### Course Agenda

- Module 01 Cloud concepts
- Module 02 Core Azure services
- Module 03 Security, privacy, compliance, and trust
- Module 04 Pricing and support



### Certification areas (AZ-900)

Study areas	Weights
Understanding cloud concepts	15-20%
Understanding core Azure services	30-35%
Understand security, privacy, compliance, and trust	25-30%
Understand Azure pricing and support	25-30%

- This course maps directly to the exam AZ-900 Microsoft Azure Fundamentals.
- Percentages indicate the relative weight of each area on the exam.
- The higher the percentage, the more questions you are likely to see in that area.
- http://aka.ms/azfunpath

### Our promises to you...

- · Have some Fun!
- Learn at least one thing new!
- Make Ourselves available for you

So please ...

Engage and enjoy!

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#### -4

# **Garrett Bundy**

Global Director – FUNdamentals Team, Microsoft

Location Los Angeles, CA









### Module 1 – Learning objectives

- Describe and understand cloud services and their benefits.
- Understand key terms you will encounter when working with cloud services.
- Understand public, private, and hybrid cloud models.
- Understand infrastructure as a service (laaS).
- Understand platform as a service (PaaS).
- Understand software as a service (SaaS).

# Cloud computing

- Compute power such as Linux servers or web applications.
- · Storage such as files and databases.
- Networking such as secure connections between the cloud provider and your company.
- Analytics such as visualizing telemetry and performance data.



Cloud providers include Microsoft, Amazon, and Google

### Key concepts and terms

- High availability
- Scalability
- Elasticity
- · Agility
- · Fault tolerance

### Key concepts and terms

- Disaster recovery
- · Global reach
- Customer latency capabilities
- Predictive cost considerations
- Security

# **Economies of scale**

- Less expensive
- More efficient
- Pass benefits on

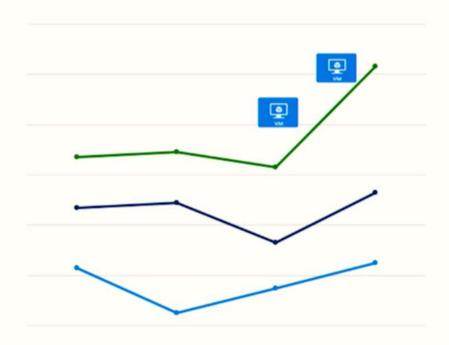


### CapEx vs. OpEx

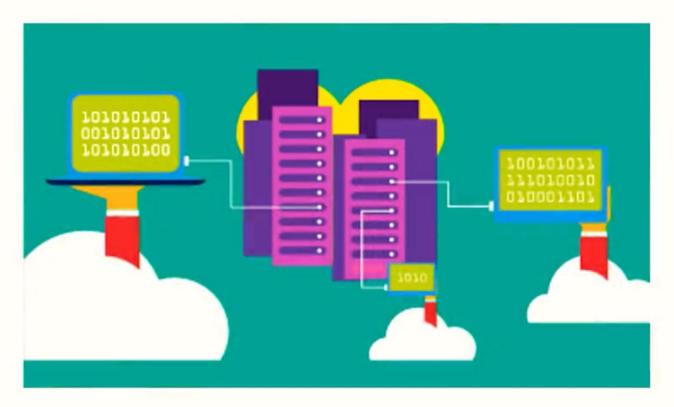
- Capital Expenditure (CapEx)
  - · Spend on physical infrastructure upfront.
  - · Deduct the expense from your tax bill.
  - · High upfront cost, value of investment reduces over time.
- Operational Expenditure (OpEx)
  - · Spend on services or products as needed.
  - Get billed immediately.
  - · Deduct the expense from your tax bill in the same year.
  - No upfront cost, pay-as-you use.

### Consumption-based model

- No upfront costs.
- No need to purchase and manage costly infrastructure.
- Ability to pay for additional resources as they are needed.
- · Ability to stop paying for resources that are no longer needed.



### **Public cloud**



- Owned by cloud services or hosting provider.
- Provides resources and services to multiple organizations and users.
- Accessed via secure network connection (typically over the internet).

### Private cloud

- Owned and operated by the organization that uses cloud resources.
- Organizations create a cloud environment in their datacenter.
- Self-service access to compute resources provided to users within the organization.
- Organizations responsible for operating the services they provide.



# Hybrid cloud



Combines *Public* and *Private* clouds to allow applications to run in the most appropriate location.

### Cloud model comparison

### **Public cloud:**

- No capital expenditures to scale up.
- Applications can be quickly provisioned and deprovisioned.
- · Organizations pay only for what they use.

### **Private cloud:**

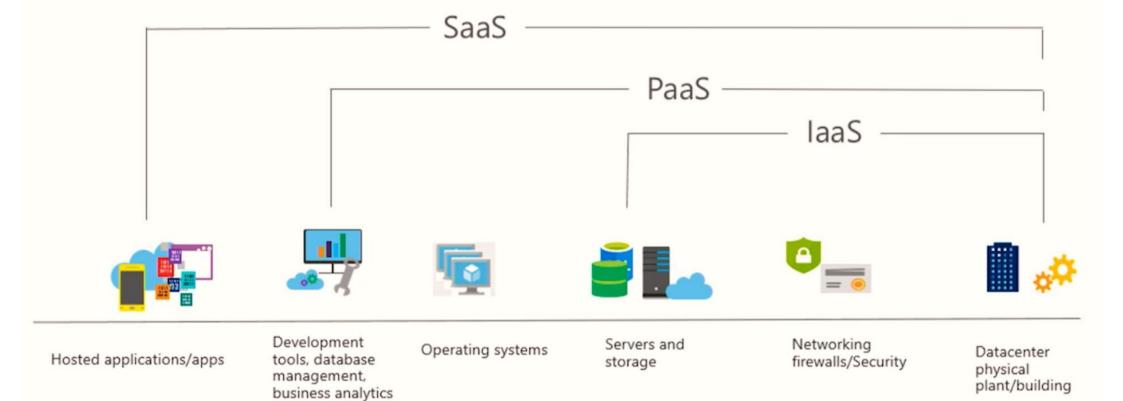
- Organizations have complete control over resources.
- Organizations have complete control over security.

### **Hybrid cloud:**

- Most flexibility.
- Organizations determine where to run their applications.
- Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements.

# Lesson 04: Types of cloud services





# Shared responsibility model

On-Premises Infrastructure Platform Software ( Private Cloud ) (as a Service) (as a Service) (as a Service) Data & Access Data & Access Data & Access Data & Access **Applications Applications Applications Applications** Runtime Runtime Runtime Runtime **Operating System Operating System Operating System Operating System** Virtual Machine Virtual Machine Virtual Machine Virtual Machine Compute Compute Compute Compute Networking Networking Networking Networking Storage Storage Storage Storage

You Manage

Cloud Provider Manages

### Cloud service comparison

### laaS

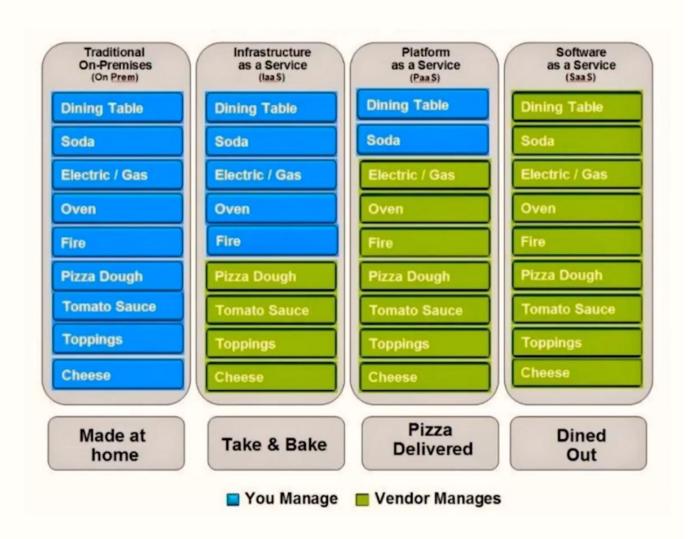
- The most flexible cloud service.
- You configure and manage the hardware for your application.

### **PaaS**

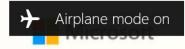
- Focus on application development.
- Platform management is handled by the cloud provider.

#### SaaS

- Pay-as-you-go pricing model.
- Users pay for the software they use on a subscription model.







Azure Fundamentals Module 02: Core Azure services



### Module 2 – Learning objectives

- Understand and describe core Azure architectural components.
- Understand and describe core Azure services and products.
- Understand and describe Azure solutions.
- Understand and describe Azure management tools.

### Geographies

- Discrete markets that preserve data residency and compliance boundaries.
- Typically contain two or more regions.
- Allow customers with specific data-residency and compliance needs to keep their data and applications in close proximity.
- Categorized as Americas, Europe, Asia Pacific, Middle East and Africa.



### Regions

- A region represents a collection of datacenters.
- Provides flexibility and scale.
- Preserves data residency.
- Select regions close to your users.
- Be aware of region deployment availability.
- There are global services that are region independent.



### **Region Pairs**

- Each Azure region is paired with another region.
- Azure prefers at least 300 miles of separation between datacenters in a regional pair.
- Some services provide automatic replication to the paired region.
- In an outage, recovery of one region is prioritized out of every pair.
- Azure system updates are rolled out to paired regions sequentially (not at the same time).

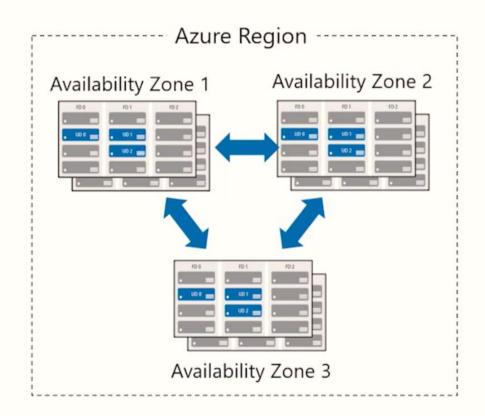
Region	
North Central US	
East US	
West US 2	
US East 2	
Canada Central	
North Europe	1
UK West	
Germany Central	
South East Asia	
East China	
Japan East	
Australia Southeast	
India South	
Brazil South	
(Primary)	

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



### **Availability zones**

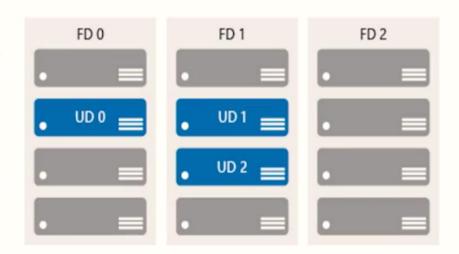
- Physically separate locations within an Azure region.
- Independent
  - Power
  - Cooling
  - Networking
- Isolation Boundary



### **Availability sets**

Keep applications online during maintenance or hardware failure.

- Update domains (UD): Scheduled maintenance, performance or security updates are sequenced through update domains.
- Fault domains (FD): Provide a physical separation of workloads across different hardware in a datacenter.



# **Availability Options**

VM SLA

99.9% with Premium Storage

VM SLA

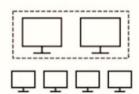
99.95%

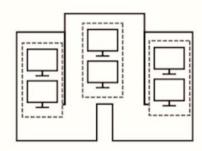
VM SLA

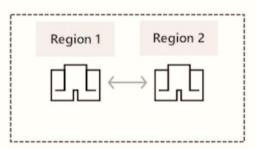
99.99%

MULTI-REGION DISASTER RECOVERY









SINGLE VM

Easier lift and shift

AVAILABILITY SETS

Protecting against failures within datacenters

**AVAILABILITY ZONES** 

Protection from entire datacenter failures

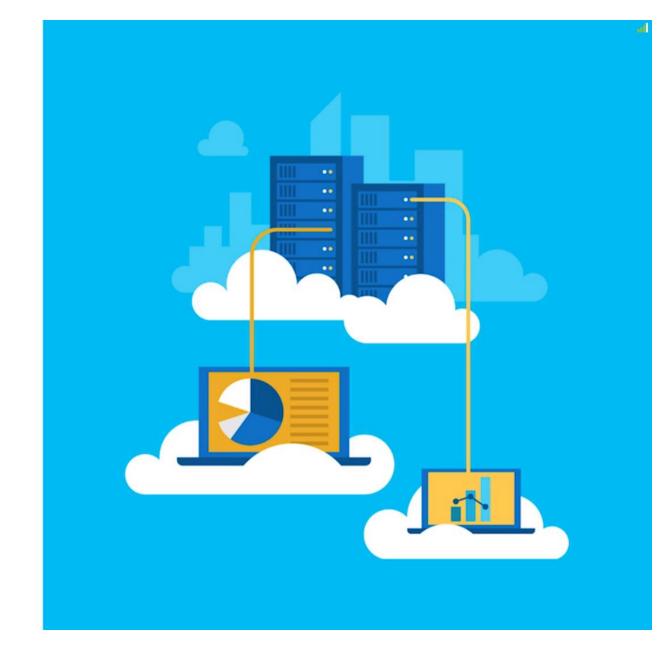
**REGION PAIRS** 

Regional protection within Data Residency Boundaries



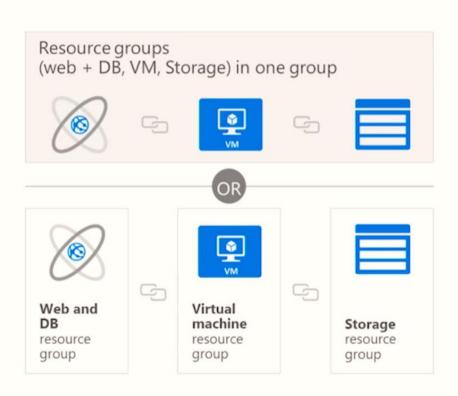
# Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

We will be back in 10 minutes!



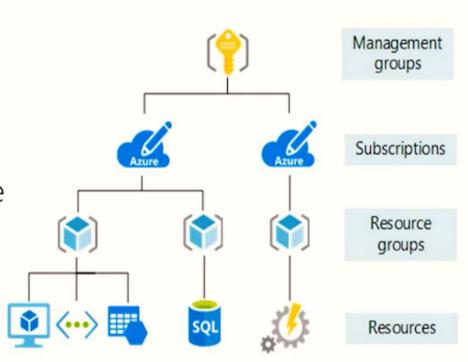
### Resource groups

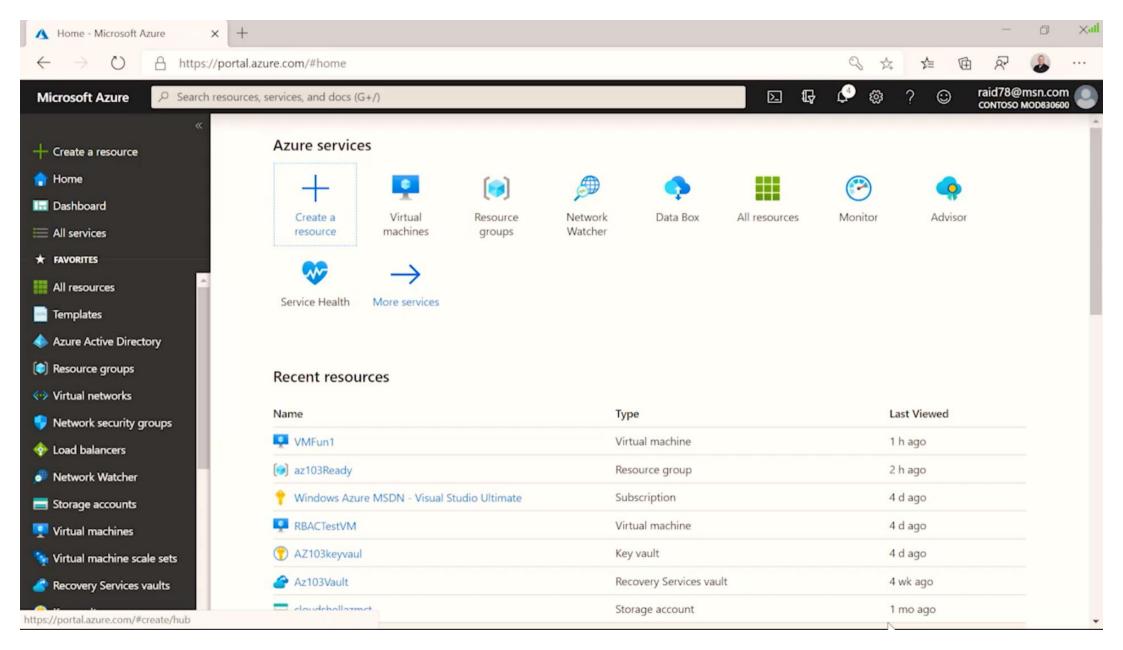
- A collection of Azure Resources
  - · Resources that share the same life cycle.
  - · A single manageable unit.
- Every Azure resource must exist in one (and only one) resource group.
- Secure at the resource group (RBAC).
- Resource Group may contain resources from multiple regions.
- A resource in a Resource Group can access resources in other Resource Groups.
- If you delete a Resource Group, all the resources in the resource group are deleted.

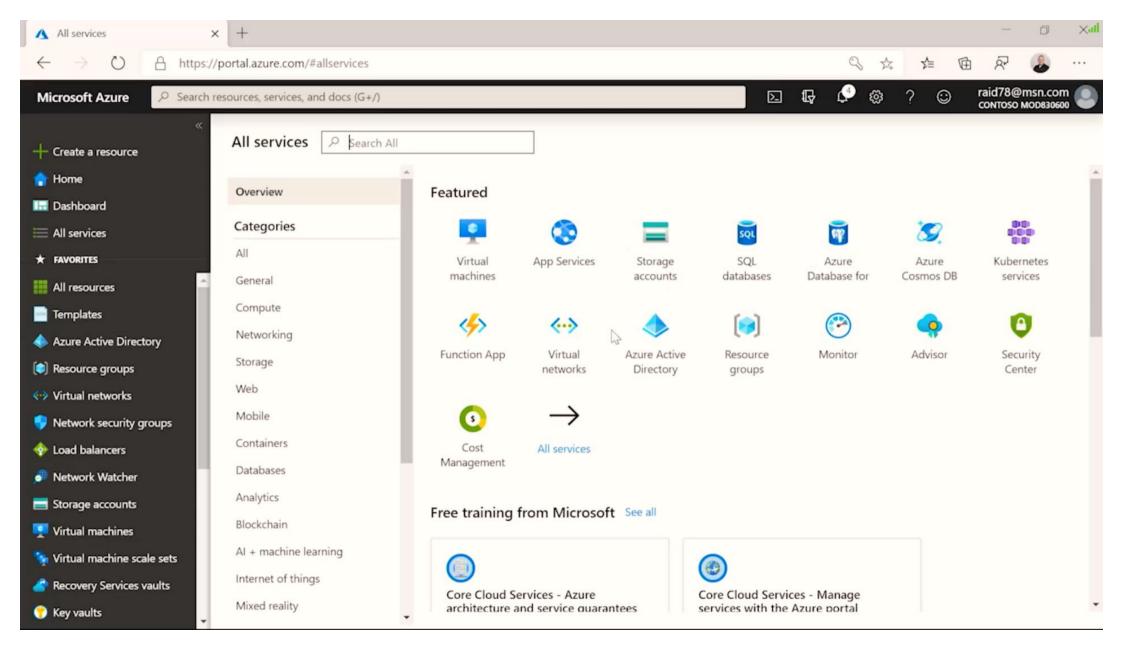


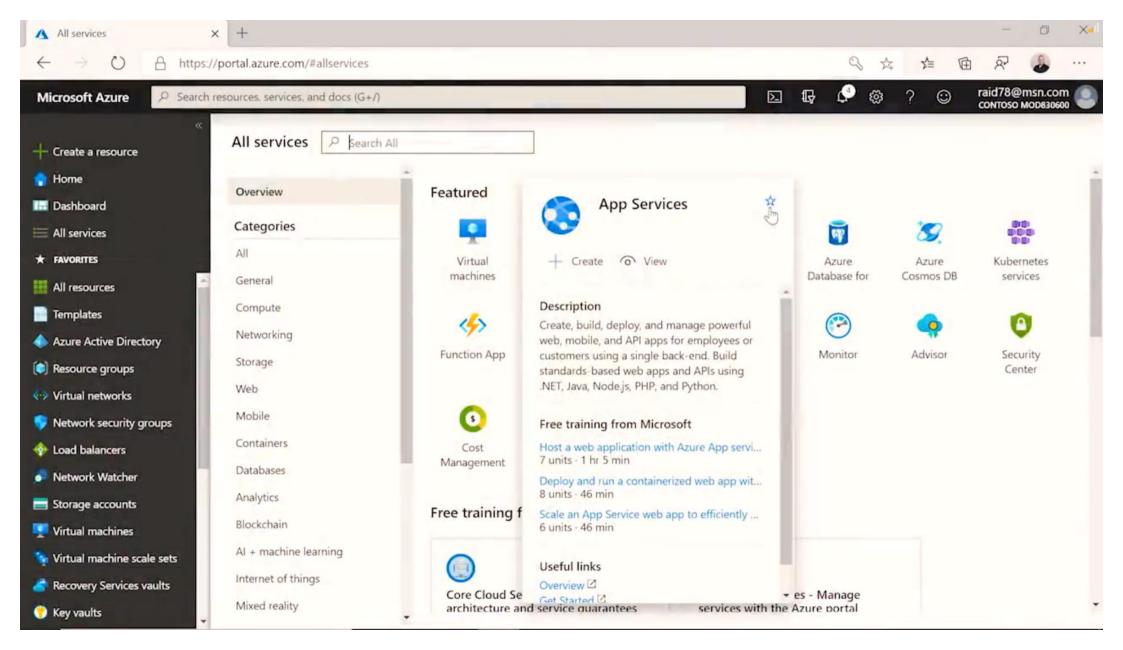
### **Azure Hierarchy**

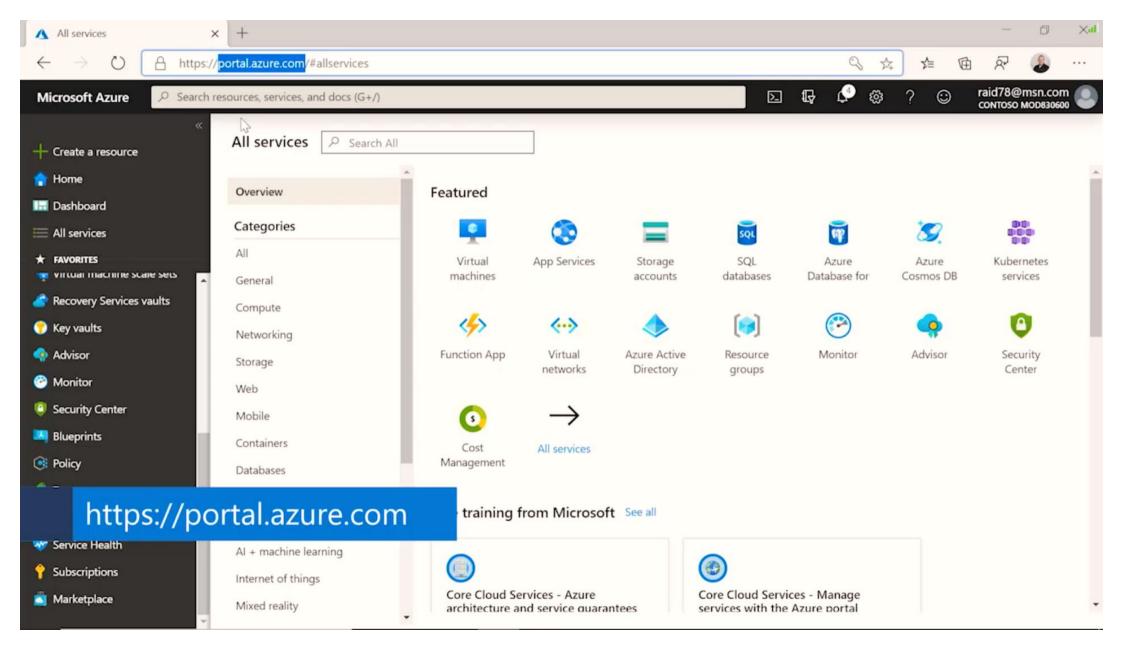
- Provide a management layer that enables you to create, update, and delete resources in your Azure subscription.
- Create, configure, manage and delete resources and resource groups.
- Organize resources.
- Control access and resources.
- Automate using different tools and SDKs.

