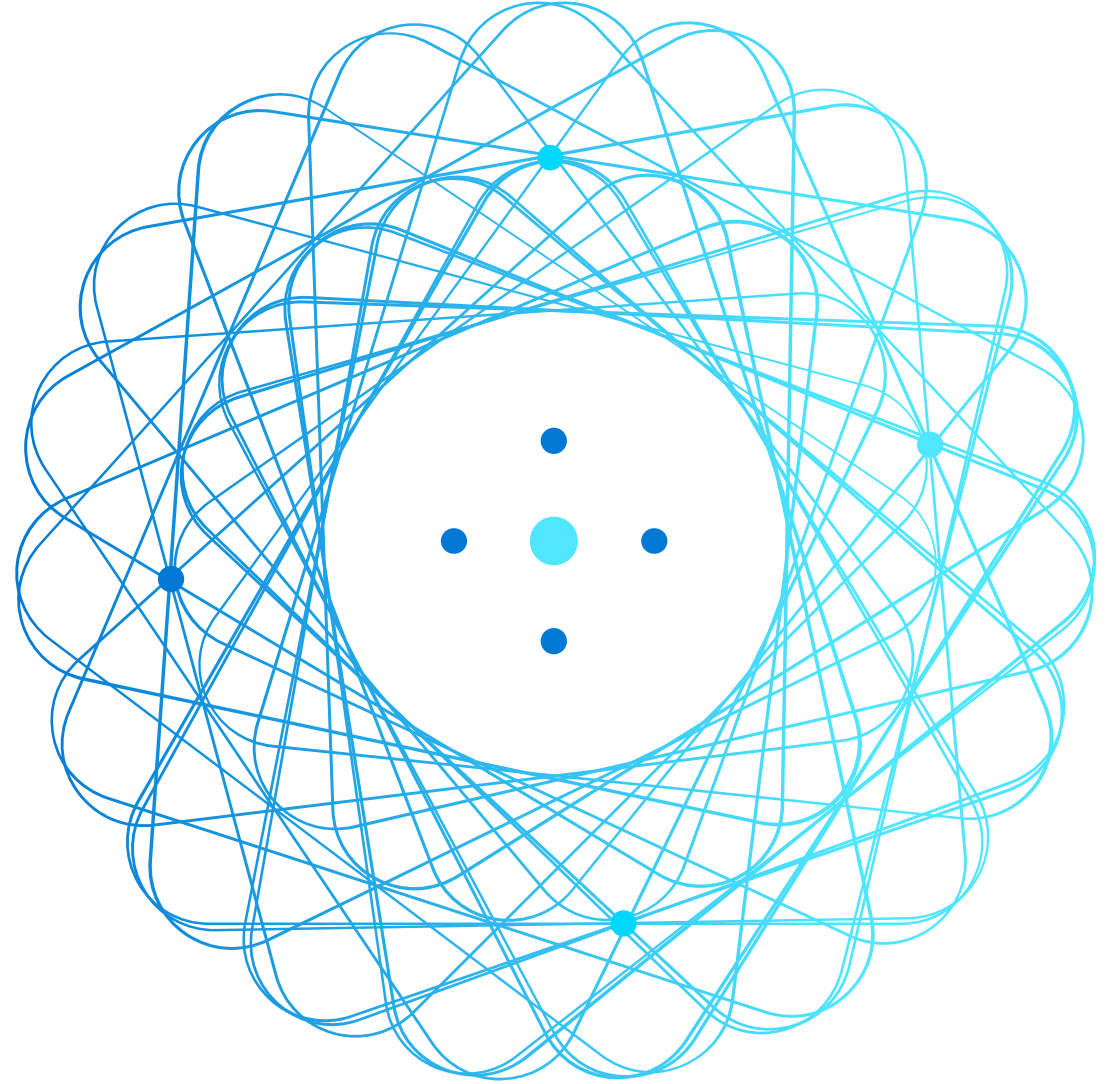


AZ-900T0x

Module 02:

Core Azure Services



Module Outline



Module 02 – Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Azure Architectural Components**
 - Regions and Availability Zones
 - Subscriptions and Resource Groups
- **Core Azure Resources**
 - Compute
 - Networking
 - Storage
 - Databases



Core Azure architectural components



Core Azure architectural components – Objective Domain

Describe the benefits and usage of:

- Regions and Region Pairs
- Availability Zones
- Azure Resources
- Resource Groups
- Azure Resource Manager
- Subscriptions
- Azure Management Groups

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.

