

# Verzeo Project Report

Topic-

Cloud computing||

Microsoft azure

# **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I thank team verzeo and my mentor Mr. Surya for providing this platform and teaching to their best ability.

Also I'm grateful to my mentor for his esteemed guidance in this project.

**Sincere regards**

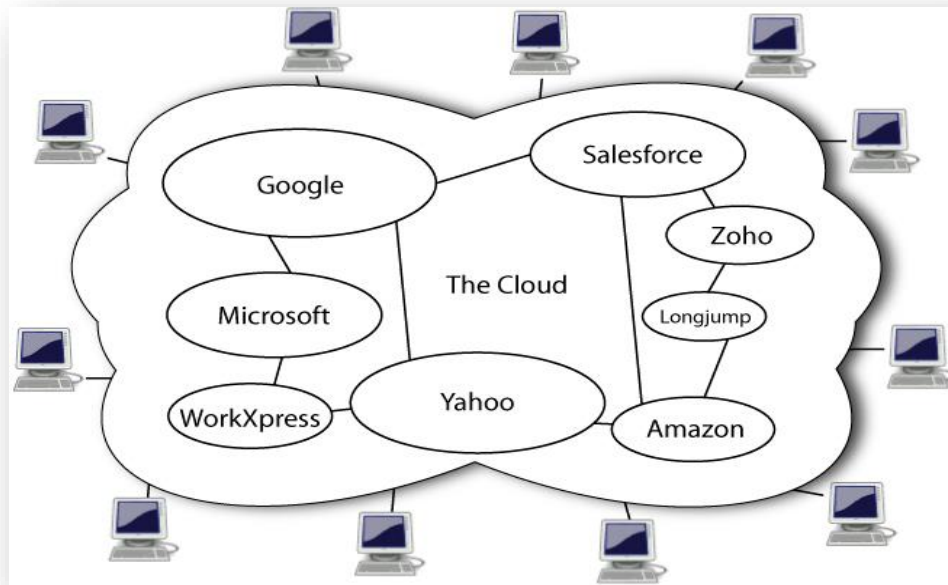
Seerat Sharma

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# Cloud Computing

Cloud Computing is a model that we deploy for usage on demand.



It is an on-demand availability of services over the internet which follows the rule of pay as you go, which means, you only pay for the service you use and also the payment is time bound; that is, if you use the service for 1 hour, you are supposed to pay for that one hour only.

## Need for evolution from physical data centers to virtualization.

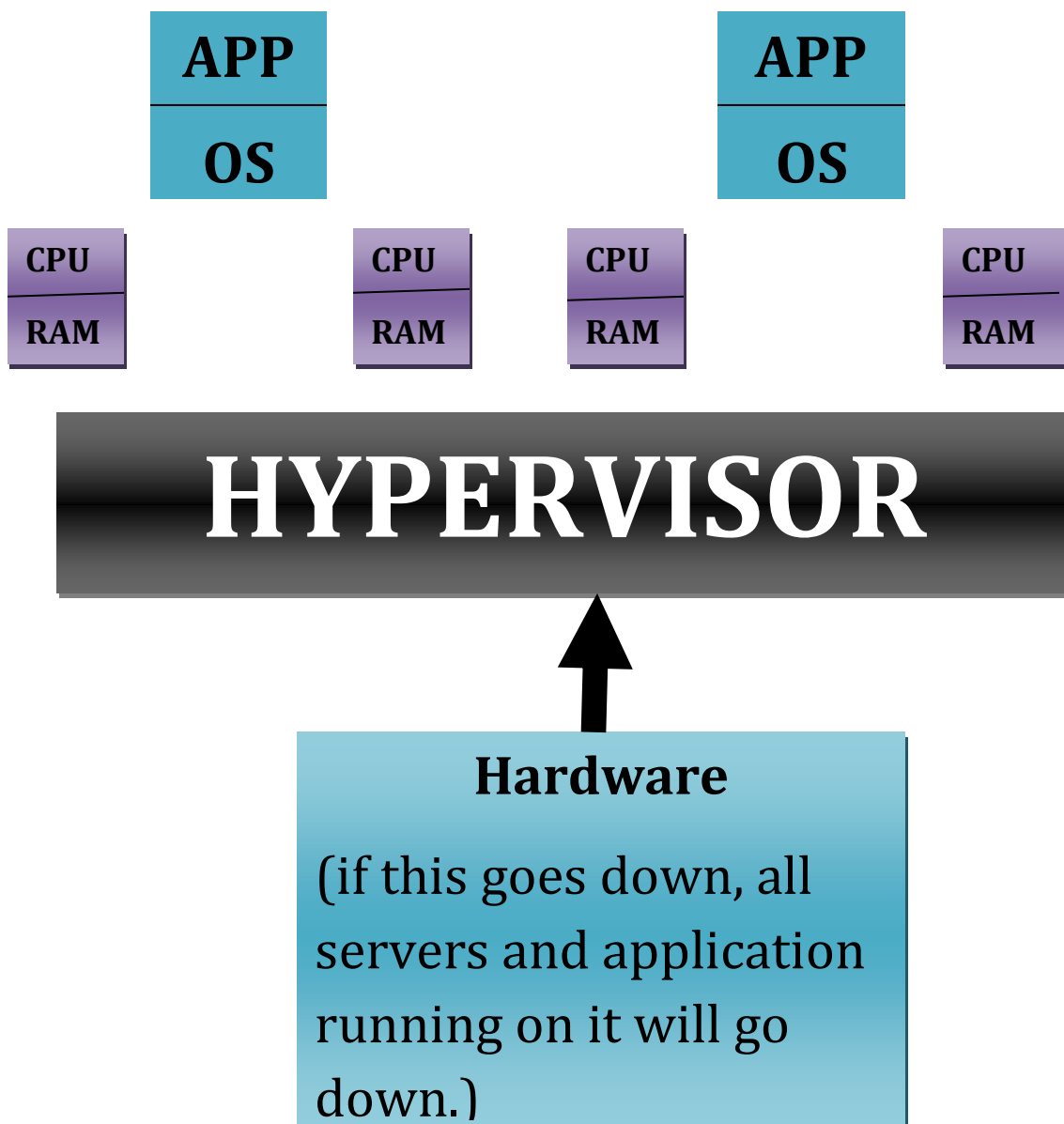
Before the era of cloud computing emerged, physical data centers were into existence. A physical data centre may be defined as a group of physical systems connected over a LAN; wherein each physical system has an operating system with its set of configuration.