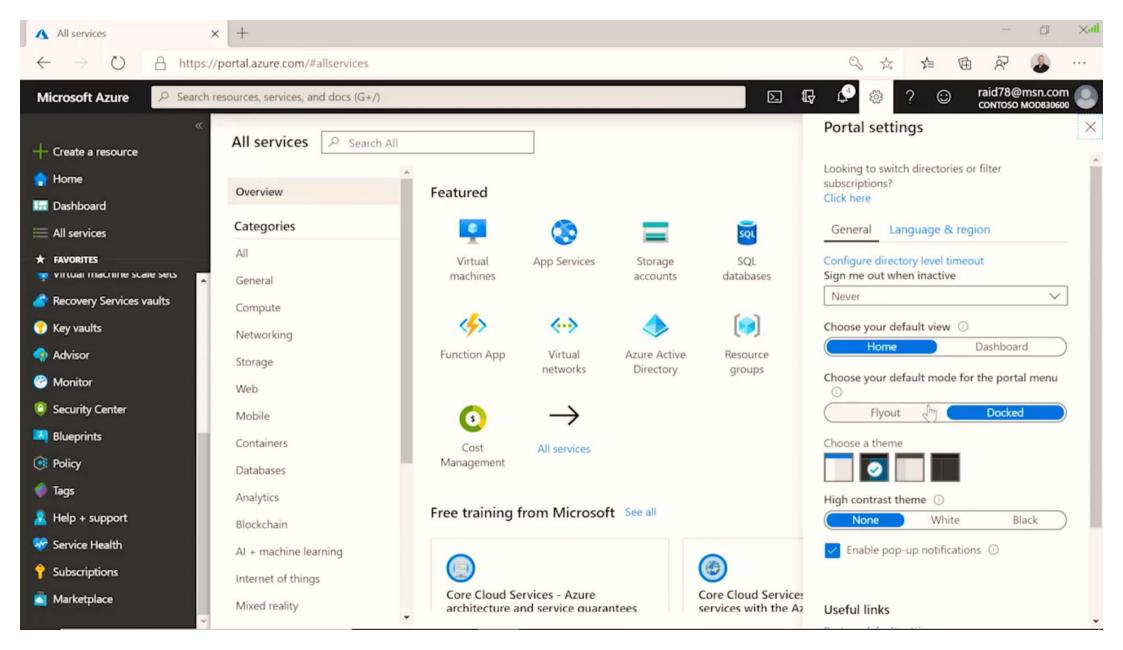


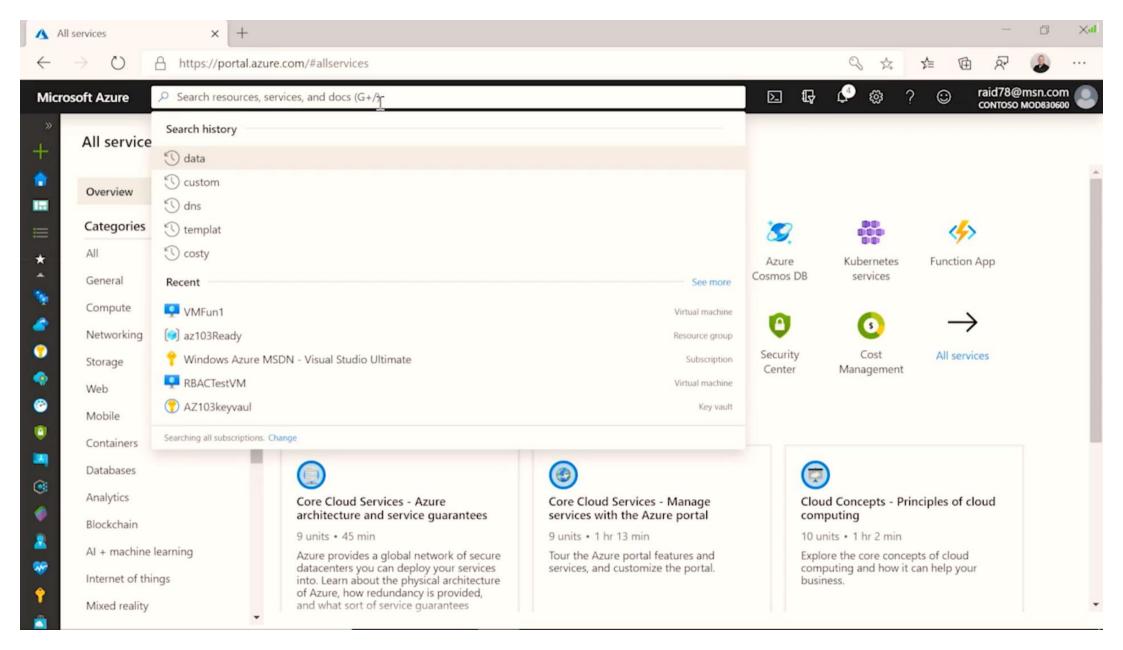


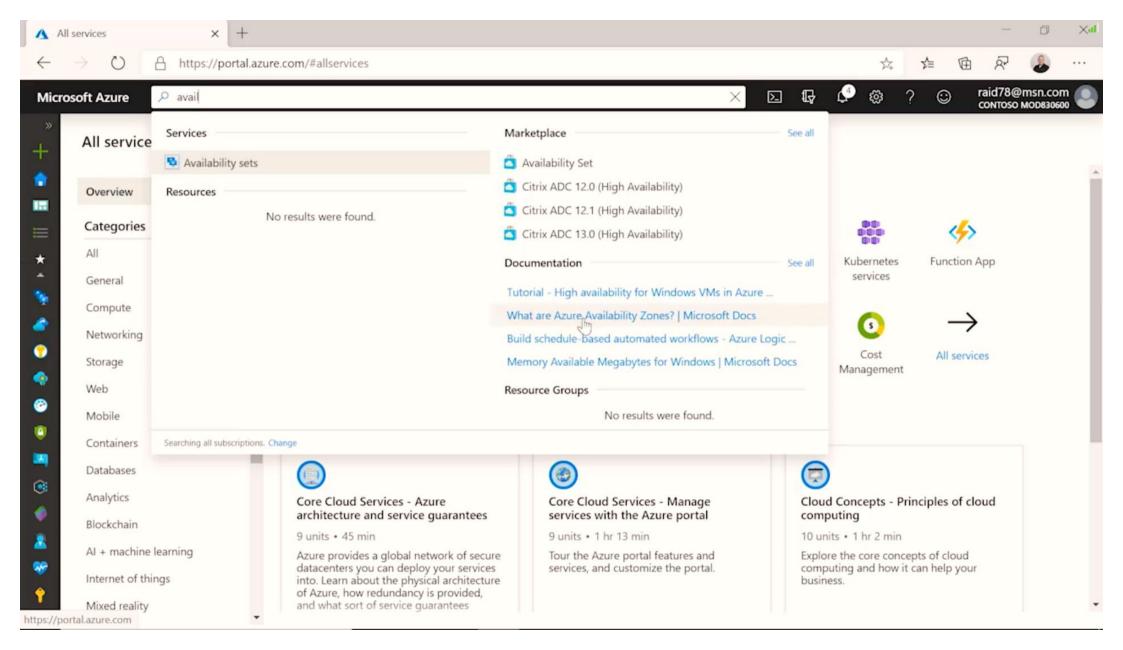


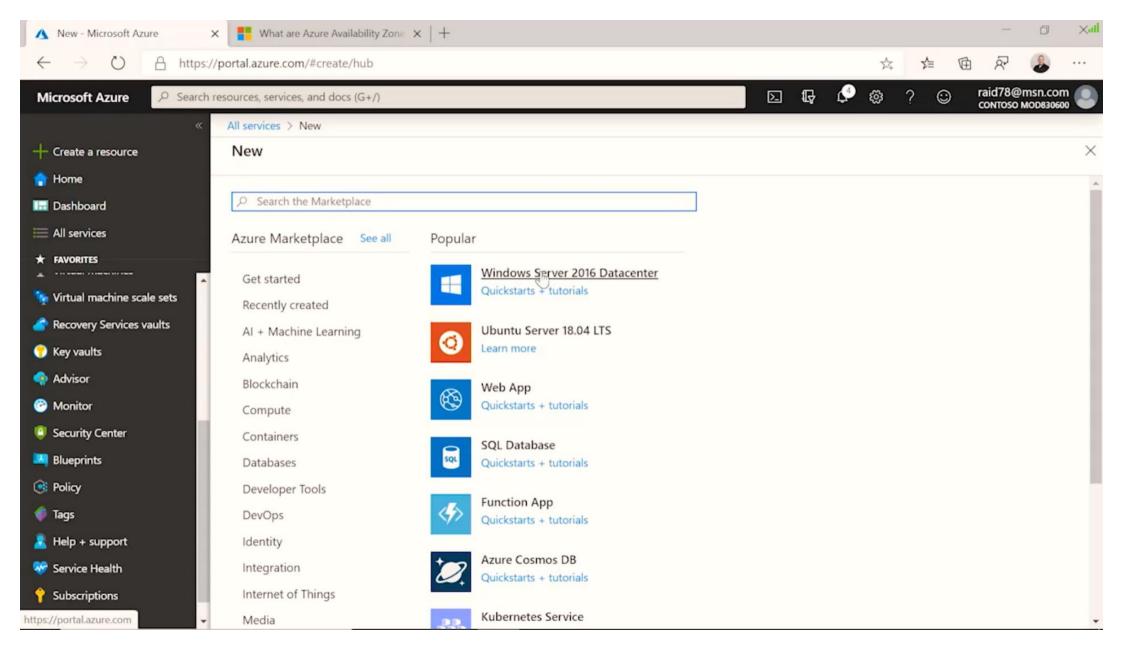


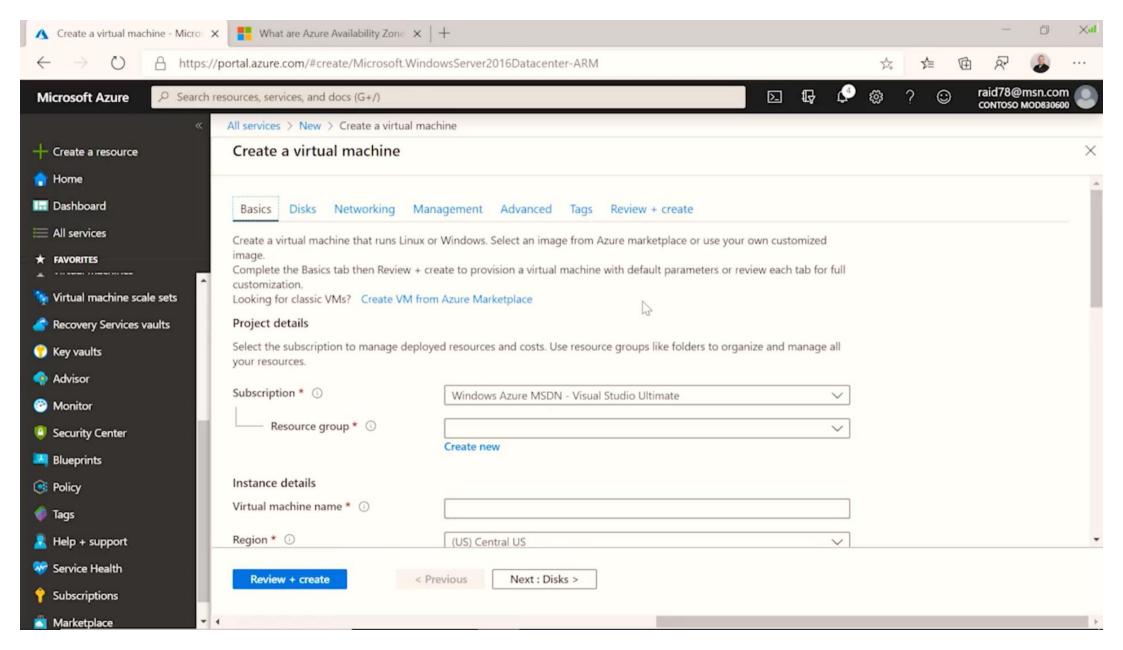


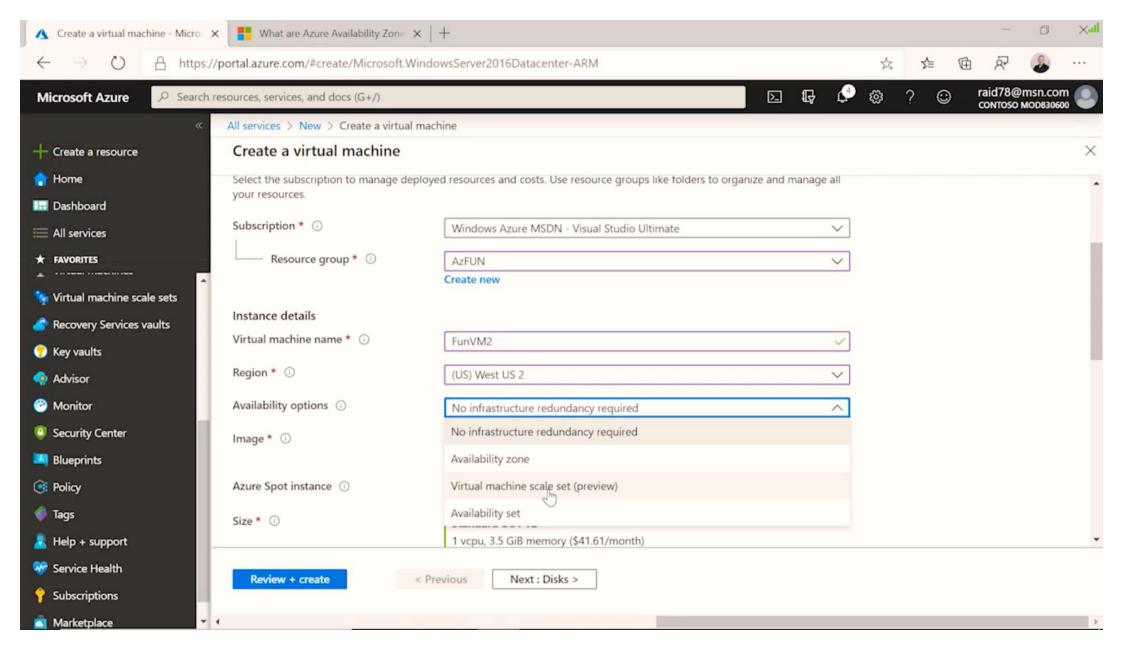


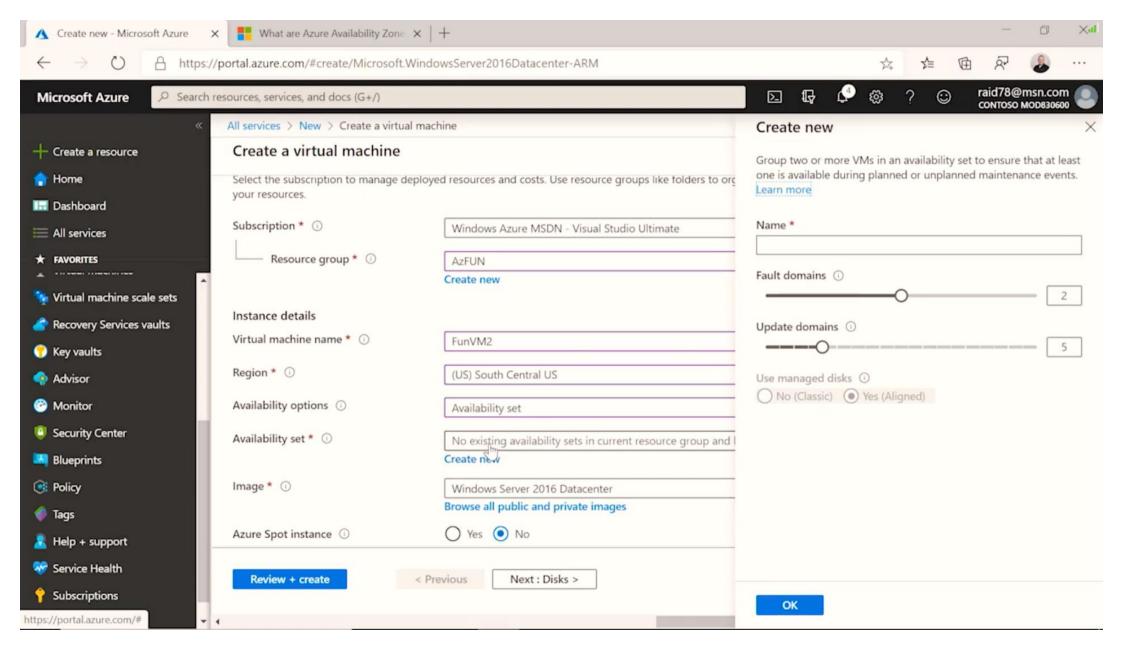


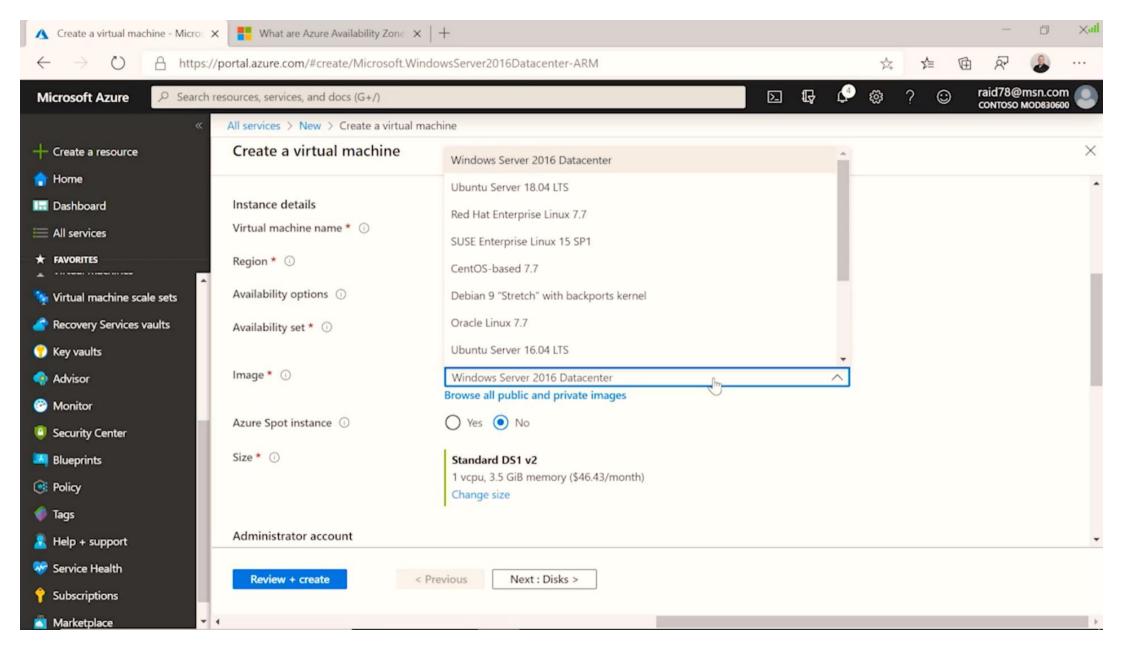


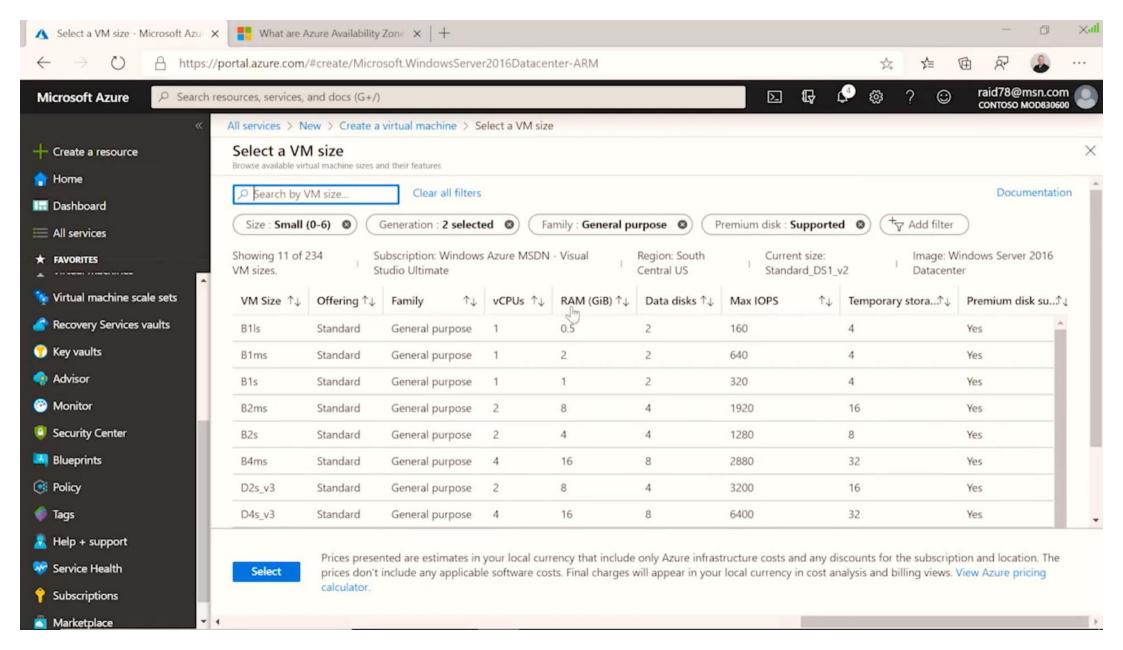


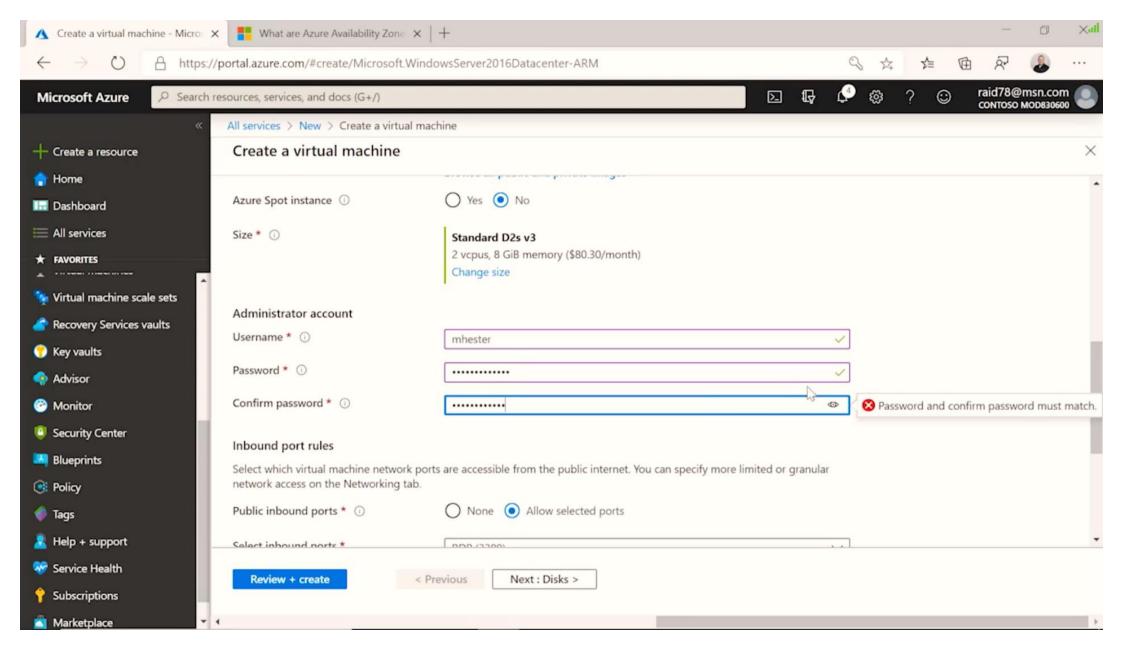


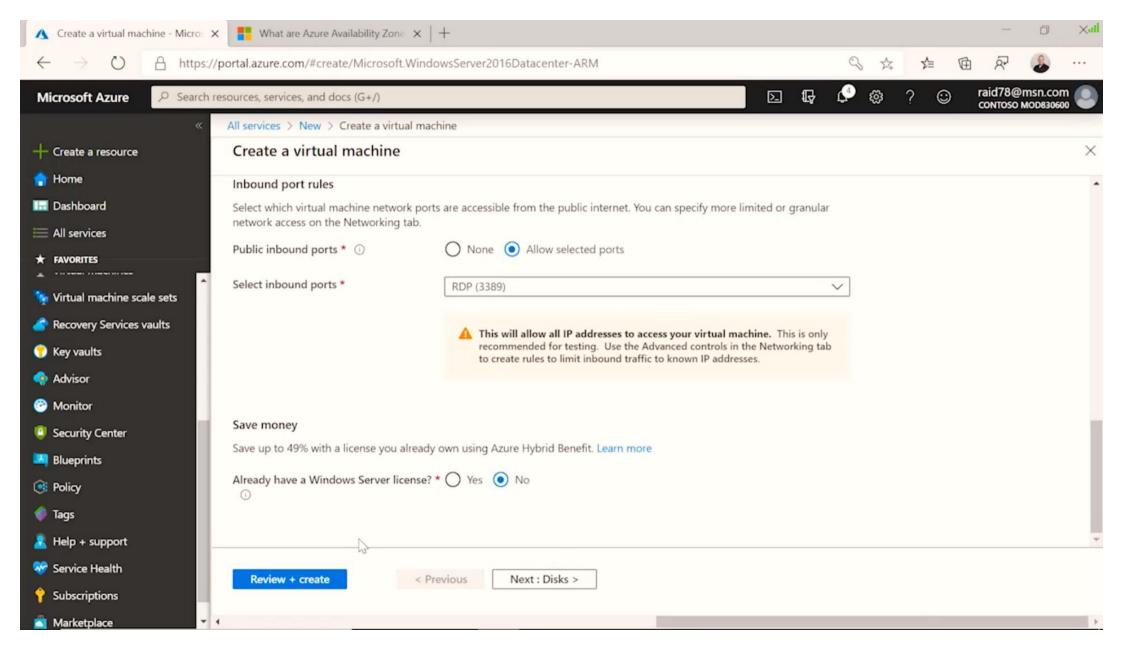


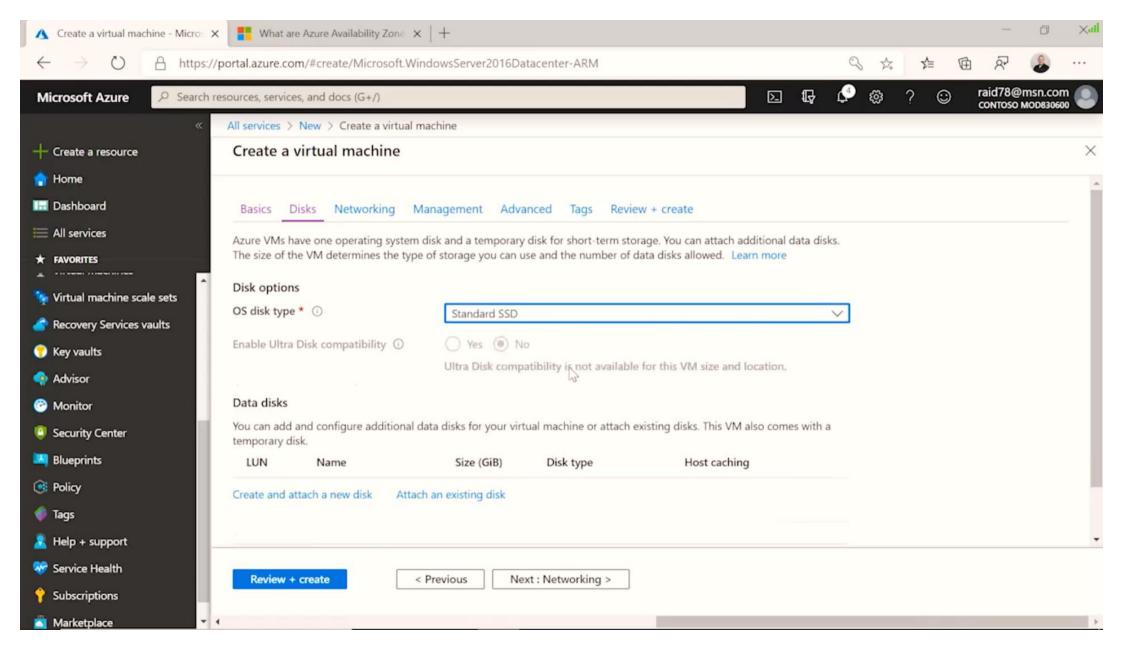


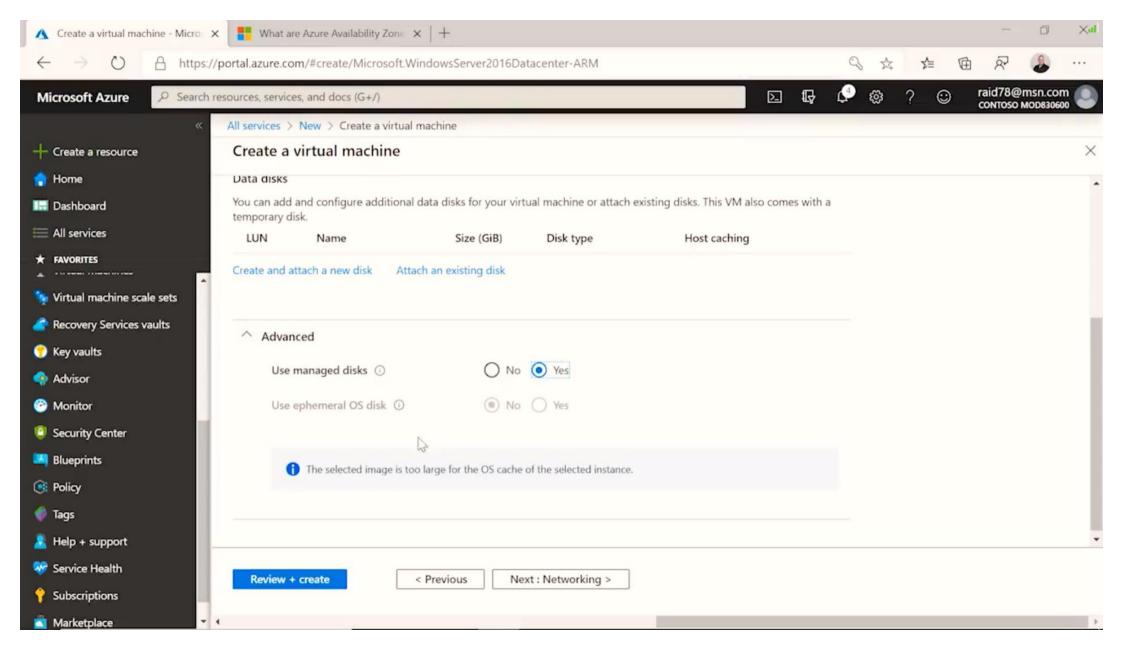


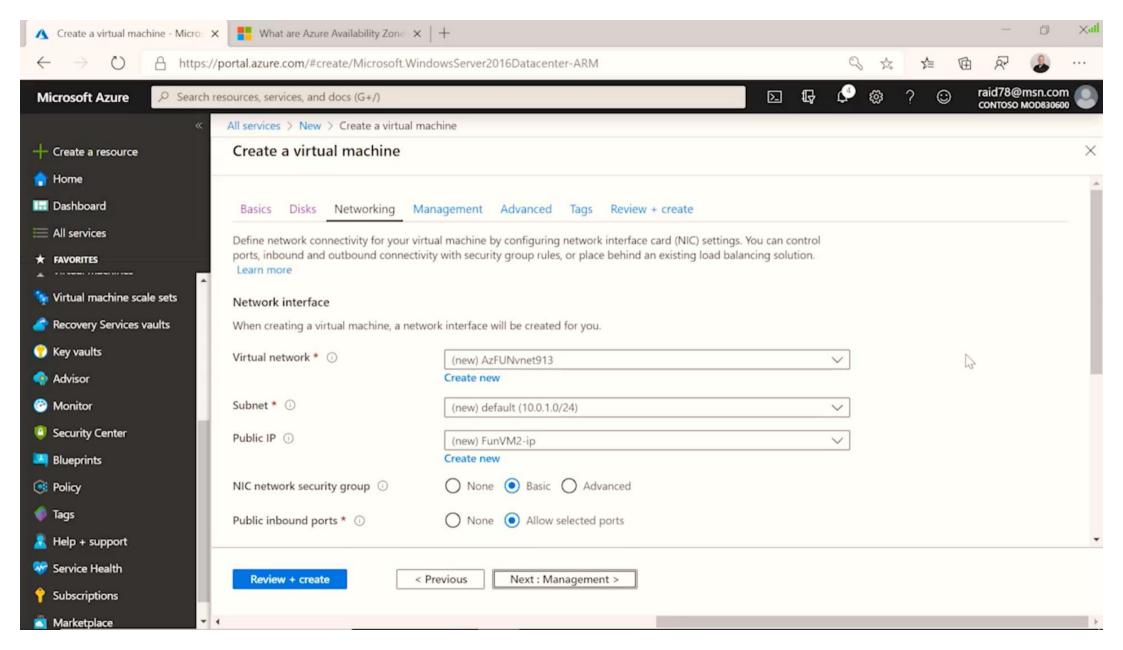


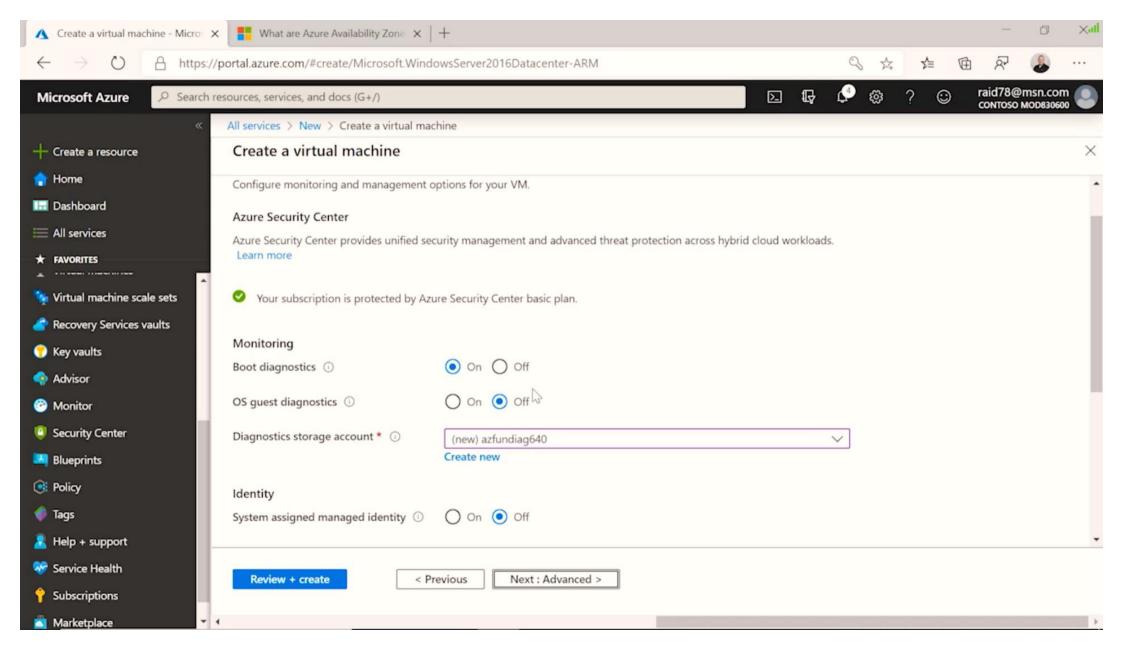


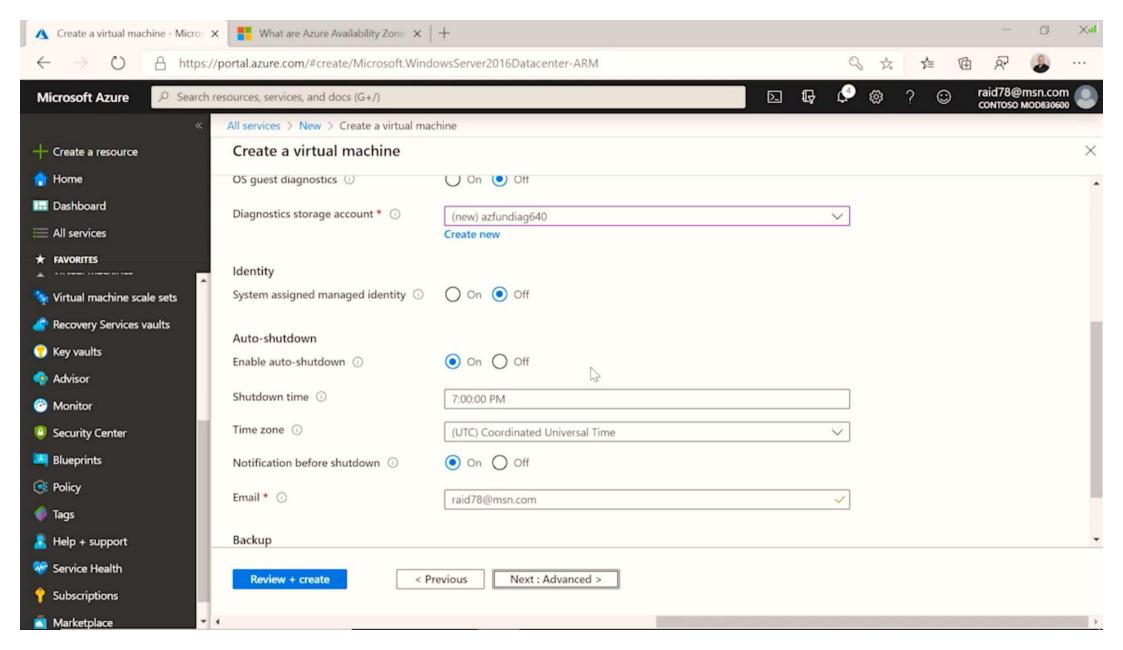


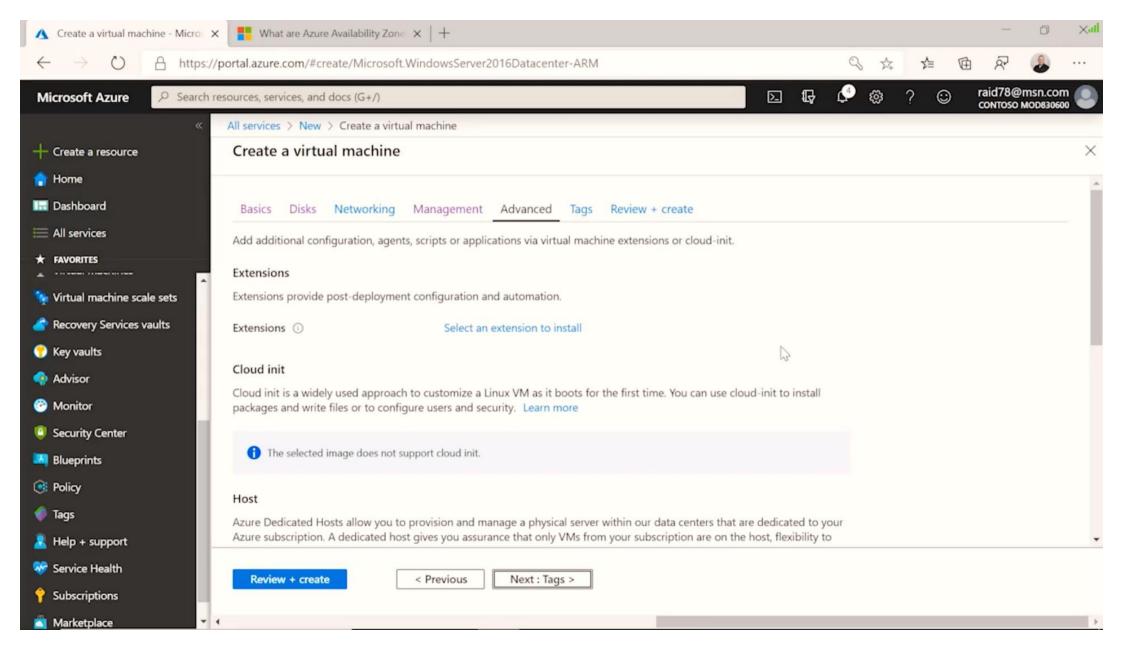


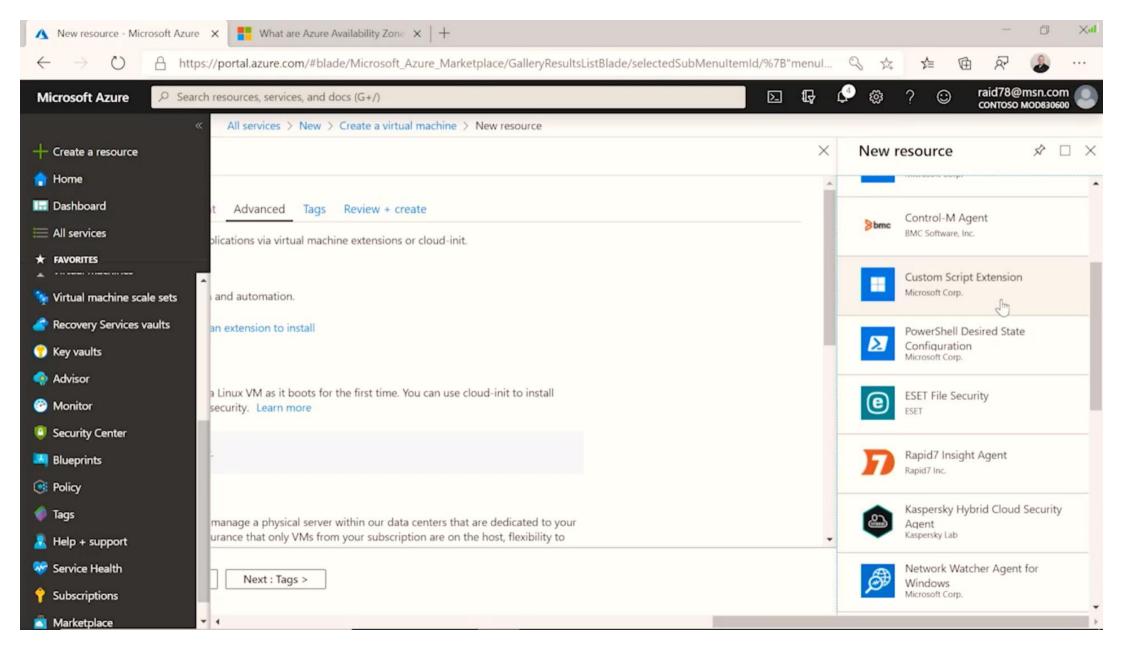


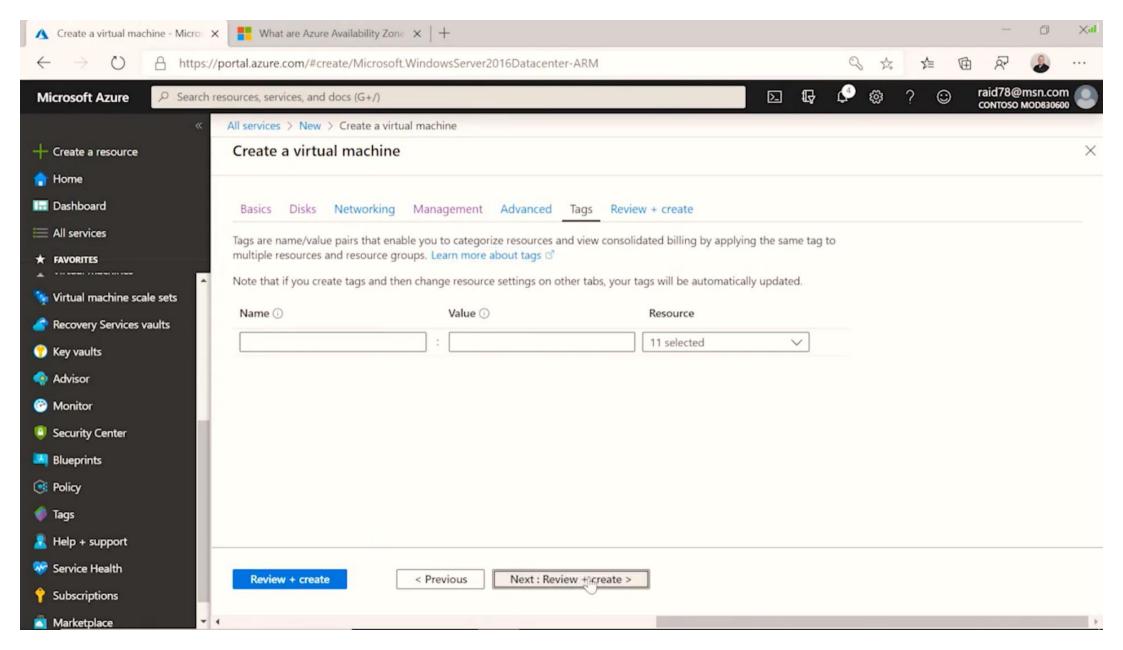


