



## Compte Rendu de Travaux Pratiques

# Compte Rendu - Travaux Pratiques En Cloud & Virtualisation

Filière : Réseaux Informatiques & Télécommunications

Niveau : 4<sup>ème</sup> Année

Sujet :

## TP4 : Traffic Manager, Firewall, Storage Account

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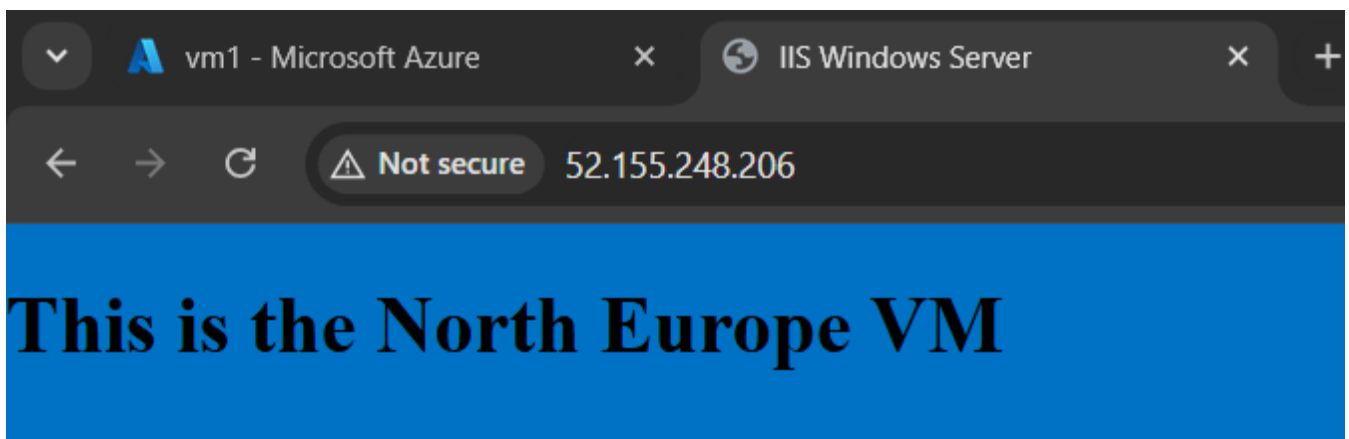
Année Universitaire : 2024-25

# TASK 01

1. a/b We have successfully created the two VMs and installed IIS on each.

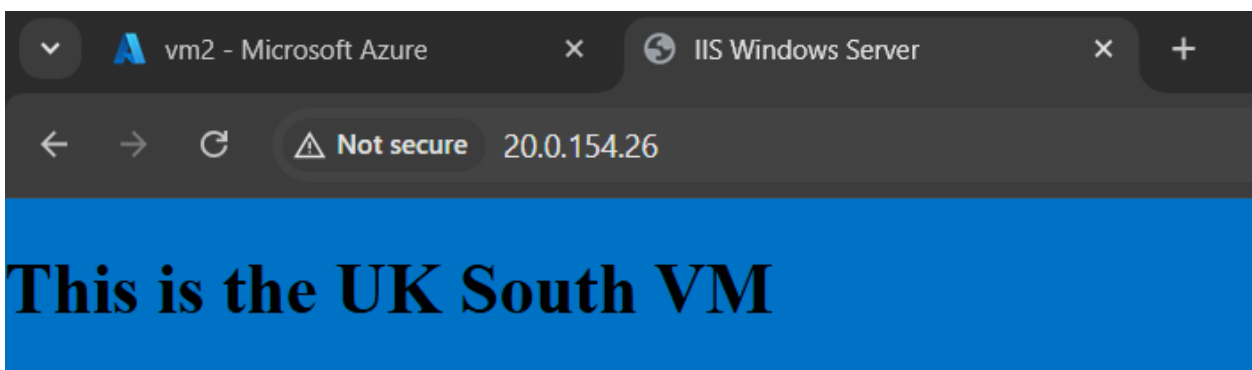
The screenshot displays the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named 'vm1'. The left-hand navigation pane includes links to Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, Connect, Bastion, and Windows Admin Center. The main content area is titled 'Essentials' and provides key information about the VM:

Property	Value
Resource group	traffic-rg
Status	Running
Location	North Europe (Zone 3)
Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Subscription ID	17cacf5e-b1c6-4357-8cb9-78f72c2b3a93
Availability zone	3
Operating system	Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)
Size	Standard B2s (2 vcpus, 4 GiB memory)
Public IP address	52.155.248.206
Virtual network/subnet	vm1-vnet/default
DNS name	Not configured
Health state	-
Time created	4/22/2025, 3:35 PM UTC