Region Pairs

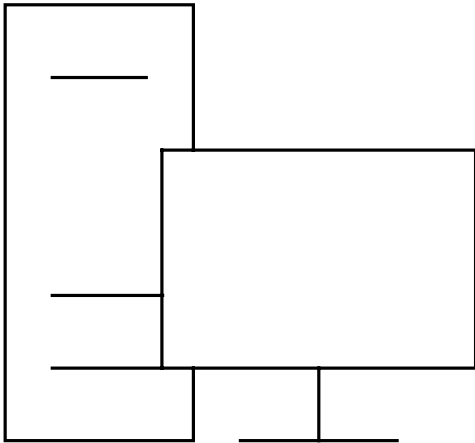
- At least 300 miles of separation between region pairs.
- Automatic replication for some services.
- Prioritized region recovery in the event of outage.
- Updates are rollout sequentially to minimize downtime.

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

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

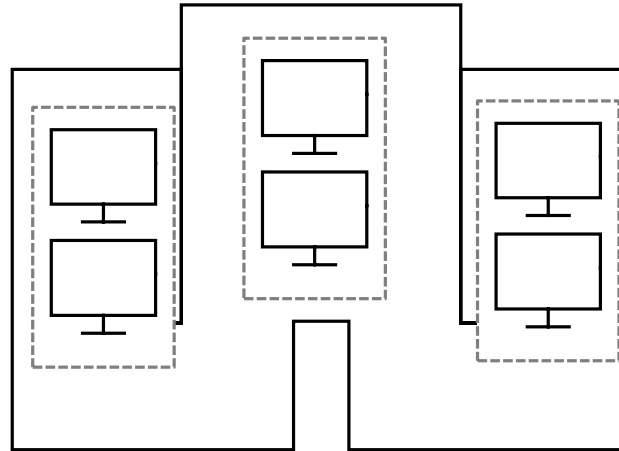
Availability Options

VM SLA
99.9% with Premium Storage



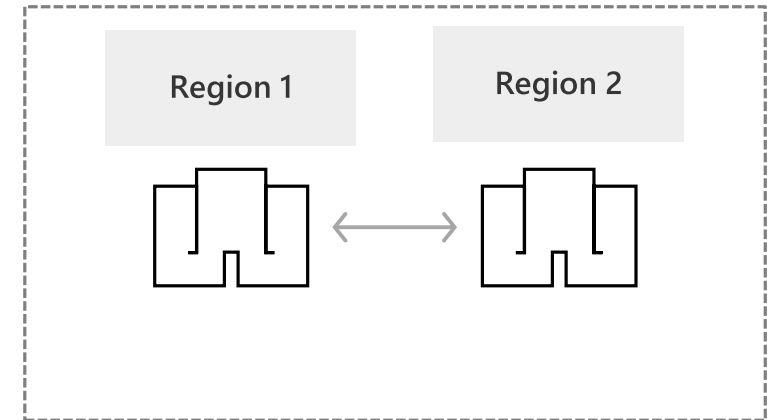
SINGLE VM
Easier lift and shift

VM SLA
99.99%



AVAILABILITY ZONES
Protection from entire datacenter failures

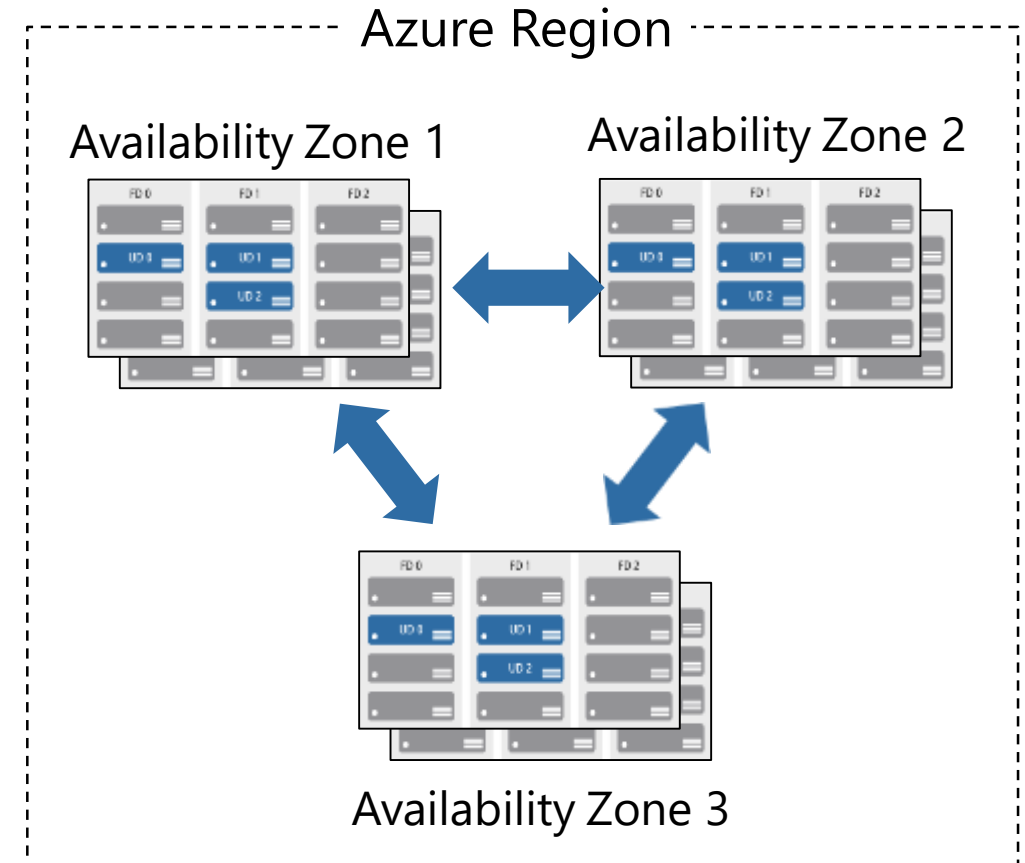
MULTI-REGION DISASTER RECOVERY



REGION PAIRS
Regional protection within Data Residency
Boundaries

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.

