

AZ-900T00

Learning path 02: Azure architecture and services



Learning path outline



Learning path 02—outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- 1 Azure architectural components
 - Regions and availability zones
 - Subscriptions and resource groups
- 2 Compute and networking
 - Compute types
 - Application hosting
 - Virtual networking
- 3 Storage
 - Storage services
 - Redundancy options
 - File management and migration
- 4 Identity, access, and security
 - Directory services
 - Authentication methods
 - Security models



Azure accounts

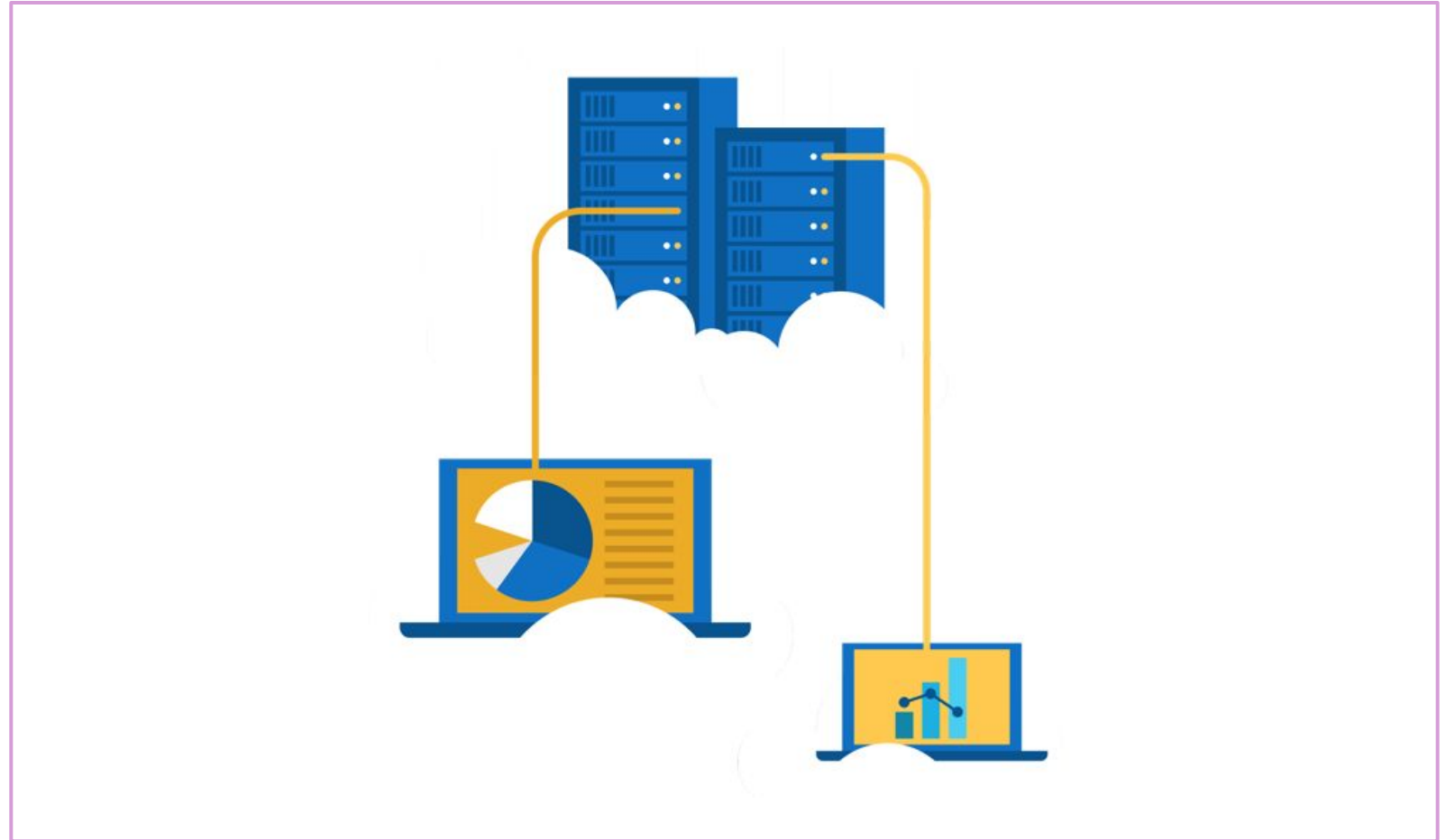
- Azure account
- Azure free account
- Azure free student account
- Microsoft Learn sandbox



Walkthrough—create an Azure account

Create a free Azure account

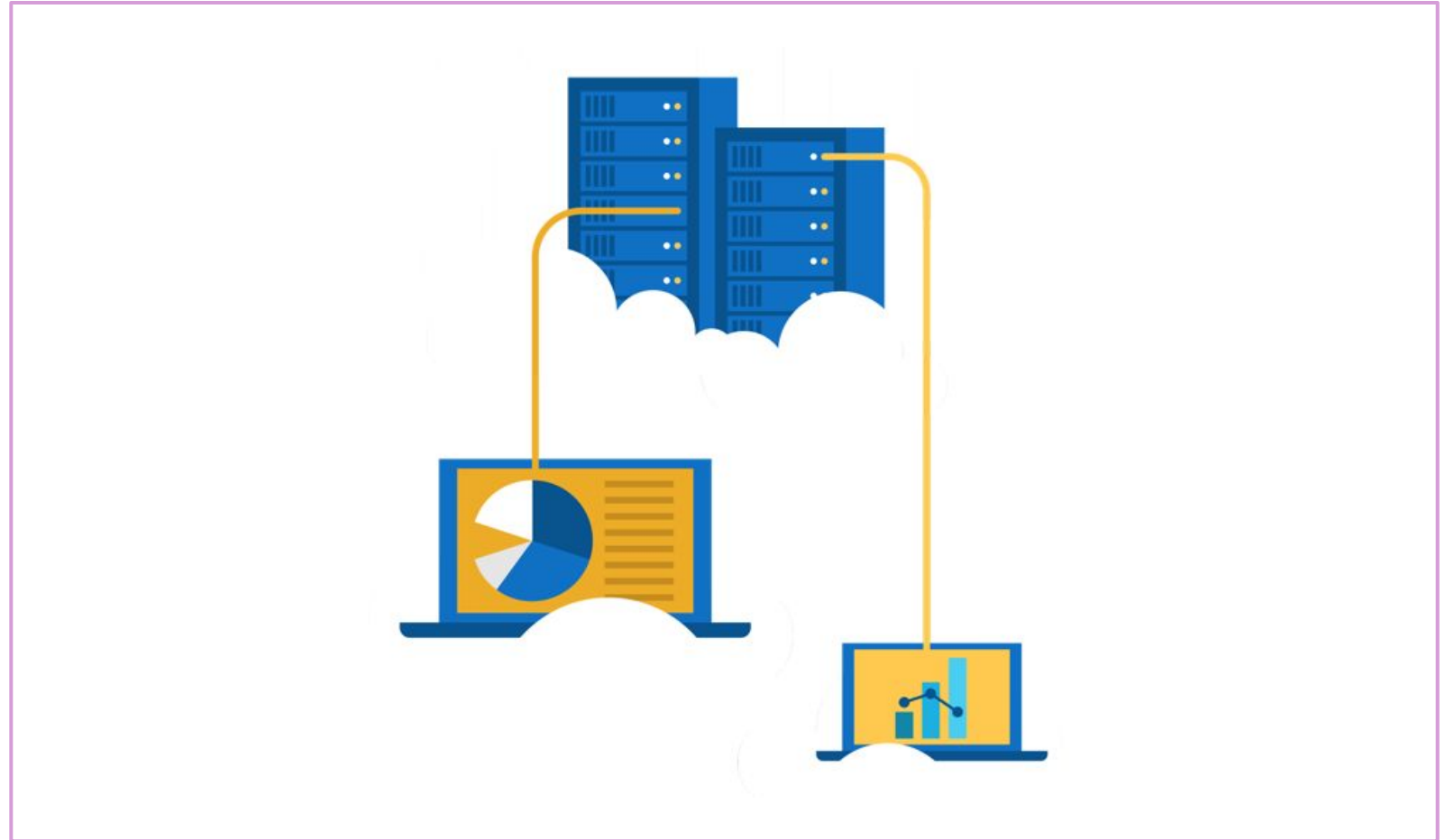
1. Create a free Azure free account.



Exercise—explore the Learn sandbox

Explore the Learn sandbox

1. Activate the sandbox
2. Use PowerShell
3. Shift to BASH
4. Shift to Azure Interactive mode
5. Navigate the portal



Azure architectural components



Core Azure architectural components—objective domain

- Describe Azure regions, region 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.

Regions

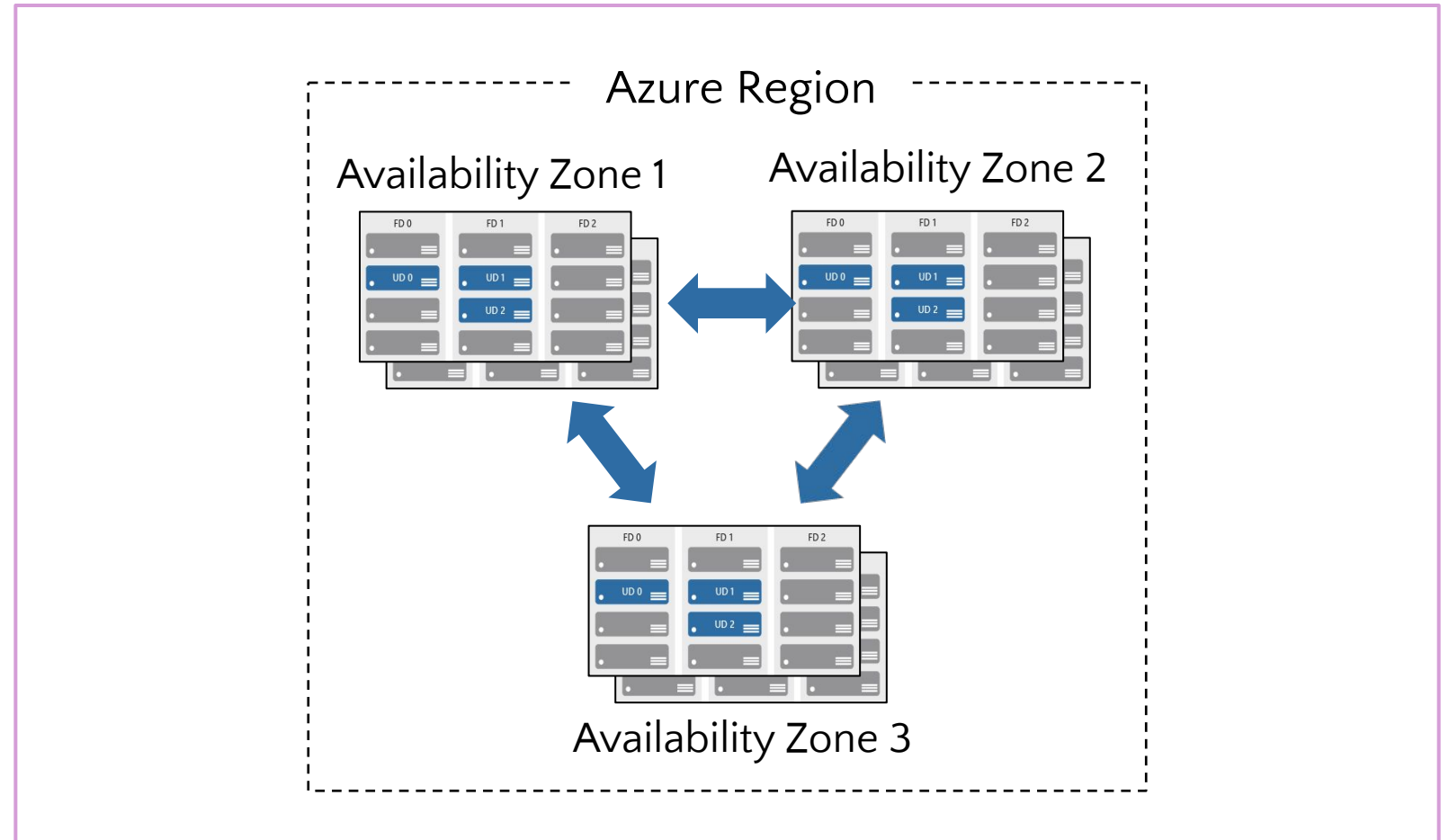
Azure offers more global regions than any other cloud provider with 60-plus regions representing over 140 countries



- Regions are made up of one or more datacenters in close proximity.
- They provide flexibility and scale to reduce customer latency.
- Regions preserve data residency with a comprehensive compliance offering.

