

Name: Lakshmi Bhargavi Nukala

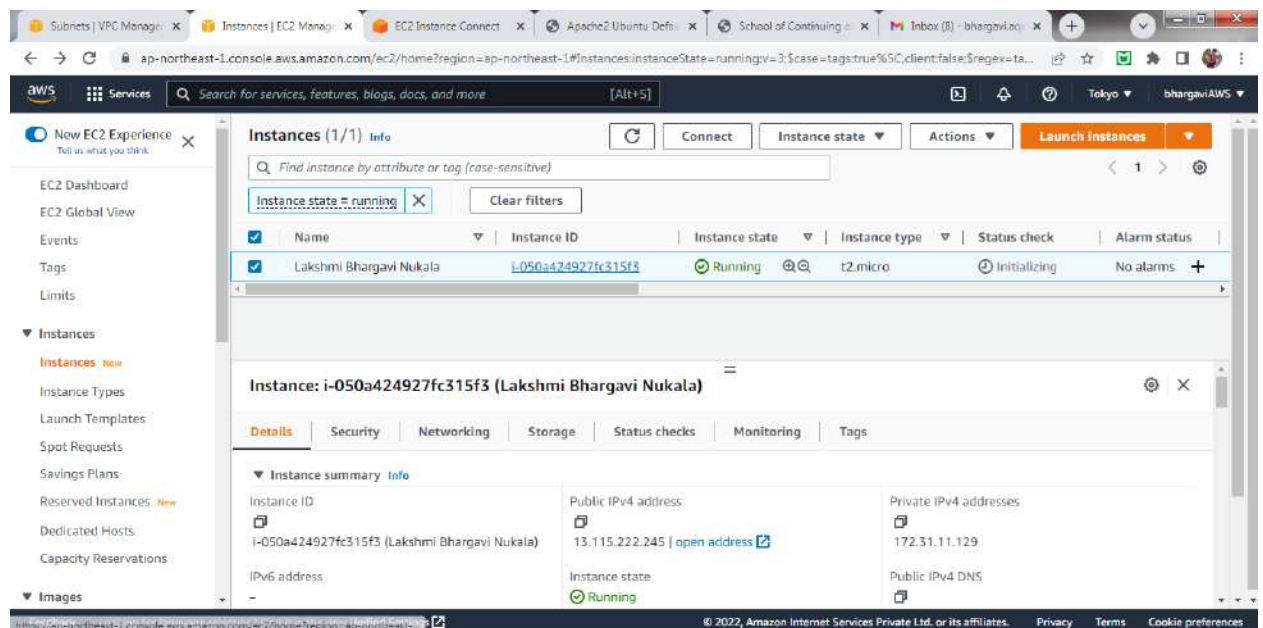
Email: bhargavi.aqua04@gmail.com

H.T.No: 22063CDO117

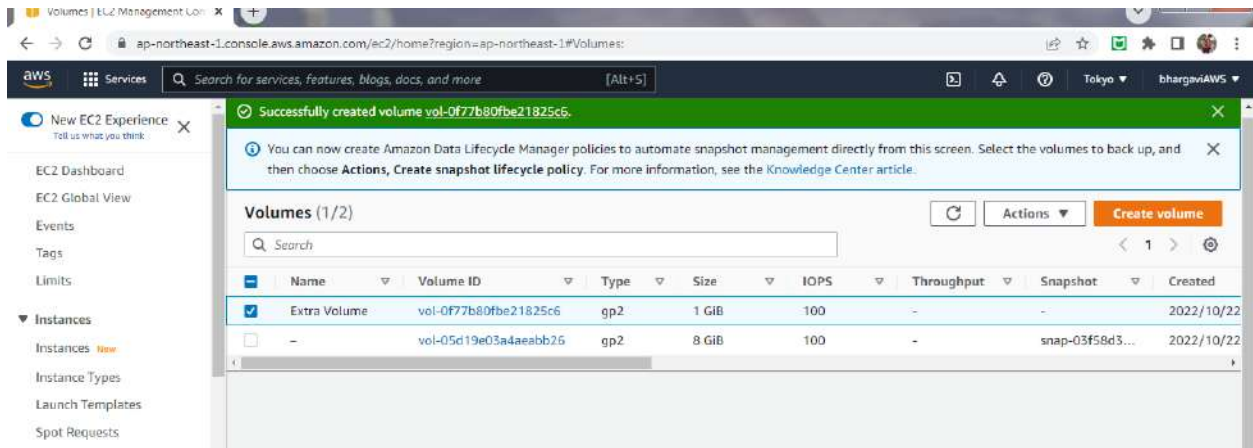
AWS:

EC2:

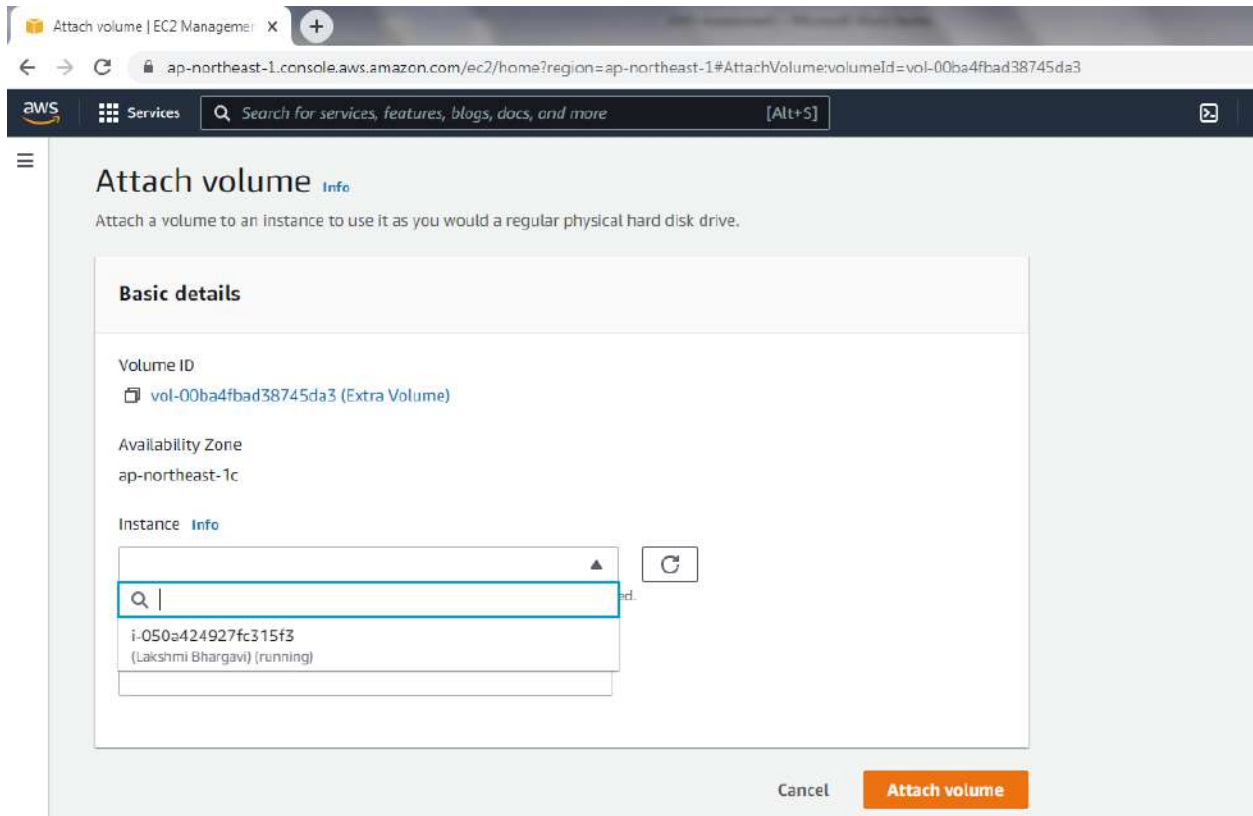
1. Create an instance



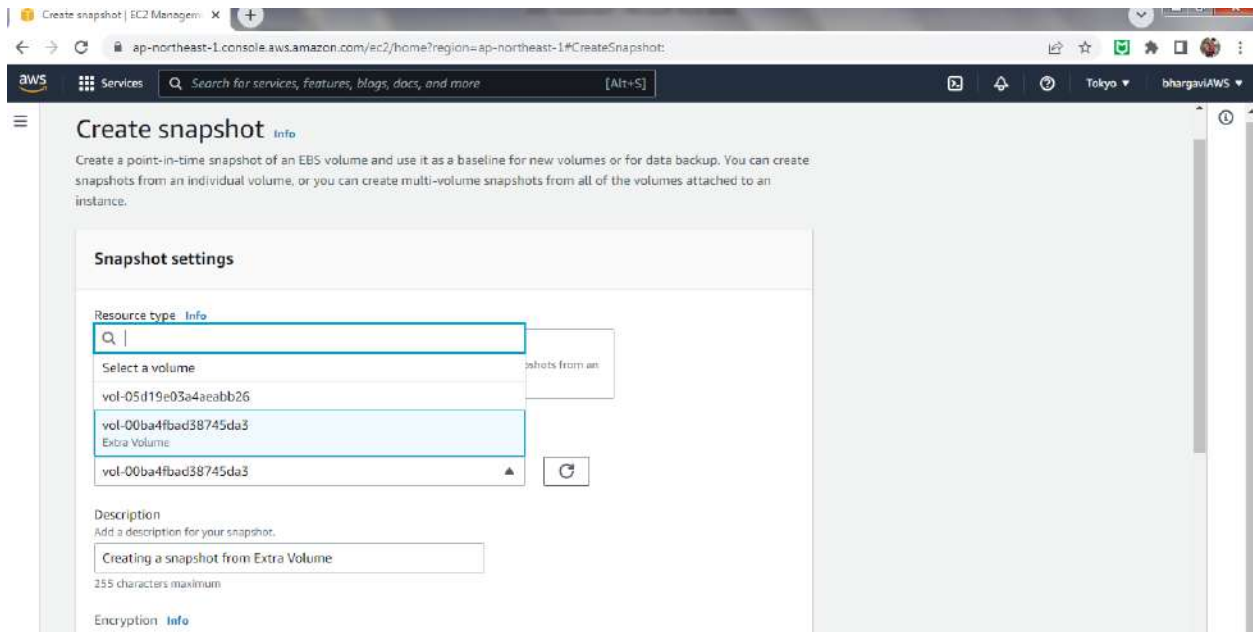
2. Extra Volume of 1GB created



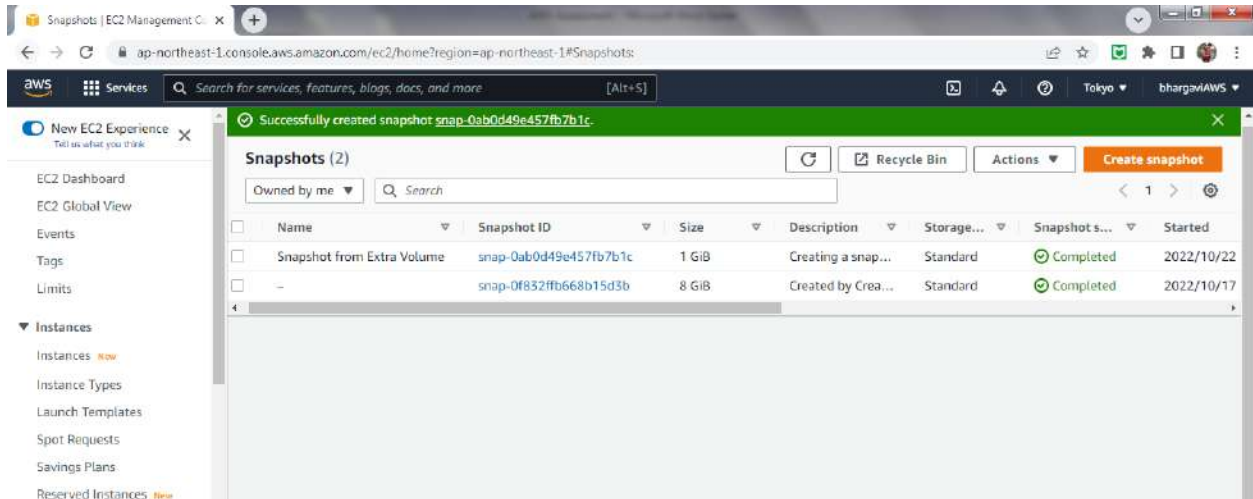
3. Attaching Volume to an instance



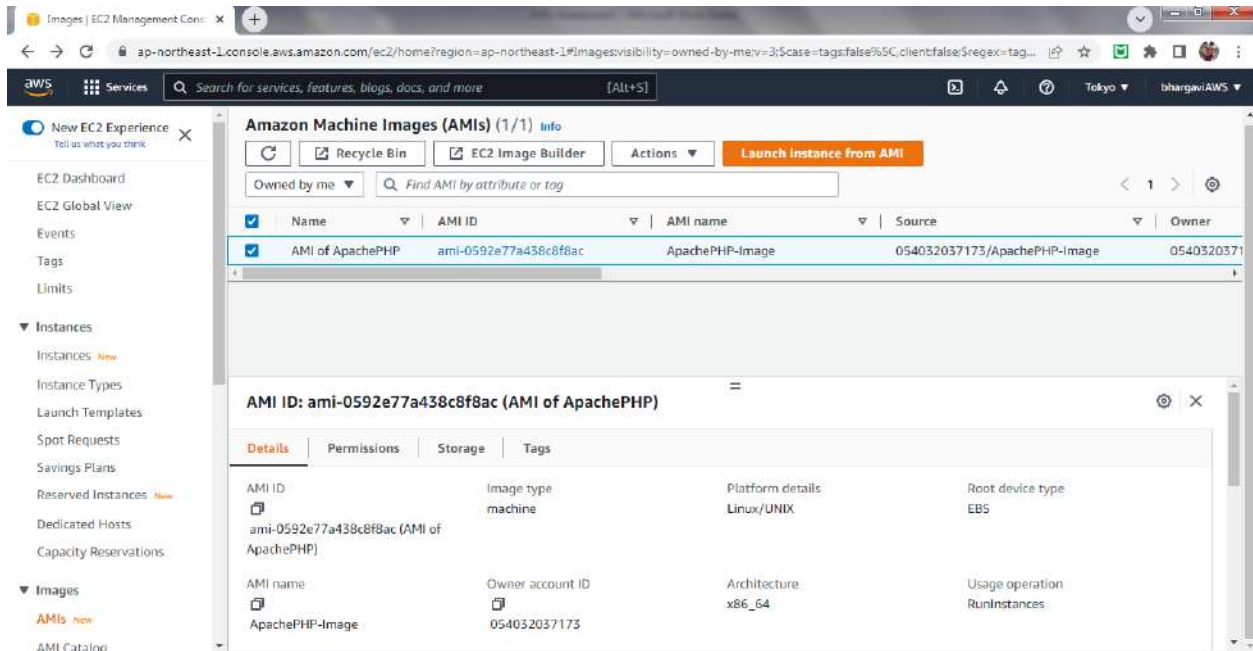
4. Creating a snapshot from the above created volume



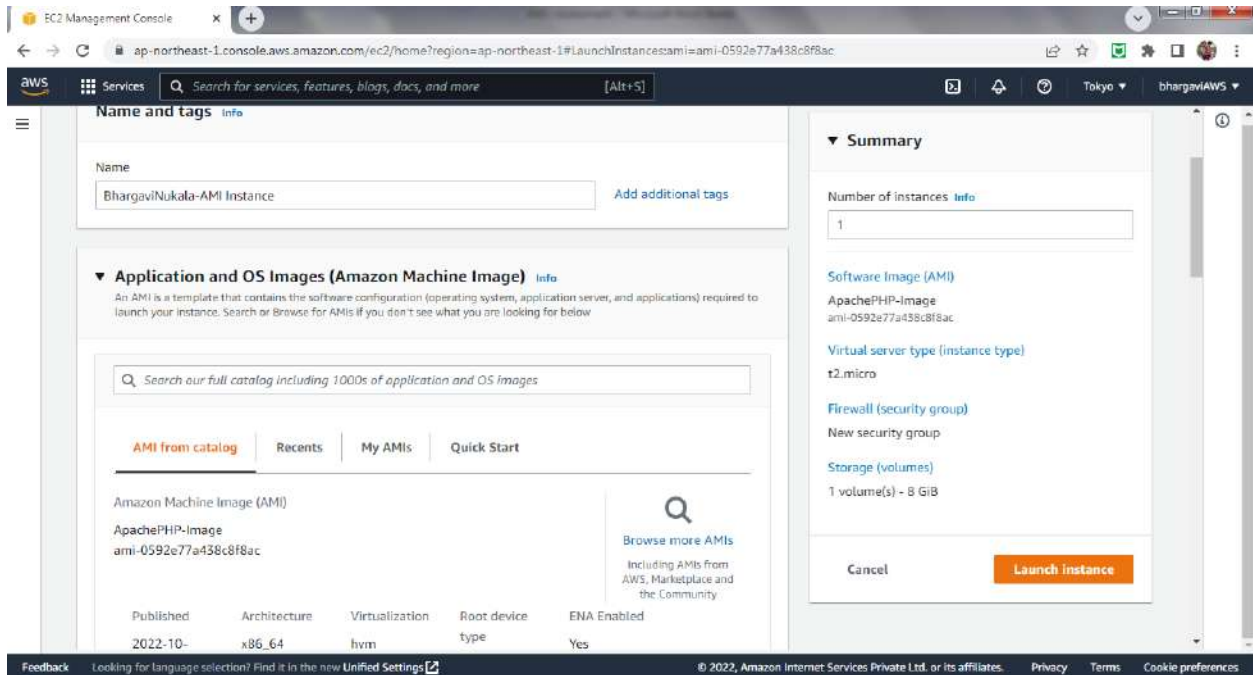
5. Created Snapshot



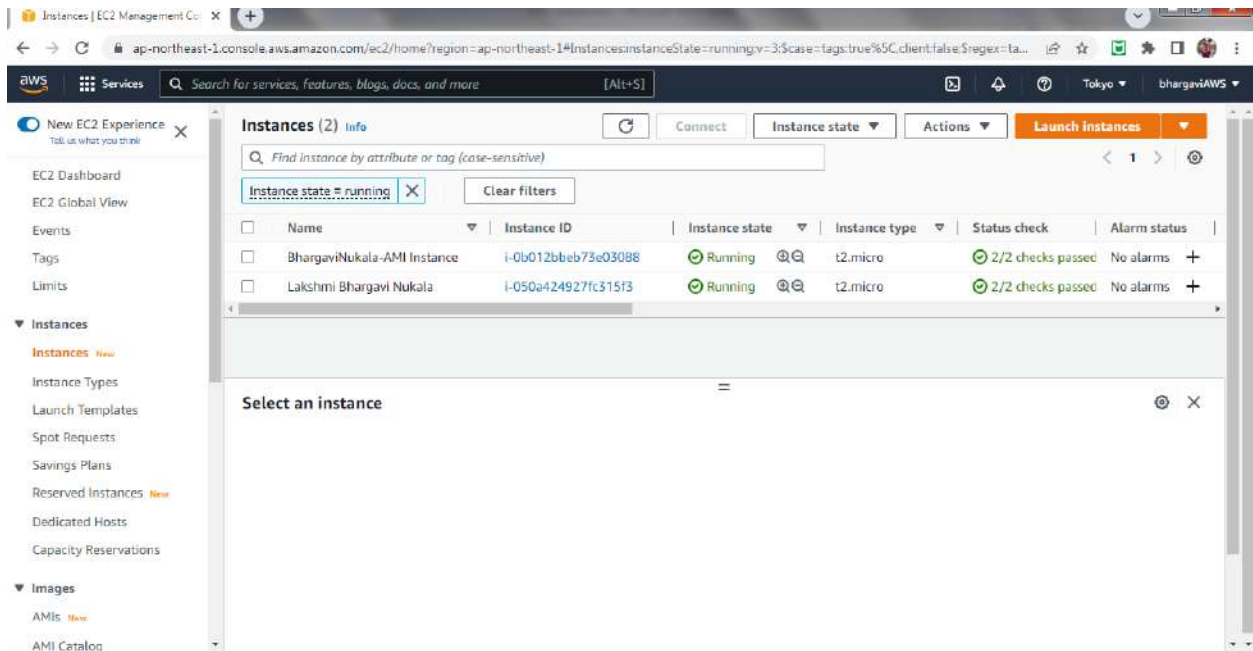
6. Created an AMI from Apache-PHP instance:



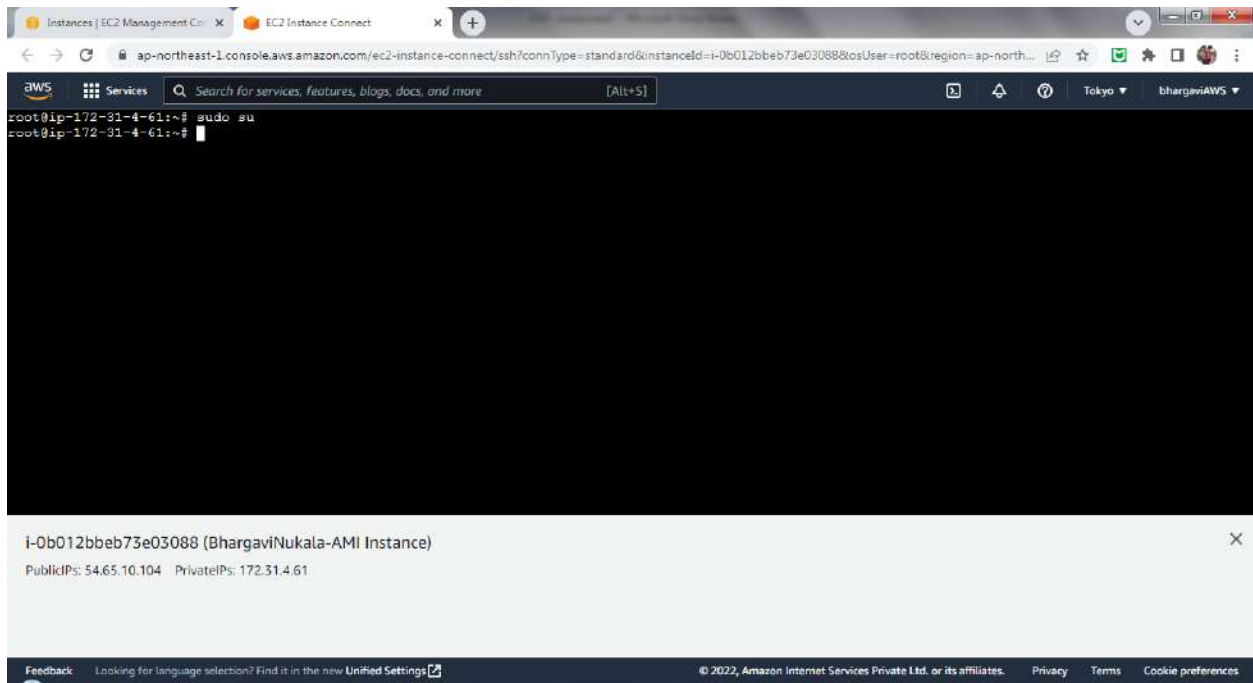
7. Launching an instance from AMI:



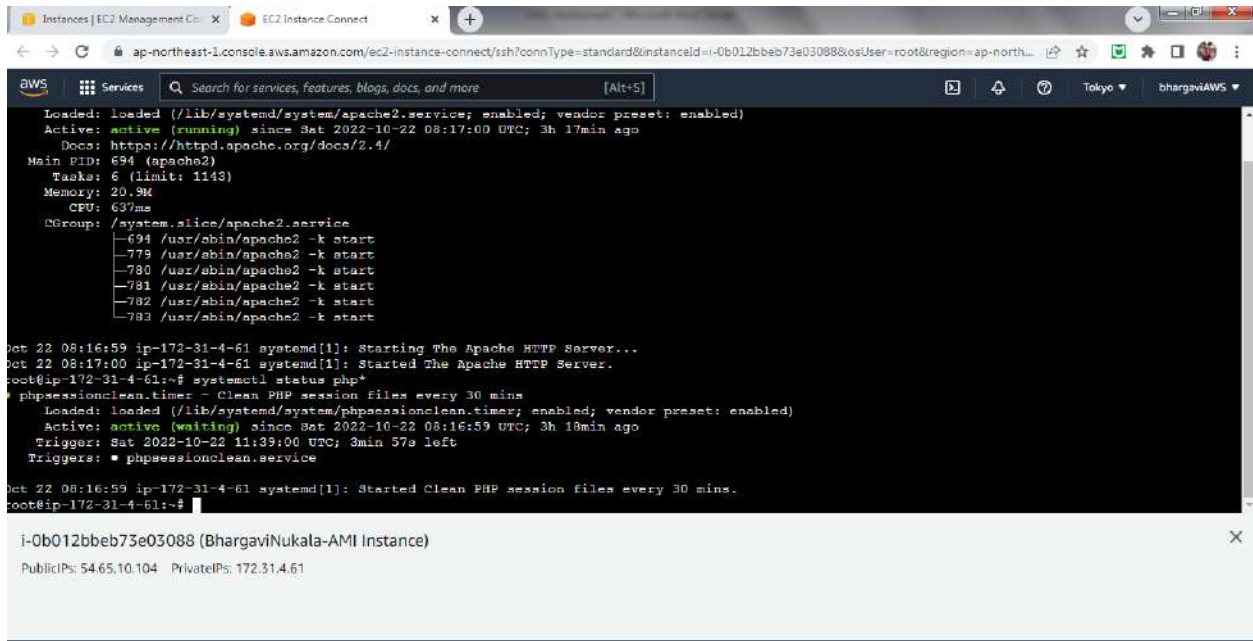
8. Instance availability



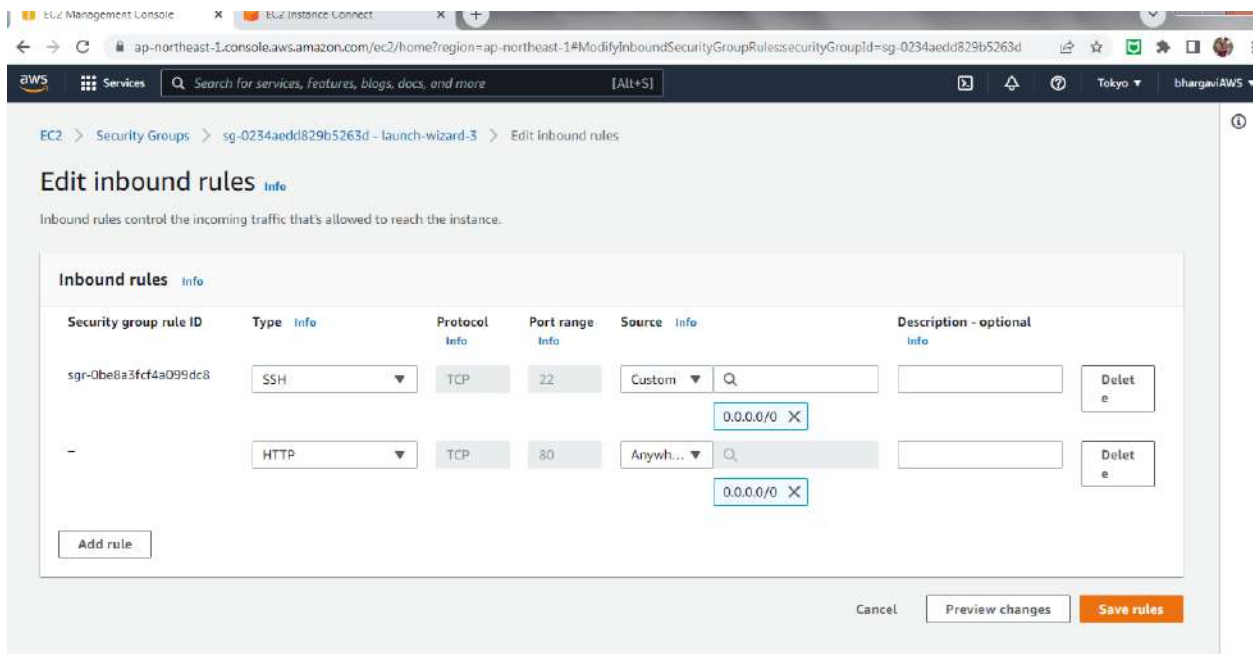
9. Connected AMI instance from Console



10. Apache and PHP running on AMI instance



11. Editing the IN-Bound Rules of Security Group to give access to HTTP port no 80

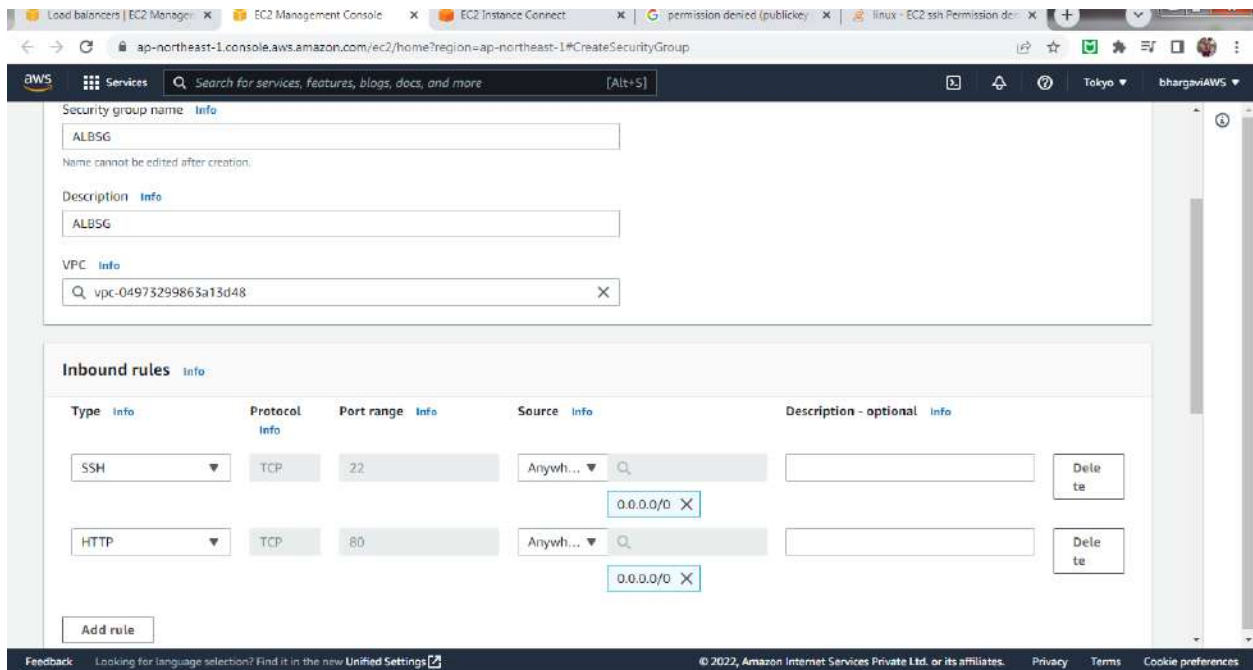


12. Accessing the new AMI instance from Browser

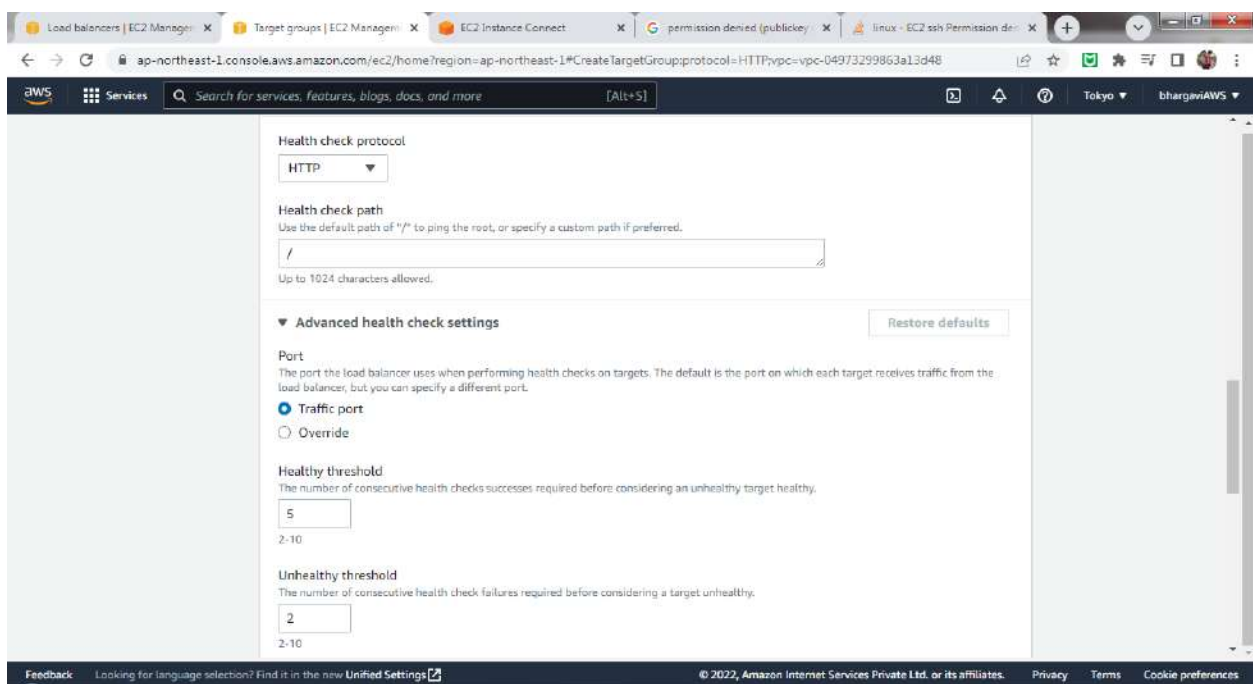


Load Balancer:

1. Create a new Security Group with ports 22 and 80 open required to create a load balancer

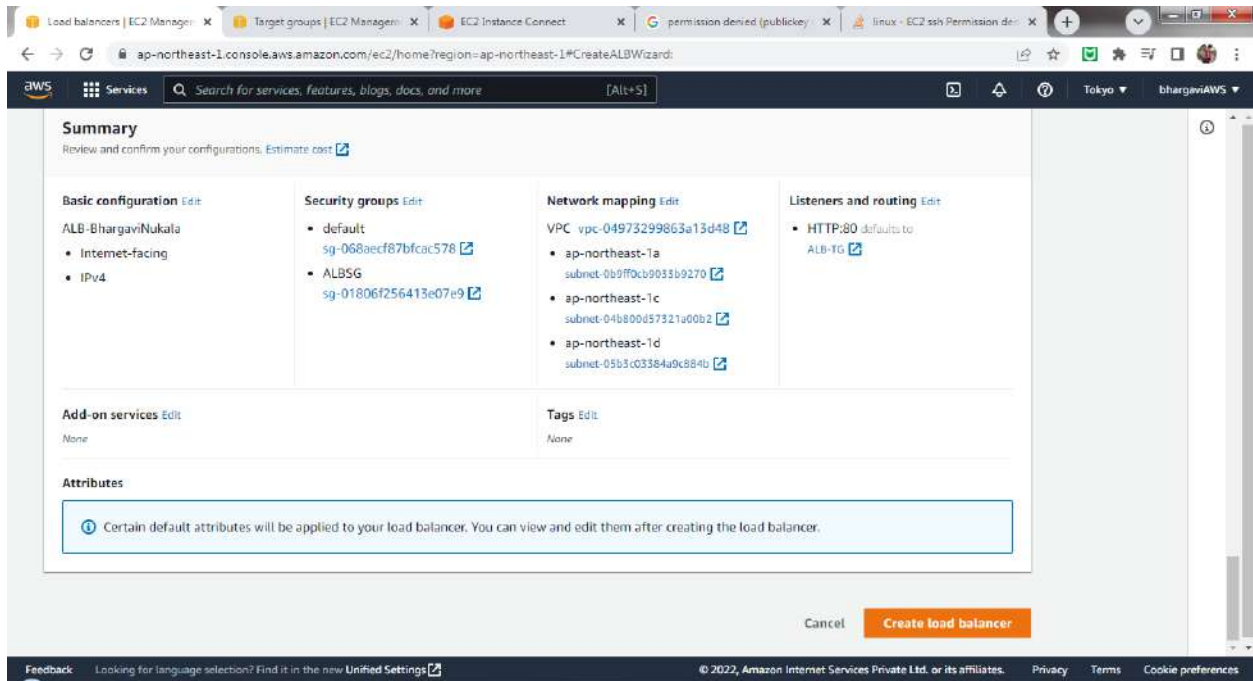


2. Create a new Target Group for the instances to be connected on load balancer. Here we specify all

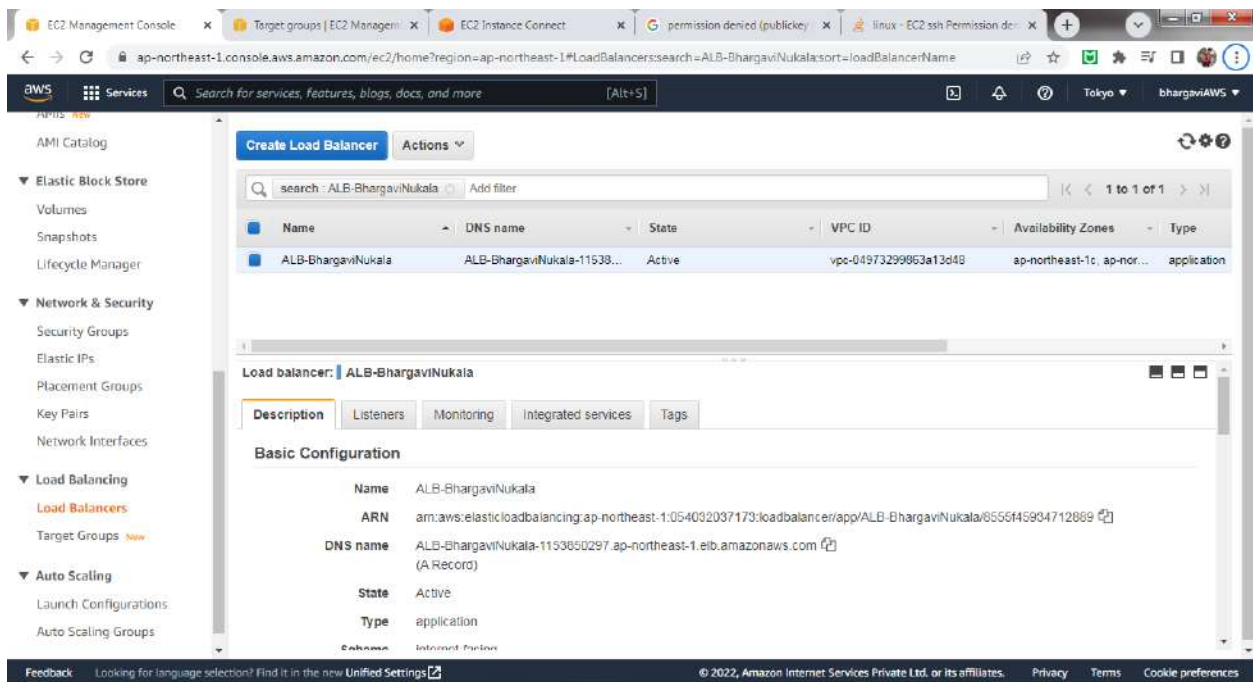


parameters like Healthy score, Unhealthy score, timeout etc.