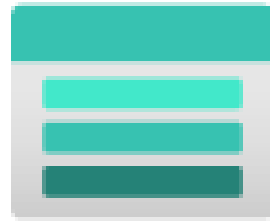


Azure Resources

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

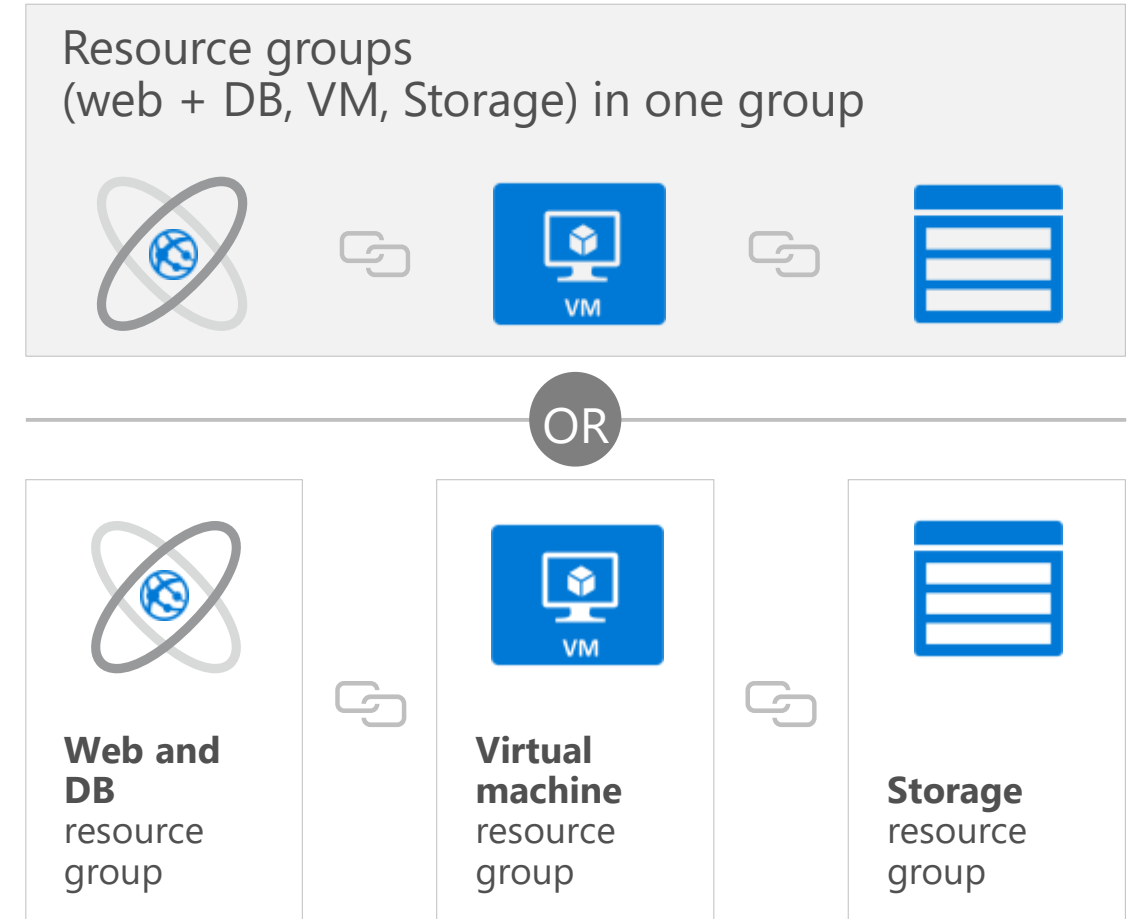


Functions

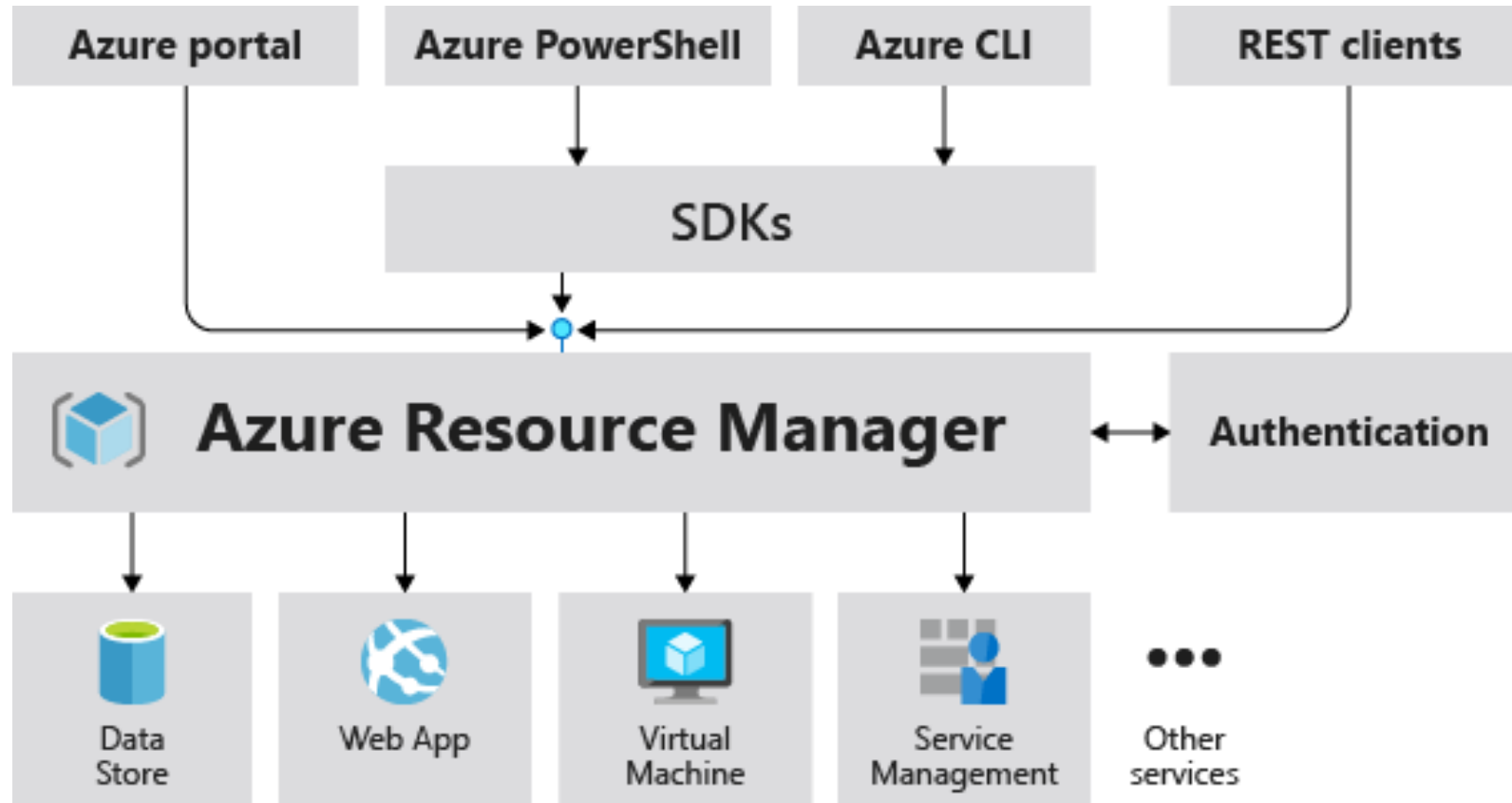
Resource groups

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 Resource Manager