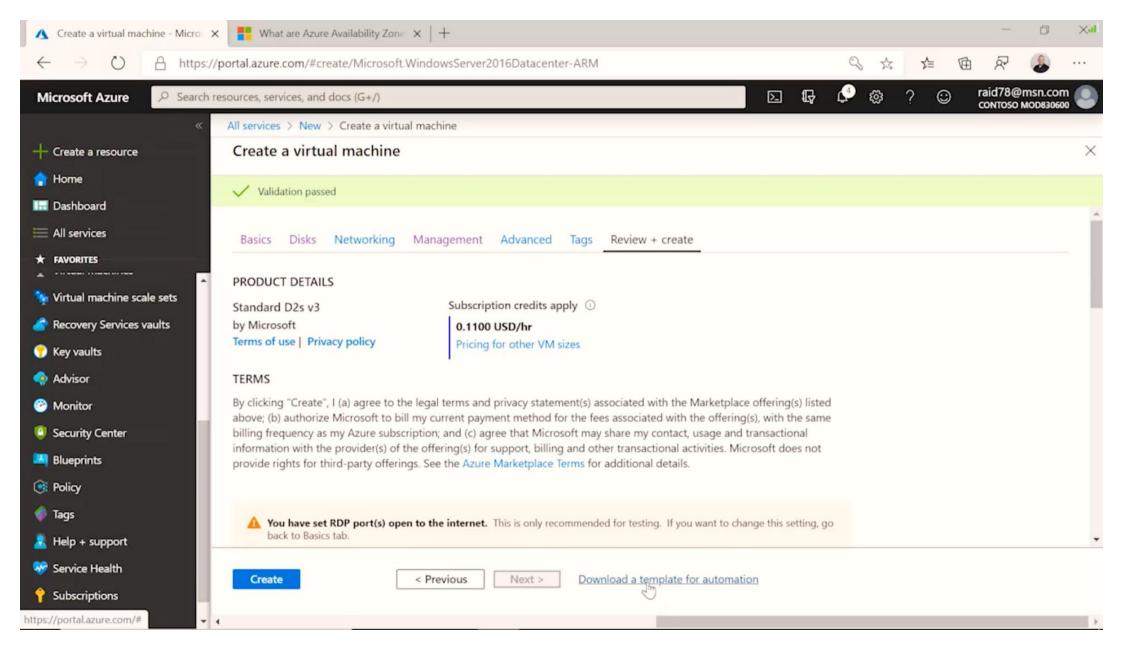


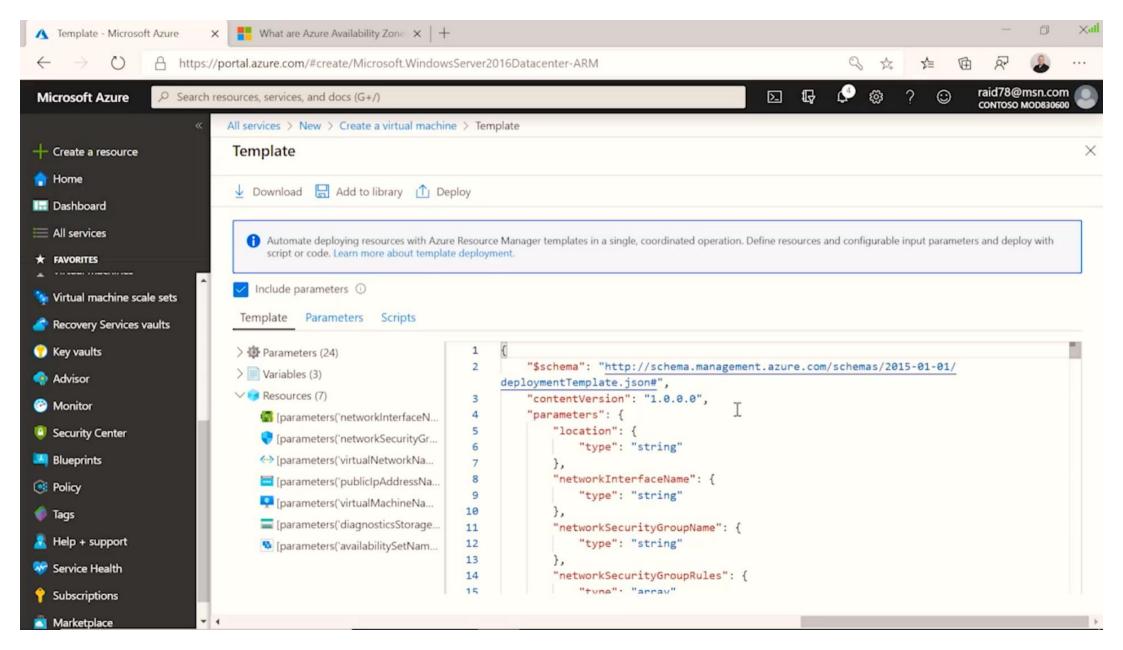


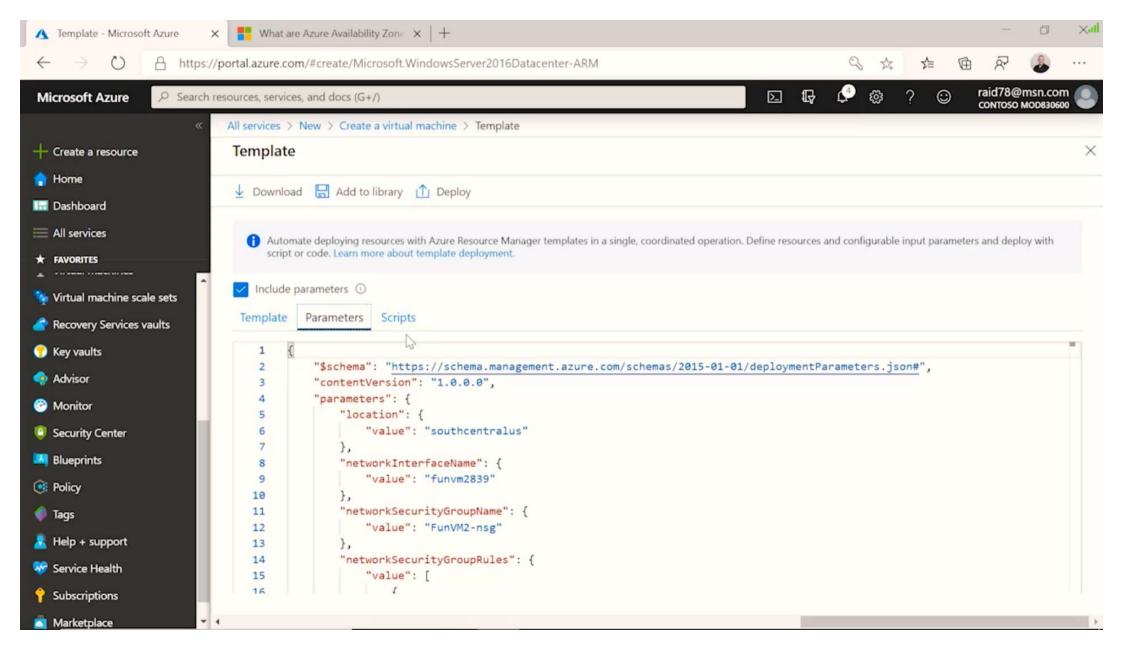


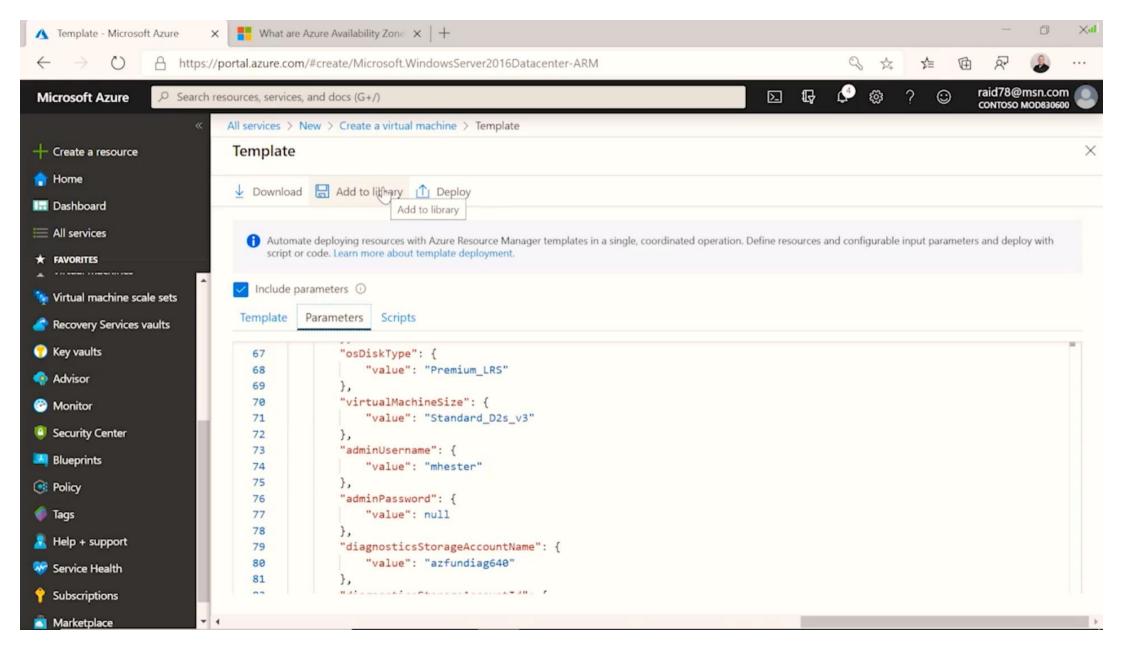


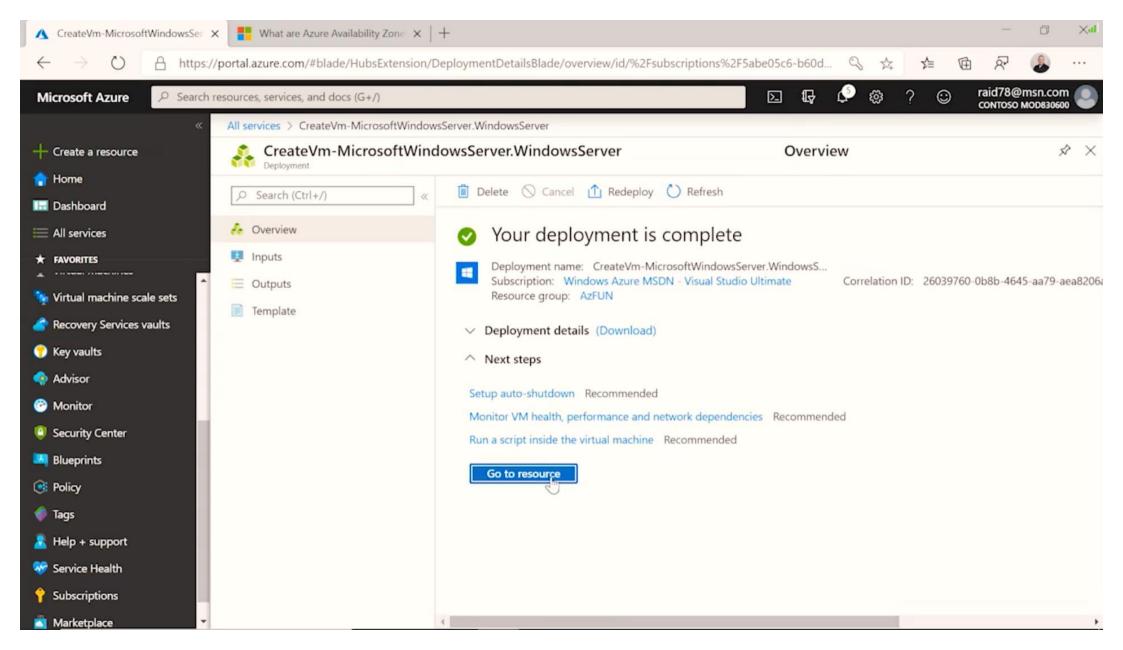


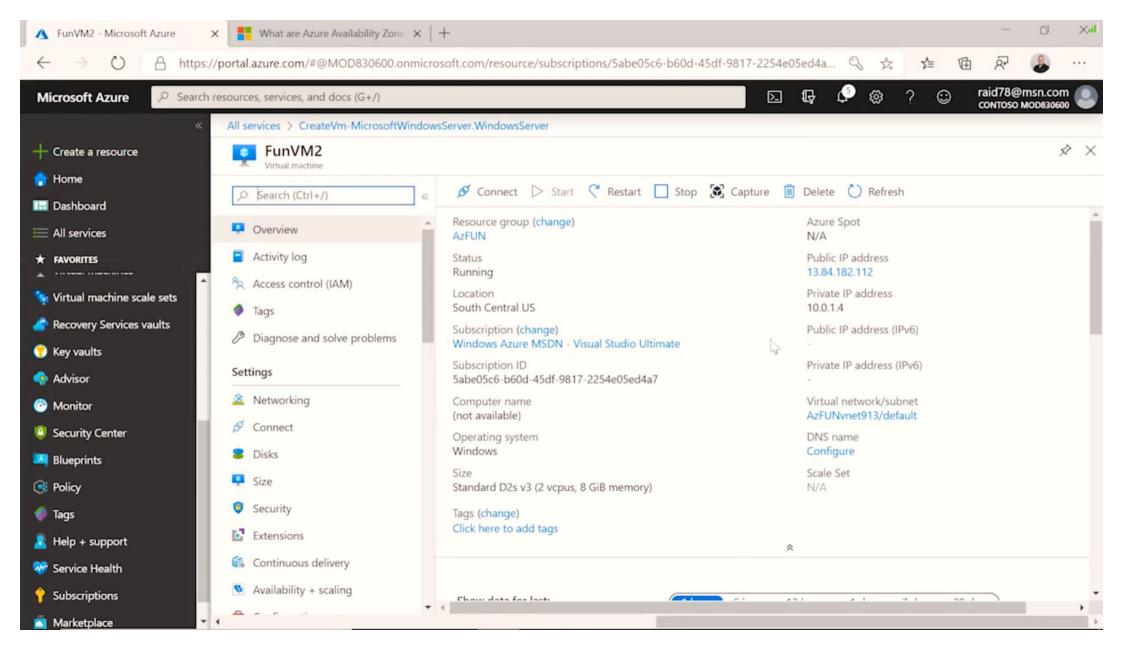


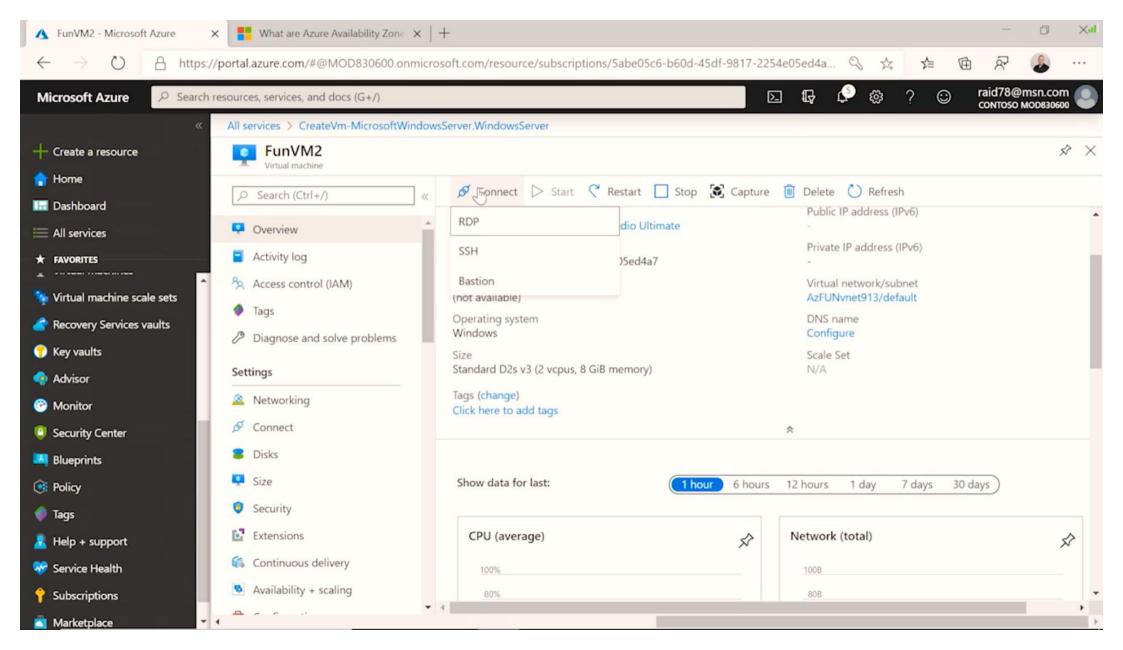


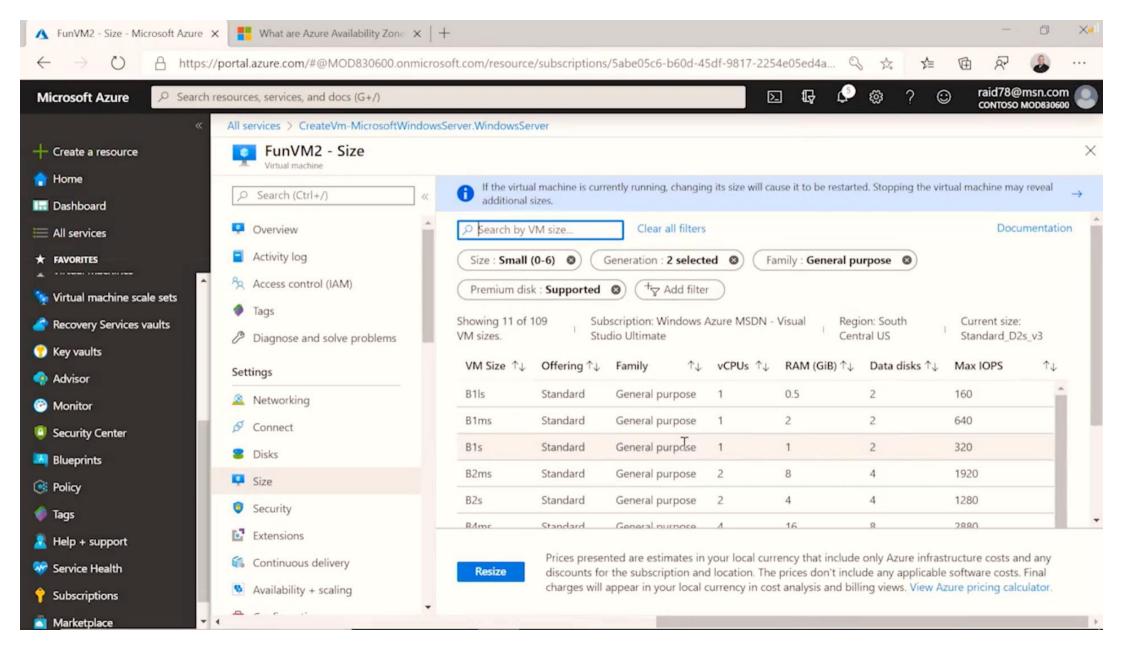












## Virtual Machine Services

- Azure VMs
- VM scale sets
- App services
- Functions

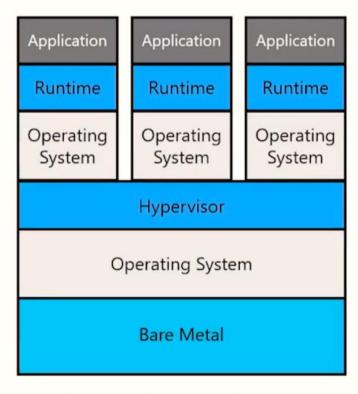




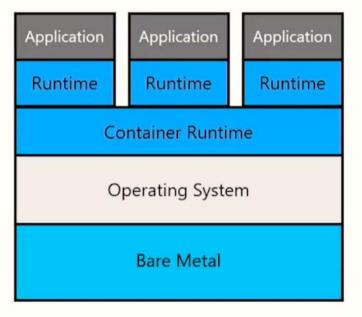




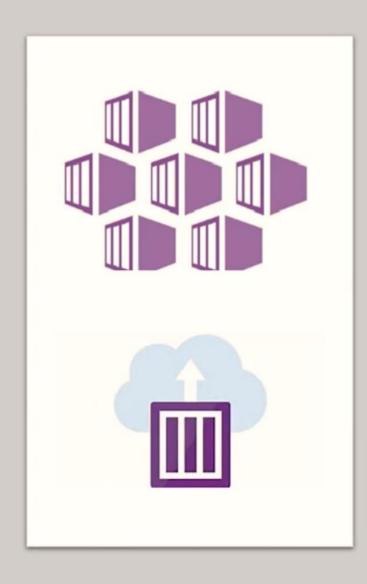
### **Containers vs Virtual Machines**



Virtual Machines



Containers



## **Container Services**

- Azure Container Instances: A PaaS offering that allows you to upload your containers, which it then will run for you.
- Azure Kubernetes Service: A container orchestrator service for managing large numbers of containers

