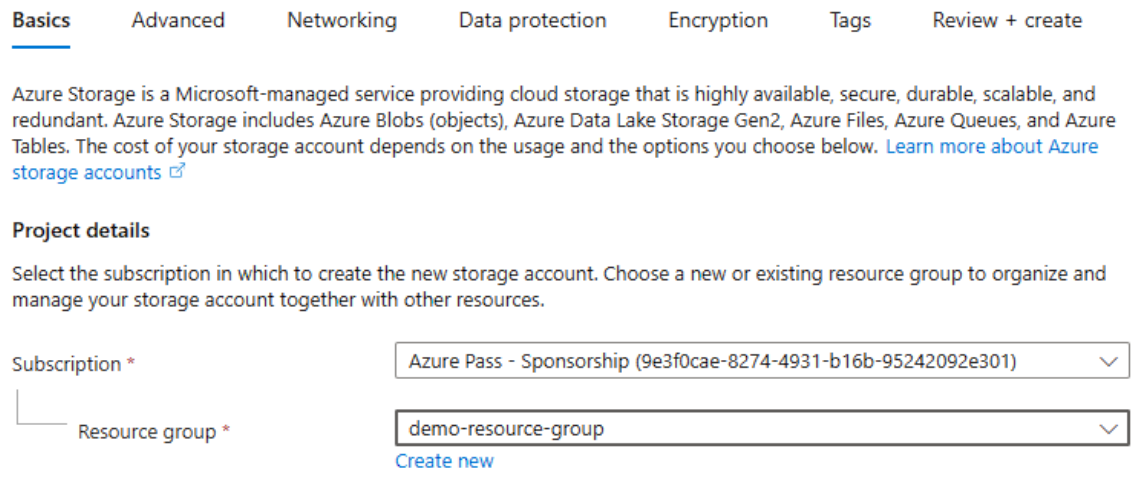
😊 Azure Storage Account

Azure Storage Account is a cloud-based storage solution provided by Microsoft Azure. It's a versatile service that allows you to store a variety of data types including blobs (binary large objects), files, tables, and queues. Here are some key points about Azure Storage Accounts

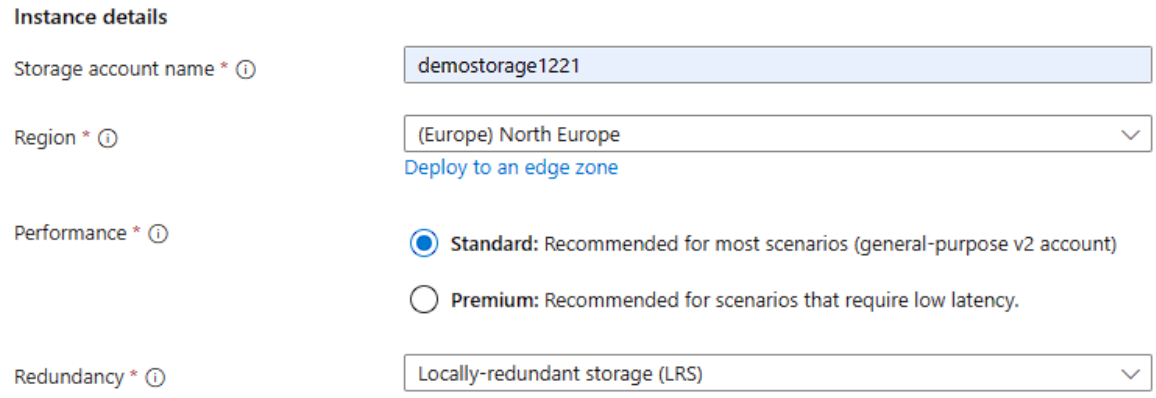
1. Blob Storage: Blob storage is optimized for storing massive amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data. It's commonly used for images, videos, backups, and logs.
2. File Storage: Azure File Storage offers fully managed file shares in the cloud, accessible via the industry-standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol. It's suitable for scenarios such as migrating file shares to Azure, cloud-native file shares, and application file sharing.
3. Table Storage: Azure Table Storage is a NoSQL data store that's used to store semi-structured data. It's schema-less, which means that it's suitable for storing flexible datasets like web application data, address books, and device information.
4. Queue Storage: Azure Queue Storage provides messaging between application components. It's a reliable way to store messages that can be accessed from anywhere in the world via authenticated calls using HTTP or HTTPS.
5. Azure Data Lake Storage: This is built on top of Azure Blob Storage and is optimized for big data analytics workloads. It's capable of handling massive amounts of data in various formats.
6. Security: Azure Storage supports various security features like encryption at rest, role-based access control (RBAC), and network security rules to help you protect your data.
7. Scalability: Azure Storage is designed to be highly scalable, allowing you to scale your storage resources up or down based on demand. You can also choose between different performance tiers to optimize for your specific workload.
8. Redundancy: Azure Storage offers built-in redundancy options to ensure high availability and durability of your data. You can choose between locally redundant storage (LRS), geo-redundant storage (GRS), zone-redundant storage (ZRS), and others.

