VERZEO ARURE CLOUD COMPUTONG MINOR PROJECT 01

TO DO IN THIS PROJECT :

Azure Minor Project 01

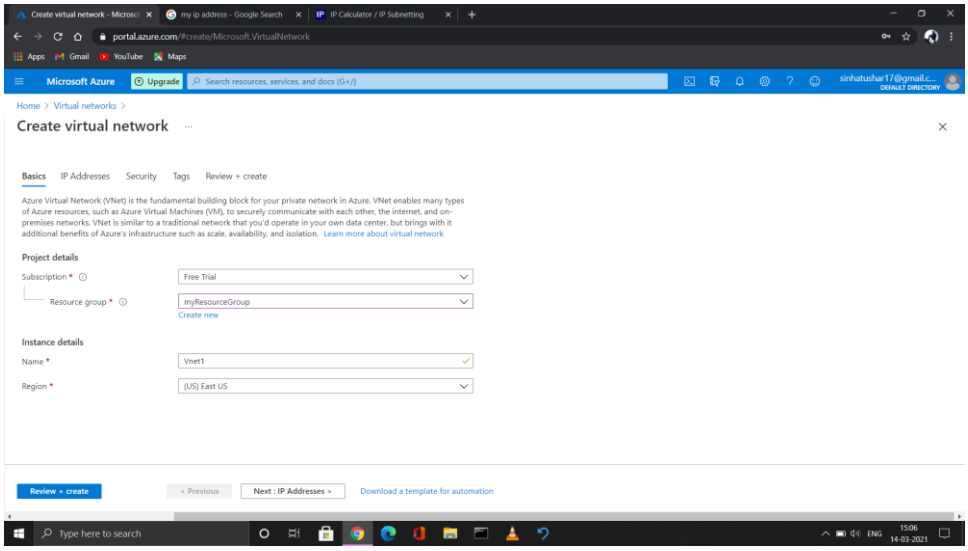
- Create 2 Vnets – Vnet 1 and Vnet 2
- Create 2 Subnets in each Vnet.
- Create VM each Vnet1 and 2
- Assign Public IP to VM in Vnet 1.
- Peer Vnet 1 and 2
- Login to Vm1 and if peering is successful you should be able to login to VM in Vnet 2
- Create a data disk and attach to VM 1
- Logon to VM and initialize the disk

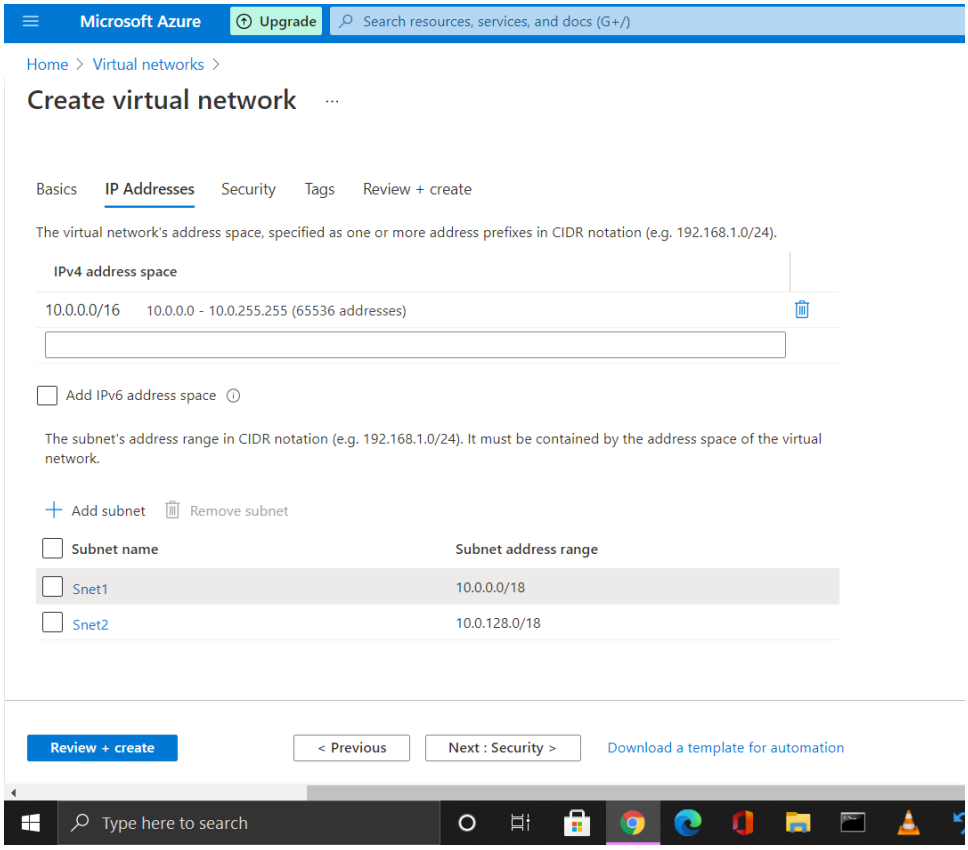
Output – Provide the Architecture diagram using PowerPoint
Provide screenshots of step by step in a word document

STEPS FOR PROJECTION MAKING ARE AS FOLLOWS :

(Logged into Azure Portal with my Ms. Account)

*Step 1: Creating two Virtual Networks Vnet 1 and Vnet 2.





*Step 2: Creating Sub Networks.

Two SubNets Snet1 and Snet2 created in Vnet1.

Home > Virtual networks >

Create virtual network ...

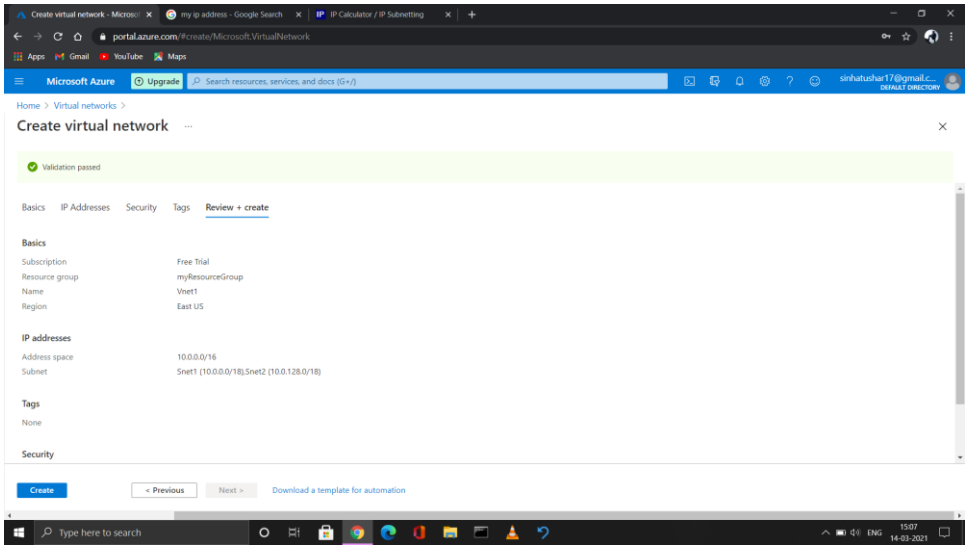
Basics | IP Addresses | **Security** | Tags | Review + create

BastionHost ⓘ
- (•) Disable
- ( ) Enable

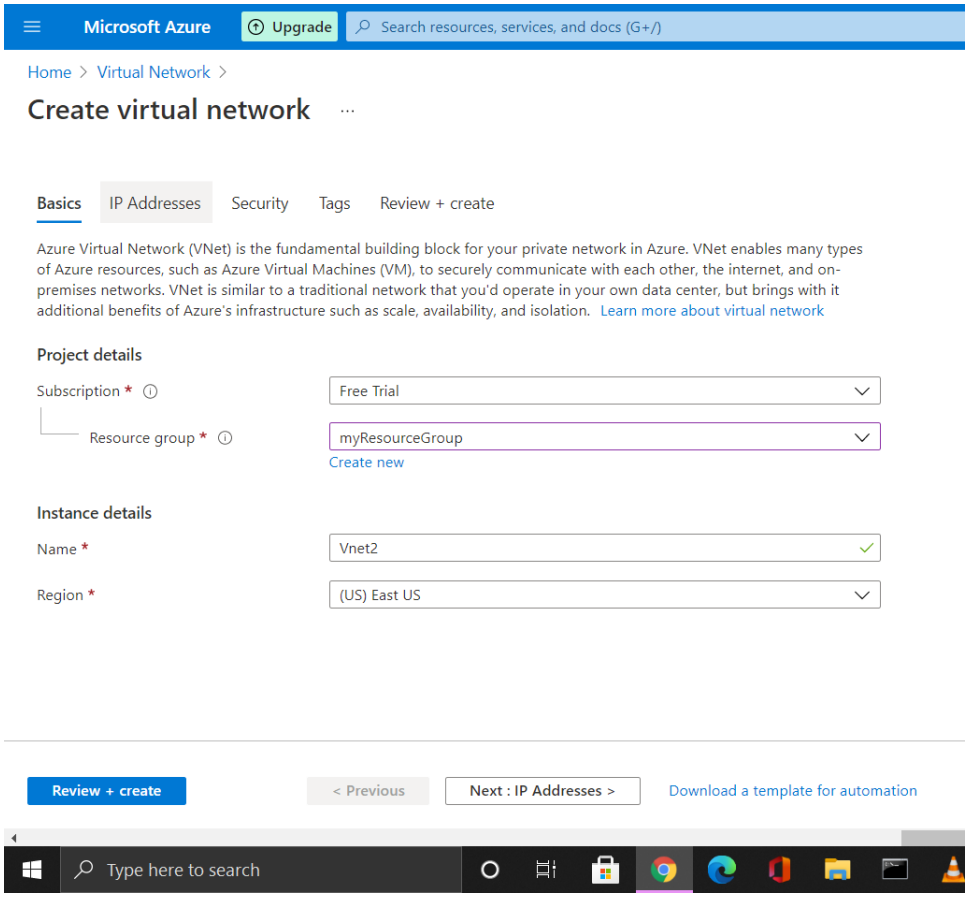
DDoS Protection Standard ⓘ
- (•) Disable
- ( ) Enable

