### AZ-900 Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

Scott Duffy, Instructor



### Exam version May 2022

### v3 of course

### Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

"foundational level knowledge of cloud services and how those services are provided with Microsoft Azure"

### Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

- Candidates with non-technical backgrounds
- Candidates with a technical background who have a need to validate their foundational level knowledge around cloud services

### Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

- Describe cloud concepts
- Describe Azure architecture and services
- Describe Azure management and governance

# You'll be prepared to take and pass the AZ-900 exam



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# But you don't have to, if you just want to learn cloud concepts



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### What is the Cloud?



it's just someone else's computer

# The ability to rent computing resources - on demand



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### What Does "Computing Resources" Mean?

Windows and Linux Servers

Unlimited File Storage

Databases

Queues

Content Delivery Network

**Batch Processing Jobs** 



Created by Timofei Rostilov from Noun Project

# What Computing Resources?

Big Data - Hadoop

Media Services

Machine Learning

**Chat Bots** 

**Cognitive Services** 



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## 1000+

Azure Service options

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Microsoft

**EXAM** 

### Exam AZ-900: Microsoft Azure **Fundamentals**

Candidates for this exam should have foundational knowledge of cloud services and how those services are provided with Microsoft Azure. The exam is intended for candidates who are just beginning to work with cloud-based solutions and services or are new to Azure.

Azure Fundamentals exam is an opportunity to prove knowledge of cloud concepts, Azure services, Azure workloads, security and privacy in Azure, as well as Azure pricing and support. Candidates should be familiar with the general technology concepts, including concepts of networking, storage, compute, application support, and application development.

Azure Fundamentals can be used to prepare for other Azure role-based or specialty certifications, but it is not a prerequisite for any of them.

You may be eligible for ACE college credit if you pass this certification exam. See ACE college credit for certification exams for details.

### (i) Important

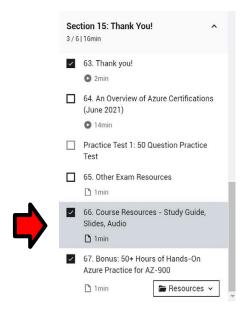
The English language version of this exam will be updated on May 5, 2022. Please download the skills measured document below to see what's changing.

Passing score: 700. Learn more about exam scores.

### Free Study Resources

#### Located at the end of the course:

- Free PDF Study Guide
- Download the slides and MP3 audio if you like to study offline
- 50 question practice test





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# Let's have a look at "The Cloud"



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### Describe Cloud Concepts (25-30%)

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#### Describe cloud computing

- define cloud computing
- describe the shared responsibility model
- define cloud models, including public, private, and hybrid
- identify appropriate use cases for each cloud model
- describe the consumption-based model
- compare cloud pricing models

#### Describe the benefits of using cloud services

- describe the benefits of high availability and scalability in the cloud
- describe the benefits of reliability and predictability in the cloud
- describe the benefits of security and governance in the cloud
- describe the benefits of manageability in the cloud

#### Describe cloud service types

- describe infrastructure as a service (laaS)
- describe platform as a service (PaaS)
- describe software as a service (SaaS)
- identify appropriate use cases for each cloud service (laaS, PaaS, SaaS)

### Define Cloud Computing

### Shared Responsibility Model

When you run services in your own office...

you are responsible for:

**Building security** 

Physical network security

Physical computer security

Operating system patches

Network and Firewall settings

**Application settings** 

Authentication platform

User accounts

**Devices** 

When you run services in the cloud using a VM...

you are responsible for.

**Building security** 

Physical network security

Physical computer security

Operating system patches

Network and Firewall settings

Application settings

Authentication platform

User accounts

**Devices** 

# When you run services in the cloud on an App Service...

you are responsible for.

**Building security** 

Physical network security

Physical computer security

Operating system patches

Network and Firewall settings (shared)

Application settings (shared)

Authentication platform (shared)

User accounts

**Devices** 

## When you use software as a service...

you are responsible for.

**Building security** 

Physical network security

**Physical computer security** 

Operating system patches

**Network and Firewall settings** 

**Application settings** 

Authentication platform (shared)

User accounts

**Devices** 

### Shared responsibility model



### Public cloud

"The public cloud is defined as computing services offered by third-party providers over the public Internet, making them available to anyone who wants to use or purchase them."

### Azure owns the hardware, on their network and infrastructure

### Private cloud

"The private cloud is defined as computing services offered either over the Internet or a private internal network and only to select users instead of the general public."

Looks and acts like a cloud, except customer owns or leases or has exclusive access to the hardware

## Hybrid cloud

"A hybrid cloud... is a computing environment that combines a private cloud with a public cloud."

# Combination of public and private clouds; scale private infrastructure to the cloud

## Compare and Contrast

## Public vs private vs hybrid



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## **Cloud Pricing Models**

## Cloud pricing can be complicated

# Usually any service is priced by 2 or 3 metrics combined

#### Example: Cosmos DB

Operations + Consumed Storage + Optional Dedicated Gateway + Backup Storage

#### **Example: Cosmos DB**

Operations –  $\underline{400 \text{ RU/s}} = \$23.36 +$ Consumed Storage –  $\underline{100 \text{ GB}} = \$25.00 +$ Optional Dedicated Gateway =  $\underline{\$277.40} +$ Backup Storage –  $\underline{7 \text{ backups}} = \$60.00$ 

#### 1. Free services

Some services are always free or have a free tier or free below a certain limit:

- Virtual network
- Private IP address
- Azure Migrate
- Inbound Internet traffic
- 5GB of outbound Internet traffic
- Azure Policy
- Azure AD
- 1 million executions Azure Functions
- Azure App Service

### 2. Pay for Time

Certain services charge by time.

- Virtual machine
- App services
- Databases
- Load balancers
- Managed storage
- Public IP address

A very common and logical way to pay for something

Some services charge by the minute or by the hour

Varies (greatly) based on the specific service you choose, performance, options, etc.

### 3. Pay per GB

In addition to time, you may also have to pay per GB used.

- Database storage
- Backups
- Unmanaged disks
- Network traffic (between regions)
- Network traffic (more than 5GB/month egress from Azure)

## 4. Pay for Operations

Each operation can also cost, a fraction of a penny.

- Unmanaged storage (reads, writes, deletes)
- Databases (queries)
- Messaging

Usually charged in bulk - per 10,000 requests, per million requests, etc - for practical reasons of cost

### 5. Pay per execution

Some serverless offers just charge you for each time the program runs

- Azure Functions (consumption model)
- Serverless Databases
- Messaging Services
- Logic Apps (consumption model)

#### 6. Other metrics

Active Directory Premium services charge per assigned user

# Pricing changes between regions



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## Benefits of Cloud Computing

#### Benefits

Cost savings - both real and accounting

Availability & Scalability

Reliability & Predictability

Security & Governance

Manageability

Global reach

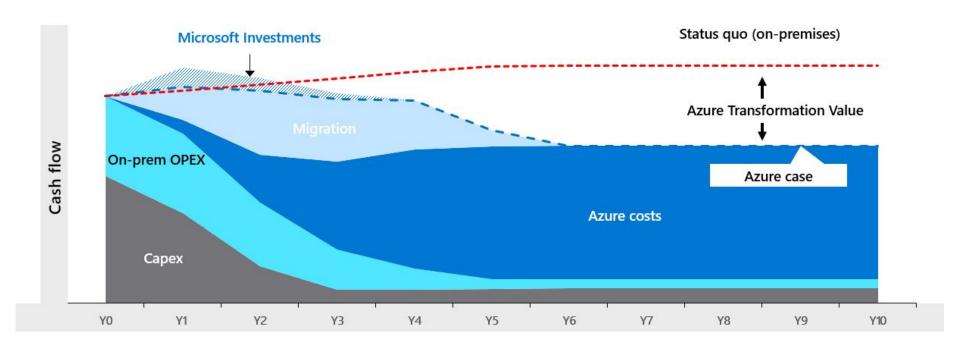
Range of ready on-demand services

Range of tools

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## **Cost Savings**



### Cost Savings - Real

Economies of scale

Total cost of ownership (TCO) - electricity, Internet, cooling, employees

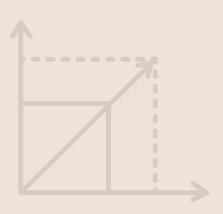
Microsoft can run a server cheaper than anyone else with few exceptions

4 vCPU server - as low as \$187/mo

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# You can take actions to reduce your cost - i.e. autoscaling



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## To be continued...