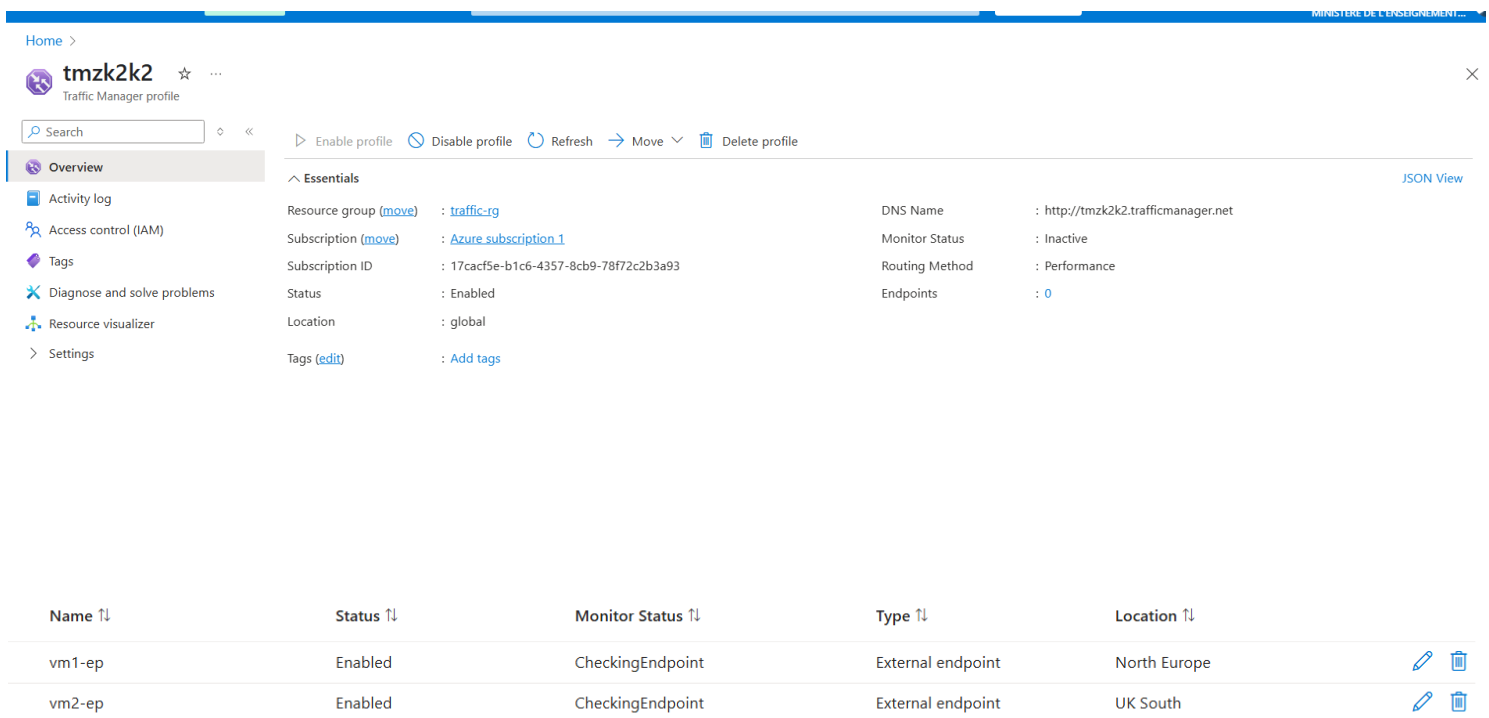
The screenshot displays the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named 'vm2'. The left-hand navigation pane is identical to the one in the first screenshot. The main content area, under the 'Essentials' section, provides the following details:

Property	Value
Resource group	traffic-rg
Status	Running
Location	UK South (Zone 1)
Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Subscription ID	17cacf5e-b1c6-4357-8cb9-78f72c2b3a93
Availability zone	1
Operating system	Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)
Size	Standard B2s (2 vcpus, 4 GiB memory)
Public IP address	20.0.154.26
Virtual network/subnet	vm2-vnet/default
DNS name	Not configured
Health state	-
Time created	4/22/2025, 3:36 PM UTC



c/d/e. We created a **Traffic Manager profile with Geographic routing** to direct users to the closest Azure region — either **UK South** or **North Europe**. Inside **UK South**, we used a **nested Traffic Manager with Priority routing** to ensure high availability: if VM1 fails, traffic is automatically routed to VM2. All VMs were added as **External endpoints**.

To test the setup, we used **Wireshark** to capture DNS responses from the Traffic Manager. By filtering for DNS packets, we observed that the DNS response includes **multiple IP addresses** (from the configured endpoints), and it's up to the client (usually the browser or OS) to choose which IP to connect to.



Home > **tmzk2k2** Traffic Manager profile

Search  Enable profile Disable profile Refresh Move Delete profile

**Overview**

- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Resource visualizer
- Settings

**Essentials**

Resource group (move) : [traffic-rg](#) DNS Name : <http://tmzk2k2.trafficmanager.net>

Subscription (move) : [Azure subscription 1](#) Monitor Status : Inactive

Subscription ID : 17cacf5e-b1c6-4357-8cb9-78f72c2b3a93 Routing Method : Performance