The image shown above is of a physical data centre. In a physical server, one cannot use high end applications or multiple applications, otherwise the system will crack . A company, doing a business requires many applications to be used and hence requires many servers, because if the load on a server will increase, it will go down and thereby the entire business will go down. Each server costs between 15-60 Lakhs.

Not only cost, but the physical system comes with a lot many challenges, which includes power, security, manpower, maintenance, power cooling system, networking, cabling , disaster management and many more. A solution

to all of this is Virtualization/cloud computing. Virtualization implements the physical characteristics of a system onto a logical environment, in other words it simply encapsulates the physical characteristics.



The diagram above shows the entire mechanism of cloud server environment

The hypervisor converts all the physical characteristics of the hardware like virtual cpu, ram, network, throughput etc into logical ones. All virtual machines run on this software called as hypervisor.

Services, that are being used over the cloud logically do exist somewhere physically on the data centers. These data centers are run by the cloud service providers, which provide cloud service to people with respect to their demand.

Hence for a company, it is better to access these cloud computing services than to have its own data centre which come with a lot much of cost and maintenance.



Some of the major cloud service providers are:

1. Microsoft azure
2. Aws (amazon web services)
3. GCP (Google cloud Platform)

Cloud computing gives you preinstalled operating system and applications that are ready to use.

Some of the advantages of cloud computing are :

- Cost effective
- Scalable (it is easy to upgrade your logical vm)
- Elasticity
- Reliability
- Secure

# Cloud models

```
graph TD; A((Cloud models)) --- B[Public cloud]; A --- C[Private cloud]; A --- D[Hybrid Cloud];
```

## **Public cloud**

**Everyone can access the portal and use the shared resources across the globe**

## **Private cloud**

**It is restricted over an organisation.**

## **Hybrid Cloud**

**It is a blend of private and public cloud**

# Cloud Types

```
graph TD; A[Cloud Types] --- B[IAAS]; A --- C[PAAS]; A --- D[SAAS];
```

## **IAAS**

**(Infrastructure as a service)**

**It provides logical encapsulation of virtual machines to use over internet.**

## **PAAS**

**(Platform as a service)**

**It provides a platform to develop your own applications .**

## **SAAS**

**(Software as a service)**

**In this type, everything is managed by the provider.**

# **Project Description**

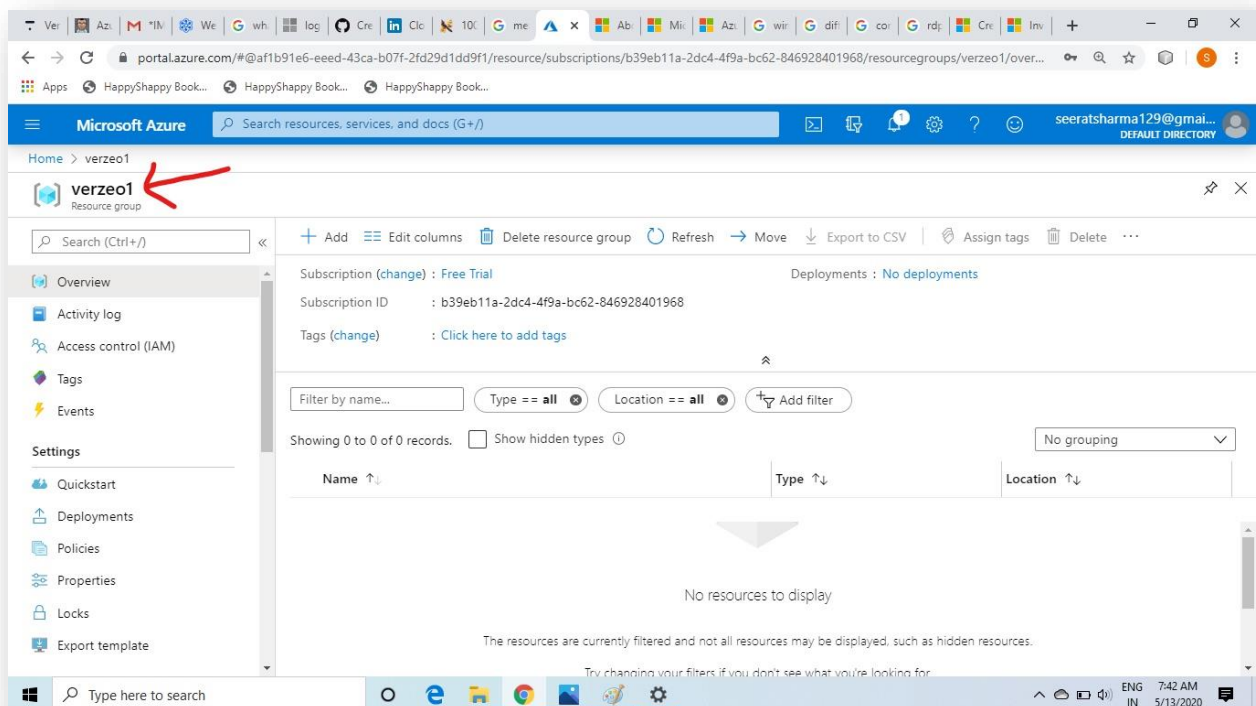
## **Snapshot based backup of Azure VM**