## High Availability

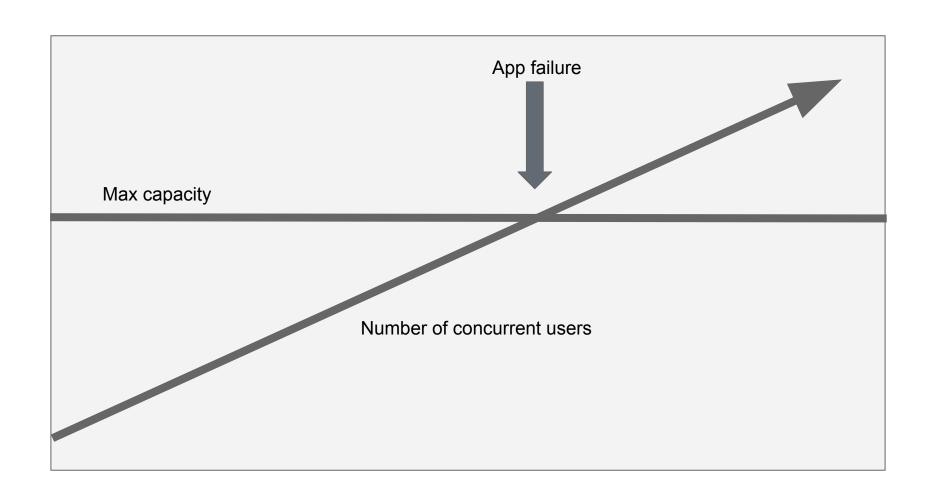
# Expressed as a percentage, it's the ability of a system to respond to users

# 99.99%

Four nines, 4 minutes per month

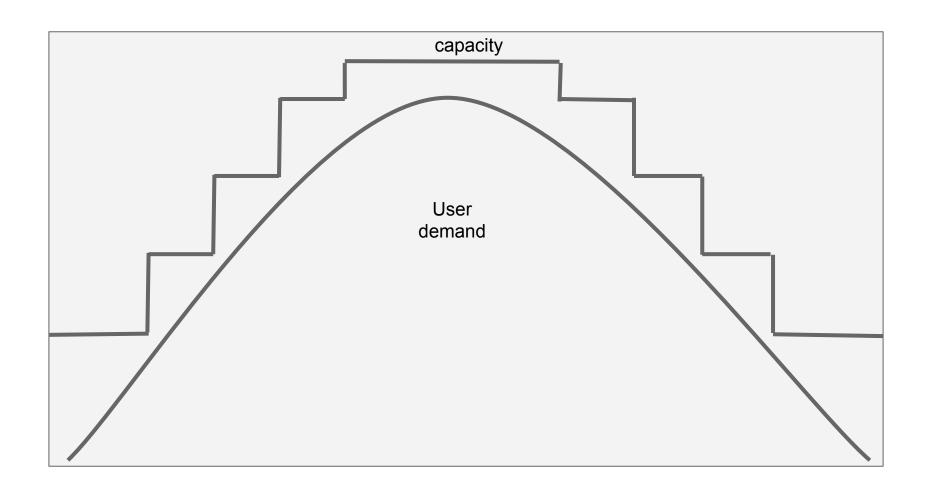
## Scalability

## The ability of a system to handle growth of users or work



## Elasticity

# The ability of a system to automatically grow and shrink based on application demand



#### To be continued...

### Reliability & Predictability

Since you're giving up control of the platform, you need the cloud to be reliable

Microsoft publishes
"Service Level
Agreements" (SLAs) for
their services

## Financial guarantee of their performance

Azure has established procedures for rollouts and regional recovery

#### Availability Sets and Zones

## Give you the tools for backup and site recovery

### Simulate failures using Chaos Studio

#### Global Reach

It's not possible for most businesses to run data centers in multiple countries



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#### To be continued...

### Security & Governance

### Security is a full-time job

### Use of AI/ML in products like Azure Firewall

Identity is the number 1 attack vector; identity protection is key

#### Basic DDoS protection free

### Data governance

## Azure Policy and Blueprints

### Monitoring is important

Automation to act on events being monitored without human intervention required



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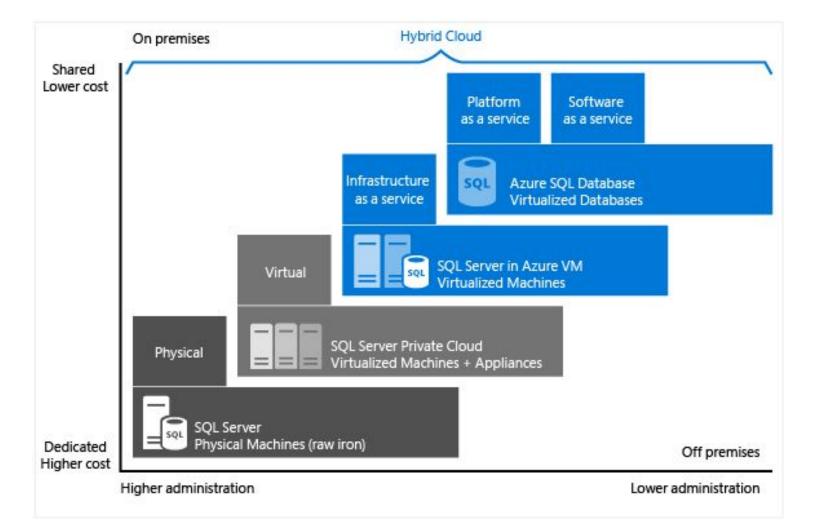
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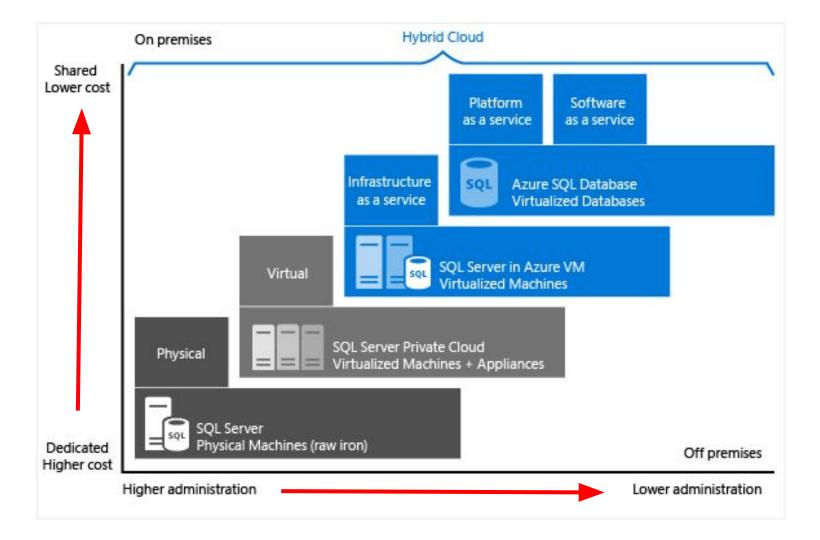
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#### Cloud Models

Infrastructure as a Service

Platform as a Service

Software as a Service

Serverless

#### Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)

"Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) is a type of cloud computing service that offers essential compute, storage, and networking resources on demand, on a pay-as-you-go basis."

