

# Azure Fundamentals Compute

Kelvin Ngware | Cloud Security Consultant | BUI 9x Microsoft Certified



# Cloud Computing

Cloud Computing is the delivery of computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet





#### Overview of cloud computing



- Characteristics of cloud-computing solutions:
  - On-demand self-service
  - Broad network access
  - Rapid elasticity
  - Measured service
- Advantages of cloud computing:
  - Access to a broad range of managed services
  - Minimized or eliminated capital expenses
  - Lowered operational expenses
  - Usage-based billing model
  - Improved agility

#### Cloud-computing models



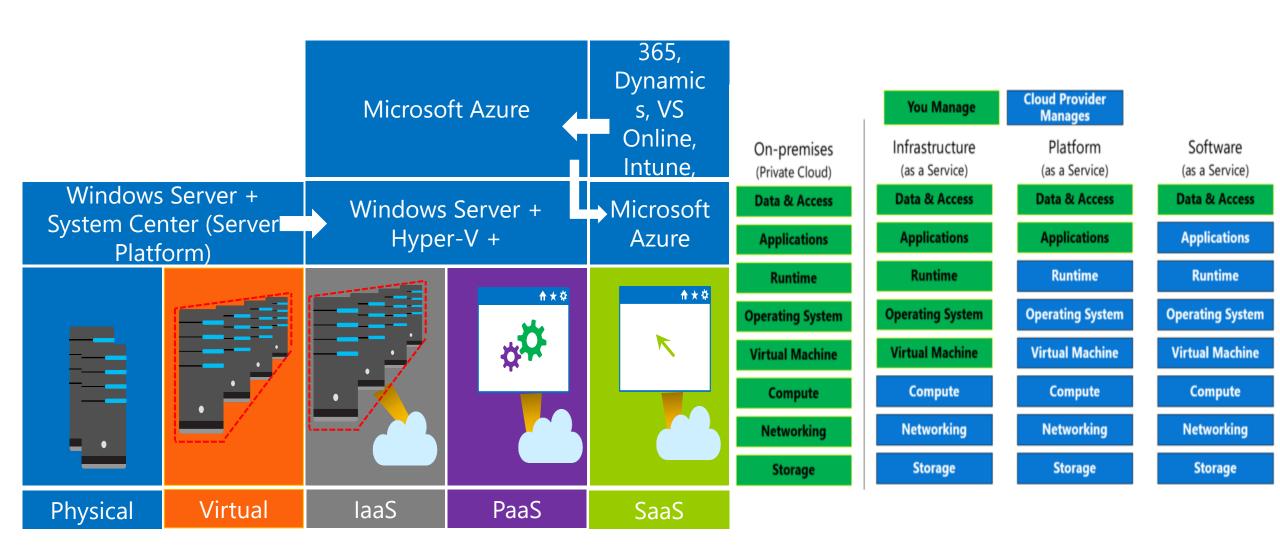
A **public cloud** is an infrastructure, platform, or application service that a cloud service provider delivers for access and consumption by the public

A **private cloud** is a privately owned and managed cloud that offers benefits similar to those of a public cloud, but is designed and secured for use by a single organization

A **hybrid cloud** is a technology that binds two separate clouds—public and private—together for the specific purpose of obtaining resources from both