Considering a situation that a Vm crashes on rebooting or due to some other reason, in this case the entire data in the vm will be lost. A company cannot afford to lose its valuable data. Microsoft azure helps in this case by providing a service such that we can create a a snapshot based backup of the vm and assign to it some backup policies, with respect to which, the vm will be backed up timely and there will be no loss of data.

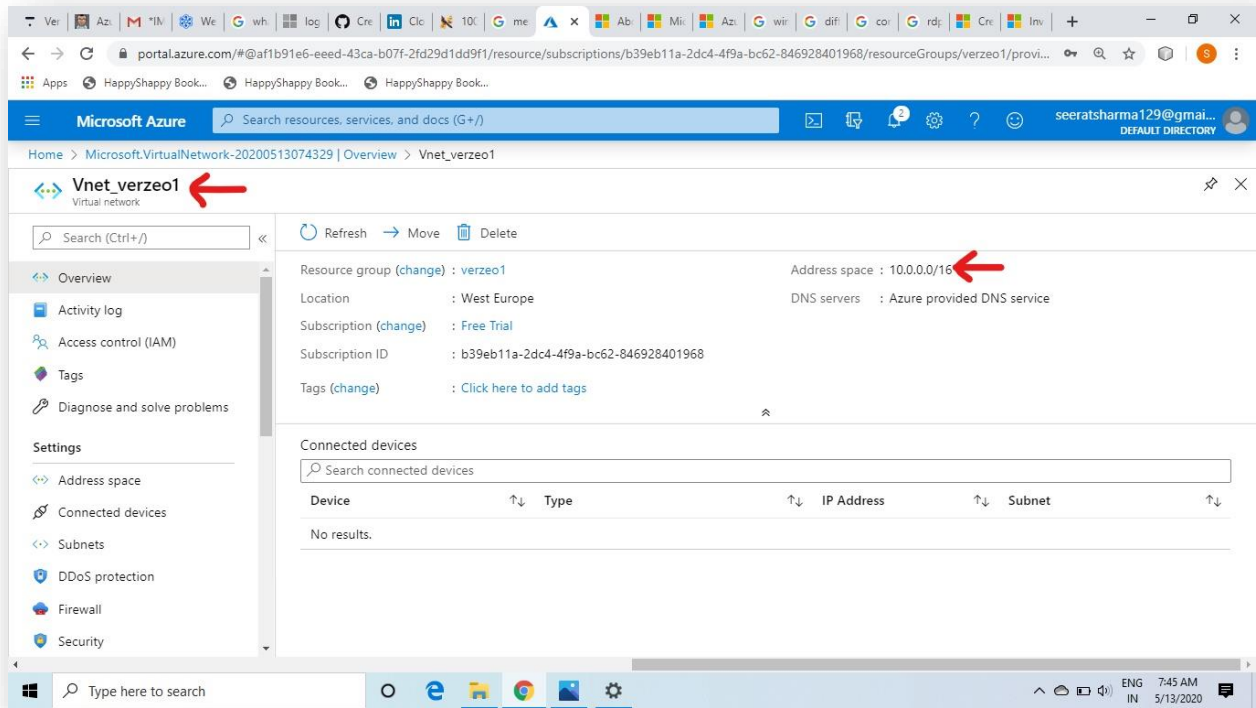
Steps to accomplish the above said are shown below.

# Steps to create a snapshot based backup of azure vm

**Step 1** Create a resource group. The name of the resource group created is **verzeo1**.



**Step 2** Create a network .Name of the network created is **Vnet\_verzeo**. It is assigned the default subnet 10.0.0/16



## Step 3

Create a vm

Name of the vm -**vm1verzeo**, the operating system is Windows 10 Pro , version 1809 .

The public ip assigned to the vm is 52.137.7.23

Microsoft Azure portal showing the details of a virtual machine named **Vm1verzeo** (indicated by a red arrow).