😄 To begin with the Lab:

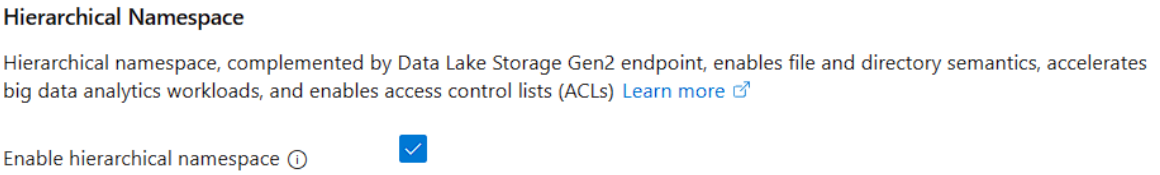
1. Log in to your Azure Portal. Then you need to click on Create Resources.
2. After that search for Storage accounts and click on Create.
3. Now select your subscription and your resource group. If you don’t have a resource group then you can create a new one.



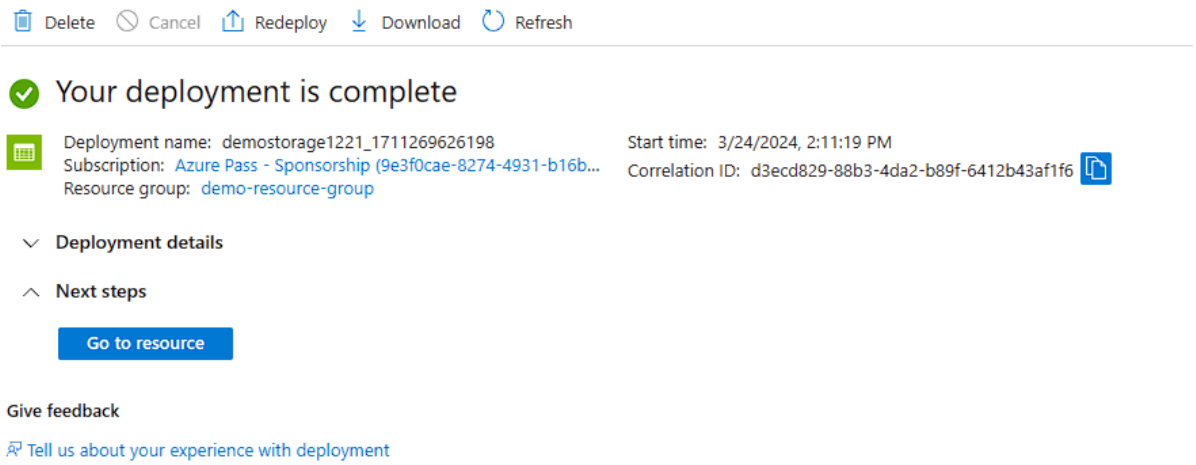
4. Now you need to give your account a unique name, then select your region.
5. After that in the performance choose Standard.
6. Afterwards in redundancy choose LRS.



