

Managing Azure Storage

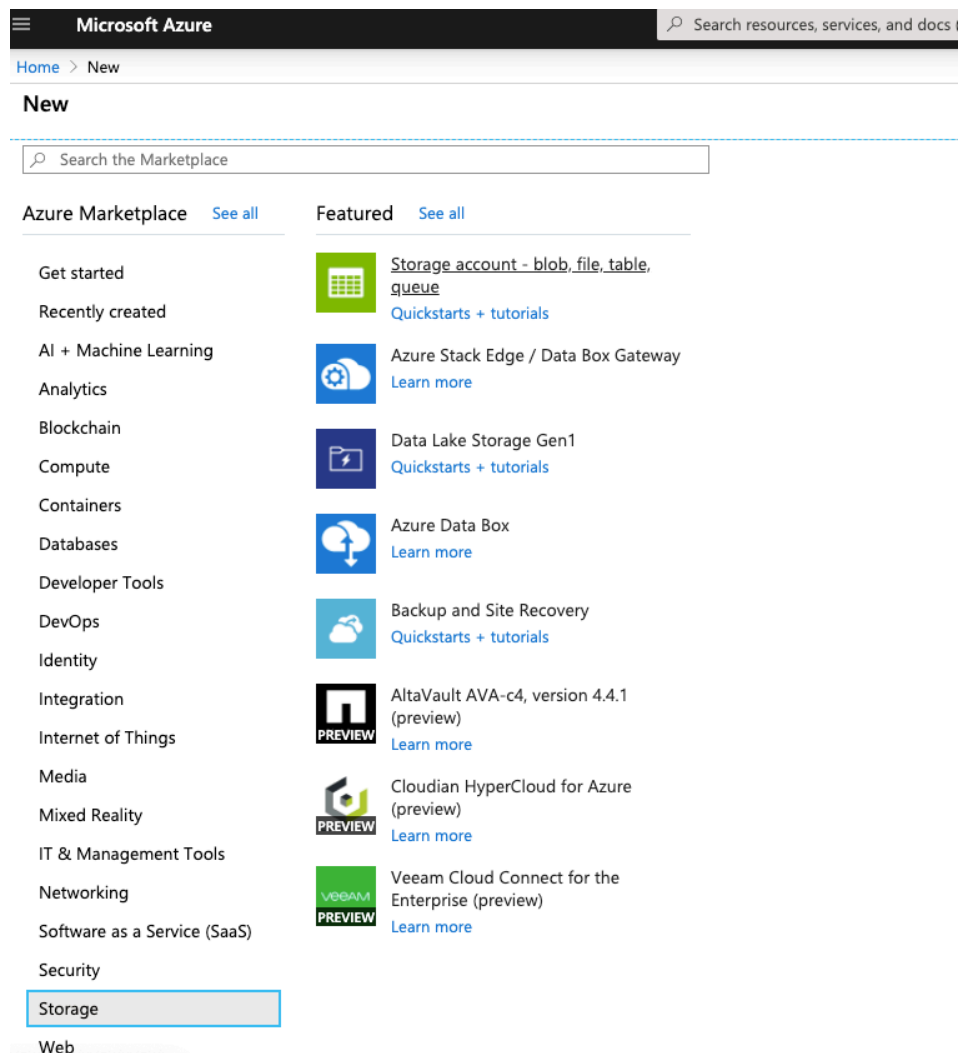
1. Download Microsoft's Azure storage explorer from

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/storage-explorer/>

Step 1: Create Storage Account

In this exercise, you will create a new storage account.

1. Enter the account associated with your Microsoft Azure subscription
2. If your account is associated with an organization account and a Microsoft account you may be prompted to choose which one to authenticate with for your Microsoft Azure account.
3. Click NEW, Click Data + Storage, and then Storage Account.