Status : Enabled Endpoints : 0

Location : global

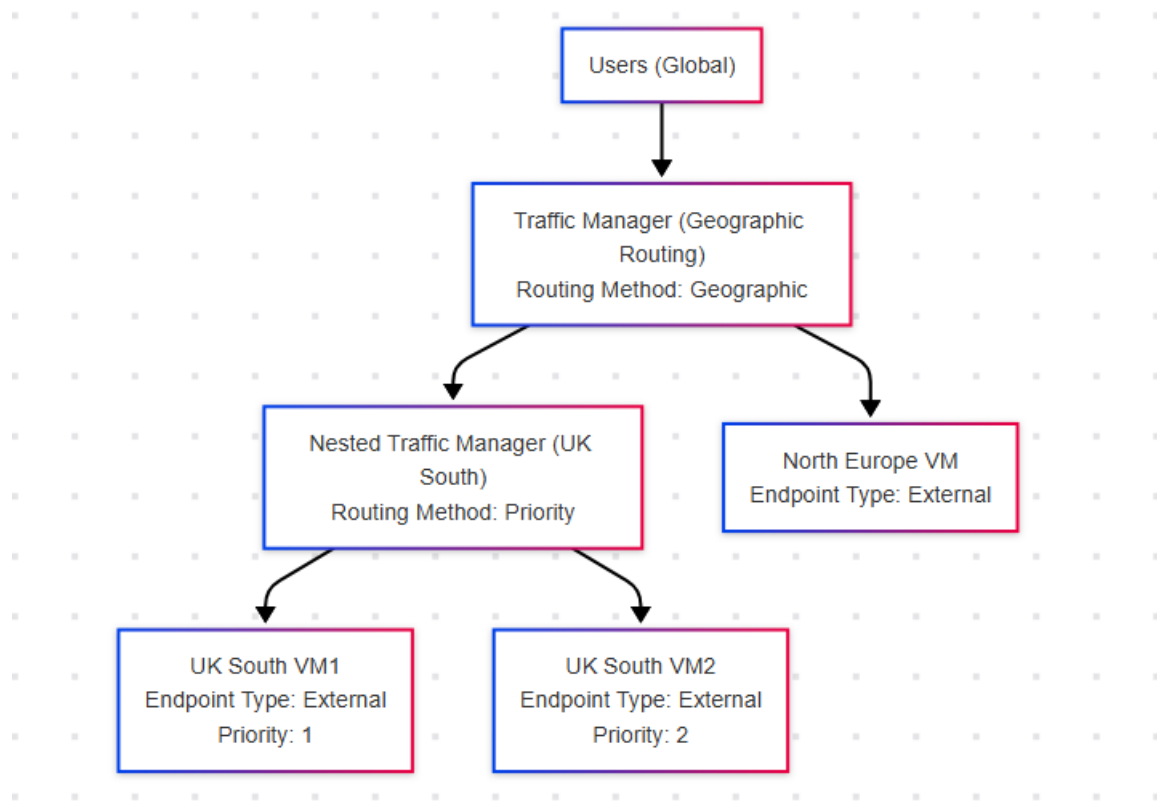
Tags (edit) : [Add tags](#)

[JSON View](#)

Name ↑↓	Status ↑↓	Monitor Status ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Location ↑↓
vm1-ep	Enabled	CheckingEndpoint	External endpoint	North Europe
vm2-ep	Enabled	CheckingEndpoint	External endpoint	UK South

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
192.168.100.142	192.168.100.1	DNS	98	Standard query 0xa089 A tmzk2k2.trafficmanager.net
192.168.100.142	192.168.100.1	DNS	98	Standard query 0x530c HTTPS tmzk2k2.trafficmanager.net
192.168.100.1	192.168.100.142	DNS	161	Standard query response 0x530c HTTPS tmzk2k2.trafficmanager.net SOA tn1.dns-tm.com
192.168.100.1	192.168.100.142	DNS	116	Standard query response 0xa089 A tmzk2k2.trafficmanager.net A 52.155.248.286 A 20.8.154.26
192.168.100.142	192.168.100.1	DNS	82	Standard query 0xa089 A gwaapclient.spotify.com

2. We designed a **geo-distributed architecture** using Azure Traffic Manager. A top-level **Traffic Manager** with **Geographic routing** directs users to either the **UK South** region or **North Europe**, depending on their physical location. Inside the UK South region, a **nested Traffic Manager profile** with **Priority routing** ensures high availability by directing traffic to **VM1** first, and to **VM2** only if VM1 becomes unavailable. All VMs are configured as **External endpoints**.



## TASK 02

1. We deployed a VM named *demovm* in North Europe inside a new virtual network and subnet. This allows us to simulate an internal server with private access only, laying the groundwork for secure firewall routing.

The screenshot displays two pages from the Azure portal. The top page shows the 'demo-vm' virtual machine details. The bottom page shows the 'demo-vm-vnet' virtual network subnets.

**demo-vm Virtual machine**

Search:

Help me copy this VM in any region

Connect Start Restart Stop Hibernate Capture Delete Refresh

**Essentials** [JSON View](#)

Resource group <a href="#">(move)</a>	Operating system
<a href="#">FIREWALL-RG</a>	Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)
Status	Size
Running	Standard B2s (2 vcpus, 4 GiB memory)
Location	Public IP address
North Europe (Zone 3)	-
Subscription <a href="#">(move)</a>	Virtual network/subnet
<a href="#">Azure subscription 1</a>	<a href="#">demo-vm-vnet/default</a>
Subscription ID	DNS name
17cacf5e-b1c6-4357-8cb9-78f72c2b3a93	-
Availability zone	Health state
3	-
Tags <a href="#">(edit)</a>	Time created
...	4/22/2025, 5:24 PM UTC

**demo-vm-vnet | Subnets**

Search:

+ Subnet Refresh | Manage users Delete

Create subnets to segment the virtual network address space into smaller ranges for use by your applications. When you deploy resources into a subnet, Azure assigns the resource an IP address from the subnet.

