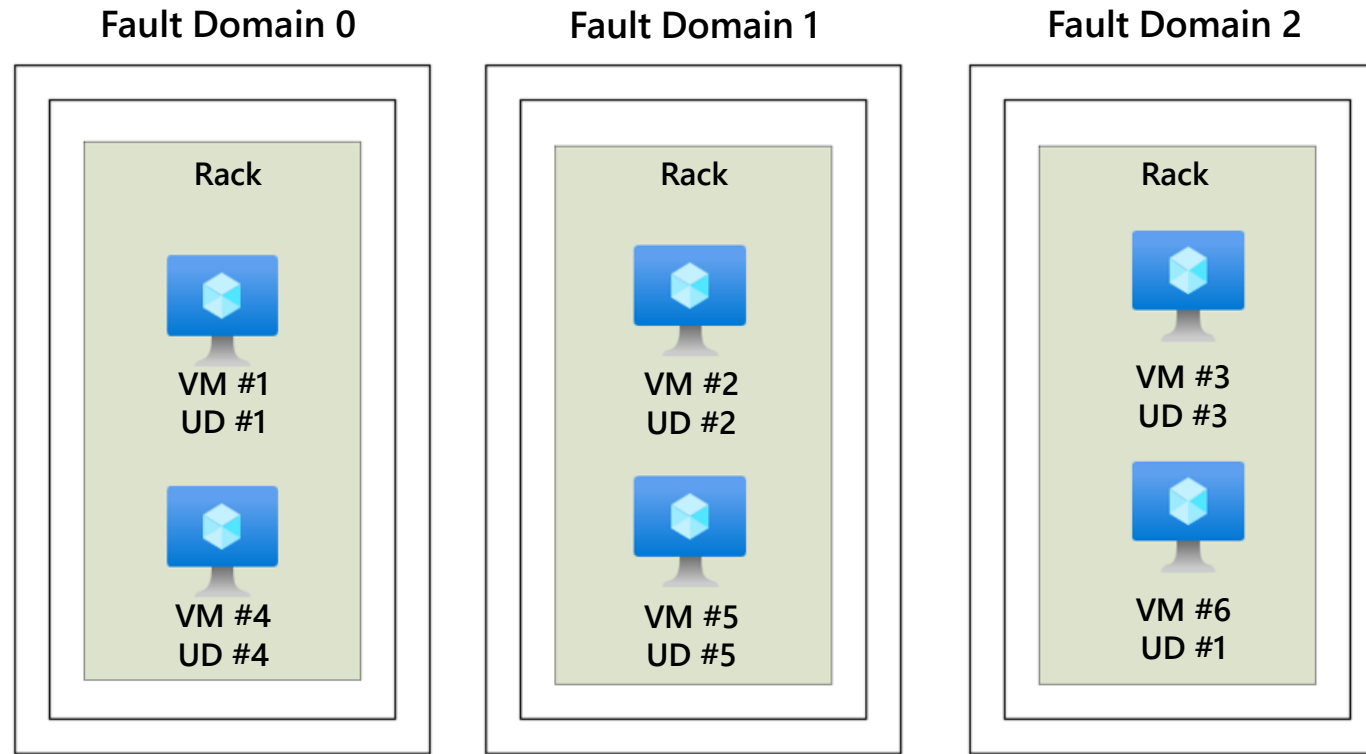
VM scale sets

Scale sets provide a load-balanced opportunity to automatically scale resources.

- Scale out when resource needs increase.
- Scale in when resource needs are lower.



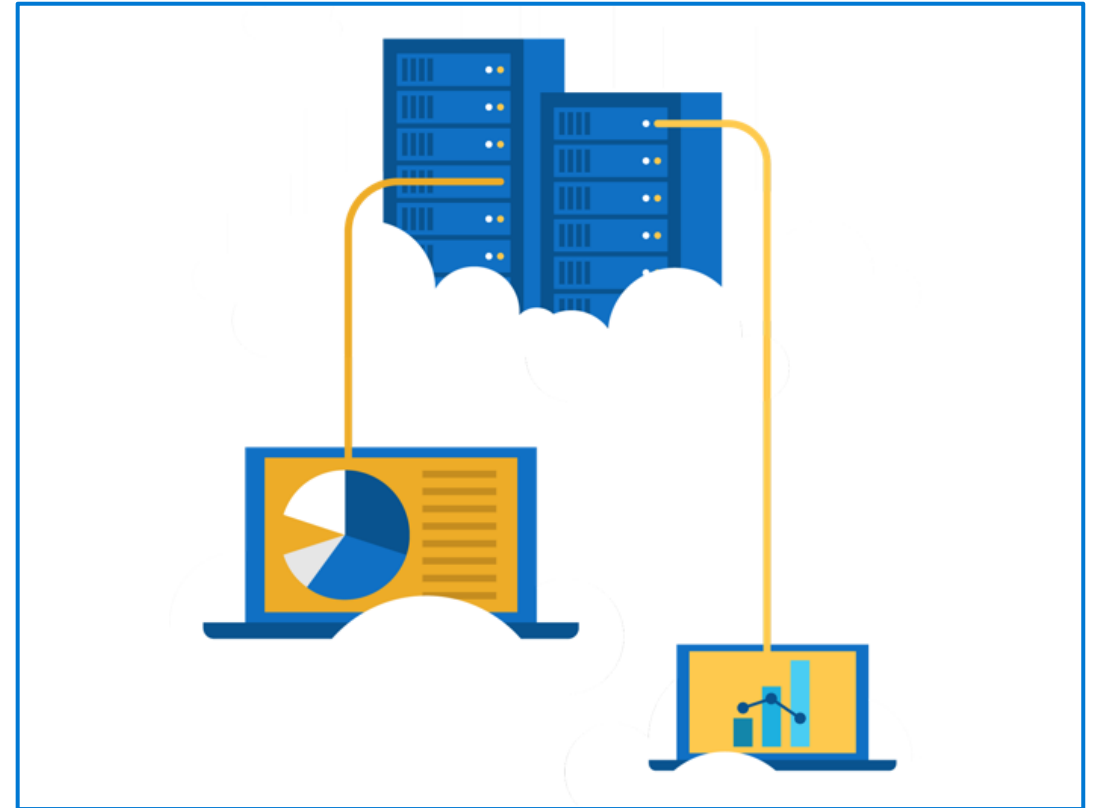
VM availability sets



Exercise – Create a Virtual Machine

Create a virtual machine in the Azure Portal, connect to the virtual machine, install the web server role, and test.

1. Create the virtual machine.
2. Install the web server package.



Azure Virtual Desktop

Azure Virtual Desktop is a desktop and app virtualization that runs in the cloud.

1. Create a full desktop virtualization environment without having to run additional gateway servers.
2. Reduce risk of resource being left behind.
3. True multi-session deployments.



Azure Container Services

Azure **Containers** are a light-weight, virtualized environment that does not require operating system management, and can respond to changes on demand.



Azure Container Instances

A PaaS offering that runs a container in Azure without the need to manage a virtual machine or additional services.



Azure Kubernetes Service

An orchestration service for containers with distributed architectures and large volumes of containers.

Azure Functions

Azure Functions



Event based code running your service
and not the underlying infrastructure.

Comparing Azure compute options

Virtual machines

Cloud based server that supports either Windows or Linux environments.

Useful for lift-and-shift migrations to the cloud.

Complete operating system package, including the host operating system.

Virtual Desktop

Provides a cloud based personal computer Windows desktop experience.

Dedicated applications to connect and use, or accessible from any modern browser.

Multi-client login allows multiple users to log into the same machine at the same time.

Containers

Lightweight, miniature environment well suited for running microservices.

Designed for scalability and resiliency through orchestration.

Applications and services are packaged in a container that sits on-top of the host operating system. Multiple containers can sit on one host OS.


Azure App Services



Azure **App Services** is a fully managed platform to build, deploy, and scale web apps and APIs quickly.

- Works with .NET, .NET Core, Node.js, Java, Python, or php.
- PaaS offering with enterprise-grade performance, security, and compliance requirements.

Module 02 Review



- Physical and management infrastructure of Microsoft Azure
- Azure virtual machines
- Azure container services
- Azure compute service comparison

Azure Fundamentals

Azure networking

Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Networking**
 - Virtual networking
 - Virtual private network gateway
 - Azure ExpressRoute
 - Azure DNS



Azure networking



Azure networking services



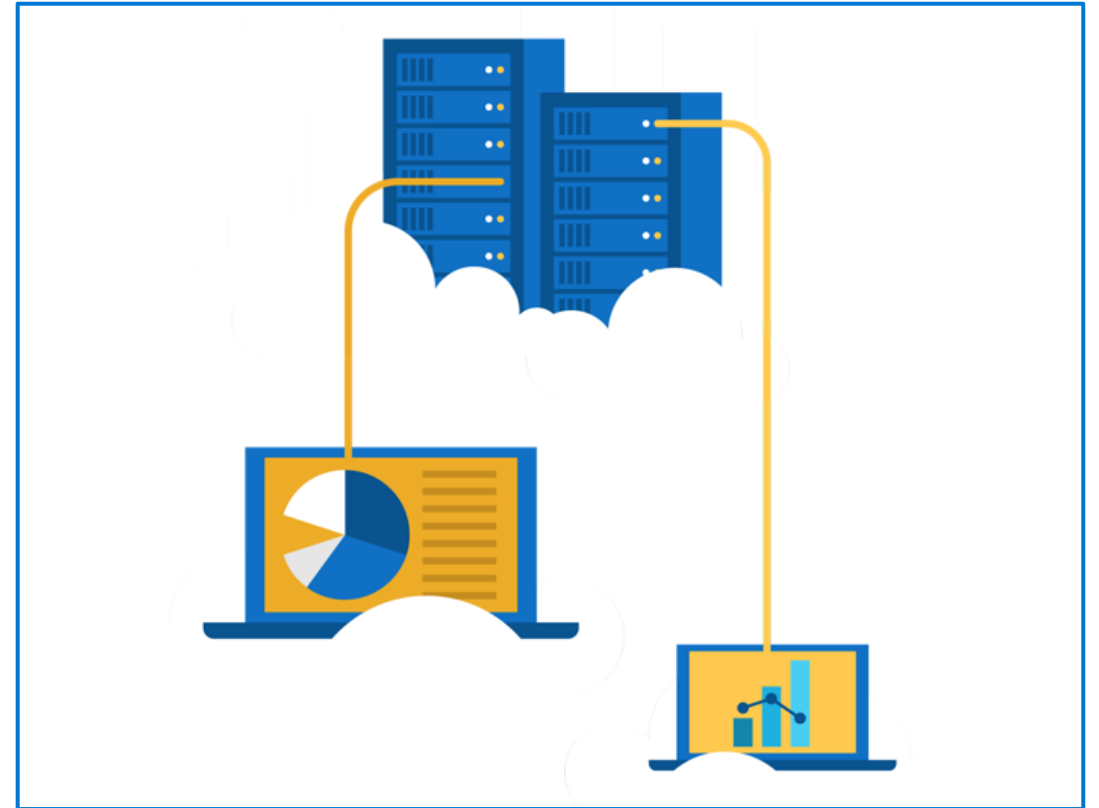
Azure Virtual Network (VNet) enables Azure resources to communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks.

- Public endpoints, accessible from anywhere on the internet
- Private endpoints, accessible only from within your network
- Virtual subnets, segment your network to suit your needs
- Network peering, connect your private networks directly together

Demonstration – Configure network access

Configure public access to the virtual machine created earlier.