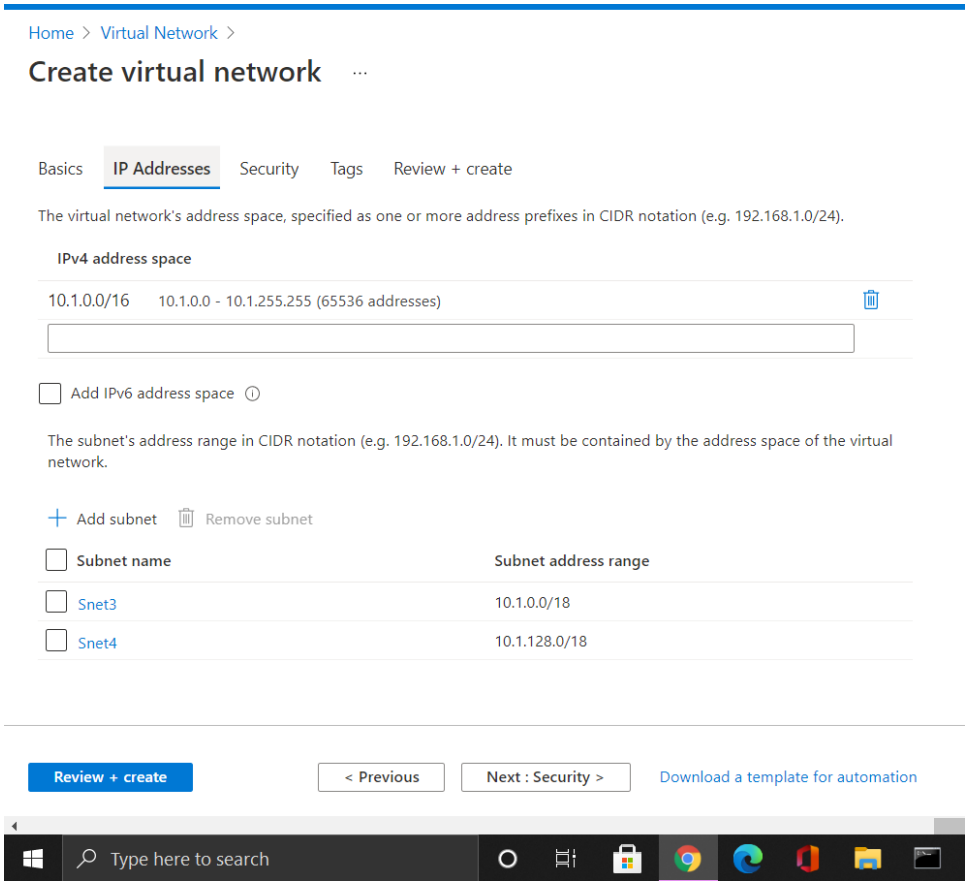
Firewall ⓘ
- (•) Disable
- ( ) Enable

Review + create | < Previous | Next : Tags >



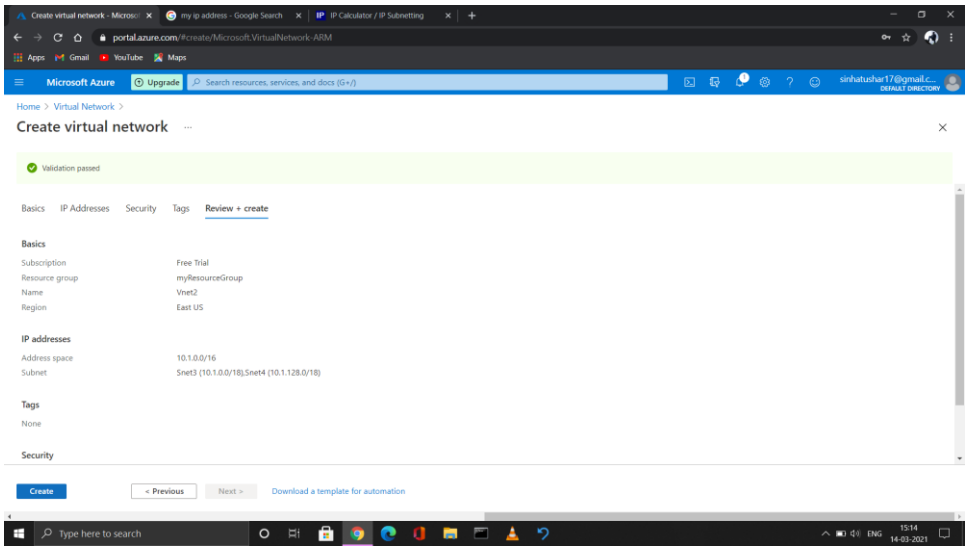
(Public IP Address assigned to Vnet1)

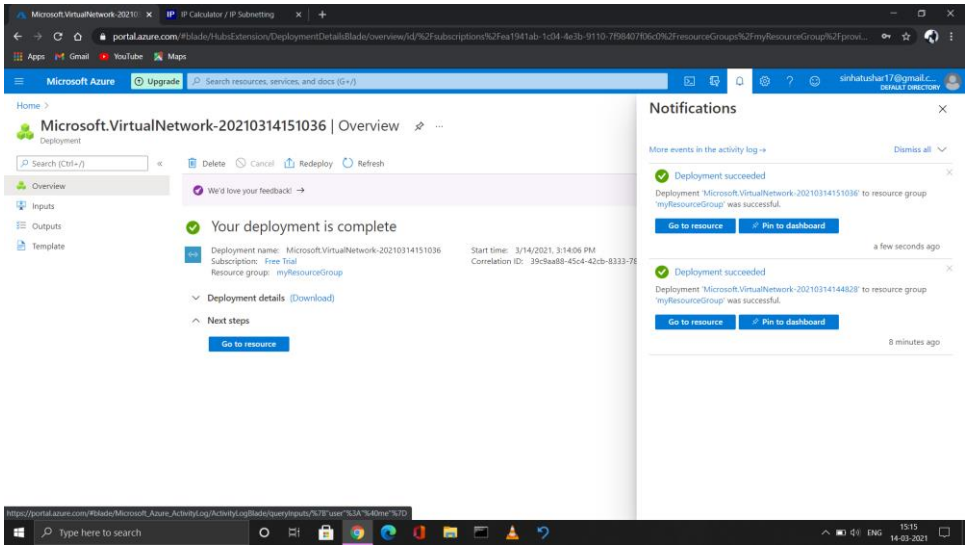

Microsoft Azure
Upgrade
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
Home > Virtual Network >
Create virtual network
Basics
IP Addresses
Security
Tags
Review + create
Azure Virtual Network (VNet) is the fundamental building block for your private network in Azure. VNet enables many types of Azure resources, such as Azure Virtual Machines (VM), to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. VNet is similar to a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, but brings with it additional benefits of Azure's infrastructure such as scale, availability, and isolation. Learn more about virtual network
Project details
Subscription *
Free Trial
Resource group *
myResourceGroup
Create new
Instance details
Name *
Vnet2
Region *
(US) East US
Review + create
< Previous
Next : IP Addresses >
Download a template for automation
Type here to search

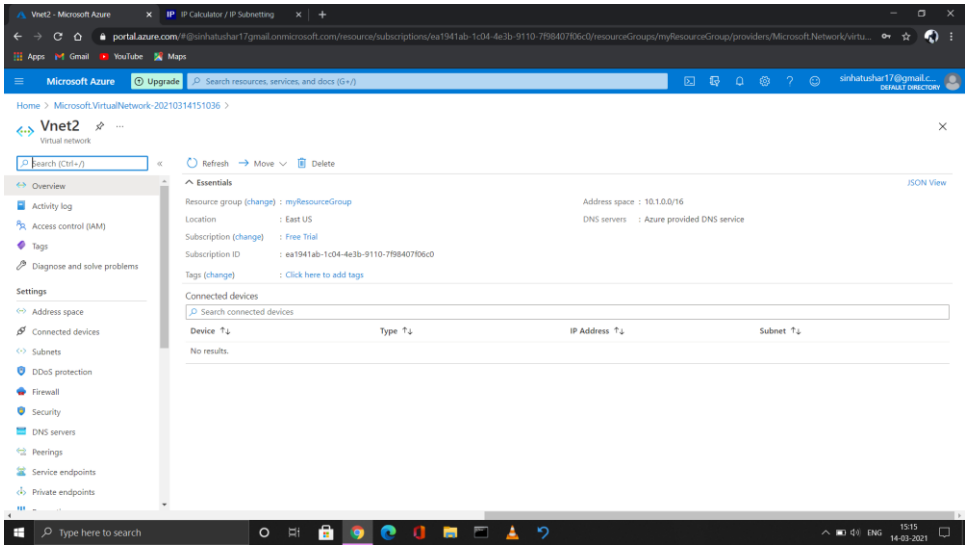

Home > Virtual Network >
Create virtual network
Basics
IP Addresses
Security
Tags
Review + create
The virtual network's address space, specified as one or more address prefixes in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24).
IPv4 address space
10.1.0.0/16
10.1.0.0 - 10.1.255.255 (65536 addresses)
Add IPv6 address space
The subnet's address range in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24). It must be contained by the address space of the virtual network.
Add subnet
Remove subnet
Subnet name
Subnet address range
Snet3
10.1.0.0/18
Snet4
10.1.128.0/18
Review + create
< Previous
Next : Security >
Download a template for automation
Type here to search

Two Subnets Snet3 and Snet4 created in Vnet2.

(Private IP Address assigned to Vnet2)