## Virtual machines, networking, load balancers, firewalls

#### Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)

"Platform as a service (PaaS) is a complete development and deployment environment in the cloud"

"Like IaaS, PaaS includes infrastructure—servers, storage, and networking—but also middleware, development tools, business intelligence (BI) services, database management systems, and more. PaaS is designed to support the complete web application lifecycle: building, testing, deploying, managing, and updating."

Upload code packages and have them run, without access to the hardware

### Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

"Software as a service (SaaS) allows users to connect to and use cloud-based apps over the Internet. Common examples are email, calendaring, and office tools (such as Microsoft Office 365)."

### Access to configuration only

### Serverless

# There are still servers... you just don't ever have to deal with them



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# Even less access to the server than PaaS

### Even with PaaS, you have to choose an App Service Plan

# With PaaS, scaling is your responsibility



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# Serverless means not worrying about choosing the right plan

# Serverless means not worrying about scaling

# Serverless means you might pay \$0 if you don't use the service

### Azure Serverless Offers

Compute - Azure Functions

Compute - Serverless Kubernetes (Virtual Nodes w/ ACI)

Database - Azure SQL Database Serverless

Database - Cosmos DB Serverless



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# Describe Azure architecture and services (35–40%)

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#### Describe the core architectural components of Azure

- describe Azure regional, regional pairs, and sovereign regions
- · describe availability zones
- describe Azure datacenters
- describe Azure resources and resource groups
- describe subscriptions
- · describe management groups
- · describe the hierarchy of resource groups, subscriptions, and management groups

#### Describe Azure compute and networking services

- compare compute types, including container instances, virtual machines (VMs), and functions
- describe VM options, including Azure Virtual Machines, Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets, availability sets, and Azure Virtual Desktop
- · describe resources required for virtual machines
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#### **Describe Azure storage services**

- · compare Azure storage services
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#### Describe Azure identity, access, and security

 describe directory services in Azure, including Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

# Core Azure architectural components

## Regions

# 60+

Regions - not all accessible by everyone



### Region Pairs

## What are Paired Regions?

Each region has one other region which is treated as it's "pair"

Almost always in the same geography - data storage laws

The data connection between region pairs is the highest speed available

Software rollouts are deployed to one region of a pair and the other is not touched

If multiple regions go down, one region of each pair is treated as a priority

### Example Pairs

Canada Central - Canada East

Europe North Europe - West Europe

USA East US - West US

USA East US 2 - Central US

USA North Central US - South Central US

Brazil South - South Central US

### Sovereign Regions

### Sovereign Regions

Azure Government (US)

China

### **Availability Zones**

### **AVAILABILITY** ZONE 2 **AVAILABILITY AVAILABILITY ZONE 1** ZONE 3 One or more data centers paths connecting Availability Zones One or more One or more data centers data centers **Azure Region**