Availability zones

- Provide protection against downtime due to datacenter failure.
- Physically separate datacenters within the same region.
- Each datacenter is equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking.
- Connected through private fiber-optic networks.



Region pairs

- At least 300 miles of separation between region pairs.
- Automatic replication for some services.
- Prioritized region recovery in the event of outage.
- Updates are rolled out sequentially to minimize downtime.
- Web link: <https://aka.ms/PairedRegions>

Region
North Central US
East US
West US 2
US East 2
Canada Central
North Europe
UK West
Germany Central
South East Asia
East China
Japan East
Australia Southeast
India South
Brazil South (Primary)



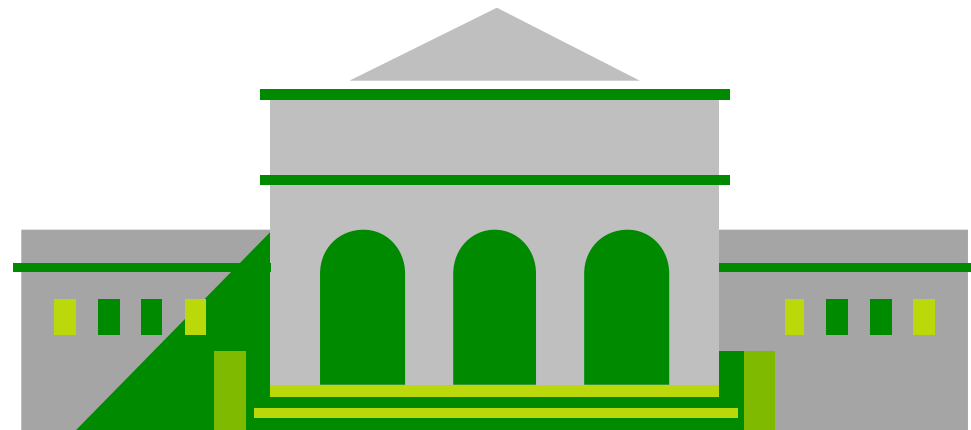
Region
South Central US
West US
West Central US
Central US
Canada East
West Europe
UK South
Germany Northeast
East Asia
North China
Japan West
Australia East
India Central
South Central US

Azure sovereign regions (US government services)

Meets the security and compliance needs of US federal agencies, state and local governments, and their solution providers.

Azure government:

- Separate instance of Azure.
- Physically isolated from non-US government deployments.
- Accessible only to screened, authorized personnel.



Azure sovereign regions (Azure China)

Microsoft is China's first foreign public cloud service provider, in compliance with government regulations.

10101
01010
00100

Azure China features:

- Physically separated instance of Azure cloud services operated by 21Vianet.
- All data stays within China to ensure compliance.

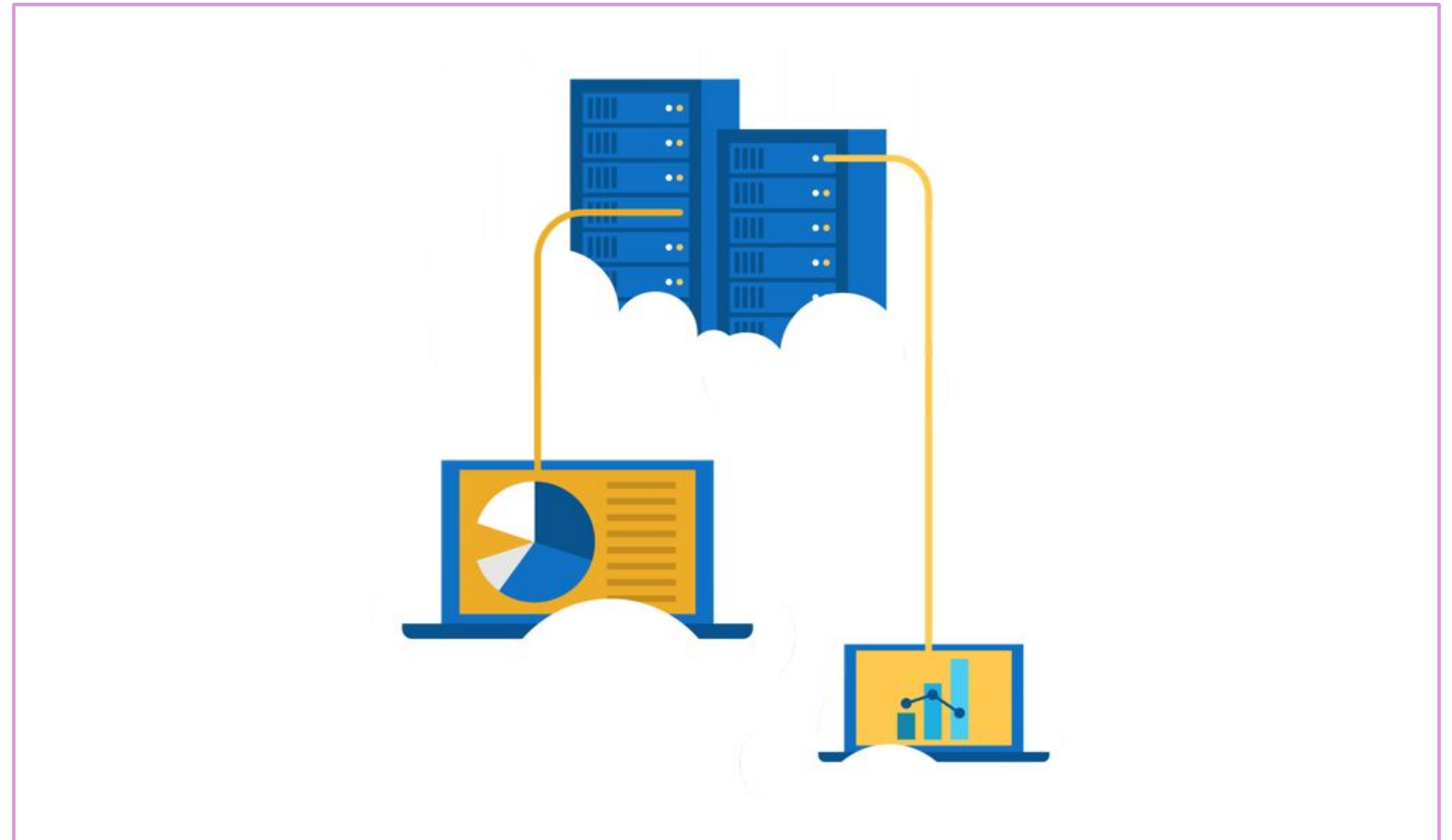
10101
01010
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10101
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Walkthrough—explore the Azure global infrastructure

Explore the Azure global infrastructure

1. Select **Explore the Globe** (after intro).
2. Notice the different icons (geography, regions, points of presence (PoP), and so on).
3. Find your location on the globe, then find the nearest PoP and region to your location.



Azure resources

Azure **resources** are components like storage, virtual machines, and networks that are available to build cloud solutions.



Virtual machines



Storage accounts



Virtual networks



App services



SQL databases

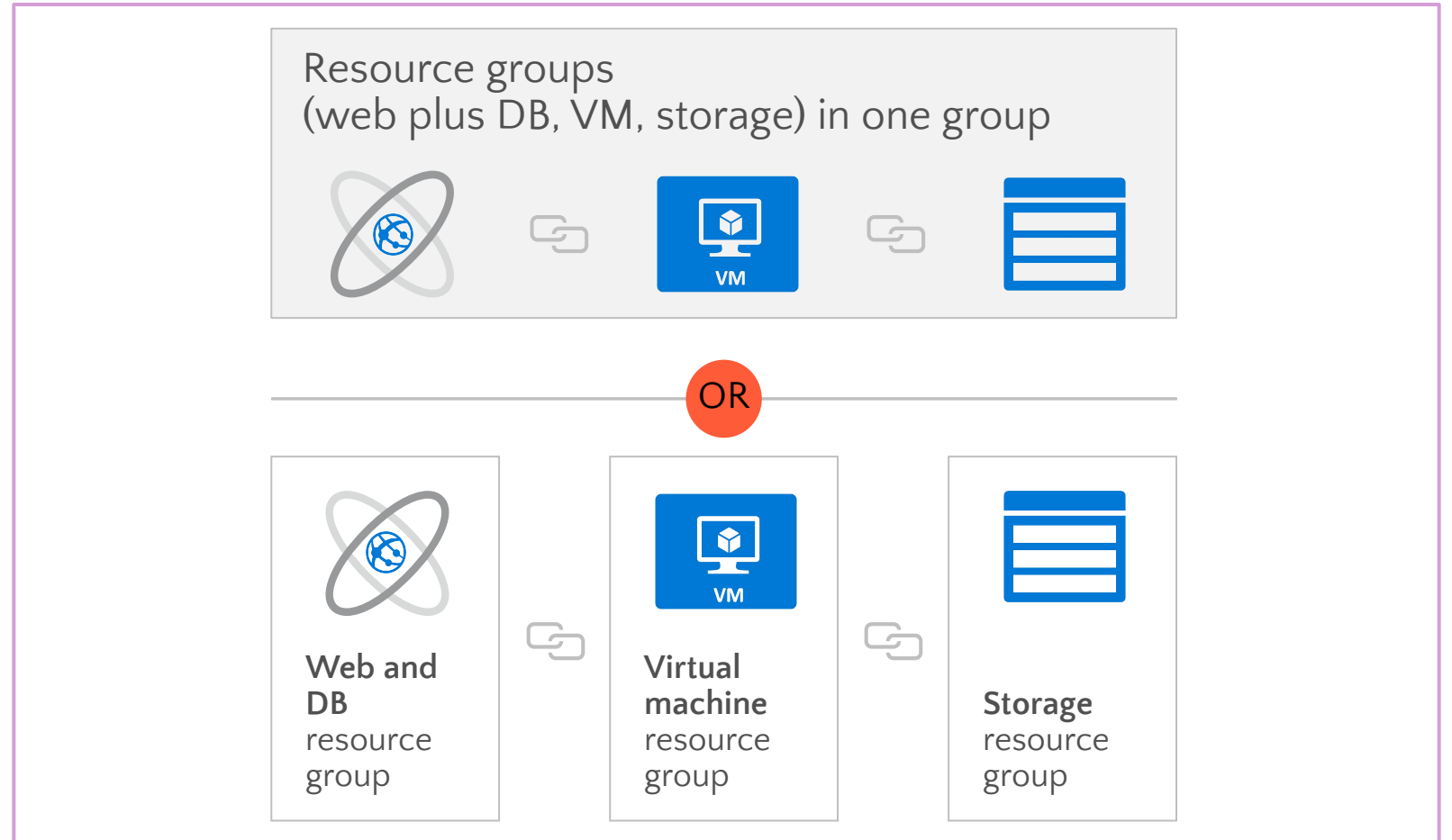


Functions

Resource groups

A **resource group** is a container you use to manage and aggregate resources in a single unit.