Search subnets:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	IPv4	IPv6	Available IPs	Delegated to	Security group
<input type="checkbox"/>	default	10.1.0.0/24	-	250	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AzureFirew...	10.1.1.0/26	-	59	-	-

2. We created an Azure Firewall with a static public IP and a new firewall policy. This allows us to manage network traffic centrally and apply rules to control connectivity.

The screenshot displays the 'firewall' resource details in the Azure portal.

**firewall**

Search:

Delete Lock Change SKU

For advanced security protection of your network, you can easily upgrade to Azure Firewall Premium. →

**Essentials** [JSON View](#)

Resource group <a href="#">(move)</a>	SKU
<a href="#">firewallrg</a>	<a href="#">Standard(change)</a>
Location	Subnet
East US	<a href="#">AzureFirewallSubnet</a>
Subscription <a href="#">(move)</a>	Public IP
<a href="#">Azure for Students</a>	<a href="#">firewall-ip</a>
Subscription ID	Private IP
59c49685-d27f-4288-85fc-5ee4a6614e34	10.0.1.4
Virtual network	Management subnet
<a href="#">demo-vm-vnet</a>	-
Firewall policy	Management public IP
<a href="#">firewall-policy</a>	-
Provisioning state	Private IP Ranges
Succeeded	<a href="#">Managed by Firewall Policy</a>
Tags <a href="#">(edit)</a>	Route Server (preview)
<a href="#">Add tags</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>

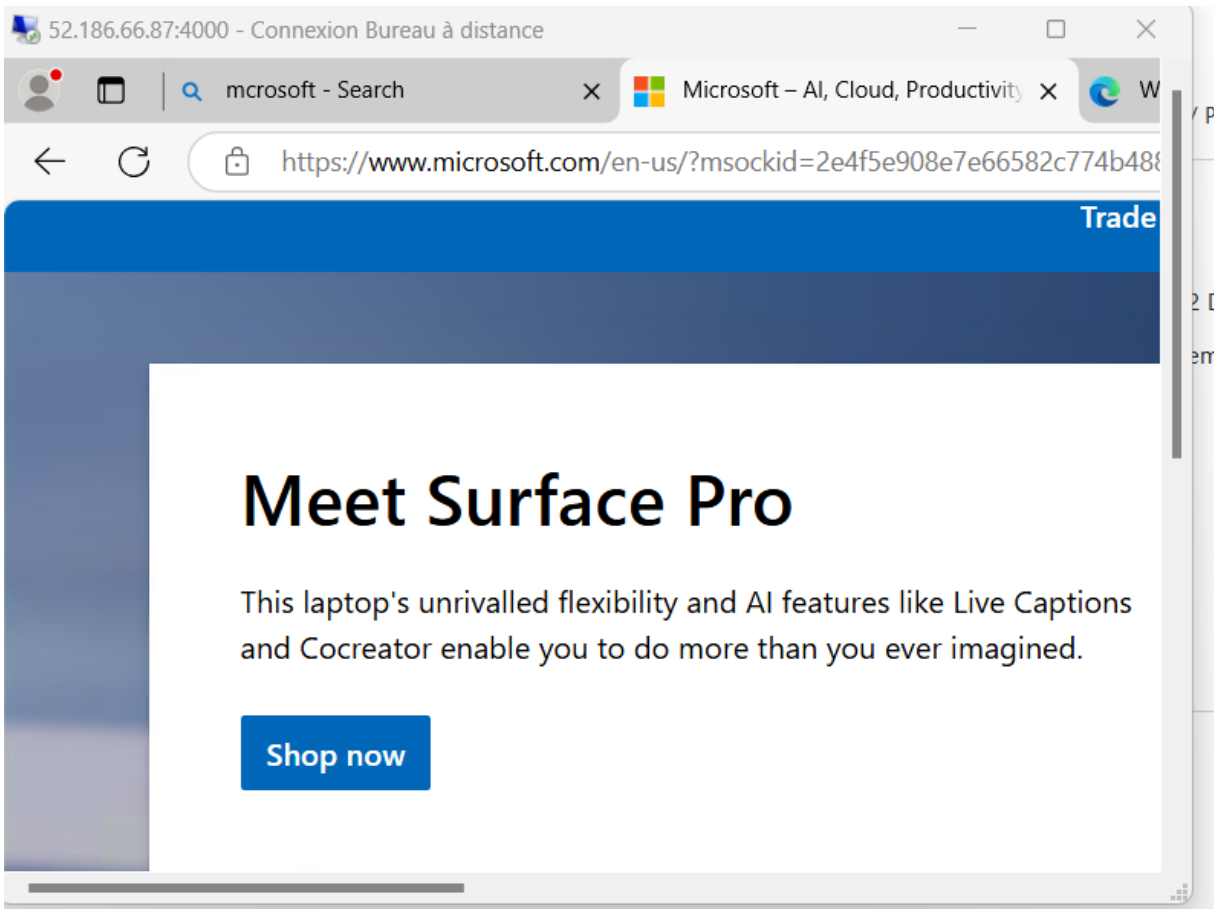
3. We added a DNAT rule to the firewall to allow RDP to *demovm* through port 4000. This allows us to securely reach the VM without assigning it a public IP, however we first had to set the demo VM's IP to static.

