

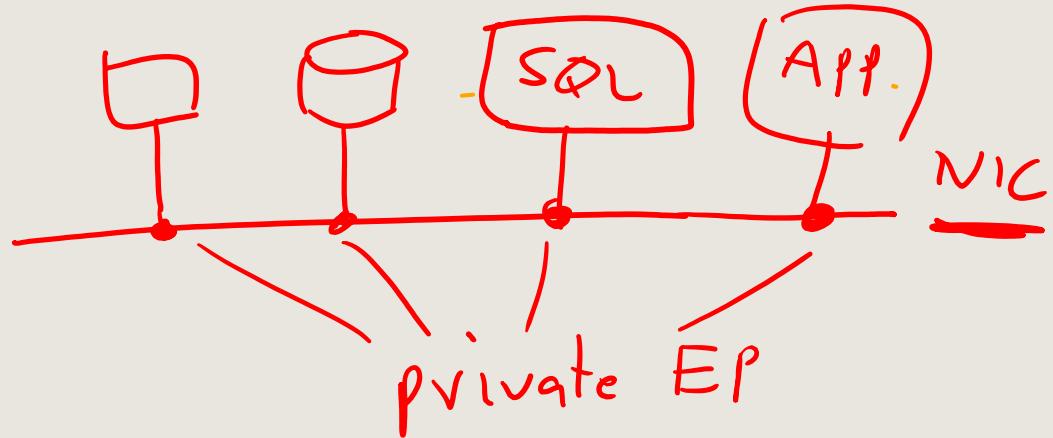
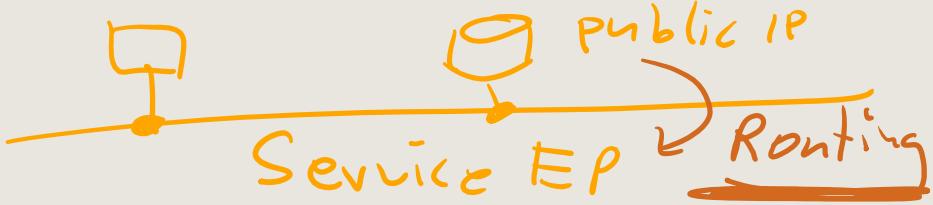
AZ-104

Administer
Network Traffic



AZ-104 Agenda

- 01: Administer Identity
- 02: Administer Governance and Compliance
- 03: Administer Azure Resources
- 04: Administer Virtual Networking
- 05: Administer Intersite Connectivity
- 06: Administer Network Traffic Management
- 07: Administer Azure Storage
- 08: Administer Azure Virtual Machines
- 09: Administer PaaS Compute Options
- 10: Administer Data Protection
- 11: Administer Monitoring



Learning Objectives - Administer Network Traffic

- Introduction to Azure Load Balancer
- Introduction to Application Gateway
- Introduction to Network Watcher
- Lab 06 – Implement Traffic Management

Introduction to Azure Load Balancer

Learning Objectives – Introduction to Azure Load Balancer

- Choose a Load Balancer Solution
- Implement a Public Load Balancer
- Implement an Internal Load Balancer
- Determine Load Balancer SKUs
- Create Load Balancer Rules
- Demonstration – Configure a load balancer
- Learning Recap

Implement and manage virtual networking (15–20%): Configure name resolution and load balancing

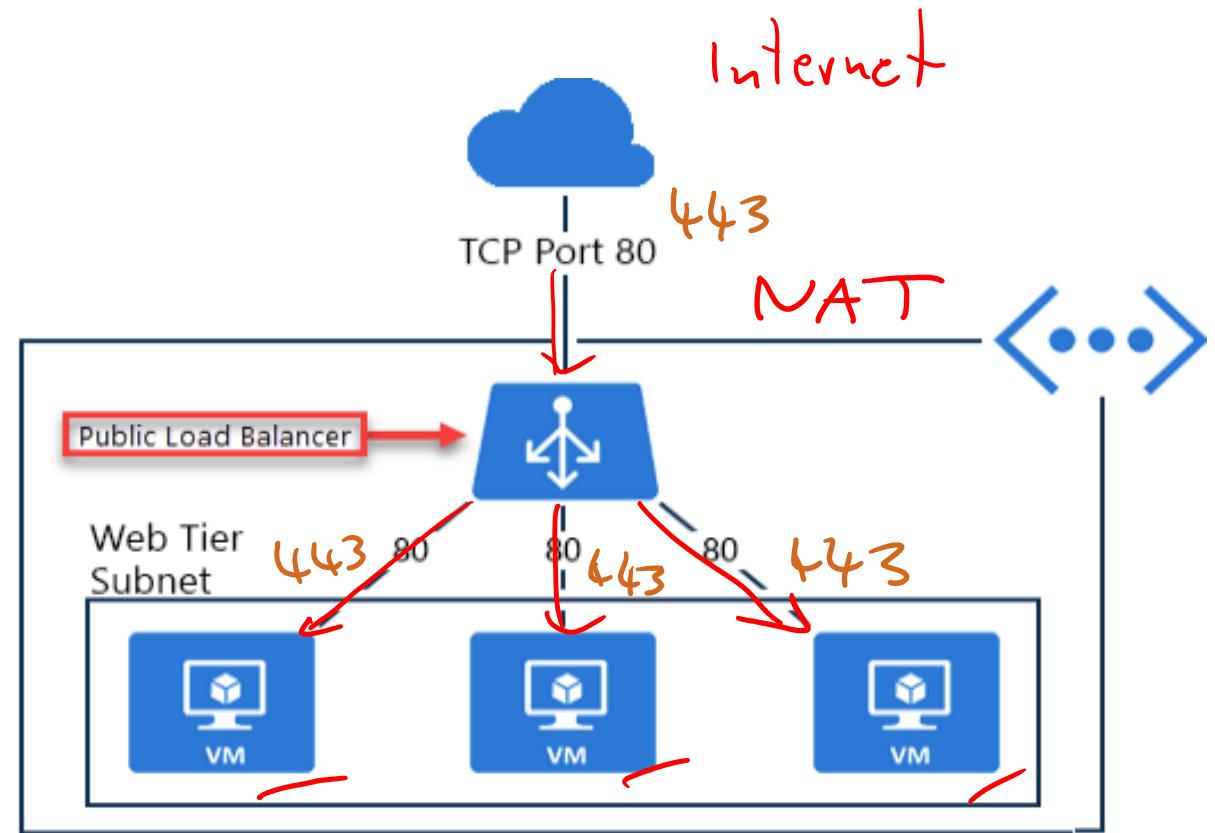
- Configure an internal or public load balancer
- Troubleshoot load balancing