### **Azure Network Services**

- Azure Virtual Network
- Azure Load Balancer
- VPN Gateway
- Azure Application Gateway
- Content Delivery Network
- VNet Peering





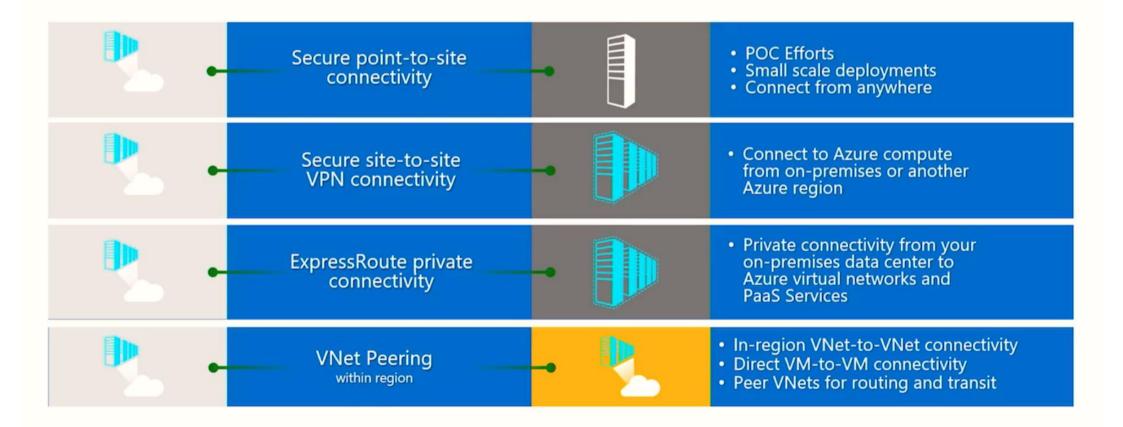






## **Connectivity Options to Azure**





# Azure data categories

	Schema	Data relationships	Examples
Structured data	Adheres to a schema, with the same data fields or properties.	Storable in relational database tables, with rows and columns.	Sensor data and financial data.
Semi-structured data	Has an ad hoc schema with less organized fields and properties.	Non-relational or NoSQL data, not storable in tables, rows and column.	Books, blogs, JSON, HTML documents.
Unstructured data	Has no designated schema or data structure.	Non-relational or blob data, with no restrictions on the kinds of data blobs contain.	PDFs, JPGs, videos.