3. Create a load balancer with above created security group ALBSG and target group ALB-TG



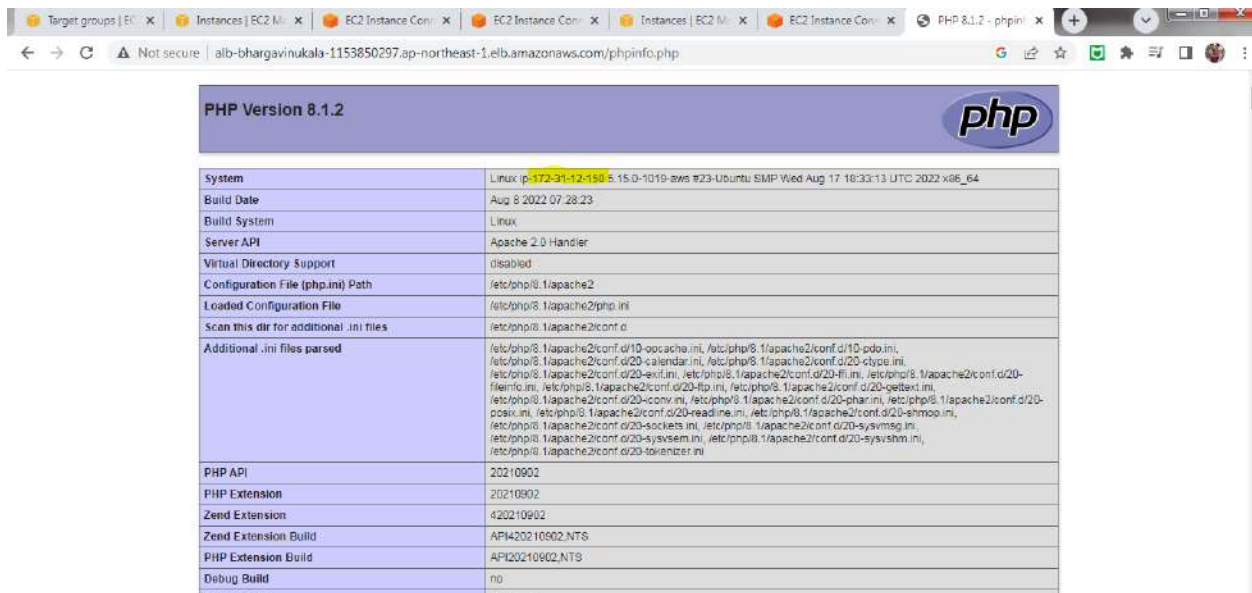
4. Created a load balancer that is in Active Status



5. Connect to Load Balancer from WebPage using dns name of load balancer



6. Try to access phpinfo.php page from the web and we can see that two IP addresses 172.31.4.61 and 172.31.12.150 are appearing alternatively



PHP Version 8.1.2	
System	Linux ip-172-31-4-69-5 15.0-1022-aws #26-Ubuntu SMP Thu Oct 13 12:59:28 UTC 2022 x86_64
Build Date	Aug 8 2022 07:28:23
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php8.1/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php8.1/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-imagick.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ldap.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-openssl.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sockshl.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-system.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20210902
PHP Extension	20210902
Zend Extension	420210902
Zend Extension Build	API420210902.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20210902.NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled

This shows the load balancer is working between the instances.

VPC:

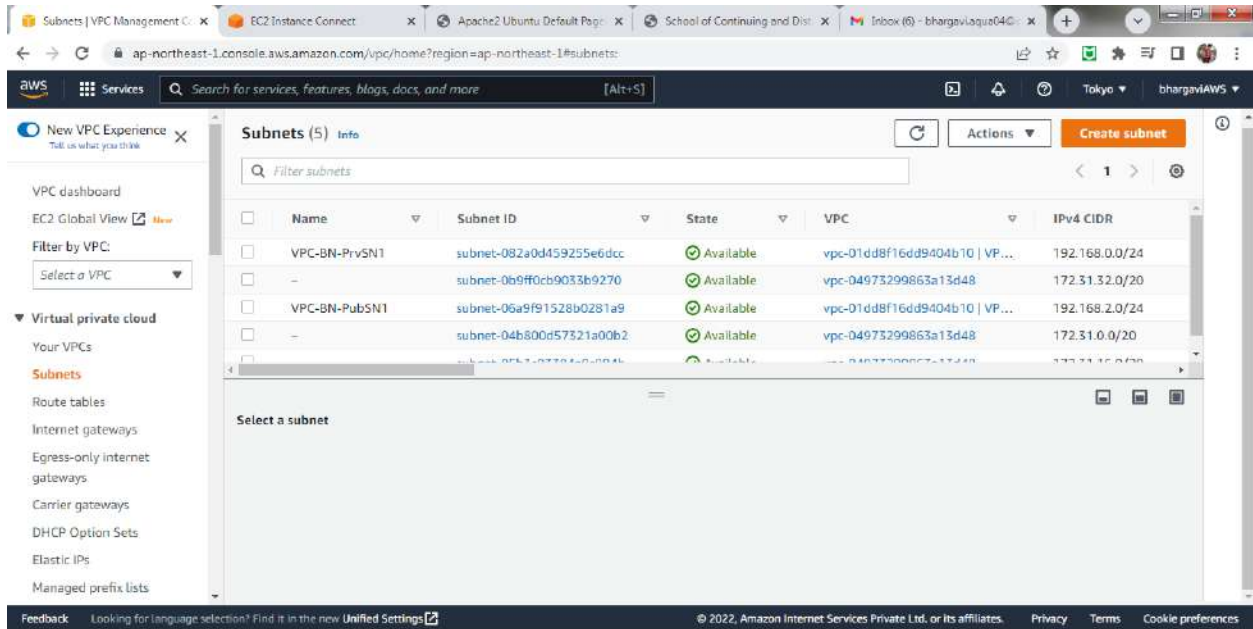
1. Create a new VPC and provided range of VPC as 192.168.0.0/16

Your VPCs (2) info

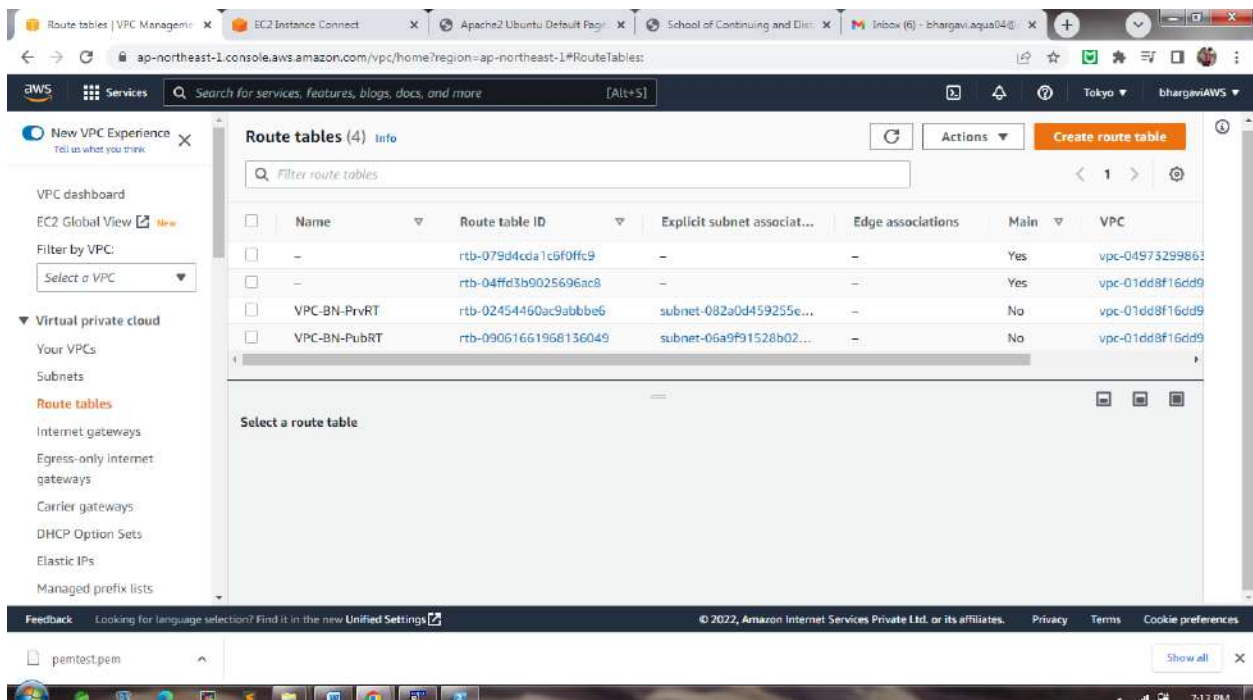
Name	VPC ID	State	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
-	vpc-04973299863a13d48	Available	172.31.0.0/16	-
VPC-BhargaviNukata	vpc-01dd8f16dd9404b10	Available	192.168.0.0/16	-

Select a VPC above

2. Create two subnets, one as Public subnet and one as Private Subnet in our VPC



3. Create two Route Tables, one for Public Subnet and One for Private Subnet



4. Associate Private Subnet to Private Route Table and Public subnet to Public Route Table

Route tables (1/4) info

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associat...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
-	rtb-079d4cda1c6f0ffc9	-	-	Yes	vpc-04973299863
-	rtb-04ffd3b9025696ac8	-	-	Yes	vpc-01dd8f16dd9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VPC-BN-PrivRT	subnet-082a0d459255e...	-	No	vpc-01dd8f16dd9
<input type="checkbox"/>	VPC-BN-PubRT	subnet-06a9f91528b02...	-	No	vpc-01dd8f16dd9

Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
subnet-082a0d459255e6d6c / VPC-BN-PrivSN1	192.168.0.0/24	-

Subnets without explicit associations (0)

The following subnets have not been explicitly associated with any route tables and are therefore associated with the main route table.