**Overview**

Resource group (change) : verzeo1

Status : Running

Location : West Europe

Subscription (change) : Free Trial

Subscription ID : b39eb11a-2dc4-4f9a-bc62-846928401968

Computer name : (not available)

Operating system : Windows

Size : Standard B2ms (2 vcpus, 8 GiB memory)

Tags (change) : [Click here to add tags](#)

Azure Spot : N/A

Public IP address : 52.137.7.233

Private IP address : 10.0.0.4

Public IP address (IPv6) : -

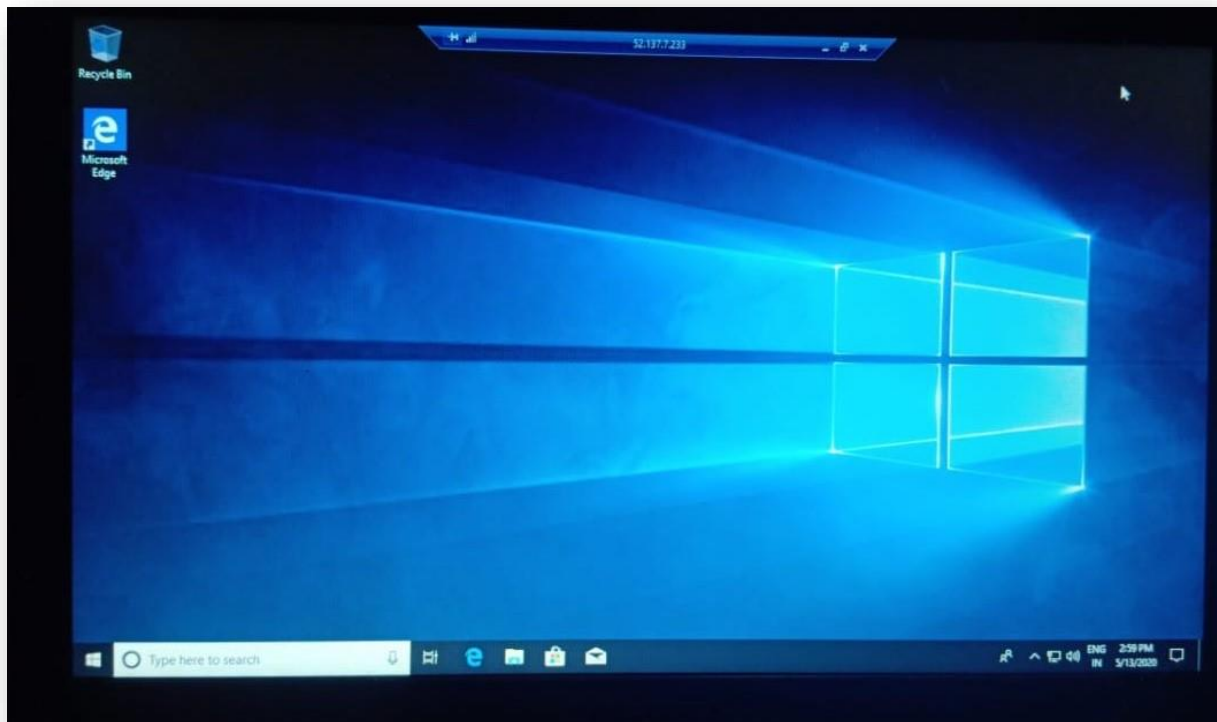
Private IP address (IPv6) : -

Virtual network/subnet : Vnet\_verzeo1/default

DNS name : [Configure](#)

Show data for last: **1 hour** 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 7 days 30 days

CPU (average) Network (total)



**Step 4** Add data disk and create logical partition in the VM using disk management.

The data disk added in the vm is named as **verzeo\_disk1**.

On creating logical partition the letter used for the disk is 'F'.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named 'Vm1verzeo'. The 'Disks' page is active, displaying the following information:

**Disks**

Search (Ctrl+/)

Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Networking, Connect, Disks, Size, Security, Extensions

**OS disk**

Name	Size	Storage account ...	Encryption	Host caching
Vm1verzeo_OsDisk_1_145d0e2e4cde4d198c...	127 GiB	Premium SSD	SSE with PMK	Read/write