### Regions with Availability Zones

	-	•	
I bo	$\Lambda$ Inco	OKIOO	•
	$\Delta$	ericas	•
1110	/ \	CIICA	_

**Brazil South** 

Canada Central - Canada East

Central US - East US - East US 2

South Central US - West US 2 - West US 3

**US Gov Virginia** 

#### **Europe**

France Central

**Germany West Central** 

North Europe

Norway West

**UK South** 

West Europe

Sweden Central

### Regions with Availability Zones

#### **Africa**

South Africa North

#### **Asia Pacific**

Australia East

Central India

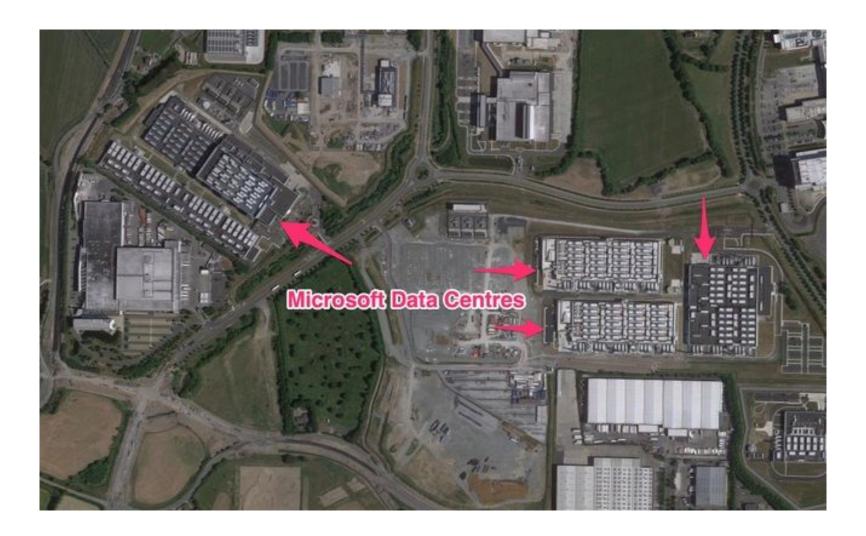
Japan East

Korea Central

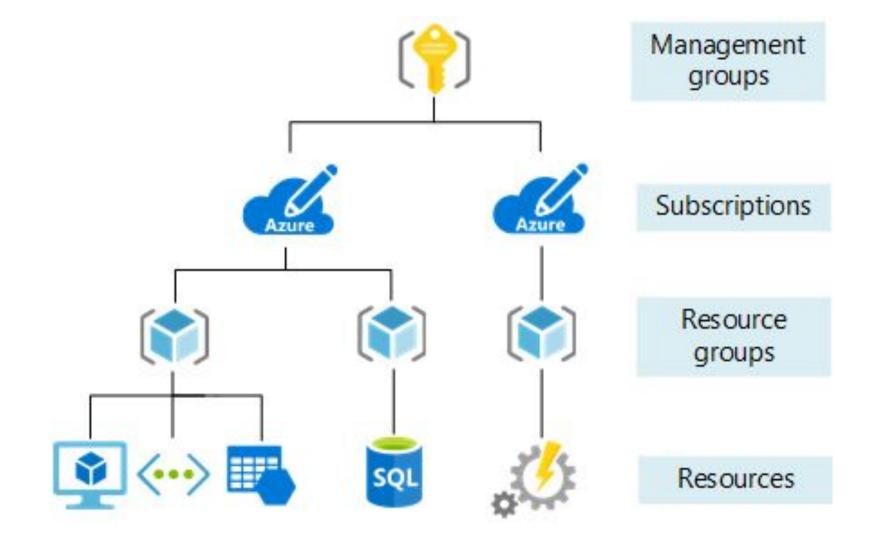
Southeast Asia - East Asia

China North 3

### **Data Centers**



### Resource Groups



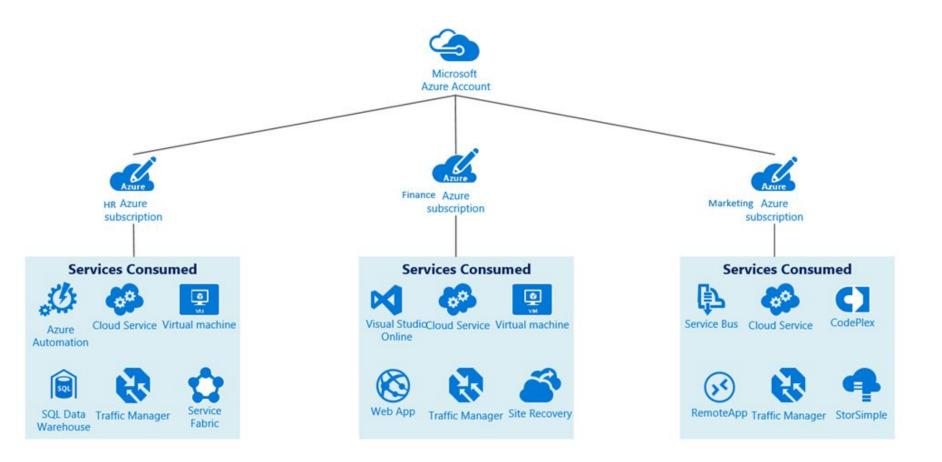
### **Azure Subscription**

# Subscription is a billing unit

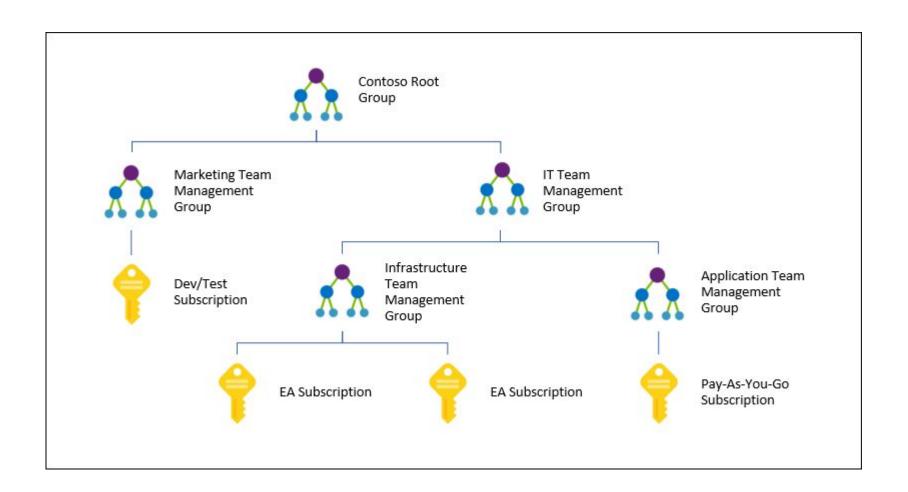
Users have access to one or more subscriptions, with different roles

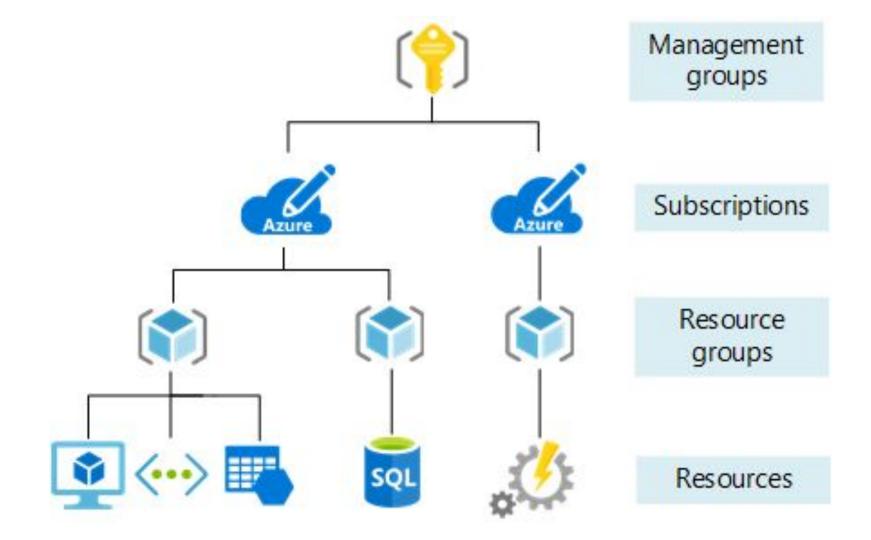
# All resources consumed by a subscription will be billed to the owner

# Can be used to organize resources into completely distinct accounts



# Management groups







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# Azure Compute and Networking

# Getting Deep into the Technical

- Compute services
- Networking services
- Storage services
- Database services

# Compute services covered

- Virtual Machines (VM)
- VM Scale Sets (VMSS)
- App services (Web apps)
- Azure Container Instances (ACI)
- Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- Windows Virtual Desktop

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# Compute "Executing code" in the cloud

#### Virtual Machines

Infrastructure as a service - laaS

Take an existing machine from your environment into the cloud - a copy

Windows or Linux operating systems - several of each

A "slice" of a physical machine shared with other customers

Full control over it, as if it was your machine

# In AWS, a Virtual Machine is called Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).

## Virtual Machine Types

Over 200 to choose from

Number of CPU cores, CPU speed, RAM size, temporary disk size, IOPS, etc

#### VM Scale Sets

- Elasticity
- Two or more virtual machines running the exact same code
- With a "load balancer" in front to direct traffic randomly to one of the machines
- Able to add more machines as demand grows (autoscaling)
- Able to reduce machines as demand slows
- Can handle up to 100 VMs in a single scale set
- Can be configured to increase that to 1000 VMs
   in a single scale set
- If you need more, you can create more scalesets

### App Services

A new paradigm for running code in the cloud

Give your code and configuration to Azure, and they will run it

Promise of performance but no access to hardware

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

#### Containers

Another paradigm for running code in the cloud

Containers contain everything the app needs to run in a "container image"

Fastest and easiest to deploy

**Azure Container Instance (ACI)** - single instance, quickest way to deploy a container

**Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)** - runs on a cluster of servers, enterprise-grade

### Azure Virtual Desktop

Desktop version of Windows that runs in the cloud

You software installed, your files - available from anywhere

Can even see your desktop on iOS and Android, or from any web browser

Runs on Azure



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### Networking Services Covered

Virtual Networks

**VPN** Gateway

**VNet Peering** 

ExpressRoute



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# In AWS, a Virtual Network is called Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

## Types of Networking Services

- Connectivity Services
- Protection Services
- Delivery Services
- Monitoring Services

#### Connectivity

**Virtual Network** - emulating a physical network

Microsoft Global Network already exists, so a virtual network is just software configuration

**Subnet** - a subdivision of a virtual network, that you control, that has its own security rules

**Virtual Private Network (VPN)** - connecting two networks as if they were on the same network, uses a Network Gateway

**ExpressRoute** - high-speed private connection to Azure

**DNS Services** - doman name resolution

#### Protection -Security Section of the Course

**DDos Protection** - Distributed Denial of Service attack protection

**Azure Firewall** 

**Network Security Groups** 

**Private Link** 

#### Delivery - Not on the Exam

**Load Balancer** - distribute traffic evenly between multiple backend servers

**Application Gateway** - a higher-level of load balancer with an optional firewall

**Content Delivery Network (CDN)** - stores common static files on the edge, closer to the users for (perceived) improved performance

**Azure Front Door Service** - a load balancer, CDN and firewall all-in-one

### Monitoring – Management Tools Section of the Course

**Network Watcher** 

**ExpressRoute Monitor** 

**Azure Monitor** 



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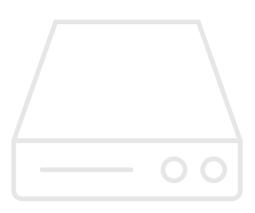
### Storage Services Covered

Container (Blob) Storage

Disk Storage

File Storage

Storage Tiers



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Storage – one of the foundational technologies on which much is built

## Container (Blob) and File Storage

The **Azure Storage** account

General Purpose v2 (gpv2) is the most common type

Blobs, Tables \*, Queues \*, Files

**Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2** 

Cheapest type of storage

Pay Per GB (~1.8 cents per GB)

# BLOB is a "backronym" for Binary Large OBject.

A collection of binary data. That binary data could be in the form of a file (stored in a storage account) or data stored in a database.