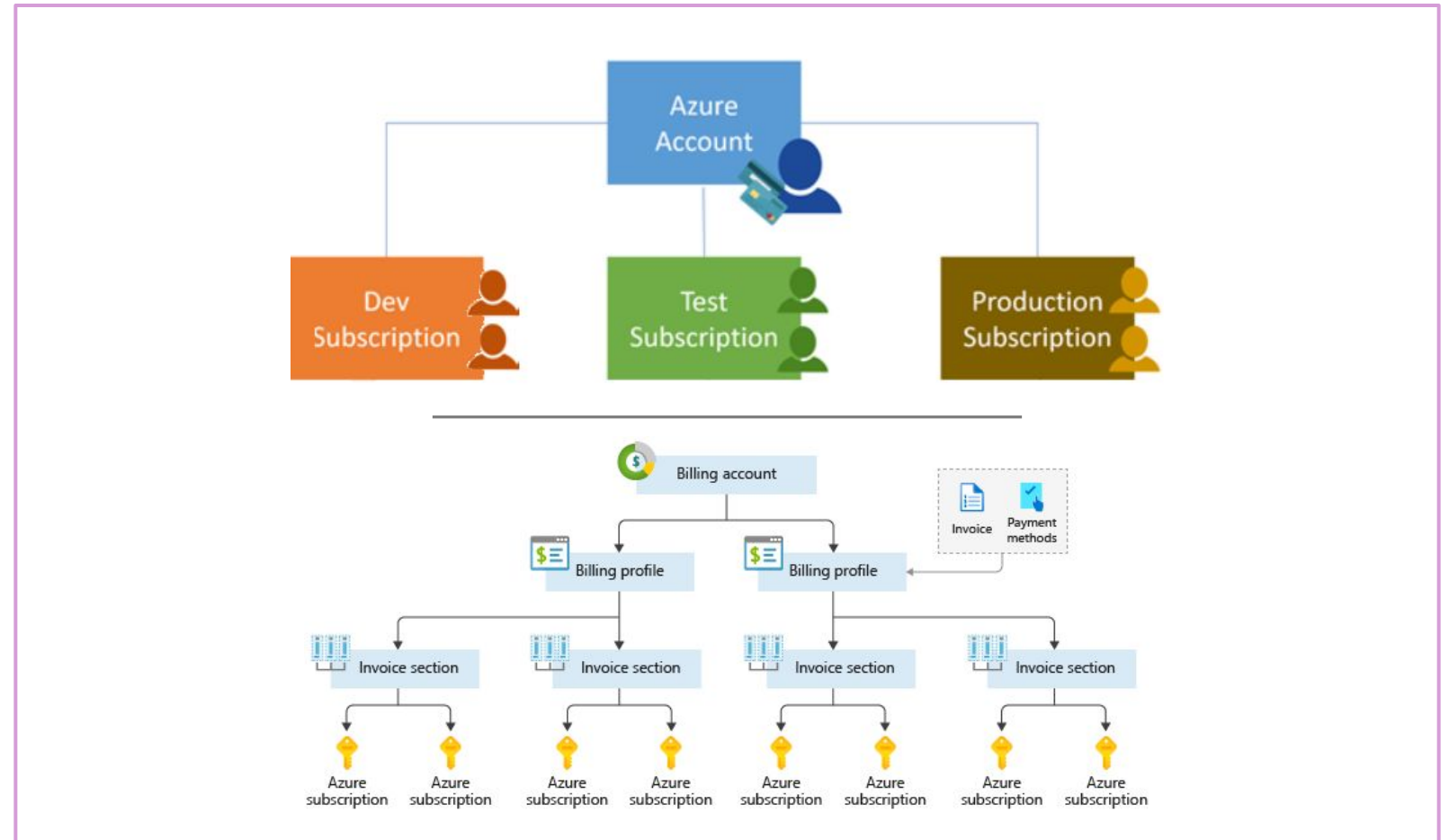
- Resources can exist in only one resource group.
- Resources can exist in different regions.
- Resources can be moved to different resource groups.
- Applications can utilize multiple resource groups.



Azure subscriptions

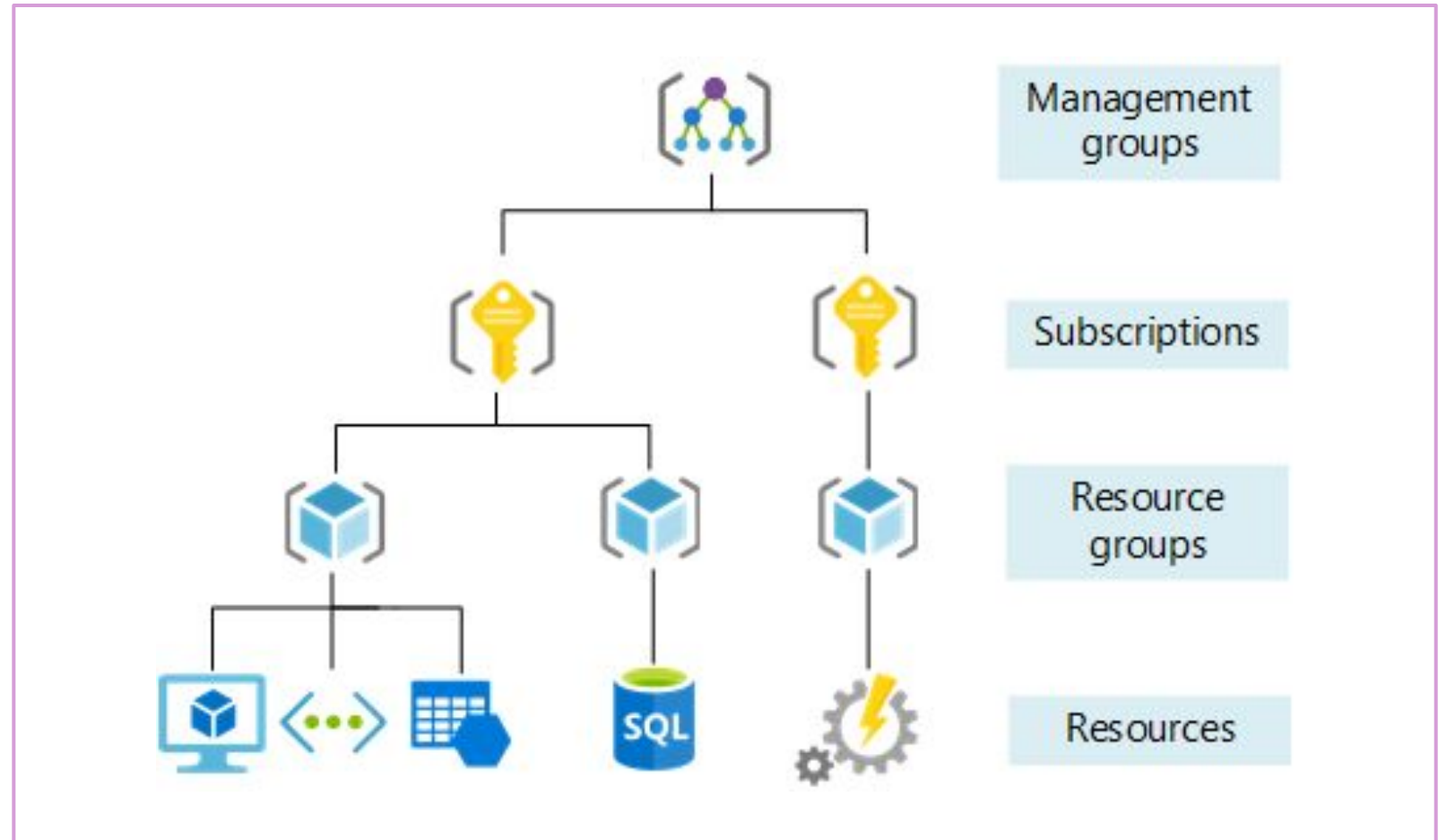
An Azure subscription provides you with authenticated and authorized access to Azure accounts.

- **Billing boundary:** Generate separate billing reports and invoices for each subscription.
- **Access control boundary:** Manage and control access to the resources that users can provision with specific subscriptions.



Management groups

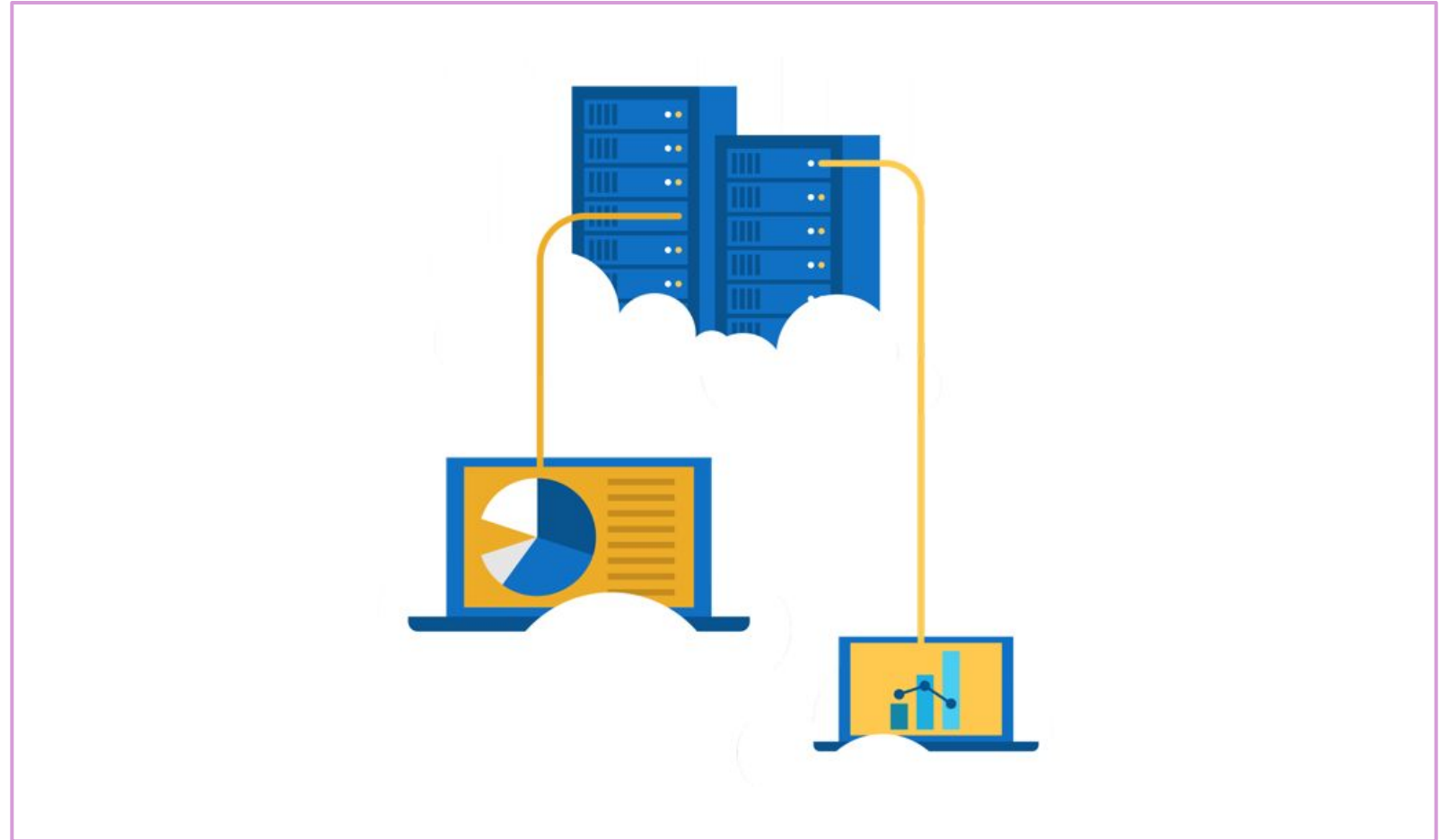
- Management groups can include multiple Azure subscriptions.
- Subscriptions inherit conditions applied to the management group.
- 10,000 management groups can be supported in a single directory.
- A management group tree can support up to six levels of depth.



