**Bootstrap automation**

Infrastructure as code tooling called Azure Data Plane. If the virtual machine configuration changes and no longer aligns with the configuration definition, you may want a configuration management system to remediate the configuration. When deploying to Azure, you may need to run post-deployment virtual machine configuration or run other arbitrary code to bootstrap the deployed Azure resources.

* cloud-init is a known industry tool for configuring Linux virtual machines on first boot. Much like the Azure custom script extension, cloud-init allows you to install packages and run commands on Linux virtual machines. cloud-init can be used for things like software installation, system configurations, and content staging. Azure includes many cloud-init enable Marketplace virtual machine images across many of the most well-known Linux distributions. On boot, cloud-init will use the systems native package management tool to install TheHive.

*To use cloud-init, create a text file named cloud-init.txt and enter your cloud-init configuration. In this example, the Nginx package is added to the cloud-init configuration.*

#cloud-config

package\_upgrade: true

packages:

- thehive4  
 - azure vm extension

AZURE CLI

az group create --name myResourceGroupAutomate --location eastus

az vm create \

--resource-group myResourceGroupAutomate \

--name myAutomatedVM \

--image CentOS \

--admin-username zappiuser \

--generate-ssh-keys \  
 --open-port- 9000/tcp

--custom-data cloud-init.txt

You can also use extensions to run scripts on a VM as IaC. Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on virtual machines

It is run after VM code deployment as follows

az vm extension set \

--resource-group myResourceGroup \

--vm-name myAutomatedVM --name customScript \

--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions \

--settings '{"commandToExecute": "yum install -y thehive4"}'

Enable port 9000