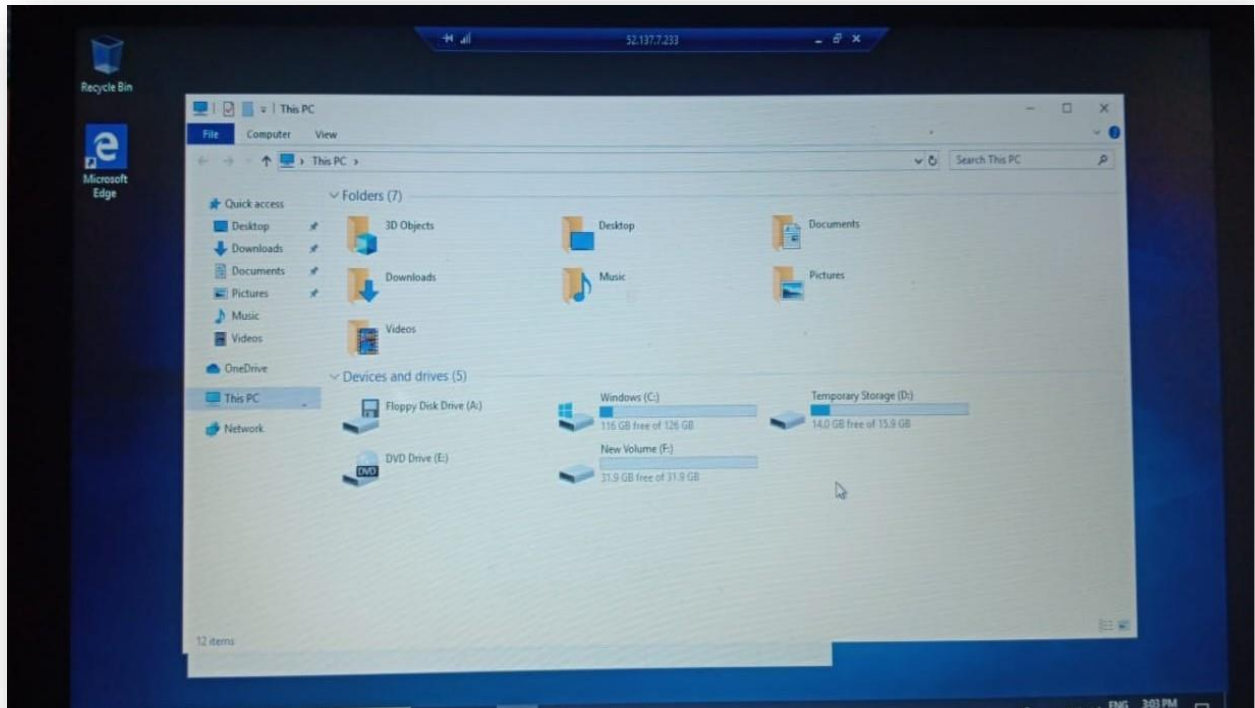
**Data disks**

LUN	Name	Size	Storage account ...	Encryption	Host caching
0	verzeo_disk1	32 GiB	Premium SSD	SSE with PMK	None

+ Add data disk

Notification: Successfully updated virtual machine disks 8:01 AM. Successfully updated disks for the virtual machine 'Vm1verzeo'.

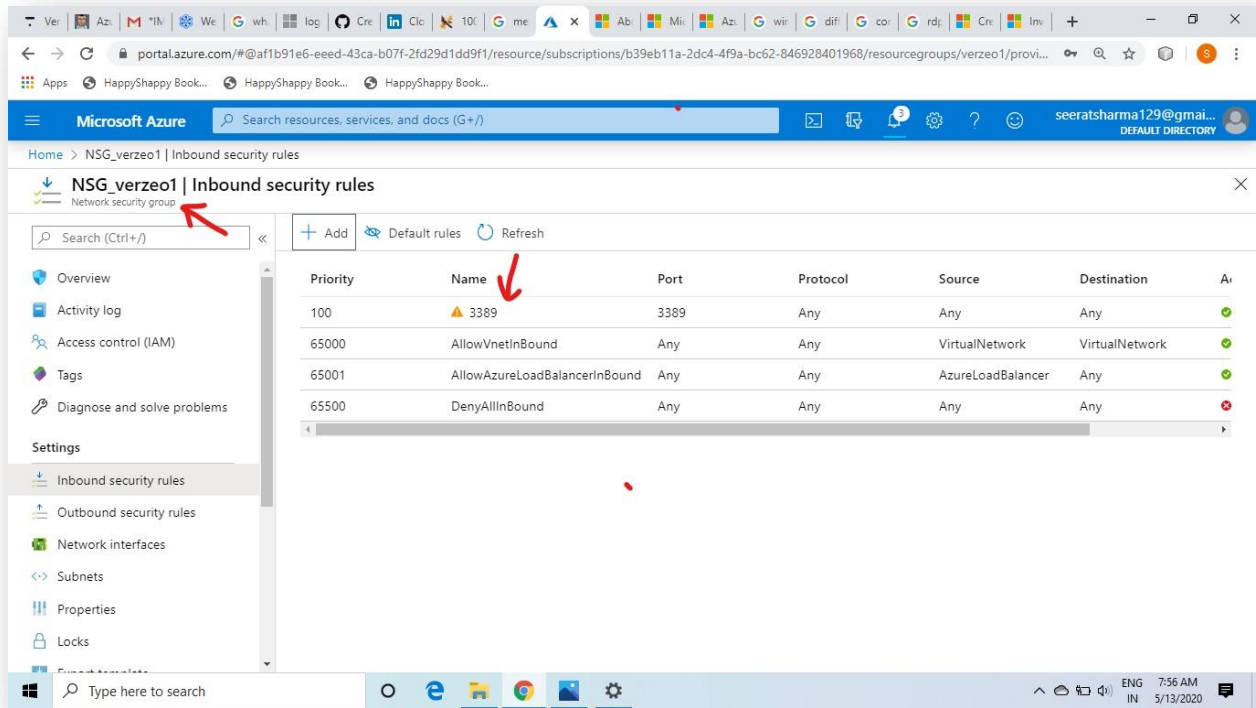




**Step 5** Configure the NSG(network security group) and assign it to configured subnet.

Name of the NSG create is  
**NSG\_verzeo1**.

