<u>Azure</u>

What is Cloud \rightarrow central location to store data (store huge volume of data in a location and access it from anywhere in the world)

Cloud Computing \rightarrow provides on demand computing resources (Pay as you go \rightarrow pay for the services we are using)

Cloud has Data Centres (have remote servers and based on the Endpoint provided by Cloud we access the resources, highly secure)

TYPES OF CLOUD SERVICES					
	Responsibility	SaaS	PaaS	laaS	On- prem
Responsibility always retained by the customer	Information and data				
	Devices (Mobile and PCs)				
	Accounts and identities				
Responsibility varies by type	Identity and directory infrastructure				
	Applications				
	Network controls				
	Operating system				
Responsibility transfers to cloud provider	Physical hosts				
	Physical network				
	Physical datacenter				

On-premises : self-owned

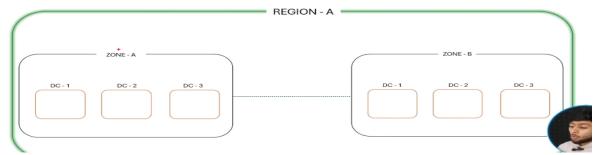
laaS: Infrastructure as a service → Azure will simply provide the infrastructure eg. Virtual Machines, so once the VMs are ready Azure will not be responsible for any kind of upgrades or maintenance PaaS: Platform as a Service → requesting for platform/application eg. Az SQL db (Managed by both Azure and us); we can configure the networking

SaaS: Software as a Service → We only have to manage data, devices rest all by cloud eg. Fabric

Fault Tolerance

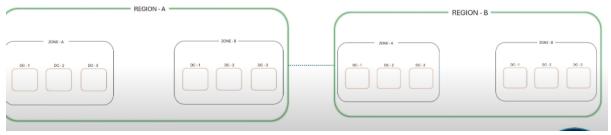
Azure replicates data to multiple Data Centers





If one zone is effected, then another zone will be active

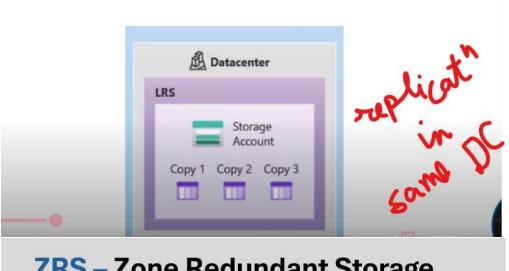




If entire region gets affected

That's the reason Azure gives 99.99% data availability

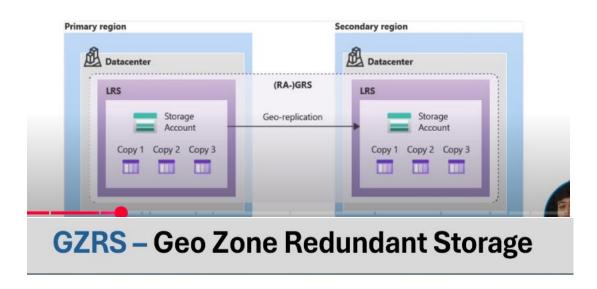
LRS – Locally Redundant Storage



ZRS – Zone Redundant Storage

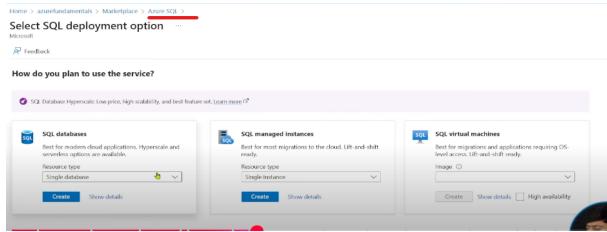


GRS – Geo Redundant Storage





Now lets create Azure SQL database (for Structured data) Search with Azure SQL \rightarrow SQL databases