# In AWS, a Storage Account is called Simple Storage Service (S3).

### Many, Many Options

Access tiers - Hot, Cool, Archive

Performance tiers - Standard or Premium

Location

Redundancy / Replication

Failover options

### Disk Storage

Azure Virtual Machine Disks

#### **Managed Disks**

Reserve capacity in advance

Optimized to virtual hard disks



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#### Describe Azure identity, access, and security

- describe directory services in Azure, including Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
- describe authentication methods in Azure, including single sign-on (SSO), multifactor authentication, and passwordless
- · describe external identities and guest access in Azure
- describe Azure AD Conditional Access
- describe Azure role-based access control (RBAC)
- describe the concept of Zero Trust
- describe the purpose of the defense in depth model
- describe the purpose of Microsoft Defender for Cloud

## What is "Identity"?

In computing, "identity" is a representation of a person, application or device



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Created by Humble\_Bee from Noun Project

## Examples of Identity

John Henry Doe

johndoe@example.com

Monthly Payroll Application

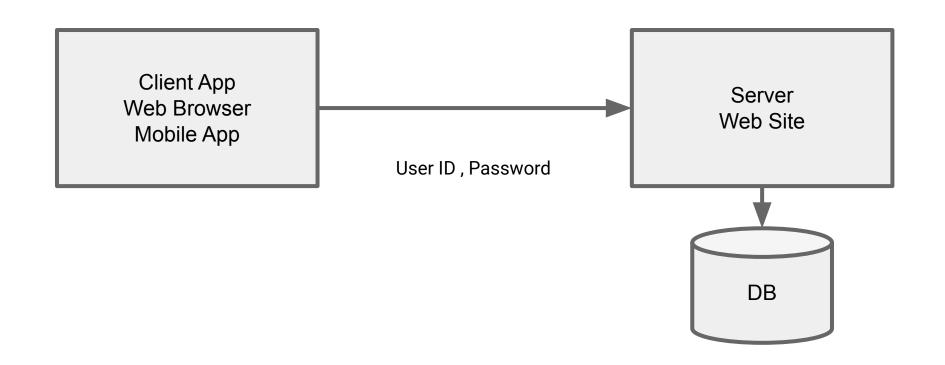
The laser printer at 6th Floor West

Usually requires a password, a secret key or a certificate to prove

Many applications require you to log in to use some of its functionality

## How It's Traditionally Handled

### Client-Server Model



Traditionally, companies have written their own code to handle this

# Some of the more famous "hacks" have been on custom created identity systems



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### Hacks

Some companies were storing the password in "plain text"

Some companies were using a simple, reversible hash algorithm (MD5)

Some companies were storing the "salt" along with the data

Not enforcing password change policies

Not enforcing password complexity policies

Azure provides an identity management system based on their popular "Active Directory"

## Azure Active Directory (Azure AD or AAD)

### **Azure Active Directory**

is not the same as

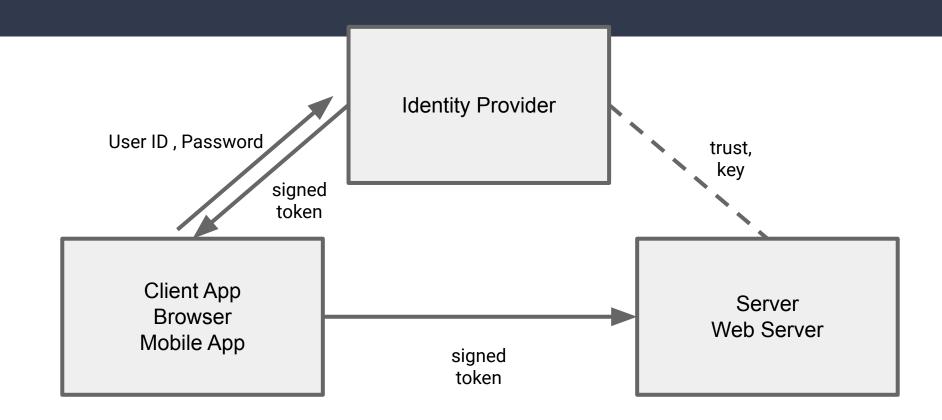
**Active Directory** 

# Traditional AD does not work with Internet protocols

## Azure AD provides "identity as a service"

Instead of having to write code to handle users, passwords, password reset

### The AAD Model



### SAML OpenID WS Federation



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### Benefits of Azure AD

## Security



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## Reduced development time, easier support

### More features

## Centralized administration

# Only one user ID and password

- Single Sign-On

## Integration with other Azure services



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### The difference between Authentication and Authorization

## Authentication is a user proving who they are – user id and password

## Authorization is ensuring that a user is permitted to perform an action

Move away from all authenticated users having admin access



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#### **Azure Active Directory**

# Microsoft's preferred solution for identity management

#### Azure AD Powers Other Microsoft Services

Azure

Skype

Outlook

OneDrive

Xbox

Office 365 - Teams, SharePoint, PowerBI, etc

Complete solution for managing users, groups, roles

### Single-sign on

### Synchronize with your corporate AD



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#### **Conditional Access**

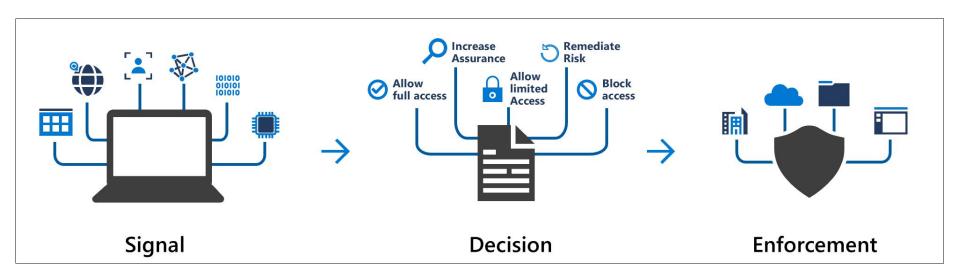
User A attempts to log in to the app from within the company office, as she does every day

## User B attempts to log in to the app for the first time in 4 months

# Administrator C attempts to log in to the app from their phone

Administrator D attempts to log in to the app from a location 1200 miles from the office

You can treat some access attempts as "routine", and some as "not normal"





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#### Azure Multi-Factor Authentication

Require 2 or more pieces of evidence (factors) in order to log in

#### Three Factors

Something you **know** - i.e password

Something you **have** - i.e mobile phone, access to email account

Something you **are** - i.e fingerprint

## Your unique password could be 1 piece of evidence

But a second piece of evidence is required – a unique, time-limited code sent to you

### SMS, email, authenticator app, phone call



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#### Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

### Microsoft's preferred solution for access control

### Create roles that represent the common tasks of the job

#### Accountant Developer Business Lead

### Assign granular permissions to that role

# Assign users to that role

# Do not assign granular permissions to an individual

### Reader Contributor Owner



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### Zero Trust Methodology

# Don't assume everything behind the firewall is safe

### Zero Trust Principles

Verify explicitly

Use least privileged access

Assume breach

Use every available method to validate identity and authorization

Just-in-time (JIT)