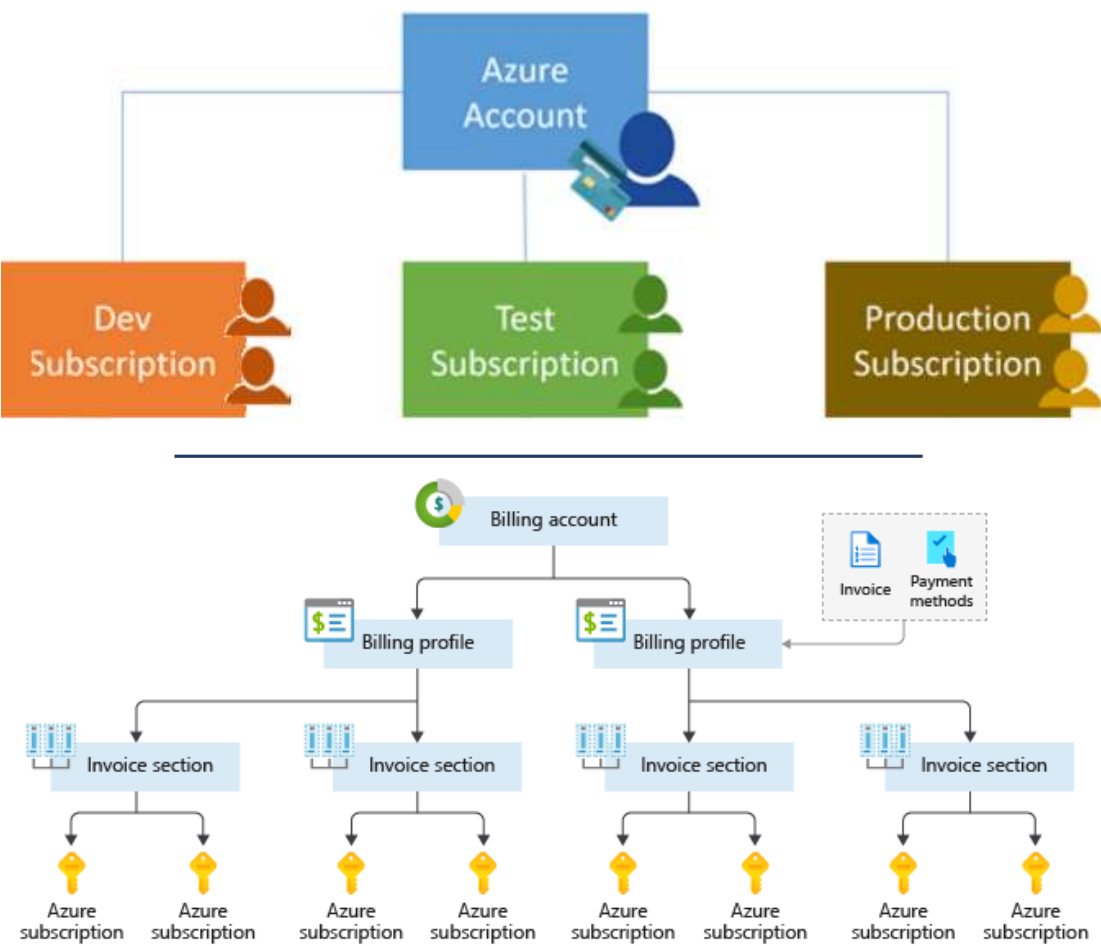


The **Azure Resource Manager (ARM)** provides a management layer that enables you to create, update, and delete resources in your Azure subscription.

Azure Subscriptions

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