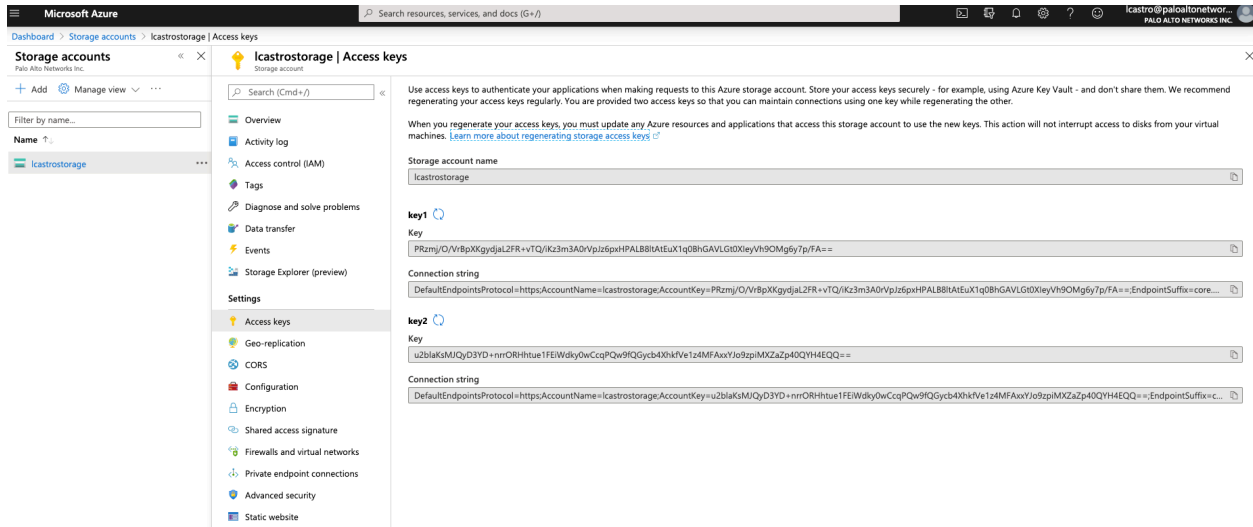


Click **Create**

400 750 1000 13000 T WT 0 . 01 . 04 050541 1 1 . 1

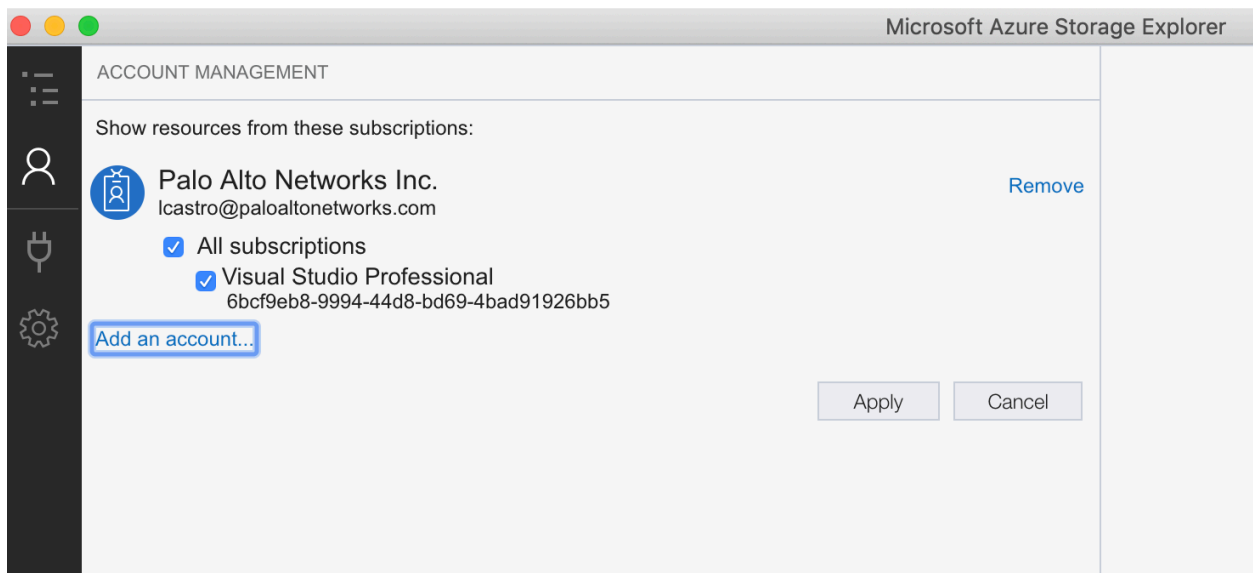
Step 2: Storage Account Keys

Access the storage account keys as follows:



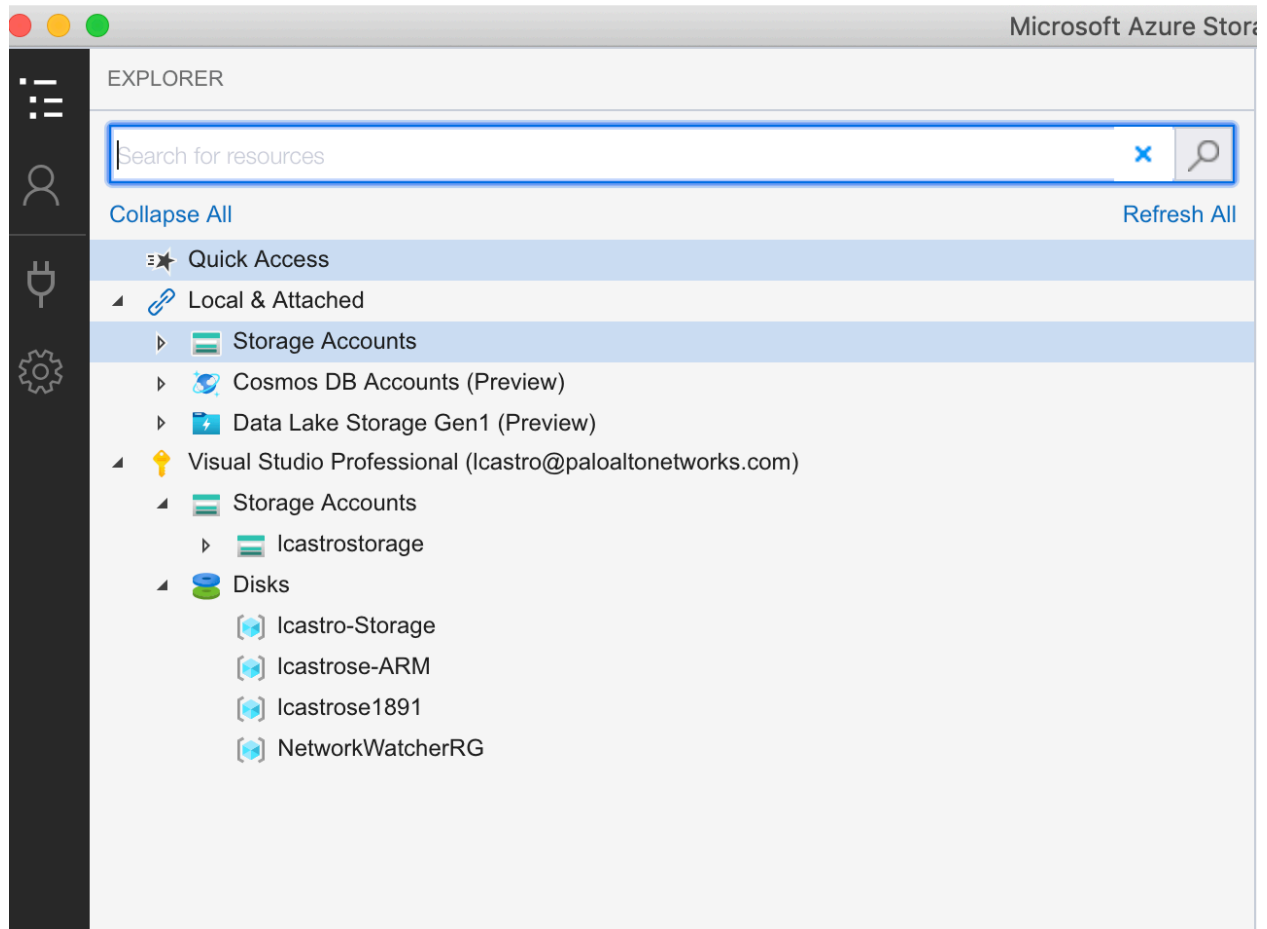
Step 3: Working with Azure Storage Explorer