Just-enough-access (JEA)

Security even inside the network; encryption, segmentation, threat detection



# Identity: Verify and secure each identity

# Devices: ensure compliance and health status

# Applications: appropriate in-app permissions, monitor user actions

# Data: data-driven protection, encrypt and restrict access

Infrastructure: robust monitoring to detect attacks, block and flag risky behavior

# Network: encrypt all communications



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## Defense in Depth

### Security Layers

- Data i.e. virtual network endpoint
- Application i.e. API Management
- Compute i.e. Limit Remote Desktop access,
   Windows Update
- Network i.e. NSG, use of subnets, deny by default
- Perimeter i.e. DDoS, firewalls
- Identity & access i.e. Azure AD
- Physical i.e. Door locks and key cards

#### Defense in Depth

Identity & Access	Apps & Data Security	Network Security	Threat Protection	Security Management
Role-based access	Encryption	DDOS Protection	Antimalware	Log Management
Multifactor Authentication	Confidential Computing	NG Firewall	AI-Based Detection and Response	Security Posture Assessment
Central Identity Management	Key Management	Web App Firewall	Cloud Workload Protection	Policy and Governance
Identity Protection	Certificate Management	Private Connections	SQL Threat Protection	Regulatory Compliance
Privileged Identity Management	Information Protection	Network Segmentation	loT Security	SIEM



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# Describe Azure management and governance (30–35%)

#### Describe Azure management and governance (30–35%)

#### Describe cost management in Azure

- · describe factors that can affect costs in Azure
- compare the Pricing calculator and the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator
- describe the Azure Cost Management and Billing tool
- describe the purpose of tags

#### Describe features and tools in Azure for governance and compliance

- describe the purpose of Azure Blueprints
- describe the purpose of Azure Policy
   describe the purpose of resource locks
- describe the purpose of resource locks
- describe the purpose of the Service Trust Portal

#### Describe features and tools for managing and deploying Azure resources

- describe the Azure portal
- describe Azure Cloud Shell, including Azure CLI and Azure PowerShell
- describe the purpose of Azure Arc
- describe Azure Resource Manager and Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates)

#### Describe monitoring tools in Azure

- describe the purpose of Azure Advisor
  - describe Azure Service Health
  - describe Azure Monitor, including Log Analytics, Azure Monitor alerts, and Application Insights

## Factors affecting costs

# Different services are billed based on different factors

### Free services

#### Free services

Resource groups

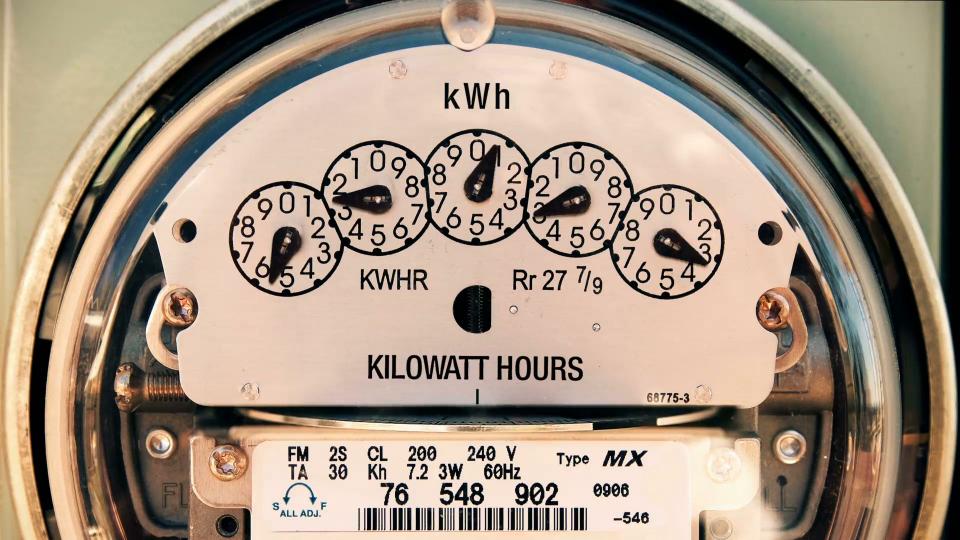
Virtual network (up to 50)

Load balancer (basic)

Azure Active Directory (basic)

Network security groups

Free-tier web apps (up to 10)



# Pay per usage (consumption model)

## Opportunity for cost savings

#### **Azure Functions:**

- 1 million executions free per month
- \$0.20 per million executions
- Cheapest virtual machine is \$20 per month

## Pay per usage services

**Functions** 

Logic Apps

Storage (pay per GB)

Outbound bandwidth

Cognitive Services API

## Pay for time (per second)



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# Per second billing means billing stops when the VM is stopped \*

#### Stability in pricing

Pay a fixed price per month for computing power or storage capacity

Whether you use it or not

Discounts for 1-year or 3-year commitment in VM (Reserved Instances)

Multi-tenant or isolated environment

### Pay for bandwidth

### First 5 GB is free

#### Inbound data is free

#### Bandwidth costs

Outbound data, \$0.05 to \$0.0875 / GB for Zone 1 (NA and EU)

Outbound data, \$0.08 to \$0.12 / GB for Zone 2 (Asia, Africa and Oceania)

Outbound data, \$0.16 to \$0.181 / GB for Zone 3 (Brazil)

(Availability zone pricing is different)

# 1 PB of data transfer = \$52,000

## Pricing calculator



# Estimates are hard to make 100% accurate

#### Configurable Options

Region

Tier

Subscription Type

**Support Options** 

**Dev/Test Pricing** 

# Export and share the estimate

## Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator

# The cost of a server is more than just the cost of the hardware

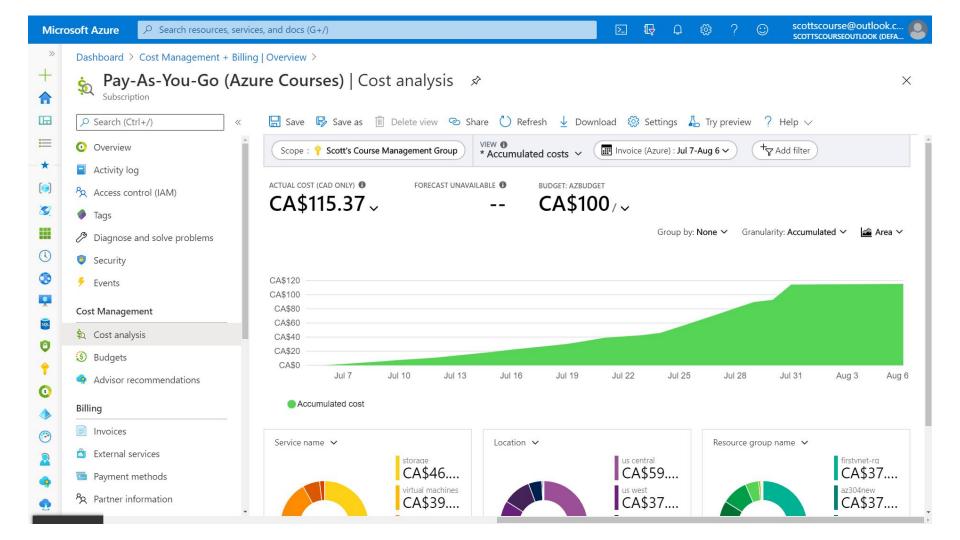
#### Other costs

- Electricity
- Cooling
- Internet connectivity
- Rack space
- Setup labor
- Maintenance labor
- Backup