## Azure storage services

### **laaS**

#### Files

 Persistent disks for Azure laaS VMs.

Disks

- Premium Storage.
- Disks option: SSD based, high IOPS, low latency.
- Lift and shift operations.

- SMB and REST access.
- Access from anywhere.
- Secure access.

#### **Containers**

- Unstructured data
   text or binary.
- · Block Blobs.
- Page Blobs.
- Append Blobs.

#### **Tables**

PaaS

- NoSQL data store
  - structured data.
- Dynamic scaling based on load.
- Scales to petabytes of data.
- Fast key/value lookups.

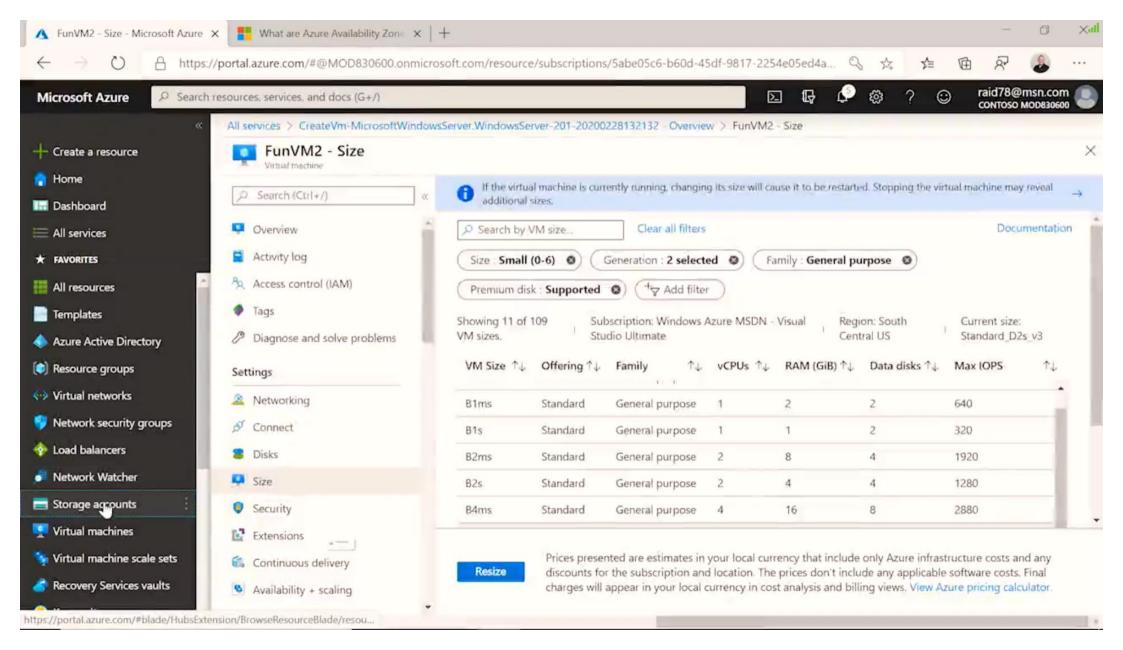
#### Queues

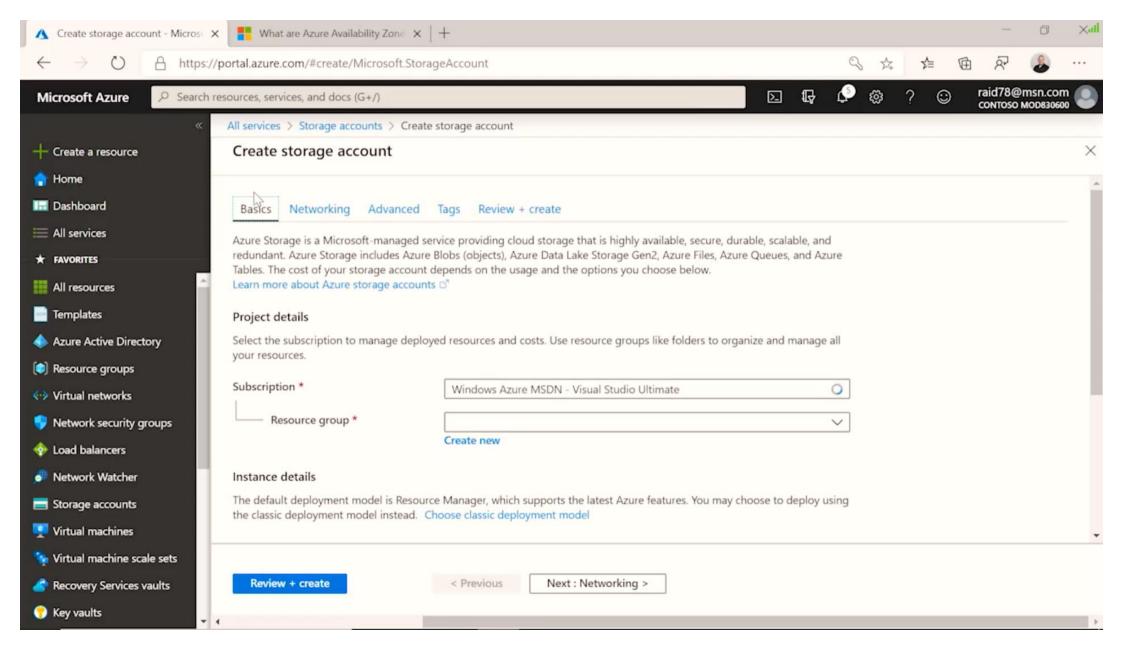
- Store and retrieve messages.
- Highly scalable.
- Messages can be processed asynchronously.

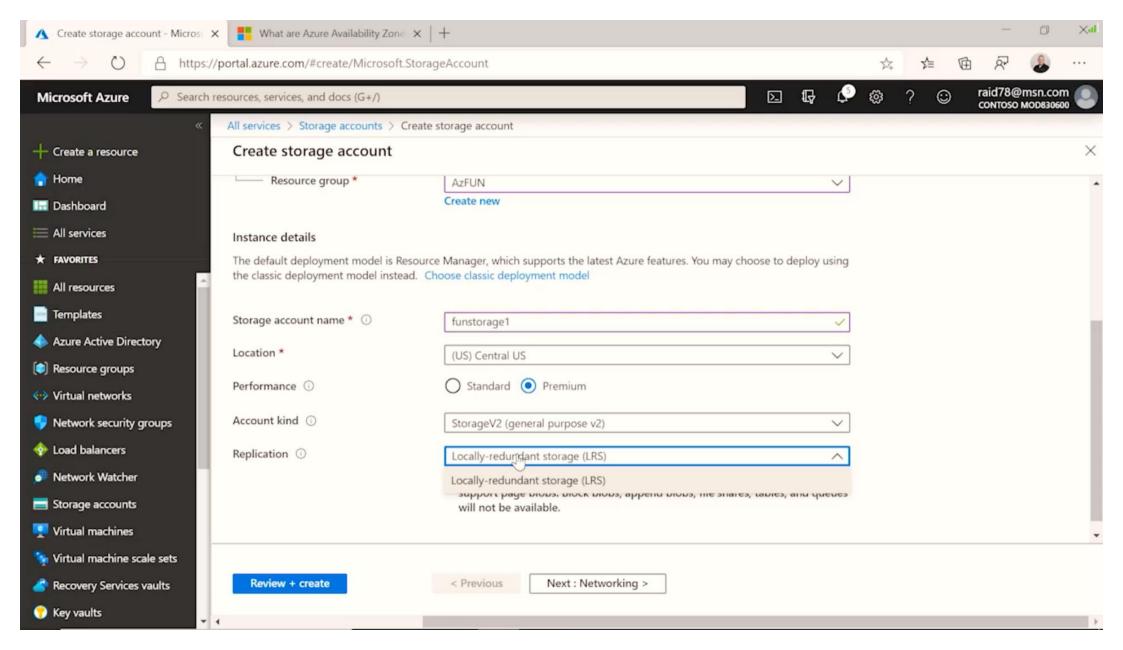
Let's Take A Look:

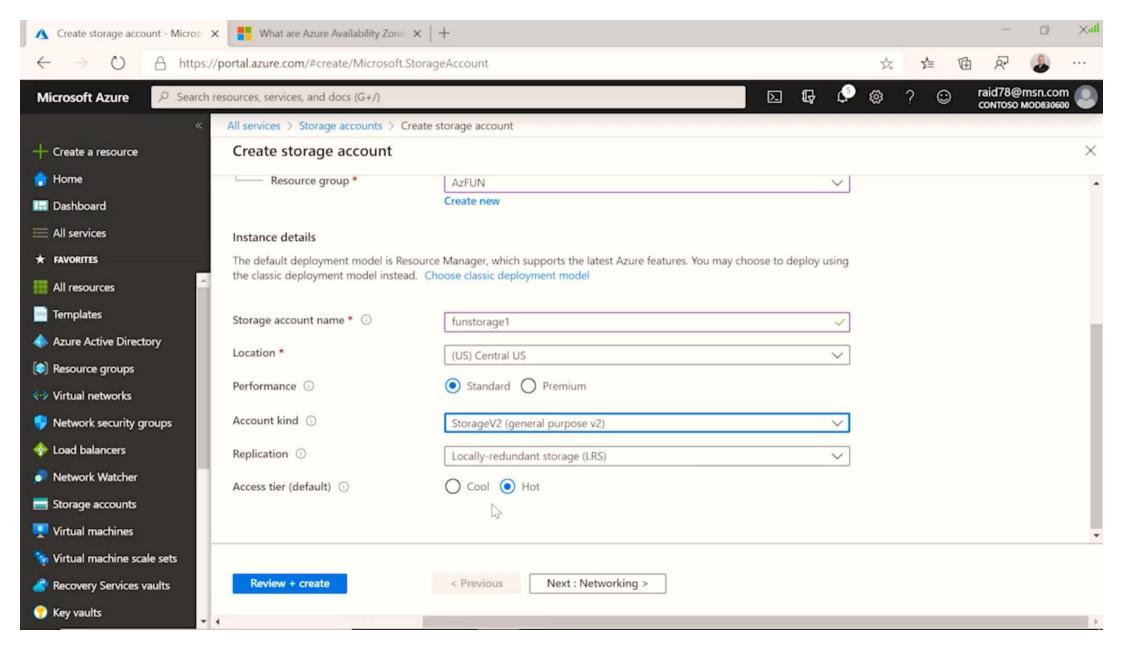
Create a storage account

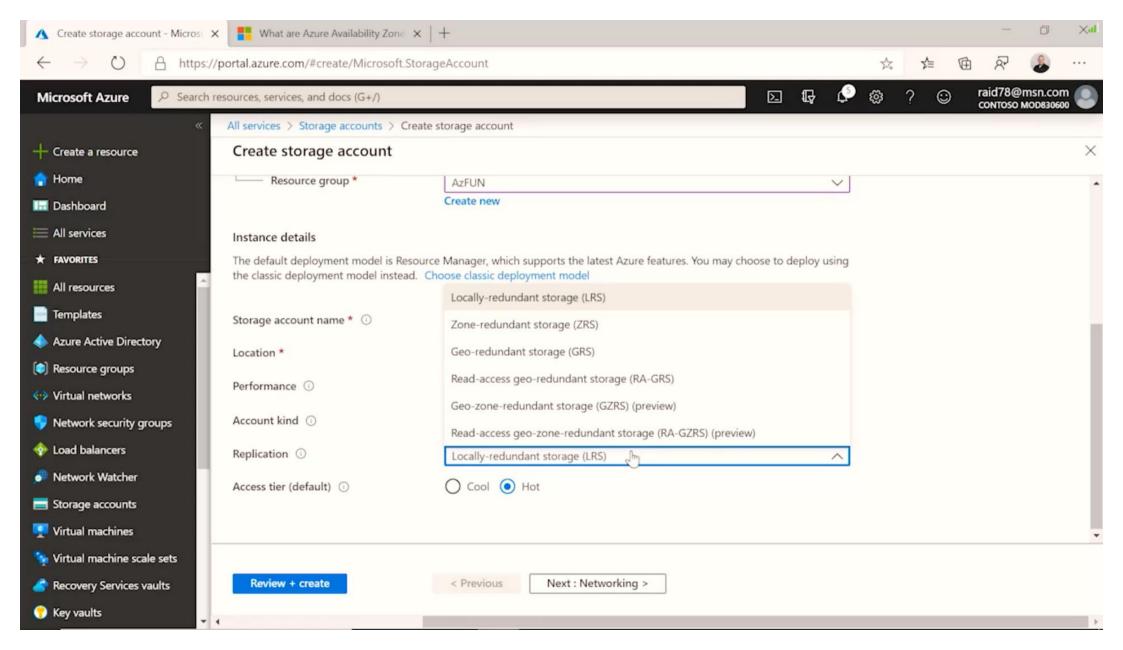


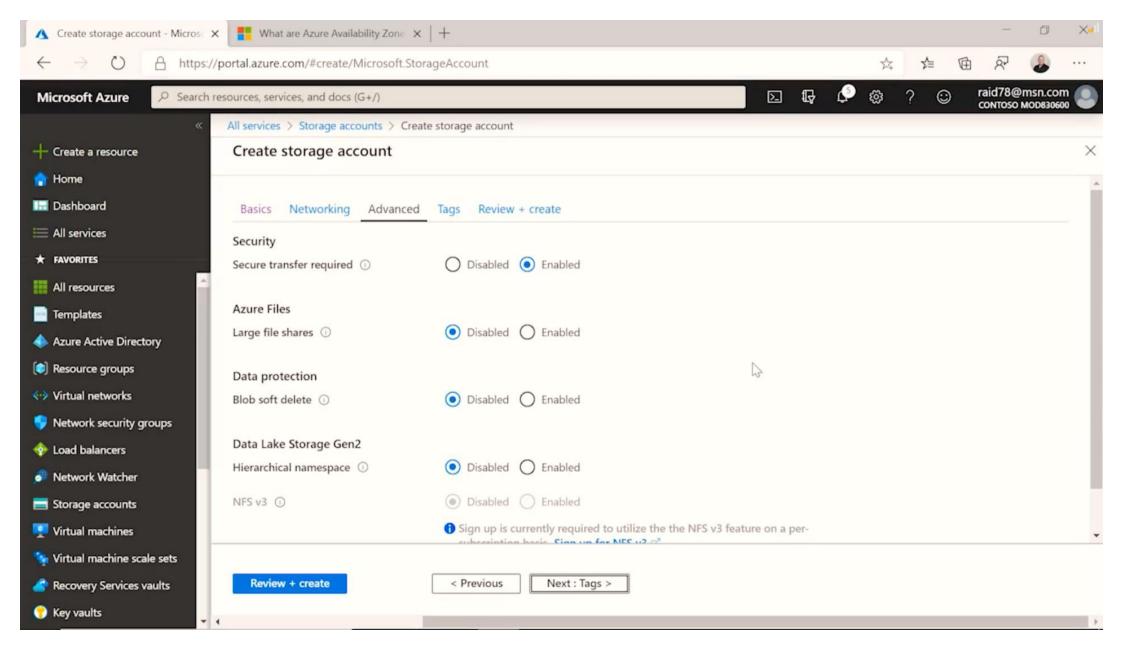


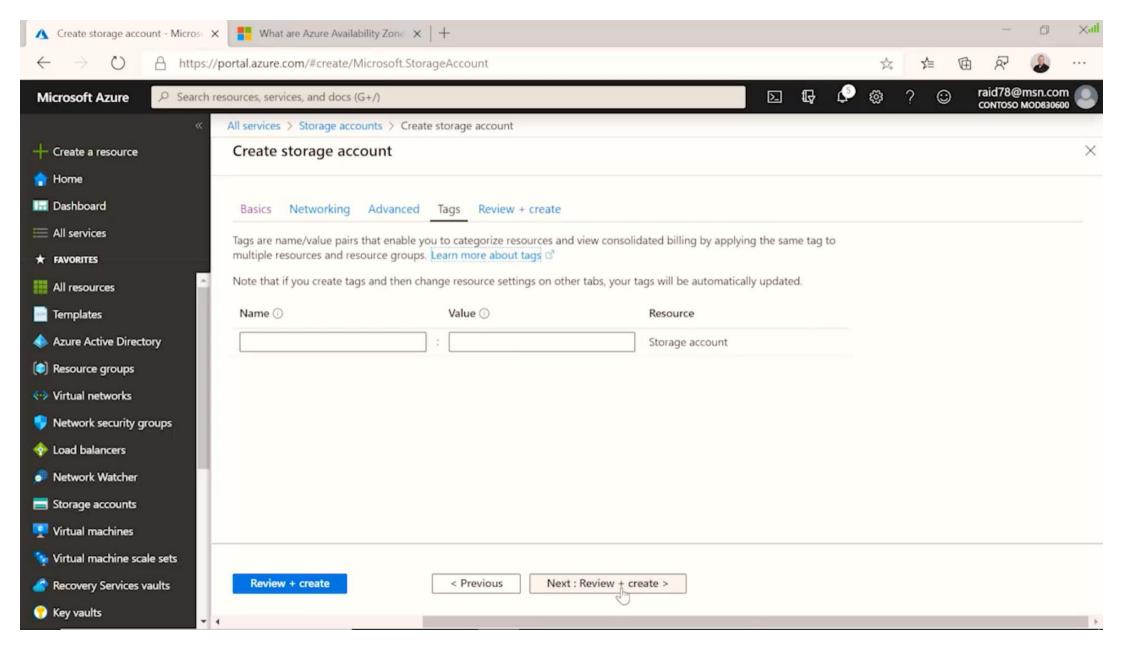


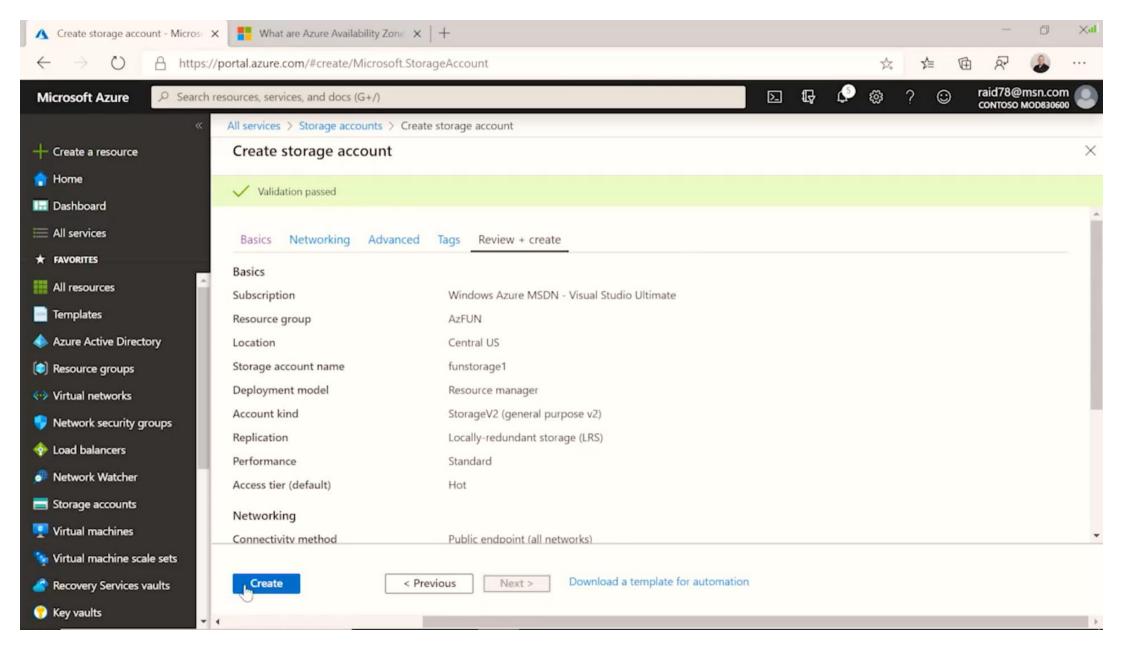


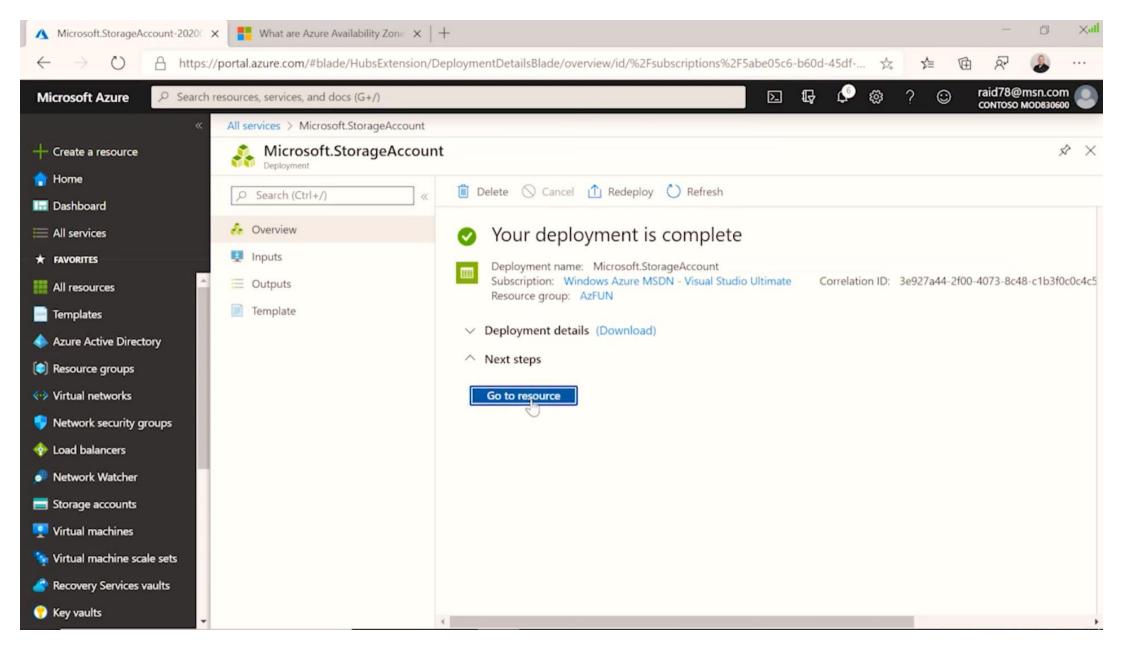


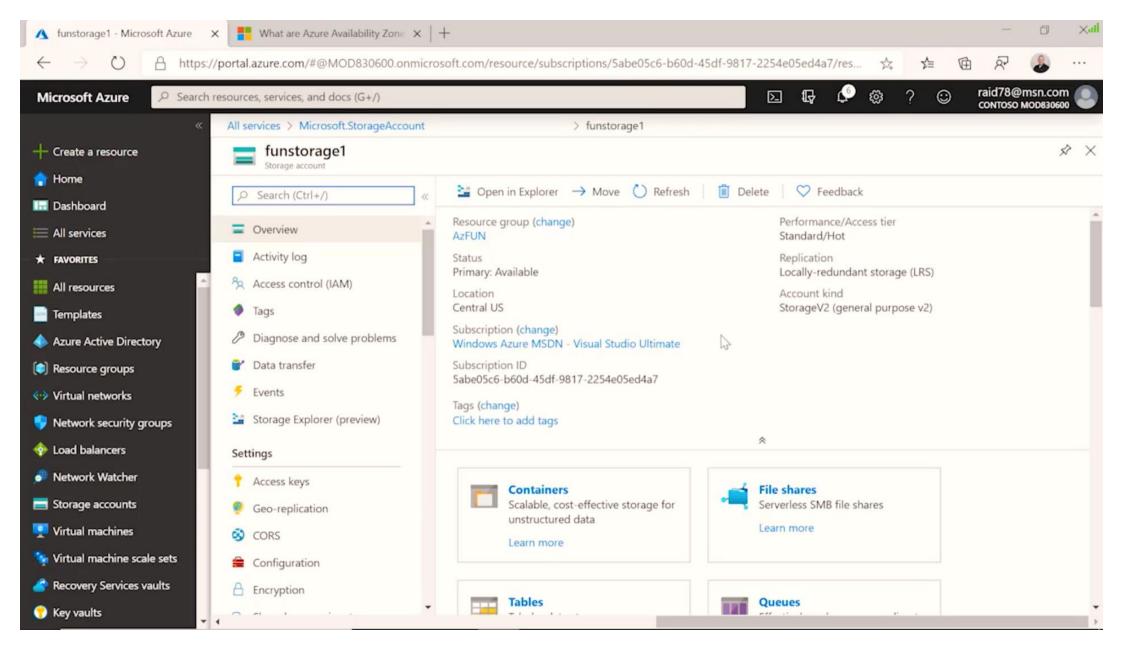


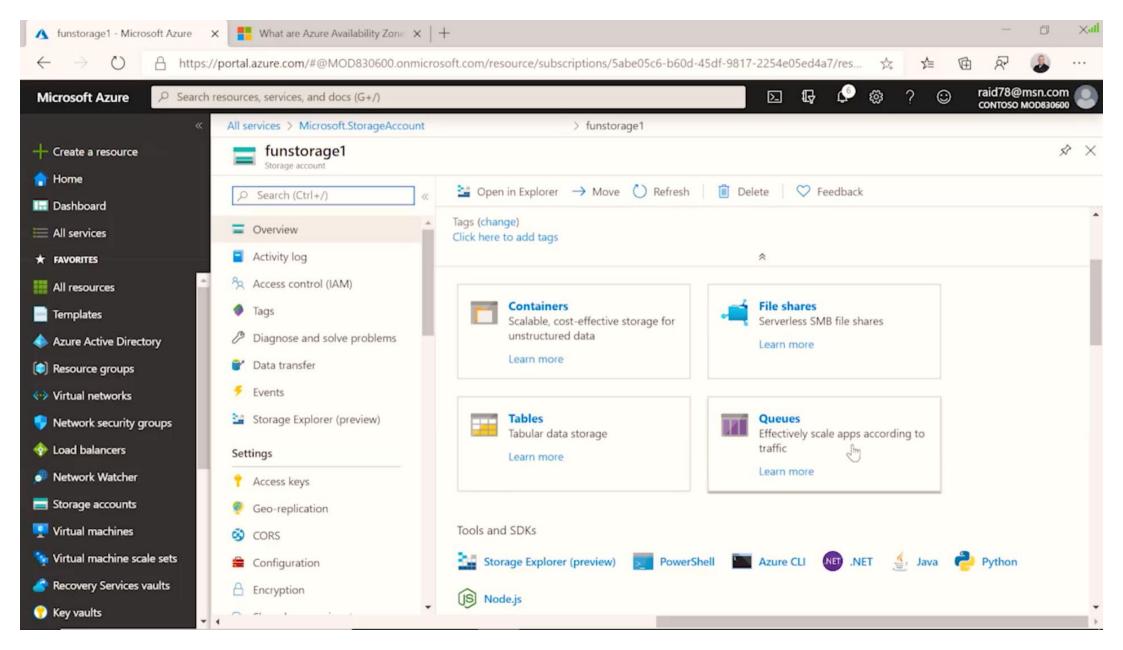


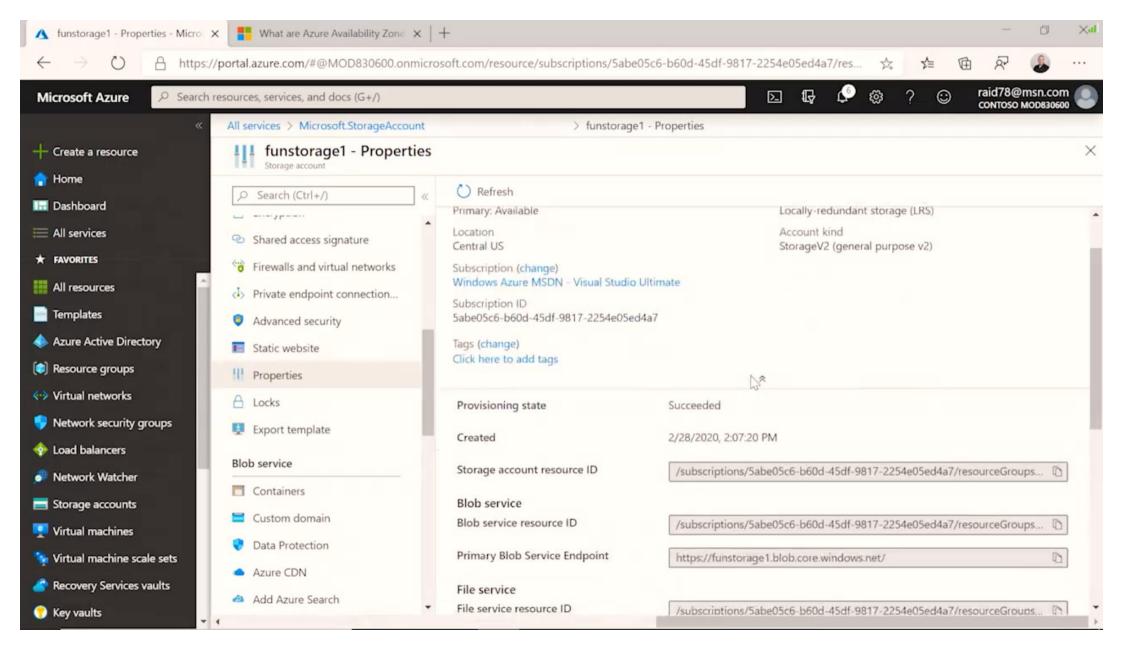


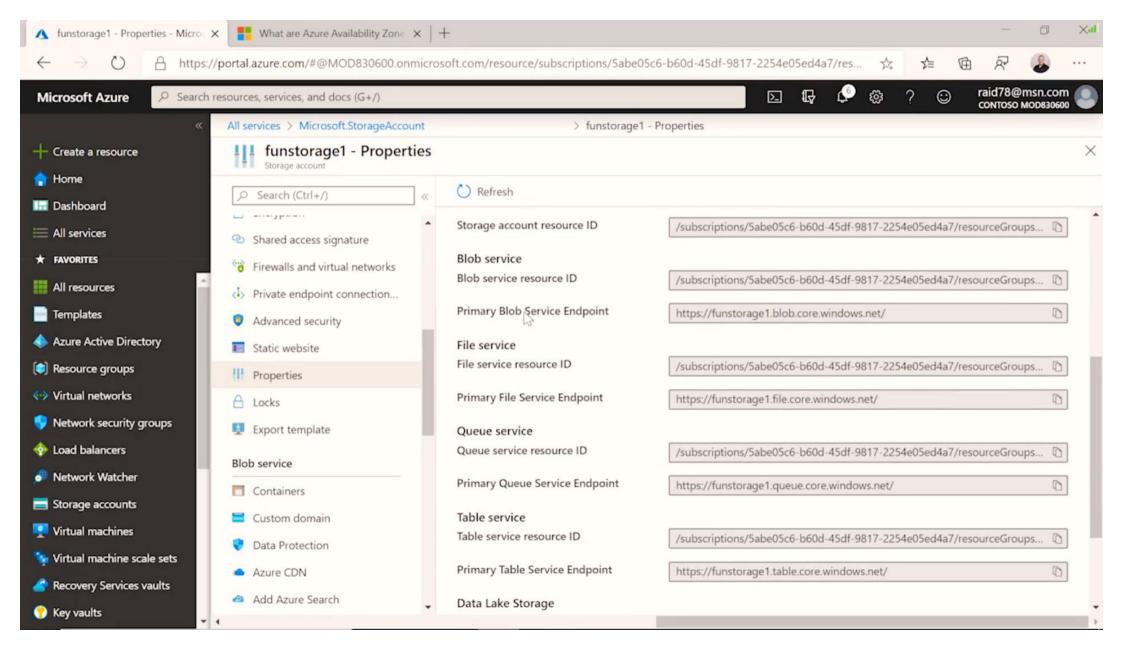


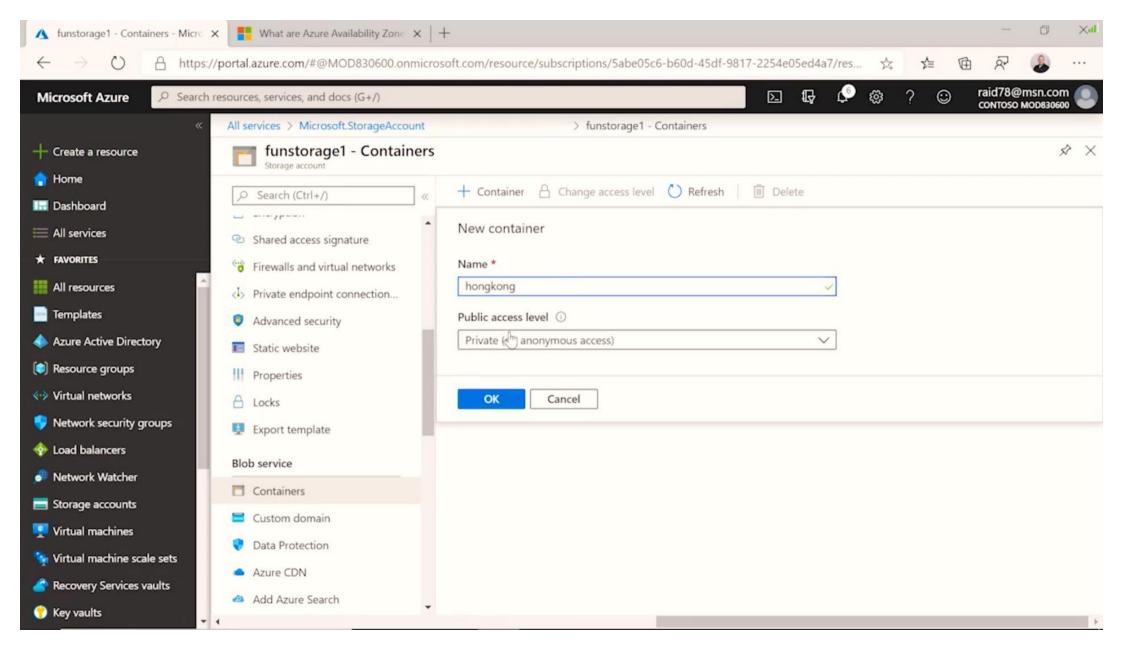


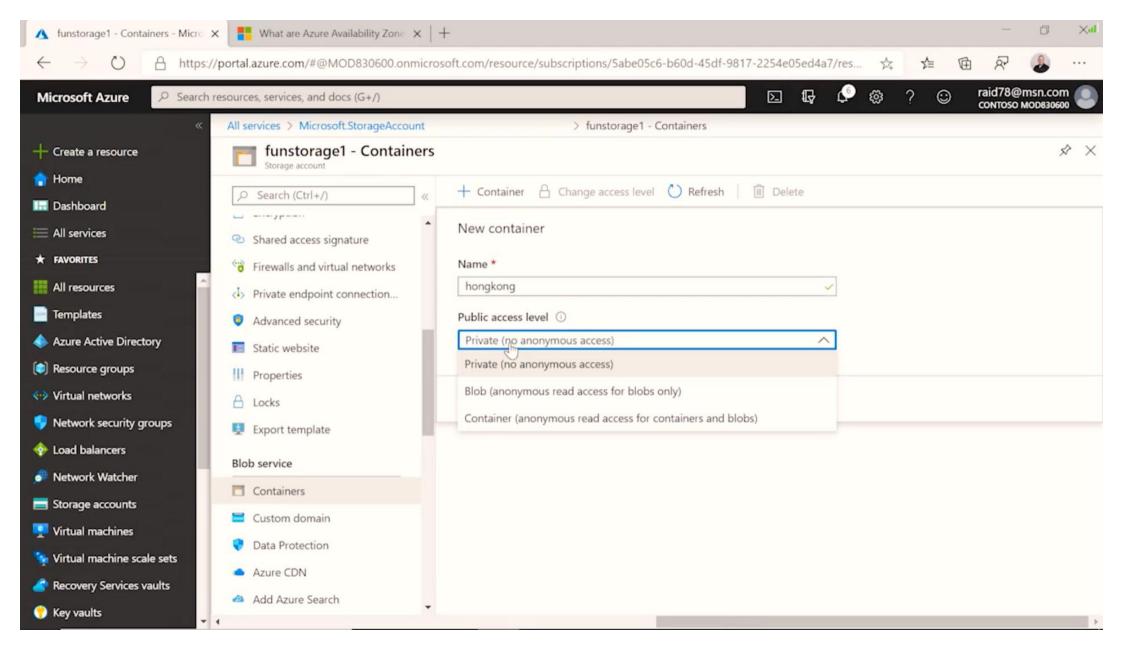


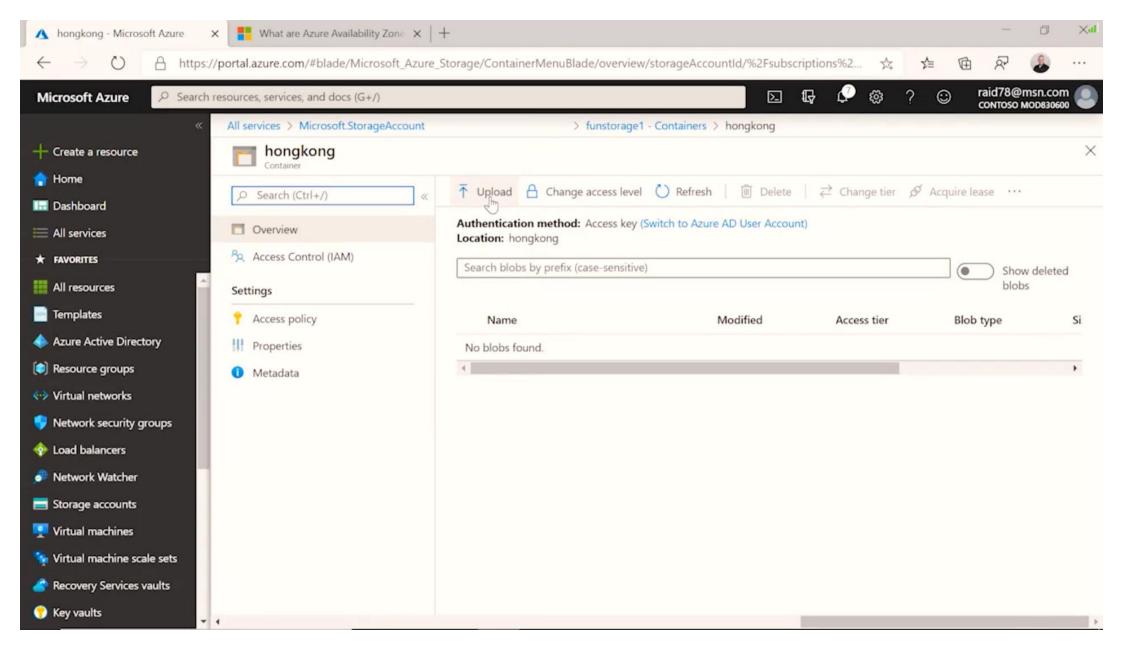


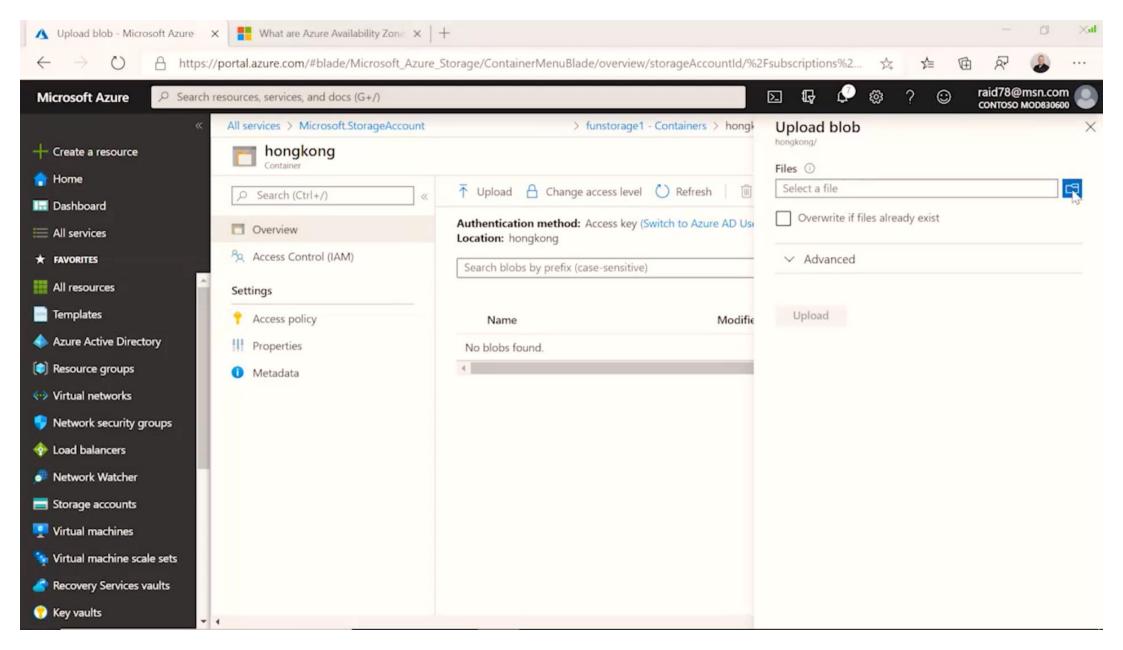


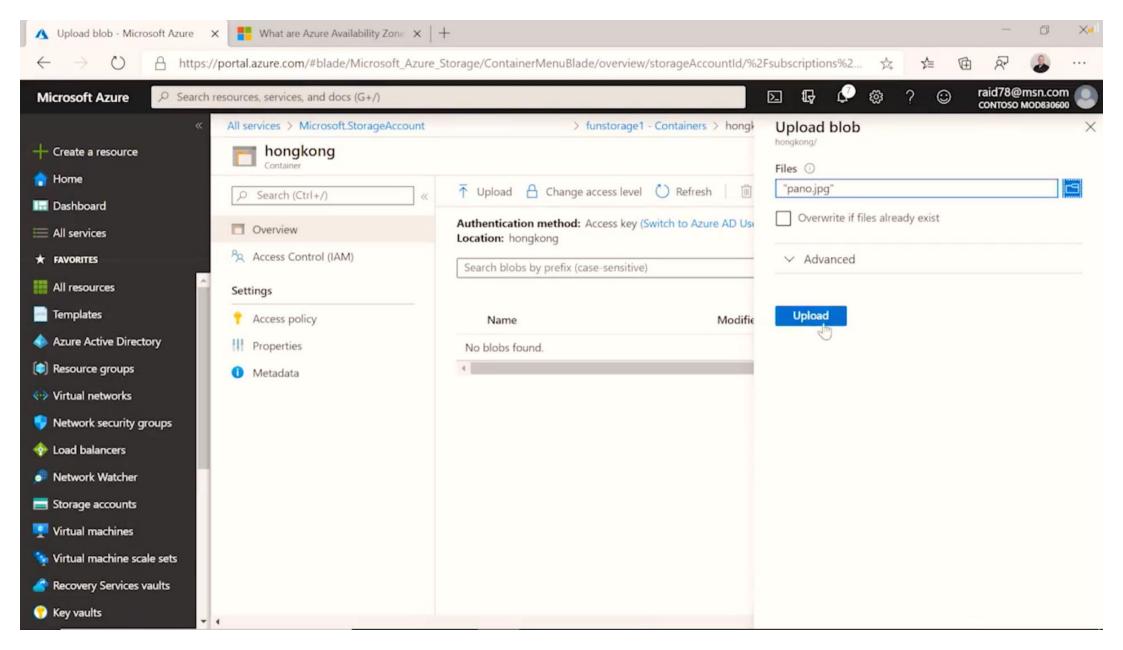


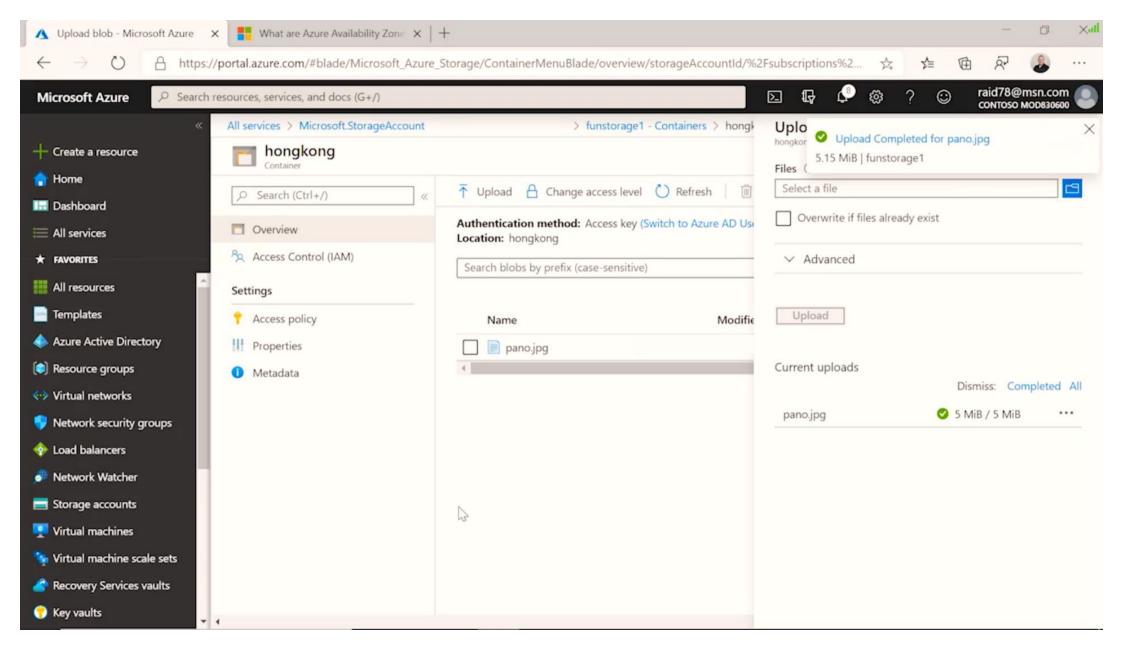


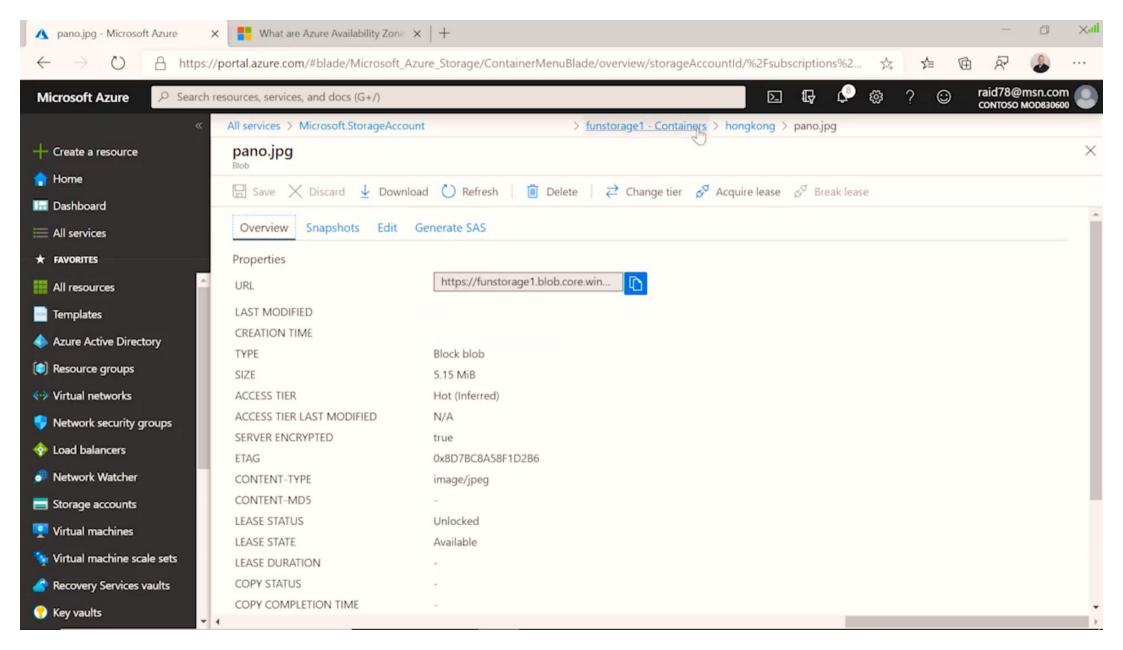


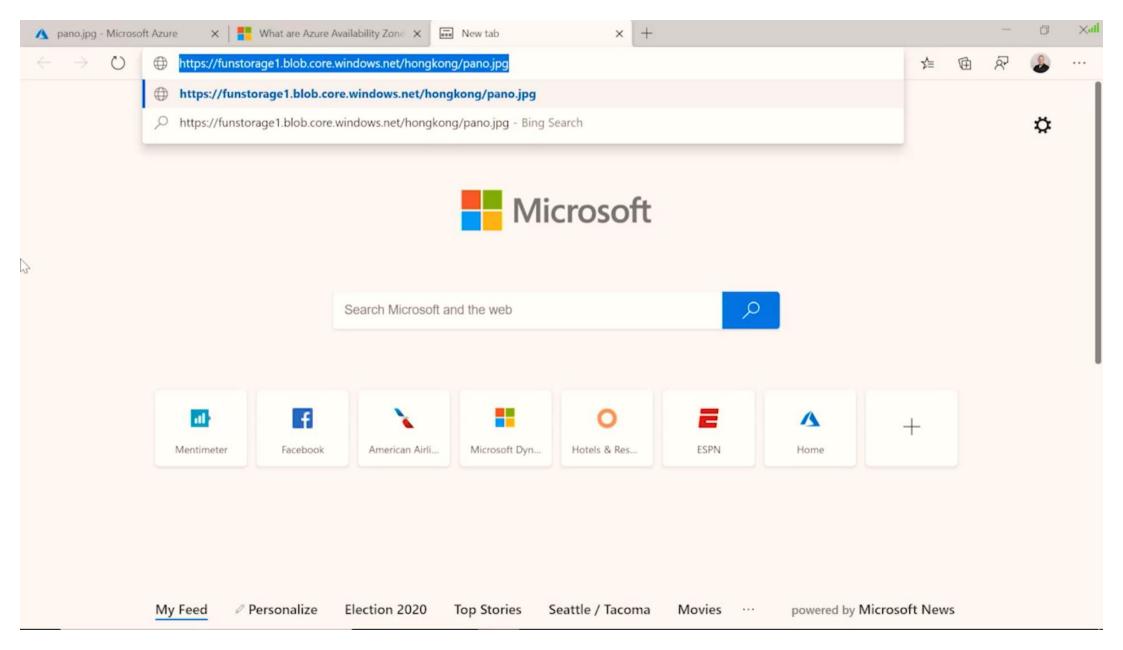












#### Azure database services



 Azure Cosmos DB is a globally-distributed database service that enables you to elastically and independently scale throughput and storage.



 Azure SQL Database is a relational database as a service (DaaS) based on the latest stable version of the Microsoft SQL Server database engine.



Azure Database Migration is a fully-managed service designed to enable seamless migrations from multiple database sources to Azure data platforms with minimal downtime.

These are just a few of our database offerings.



# **Azure Marketplace**

# Service on Azure connects end users with solutions:

- Microsoft partners
- Independent software vendors (ISVs)
- · Start-ups

Over 10,000 listings



## **Internet of Things**



#### Microsoft IoT Central

- IoT SaaS
- Connect, monitor, and manage IoT assets