Exercise—create an Azure resource

Create an Azure resource and monitor the resource group for the required resources being created in the same group.

1. Create a virtual machine.
2. Monitor the resource group.



Compute and networking



Compute and networking—objective domain

Describe the benefits and usage:

- Compare compute types, including container instances, virtual machines, and functions.
- Describe virtual machine options, including virtual machines (VMs), virtual machine scale sets, virtual machine availability sets, and Azure Virtual Desktop.
- Describe the resources required for virtual machines.
- Describe application hosting options, including Azure Web Apps, containers, and virtual machines.
- Describe virtual networking, including the purpose of Azure Virtual Networks, Azure virtual subnets, peering, Azure DNS, VPN Gateway, and ExpressRoute.
- Define public and private endpoints.

Azure compute services

Azure **compute** is an on-demand service that provides computing resources such as disks, processors, memory, networking, and operating systems.



Virtual
Machines



App
Services



Container
Instances



Azure Kubernetes
Services (AKS)



Azure Virtual
Desktop

Azure virtual machines

Azure **virtual machines (VMs)** are software emulations of physical computers.

- Includes virtual processor, memory, storage, and networking.
- IaaS offering that provides total control and customization.



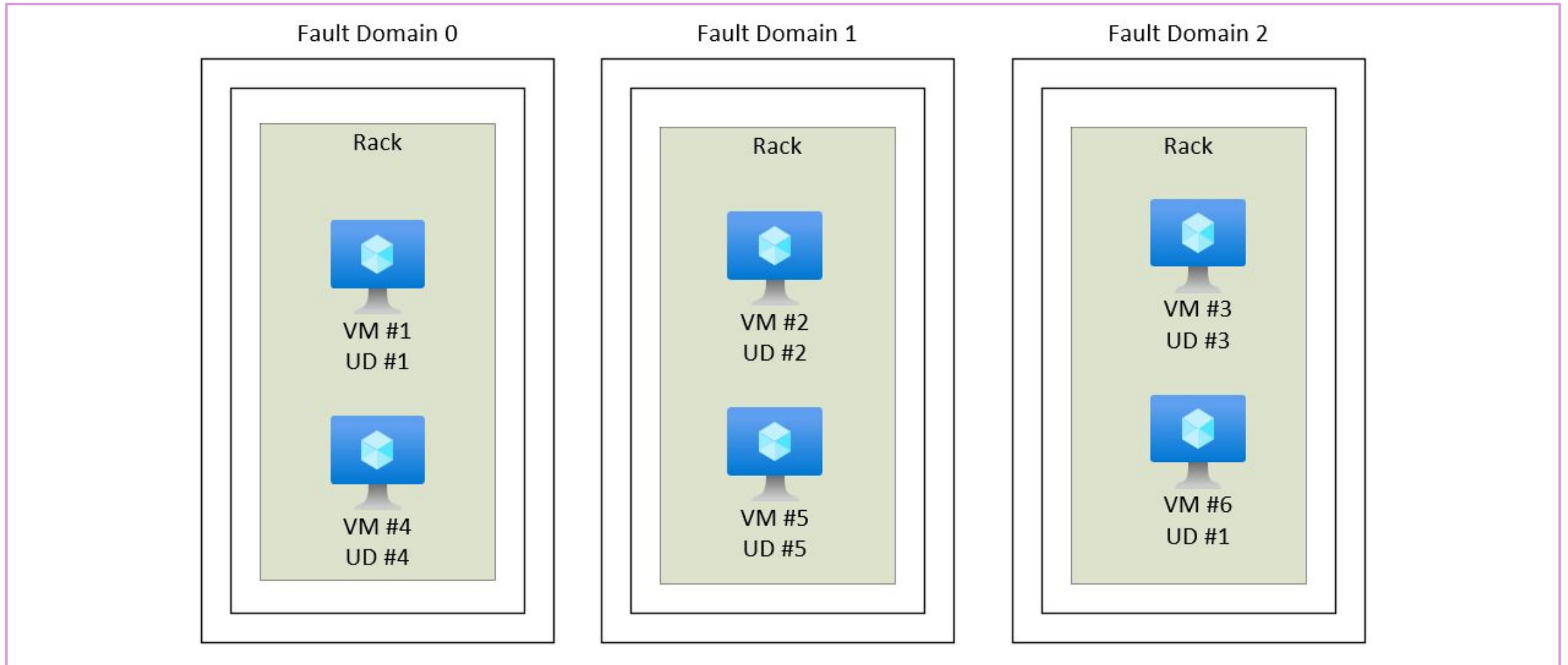
VM scale sets

Scale sets provide a load-balanced opportunity to automatically scale resources.

- Scale out when resource needs increase.
- Scale in when resource needs are lower.



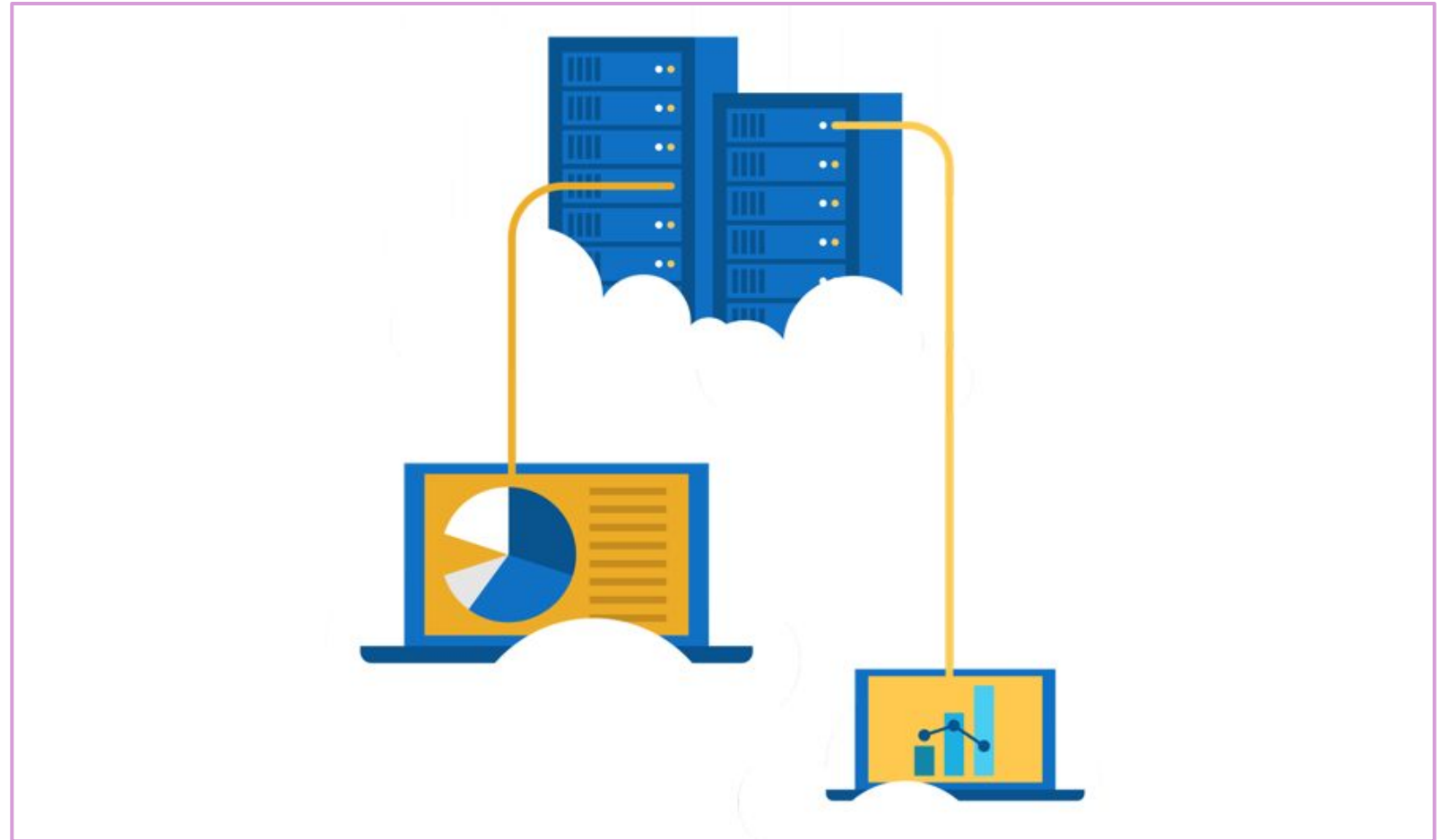
VM availability sets



Exercise—create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine in the Azure portal, connect to the virtual machine, install the web server role, and test.

1. Create the virtual machine.
2. Install the web server package.



Azure Virtual Desktop

Azure Virtual Desktop is a desktop and app virtualization that runs in the cloud.

- Create a full desktop virtualization environment without having to run additional gateway servers.
- Reduce risk of resource being left behind.
- True multisesion deployments.



Azure container services

Azure **containers** provide a lightweight, virtualized environment that does not require operating system management, and can respond to changes on demand.



Azure Container Instances: A PaaS offering that runs a container or pod of containers in Azure.



Azure Container Apps: A PaaS offering, like container instances, that can load balance and scale.



Azure Kubernetes Service: An orchestration service for containers with distributed architectures and large volumes of containers.

Azure Functions



Azure Functions: A PaaS offering that supports serverless compute operations. Event-based code runs when called without requiring server infrastructure during inactive periods.

Comparing Azure compute options

Virtual machines

- Cloud-based server that supports either Windows or Linux environments.
- Useful for lift-and-shift migrations to the cloud.
- Complete operating system package, including the host operating system.

Virtual Desktop

- Provides a cloud-based personal computer Windows desktop experience.
- Dedicated applications to connect and use, or accessible from any modern browser.
- Multiclient login allows multiple users to log into the same machine at the same time.

Containers

- Lightweight, miniature environment well suited for running microservices.
- Designed for scalability and resiliency through orchestration.
- Applications and services are packaged in a container that sits on top of the host operating system. Multiple containers can sit on one host OS.

Azure App Services

Azure **App Services** is a fully managed platform to build, deploy, and scale web apps and APIs quickly.

- Works with .NET, .NET Core, Node.js, Java, Python, or php.
- PaaS offering with enterprise-grade performance, security, and compliance requirements.