Choose a Load Balancer Solution

Feature	Application Gateway	Front Door	Load Balancer	Traffic Manager
Usage	Optimize delivery from application server farms while increasing application security with web application firewall.	Scalable, security-enhanced delivery point for global, micro service-based web applications.	Balance inbound and outbound connections and requests to your applications or server endpoints.	Distribute traffic to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.
Protocols	HTTP, HTTPS, HTTP2	HTTP, HTTPS, HTTP2	TCP, UDP	Any
Private (regional)	Yes		Yes	
Global		Yes		Yes
Env	Azure, non-Azure cloud, on premises	Azure, non-Azure cloud, on premises	Azure	Azure, non-Azure cloud, on premises
Security	WAF	WAF, NSG	NSG	

Implement a Public Load Balancer

- Maps public IP addresses and port number of incoming traffic to the VM's private IP address and port number, and vice versa
- Apply load balancing rules to distribute traffic across VMs or services

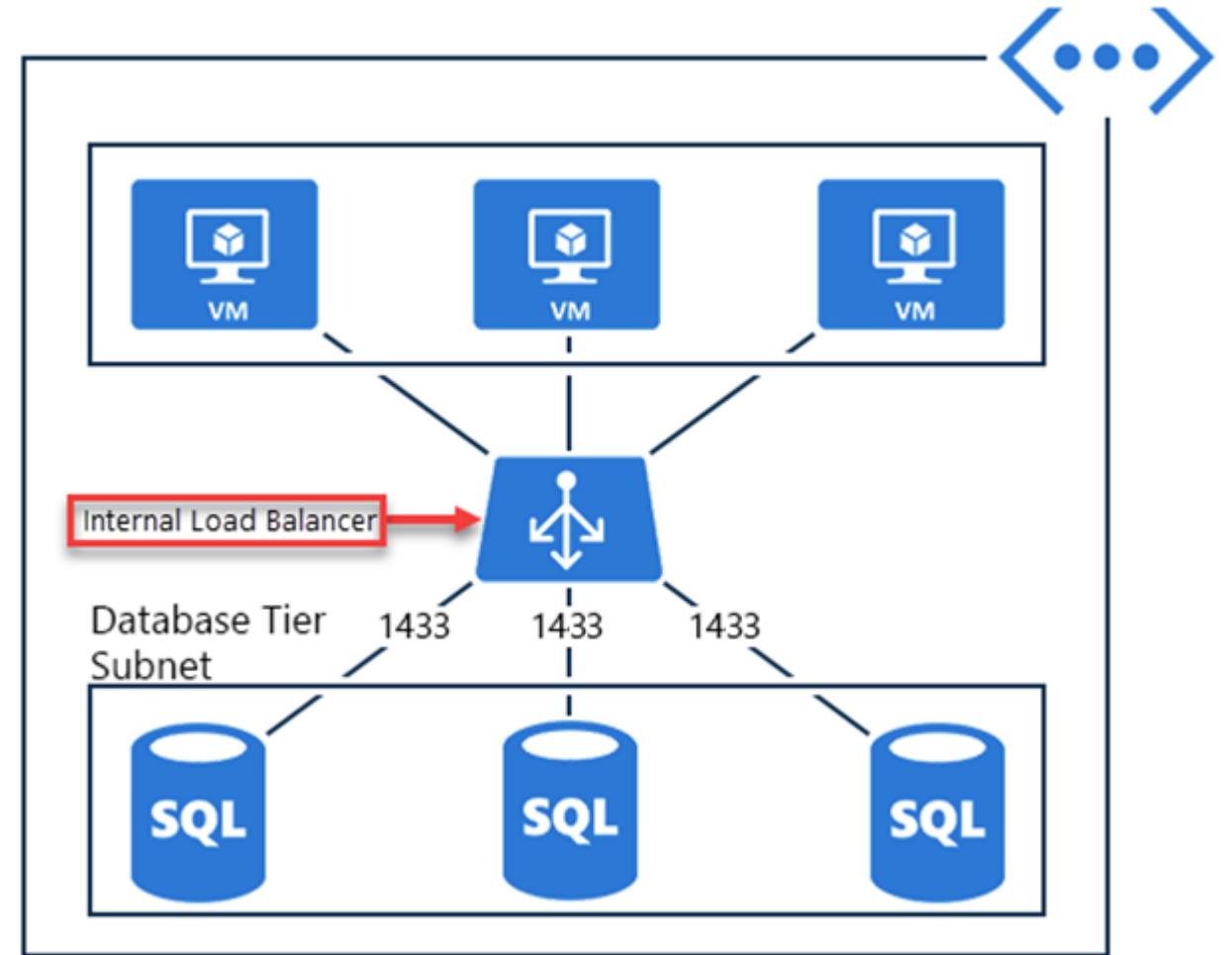


Implement an Internal Load Balancer

Directs traffic only to resources inside a virtual network or that use a VPN to access Azure infrastructure

Frontend IP addresses and virtual networks are never directly exposed to an internet endpoint