Name		IP Version	Type	Private IP Address	Public IP Address			
<input type="checkbox"/> ipconfig1		IPv4	Primary	10.0.0.4 (Static)	-			

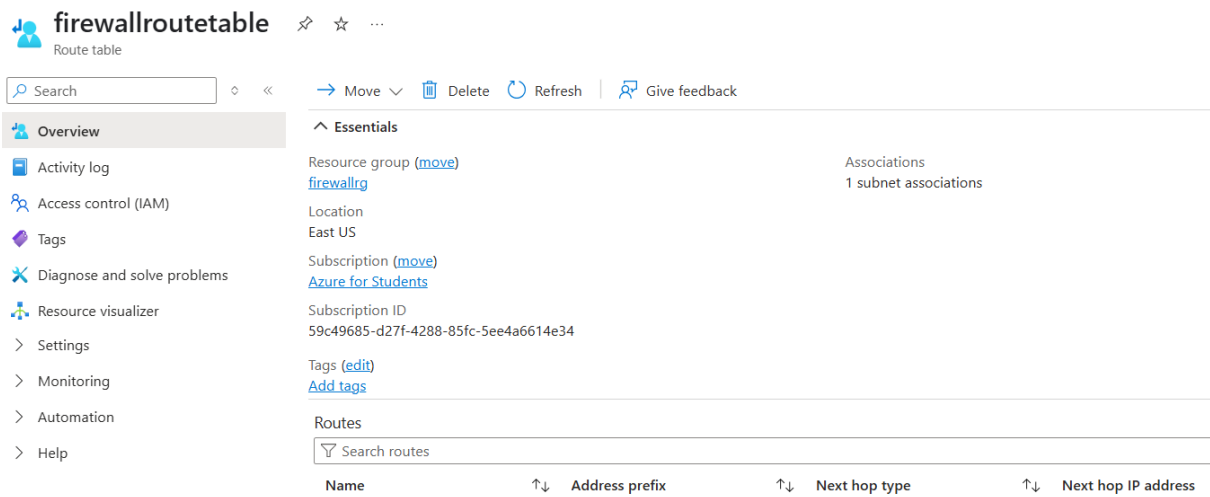
  

<input type="checkbox"/> Rule Collection P...	Rule collection n...	Rule name	Source	Port	Protocol	Destination	Translated Addre...	Translate
Rule Collection Group: DefaultDnatRuleCollectionGroup with priority 100.								
<input type="checkbox"/> 100	RDPRules	logdemovm	197.25.188.195 ⓘ	4000	TCP	52.186.66.87 ⓘ	10.0.0.4	3389

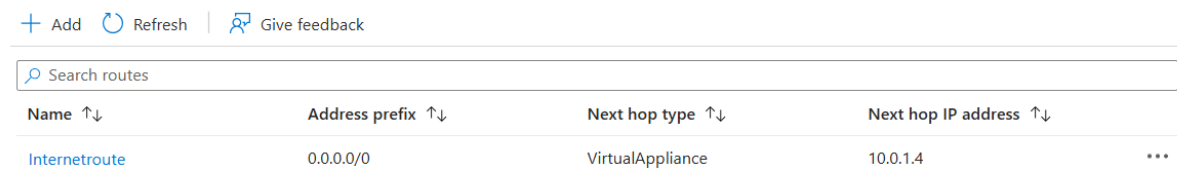
4. We tested the DNAT rule by connecting to the firewall's public IP on port 4000. This allows us to verify that the traffic is correctly redirected to the VM's RDP port.
5. We browsed the internet from *demovm* to confirm outbound access worked. This allows us to validate baseline connectivity before applying restrictions.



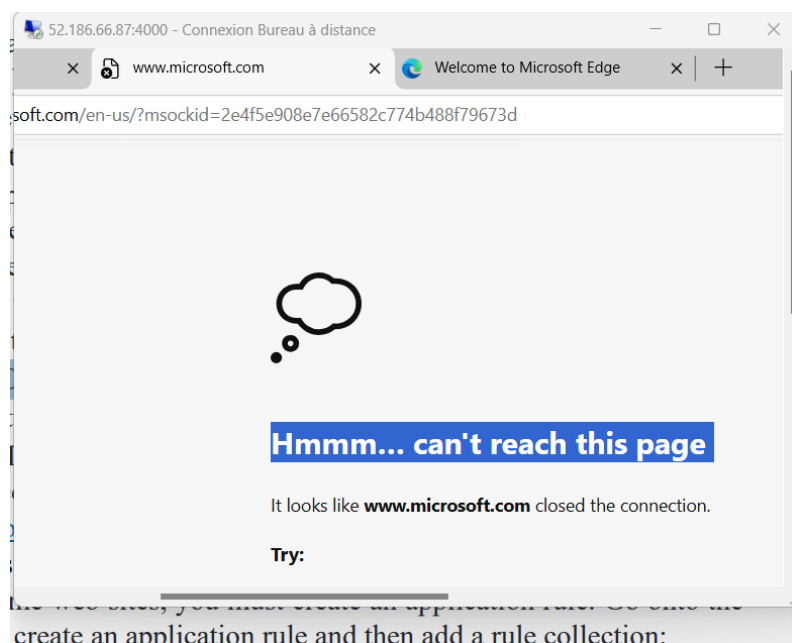
6. We created a route table and associated it with the VM's subnet. This allows us to route all internet-bound traffic through the firewall.