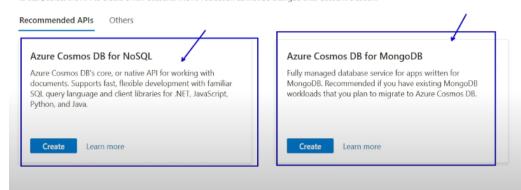


SQL managed instances: PaaS, SQL VM: IaaS

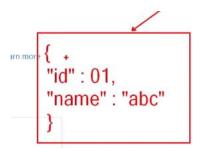
Backup storage redundancy Choose how your PITR and LTR backups are replicated. Geo restore or ability to recover from regional outage is only available when geo-redundant storage is selected. Locally-redundant backup storage Backup storage redundancy ① O Zone-redundant backup storage Geo-redundant backup storage Geo-Zone-redundant backup storage [Preview] Home > azurefundamentals > Marketplace > Azure SQL > Select SQL deployment option > Create SQL Database server azurefundamentais and all databases it manages. Learn more 🗈 Network connectivity Choose an option for configuring connectivity to your server via public endpoint or private endpoint. Choosing no access creates with defaults and you can configure connection method after server creation. Learn more of O No access Connectivity method * ① Public endpoint Private endpoint Firewall rules Setting 'Allow Azure services and resources to access this server' to Yes allows communications from all resources inside the Azure boundary, that may or may not be part of your subscription. Learn more \overrightarrow{c} Setting 'Add current client IP address' to Yes will add an entry for your client IP address to the server firewall. Allow Azure services and resources to access this server * Add current client IP address * Now lets create Azure Cosmos db (for SemiStructured data/No SQL db→ Non Relational data) Home > Resource groups > azurefundamentals > Marketplace > Azure Cosmos DB > Create an Azure Cosmos DB account

Which API best suits your workload?

Azure Cosmos DB is a fully managed NoSQL and relational database service for building scalable, high performance applications. Learn more To start, select the API to create a new account. The API selection cannot be changed after account creation.

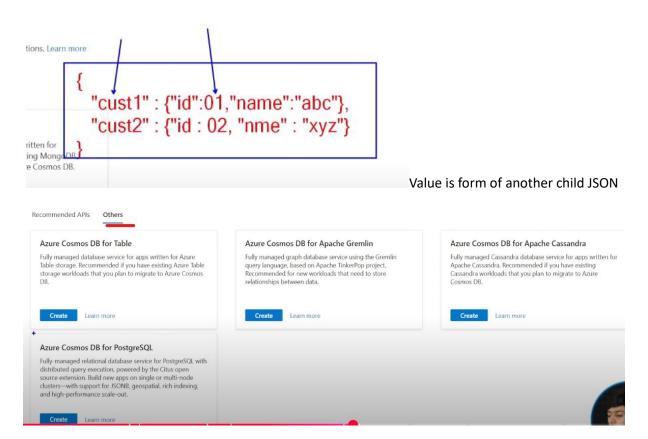


Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL (previously Azure Core SQL) → mostly data in key value pair



& we can use select query to operate on this data

Azure Cosmos DB for MongoDB: special type of Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL



Azure Cosmos DB for Apache Gremlin: Graph databases (relation between nodes)
Azure Cosmos DB for Apache Cassandra: Hierarchy of columns within our data

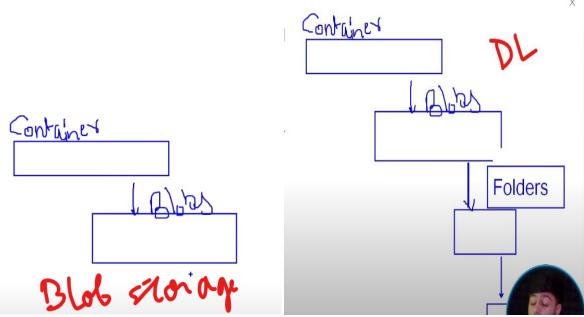


family of columns

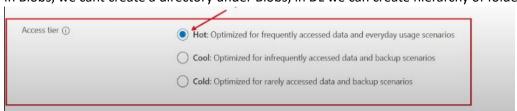
Unstructured Data - Blocks Blobs Files

Blocks: when we store data in hard drive, it gets saved in form of Blocks, in Azure its get saved in Disks

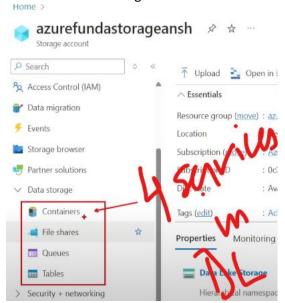
Blobs: Data Lake is built on top of Blob Storage



In Blobs, we cant create a directory under Blobs, in DL we can create hierarchy of folders



It takes some time to get the data from Cold and read it from there.