1. Once you open the storage explorer, you will see 'Add Azure Subscription' option as highlighted below.



2. Click on Connect to Microsoft Azure. Provide necessary credentials to connect to your subscriptions.

3. This will load up the storage accounts in that particular subscription.

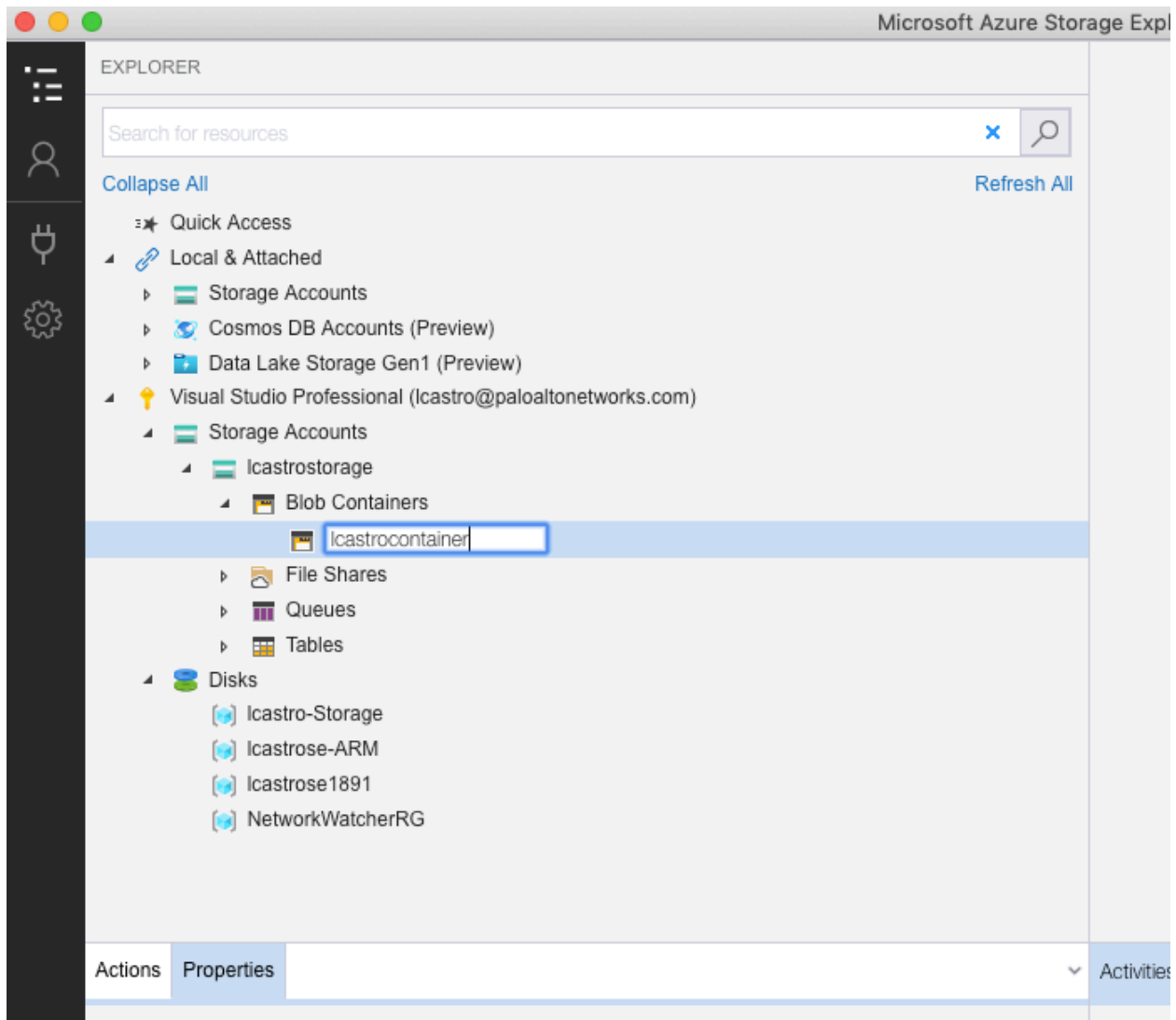


Step 4

Create a blob container. Select the storage account created in the earlier exercise.

Right click on “Blob Containers”, Select ‘Create Blob Container’.