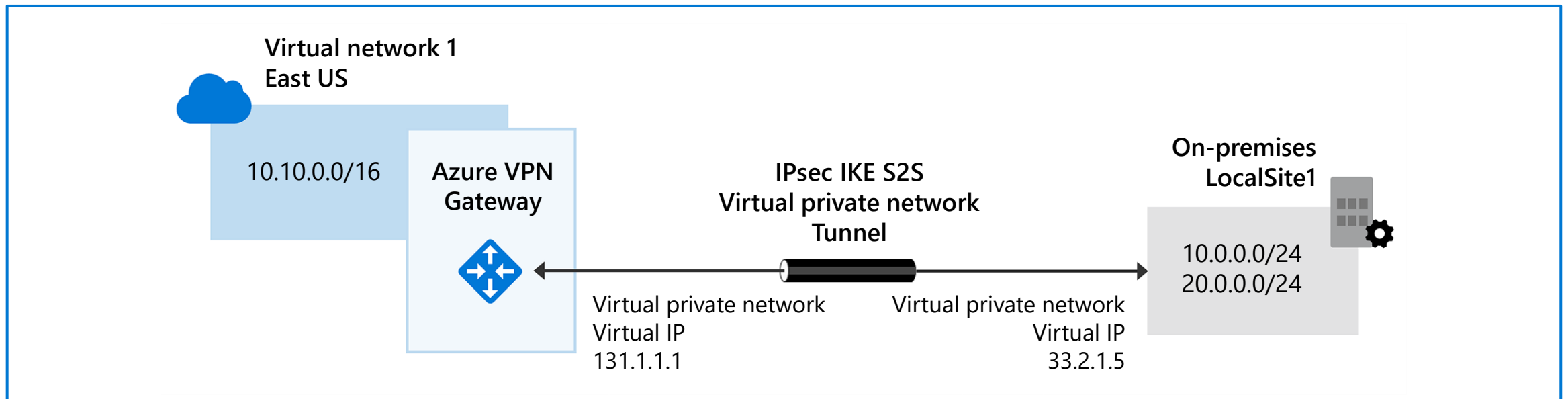
1. Verify currently open ports
2. Create a network security group
3. Configure HTTP access (port 80)
4. Test the connection



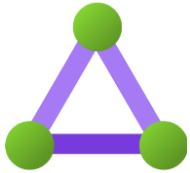
Azure Virtual Private Network Gateway



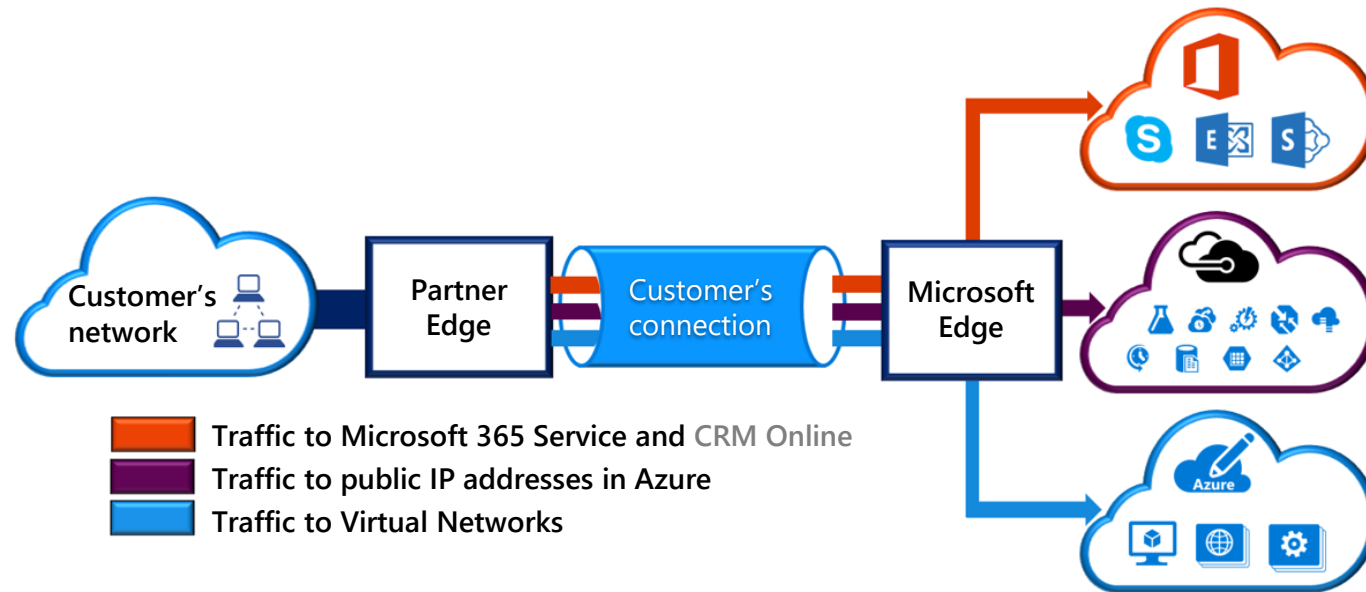
Virtual Private Network Gateway (VPN) is used to send encrypted traffic between an Azure virtual network and an on-premises location over the public internet.



Azure ExpressRoute



Azure ExpressRoute extends on-premises networks into Azure over a private connection that is facilitated by a connectivity provider.



Azure DNS



Reliability and performance by leveraging a global network of DNS name servers using Anycast networking



Azure DNS security is based on Azure resource manager, enabling role-based access control and monitoring and logging



Ease of use for managing your Azure and external resources with a single DNS service



Customizable virtual networks allow you to use private, fully customized domain names in your private virtual networks



Alias records supports alias record sets to point directly to an Azure resource.

Module 03 Review

- Virtual networking
- Virtual private network gateway
- Azure ExpressRoute
- Azure DNS

Azure Fundamentals

Azure storage

Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Storage**
 - Storage services
 - Redundancy options
 - File management and migration

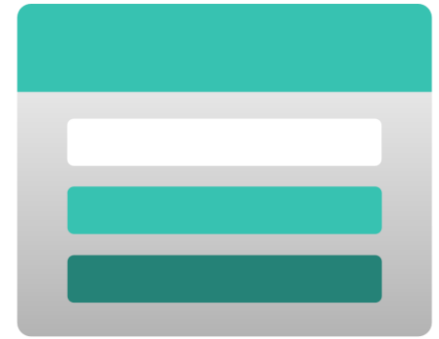


Storage



Storage accounts

- Must have a globally unique name
- Provide over-the-internet access worldwide
- Determine storage services and redundancy options



Storage redundancy

Redundancy configuration	Deployment	Durability
Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Single datacenter in the primary region	11 nines
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	Three availability zones in the primary region	12 nines
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	Single datacenter in the primary and secondary region	16 nines
Geo-zone-redundant-storage (GZRS)	Three availability zones in the primary region and a single datacenter in secondary region	16 nines

Storage redundancy

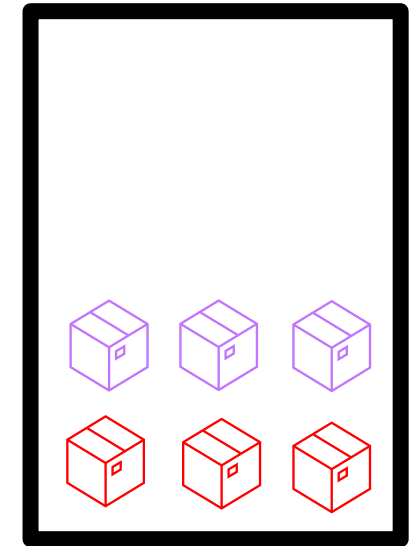
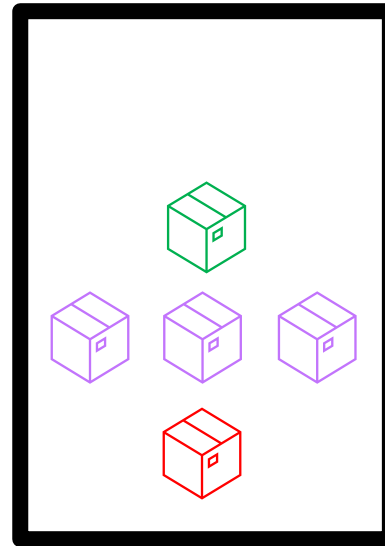
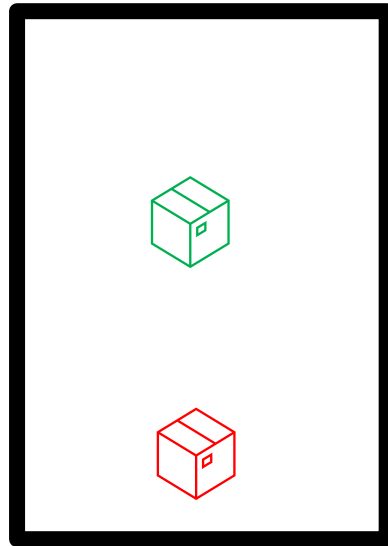
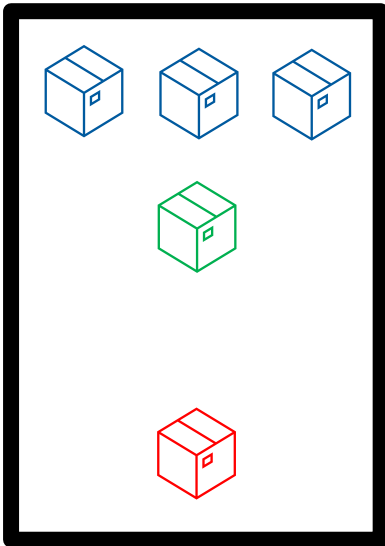
REGION 1

REGION 2

Datacenter 1

Datacenter 2

Datacenter 3

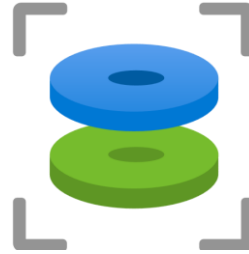


Azure storage services



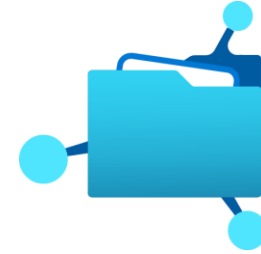
Container storage (blob)

Is optimized for storing massive amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data.



Disk storage

Provides disks for virtual machines, applications, and other services to access and use.



Azure Files

Sets up a highly available network file shares that can be accessed by using the standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.