#### Azure Cost Management

## Another free tool inside Azure to analyze spending



# Analyze spending over time



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Created by VectorBaker, from Noun Project

## Tracking against budgets



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### All your past invoices

## Schedule reports

#### Resource Tags

# Can add metadata to Azure resources

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# Helps with billing and support issues



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# Tools for Governance and Compliance

The leaders are your company might have certain IT rules that they want to implement

#### Example:

Always have daily backup enabled on every server

Option 1) Send an email with the rules and assume everyone reads it and remembers it

Option 2) Use Azure tools to enforce the rules (or simply audit compliance)

#### Several Tools in Azure to Support Governance and Compliance

**Azure Blueprints** 

**Azure Policy** 

Resource Locks

Service Trust Portal

## **Azure Blueprints**

Azure Subscription templates with Roles and Policies already defined

## **Azure Policy**

# Create rules across all of your Azure resources

# Evaluate compliance to those rules



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## Examples of Built-In Policies

- Require SQL Server 12.0
- Allowed Storage Account SKUs
- Allowed Locations
- Allowed Virtual Machine SKUs
- Apply tag and its default value
- Not allowed resource types

# Can create custom policies using JSON definition

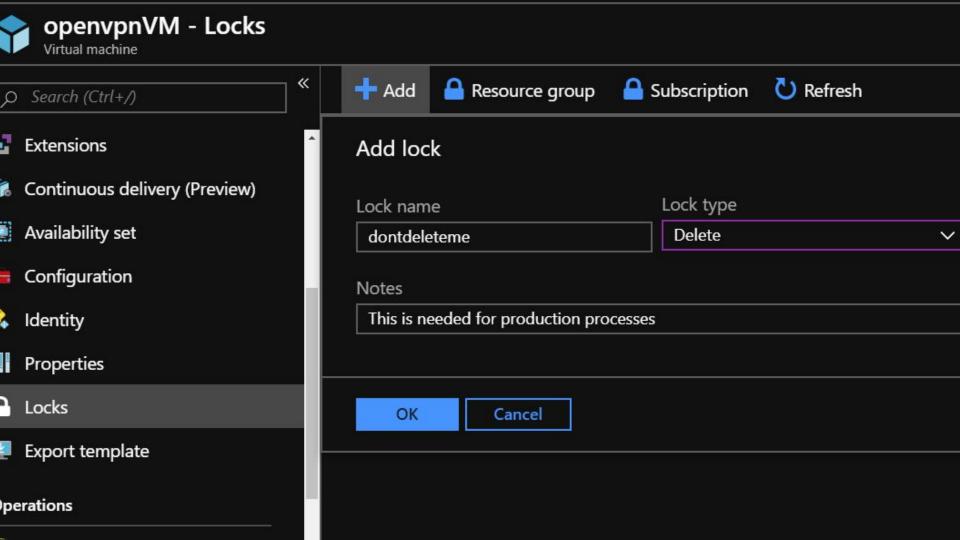
### Locks

### Read Only Can Not Delete



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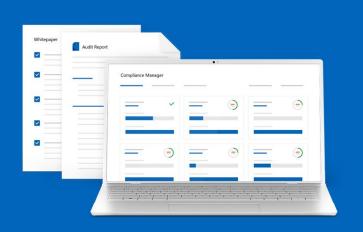
# Using RBAC, you can restrict who has access to locks

#### Service Trust Portal

https://servicetrust.microsoft.com/

https://aka.ms/STP

# Built upon a foundation of trust, security and compliance



#### **Audit Reports**

Review the available independent audit reports for Microsoft's Cloud services, which provide information about compliance with data protection standards and regulatory requirements, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Service Organization Controls (SOC), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP), and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)



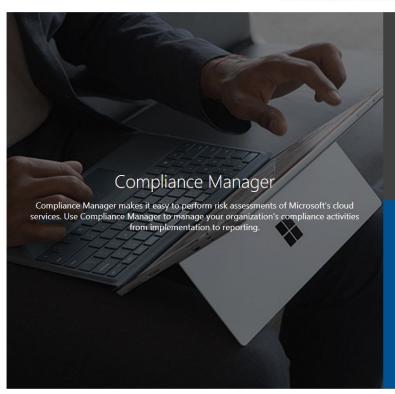






SOC FedRAMP ISO 27001 PCI/DSS

#### **Documents & Resources**



#### Pen Tests & Security Assessments

View reports from independent thirdparty penetration tests and security assessments of Microsoft's cloud services

#### Azure Blueprints

Define a repeatable set of Azure resources that implement and adhere to your organization's standards, patterns, and requirements and rapidly build new environments with a set of built-in components to speed up development and delivery

#### White Papers, FAQs, & Compliance Guides

Review the wealth of available security implementation and design information with the goal of making it easier for you to meet regulatory compliance objectives by understanding how Microsoft Cloud services keep your data secure



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#### **Azure Tools**

Azure CLI

PowerShell

**Azure Portal** 

**Azure Cloud Shell** 

Azure Mobile App



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#### **Azure Portal**

# PowerShell and CLI Command Line

#### Azure Arc

# A management tool that works with your non-Azure environments

Manage virtual machines, Kubernetes clusters, and databases as if they are running in Azure.

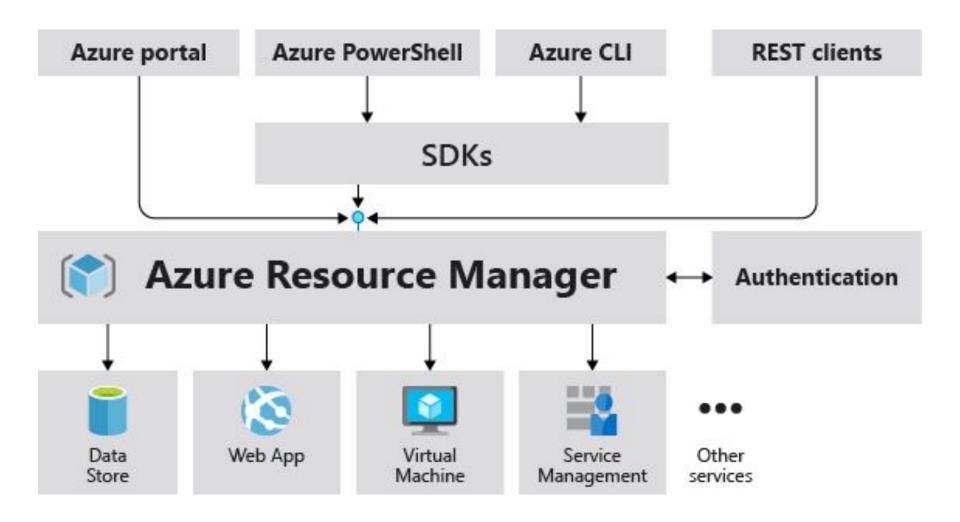
## **ARM Templates**

#### Azure Resource Manager (ARM)

The deployment and management service for Azure

Management layer that allows you to create, update, and delete resources called "deployments"

All actions that you take to manage your Azure resources goes through the ARM layer



```
"resources": [
    "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
    "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
   "name": "[parameters('storageAccountName')]",
   "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "sku": {
     "name": "Standard LRS",
      "tier": "Standard"
    },
    "kind": "StorageV2",
    "properties": {
     "accessTier": "Hot"
    },
    "resources": [
        "type": "blobServices/containers",
        "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
        "name": "[concat('default/', parameters('containerName'))]",
        "dependsOn": [
          "[parameters('storageAccountName')]"
```

```
"resources":
   "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
    apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
   "name": "[parameters('storageAccountName')]",
   "location": "[parameters('location')]",
   "sku": {
     "name": "Standard LRS",
     "tier": "Standard"
   "kind": "StorageV2",
   "properties": {
     "accessTier": "Hot"
   "resources": [
       "type": "blobServices/containers",
        apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
       "name": "[concat('default/', parameters('containerName'))]",
       "dependsOn": [
         "[parameters('storageAccountName')]"
```

