Implement, manage, and monitor on Azure environment

Problem Statement 1:

Create Highly Available Architecture by Distributing Incoming Traffic among Healthy Service Instances in Cloud Services or Virtual Machines in a Load Balanced Set with the Help of Command-Line Interface

Course-end Project 2

Description

To create high available architecture by distributing incoming traffic among healthy service instances in cloud services or virtual machines in a load-balanced set with the help of a command-line interface

Description: The Rand Enterprises Corporation wants to deploy a web application in a highly available environment so that only the healthy instances will be serving the traffic so end users will not be facing any downtime. They have decided to work on an Azure public load balancer to implement the functionality.

The operations team at Rand decides to define the entire architecture using the load balancer and its backend pool, once that's in place they intend to create the frontend IP and health probe along with virtual machines housing their application.

Rand Enterprises works extensively on delivering highly available web applications for their users in a secure way by avoiding directly exposing the virtual machines hosting the applications to the public internet. The communication from the application in the VM to the end-user must take place via the Load Balancer.

The expectation of the operation team is to create a reusable method that can be used for automation if in the future we need to deploy the same kind of infrastructure. So, rather than deploying resources in the Azure portal, they should leverage the command-line interface to deploy the resources so that in the future these commands can be used

As a security measure, you need to ensure that only the health instances of the virtual machine will be serving the traffic.

Tools required: Azure account with administrator access

Prerequisites: None

Expected Deliverables:

- Identify Virtual machines and Networking
- Configure the load balancer
- Extend the load balancer with backend pool and frontend IP
- Define the Health probe

• Extend the security with the bastion Hosts

Solution

- 1. Login to VM and through VM use CLI to login to Azure
- 2. Create a Resource Group for RandEnterprise az group create ——name RandEnterprises—RG ——location eastus
- 3. Create a Virtual Network and Subnet

az network vnet create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --name RandVNet -- address-prefix 10.0.0.0/16 --subnet-name AppSubnet --subnet-prefix 10.0.1.0/24

Note

This command creates a new Virtual Network (VNet) in Azure. Here's what each part means:

- 1. az network vnet create: This is the basic command to create a new VNet.
- 2. --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG: This specifies which resource group to create the VNet in.
 - --name RandVNet: This sets the name of the new VNet to "RandVNet".
 - --address-prefix 10.0.0.0/16: This defines the IP address range for the entire VNet. It allows for 65,536 possible IP addresses (10.0.0.0 to 10.0.255.255).
 - --subnet-name AppSubnet: This creates a subnet within the VNet named "AppSubnet".
 - --subnet-prefix 10.0.1.0/24: This defines the IP range for the subnet. It allows for 256 possible IP addresses (10.0.1.0 to 10.0.1.255) within the larger VNet range.

In essence, this command sets up a networking space in Azure where you can deploy your virtual machines and other resources, with a specific range of IP addresses available for use

4. Create a Public IP for the Load Balancer

az network public-ip create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --name RandLB-PIP --sku Standard

5. Create the load balancer

az network lb create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --name RandLoadBalancer --sku Standard --public-ip-address RandLB-PIP --frontend-ip-name RandLBFrontend --backend-pool-name RandLBBackendPool

6. Create a Health Probe

az network lb probe create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --lb-name RandLoadBalancer --name RandHealthProbe --protocol tcp --port 80

7. Create a LB rule

az network lb rule create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --lb-name RandLoadBalancer --name RandLBRule --protocol tcp --frontend-port 80 --backend-port 80 -- frontend-ip-name RandLBFrontend --backend-pool-name RandLBBackendPool --probe-name RandHealthProbe

8. Create a Network Security Group

az network nsg create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --name RandNSG

9. Create NSG Rule to allow traffic from Load Balancer

az network nsg rule create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --nsg-name RandNSG --name AllowHTTP --priority 100 --protocol tcp --destination-port-range 80 --access allow

10. Create VM

az vm create --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --name RandVM1 --image UbuntuLTS --admin-username azureuser --generate-ssh-keys --vnet-name RandVNet --subnet AppSubnet --nsg RandNSG --public-ip-address "" --custom-data cloud-init.txt

11. Add VMs to the backend pool

az network nic ip-config address-pool add --address-pool RandLBBackendPool --ip-config-name ipconfig1 --nic-name RandVM1VMNic --resource-group RandEnterprises-RG --lb-name RandLoadBalancer

12. Use the azure portal to connect to VM using bastion host

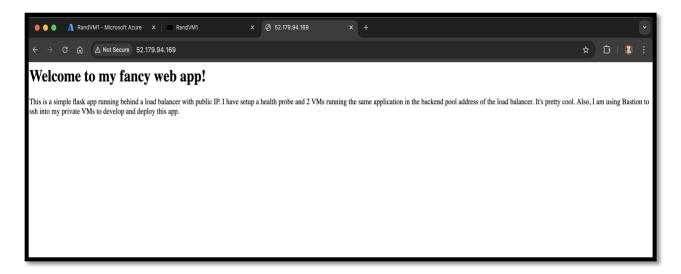
⊘ Note

During the process of configuring the Azure Bastion subnet, I encountered some challenges while utilizing the Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI). As a result, I opted to use the Azure portal to establish a connection to the virtual machine (VM).

Once connected, I proceeded to install Python and the necessary libraries to support the application. Subsequently, I initiated a Flask application configured to listen on port 80.

To verify the deployment, I accessed the web application using the public IP address of the Load Balancer. The accompanying screenshots illustrate the complete setup, as well as the successful hosting of the web application on the Load Balancer's public IP.

Final Web Application on the Public IP address of the Load Balancer



SSH into VMs and deploy a flask app

Creation of VNET, NSG, LB, VMs, Pool, Health Probe, RG