Storage service public endpoints

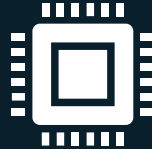
Storage service	Public endpoint
Blob Storage	https://<storage-account-name>.blob.core.windows.net
Data Lake Storage Gen2	https://<storage-account-name>.dfs.core.windows.net
Azure Files	https://<storage-account-name>.file.core.windows.net
Queue Storage	https://<storage-account-name>.queue.core.windows.net
Table Storage	https://<storage-account-name>.table.core.windows.net

Azure storage access tiers



Hot

Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently



Cool

Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days



Archive

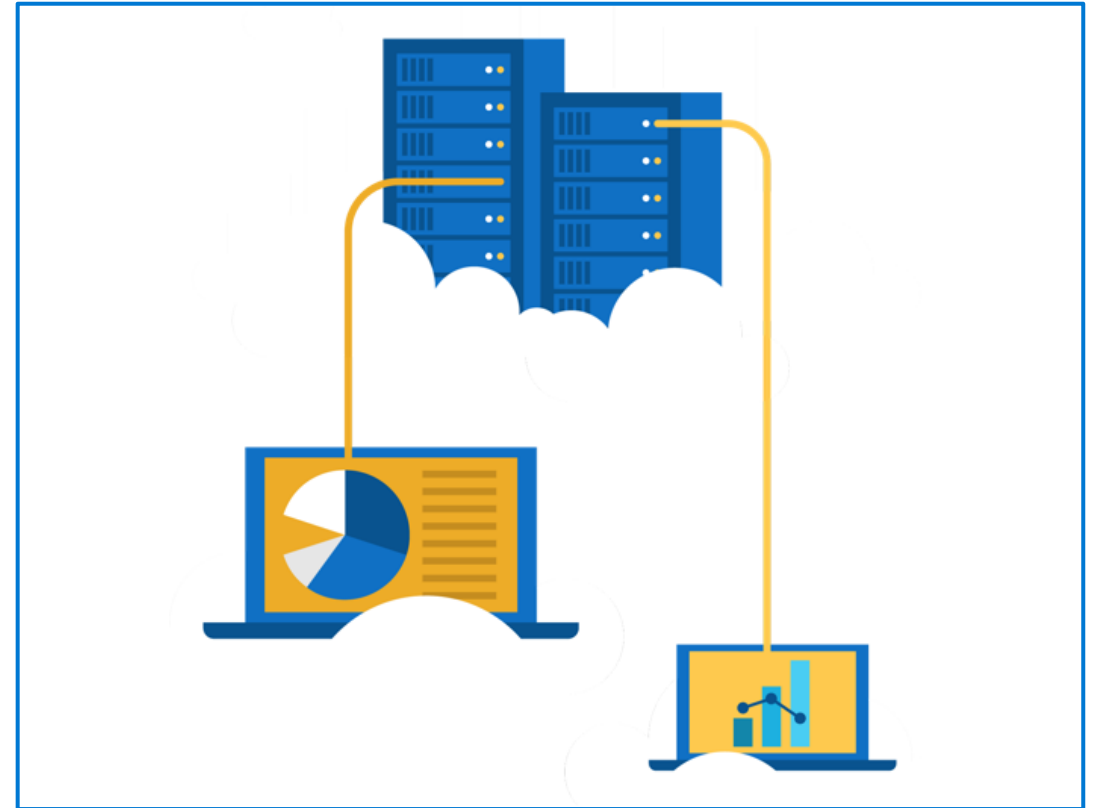
Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements

You can switch between these access tiers at any time.

Demonstration - Create a storage blob

Create a storage account with a blob storage container. Work with blob files.

1. Create a storage account.
2. Create a blob container.
3. Upload and access a blob.



Azure Migrate

- Unified migration platform
- Range of integrated and standalone tools
- Assessment and migration



Azure Data Box

- Store up to 80 terabytes of data.
- Move your disaster recovery backups to Azure.
- Protect your data in a rugged case during transit.
- Migrate data out of Azure for compliance or regulatory needs.
- Migrate data to Azure from remote locations with limited or no connectivity.



File management options

AzCopy

Command line utility

Copy blobs or files to or from your storage account

One-direction synchronization

Azure Storage Explorer

Graphical user interface
(similar to Windows Explorer)

Compatible with Windows, MacOS, and Linux

Uses AzCopy to handle file operations

Azure File Sync

Synchronizes Azure and on premises files in a bidirectional manner

Cloud tiering keeps frequently accessed files local, while freeing up space

Rapid reprovisioning of failed local server (install and resync)

Module 04 Review

- Storage services
- Redundancy options
- File management and migration

Azure Fundamentals

Azure identity, access, and security
Azure cost management

Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Identity, access, and security**
 - Directory services
 - Authentication methods
 - Security models
- **Cost management**
 - Cost and pricing calculators
 - Cost management and tags



Identity, Access, and Security



Azure Active Directory (AAD)

Azure Active Directory (AAD) is Microsoft Azure's cloud-based identity and access management service.

- Authentication (employees sign-in to access resources).
- Single sign-on (SSO).
- Application management.
- Business to Business (B2B).
- Business to Customer (B2C) identity services.
- Device management.



Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

- Gain the benefit of cloud-based domain services without managing domain controllers
- Run legacy applications (that can't use modern auth standards) in the cloud
- Automatically sync from Azure AD

Compare Authentication and Authorization

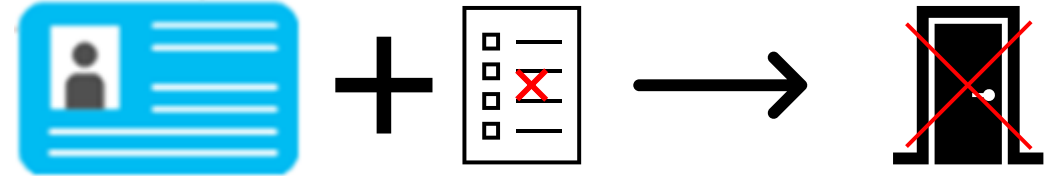
Authentication

- Identifies the person or service seeking access to a resource.
- Requests legitimate access credentials.
- Basis for creating secure identity and access control principles.



Authorization

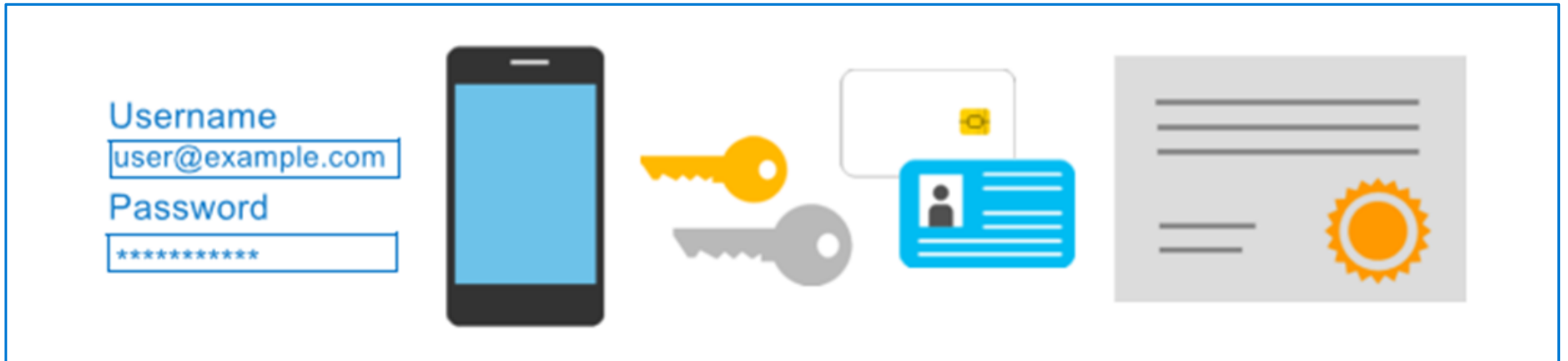
- Determines an authenticated person's or service's level of access.
- Defines which data they can access, and what they can do with it.



Azure Multi-Factor Authentication

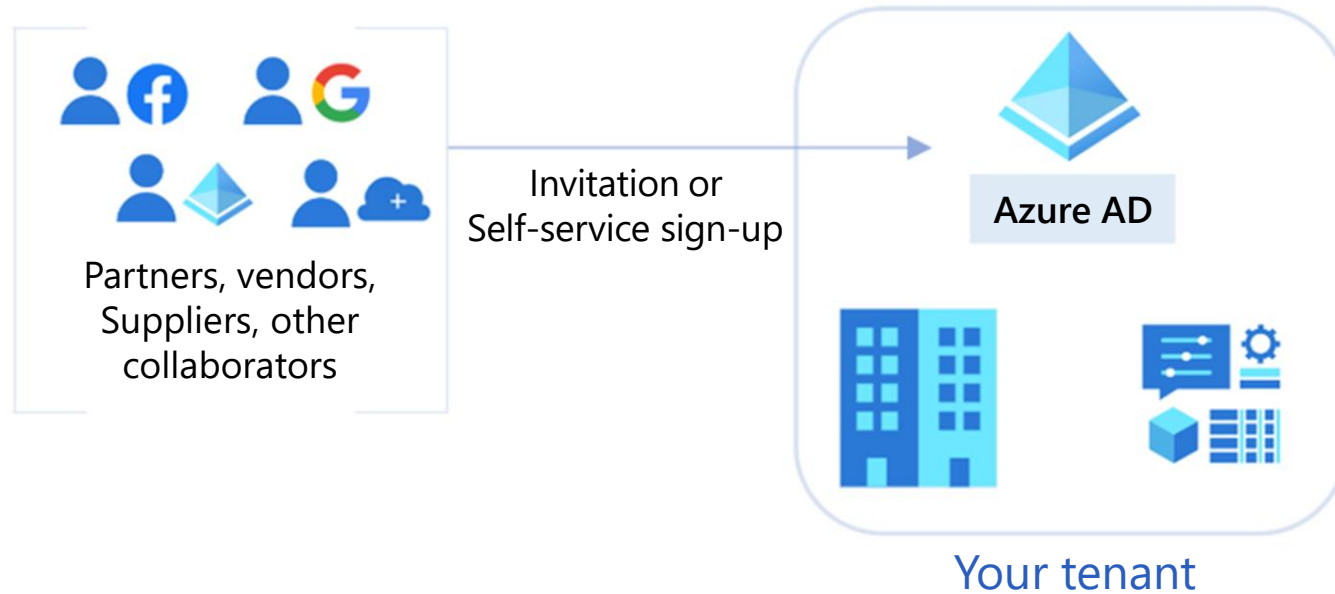
Provides additional security for your identities by requiring two or more elements for full authentication.

- Something you know \leftrightarrow Something you possess \leftrightarrow Something you are