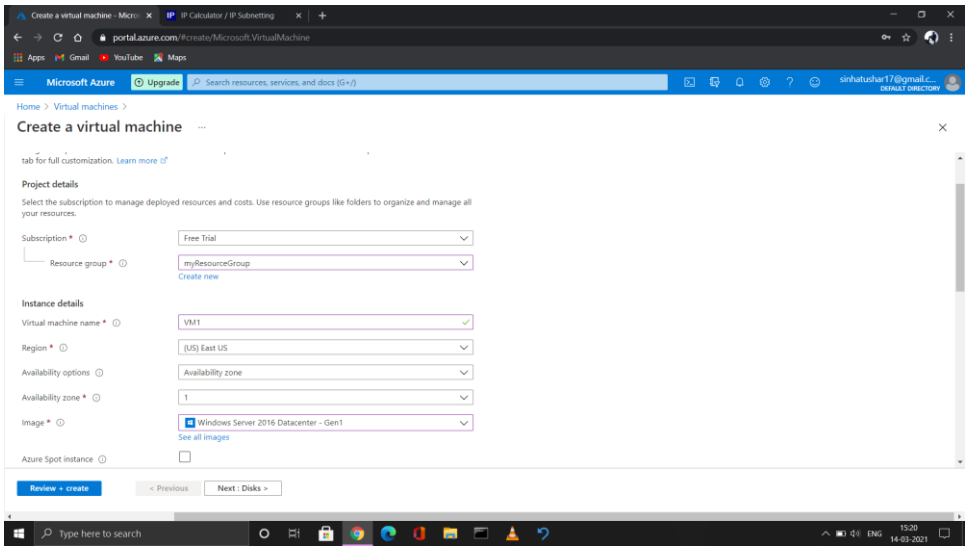


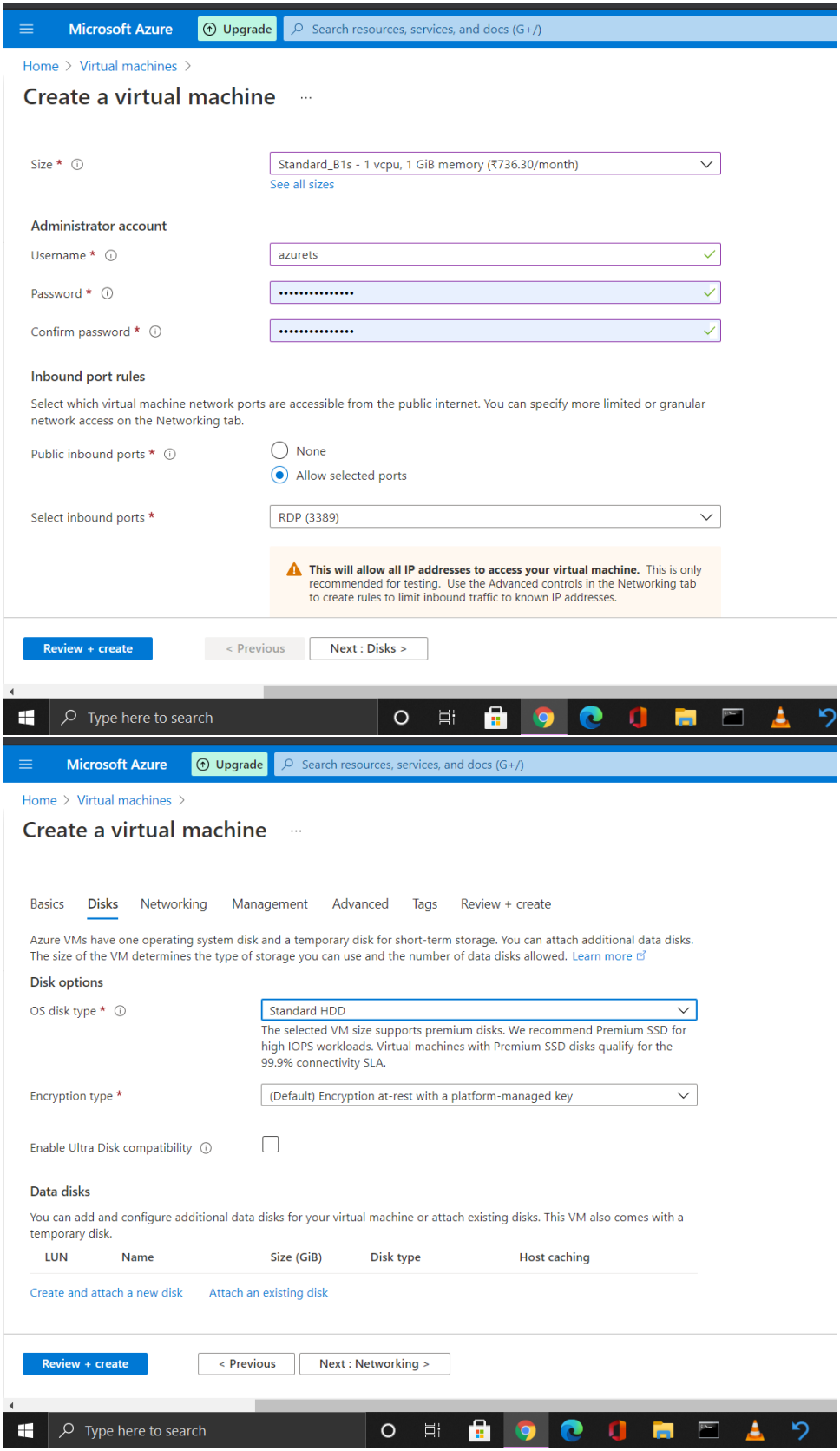


(Vnet1 and Vnet2 created successfully according to the requirement)

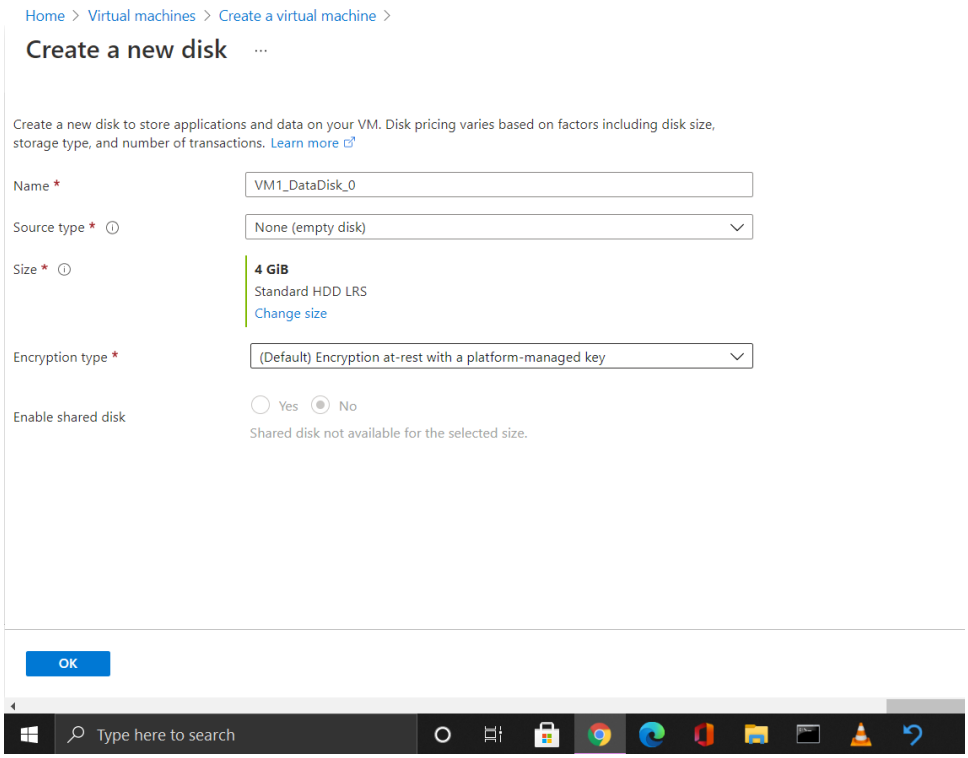
*Step 3: Creating Virtual Machines inside Virtual Networks.

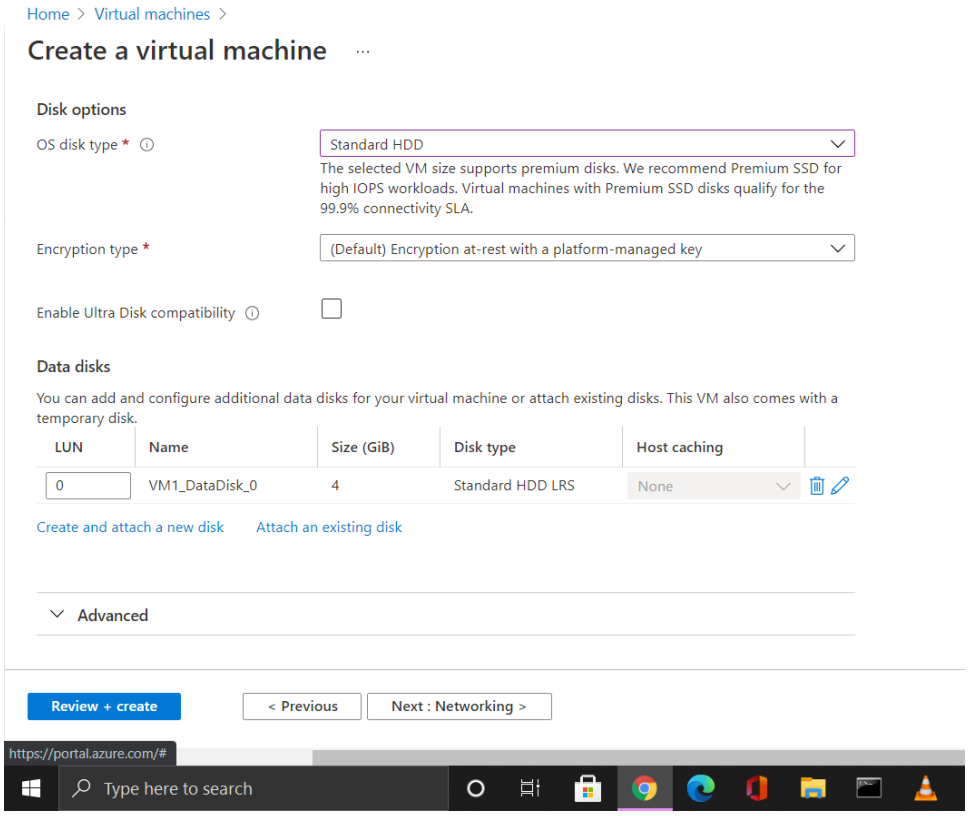
Virtual Machine VM1 is created inside Vnet1.

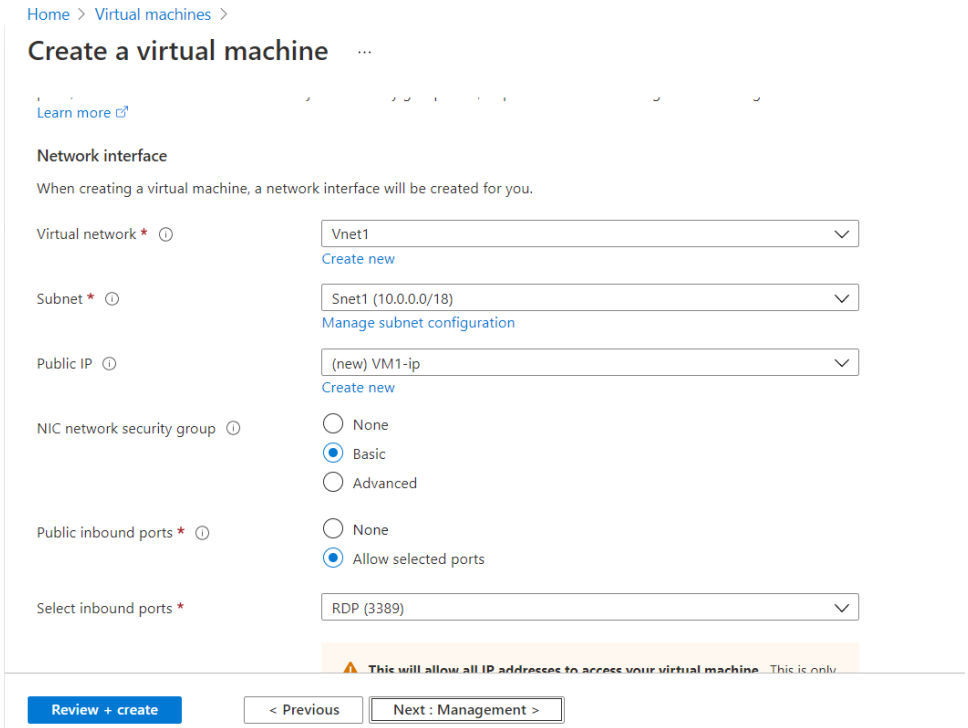


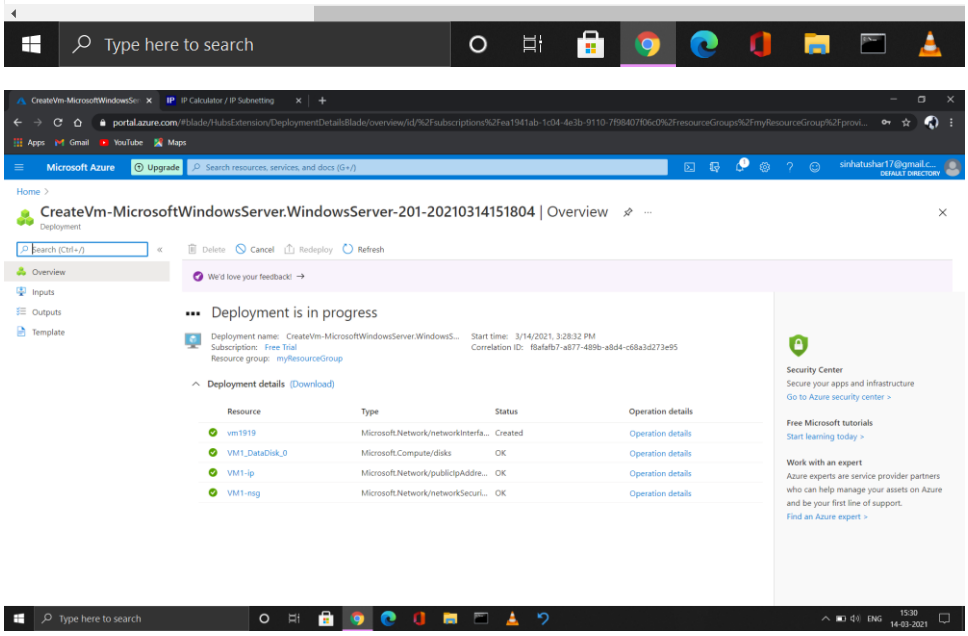


Disk creation in VM1 (attached to VM1) :