Azure networking services



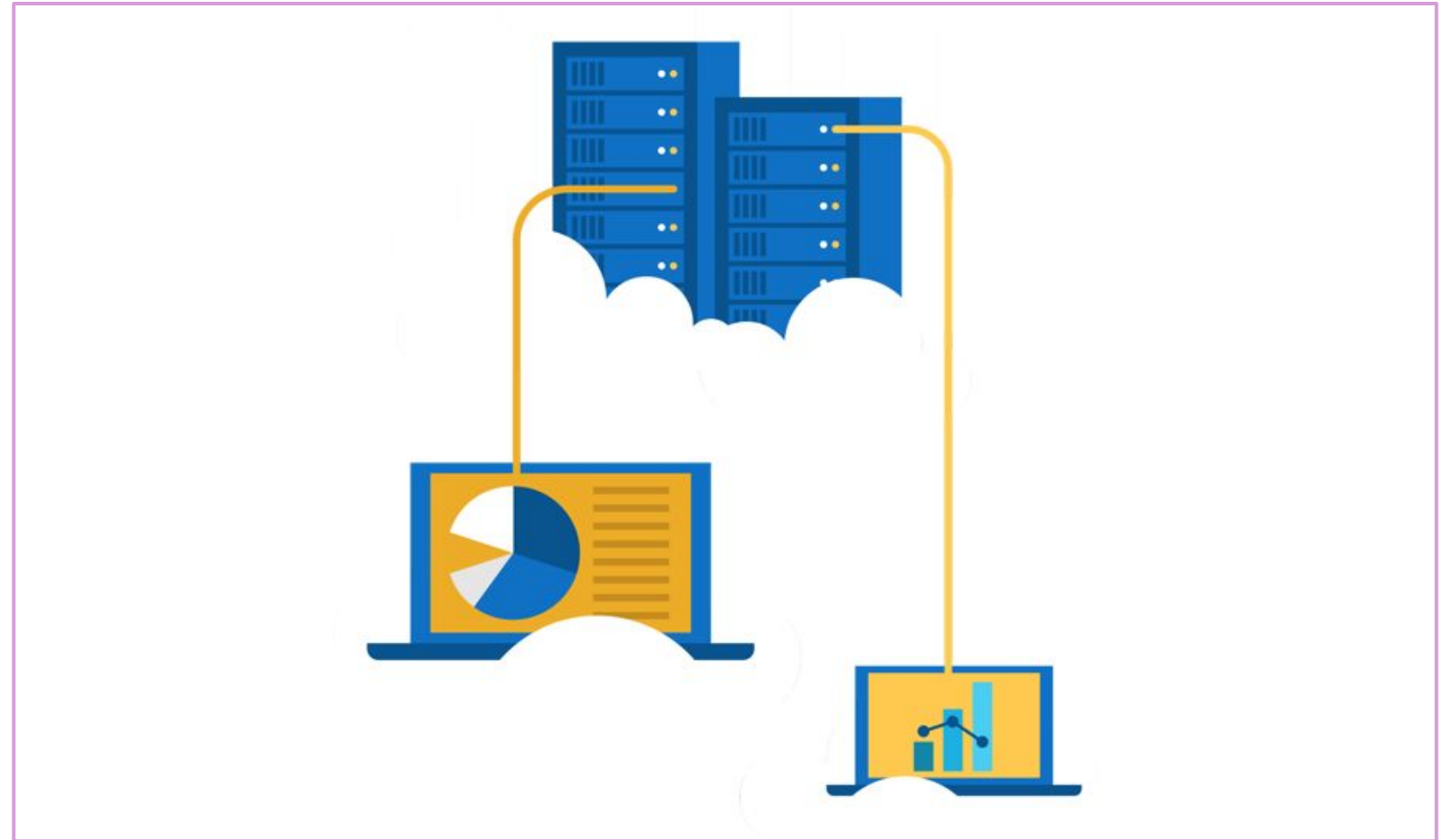
Azure Virtual Network (VNet) enables Azure resources to communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks.

- Public endpoints, accessible from anywhere on the internet.
- Private endpoints, accessible only from within your network.
- Virtual subnets segment your network to suit your needs.
- Network peering connects your private networks directly together.

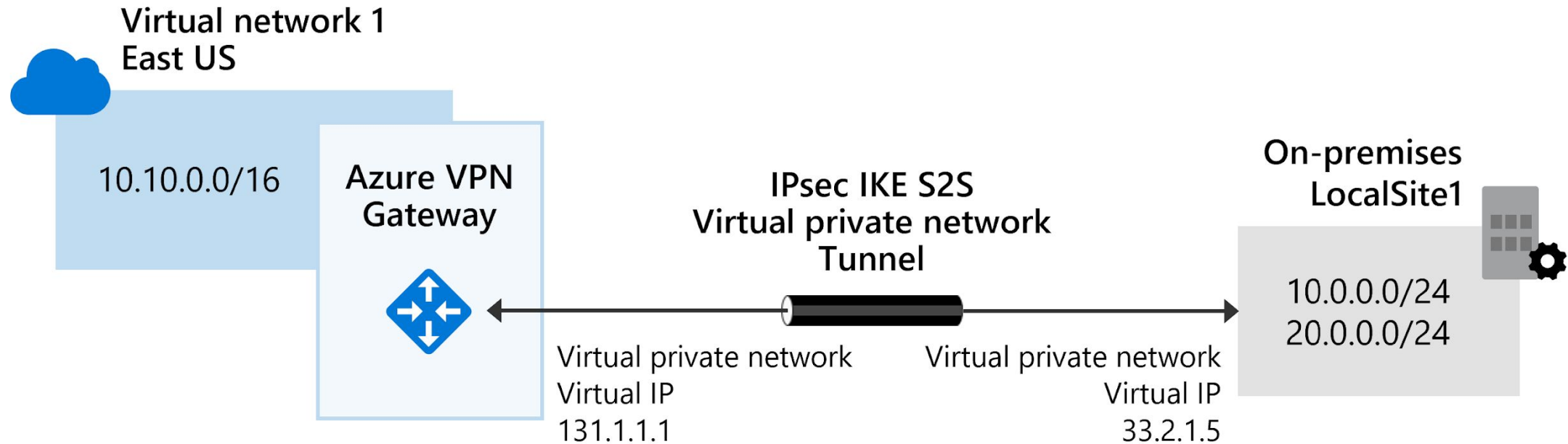
Walkthrough—configure network access

Configure public access to the virtual machine created earlier.

1. Verify currently open ports.
2. Create a network security group
3. Configure HTTP access (port 80)
4. Test the connection.

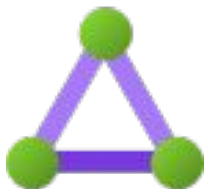
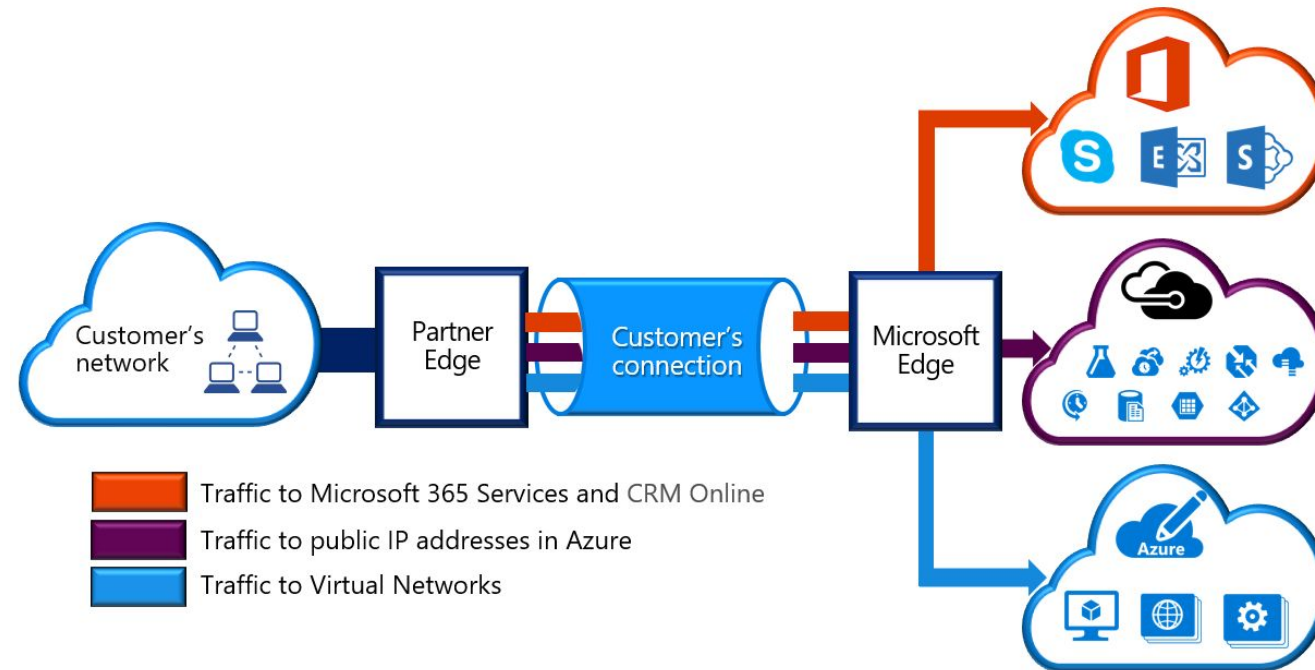


Azure networking services: VPN Gateway



VPN Gateway is used to send encrypted traffic between an Azure virtual network and an on-premises location over the public internet.

Azure networking services: ExpressRoute



ExpressRoute extends on-premises networks into Azure over a private connection that is facilitated by a connectivity provider.



Azure DNS

- Reliability and performance by leveraging a global network of DNS name servers using Anycast networking.
- Azure DNS security is based on Azure resource manager, enabling role-based access control and monitoring and logging.
- Ease of use for managing your Azure and external resources with a single DNS service.
- Customizable virtual networks allow you to use private, fully customized domain names in your private virtual networks.
- Alias records support alias record sets to point directly to an Azure resource.

Storage



Storage—objective domain

Describe the benefits and usage

- Compare Azure storage services.
- Describe storage tiers.
- Describe redundancy options.
- Describe storage account options and storage types.
- Identify options for moving files, including AzCopy, Azure Storage Explorer, and Azure File Sync.
- Describe migration options, including Azure Migrate and Azure Data Box.

Storage accounts

- Must have a globally unique name.
- Provide over-the-internet access worldwide.
- Determine storage services and redundancy options.



Storage redundancy

Redundancy configuration	Deployment	Durability
Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Single datacenter in the primary region	11 nines
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	Three availability zones in the primary region	12 nines
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	Single datacenter in the primary and secondary region	16 nines
Geo-zone-redundant-storage (GZRS)	Three availability zones in the primary region and a single datacenter in the secondary region	16 nines

Azure storage services



Azure Blob: Optimized for storing massive amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data.



Azure Disk: Provides disks for virtual machines, applications, and other services to access and use.



Azure Queue: Message storage service that provides storage and retrieval for large amounts of messages, each up to 64 KB.



Azure Files: Sets up a highly available network file share that can be accessed by using the Server Message Block protocol.



Azure Tables: Provides a key/attribute option for structured nonrelational data storage with a schema-less design.