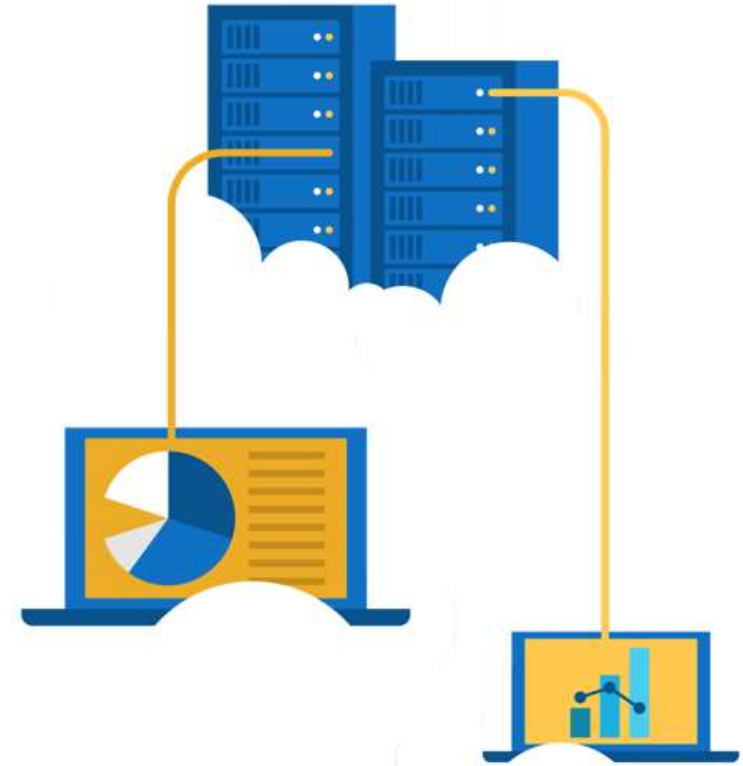
- **Billing boundary:** generate separate billing reports and invoices for each subscription.
- **Access control boundary:** manage and control access to the resources that users can provision with specific subscriptions.