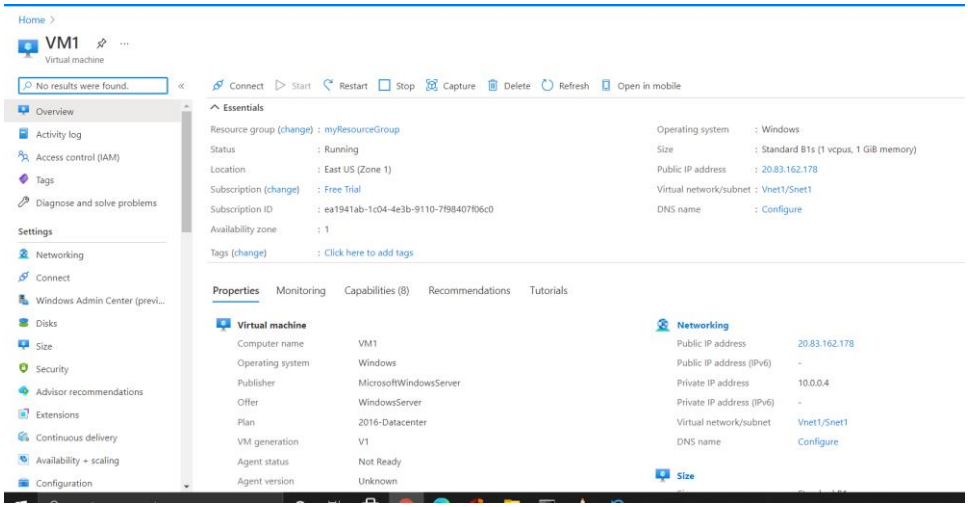

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine >
Create a new disk
Create a new disk to store applications and data on your VM. Disk pricing varies based on factors including disk size, storage type, and number of transactions. Learn more
Name *
VM1_DataDisk_0
Source type *
None (empty disk)
Size *
4 GiB
Standard HDD LRS
Change size
Encryption type *
(Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key
Enable shared disk
Yes
No
Shared disk not available for the selected size.
OK
Type here to search


Home > Virtual machines >
Create a virtual machine
Disk options
OS disk type *
Standard HDD
The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.
Encryption type *
(Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key
Enable Ultra Disk compatibility
Data disks
You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.
LUN
Name
Size (GiB)
Disk type
Host caching
0
VM1_DataDisk_0
4
Standard HDD LRS
None
Create and attach a new disk
Attach an existing disk
Advanced
Review + create
< Previous
Next : Networking >
https://portal.azure.com/#
Type here to search

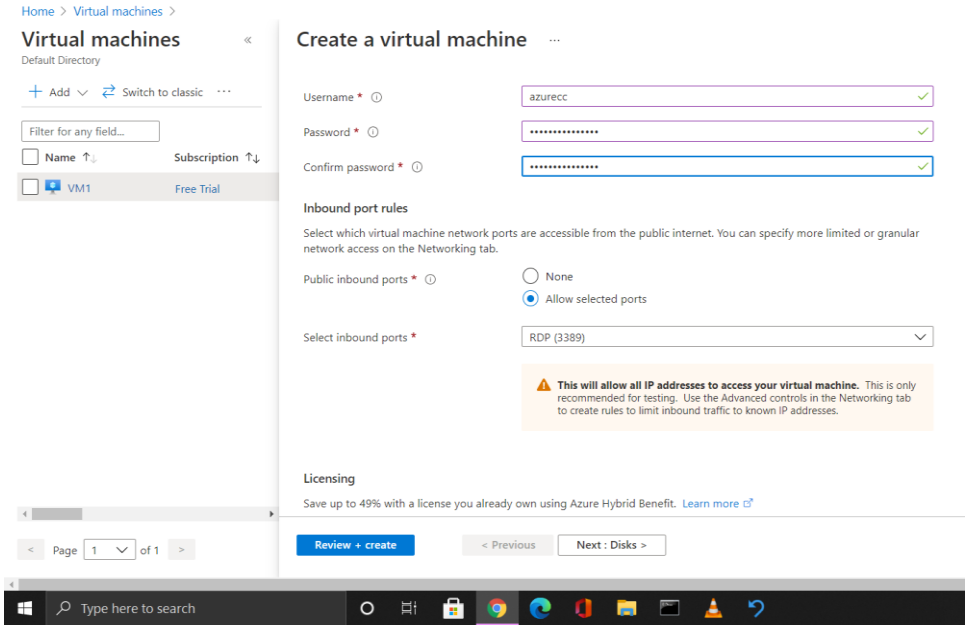


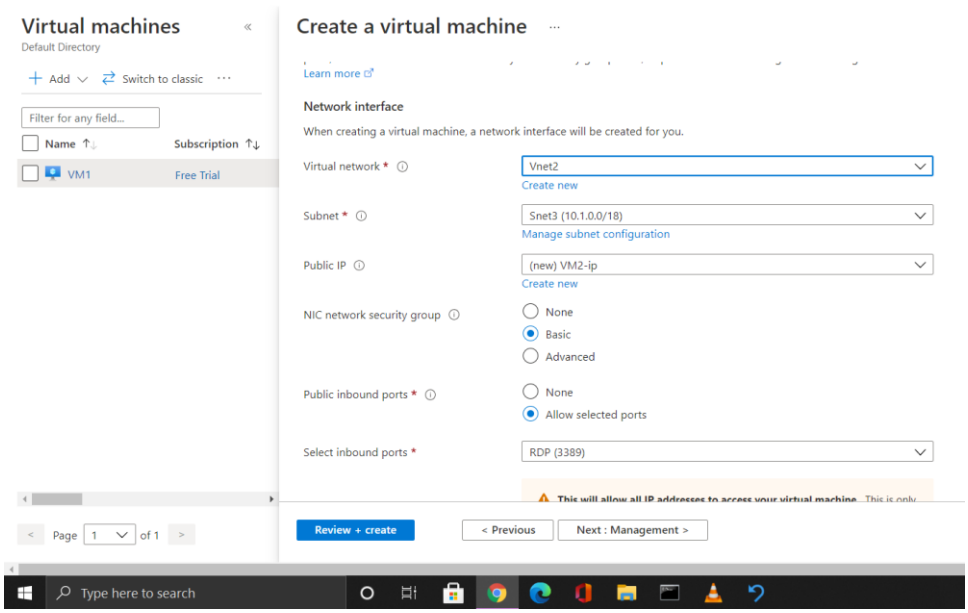


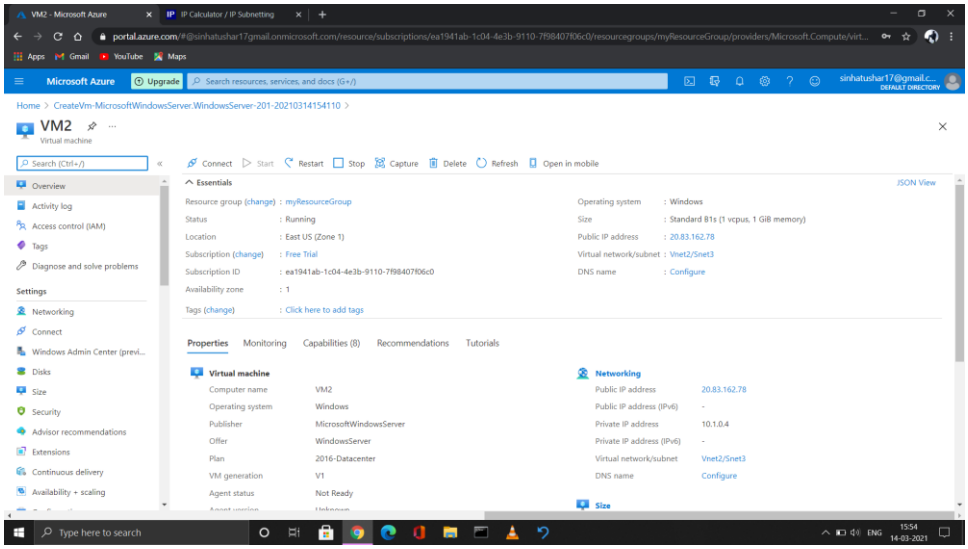
(Reviewing is Successful)



VM1 Created Successfully. In the same way I created VM2 .



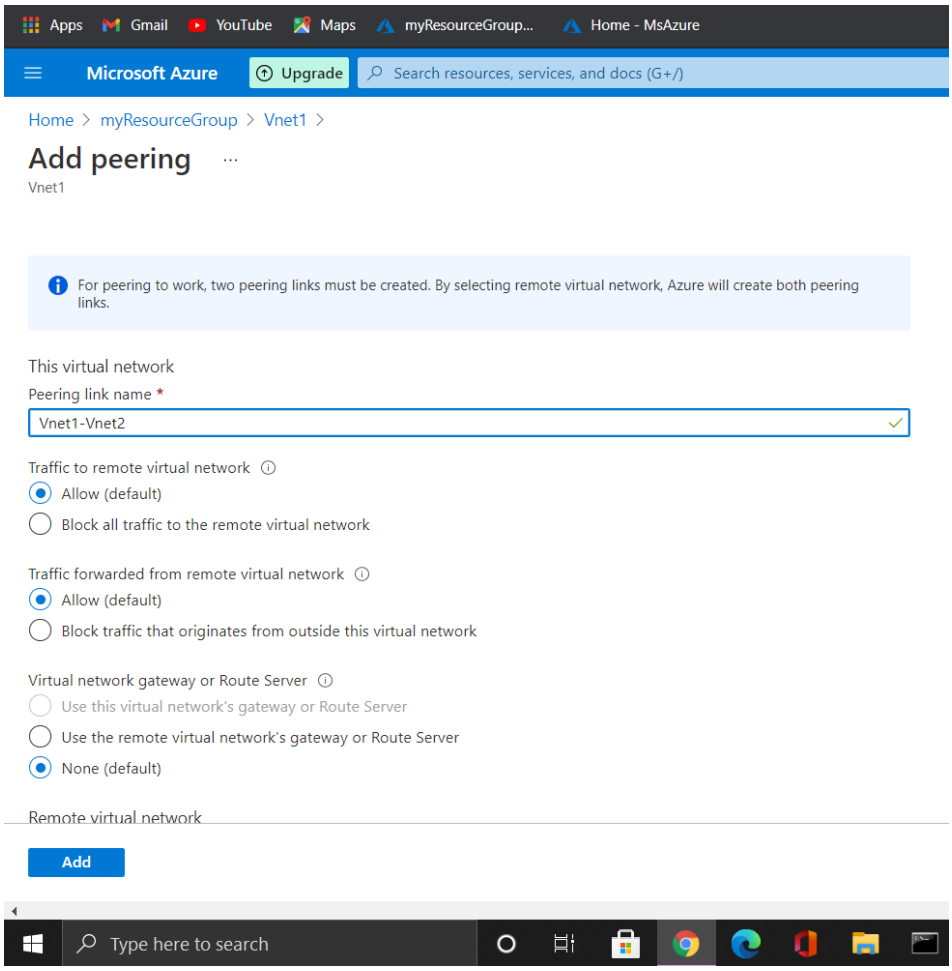




(VM2 created Successfully)

*Step 4 : Peering VNets.