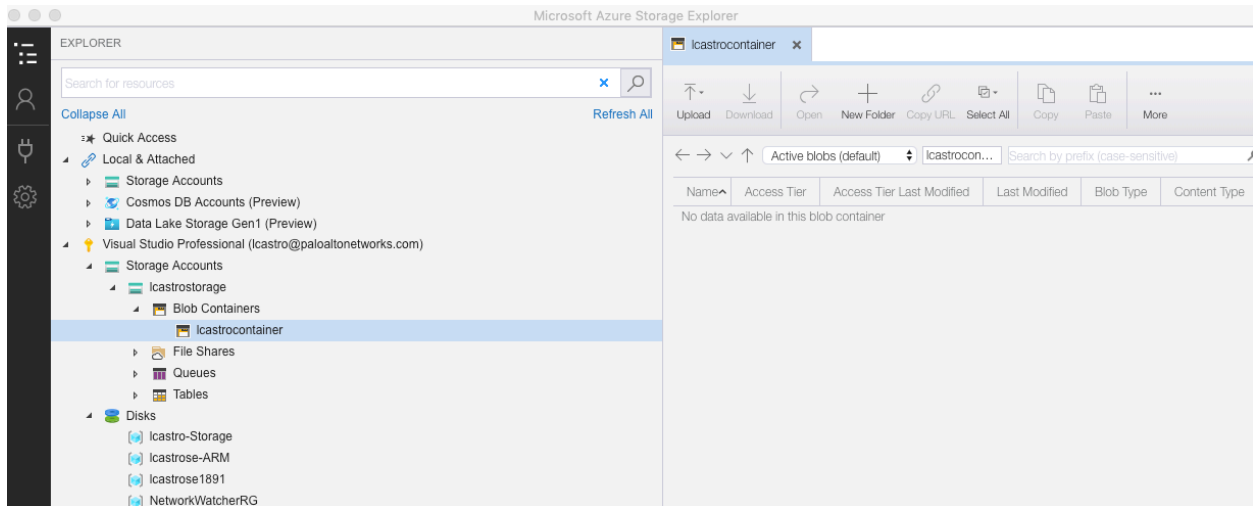
Provide a particular name (call it username+container) in the text box that comes up.



Step 5

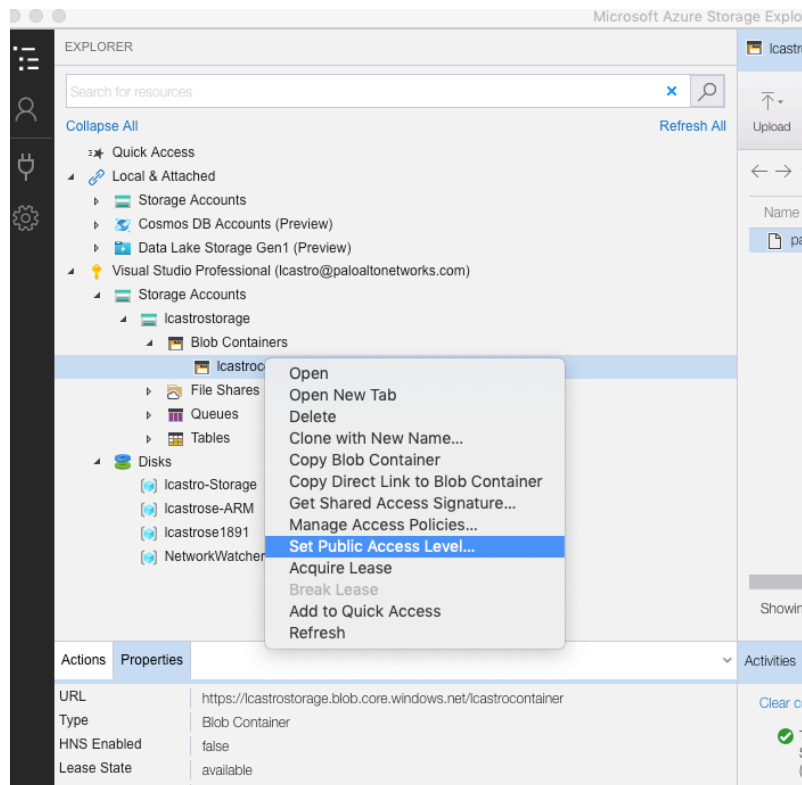
Upload a File define in the Lab_Files > [palo-alto-networks-product-summary-specsheet-2020.pdf](#)