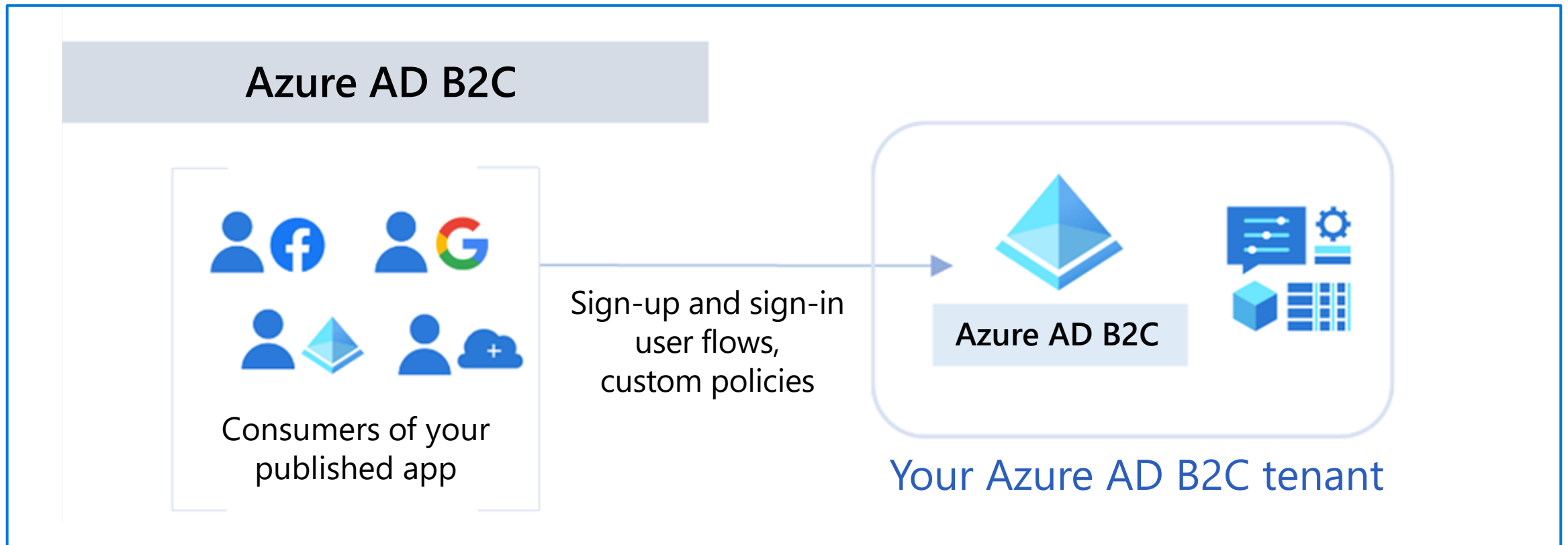


External Identities B2B

B2B collaboration



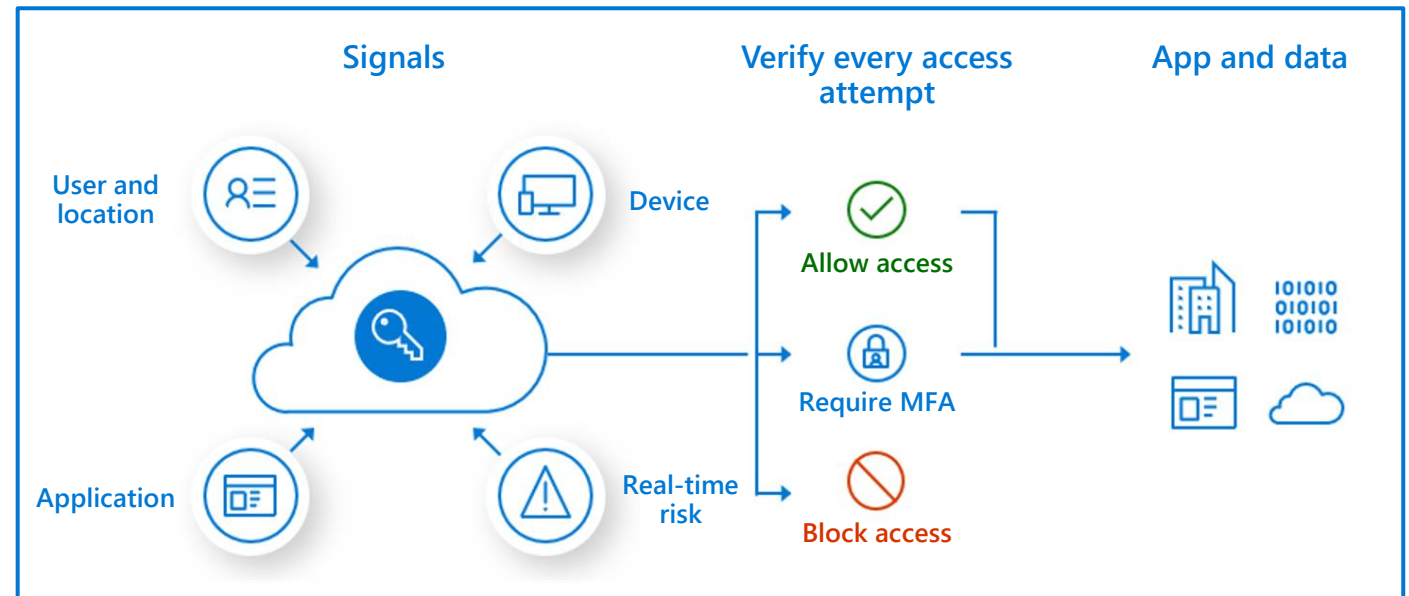
External Identities B2C



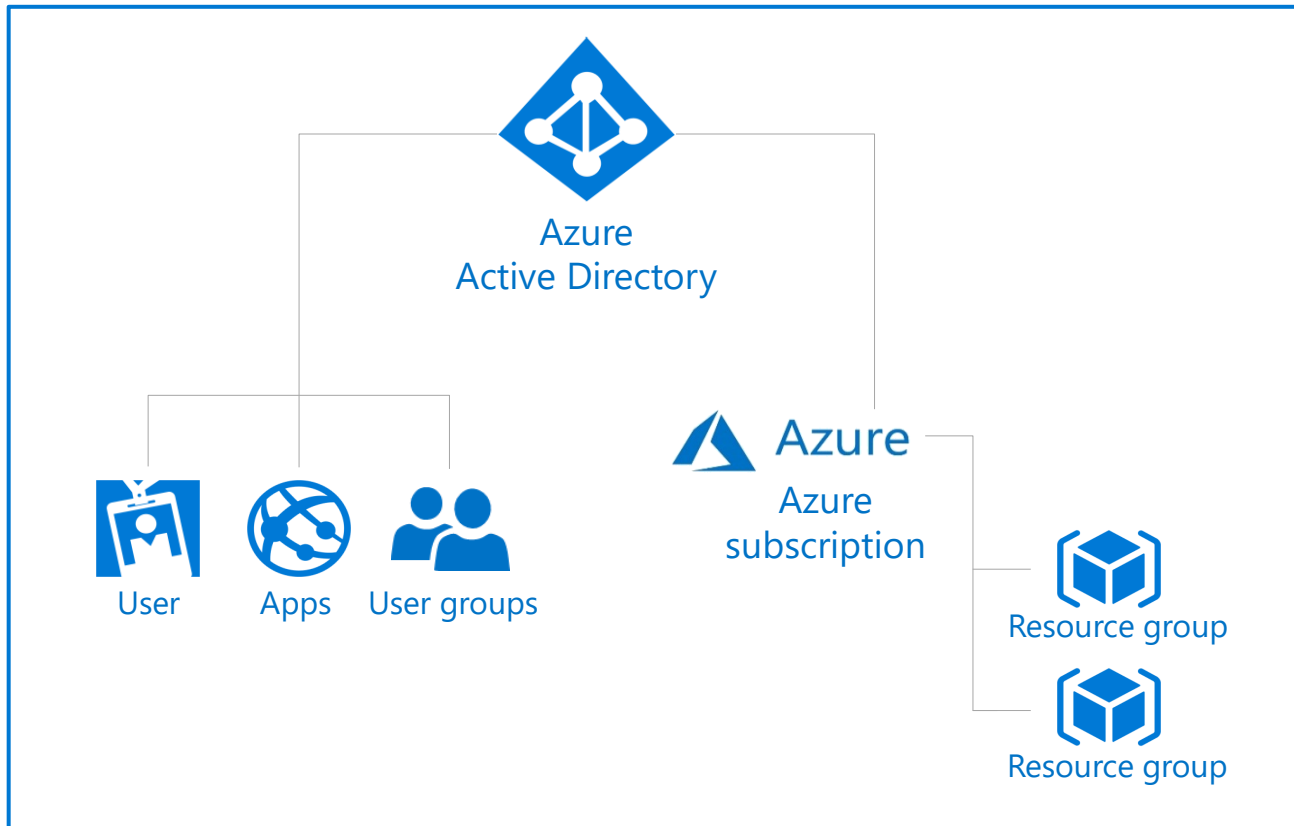
Conditional Access

Conditional Access is used by Azure Active Directory to bring signals together, to make decisions, and enforce organizational policies.

- User or Group Membership
- IP Location
- Device
- Application
- Risk Detection



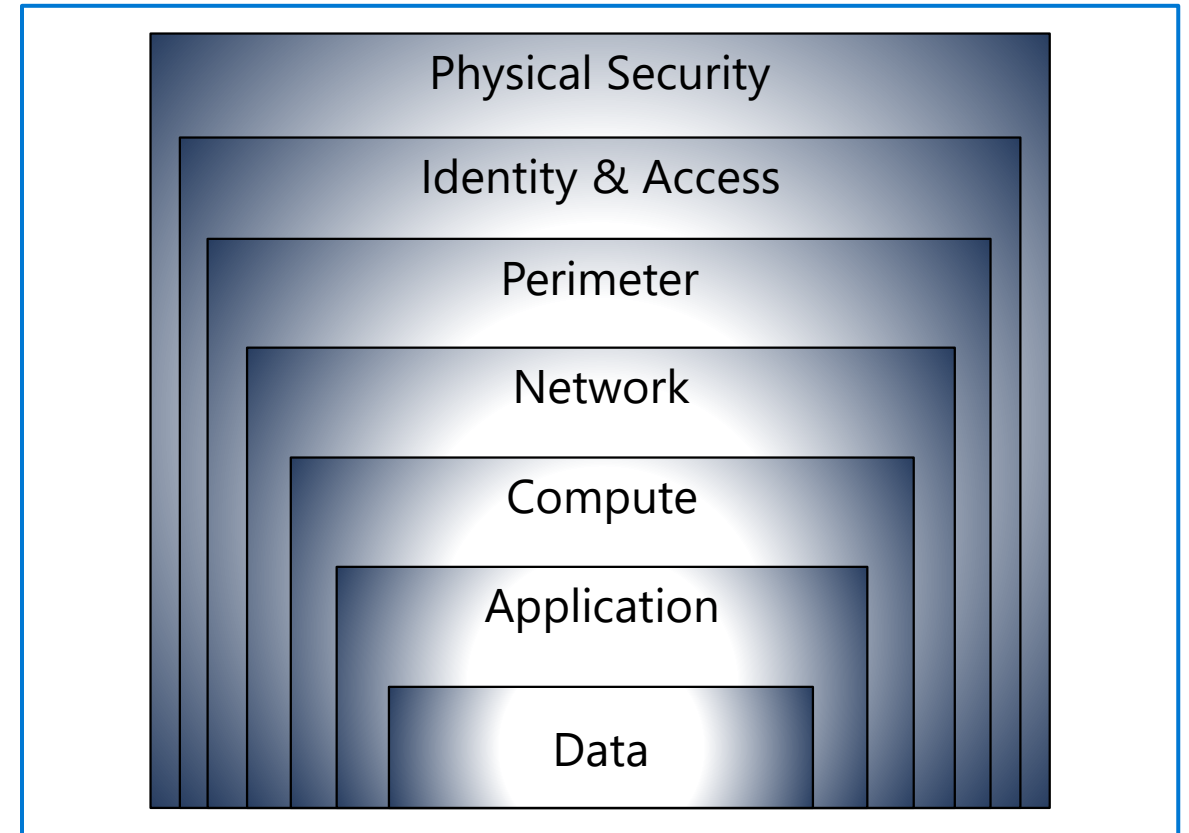
Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC)



- Fine-grained access management
- Segregate duties within the team and grant only the amount of access to users that they need to perform their jobs
- Enables access to the Azure portal and controlling access to resources

Defense in depth

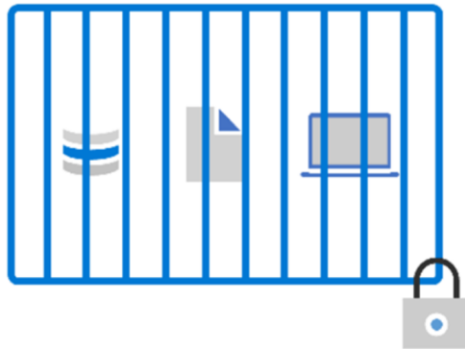
- A layered approach to securing computer systems
- Provides multiple levels of protection
- Attacks against one layer are isolated from subsequent layers