7. We added a route to send 0.0.0.0/0 traffic to the firewall's private IP. This allows us to control and inspect all outgoing traffic from the VM.



8. We tested access to [www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com) again and found it blocked. This allows us to confirm that firewall routing and default deny behavior is in place.

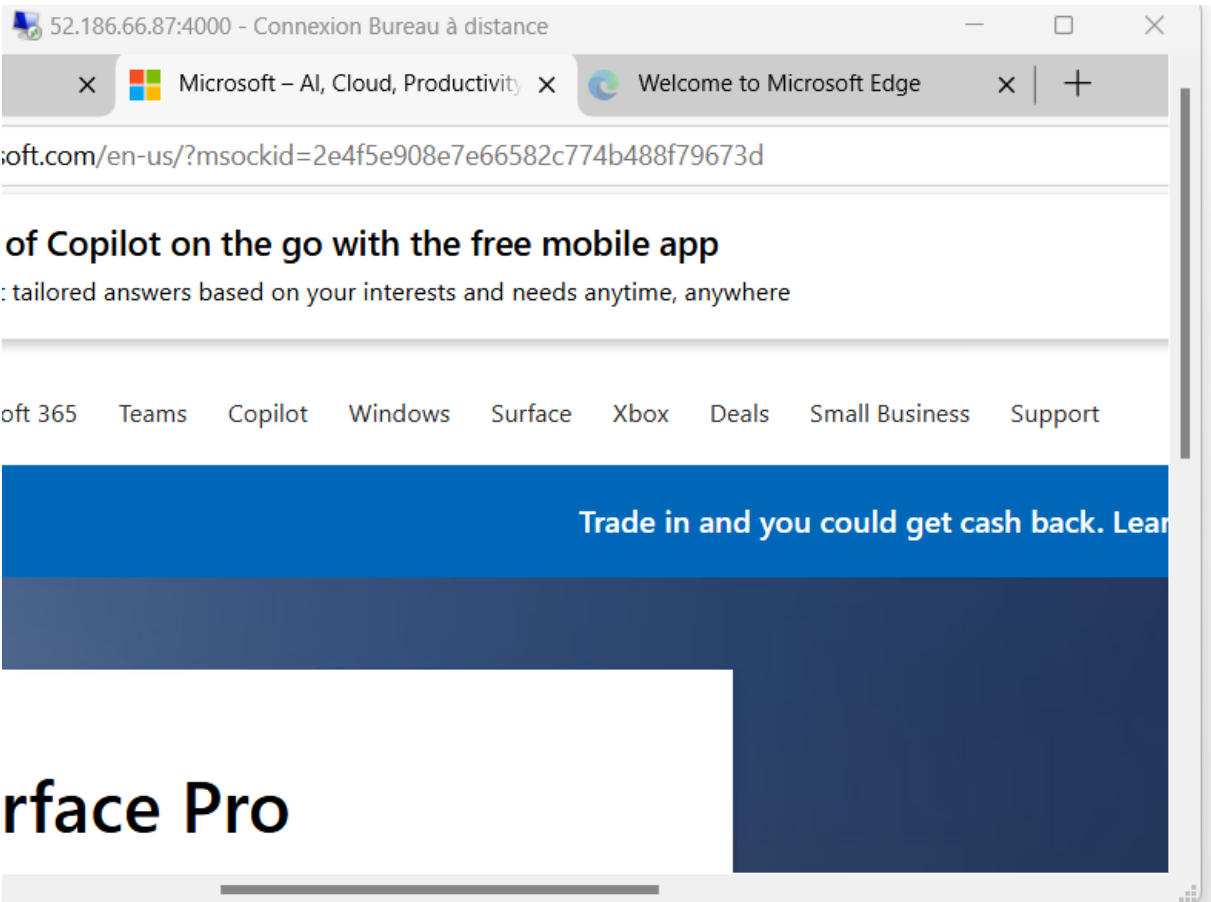


9. We created an application rule in the firewall policy to allow [www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com). This allows us to whitelist specific domains while maintaining control over other traffic.

group priority and rule collection priority.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rule Collection P...↑↓	Rule collection n...	Rule name	Source	Protocol	Destination	Action	Inherited from
Rule Collection Group: DefaultApplicationRuleCollectionGroup with priority 300.								
<input type="checkbox"/>	100	AllowSites	allowmicrosoft	10.0.0.4	Http:80,Https:443	www.microsoft.com	Allow	...

10. We tested the browser again and were able to reach [www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com). This confirms the rule is working and traffic is being filtered as expected.



11. We added a network rule to allow DNS access to 8.8.8.8. This allows us to ensure name resolution works for the VM under firewall control.