Enables load balancing within a virtual network, for cross-premises virtual networks, for multi-tier applications, and for line-of-business applications



Determine Load Balancer SKU

Home > Load balancing and content delivery | Load balancers >

Create load balancer

Basics Frontend IP configuration Backend pools

Instance details

Name *

Region *

SKU * Standard (Distribute traffic to backend resources)
 Gateway (Direct traffic to network virtual appliances)

Type * Public
 Internal

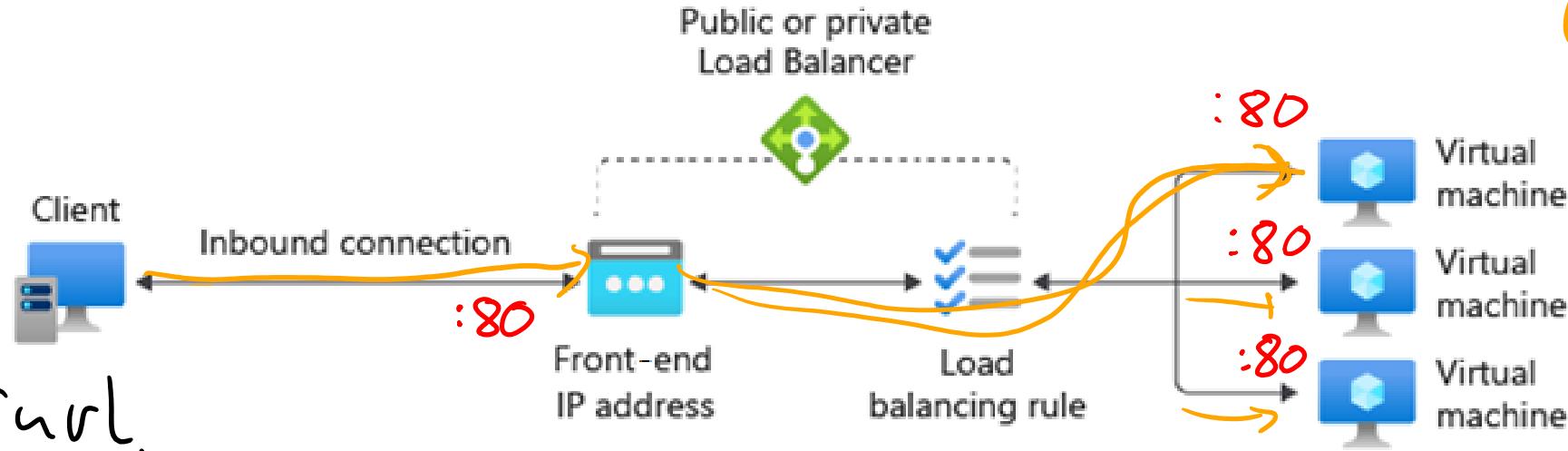
Tier * Regional
 Global



Feature	Standard Load Balancer
Scenario	High performance, ultra-low latency, and high resiliency
Type	Internal or public
Backend type	IP based or NIC based
Multiple frontends	Inbound and outbound
Health probes	TCP, HTTP, HTTPS
SLA	99.99%

Round Robin

Create load balancer rules



Session persistence (Sticky)

Curl
Invoke-WebRequest

Maps a frontend IP and port combination to a set of backend pool and port combination

Rules can be combined with NAT rules

A NAT rule is explicitly attached to a VM (or network interface) to complete the path to the target

Learning Recap – Introduction to Azure Load Balancer

Check your knowledge questions and additional study



Reference modules

- [Introduction to Azure Load Balancer](#)
- [Load balance non-HTTP\(S\) traffic in Azure](#)