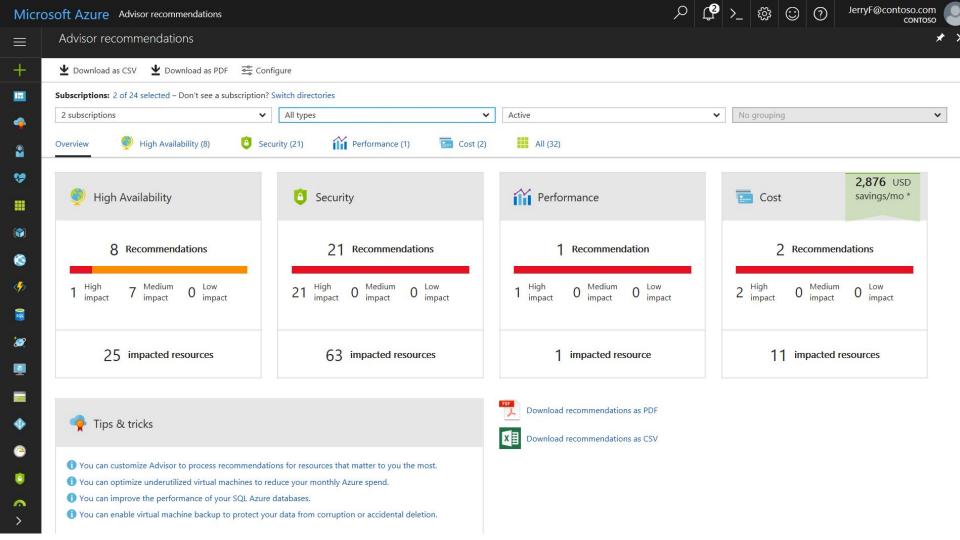


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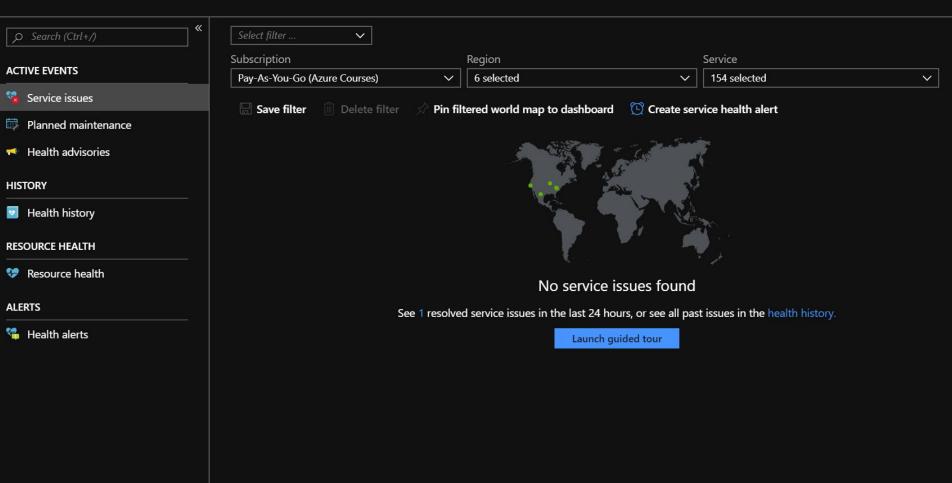


#### Azure Advisor

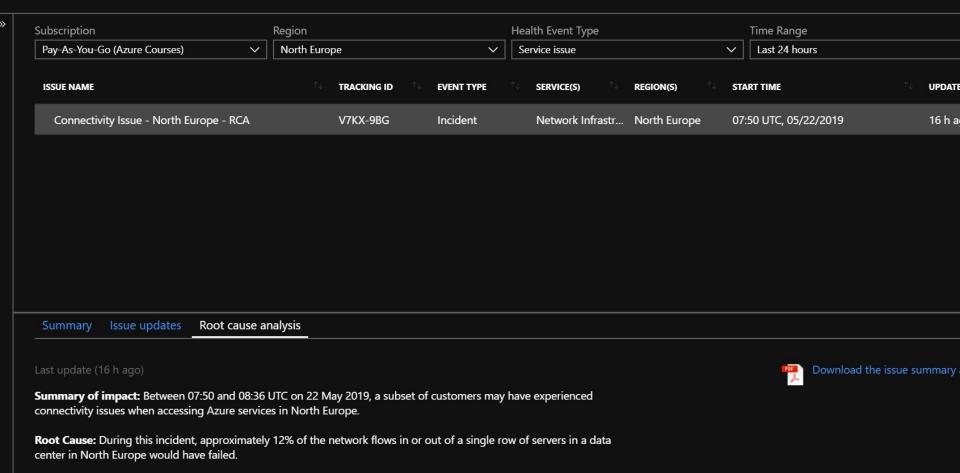


#### Azure Service Health

#### Service Health - Service issues



#### Service Health - Health history

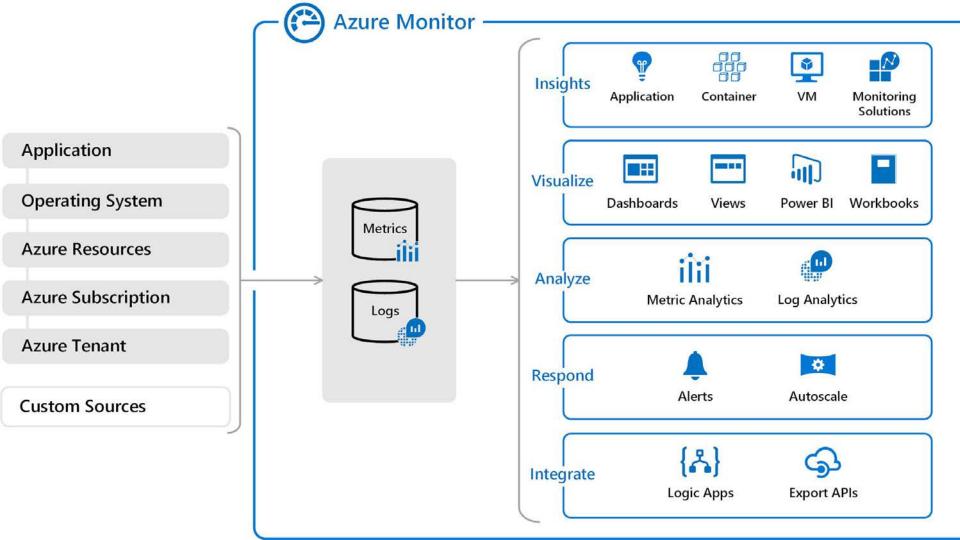


Was this helpful?

Each row of servers in an Azure data center (DC) is connected to the DC network spine by eight routers. During this incident, one of the eight routers in a single row of a DC in North Europe began dropping all packets that it was

expected to forward. Flows are spread over the eight routers, so flows sent to this one router would have been

#### **Azure Monitor**





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### Thank you and best of luck!

#### Grab Your Free Resources

Located at the end of the course:

- Free PDF Study Guide
- Download the slides and MP3 audio if you like to study offline
- 50 question practice test