Storage service public endpoints

Storage service	Public endpoint
Blob Storage	<code>https://<storage-account-name>.blob.core.windows.net</code>
Data Lake Storage Gen2	<code>https://<storage-account-name>.dfs.core.windows.net</code>
Azure Files	<code>https://<storage-account-name>.file.core.windows.net</code>
Queue Storage	<code>https://<storage-account-name>.queue.core.windows.net</code>
Table Storage	<code>https://<storage-account-name>.table.core.windows.net</code>

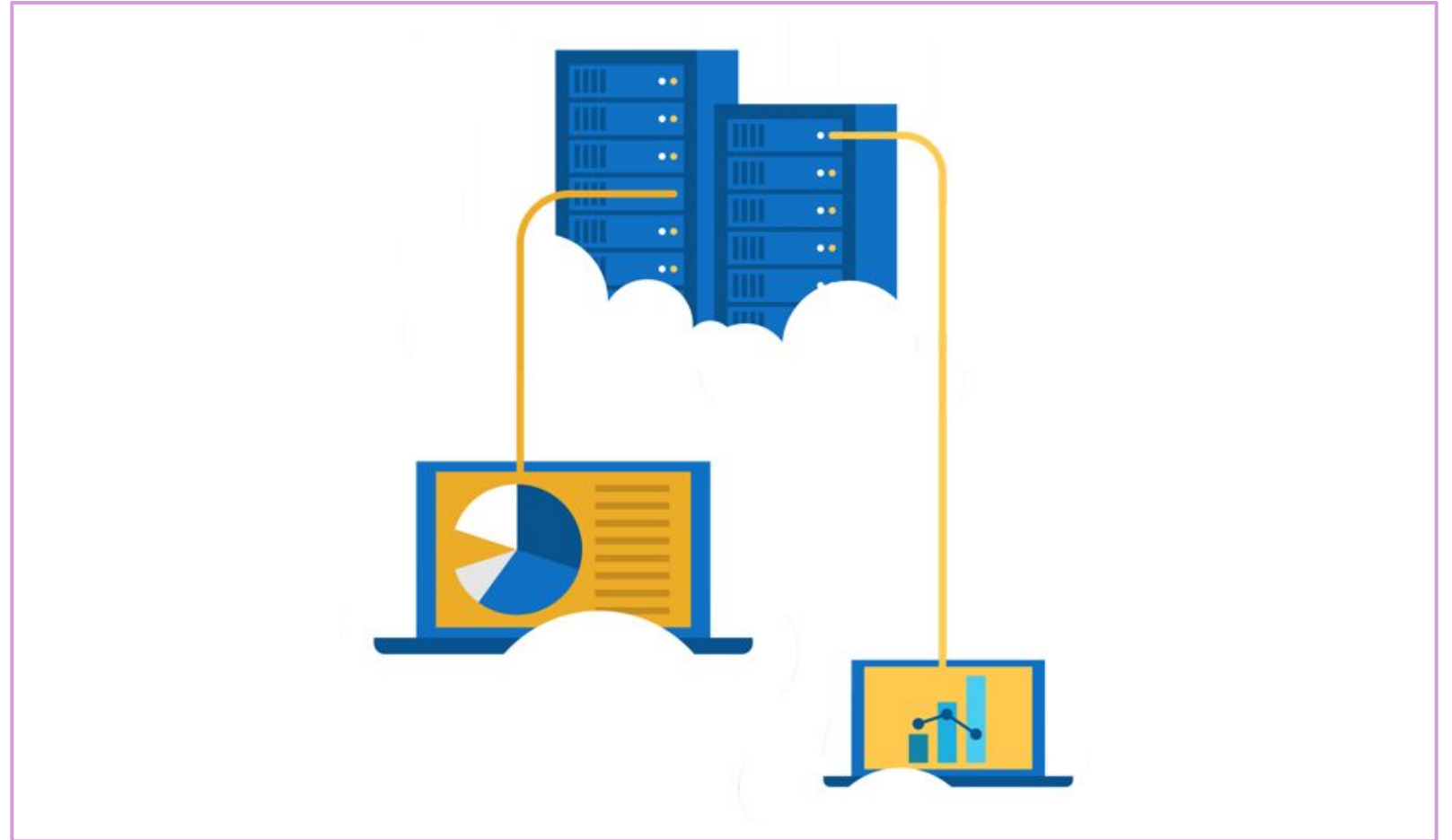
Azure storage access tiers

Hot	Cool	Cold	Archive
Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.	Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.	Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 90 days.	Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements.

Exercise—create a storage blob

Create a storage account with a blob storage container. Work with blob files.

1. Create a storage account.
2. Create a blob container.
3. Upload and access a blob.



Azure Migrate

- Unified migration platform.
- Range of integrated and standalone tools.
- Assessment and migration.



Azure Data Box

- Store up to 80 terabytes of data.
- Move your disaster recovery backups to Azure.
- Protect your data in a rugged case during transit.
- Migrate data out of Azure for compliance or regulatory needs.
- Migrate data to Azure from remote locations with limited or no connectivity.





LUNCH TIME

Identity, access, and security



Identity, access, and security—objective domain

Describe the benefits and usage

- Describe directory services in Azure, including Microsoft Entra ID and Microsoft Entra Domain Services.
- Describe authentication methods in Azure, including single sign-on (SSO), multifactor authentication (MFA), and passwordless.
- Describe external identities and guest access in Azure.
- Describe Entra Conditional Access.
- Describe 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.

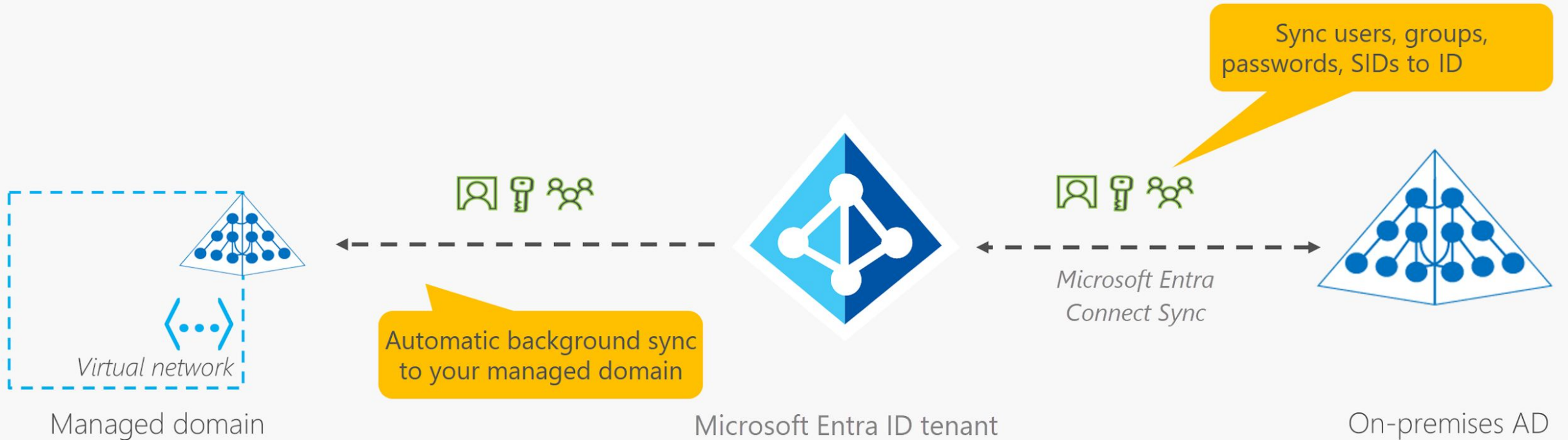
Microsoft Entra ID

Microsoft Entra ID is Microsoft Azure's cloud-based identity and access management service.

- Authentication (employees sign in to access resources).
- Single sign-on (SSO).
- Application management.
- Business to Business (B2B).
- Device management.



Microsoft Entra Domain Services



- Gain the benefit of cloud-based domain services without managing domain controllers.
- Run legacy applications (that can't use modern auth standards) in the cloud.
- Automatically sync from Microsoft Entra ID.

Compare authentication and authorization

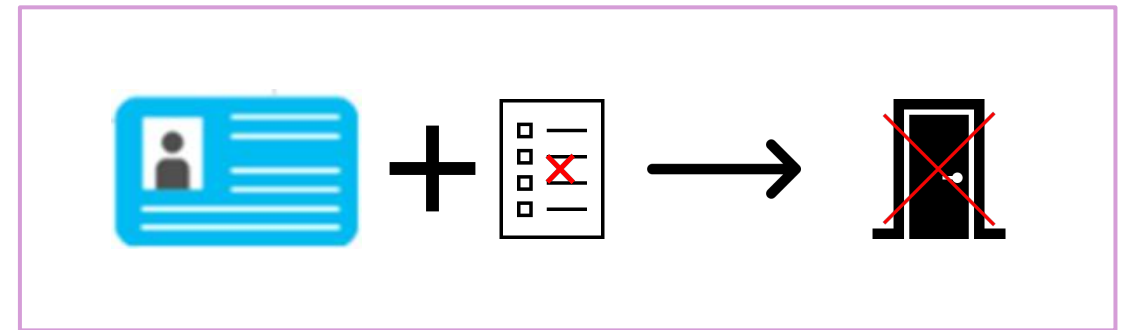
Authentication

- Identifies the person or service seeking access to a resource.
- Requests legitimate access credentials.
- Basis for creating secure identity and access control principles.



Authorization

- Determines an authenticated person's or service's level of access.
- Defines which data they can access, and what they can do with it.