Introduction to Azure Application Gateway

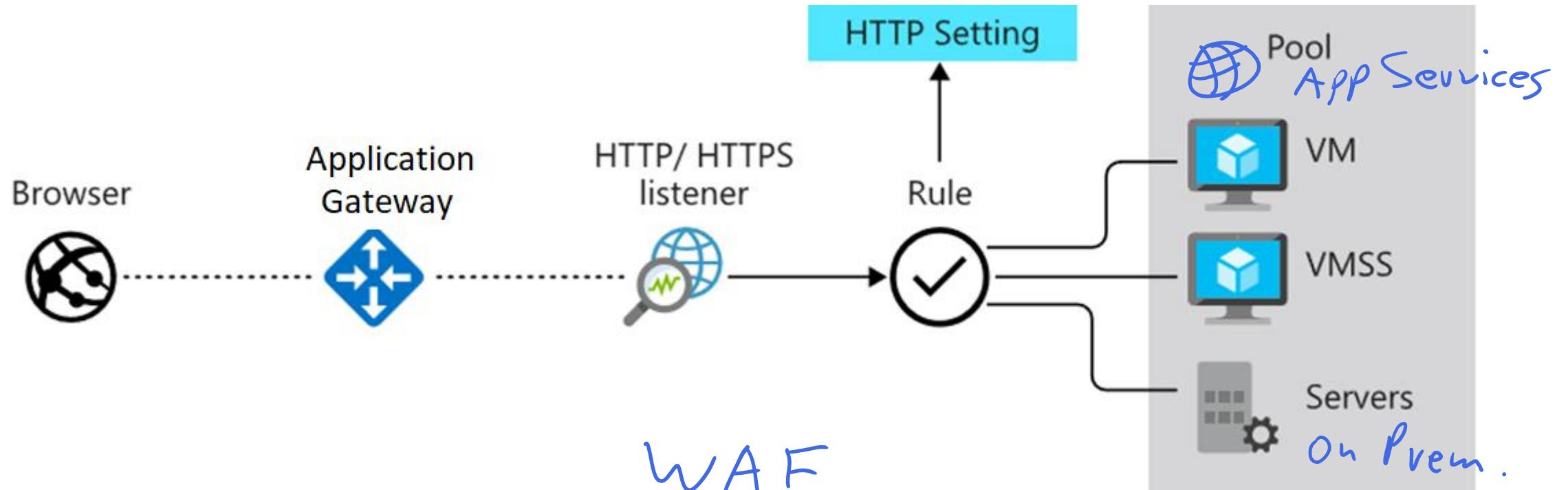
Learning Objectives – Introduction to Azure Application Gateway

- Implement Application Gateway
- Determine Application Gateway Routing
- Demonstration – Configure an Application Gateway
- Setup Application Gateway Components
- Learning Recap

Implement and manage virtual networking (15–20%): Configure name resolution and load balancing