Walkthrough – Explore the Azure Portal

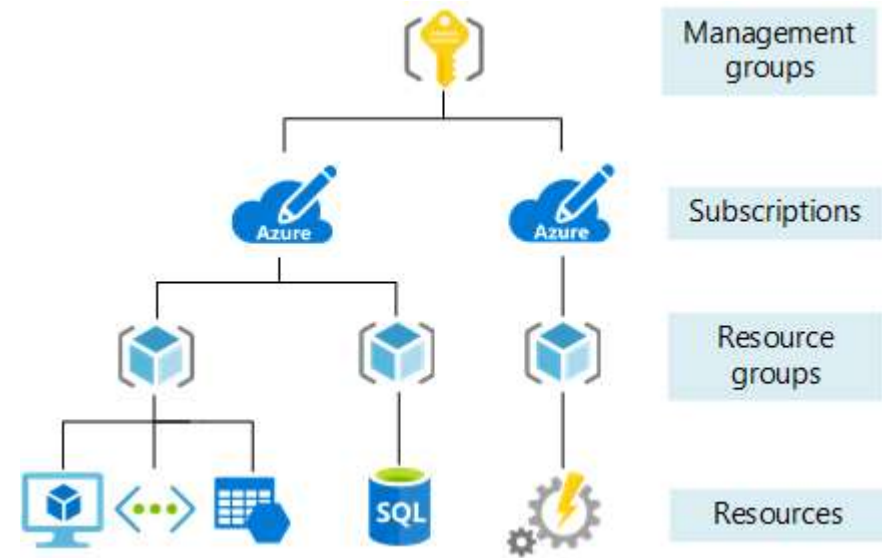
Launch the Azure Portal and have a look at the common components used everyday building cloud solutions

1. Connect to <https://portal.azure.com>
2. Explore the home screen.
3. Find “All Services” and see what is available.
4. Connect to <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/calculator/>



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.



Core Azure workload products



Core Azure Workloads - Objective Domain

Describe the benefits and usage of:

- Virtual Machines, Azure App Services, Azure Container Instances (ACI), Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), and Windows Virtual Desktop
- Virtual Networks, VPN Gateway, Virtual Network peering, and ExpressRoute
- Container (Blob) Storage, Disk Storage, File Storage, and storage tiers
- Cosmos DB, Azure SQL Database, Azure Database for MySQL, Azure Database for PostgreSQL, and SQL Managed Instance
- Azure Marketplace

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)



Windows 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.