Zero Trust

Secure assets where they are with Zero Trust

Simplify security and make it more effective



Classic Approach

Restrict everything to a 'secure' network



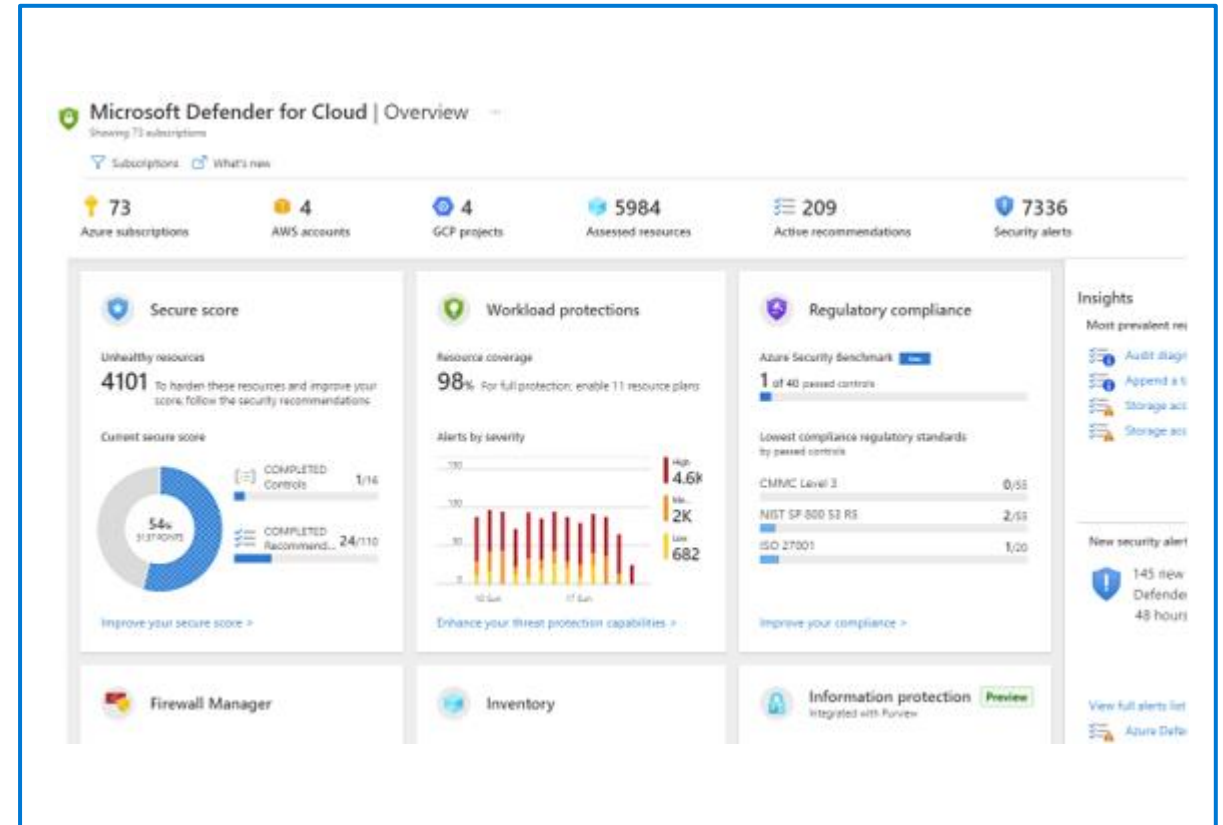
Zero Trust

Protect assets anywhere with central policy

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Defender for Cloud is a monitoring service that provides threat protection across both Azure and on-premises datacenters.

- Provides security recommendations
- Detect and block malware
- Analyze and identify potential attacks
- Just-in-time access control for ports



Cost management



Factors affecting costs (part 1)

These are some of the factors affecting costs:

1) Resource Type

Costs are resource-specific, so the usage that a meter tracks and the number of meters associated with a resource, depend on the resource type.

2) Consumption

With a pay-as-you-go model, consumption is one of the biggest drivers of costs.

3) Maintenance

Monitoring your Azure footprint and maintaining your environment can help you identify and mitigate costs that aren't necessary, such as shutting down under used virtual machines.

Factors affecting costs (part 2)

These are some of the factors affecting costs:

4) Geography

The same resource type can cost different amounts depending on the geographic area, so geography has an impact on Azure costs.

5) Network traffic

While some inbound data transfers are free, the cost for outbound data or data between Azure resources is impacted by Billing zones.

6) Subscription

The type and configuration of your subscription can also impact your cost. For example, the free trial lets you explore some Azure resources for free.

Explore Azure Marketplace

Azure Marketplace allows customers to find, try, purchase, and provision applications and services from hundreds of leading service providers, which are all certified to run on Azure.

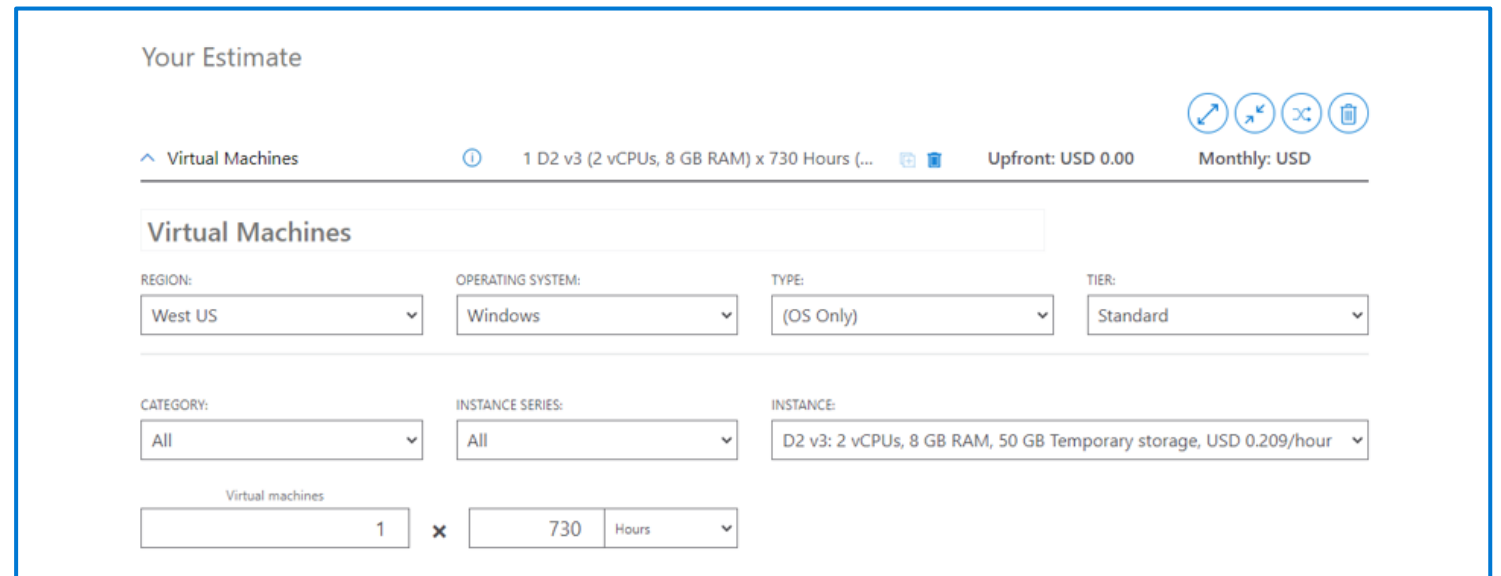
- Open source container platforms.
- Virtual machine and database images.
- Application build and deployment software.
- Developer tools.
- And much more, with 10,000+ listings!



Pricing Calculator

The **Pricing Calculator** is a tool that helps you estimate the cost of Azure products. The options that you can configure in the Pricing Calculator vary between products, but basic configuration options include:

- Region
- Tier
- Billing options
- Support options
- Programs and offers
- Azure dev/test pricing

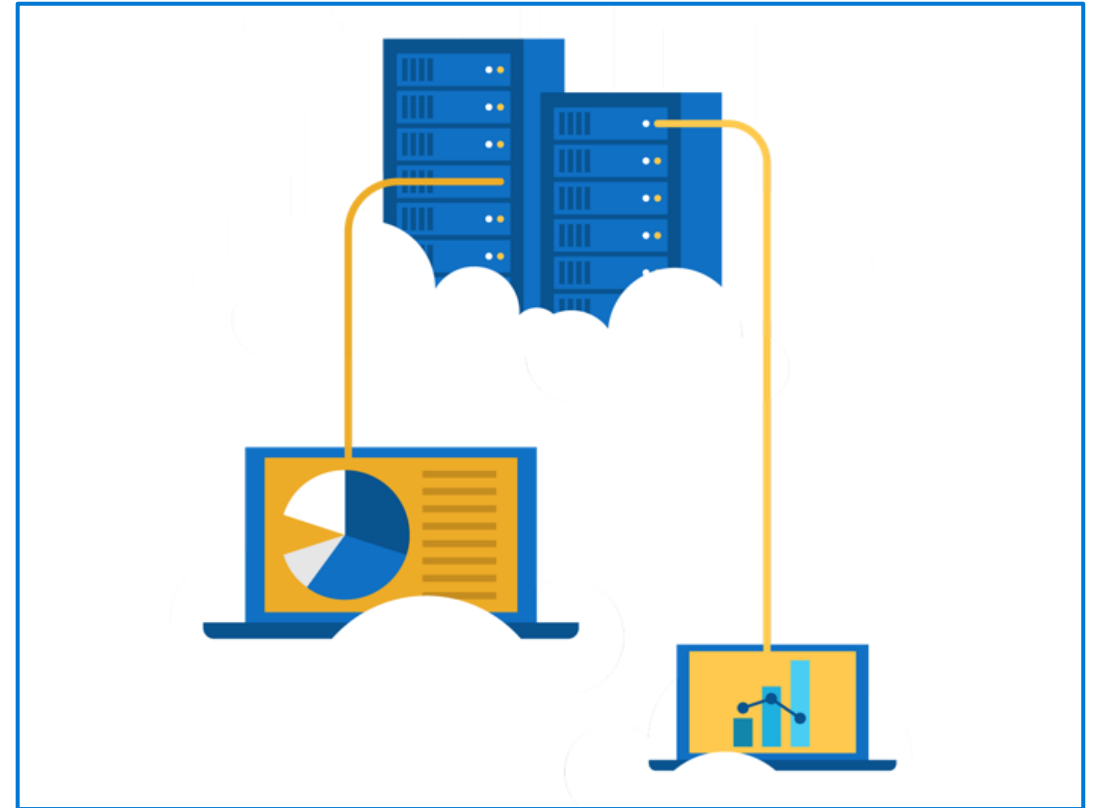


The screenshot displays the 'Your Estimate' section of the Azure Pricing Calculator. At the top, it shows 'Virtual Machines' with a summary: '1 D2 v3 (2 vCPUs, 8 GB RAM) x 730 Hours (...)' and pricing: 'Upfront: USD 0.00' and 'Monthly: USD'. Below this, the 'Virtual Machines' configuration section includes dropdown menus for 'REGION:' (West US), 'OPERATING SYSTEM:' (Windows), 'TYPE:' ((OS Only)), and 'TIER:' (Standard). Further down, there are dropdowns for 'CATEGORY:' (All), 'INSTANCE SERIES:' (All), and 'INSTANCE:' (D2 v3: 2 vCPUs, 8 GB RAM, 50 GB Temporary storage, USD 0.209/hour). At the bottom, a quantity of '1' is entered next to a duration of '730 Hours'.