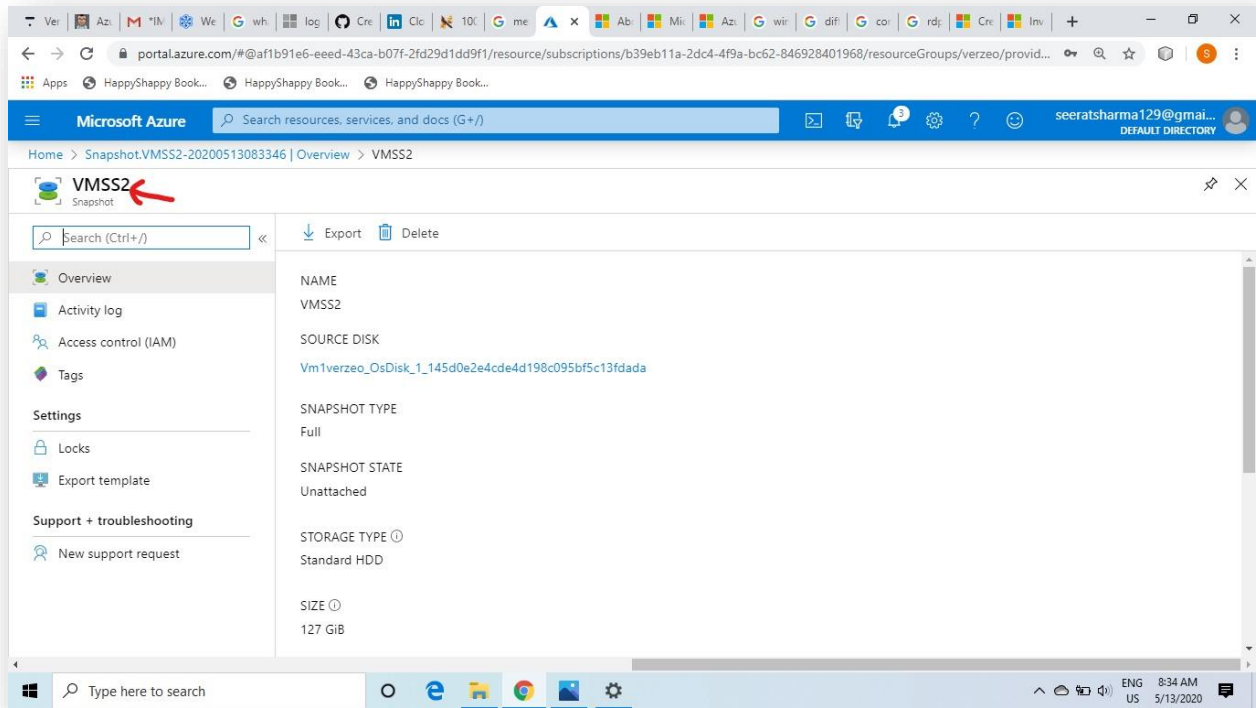
And allow the inbound security rule 3389 (RDP).



## Step 6

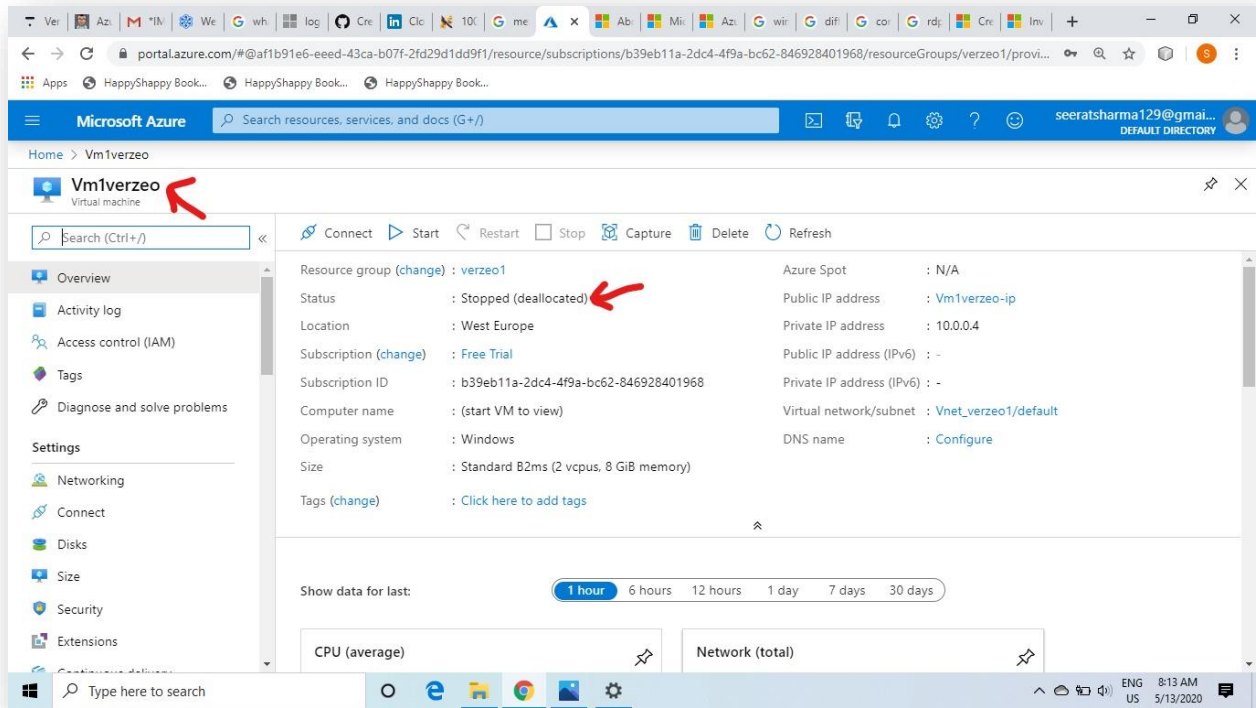
Take a snapshot of the Vm created such that we can retain the data if lost due to vm crash.