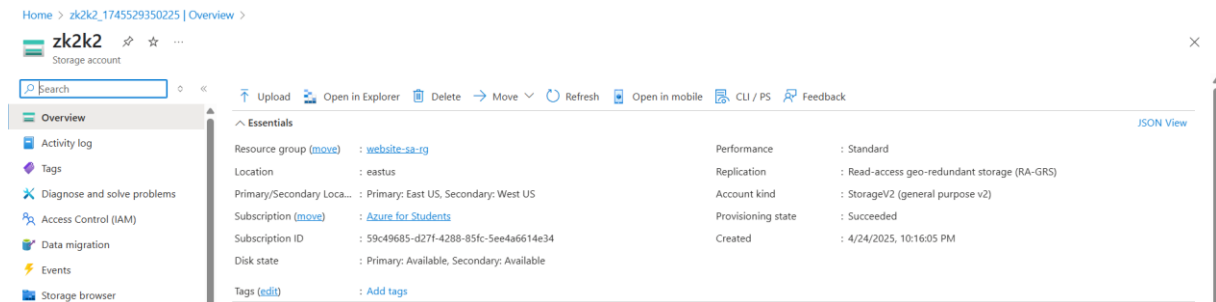
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rule Collection P...↑↓	Rule collection n...	Rule name	Source	Port	Protocol	Destination	Action	Inherited
Rule Collection Group: DefaultNetworkRuleCollectionGroup with priority 200.									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100	AllowDBS	allowdnsserverr	10.0.0.4	53	UDP	8.8.8.8	Allow	



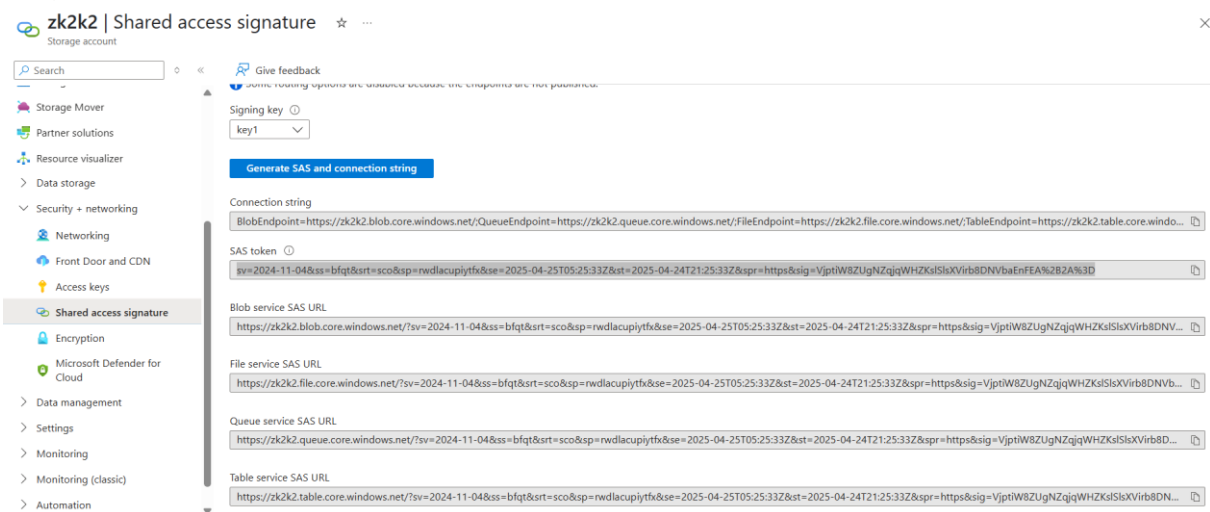
12. We deleted the firewall RG.

## TASK 03

1. We created a storage account in the website-sa-rg resource group. This allows us to use Azure Storage as a web host for static content.

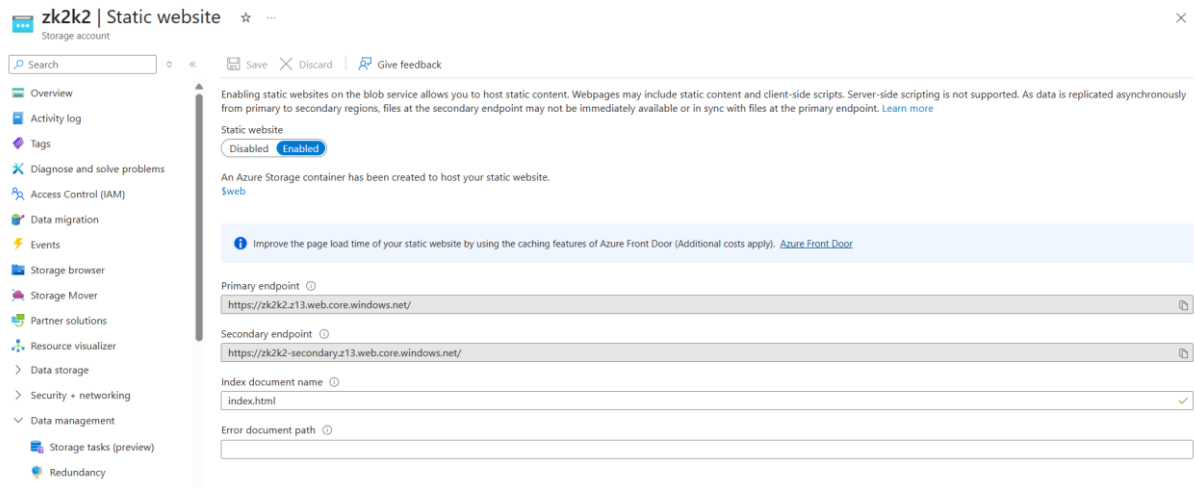


2. We enabled static website hosting in the storage account and set *index.html* as the default document. This allows us to serve web content publicly via a generated endpoint



3. We confirmed that the \$web container was created automatically. This allows us to store and organize website files for hosting

4. We generated a SAS token from the storage account. This allows us to securely upload content to the container without full account access.