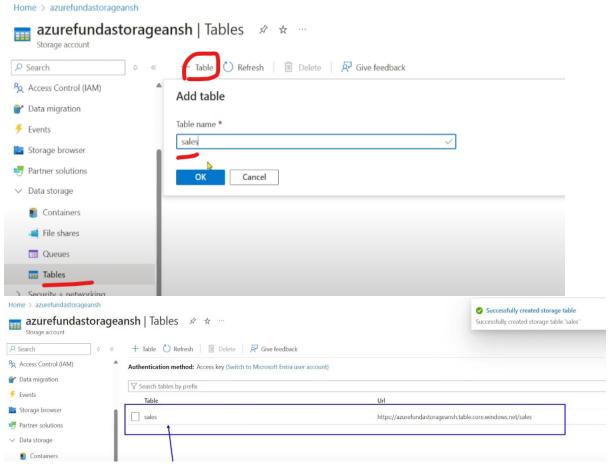
Containers: Data Lake

File Shares: lets say our org has 10-15 VMs, manager will push the files in central repository, to access the file for anyone in the team.

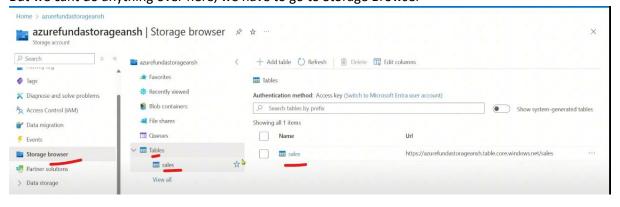
Queues: messaging service/real time data from IOT/sensors, data will come in Queues in form of packets in FIFO

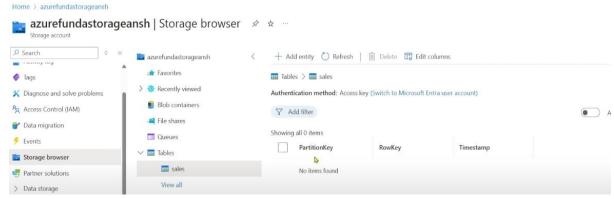
Tables: semi structured data(key value data)

Lets create a Table



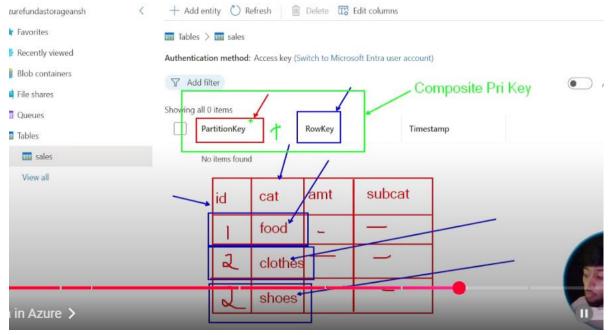
But we cant do anything over here, we have to go to Storage Browser