Name of the snapshot created is **VMSS2**.



Now, we assume a situation that the vm crashes . In this case, a company cannot afford to lose all its data and hence we create another vm out of the snapshot taken, so that all the data is lost is retained.

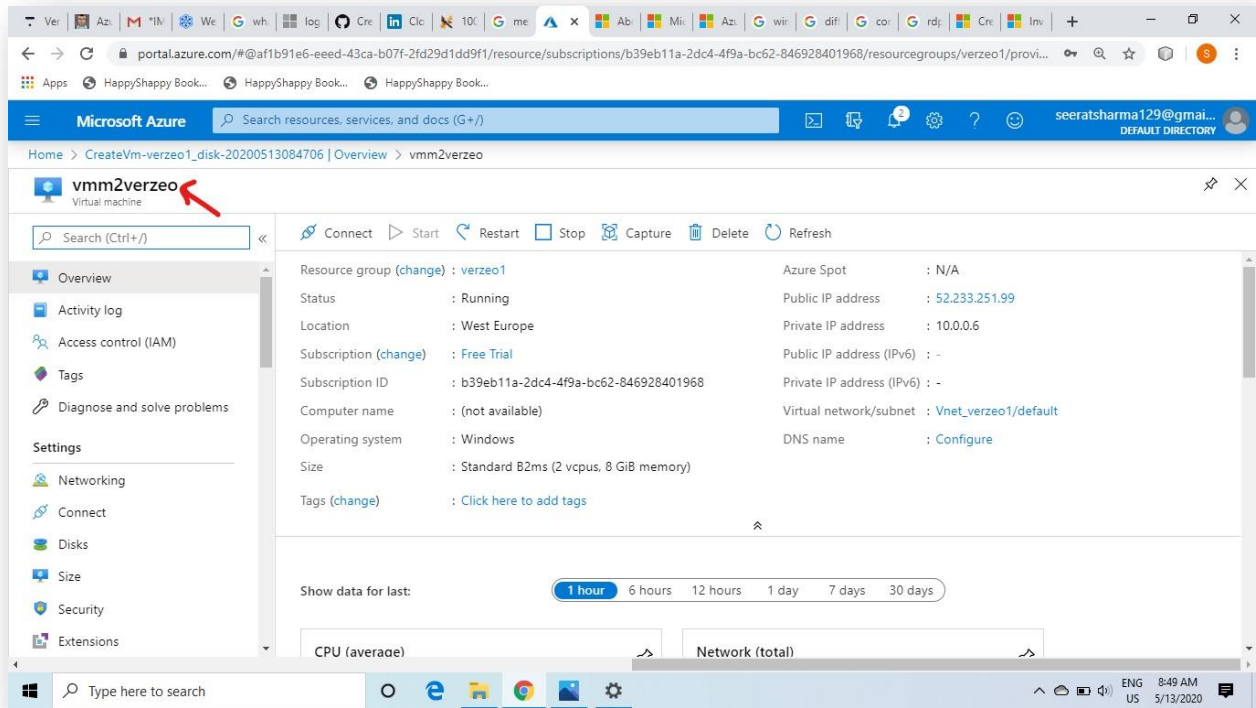
For this, we stop the vm,



And now, we create a disk namely **verzeo1\_disk**, with its source as snapshot(VMSS2).

And Create a VM out of it.

The new Vm created is named as **vmm2verzeo**. The public Ip assigned to this vm is 52.233.251.99