Going to - Vnet1 > Peering menu



Home › myResourceGroup › Vnet1 ›

Add peering

Vnet1

This virtual network

Peering link name *

Vnet1-Vnet2

Traffic to remote virtual network

- (•) Allow (default)
- ( ) Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network

- (•) Allow (default)
- ( ) Block traffic that originates from outside this virtual network

Virtual network gateway or Route Server

- ( ) Use this virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ( ) Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- (•) None (default)

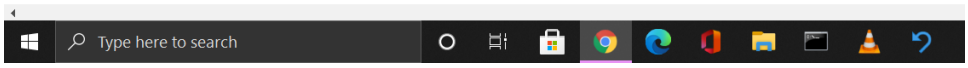
Remote virtual network

Peering link name *

Vnet2-Vnet1

Virtual network deployment model

Add



Home › myResourceGroup › Vnet1 ›

Add peering

Vnet1

- ( ) Classic

[ ] I know my resource ID

Subscription *

Free Trial

Virtual network *

Vnet2

Traffic to remote virtual network

- (•) Allow (default)
- ( ) Block all traffic to the remote virtual network

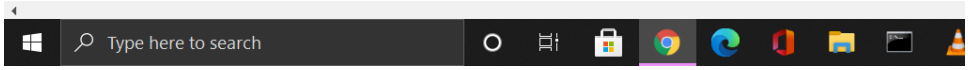
Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network

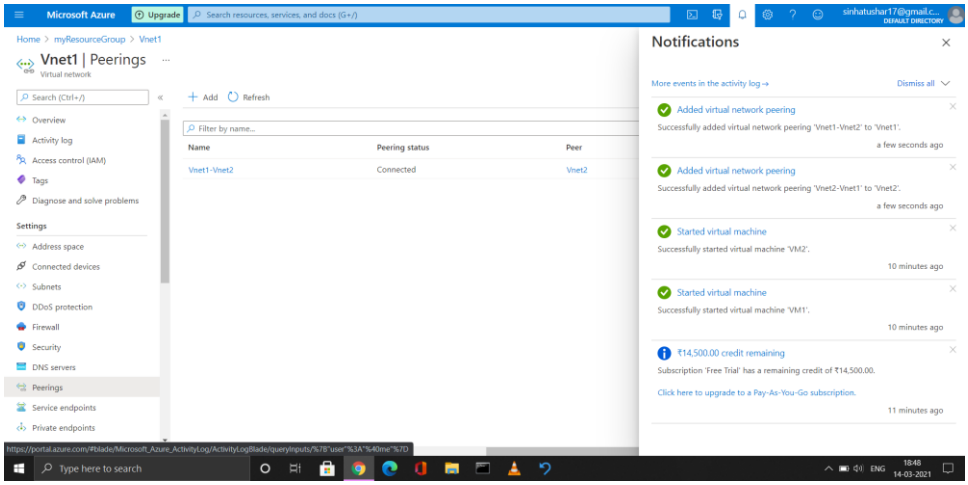
- (•) Allow (default)
- ( ) Block traffic that originates from outside this virtual network

Virtual network gateway or Route Server

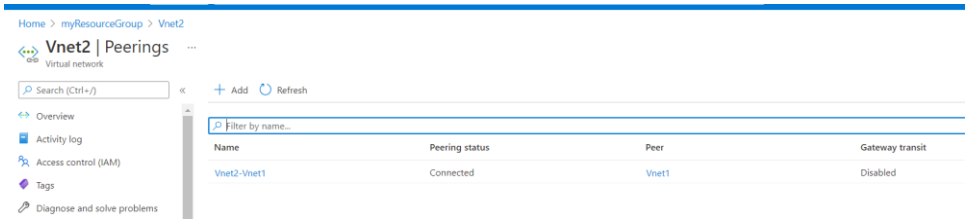
- ( ) Use this virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- ( ) Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server
- (•) None (default)

Add





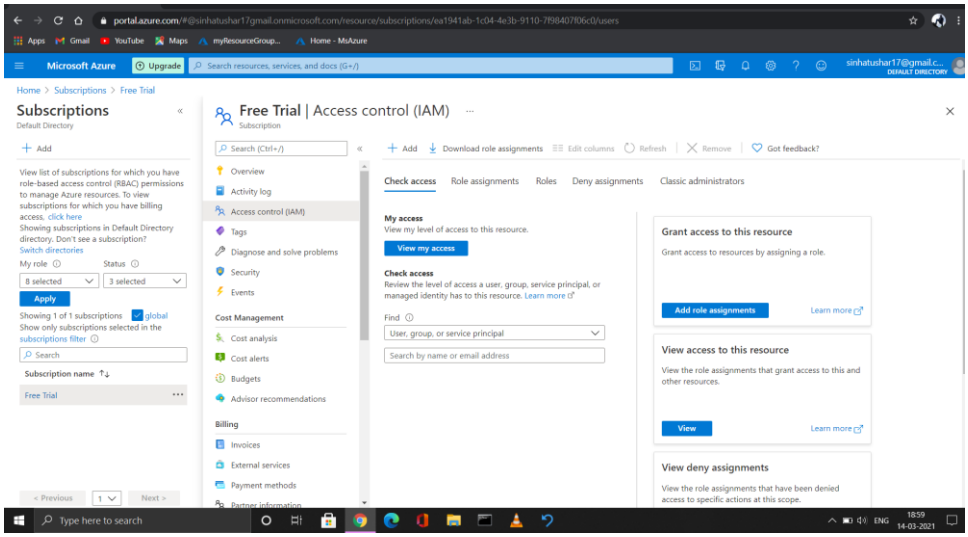
Vnet1 and Vnet2 are Peered successfully.



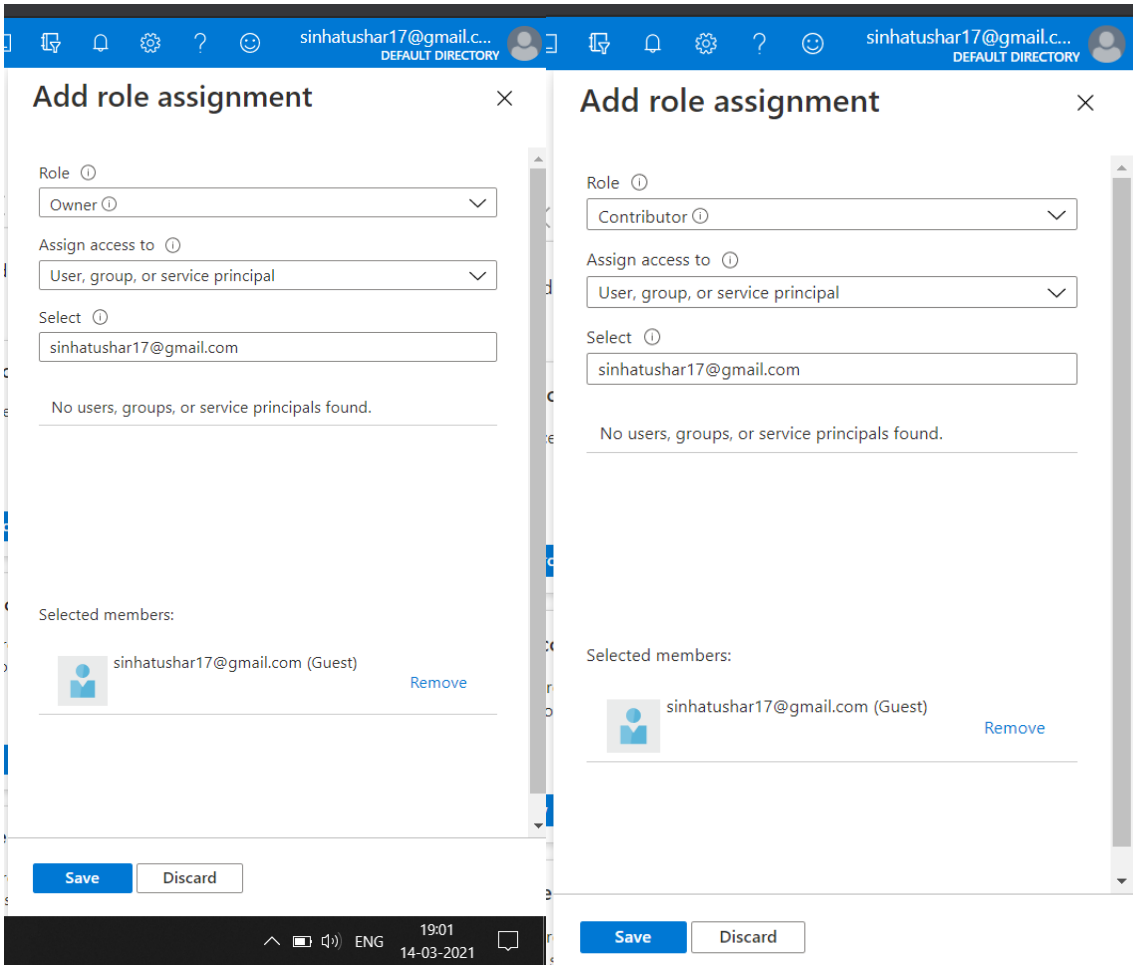
(Peering status fron vnet2's side).