Double click on the container created in previous step

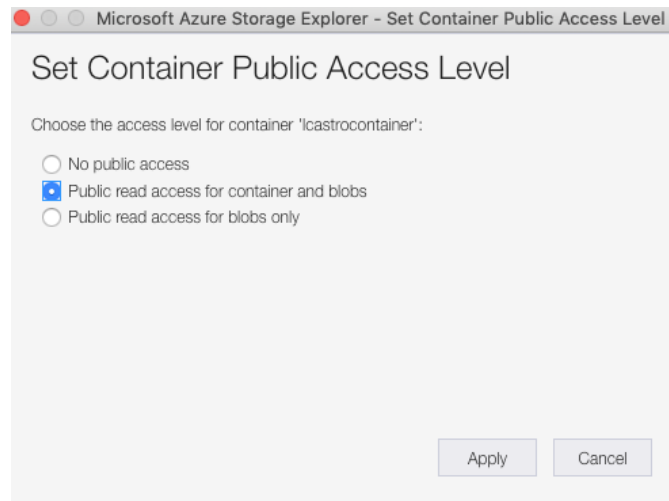


Step 6

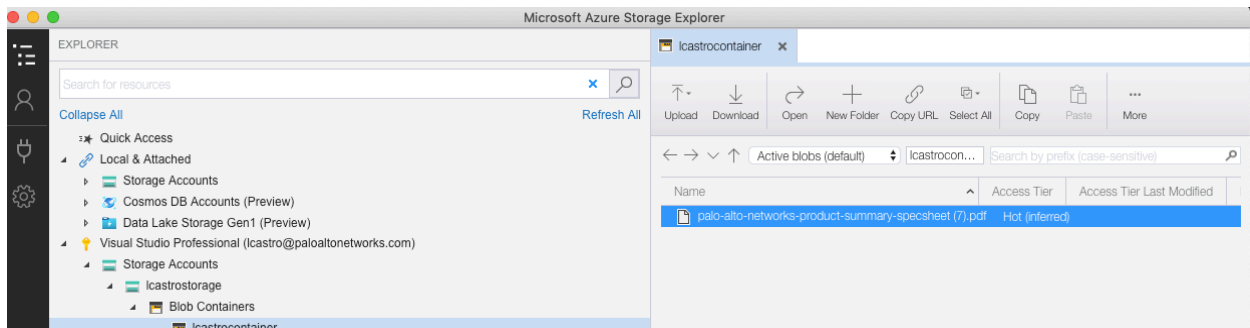
Share this blob by specifying access control. Right-click the container. Here you can create temporary SAS based access URLs or define access level for blob/container.



Let's select 'public access to container/blobs' option.

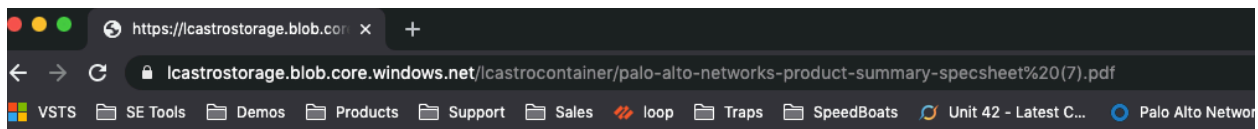


4. From Blob Menu click 'Copy URL to Clipboard'.



5. Open a new incognito browser window and paste the URL.

You should be able to see the file. You can change the access level to 'No public access' and refresh the browser instance. You will get resource not found message.