Demonstration - Use the Azure Pricing Calculator

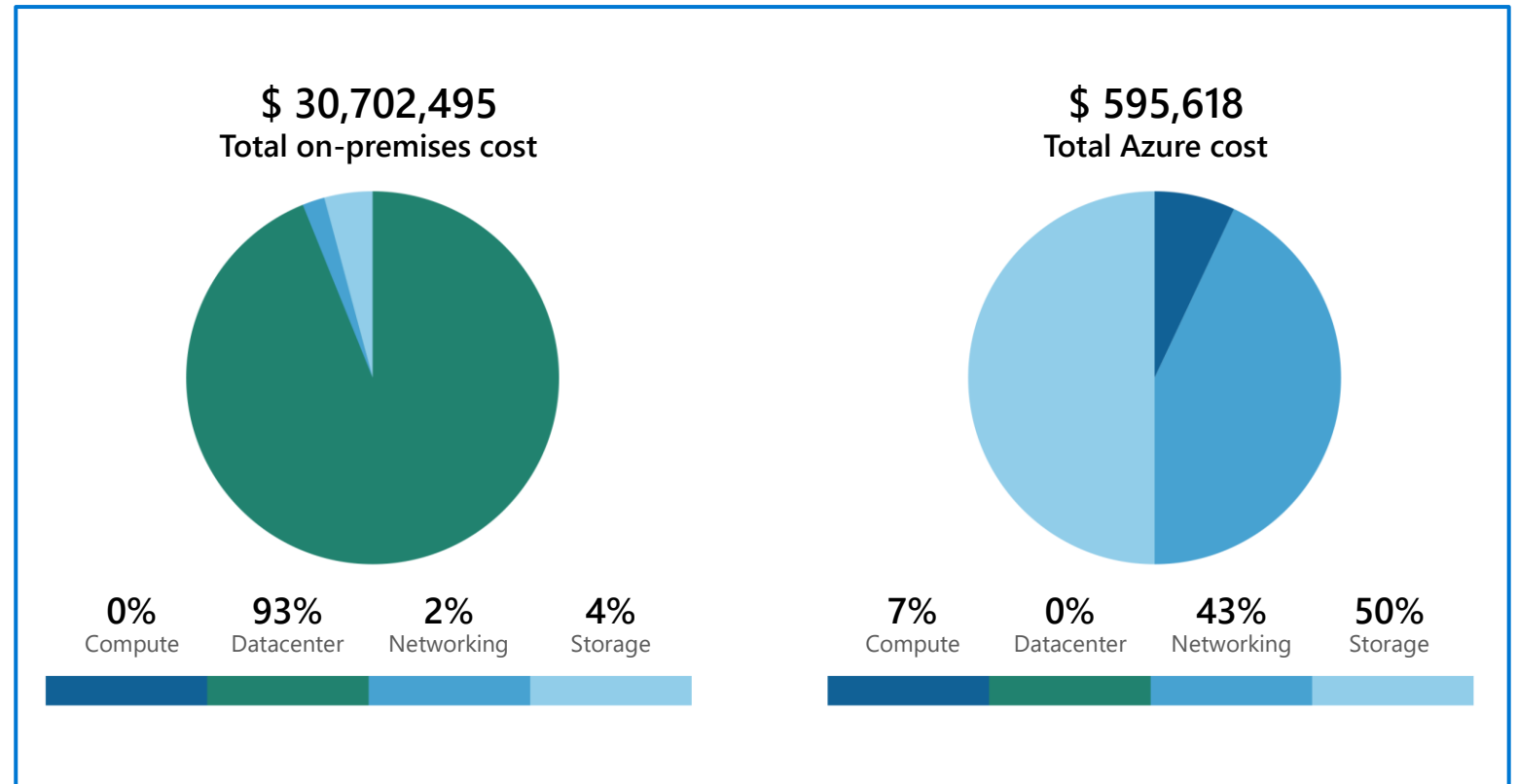
Use the Azure Pricing Calculator to generate a cost estimate for an Azure virtual machine and related network resources.

1. Configure the pricing calculator.
2. Review the pricing estimate.



Total Cost of Ownership Calculator

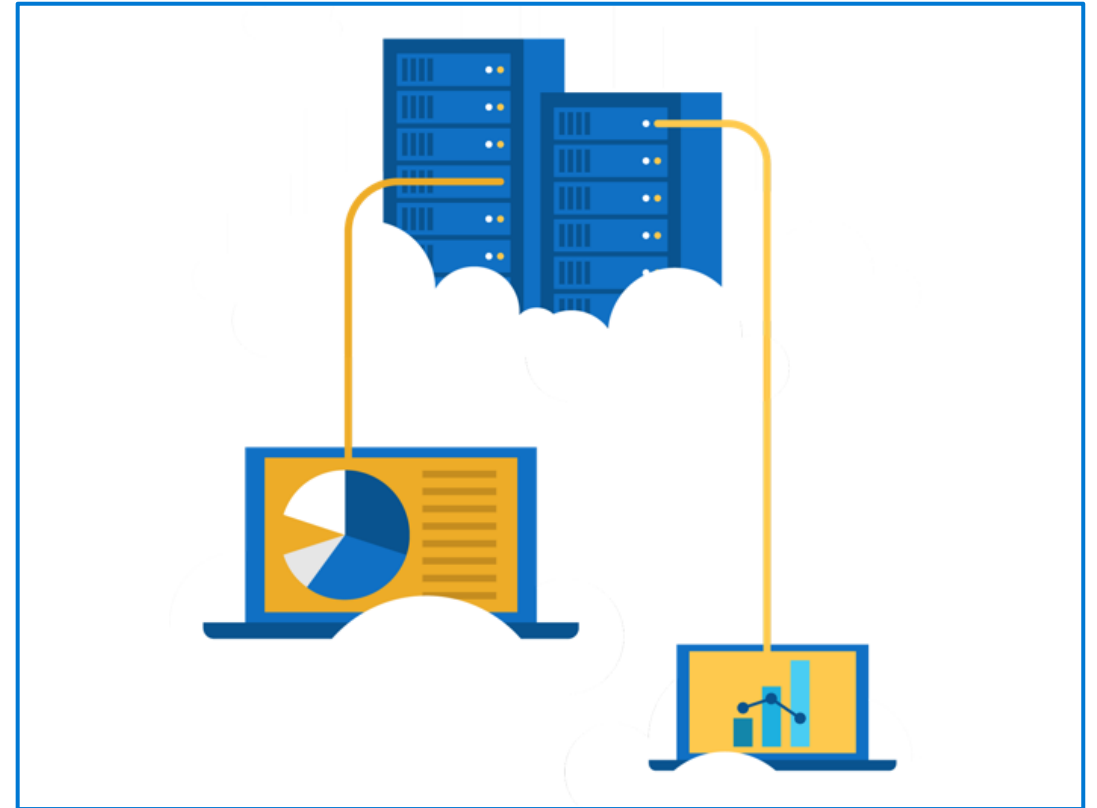
- A tool to estimate cost savings you can realize by migrating to Azure.
- A report compares the costs of on-premises infrastructures with the costs of using Azure products and services in the cloud.



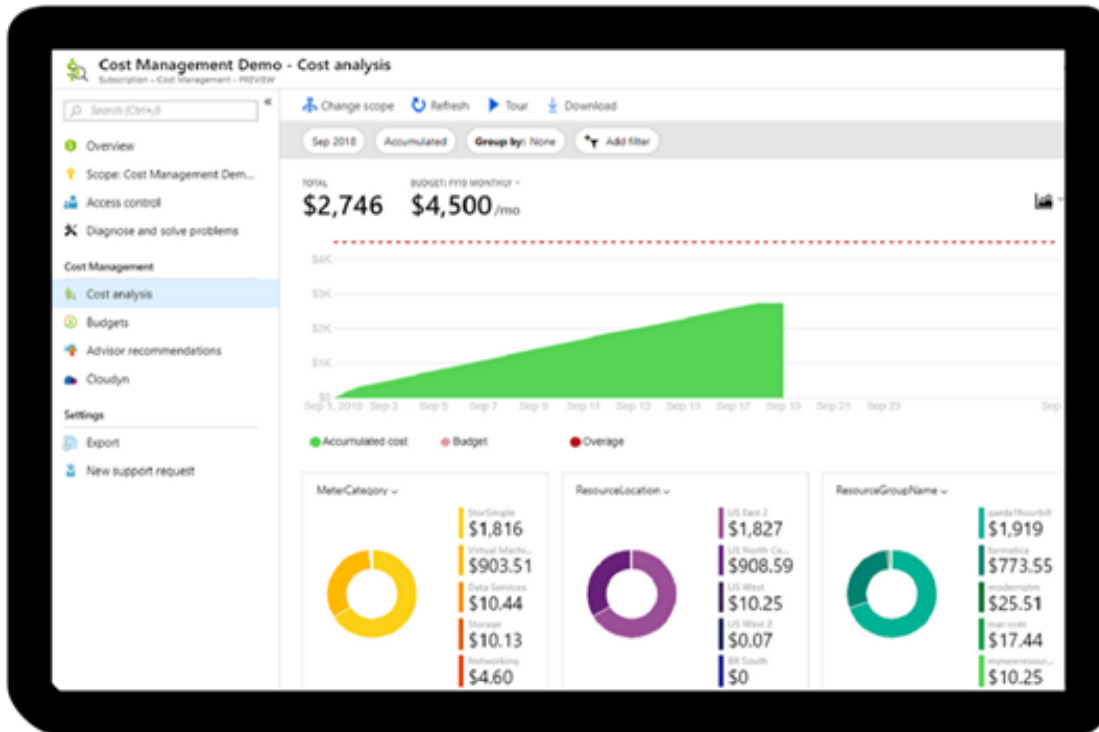
Demonstration - Use the Azure TCO Calculator

Use the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator to generate cost comparison report for an on-premises environment.

1. Configure the TCO calculator.
2. Review the results and save a copy.



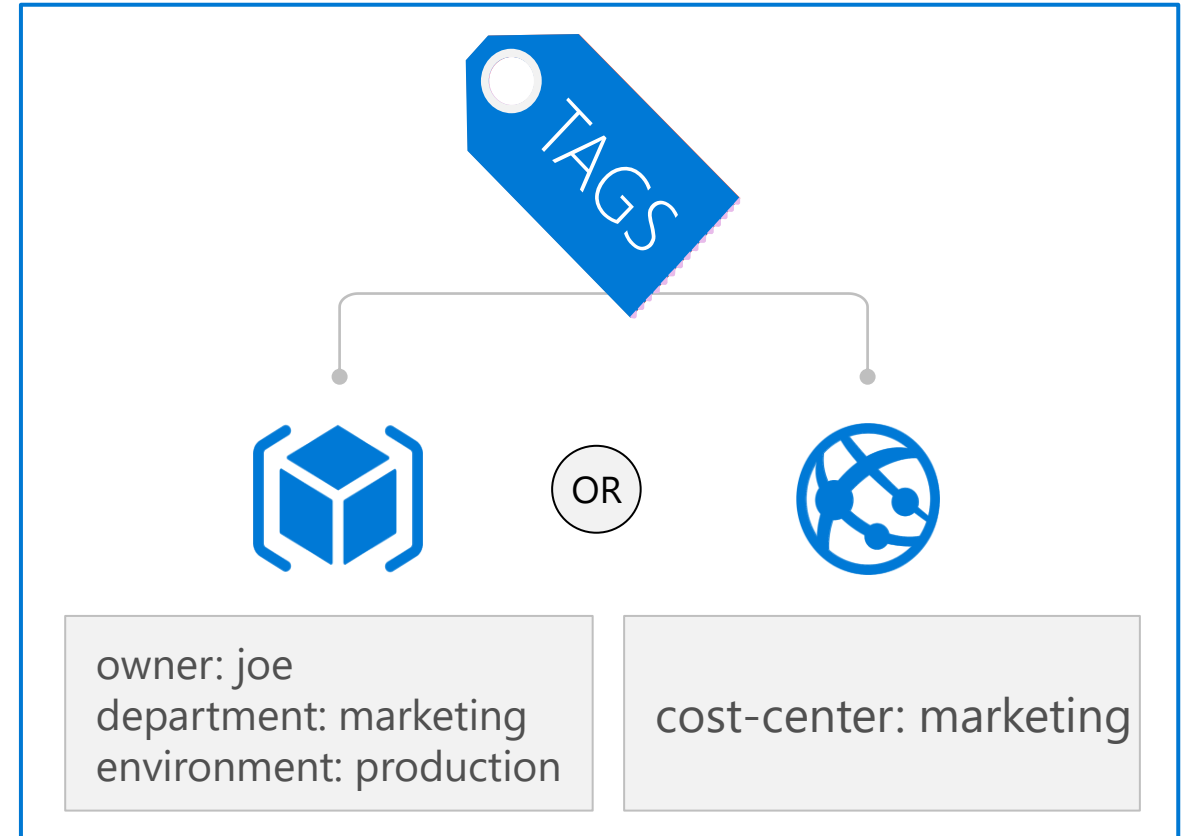
Azure Cost Management



- Reporting – billing reports
- Data enrichment
- Budgets – set spend budget
- Alerting – when cost exceed limits
- Recommendation – cost recommendations

Tags

- Provides metadata for your Azure resources.
- Logically organizes resources into a taxonomy.
- Consists of a name-value pair.
- Very useful for rolling up billing information.