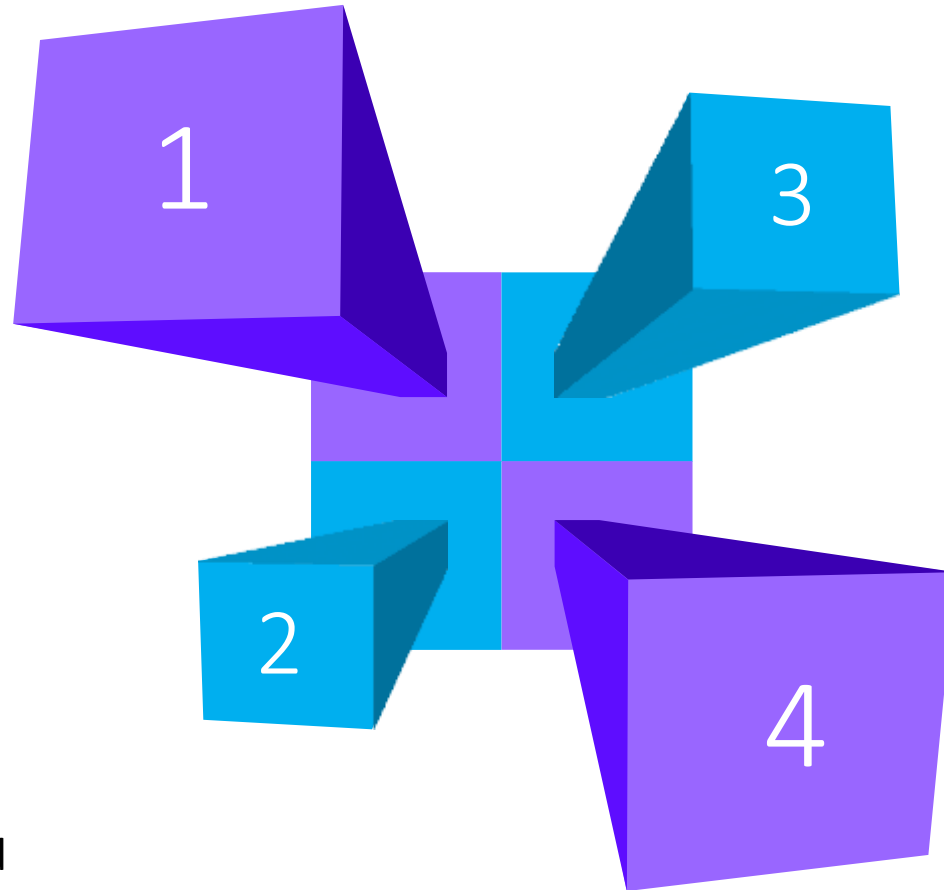
Virtual Machine service

Compute

This is your compute service on the Azure platform. Here you can create compute resources on-demand.

Operating System

You can choose from operating systems such as Windows Server 2019 and different flavors of Linux.



Lifecycle

You can create the machine whenever you want. You can also terminate the machine whenever required.

Workload

You can then install different workloads on the machine.



Azure

Virtual Machines

- 1 Less management You don't manage the infrastructure.
- 2 Less investment You only pay for how much you use.
- 3 Less operations Don't need to invest in managing the data center
- 4 Configure You can configure various aspects of your virtual machine



Azure virtual machine deployment

Virtual
Network

Isolated network
On the cloud

Public IP
Address

Allows to contact
the machine from
the Internet

Network
Security
Group

Filters traffic to
and from the
machine

OS Disk

Used to store
the operating
system



Availability options

What are availability sets

- This feature helps to protect your machines against infrastructure level failures.
- An unplanned event wherein the underlying infrastructure fails unexpectedly. The failures could be attributed to network failures , local disk failures or even rack failures
- Planned maintenance events , wherein Microsoft needs to make planned updates to the underlying physical environment. In such cases , a reboot might be required on your virtual machine
- You can increase the availability of your application by making use of availability sets. Each virtual machine that is assigned to the availability set is assigned a separate fault and update domain.



Fault domains

These are used to define the group of virtual machines that share a common source and network switch.

You can create
up to 3 fault domains

Update domains

These are used to group virtual machines and physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

You can create
up to 20
update
domains

What are availability zones

- This features help provides better availability for your application by protecting them from datacenter failures
- Each Availability zone is a unique physical location in an Azure region
- Each zone comprises of one or more data centers that has independent power, cooling, and networking
- Hence the physical separation of the Availability Zones helps protect applications against data center failures
- Using Availability Zones, you can be guaranteed an availability of 99.99% for your virtual machines. You need to ensure that you have 2 or more virtual machines running across multiple availability zones.



Virtual Machine types

General Purpose

This provides a balanced CPU-to-memory ratio. This is great for test and development environments.