This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<Error>
  <Code>ResourceNotFound</Code>
  <Message>
    The specified resource does not exist. RequestId:a0c682e9-c01e-007d-7680-05a61a000000 Time:2020-03-29T04:16:53.6074532Z
  </Message>
</Error>
```

Step 7: BLOB copy between storage accounts

Back in the portal, create a second storage account.

Give the name of the storage account "username+store2".

Microsoft Azure

Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

Basics

Networking

Advanced

Tags

Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more about Azure storage accounts](#)

Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription *

Visual Studio Professional

Resource group *

lcastro-Storage

[Create new](#)

Instance details

The default deployment model is Resource Manager, which supports the latest Azure features. You may choose to deploy using the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic deployment model](#)

Storage account name * ⓘ

lcastrostorage2 ✓

Location *

(US) East US

Performance ⓘ

☒ Standard ☐ Premium

Account kind ⓘ

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Replication ⓘ

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Access tier (default) ⓘ

☐ Cool ☒ Hot

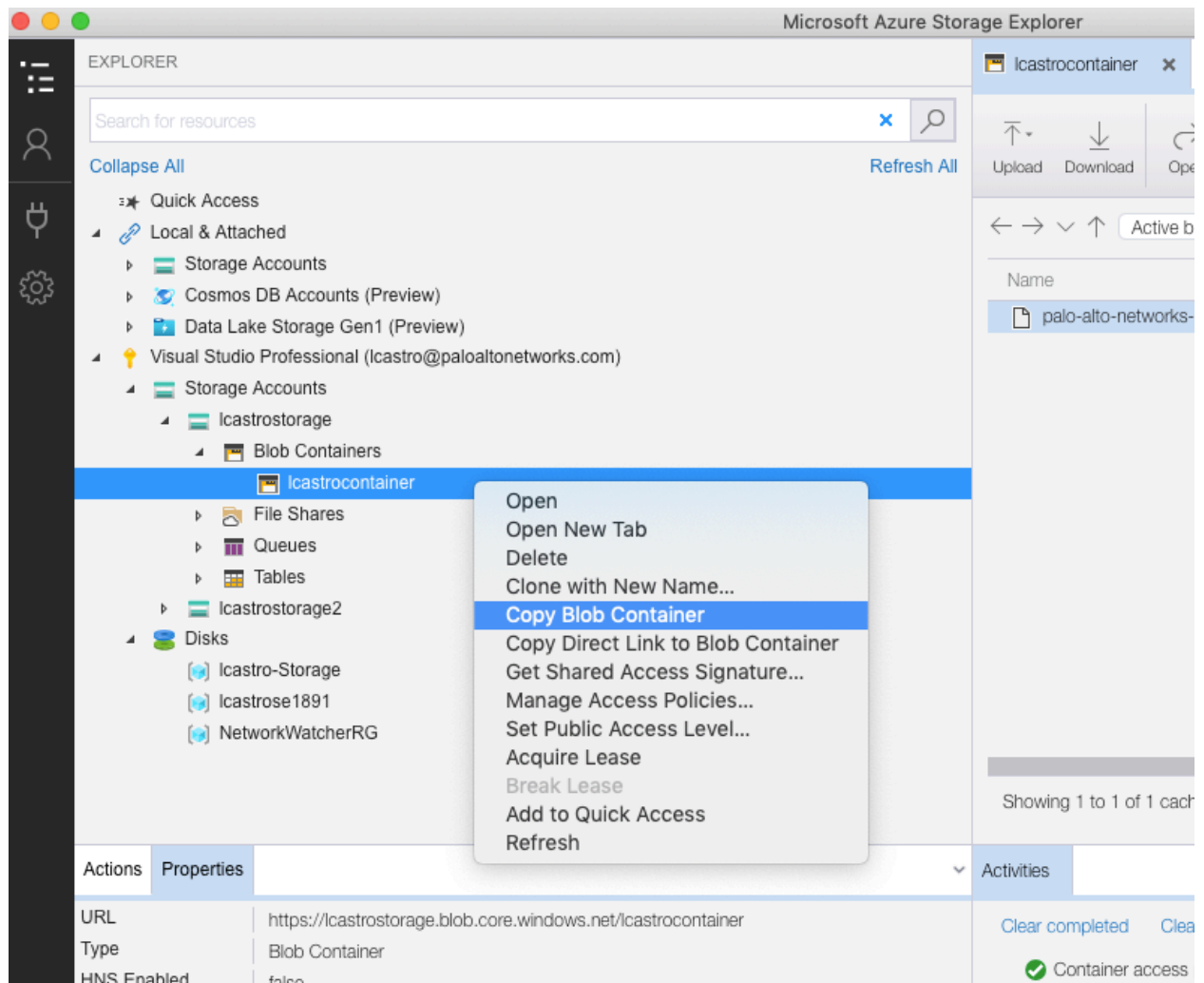
Review + create

< Previous

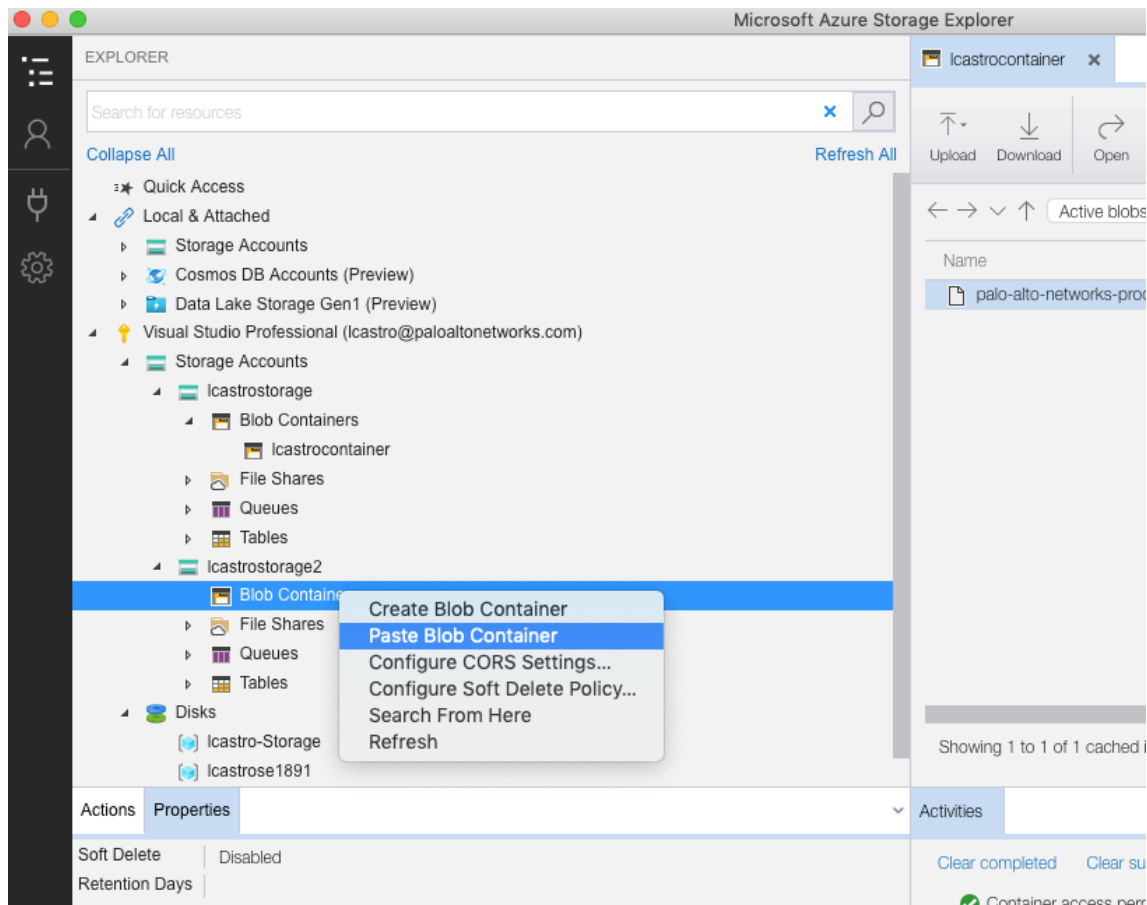
Next : Networking >

Open the Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, browse to the file we uploaded earlier. Right-click and select copy.