Route tables (1/4) info

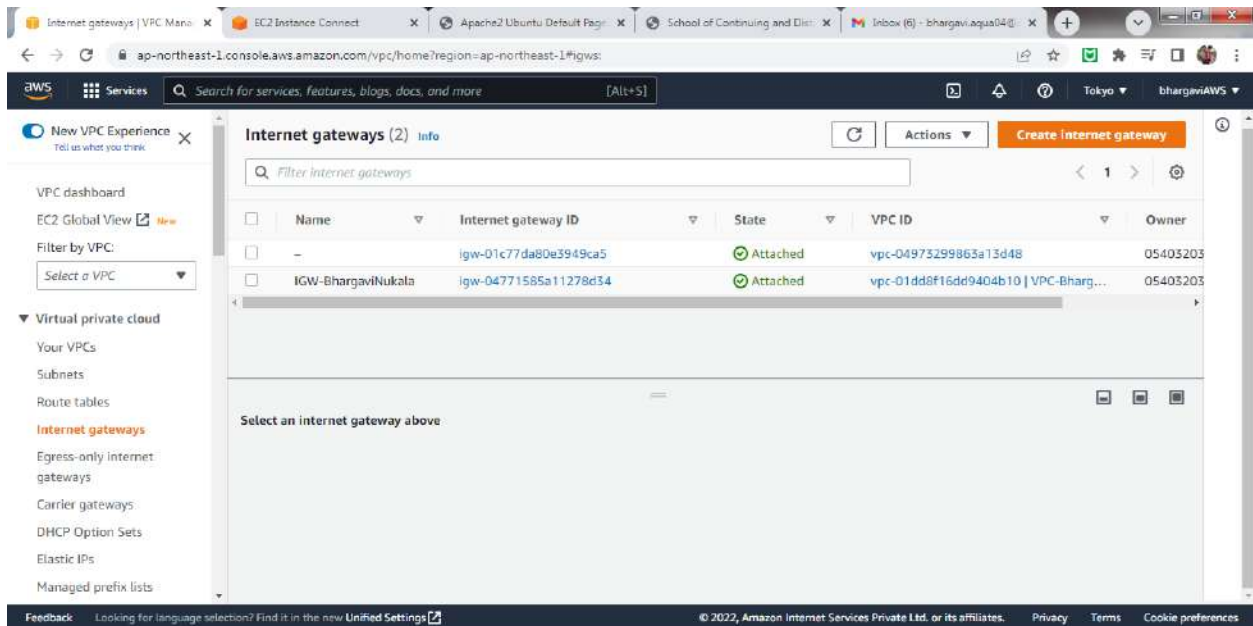
Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associat...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
-	rtb-079d4cda1c6f0ffc9	-	-	Yes	vpc-04973299863
-	rtb-04ffd3b9025696ac8	-	-	Yes	vpc-01dd8f16dd9
<input type="checkbox"/>	VPC-BN-PrivRT	subnet-082a0d459255e...	-	No	vpc-01dd8f16dd9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VPC-BN-PubRT	subnet-06a9f91528b02...	-	No	vpc-01dd8f16dd9

Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
subnet-06a9f91528b0281a9 / VPC-BN-PubSN1	192.168.2.0/24	-

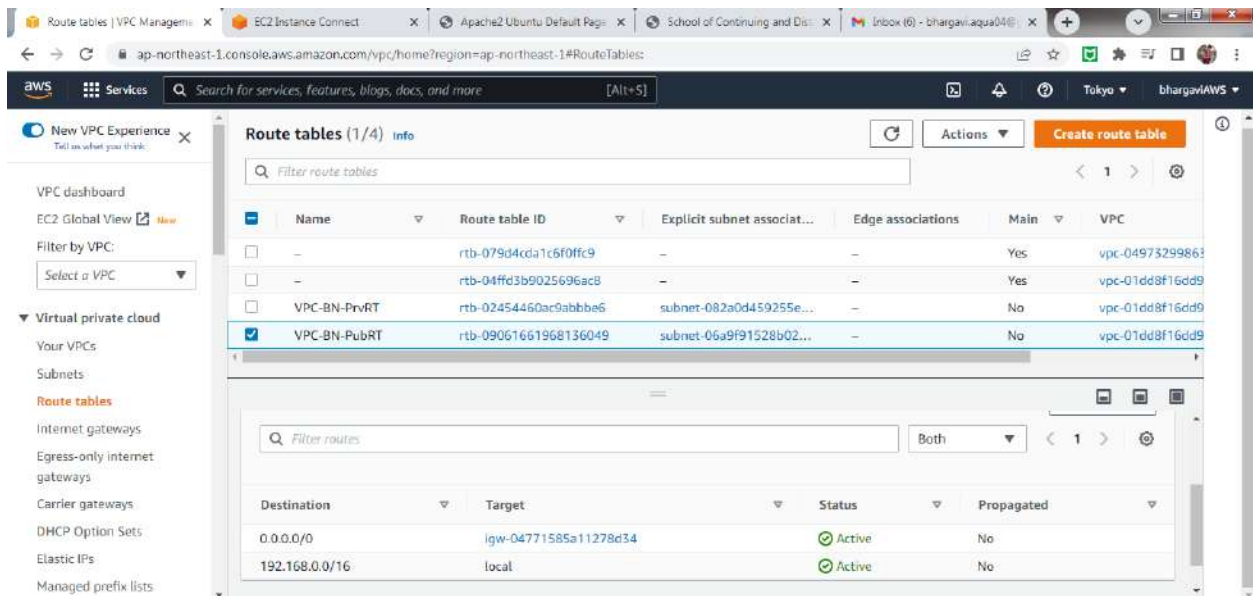
Subnets without explicit associations (0)

The following subnets have not been explicitly associated with any route tables and are therefore associated with the main route table.

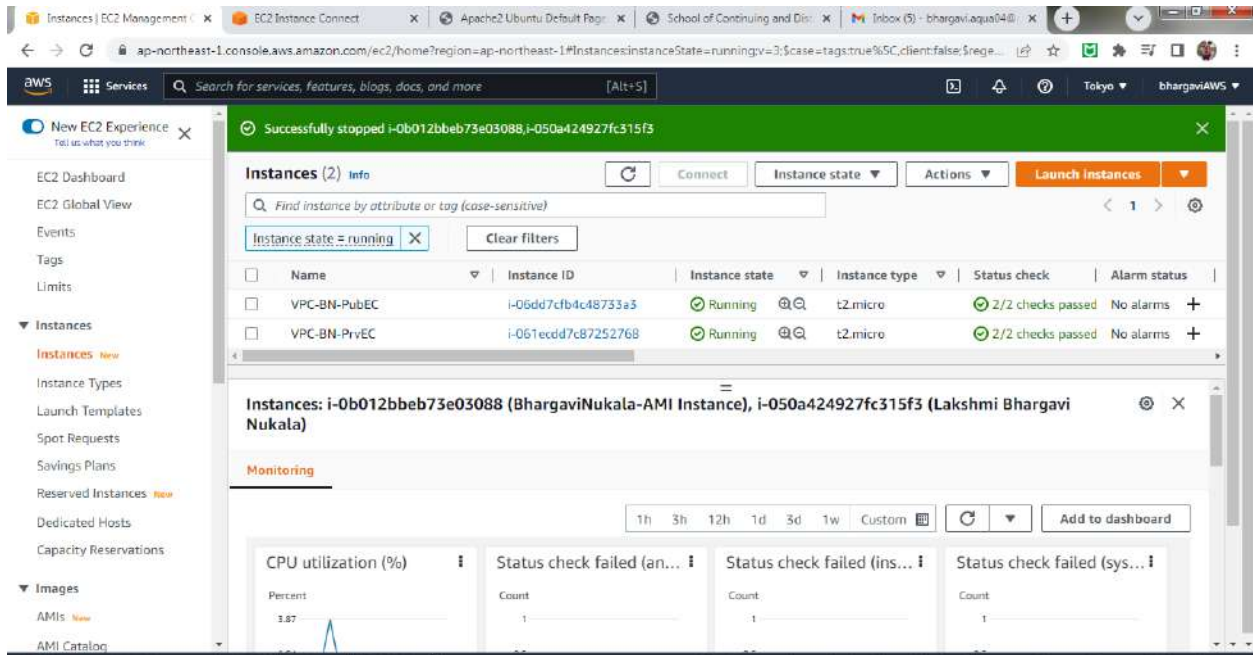
5. Create an Internet Gateway



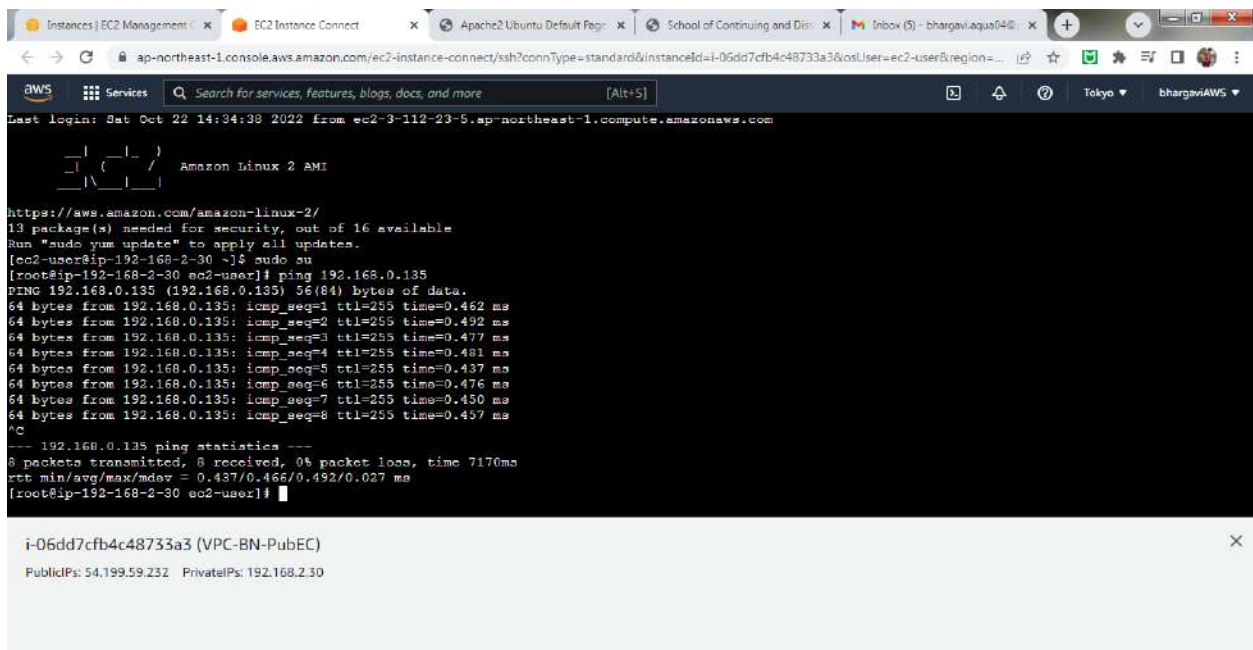
6. Connect Public Route Table to Internet Gateway