Module 05 Review



- Directory services
- Authentication methods
- Security models
- Cost and pricing calculators
- Cost management and tags
- Cost management

Azure Fundamentals

Azure governance and compliance

Azure resource management

Azure monitoring services

Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Governance and compliance**
 - Blueprints, policies, and resource locks
 - Service Trust portal
- **Resource deployment tools**
 - Portal, PowerShell, CLI, and others
 - Azure Arc and Azure Resource Manager
- **Monitoring tools**
 - Azure Advisor, Azure Service Health, and Azure Monitor



Governance and compliance



Azure Blueprints

Azure Blueprints makes it possible for development teams to rapidly build and stand up new environments. Development teams can quickly build trust through organizational compliance with a set of built-in components (such as networking) in order to speed up development and delivery.

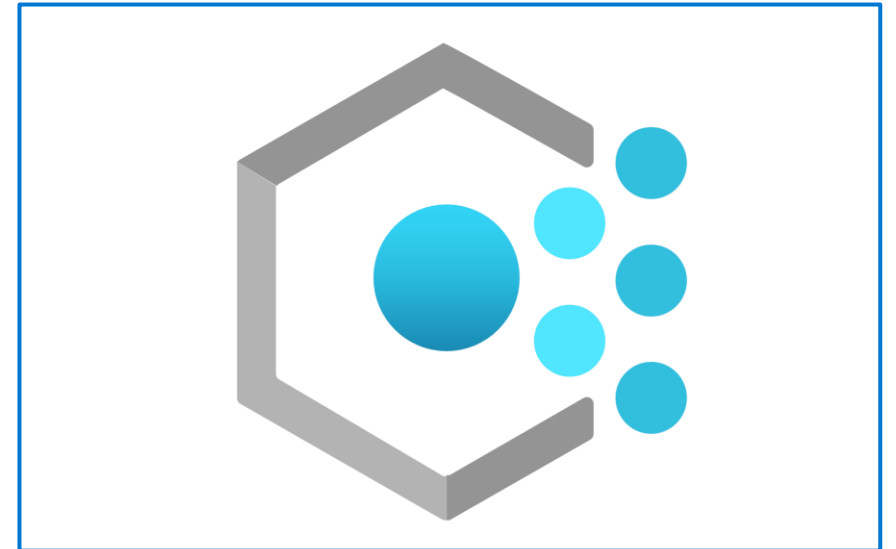
- Role Assignments
- Policy Assignments
- Azure Resource Manager Templates
- Resource Groups



Azure Policy

Azure Policy helps to enforce organizational standards and to assess compliance at-scale. Provides governance and resource consistency with regulatory compliance, security, cost, and management.

- Evaluates and identifies Azure resources that do not comply with your policies.
- Provides built-in policy and initiative definitions, under categories such as Storage, Networking, Compute, Security Center, and Monitoring.



Resource locks

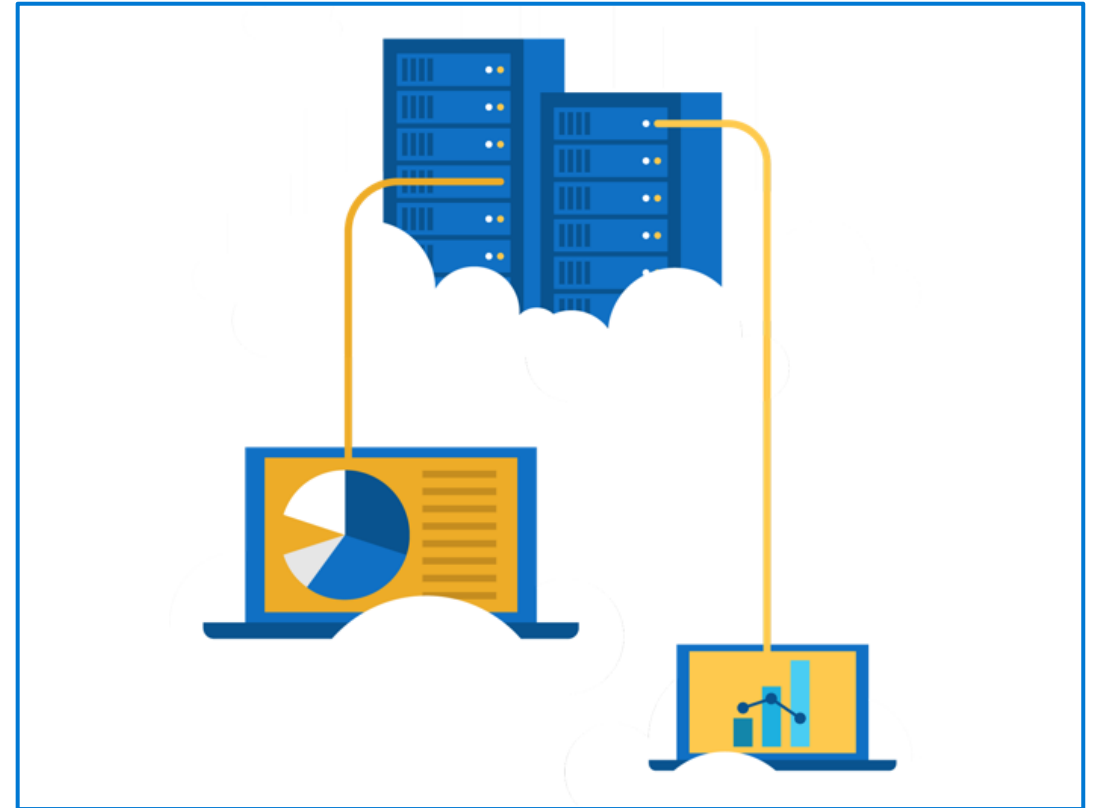
- Protect your Azure resources from accidental deletion or modification.
- Manage locks at subscription, resource group, or individual resource levels within Azure Portal.

Lock Types	Read	Update	Delete
Delete	Yes	Yes	No
ReadOnly	Yes	No	No

Demonstration - Manage Resource Locks

Create a resource add a lock and modification.

1. Create a resource.
2. Add a ReadOnly resource lock to prevent resource modification.
3. Update lock and retest.
4. Remove the resource lock.
5. Delete the resource.



Service Trust portal



Service Trust Portal

Trust Documents ▾

Industries & Regions ▾

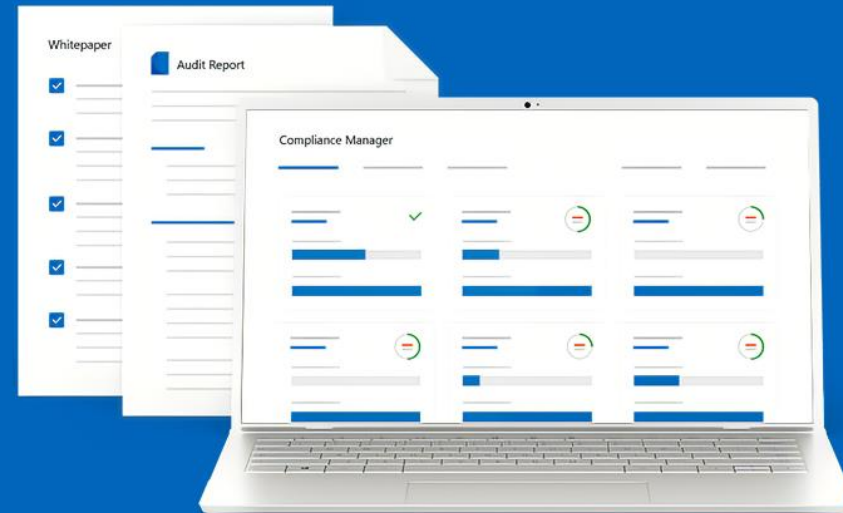
Trust Center ▾

Resources ▾

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Built upon a foundation of
trust, security and
compliance



Azure resource management



Tools for interacting with Azure



Azure Portal



Azure PowerShell

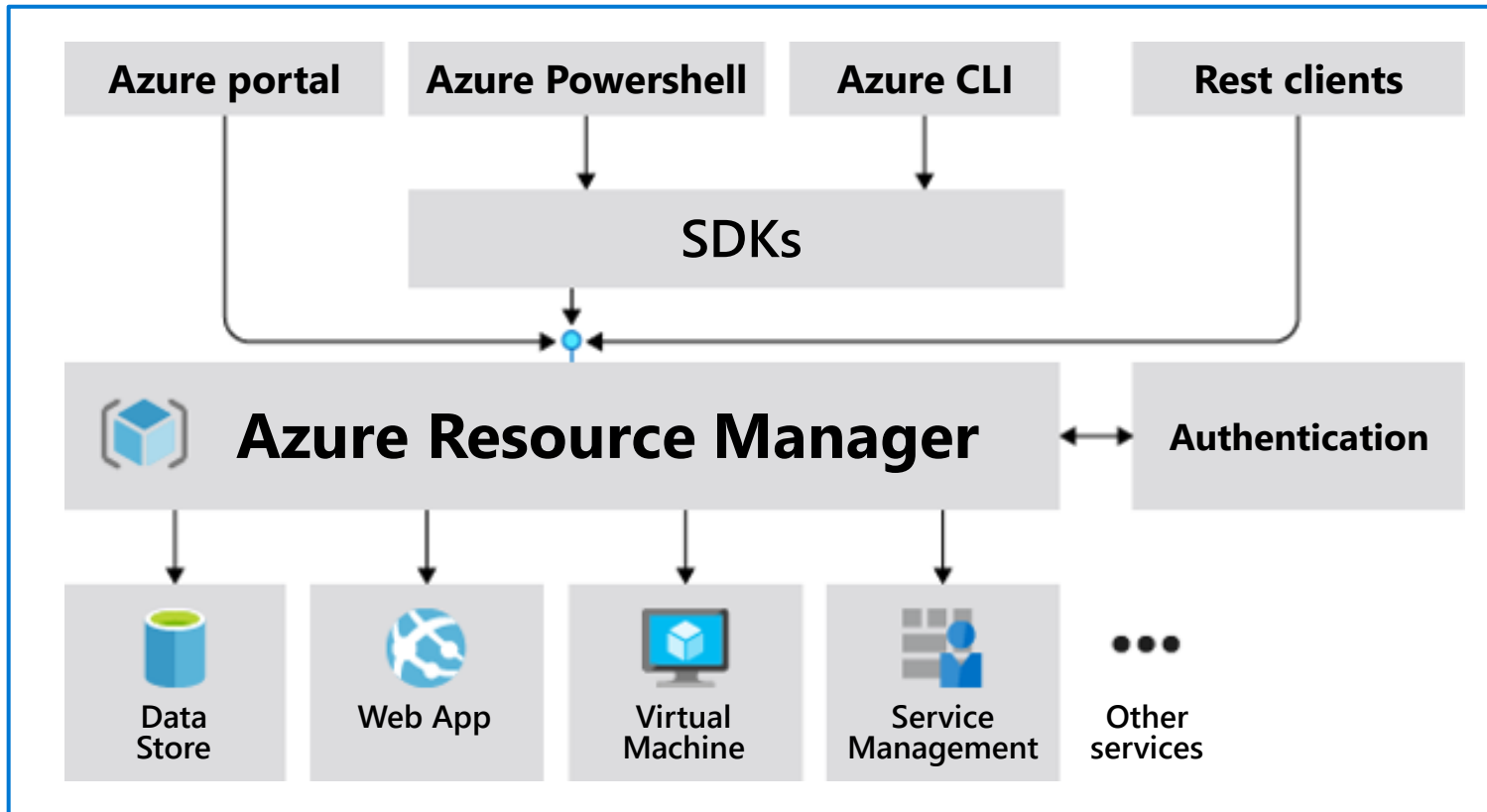


Azure Cloud Shell



Command-Line
Interface (CLI)