Compute Optimized

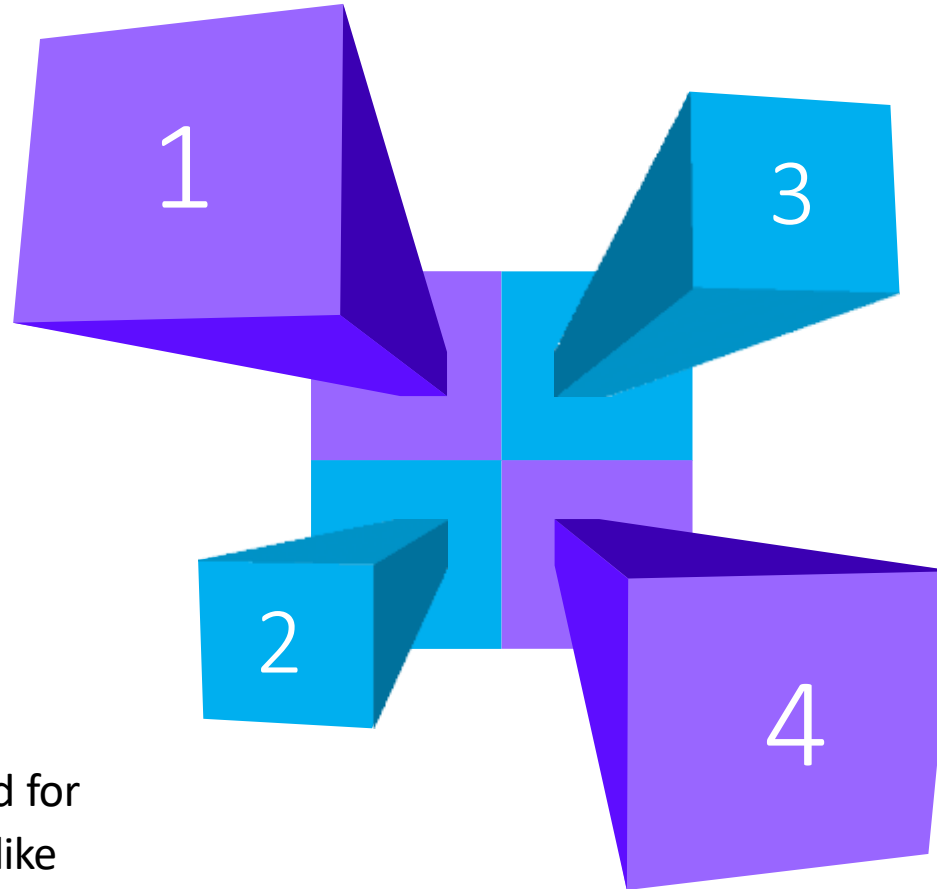
This has a high CPU-to-memory ratio. This is good for medium-sized workloads like web servers.

Memory Optimized

This provides a good memory-to-CPU ratio. This is good for database-related workloads.

Storage Optimized

This provides high disk throughput which is ideal for Big Data workloads.



Virtual Machine Disks

- The Virtual machine gets allocated an OS level disk. This is a managed disk.
- The VM could also get a temporary disk. This is not a managed disk.
- The data on the temporary disk could get lost in the case of a maintenance event or if the machine is redeployed.
- You can also add new data disks to the virtual machine.



Virtual Machine IP Address

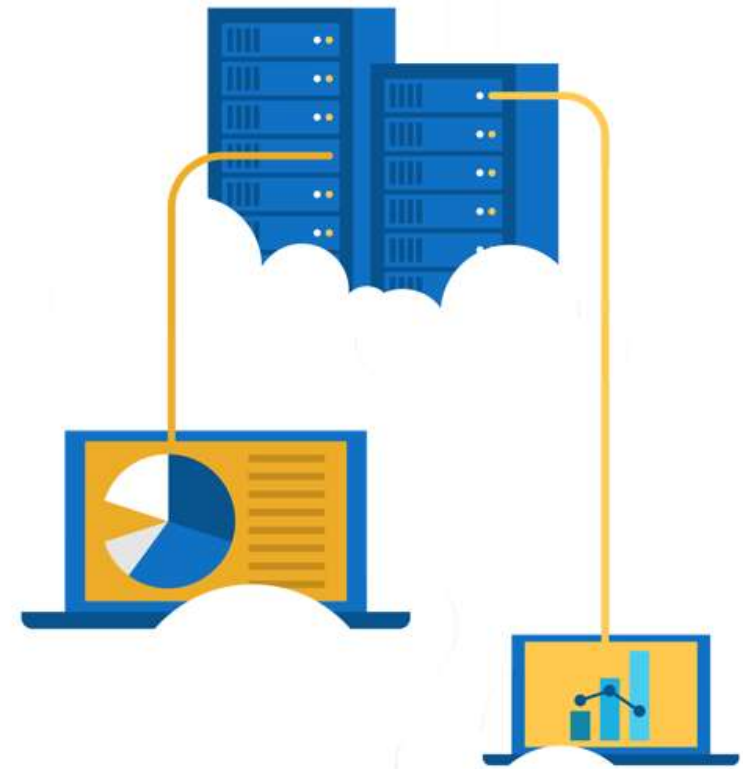
- Private IP addresses allow communication between resources in Azure.
- The private IP address gets allocated from the subnet that the virtual machine is hosted in.
- The public IP address allows Internet resources to communicate inbound into the Azure virtual machine.



Walkthrough – 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. Connect to the virtual machine.
3. Install the web server role and test.



Module 02 Review



Microsoft Learn Modules
(docs.microsoft.com/Learn)

- Microsoft provides more global presence than any other cloud provider with over 60 regions distributed worldwide
- Azure Management tools
- Azure's multiple services (compute)