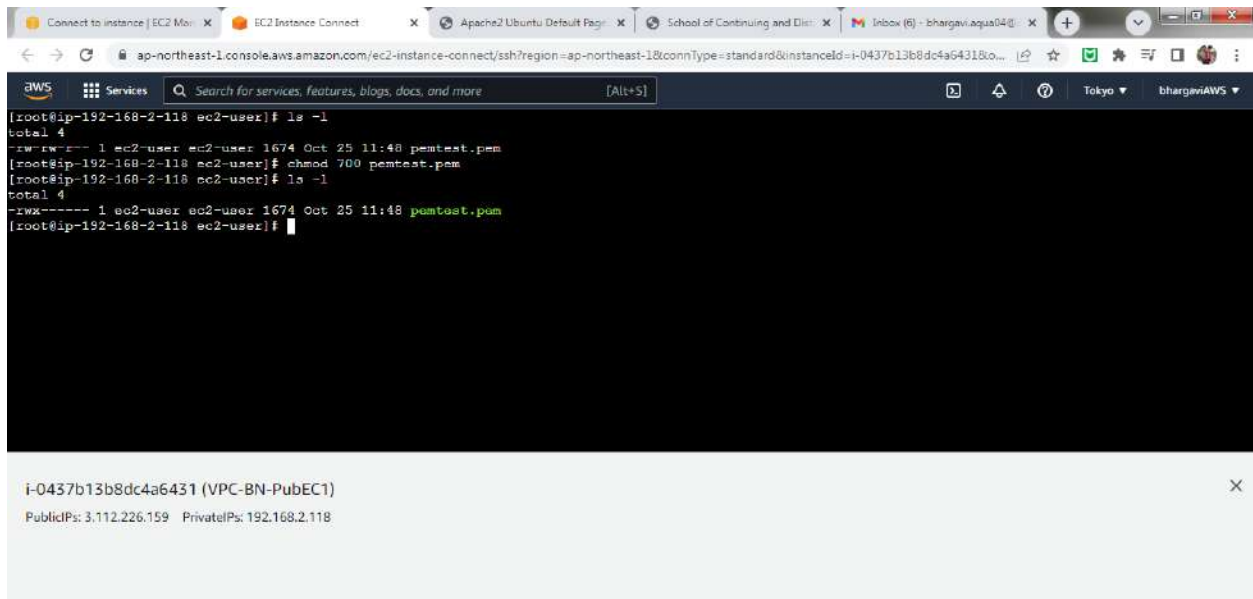
7. Created two instances in VPC, one in Private Subnet and one in Public subnet



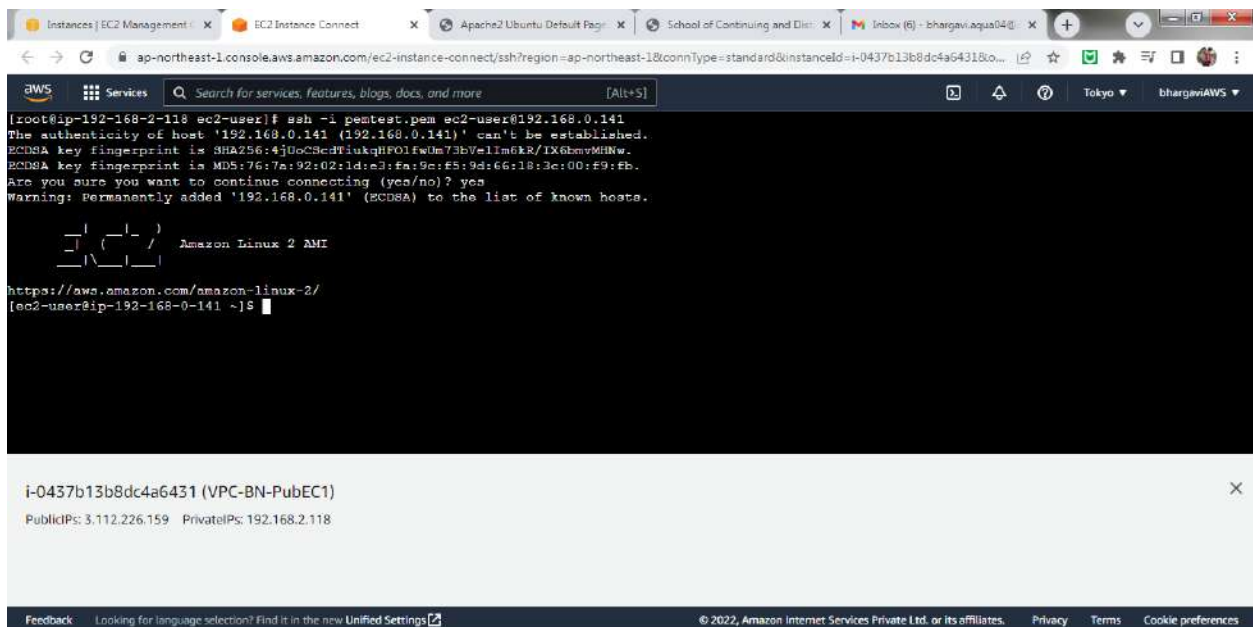
8. Login to Instance in Public subnet and try to Ping instance in Private subnet from Instance in Public subnet



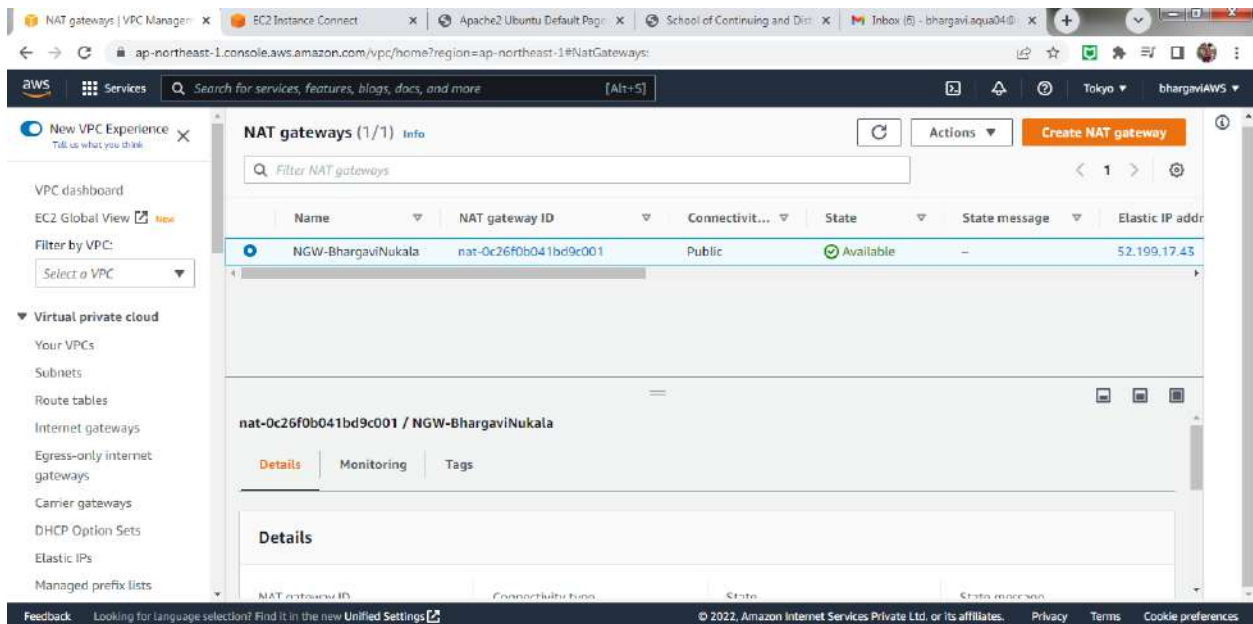
9. Ssh to private instance will fail, so Copied the pemtest.pem file onto Public EC2 instance and changed the permissions



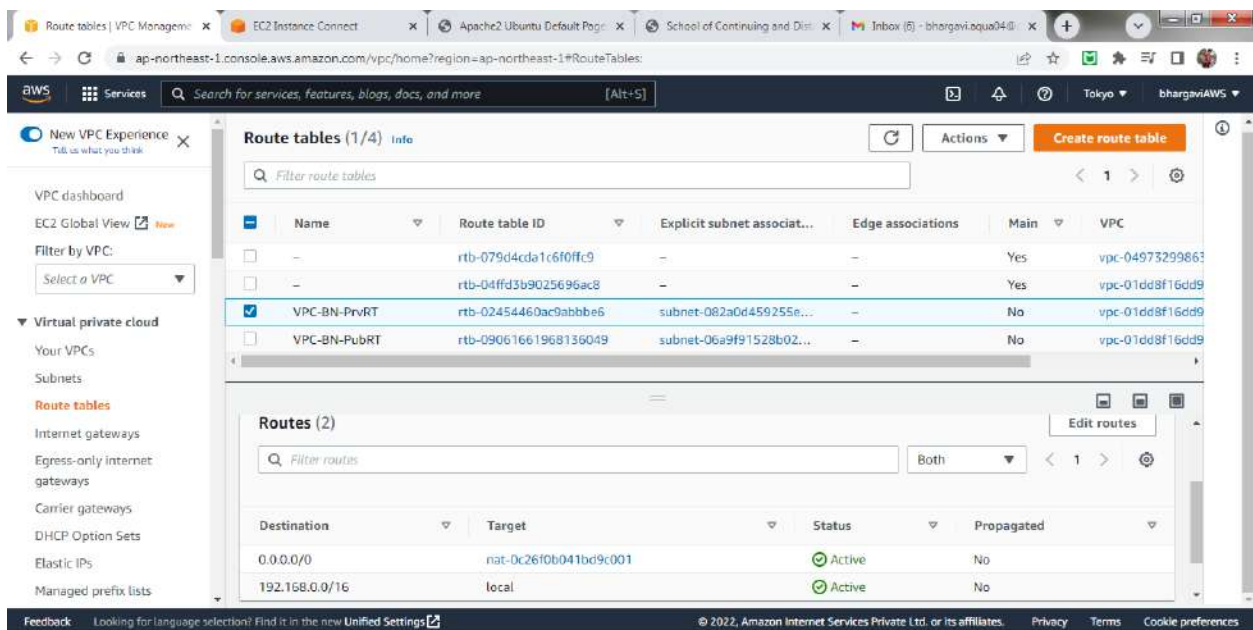
10. Now when we should be able to Connect to a private EC2 instance using ssh