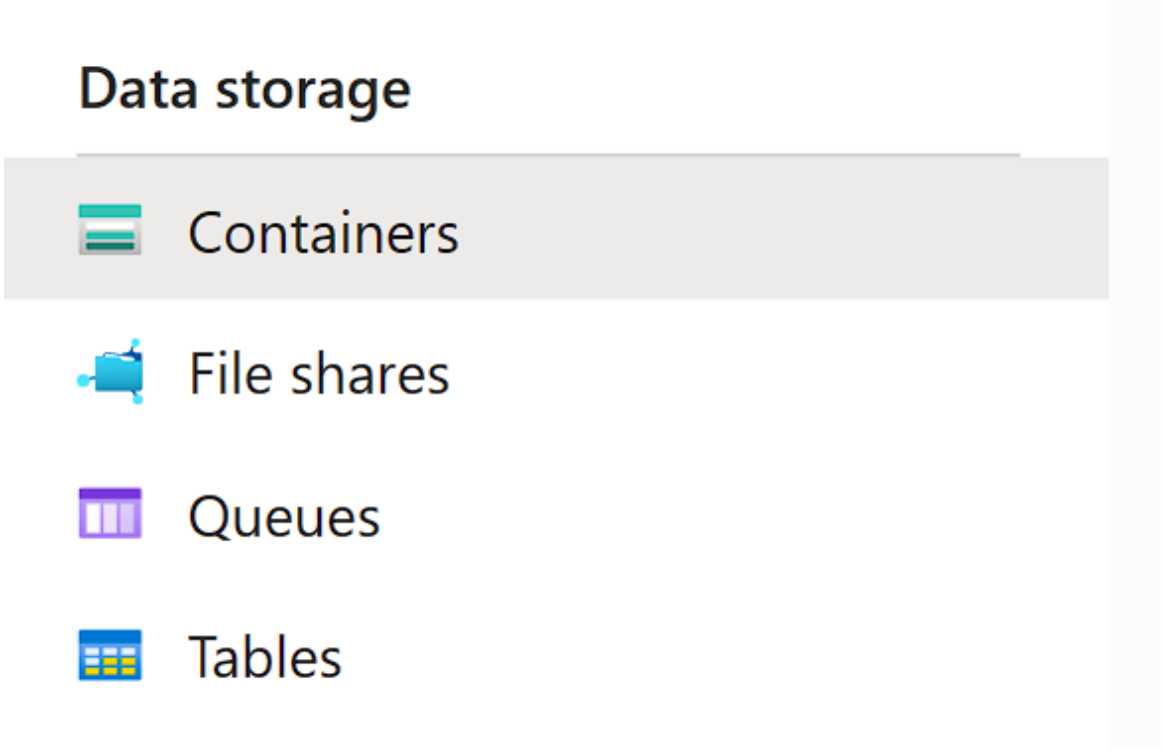
7. After that in the advanced section if you will turn on Hierarchical Namespace then you get that feature of having the storage account behave as an **Azure Data Lake Gen2 storage account.**



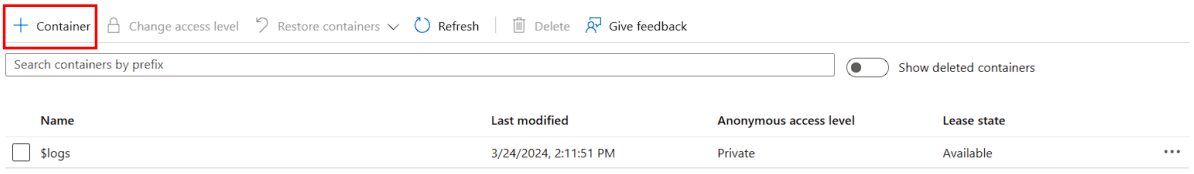
8. Now navigate to the Review page and create your storage account.
9. Once deployment is complete then click on go to resource.