#### Types of cloud services

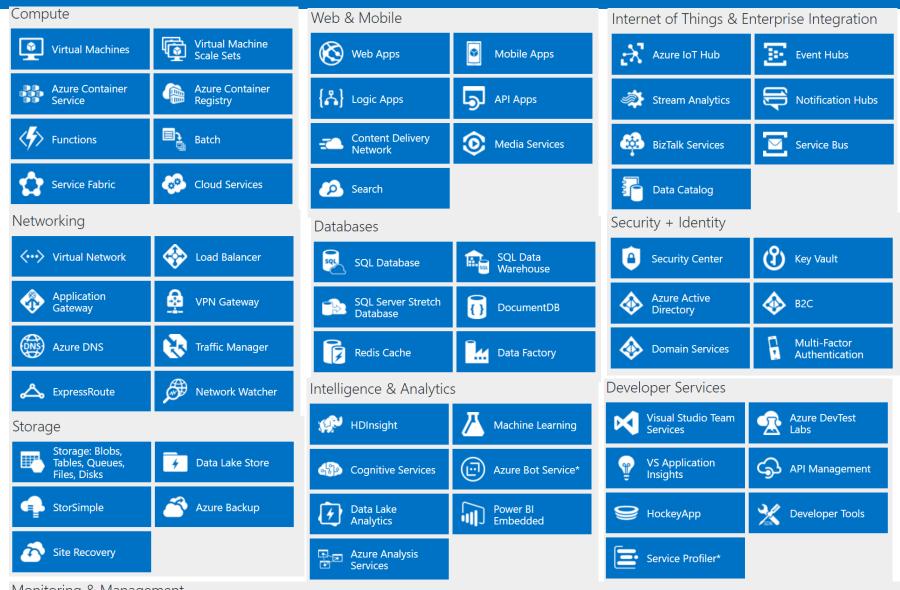




#### Azure services

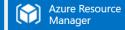


# http://azureplatform.azurewebsites.net/





















Scheduler

#### Azure services



- Azure services allow you to:
  - Deploy and operate cloud-based applications
  - Host workloads in the cloud
  - Integrate cloud services with an on-premises infrastructure

 Datacenter placement follows the principle of pairing



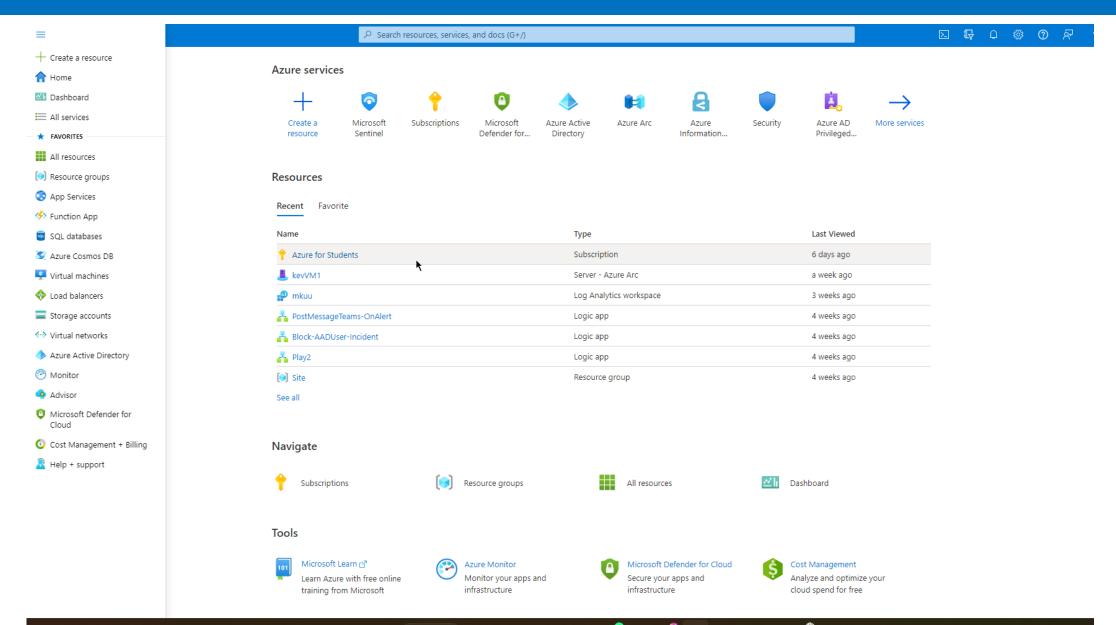
### Azure Vocabulary

Azure App Service Resource Account Resource group app Manager Fault Domain Storage Region Subscription account Update Domain

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#### The Azure portal- portal.azure.com





#### Client tools

- Windows PowerShell with Azure PowerShell modules:
  - Run commands and scripts to manage Azure from Windows, Linux, OS X
- Visual Studio with Azure SDK for .NET:
  - Build solutions targeting Azure
- Azure Cloud Shell:
  - Use command line interactively directly from within the Azure portal

#### Azure pricing

- No upfront costs
- No termination fees
- Pay only for what you use
- Per minute billing



#### Azure billing and support options

The most common Azure billing options include:

Pay-As-You-Go



Buy from a Microsoft Reseller



**Enterprise agreements** 



# Compute Instances







#### What are Azure VMs?

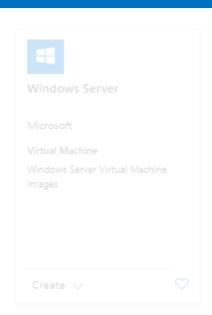
- Azure virtual machines are one of several types of scalable computing resources that Azure offers
- Use Azure VMs to:
  - Extend your datacenter to increase agility
  - Migrate your workloads from on-premises datacenters or from other cloud providers
  - Implement production, test, or development
- Cost calculated on per-minute basis:
  - Does not apply when VM is stopped (deallocated)
  - Does not include VM disks in Azure Storage