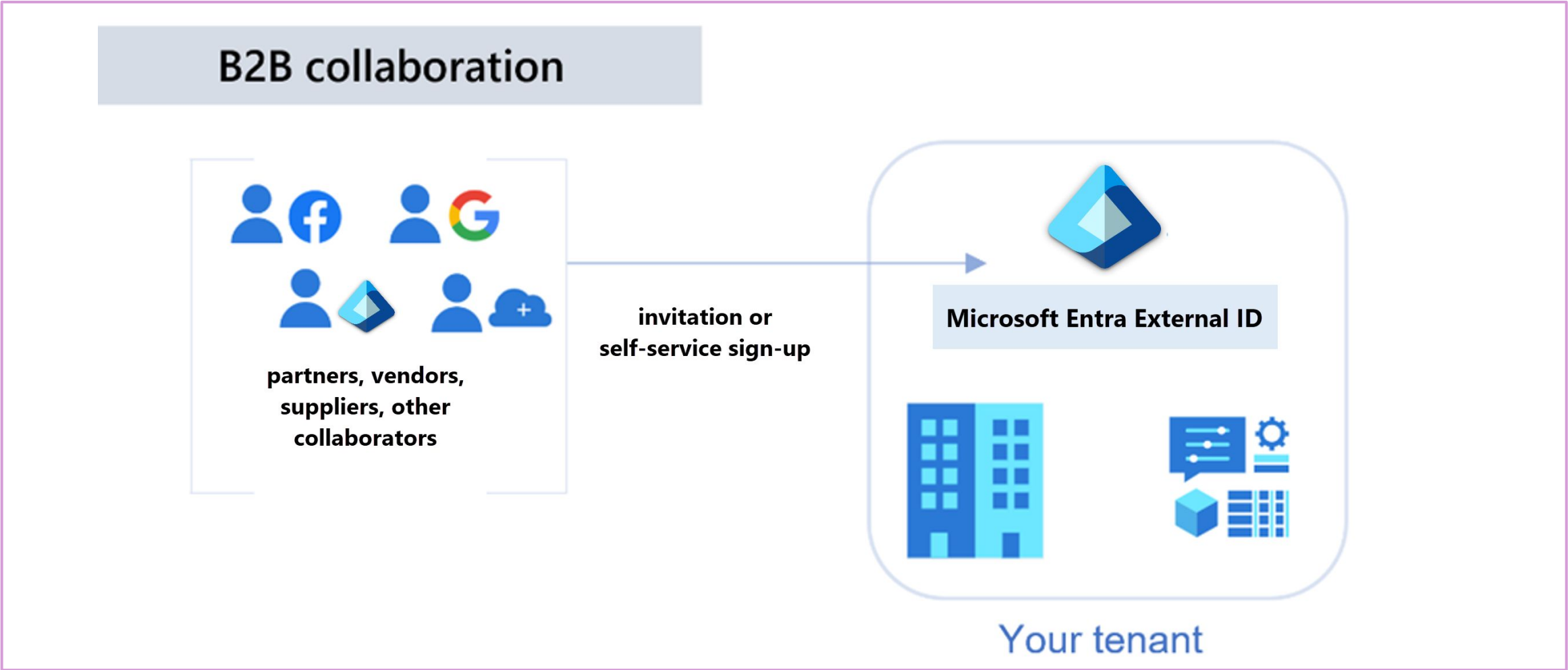
Multifactor authentication



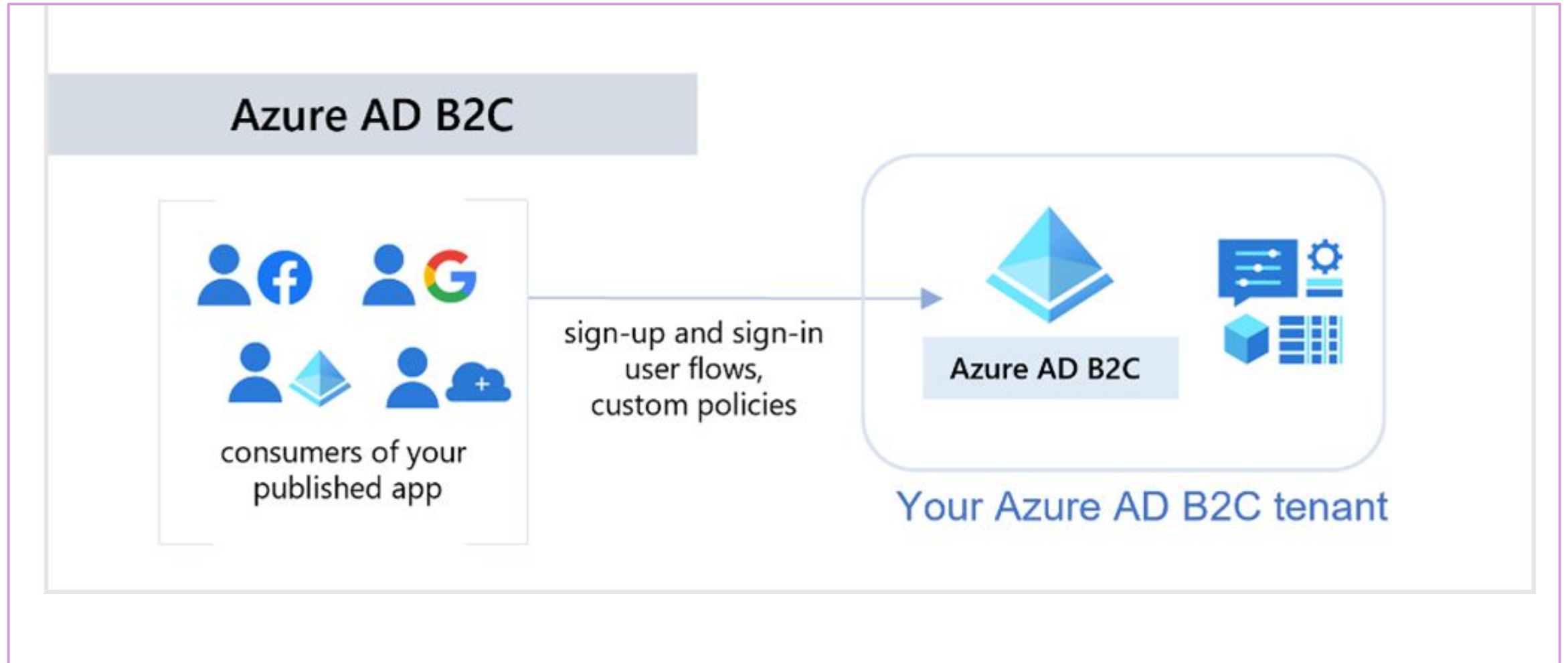
Provides additional security for your identities by requiring two or more elements for full authentication.

- Something you know Something you possess Something you are

Microsoft Entra External ID B2B



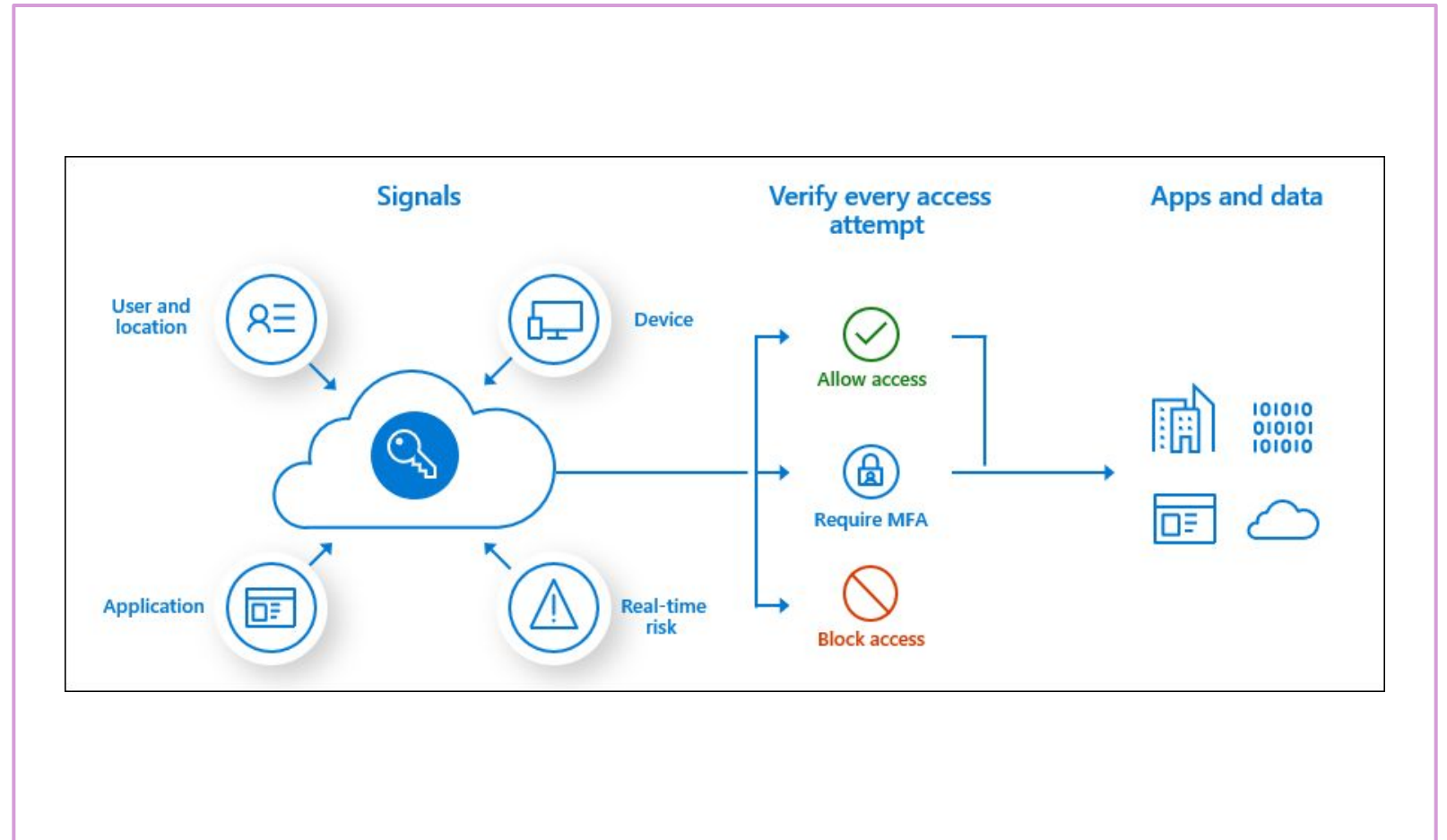
Azure AD External Identities B2C



Conditional Access

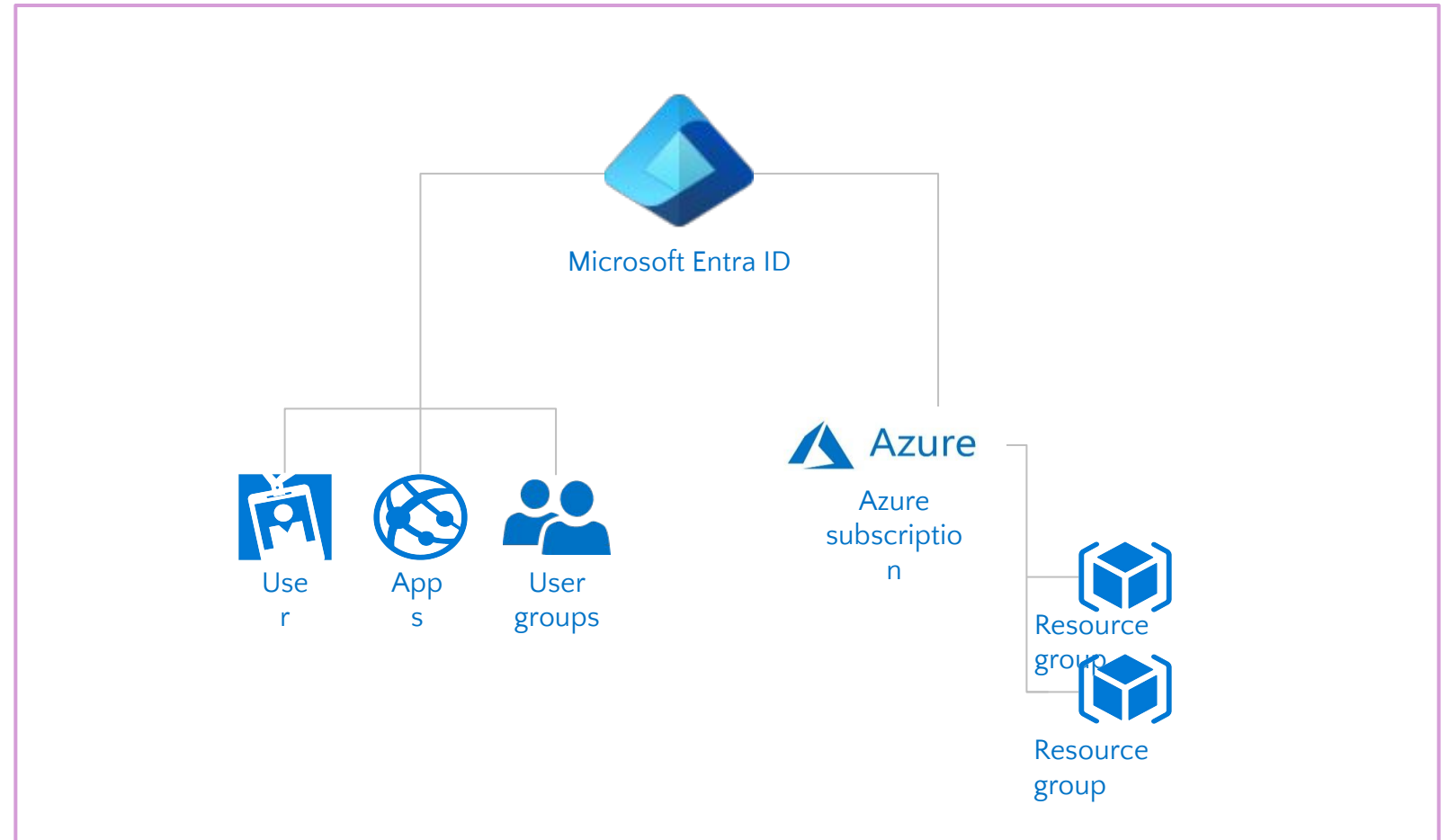
Conditional Access is used to bring signals together, to make decisions, and enforce organizational policies.

- User or group membership
- IP location
- Device
- Application
- Risk detection



Role-based access control

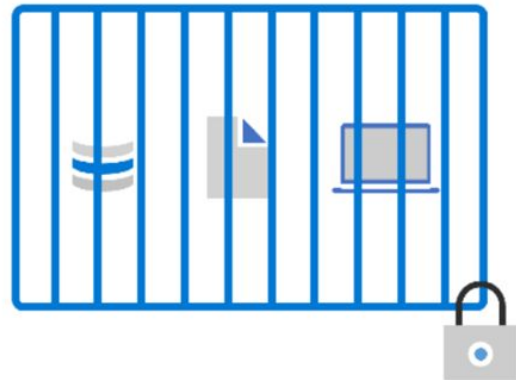
- Fine-grained access management.
- Segregate duties within the team and grant only the amount of access to users that they need to perform their jobs.
- Enables access to the Azure portal and controlling access to resources.