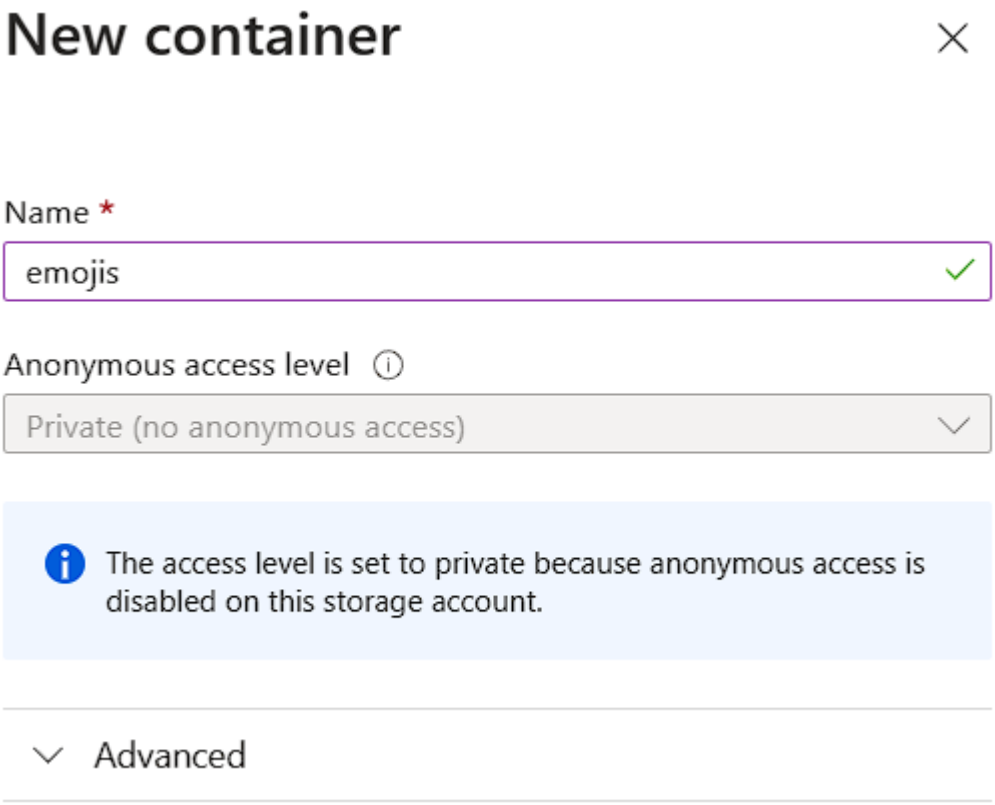
10. Now on the dashboard of your storage account from the left pane go to containers.



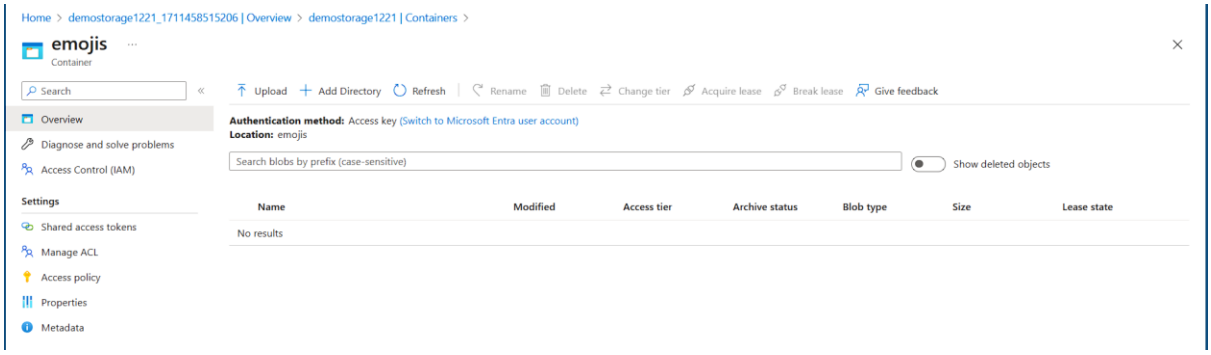
11. Here you can create containers and upload your files into that container.
12. The blob services are mapped onto the container.
13. Now click on the highlighted option which is to add something to the container.