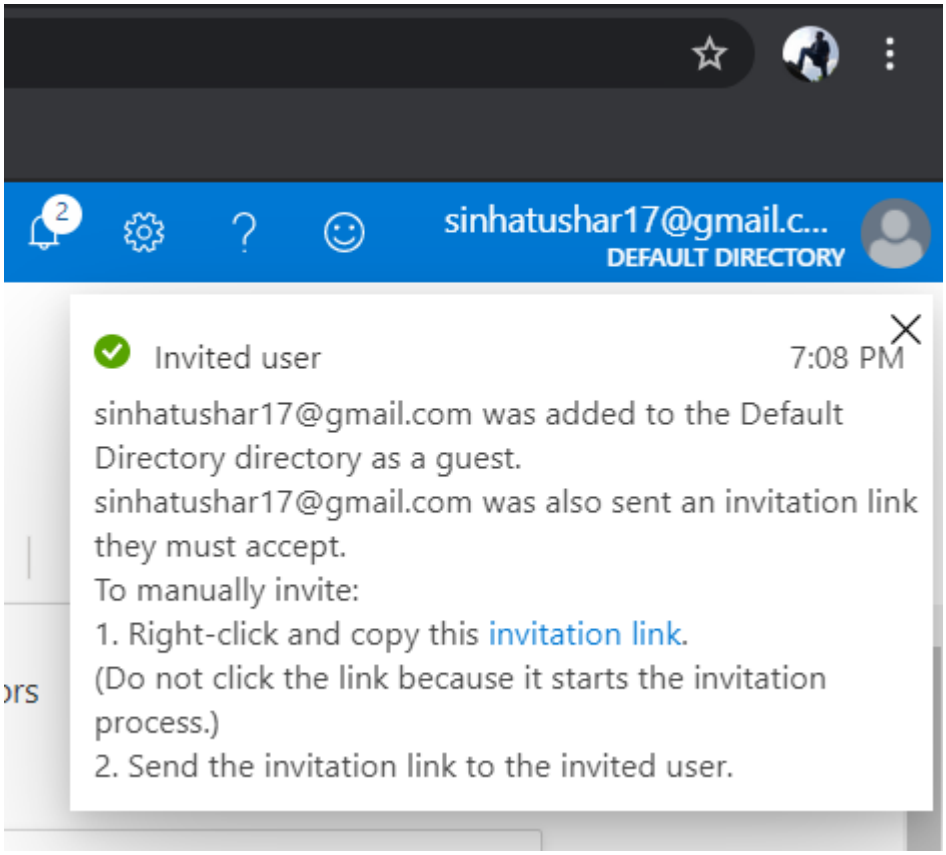
*Step 5 : Providing a User Access to the VMs.

Going to - Subscriptions > Access Control(IAM) and then clicking on the Add Role Assignments Option.



Entering the Email ID of the person whom Ihave to grant Access

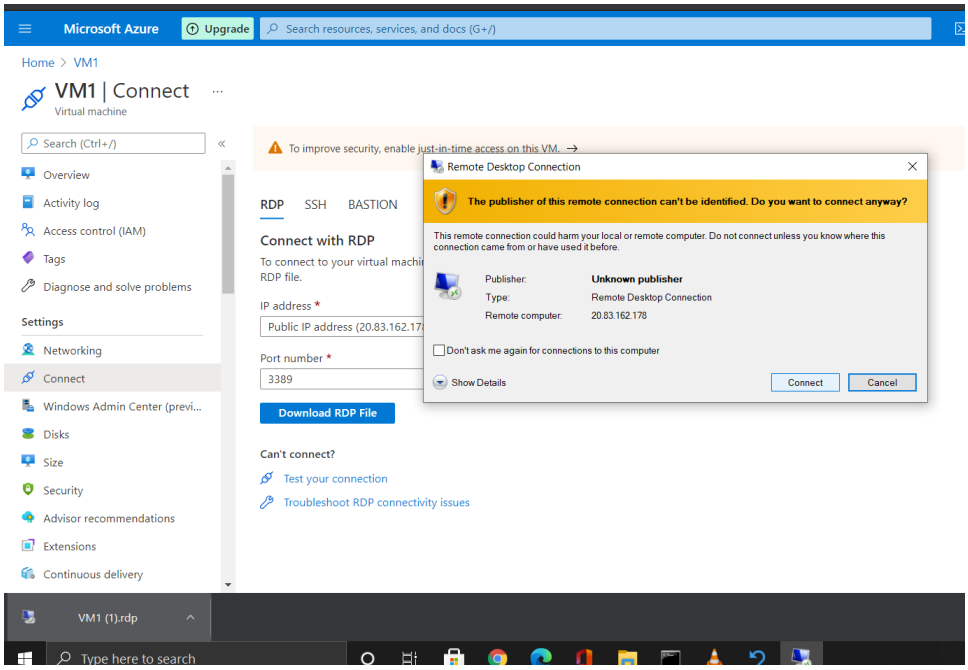




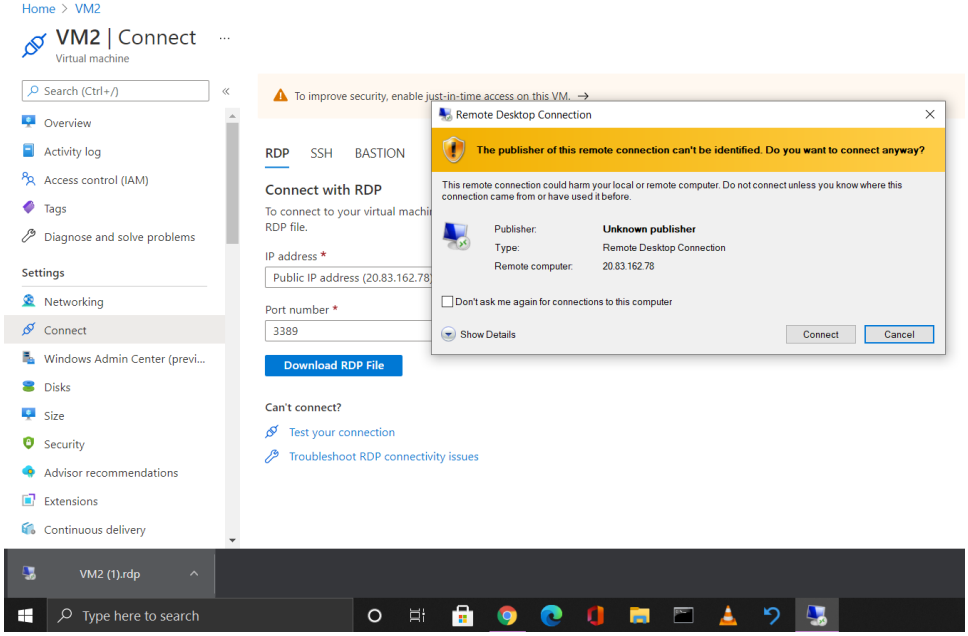
User Access has been Granted.

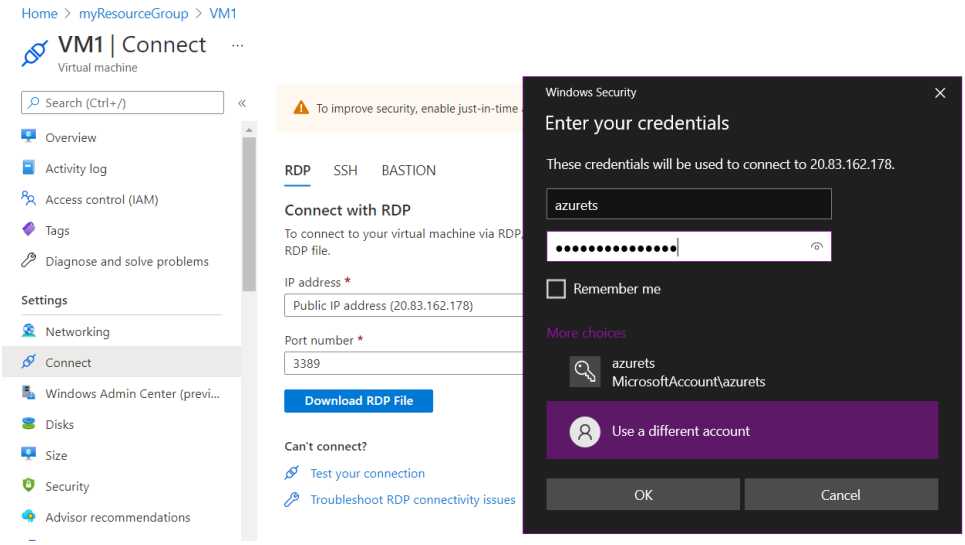
*Step 6 : Logging In to our VMs.

Going to our VM1 and Clicking on Connect option and selecting RDP, and then clicking on Downloa RDP File option. Then opening the downloaded RDP File.

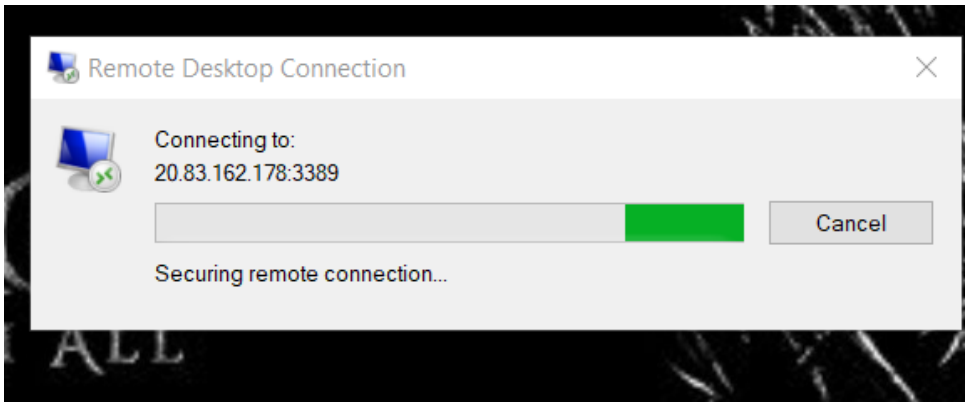


Proceeding Further...