#### **Azure IoT Hub**

- Managed service
- Central message hub
- Bidirectional communication

## Big data and analytics



# Azure Synapse Analytics (Formerly Azure SQL Data Warehouse)



- Cloud-based Enterprise Data Warehouse
- Massively parallel processing (mpp)

## **Azure HDInsight**

- 4
- Fully-managed, open-source analytics service
- Easier, faster, cost-effective

# **Azure Data Lake Analytics**

On-demand analytics job service

## **Artificial Intelligence**



#### **Azure Machine Learning service**

 Develop, train, test, deploy, manage, and track machine learning models



### **Azure Machine Learning Studio**

- Drag-and-drop visual workspace
- Build, Test and deploy machine learning solutions
- No need to write code

# Serverless computing



• Azure Functions: Creates infrastructure based on an event.



 Azure Logic Apps is a cloud service that creates workflows when you need to integrate apps, data, systems, and services.



Azure Event Grid is a fully-managed, intelligent event routing service

### **DevOps**



#### **Azure DevOps services**

- Pipelines
- Git repositories
- Kanban boards
- Load testing

#### **Azure DevTest Labs**

- Quickly create environments
- Controlling costs



# **Azure App Service**

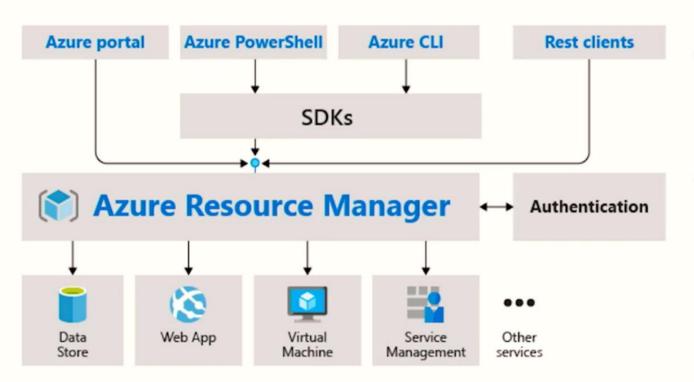
Quickly and easily build web and mobile apps for any platform or device.

- Multiple languages and frameworks.
- · DevOps optimization.
- Global scale with high availability.
- · Connections to SaaS platforms and on-premises data.
- Security and compliance.
- Application templates.
- Visual Studio integration.
- · API and mobile features.
- Serverless code.