- Configure an internal or public load balancer

Implement Application Gateway



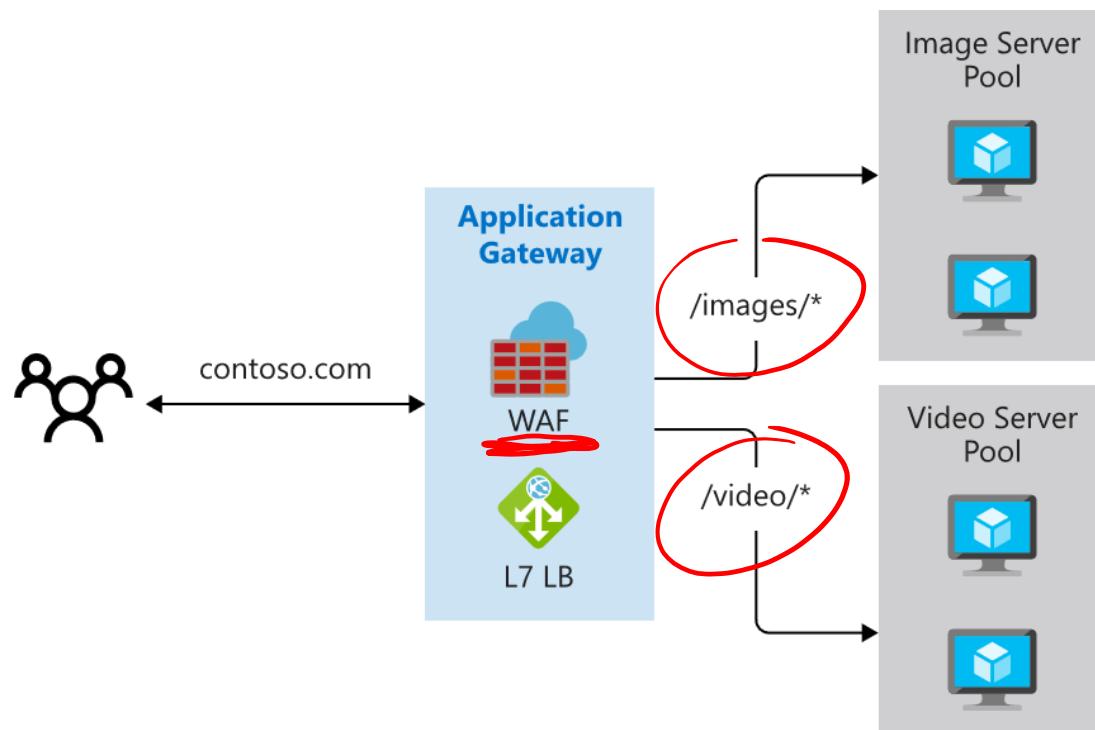
Manages web app requests

Routes traffic to a pool of web servers based on the URL of a request

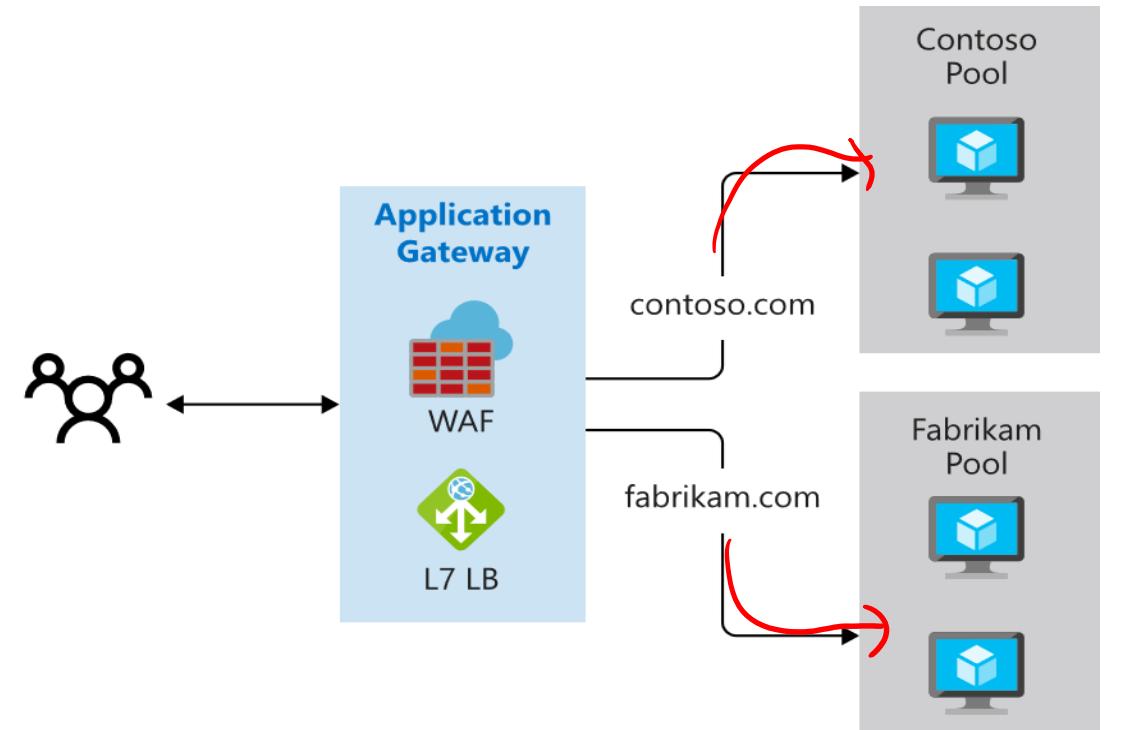
The web servers can be Azure virtual machines, Azure virtual machine scale sets, Azure App Service, and even on-premises servers

Determine Application Gateway Routing

Path-based routing



Multiple-site routing



Learning Recap – Introduction to Azure Application Gateway

Check your knowledge questions and additional study



Reference modules

- [Introduction to Azure Application Gateway](#)
- [Load balance your web service traffic with Application Gateway](#)
- [Load balance HTTP\(S\) traffic in Azure](#)

Introduction to Network Watcher

Configure Network Watcher Introduction

- Describe Network Watcher Features
- Review IP Flow Verify Diagnostics
- Review Next Hop Diagnostics
- Visualize the Network Topology
- Learning Recap