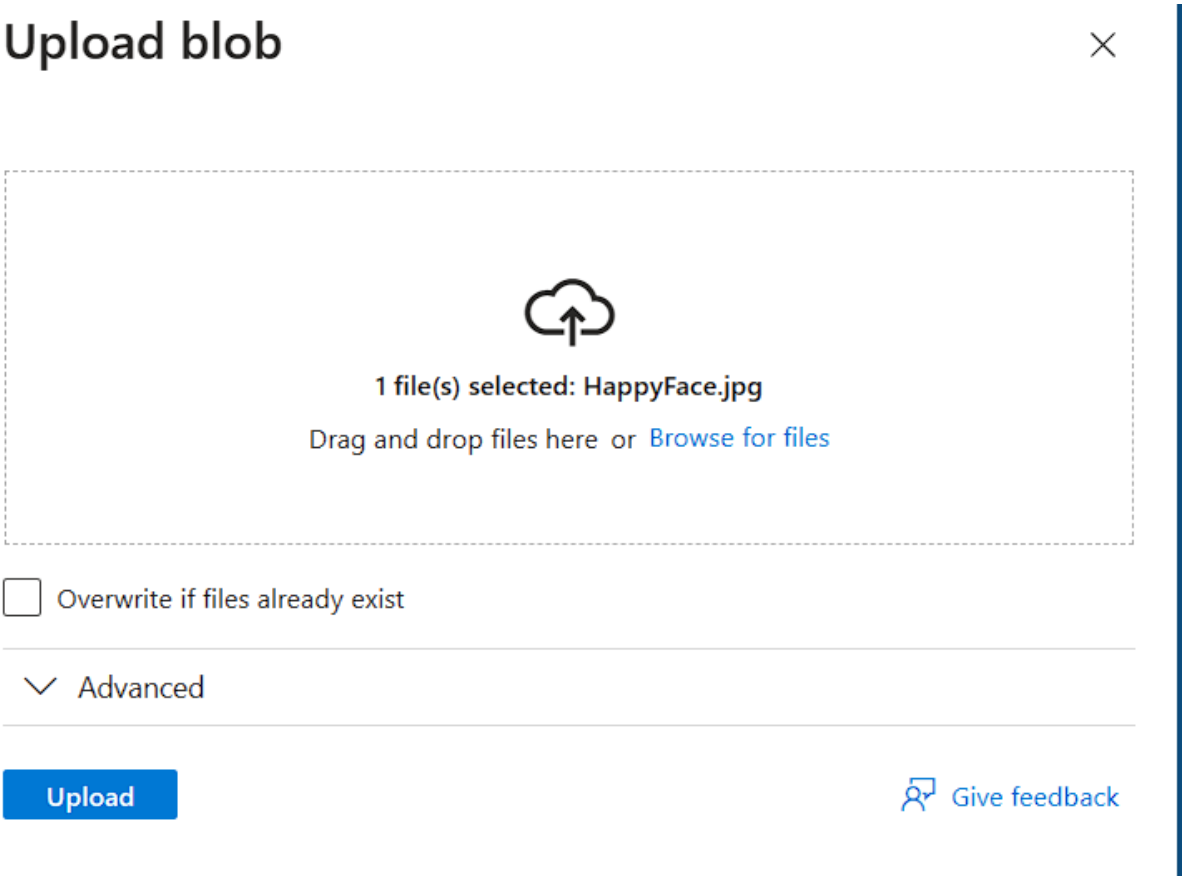
14. Then you have to give it a name and just click on create.



15. Then if you go inside your container, here you can upload files of your choice from your local machine.



16. Now click on upload and then choose a file from your local machine.



17. Here you can see your files.