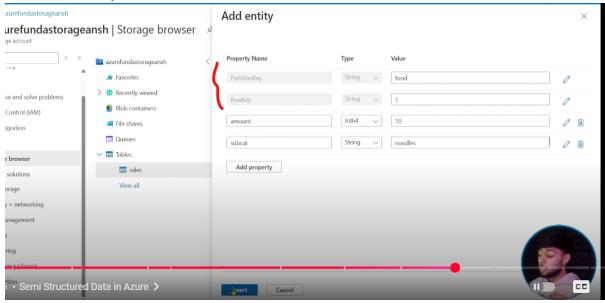


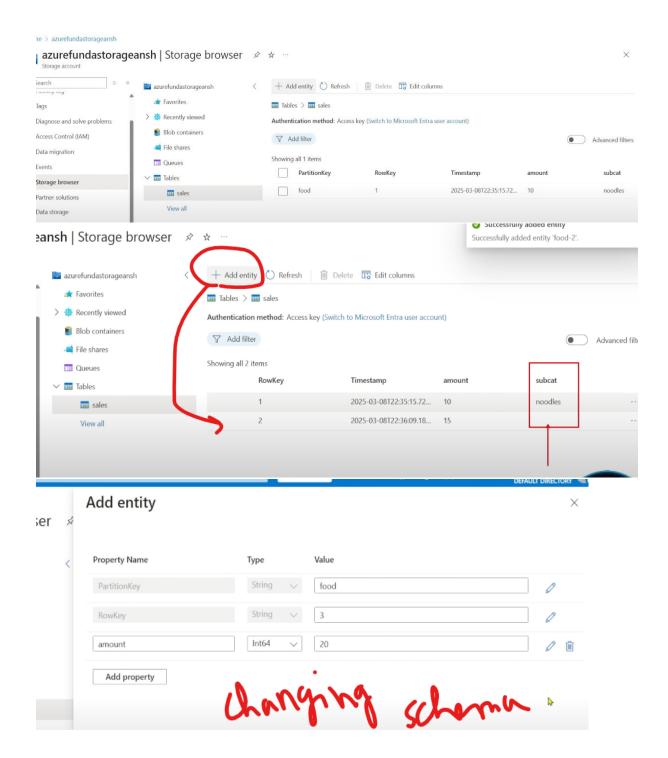
Rowkey: primary key for each partitions, combination of both PartitionKey and RowKey are treated as Composite Primary Key

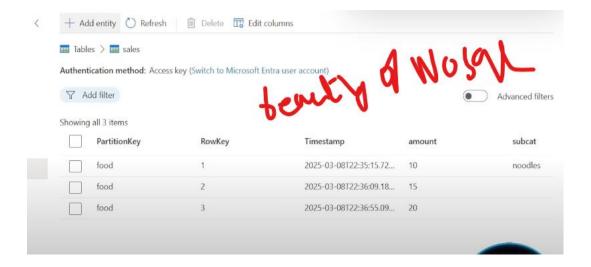
Lets say PartitionKey is cat and RowKey is id



Click on Add Entity

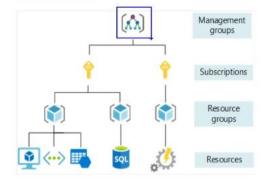






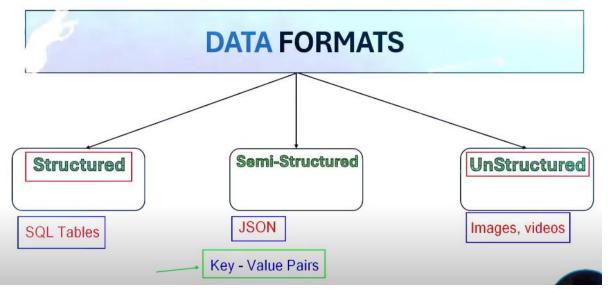
Management levels and hierarchy

Azure provides four levels of management: management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources. The following diagram shows the relationship between these levels.



Management Groups/Tenants: Owner of the platform/Domain
Subscriptions: Purpose → To have different bills for different departments of the company
RG: folder to hold those resources