Browse to blobcontainer2, and select 'paste'.

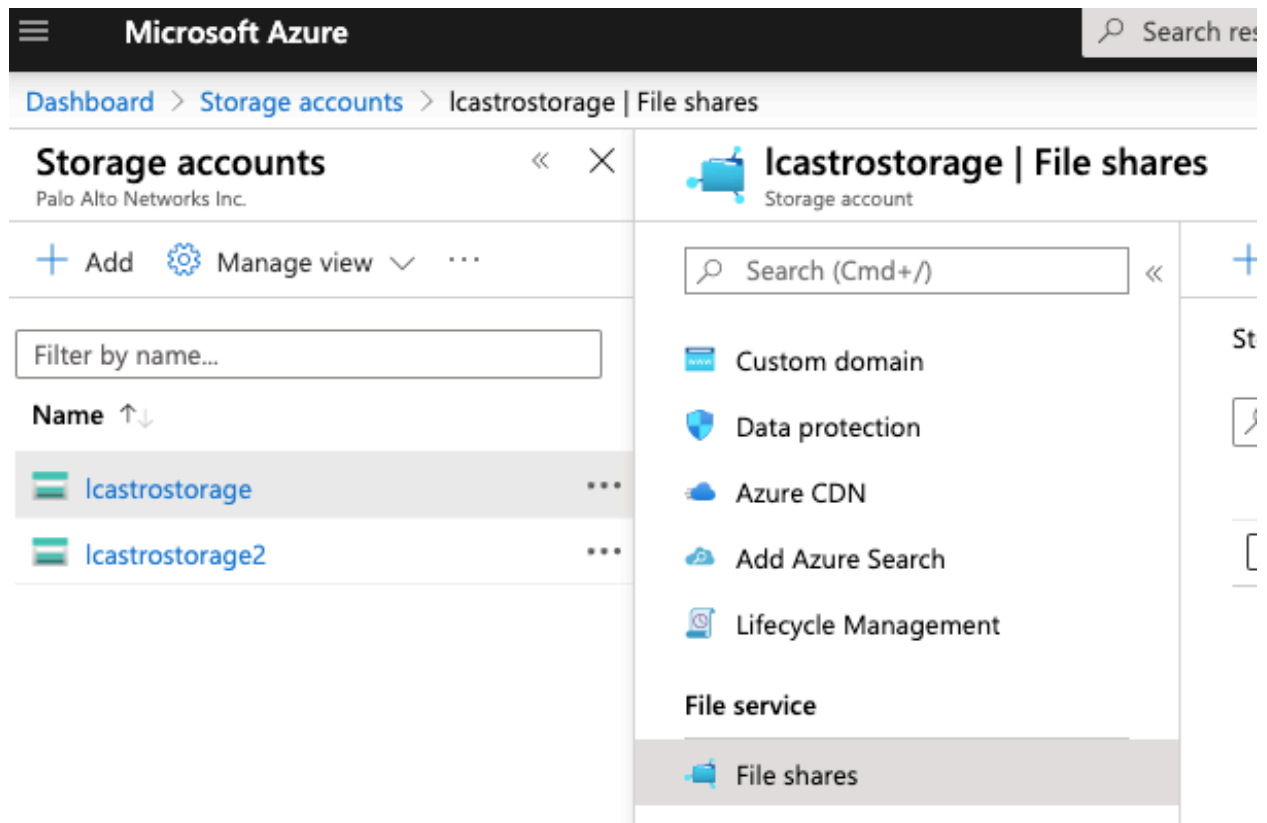


Click on Refresh to view the file that is copied to this container.



Step 8: Create an Azure File Share in the portal and mount it in one of the VMs created earlier

1. Navigate through the Azure storage account as shown below:

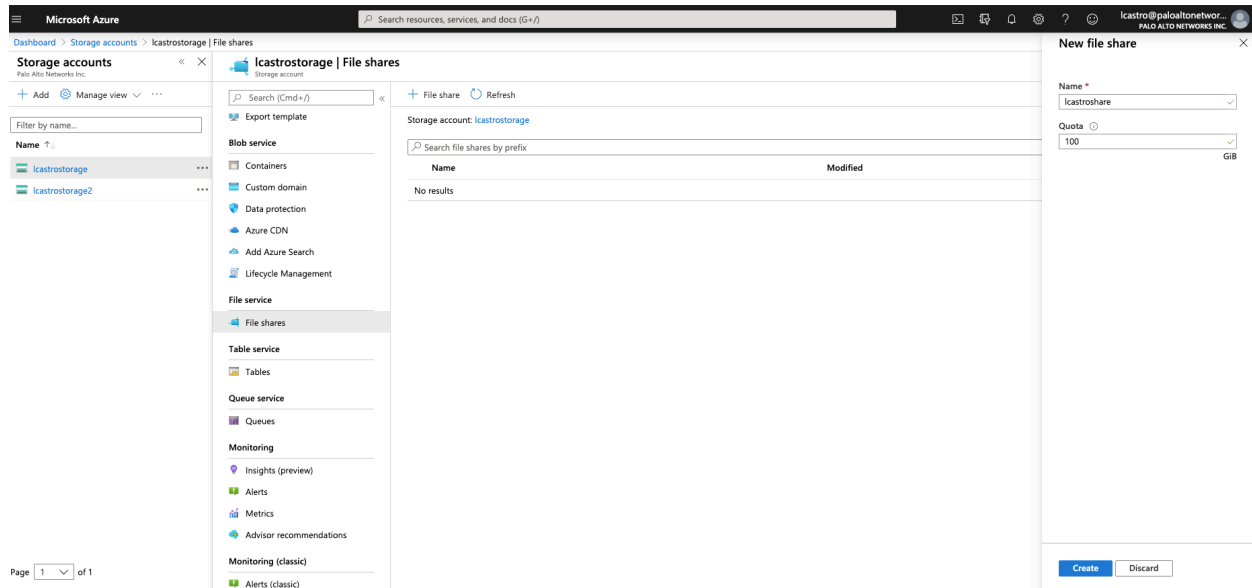


The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft Azure logo and a search bar. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Dashboard > Storage accounts > lcastrostorage | File shares. The left sidebar displays the 'Storage accounts' section for 'Palo Alto Networks Inc.', with options to 'Add' or 'Manage view'. A list of storage accounts is shown, including 'lcastrostorage' and 'lcastrostorage2'. The main content area is titled 'lcastrostorage | File shares' and shows a search bar and a list of services: Custom domain, Data protection, Azure CDN, Add Azure Search, and Lifecycle Management. Under the 'File service' section, 'File shares' is highlighted.

2. Add the following details for 'File Share'

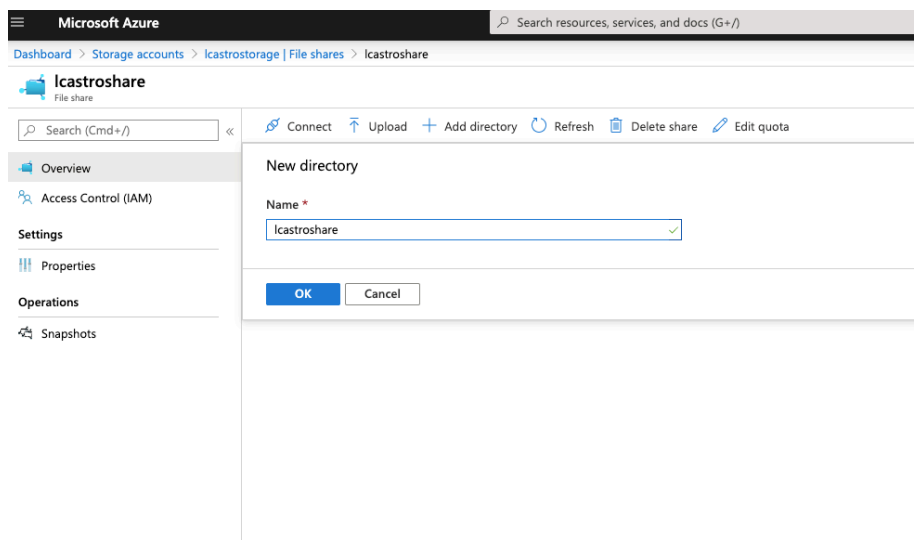
Name: username+share. Eg: lcastroshare

Quota: 100GB

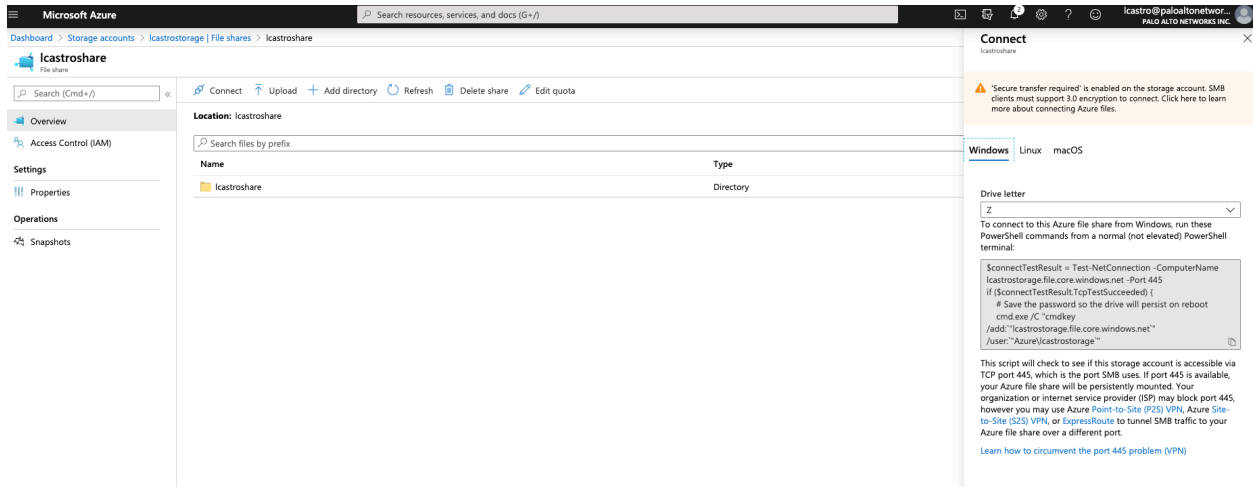


3. Click on 'Create' button.

4. Create a directory.



5. Once the directory is created, you can click on 'connect' and copy network file share path and try to access it. You will be prompted with user-name and password. Use the storage account name and access-key as credentials.