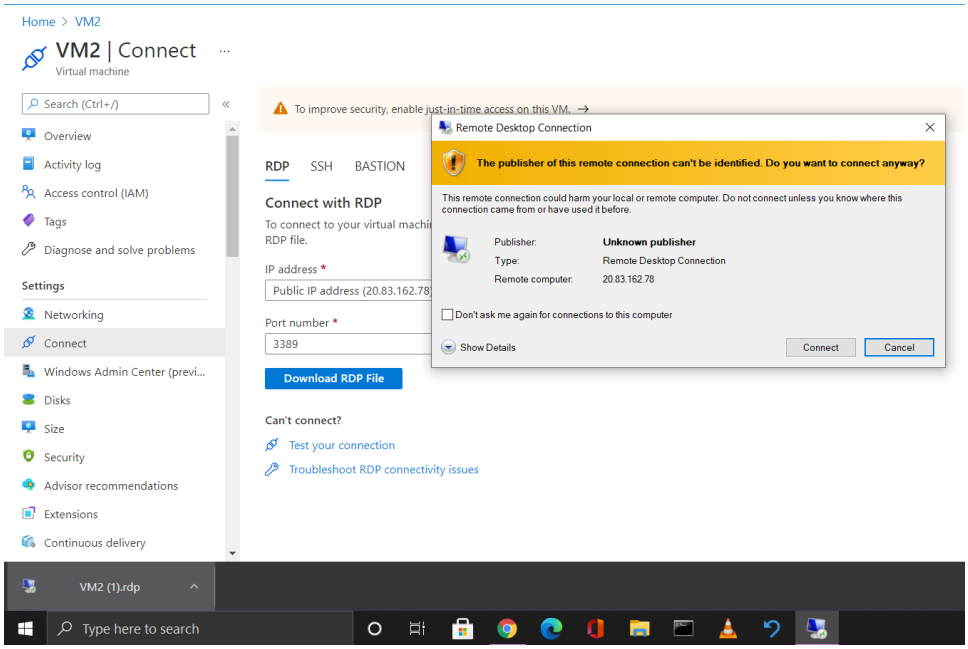


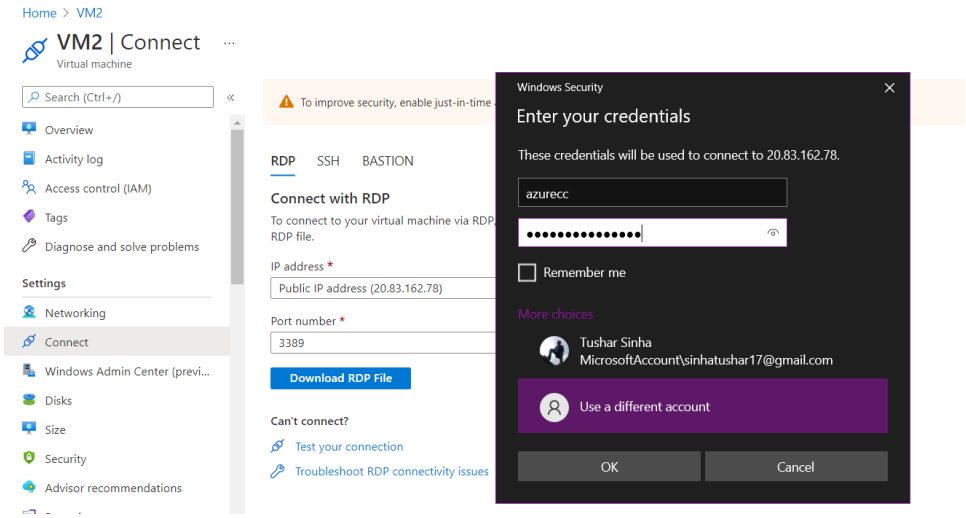
Using different account for Logging In and entering our user ID and Password that we created during making VM1.

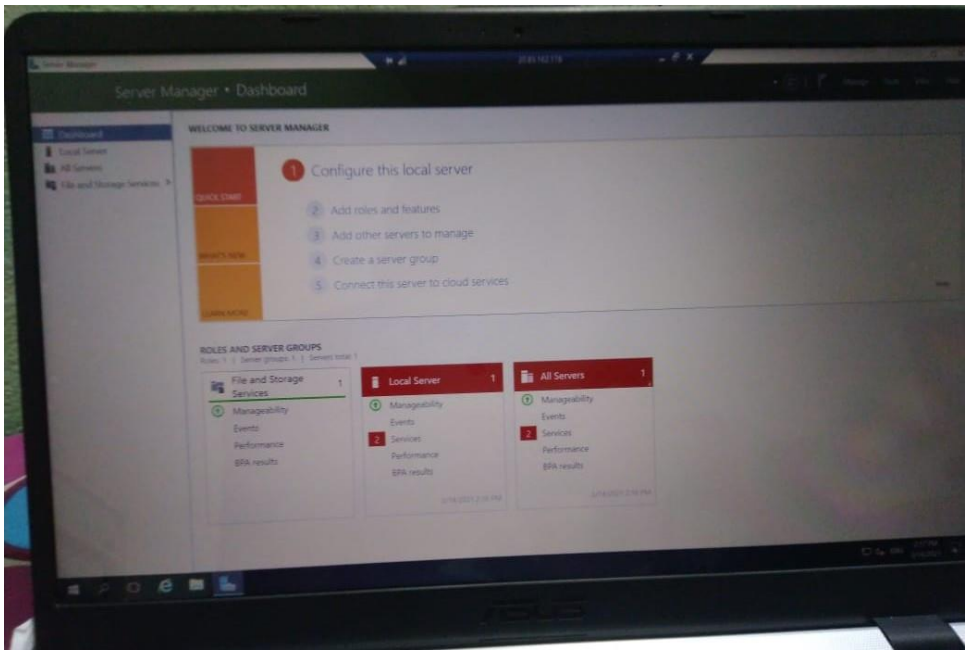


After this ‘Connecting to’ dailog box appears, our VM1 will Start. We get a User Interface like this :

Doing the same for VM2(for checking whether we are able to Login or Not).





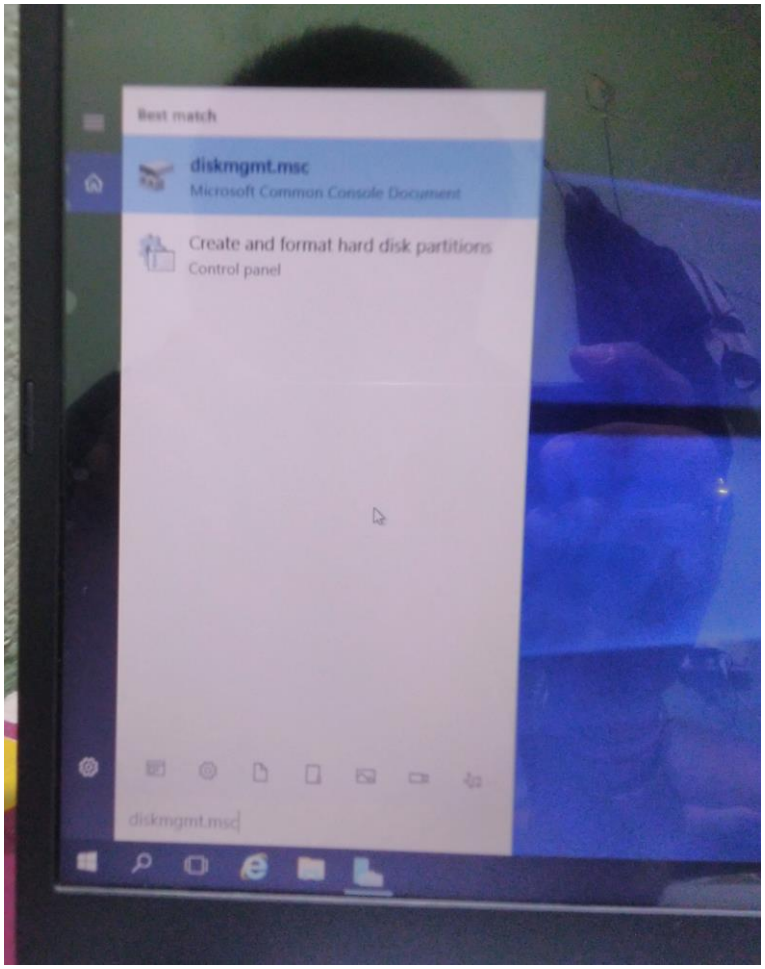


We are Successfully able to Login to both the VMs.

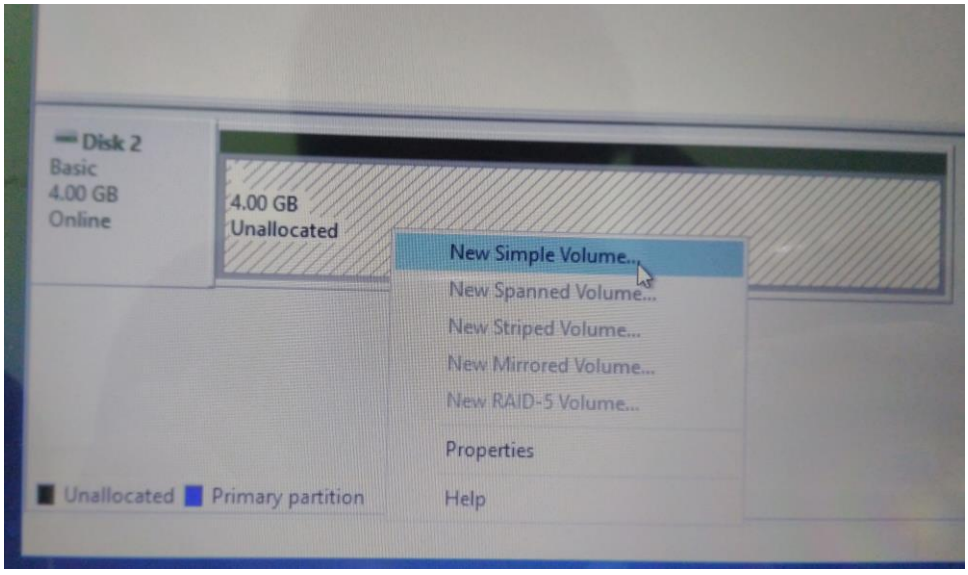
*Step 7 : Logging into VM and Initializing the Disk.

Connecting to VM1.

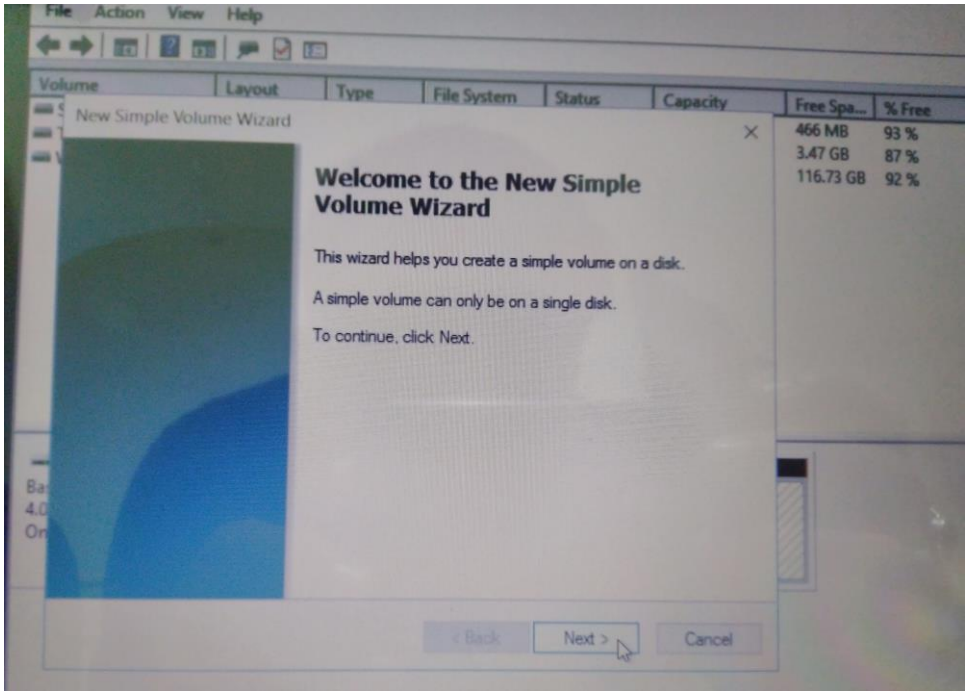
Searching for DISKMGMT.MSC in Search Box and entering into it.