Monitor and maintain Azure resources (15–20%): Monitor resources in Azure

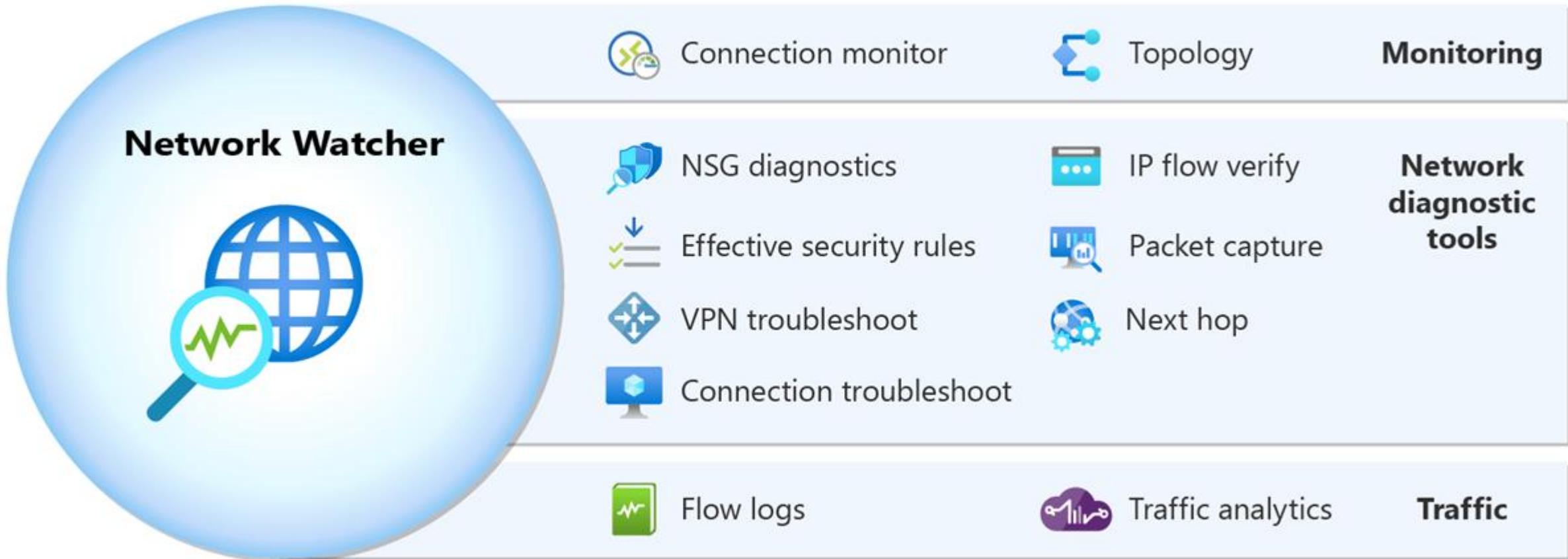
- Use Azure Network Watcher

Implement and manage virtual networking (15–20%): Configure and manage virtual networks in Azure

- Troubleshoot network connectivity

Describe Network Watcher Features

A regional service with various network diagnostics



Review IP Flow Verify Diagnostics

Checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine

The screenshot shows the 'Network diagnostic tools' interface with the 'IP flow verify' option selected. On the right, the 'Packet details' section is displayed, showing settings for Protocol (TCP), Direction (Inbound), Local IP address (10.1.1.4), Local port (3389), Remote IP address (13.24.35.46), and Remote port (3389). A 'Check' button is present. Below it, an error message indicates 'Access denied' due to the security rule 'DenyAllInBound'.

Network diagnostic tools

- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- Effective security rules
- VPN troubleshoot
- Packet capture
- Connection troubleshoot

Metrics

- Usage + quotas

Logs

- NSG flow logs
- Diagnostic logs
- Traffic Analytics

Packet details

Protocol TCP UDP

Direction Inbound Outbound

Local IP address * ⓘ 10.1.1.4

Local port * ⓘ 3389

Remote IP address * ⓘ 13.24.35.46

Remote port * ⓘ 3389

Check

✖ Access denied

Security rule
DenyAllInBound

Review Next Hop Diagnostics

Helps with determining whether traffic is being directed to the intended destination by showing the next hop