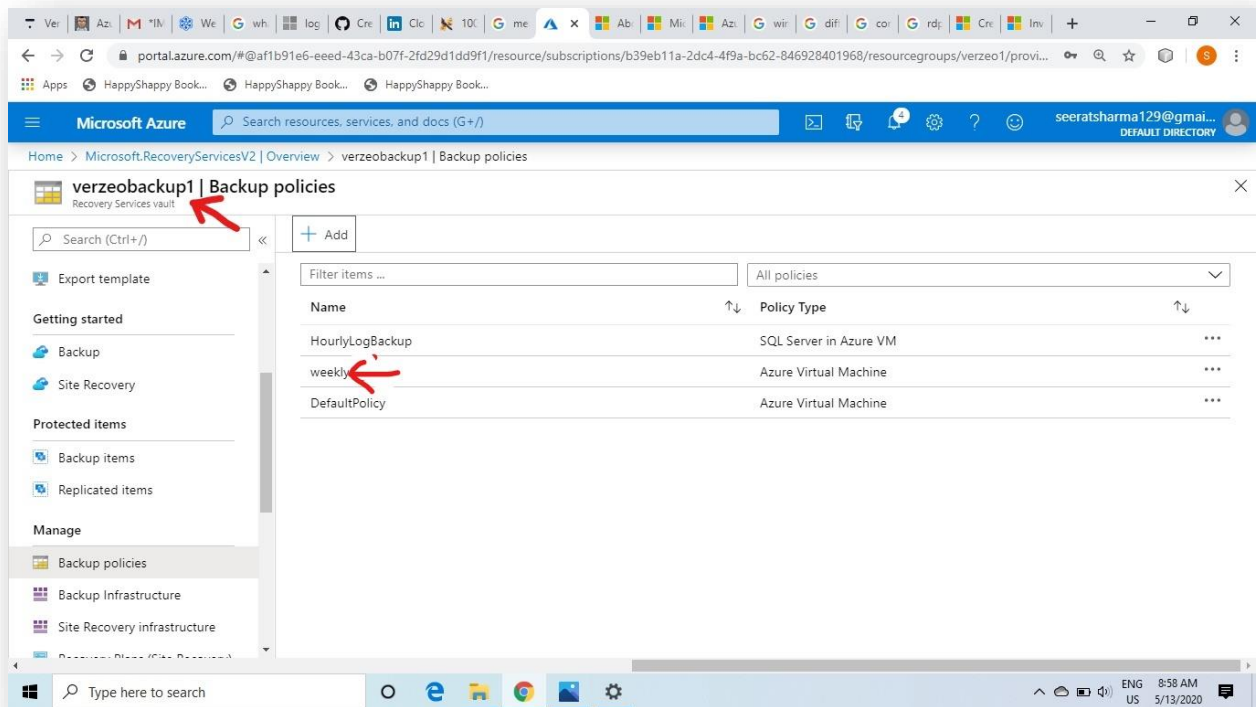
All the data that was stored in vm1verzeo is now restored in vmm2verzeo and hence there is no data lost.

## Step 7

Create Vault (Azure Backup)

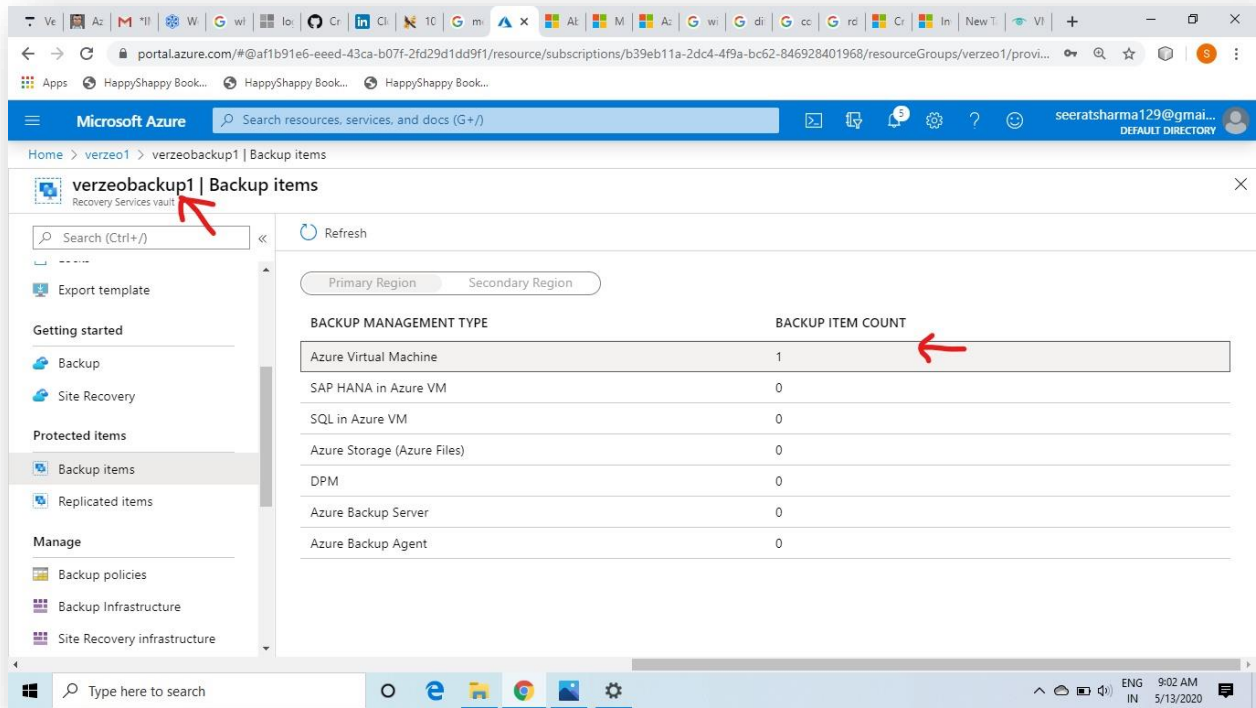
The name of the vault created is **verzeobackup1**. And a backup policy is

added, according to which a backup will take place weekly at 11:00 pm every Sunday.



## Step 8

Configure the backup and schedule the immediate Backup of snapshot VM and give the backup successful results.



Hence, the backup is enabled.

**THANK YOU!!!!**