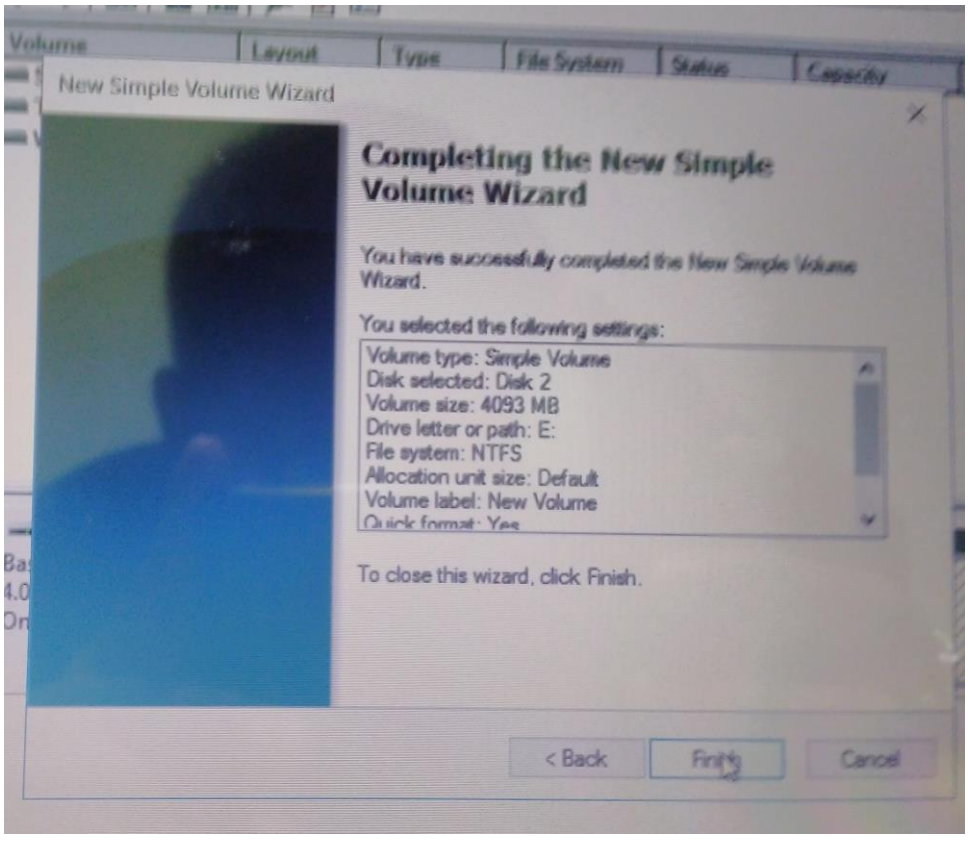


Selecting Disk2(Unallocated State) and Right Clicking on it and then ckicking on New Simple Volume.

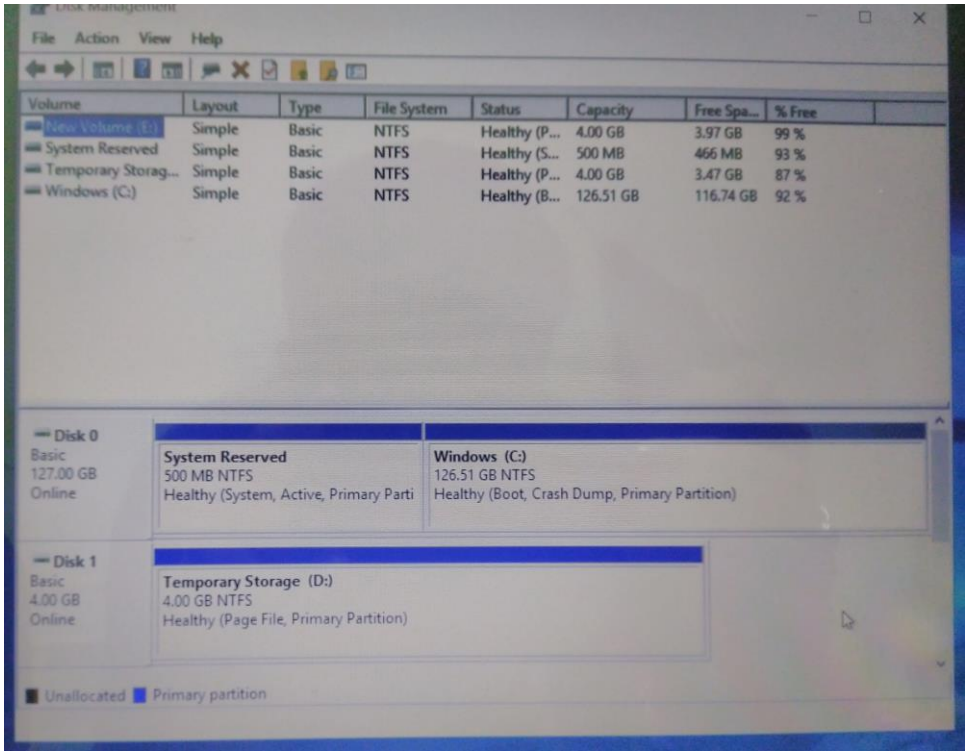


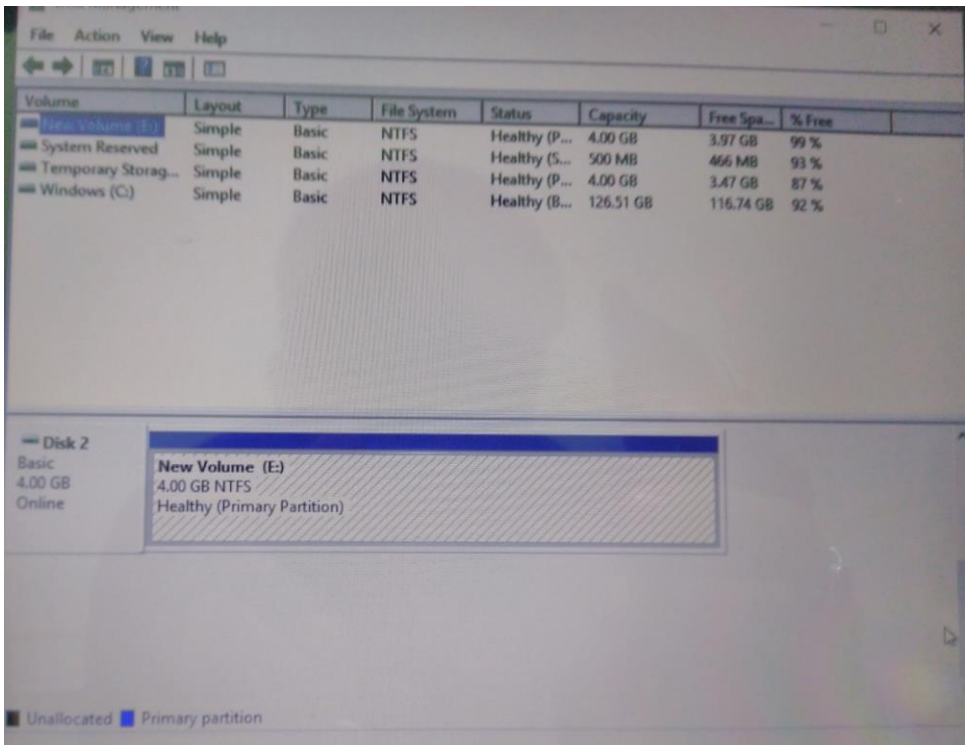
‘Initialise Disk’ Dilog Box appears, continuing with it and a ‘New Simple Volume Wizard’ appears and proceeing into it further... -





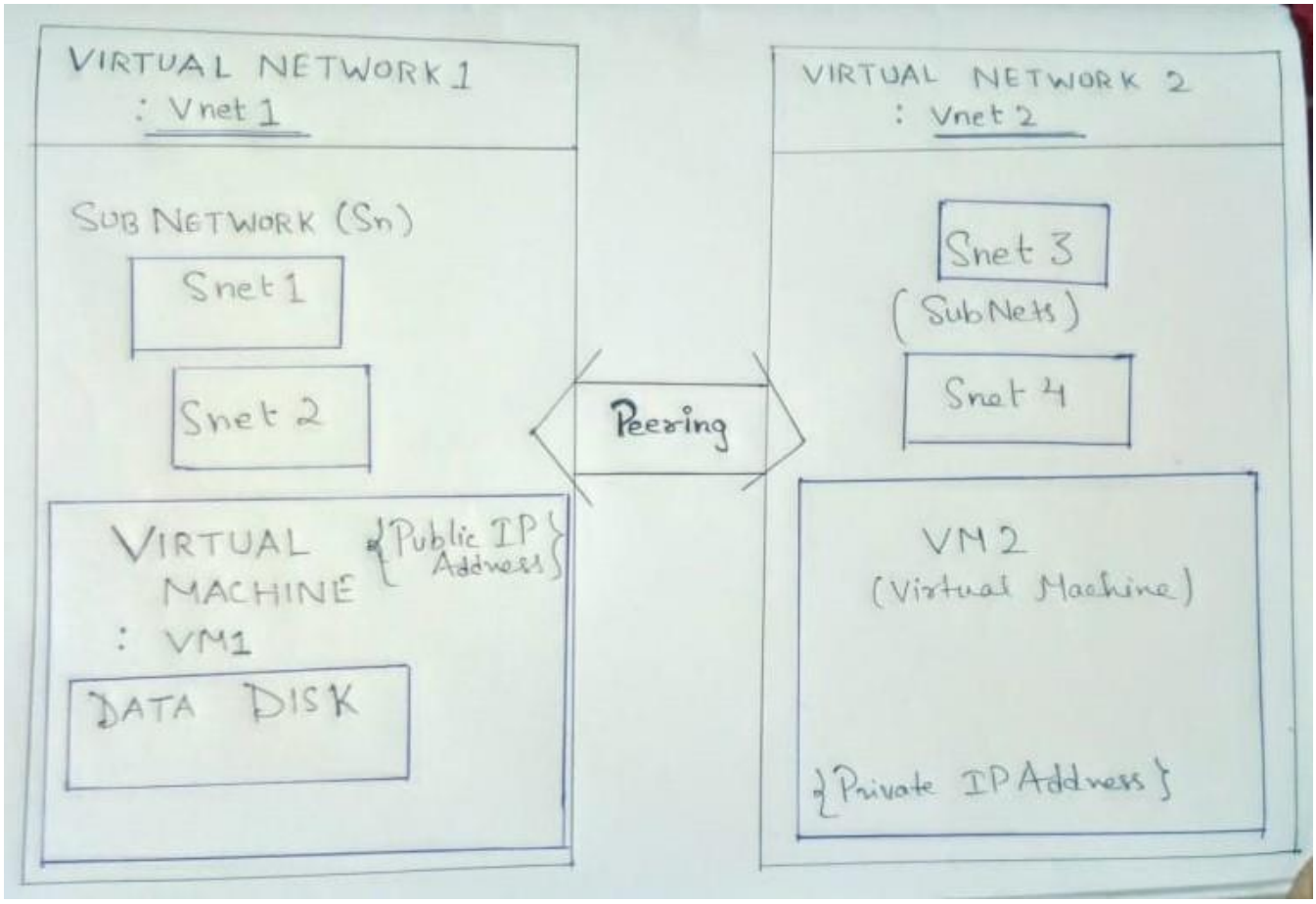
Now Disk2 has been Initialized and Allocated.





So, This was all which we had to do.

- **Final Architecture Diagram:**



(So this was the required presentation...)

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