Subscription * ⓘ
MSDN Platforms Subscription

Resource group * ⓘ
Demo

Virtual machine * ⓘ
vm01

Network interface * ⓘ
vm01165

Source IP address * ⓘ
10.1.1.4

Destination IP address * ⓘ
13.24.35.46

Next hop

Result
Next hop type
None

IP address
10.1.1.100

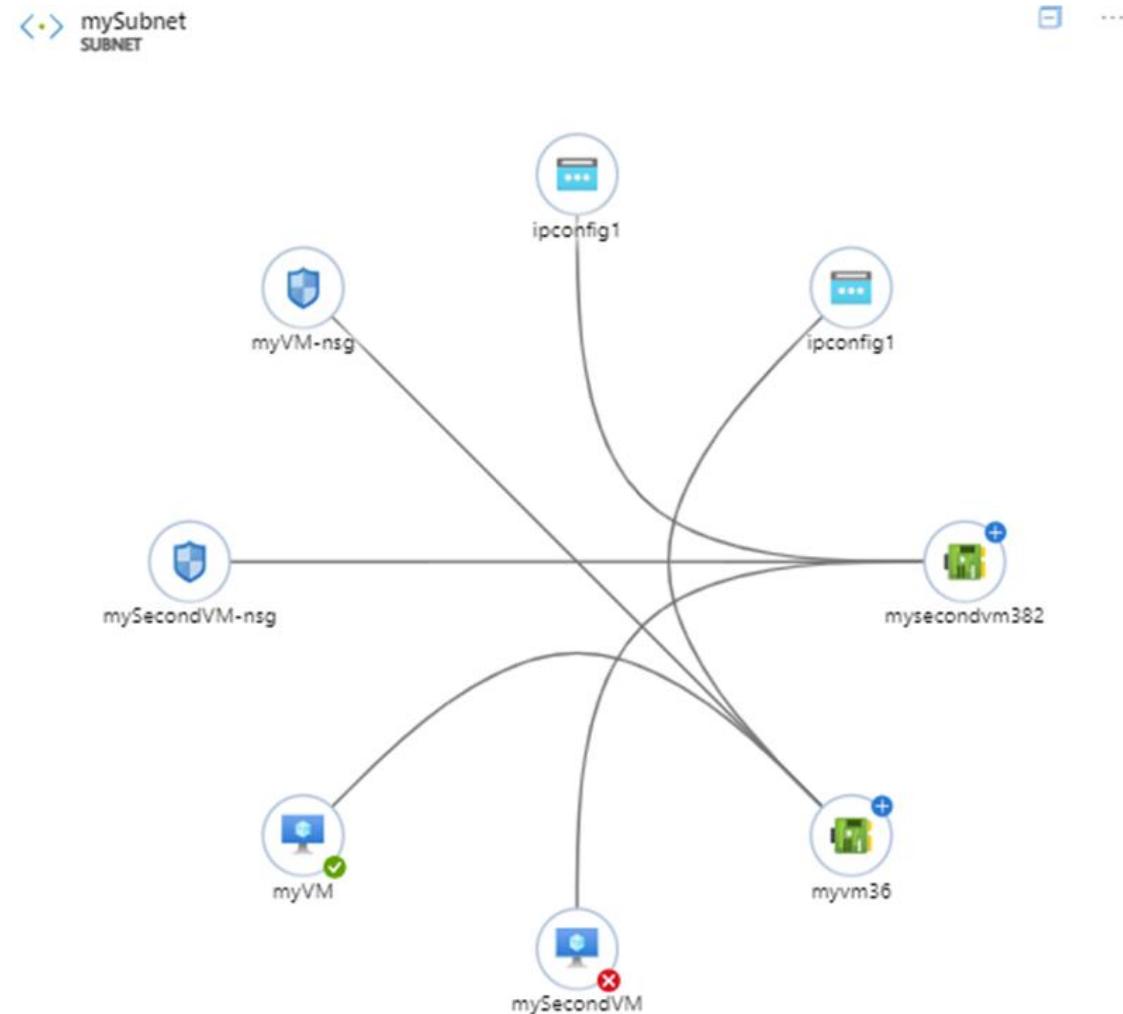
Route table ID
/subscriptions/2301e3a0-8420-... 

Visualize the Network Topology

Provides a visual representation of your networking elements

View all the resources in a virtual network, resource to resource associations, and relationships between the resources