Entra ID: kind of Admin portal where we can manage users/MI/SPN

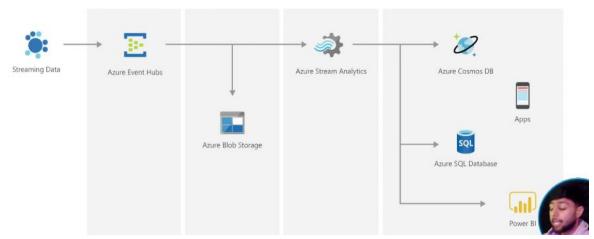


Structured: columns/rows, proper schema or structure

Semi-Structured: structure which is not fixed

UnStructured: mostly using in AI

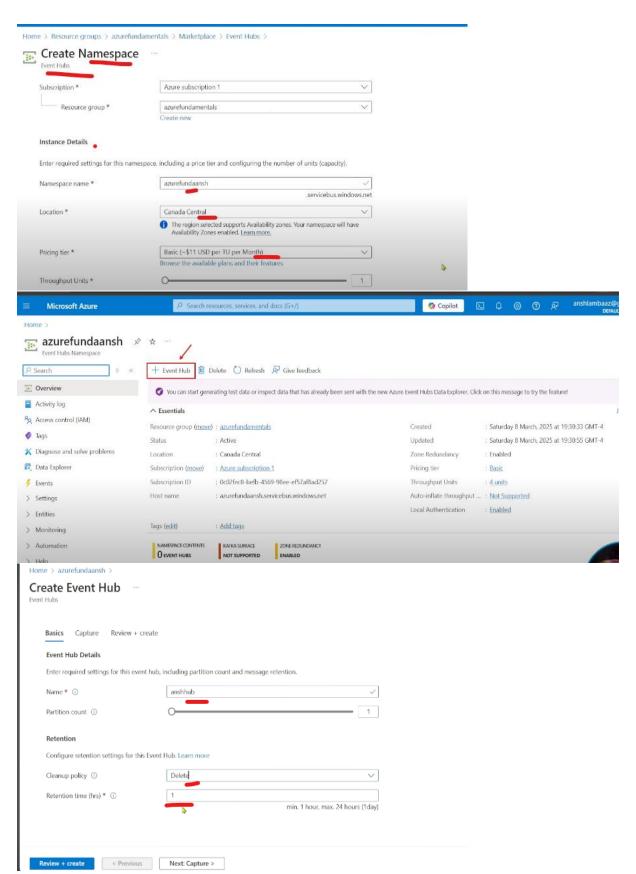
AZURE EVENTS HUB



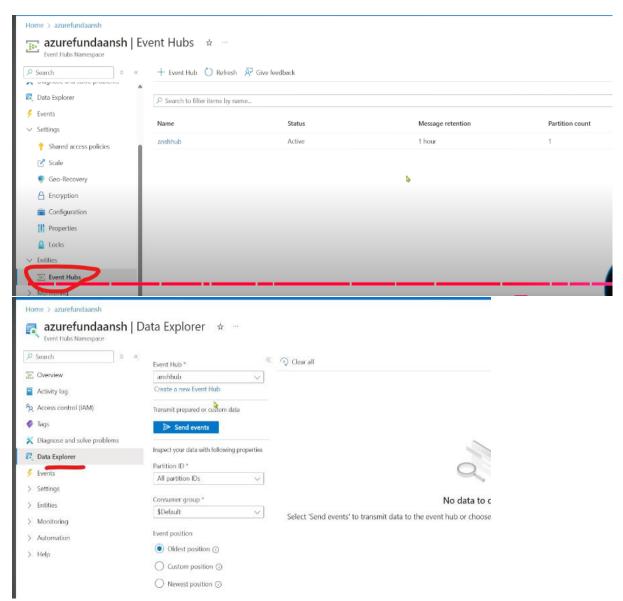
Event Hubs ingest data in real time manner and also provides us a temporary solution to store the data (for few days), these data will be consumed by Stream Analytics & Blob Storage.

Event Hubs are alternative to Apache Kafka, EV holds data in form of Events whereas AK holds data in form of Messages.

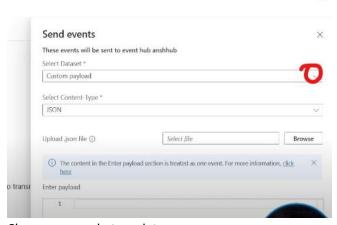
Stream Analytics → processing tool for data transformation



Retention time: time the data will stay in EH



Send Events: provide a Streaming source and create a data to get ingested



Choose a sample template