Microsoft Azure | Search resources, services, and docs (G+/I)

Dashboard > Storage accounts > Icastrostorage > File shares > Icastroshare

Icastroshare
File share

Search (Cmd+I)

Connect Upload Add directory Refresh Delete share Edit quota

Location: Icastroshare

Search files by prefix

Name	Type
Icastroshare	Directory

Connect
Icastroshare

Secure transfer required is enabled on the storage account. SMB clients must support 3.0 encryption to connect. Click here to learn more about connecting Azure files.

Windows Linux macOS

Drive letter: Z

To connect to this Azure file share from Windows, run these PowerShell commands from a normal (not elevated) PowerShell terminal:

```
$ConnectTestResult = Test-NetConnection -ComputerName Icastrostorage.file.core.windows.net -Port 445
If ($ConnectTestResult.TcpTestSucceeded) {
    # Save the password so the drive will persist on reboot
    cmd.exe /C "cmdkey /add:"Icastrostorage.file.core.windows.net" /user:"Azure\Icastrostorage"
```

This script will check to see if this storage account is accessible via TCP port 445, which is the port SMB uses. If port 445 is available, your Azure file share will be persistently mounted. Your organization or internet service provider (ISP) may block port 445, however you may use Azure Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN, Azure Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN, or ExpressRoute to tunnel SMB traffic to your Azure file share over a different port.

[Learn how to circumvent the port 445 problem \(VPN\)](#)