Zero Trust

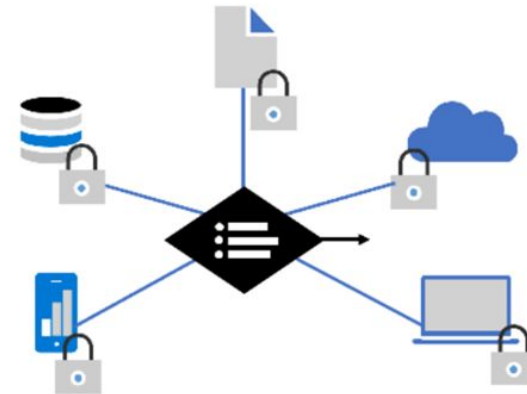
Secure assets where they are with Zero Trust

Simplify security and make it more effective



Classic Approach

Restrict everything to a 'secure' network

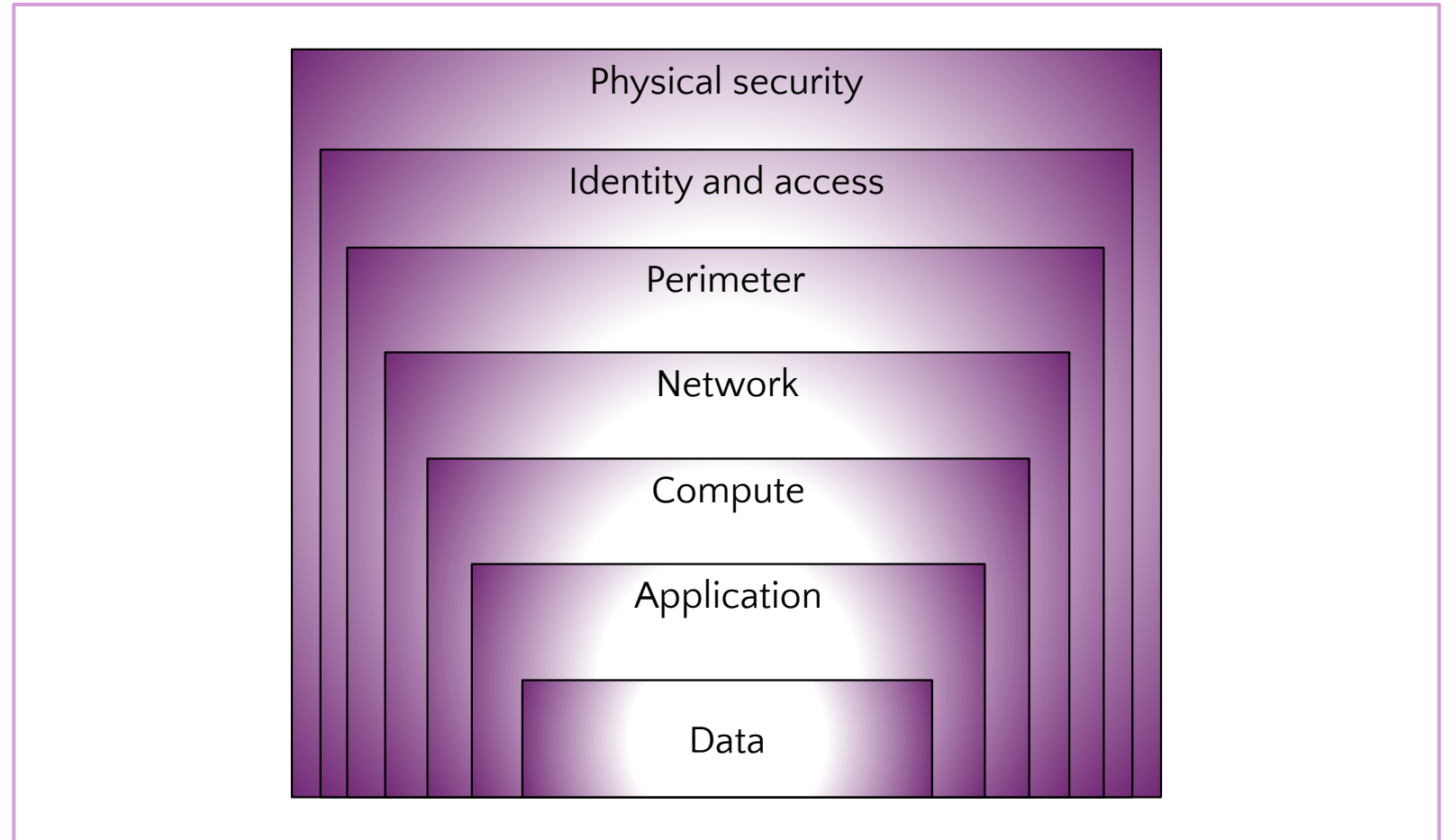


Zero Trust

Protect assets anywhere with central policy

Defense in depth

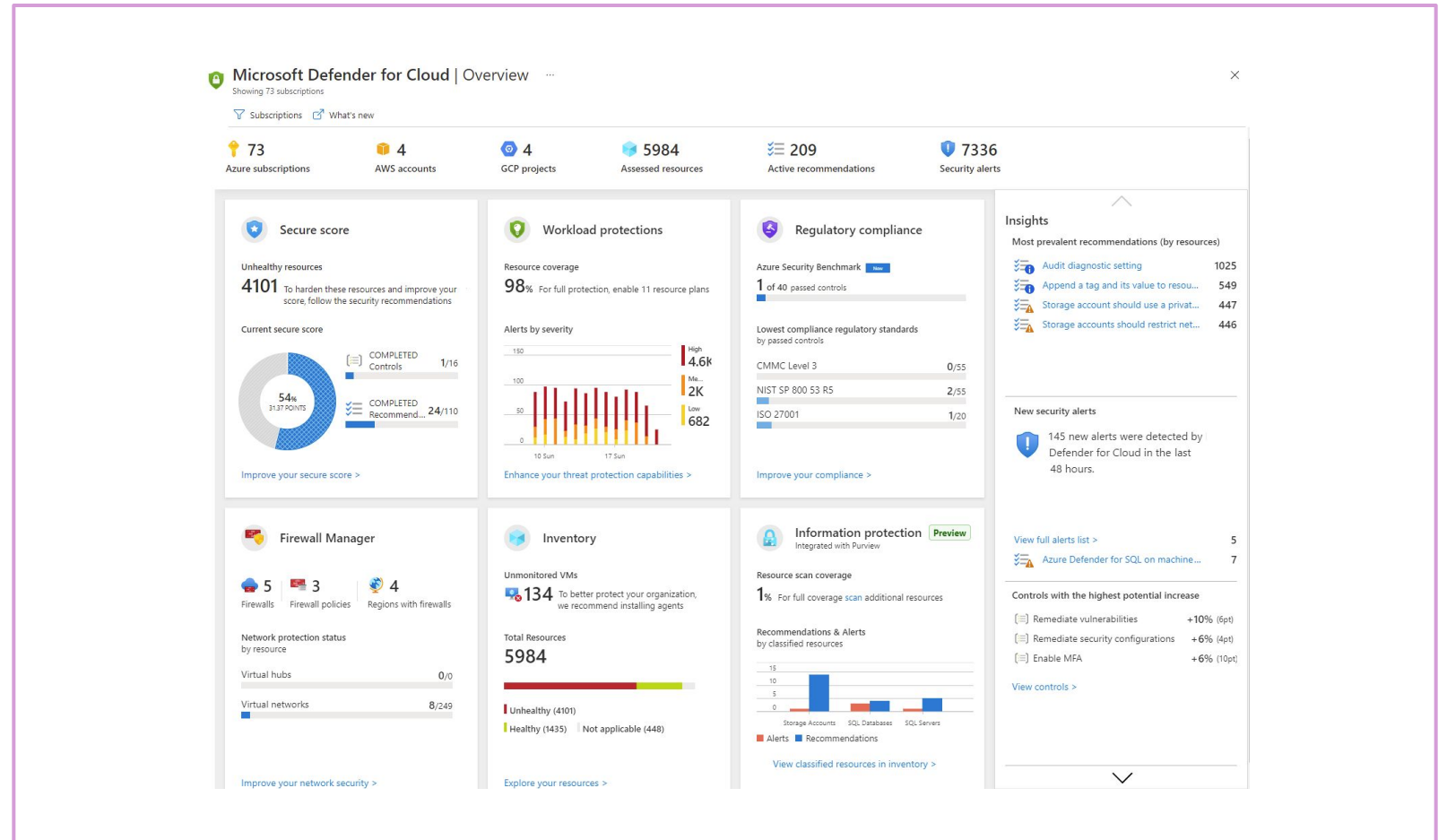
- A layered approach to securing computer systems.
- Provides multiple levels of protection.
- Attacks against one layer are isolated from subsequent layers.



Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Defender for Cloud is a monitoring service that provides threat protection across both Azure and on-premises datacenters.

- Provides security recommendations.
- Detect and block malware.
- Analyze and identify potential attacks.
- Just-in-time access control for ports.

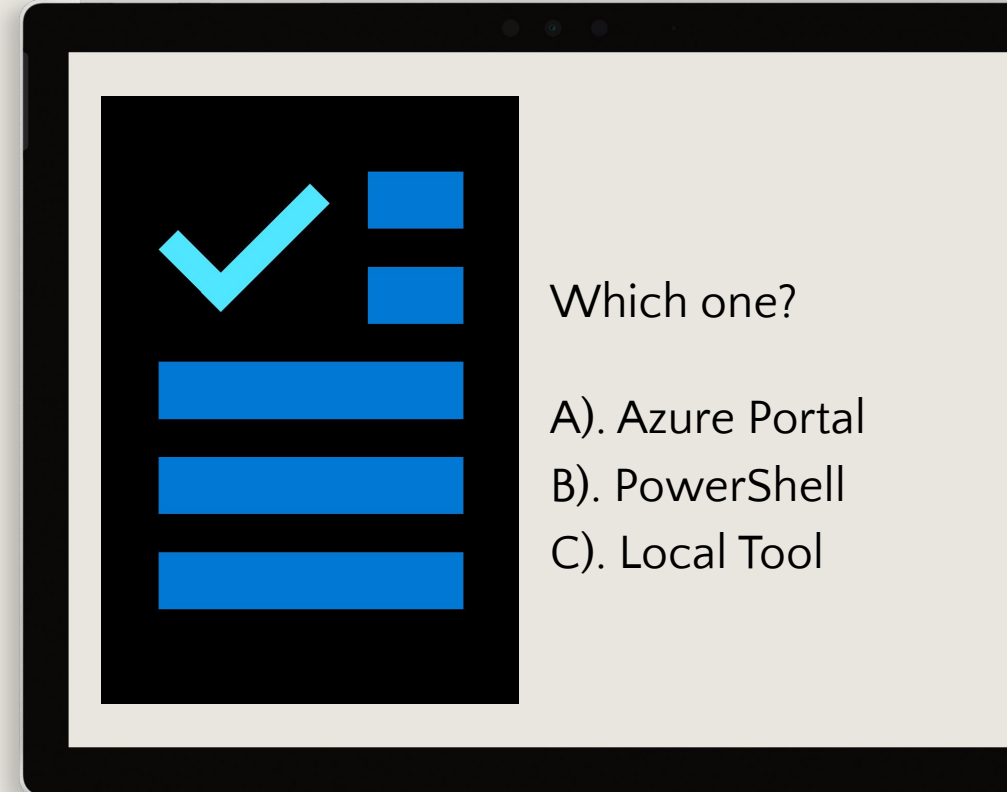


Knowledge check

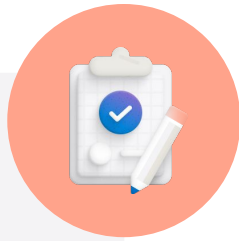
Populate with instructions to use the polling tool of your choice

Learning path 2

1. Use your smartphones or mobile devices.
2. Go to (*insert polling app link of your choice*).
3. Enter code: **123-45-678**.
4. Please participate in the quiz for this section.



Learning path 02 review



Microsoft Learn Modules (learn.microsoft.com/training)

- Physical and management infrastructure of Microsoft Azure
- Compute and networking services
- Storage services
- Identity, access, and security