Locate the Network Watcher instance in the same region as the virtual network



Learning Recap – Introduction to Network Watcher

Check your knowledge questions and additional study

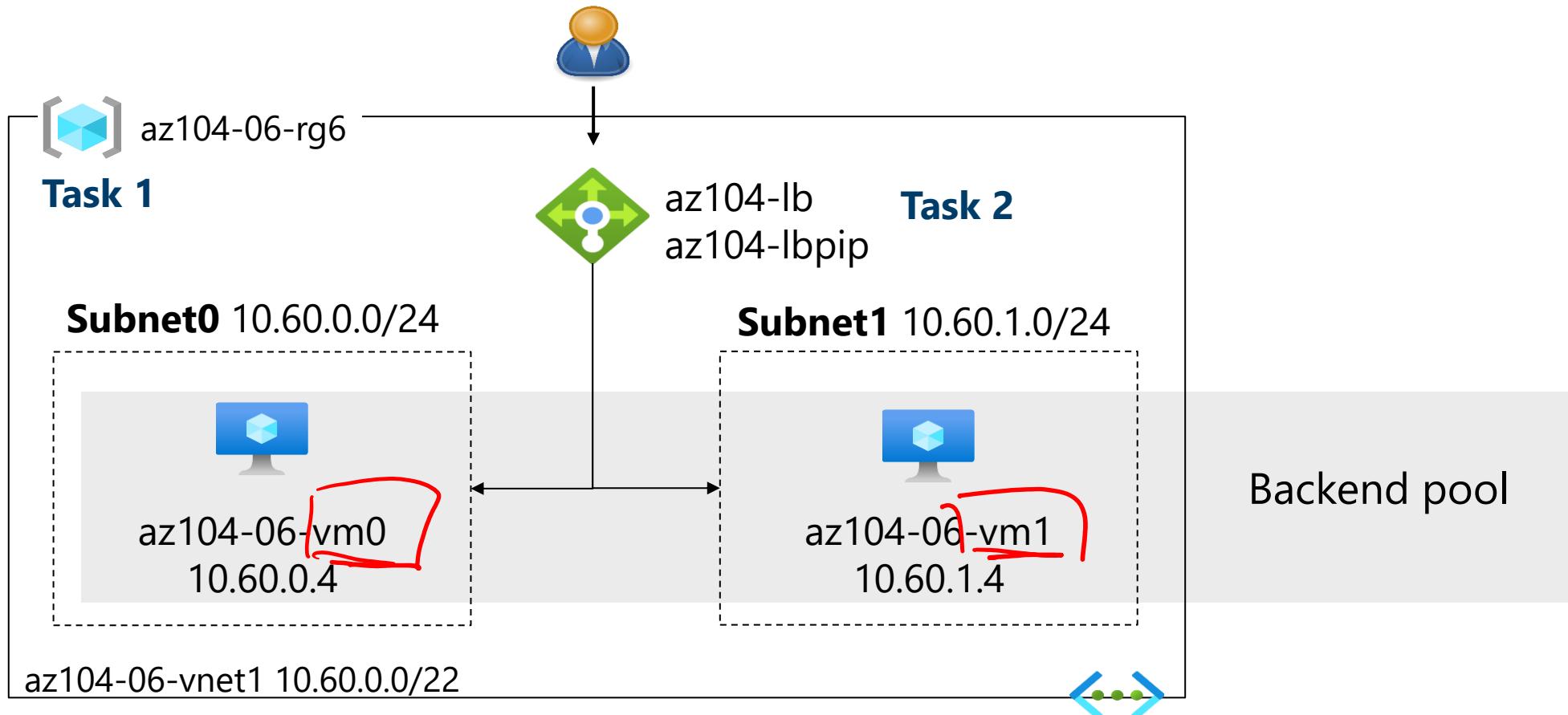


Reference modules

- [Introduction to Azure Network Watcher](#)
- [Monitor and troubleshoot your end-to-end Azure network infrastructure by using network monitoring tools](#)
- [Troubleshoot connectivity issues with virtual machines in Microsoft Azure](#)

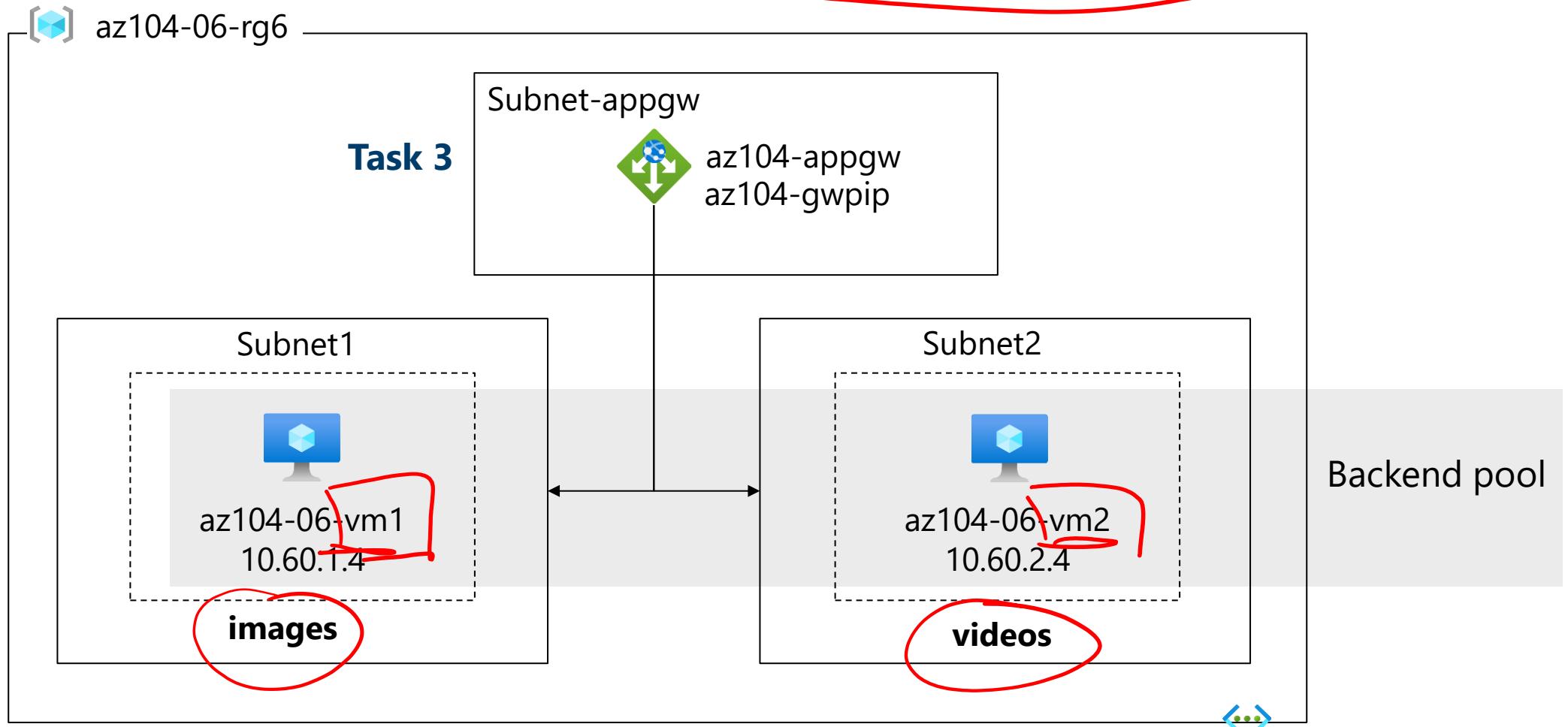
Lab – Implement Traffic Management

Lab 06 – Architecture Diagram (Load Balancer)



Next slide for an application gateway ➔

Lab 06 – Architecture Diagram (Application Gateway)



End of presentation