# Lesson 05: Azure management tools



# Azure management tools



#### Azure Portal

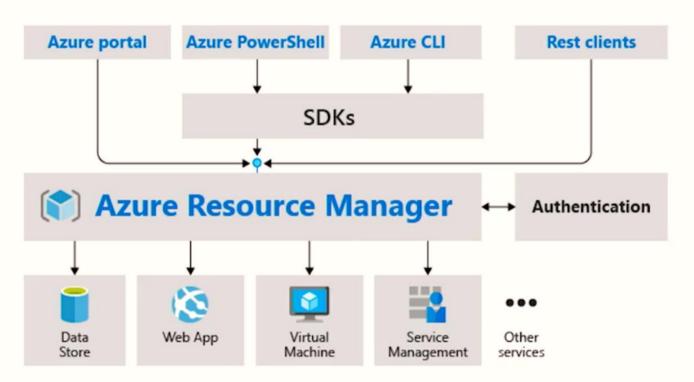
· Web portal

#### Azure PowerShell

 Client-based shell based on Windows (.NET), Linux, or MacOS (.NET Core)

#### ol

# Azure management tools



#### Azure CLI

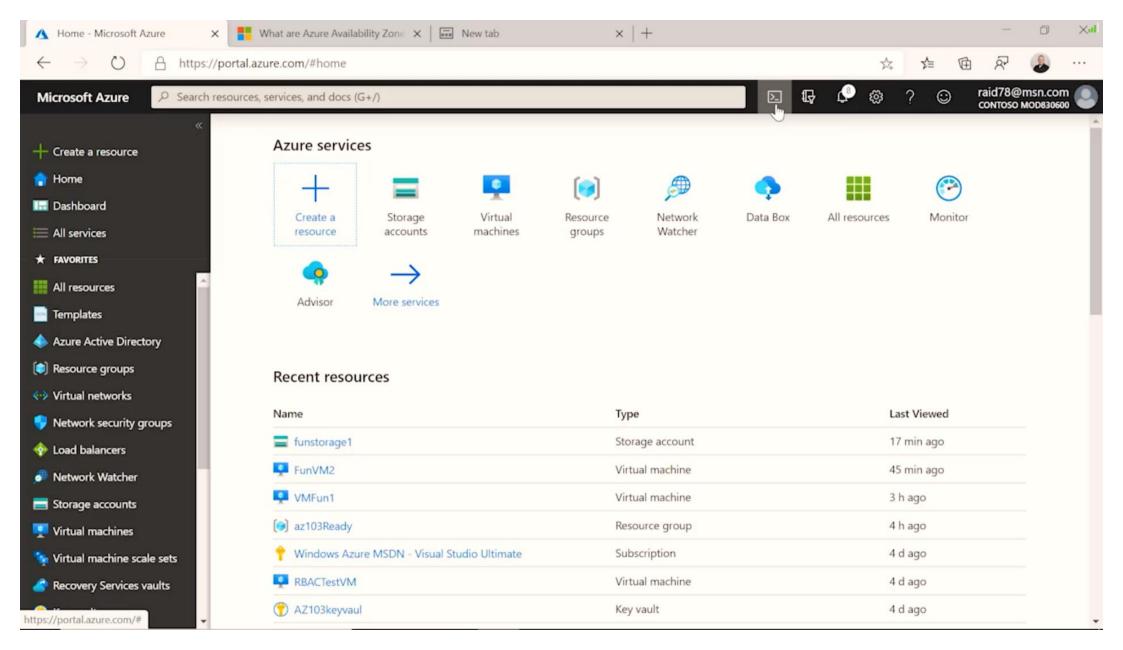
- CLI for Windows, Linux, and MacOS
- Bash on Windows Subsystem for Linux

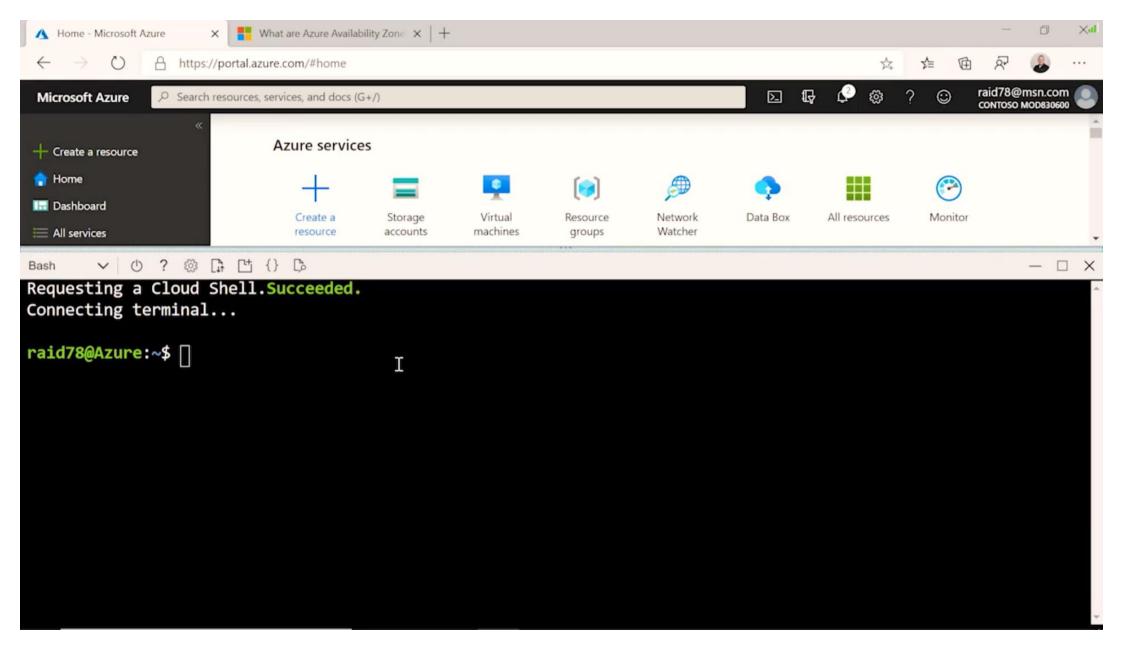
#### Azure Cloud Shell

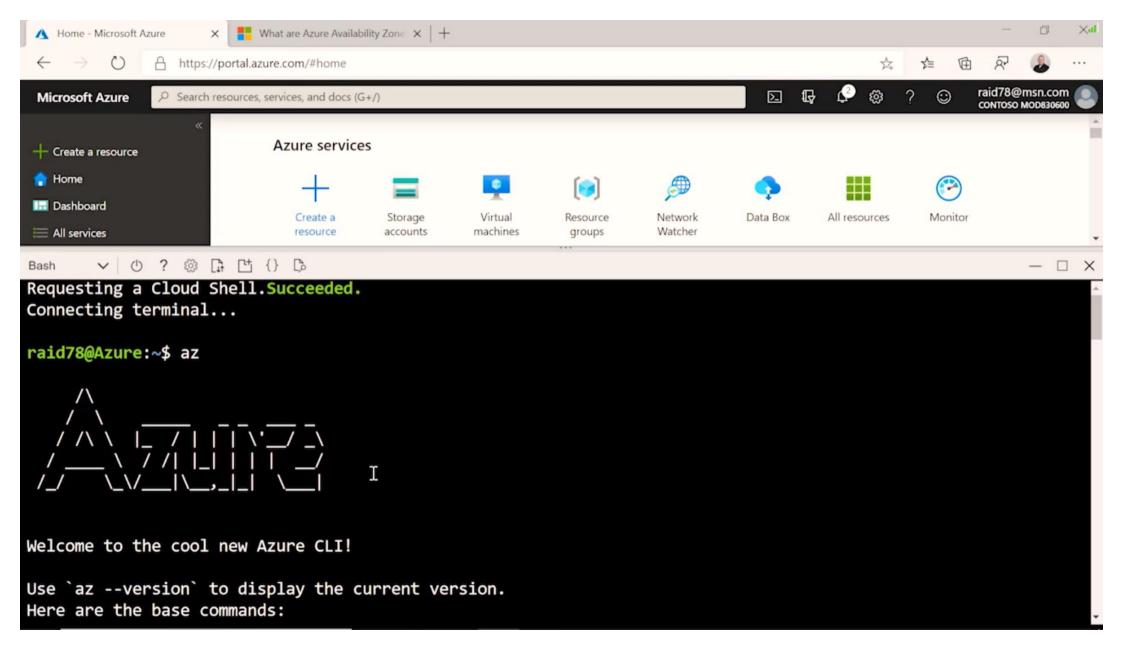
 Browser-based environment for PowerShell & Bash CLI

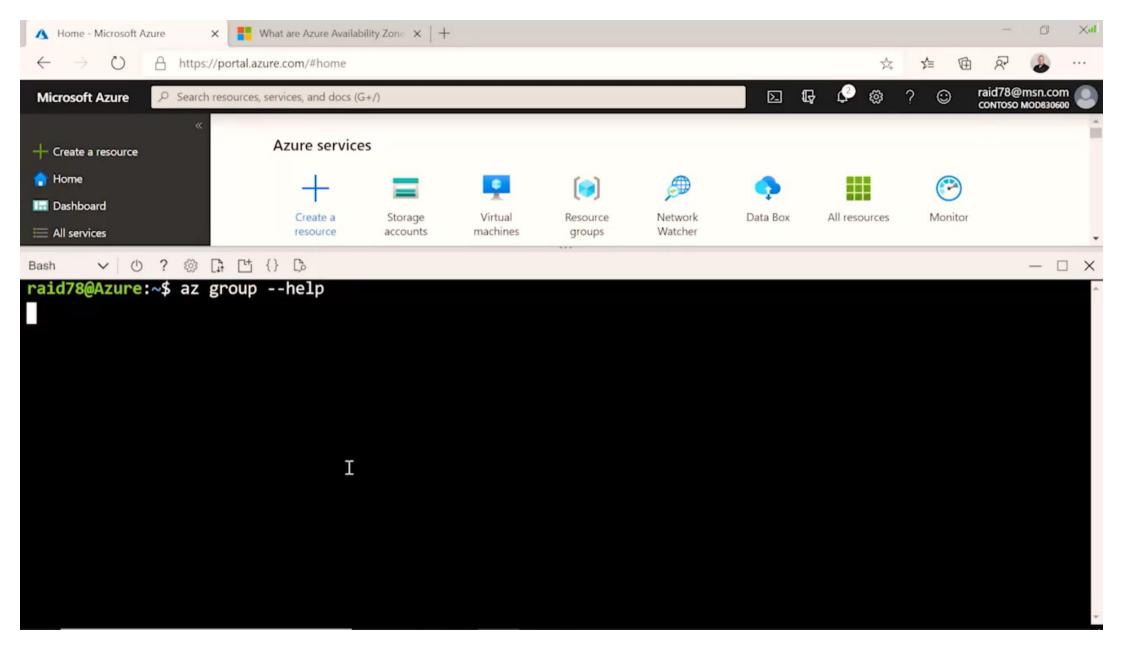
#### Azure App

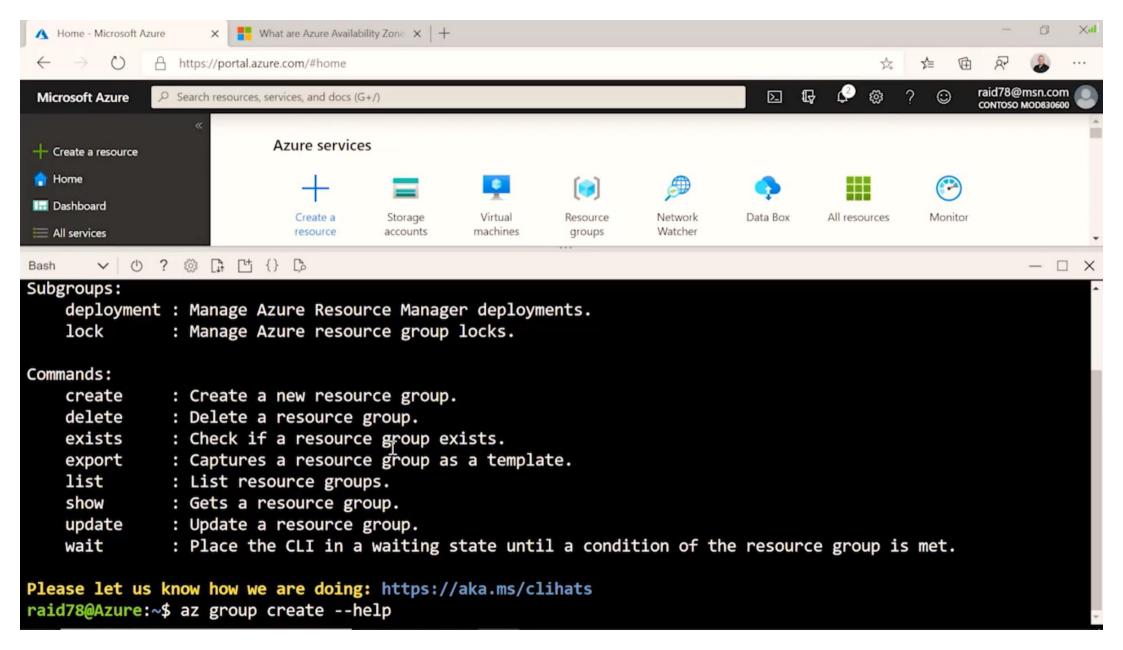
· Mobile Application

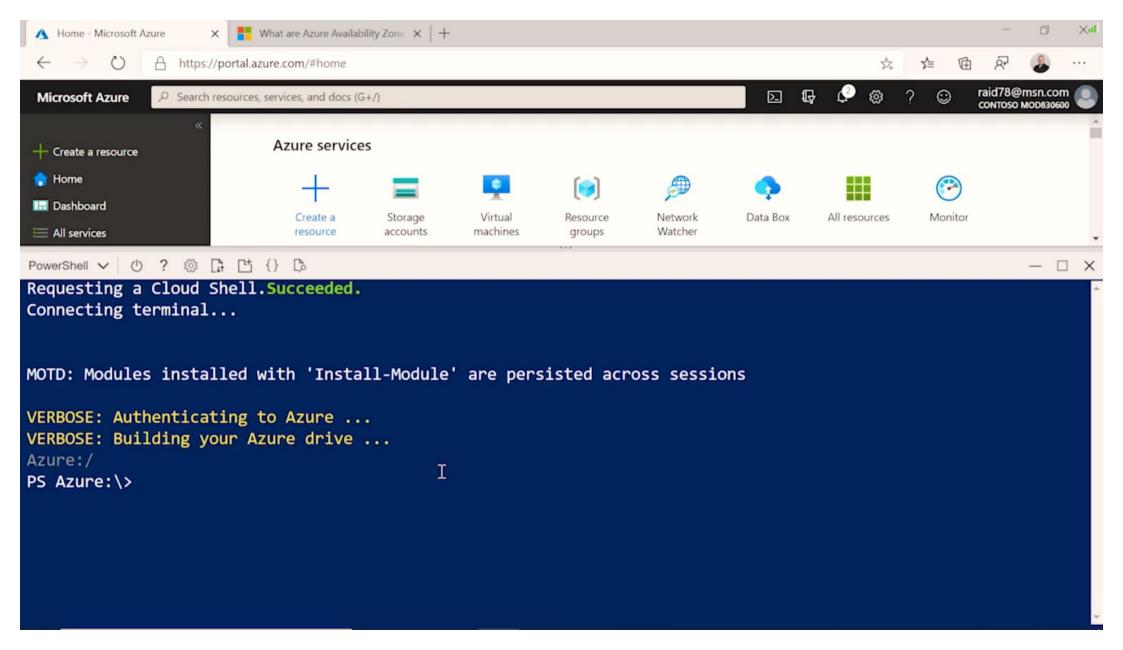


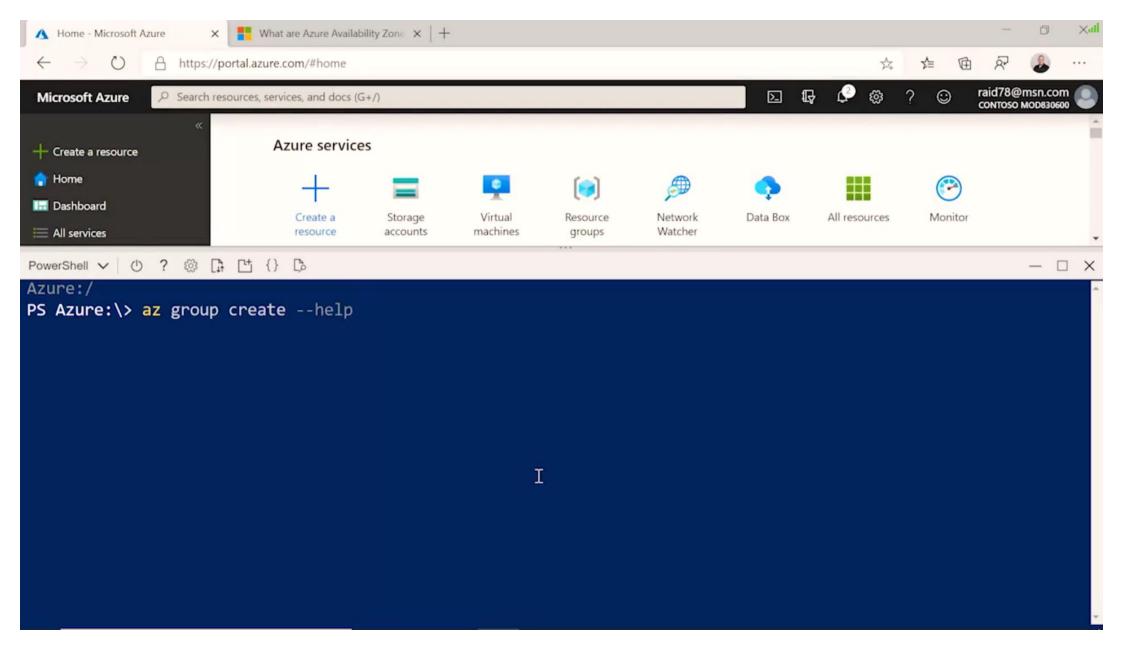


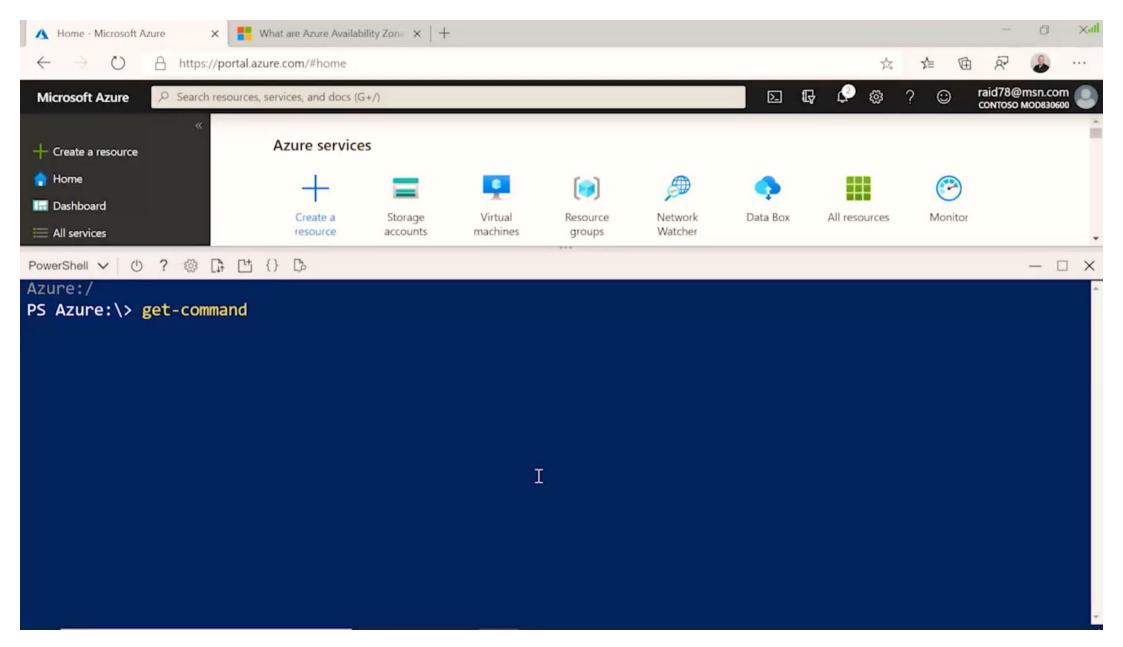


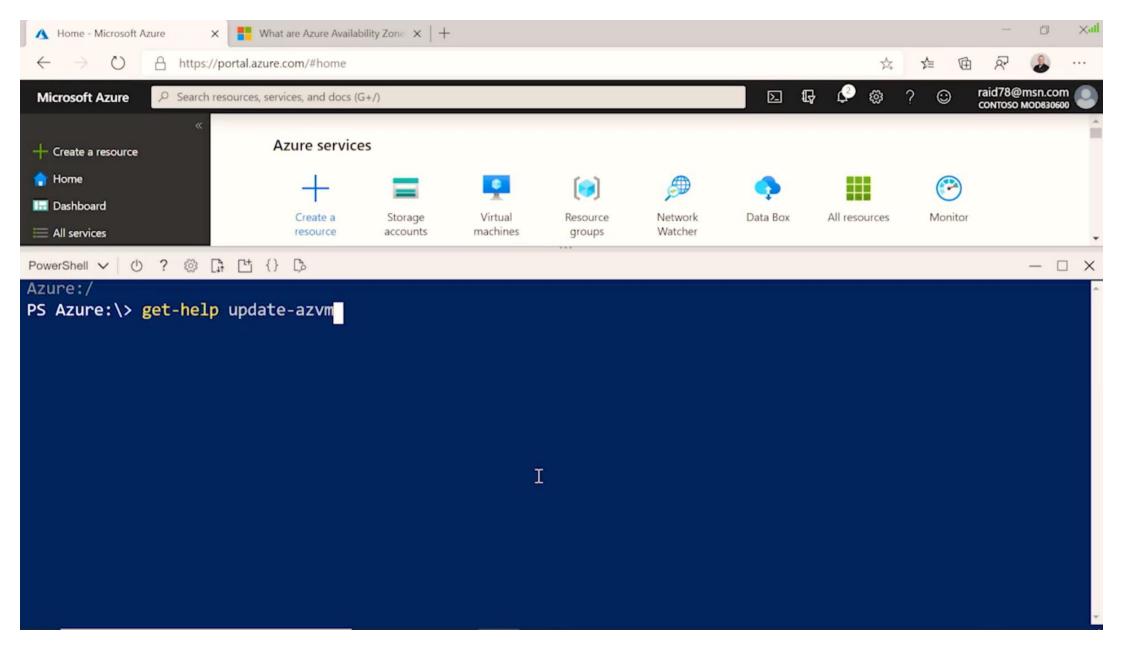














# Microsoft Azure Fundamentals

Thanks for watching! We will continue tomorrow with our second session.
Please join us by using the unique session link provided in your registration email.