5. We used AzCopy to upload the website files from our local PC to the \$web container. This allows us to automate and efficiently transfer site content to the cloud.

```
Use "azcopy [command] --help" for more information about a command.

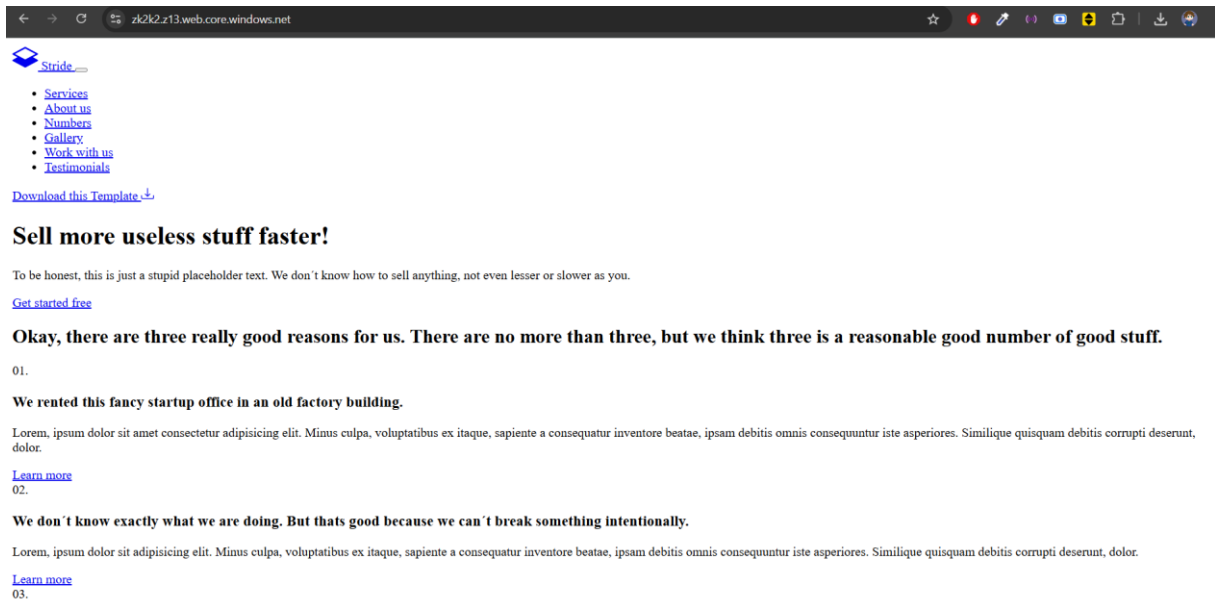
C:\Users\USER\Desktop>azcopy copy "C:\Users\USER\Downloads\main\Stride-HTML-Bootstrap-Template-main" "https://zk2k2.blob.core.windows.net/$web?sv=2024-11-04&ss=bfgt&srt=sco&sp=rwdlacupiytfx&se=2025-04-25T05:25:33Z&st=2025-04-24T21:25:33Z&sc=https&sig=VjptiW8ZUgNZqjqWHZKsLSlsXVirb8DNVbaEnFEA%2B2A%3D" --recursive
INFO: Scanning...
INFO: Any empty folders will not be processed, because source and/or destination doesn't have full folder support

Job 25749e6e-3109-8a49-5cd8-34fcfbc6ea7f has started
Log file is located at: C:\Users\USER\.azcopy\25749e6e-3109-8a49-5cd8-34fcfbc6ea7f.log

100.0 %, 105 Done, 0 Failed, 0 Pending, 0 Skipped, 105 Total, 2-sec Throughput (Mb/s): 1.4272

Job 25749e6e-3109-8a49-5cd8-34fcfbc6ea7f summary
Elapsed Time (Minutes): 0.3001
Number of File Transfers: 105
Number of Folder Property Transfers: 0
Number of Symlink Transfers: 0
Total Number of Transfers: 105
Number of File Transfers Completed: 105
Number of Folder Transfers Completed: 0
Number of File Transfers Failed: 0
Number of Folder Transfers Failed: 0
Number of File Transfers Skipped: 0
Number of Folder Transfers Skipped: 0
Total Number of Bytes Transferred: 15753967
Final Job Status: Completed
```

6. We accessed the primary endpoint in a browser to view the website. This allows us to confirm the static site is live and serving content as expected.



7. We deleted the *website-sa-rg* resource group. This allows us to remove all associated resources and stop billing.

## Conclusion:

We set up a full Azure environment integrating Traffic Manager, Firewall, and Storage services to simulate real-world cloud infrastructure scenarios. This allows us to understand how to manage global traffic distribution, secure virtual networks, and host static web content using Azure-native tools. Overall, the lab demonstrated how different Azure services work together to deliver high availability, network security, and scalable web hosting.