Azure Resource Manager

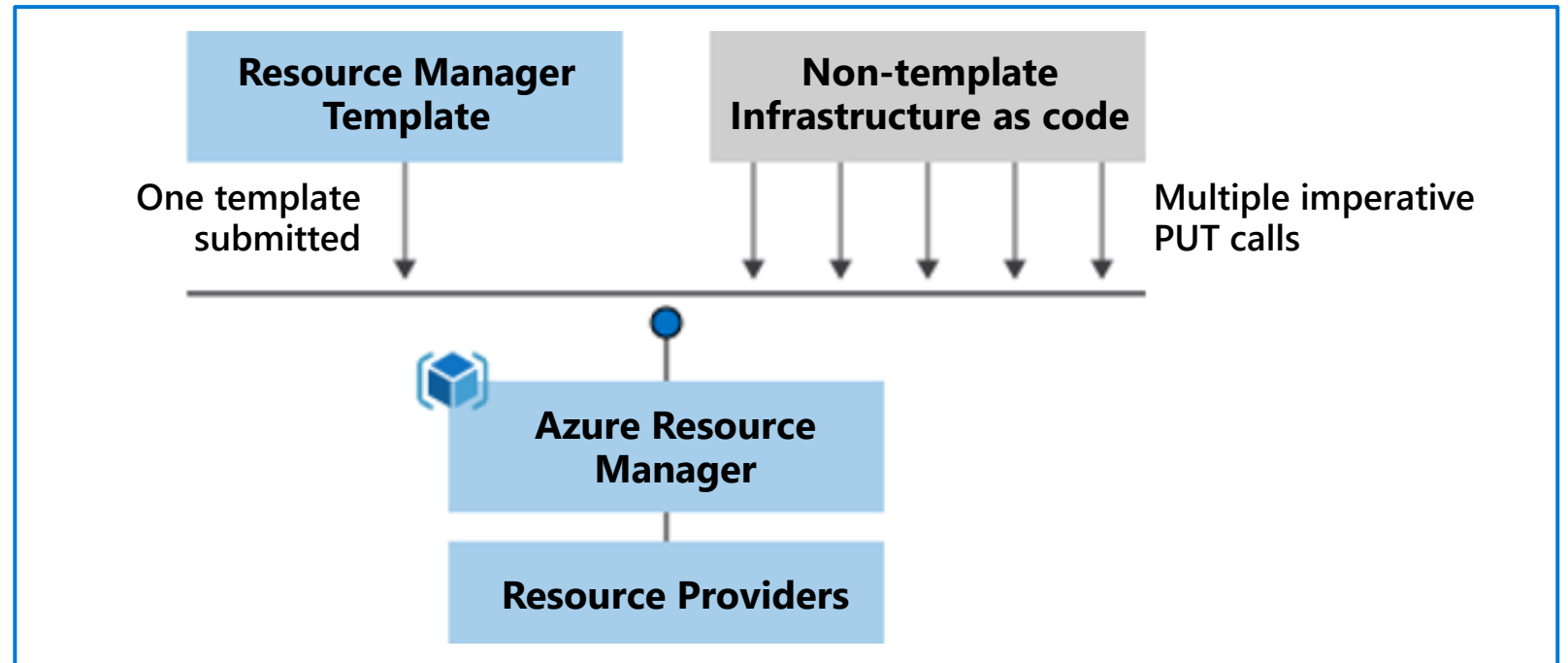


The **Azure Resource Manager (ARM)** provides a management layer that enables you to create, update, and delete resources in your Azure subscription.

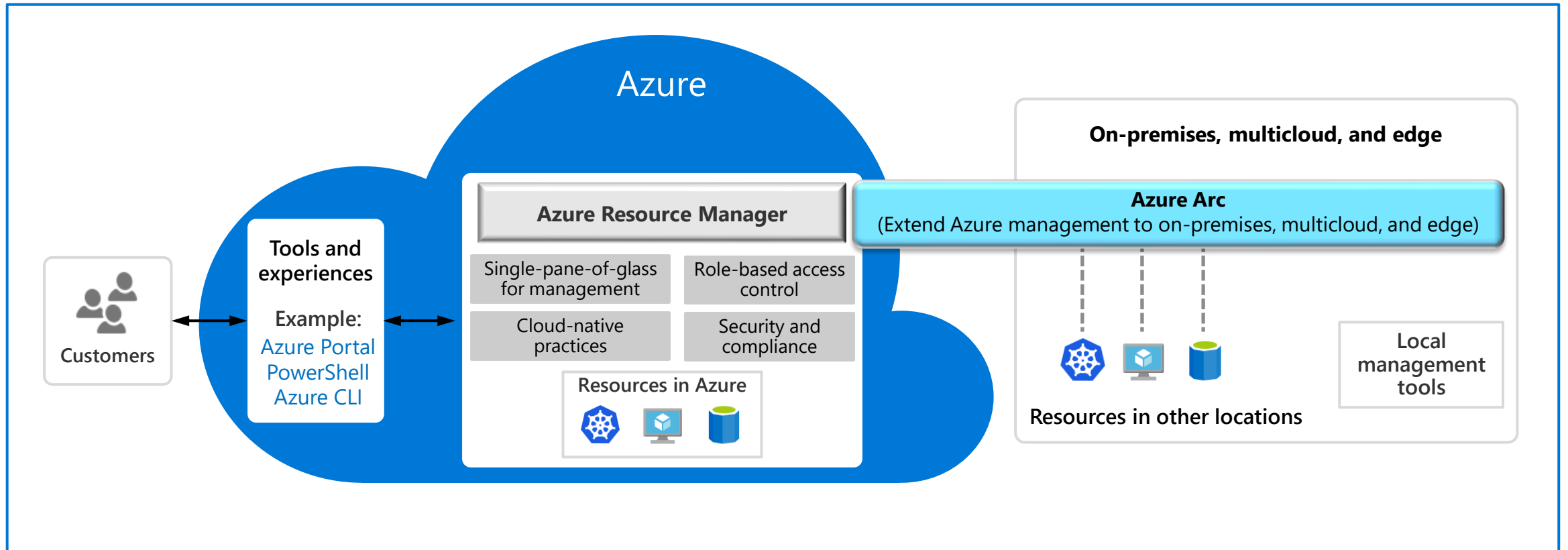
Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates

Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates are JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) files that can be used to create and deploy Azure infrastructure without having to write programming commands.

- Declarative syntax
- Repeatable results
- Orchestration
- Modular files
- Built-in validation
- Exportable code



Azure Arc



Azure monitoring services

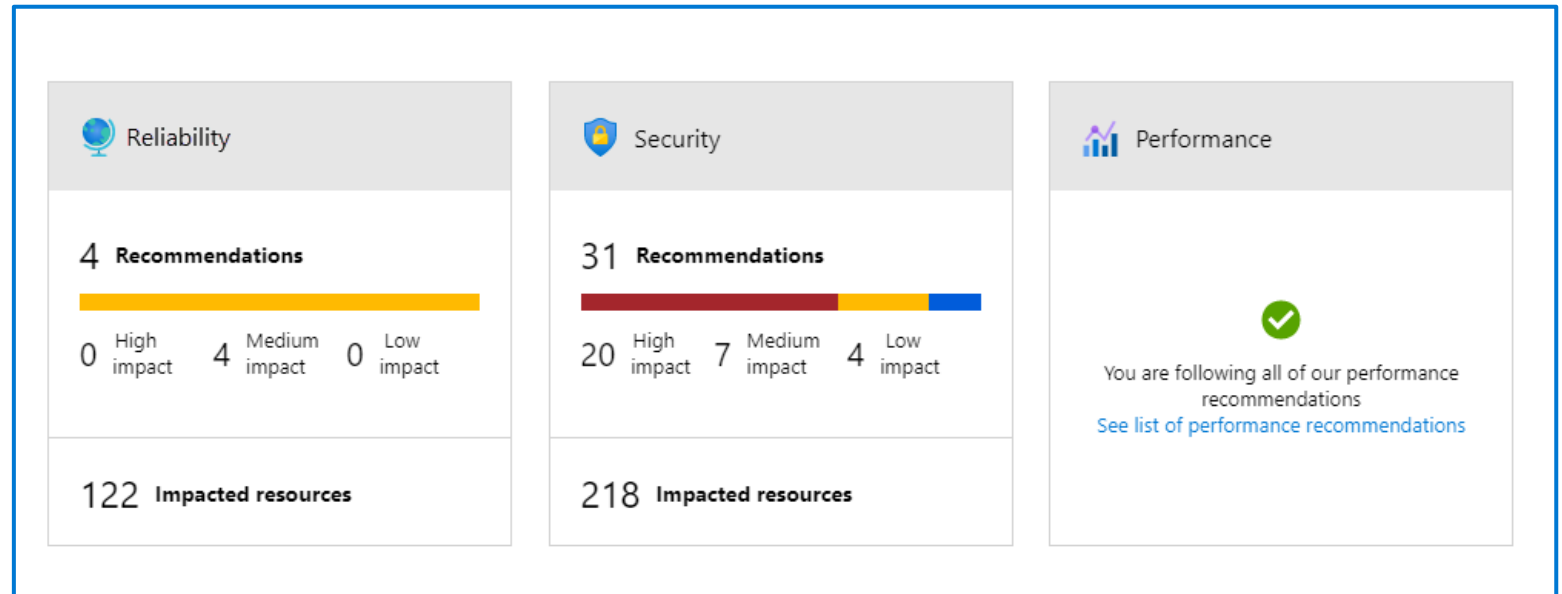


Azure Advisor



Azure Advisor analyzes deployed Azure resources and makes recommendations based on best practices to optimize Azure deployments.

- Reliability
- Security
- Performance
- Cost
- Operational Excellence



Azure Service Health

Azure Service Health is a collection of services that keep you informed of general Azure status, service status that may impact you, and specific resource status that is impacting you.

Azure Status: global view of the health of all Azure services across all Azure regions

Service Health: focused view on only the services and regions that you're using. If a service is experiencing a problem in a region you're not using, it won't show up here

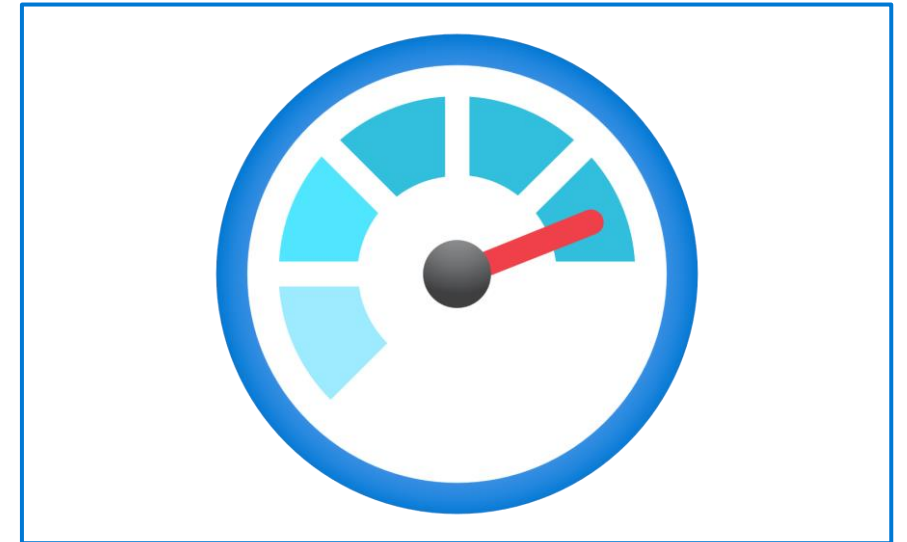
Resource Health: tailored view of your actual Azure resources. It provides information about the health of your individual cloud resources



Azure Monitor

Azure Monitor maximizes the availability and performance of applications and services by collecting, analyzing, and acting on telemetry from cloud and on-premises environments.

- Application Insights
- Log Analytics
- Smart Alerts
- Automation Actions
- Customized Dashboards



Module 06 Review

- Governance and compliance
- Resource deployment tools
- Monitoring tools

Thank you