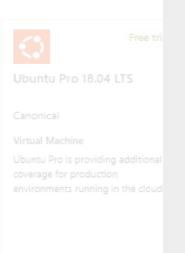
#### Azure VM sizes

- General purpose:
  - balanced CPU-to-memory ratio
  - A0-A7, Av2 series, D series, Dv2 series, DS series, DSv2 series
- Compute optimized:
  - high CPU-to-memory ratio
  - Fs and F series
- Memory optimized:
  - high memory-to-CPU ratio
  - D, Dv2, DS, DSv2, M, G, and GS series
- Storage optimized:
  - high-performance disk I/O
  - Ls series
- GPU:
  - Graphic Processing Unit support
  - NV and NC series
- High performance compute:
  - fastest CPUs and optional high-throughput RDMA
  - H series and A8-A11

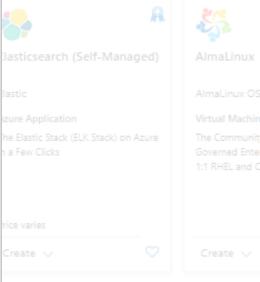


#### How Can I Create A Virtual Machine??

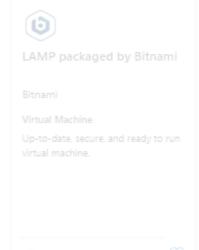




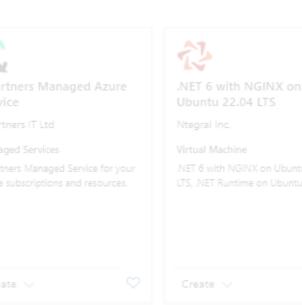








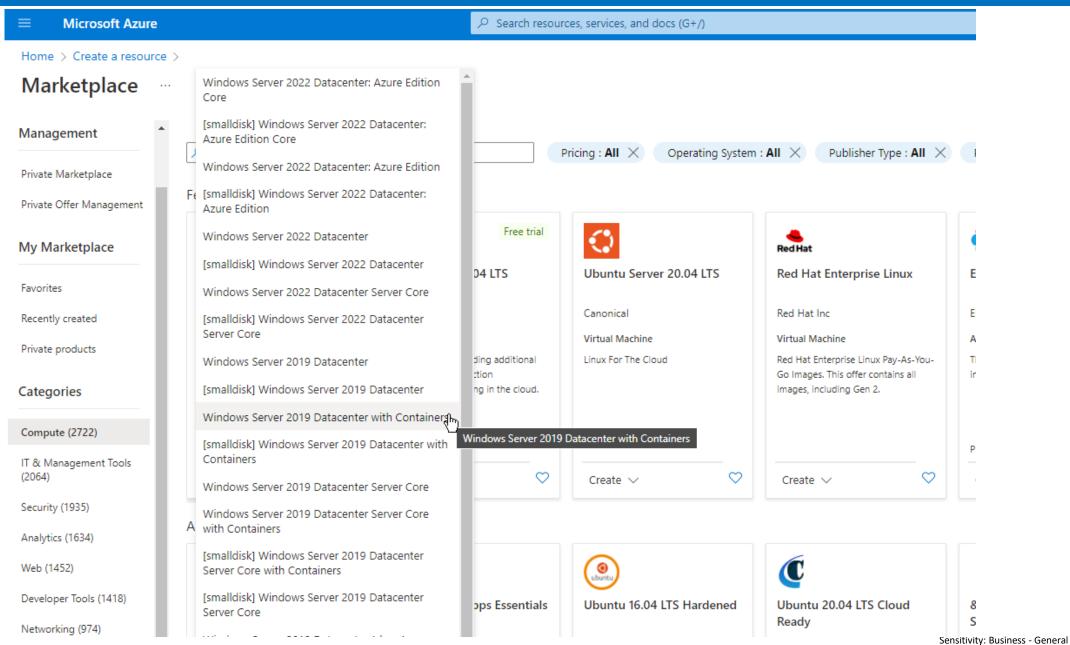




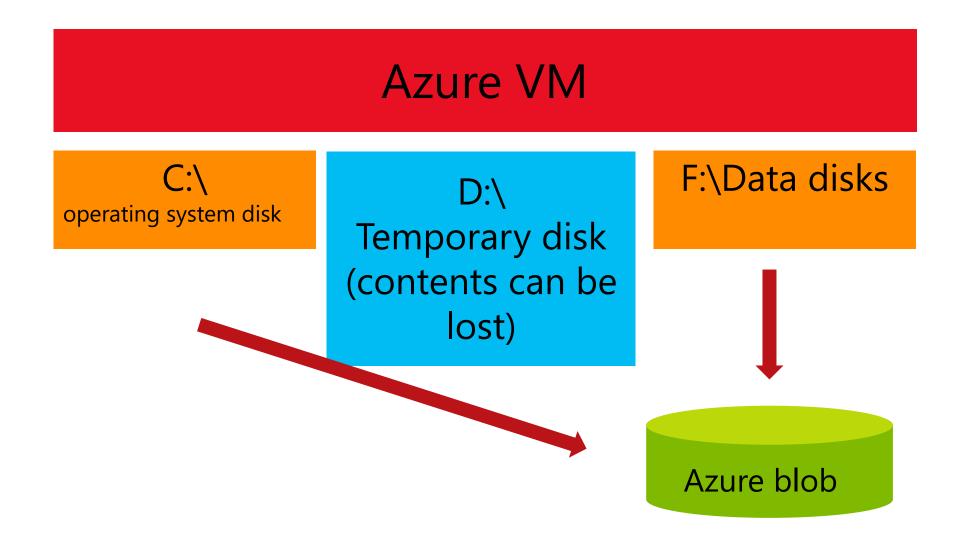
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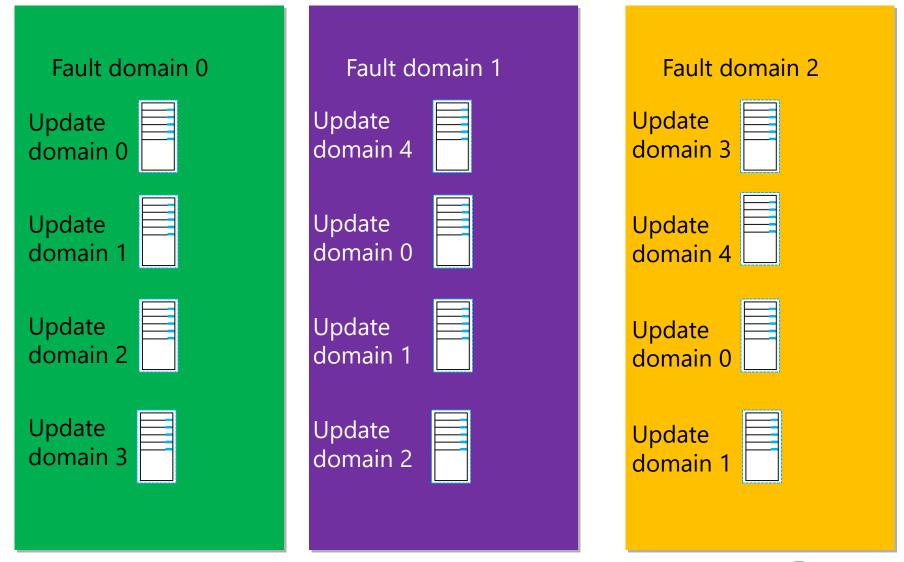
portal.azure.com



#### Overview of virtual hard disks



#### Configuring VM availability





#### VM scaling

- Vertical scaling:
  - Change individual VM size
- Horizontal scaling:
  - Change number of VMs in the same availability set
  - On demand or scheduled
  - Azure Resource Manager model:
    - VM scale sets: automatically provisioned VMs
  - Classic model:
    - Preprovisioned VMs

#### Connecting to a VM

- Windows VMs:
  - RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol):
    - User based authentication
    - Generate .rdp file from the portal or via Windows PowerShell
    - Incoming connections:
      - Allowed by default (when using the Azure Portal)
      - Windows Firewall rule
      - Network Security Group rule
- Linux VMs:
  - SSH (Secure SHell):
    - User based or certificate based authentication
    - Use an SSH client
    - Incoming connections:
      - Allowed by default (when using the Azure Portal)
      - Network security group rule

# THANKYOU!! Microsoft