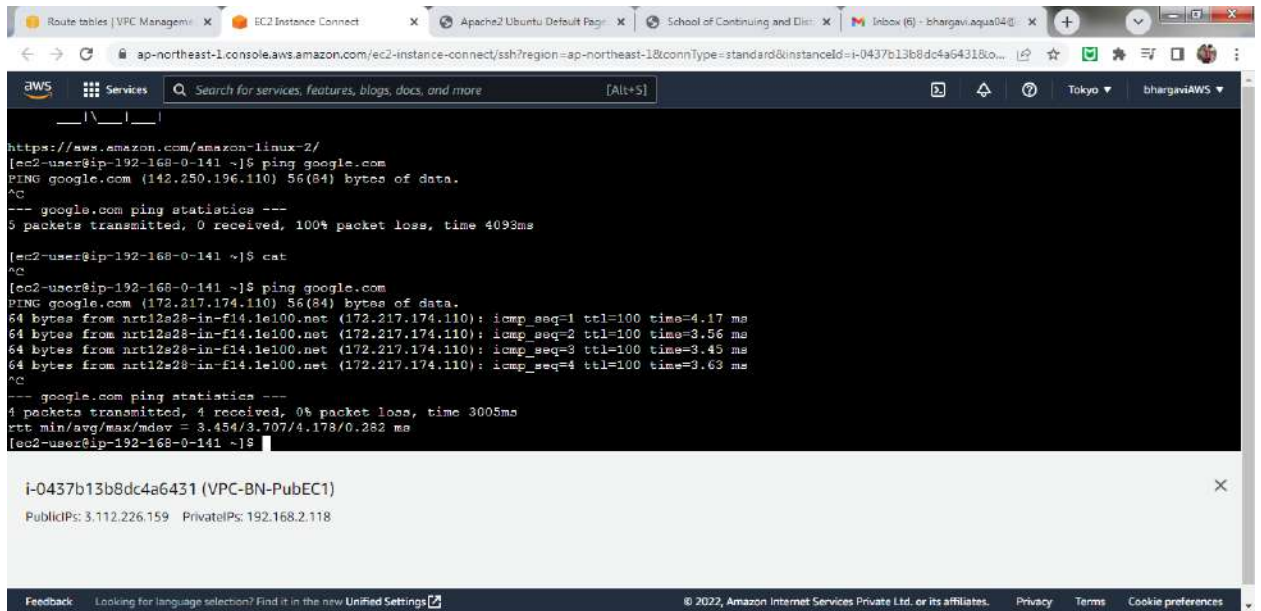
11. Create NAT GateWay to get internet connection to instances on Private Subnet



12. Attaching Private RouteTable to NAT Gateway

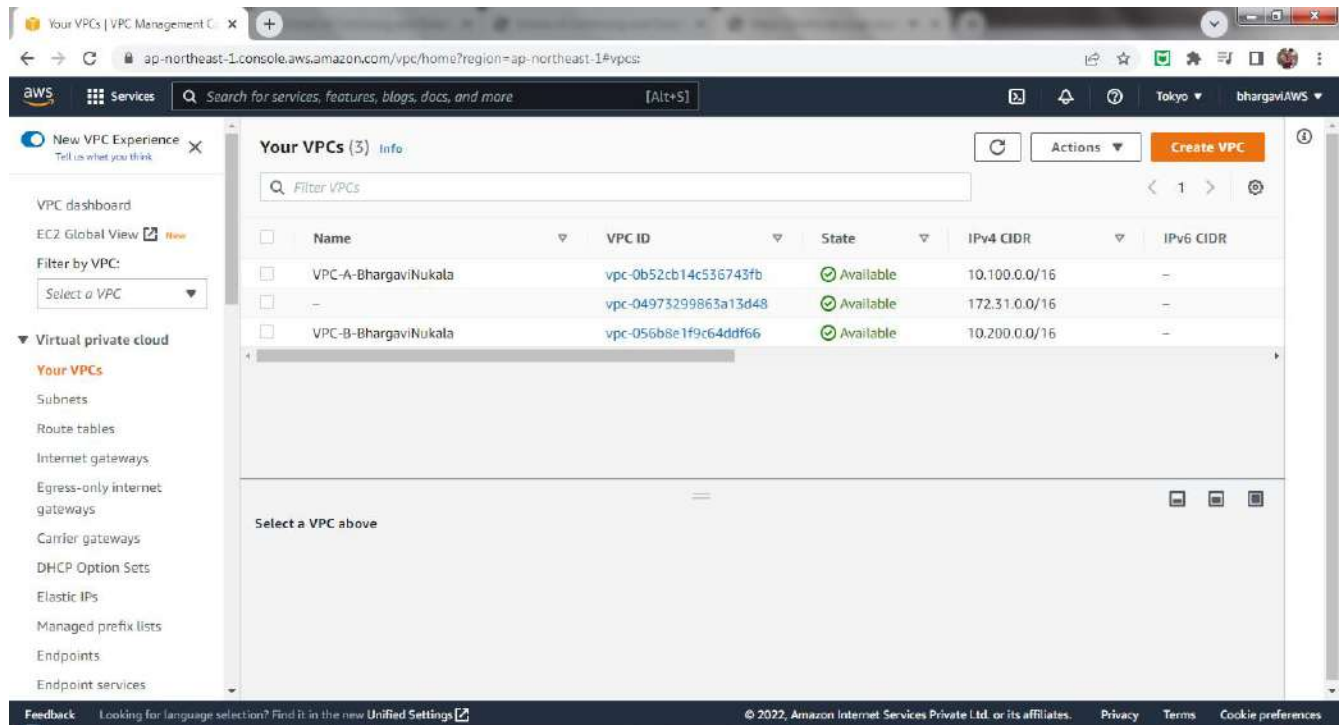


13. Pinging google.com from instance on Private Subnet



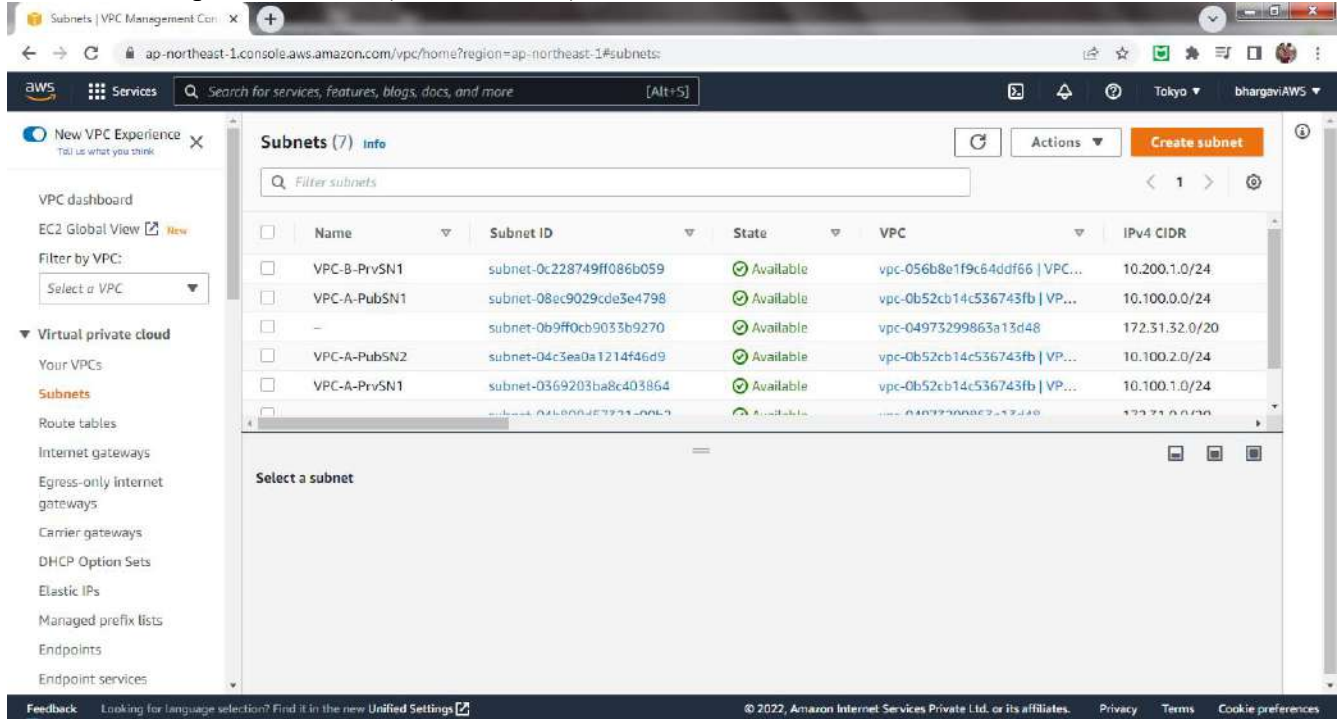
VPC Peering:

1. Create two VPCs, VPC-A and VPC-B



2. Create two public subnets with ranges (10.100.0.0/24) & (10.100.2.0/24) and one private

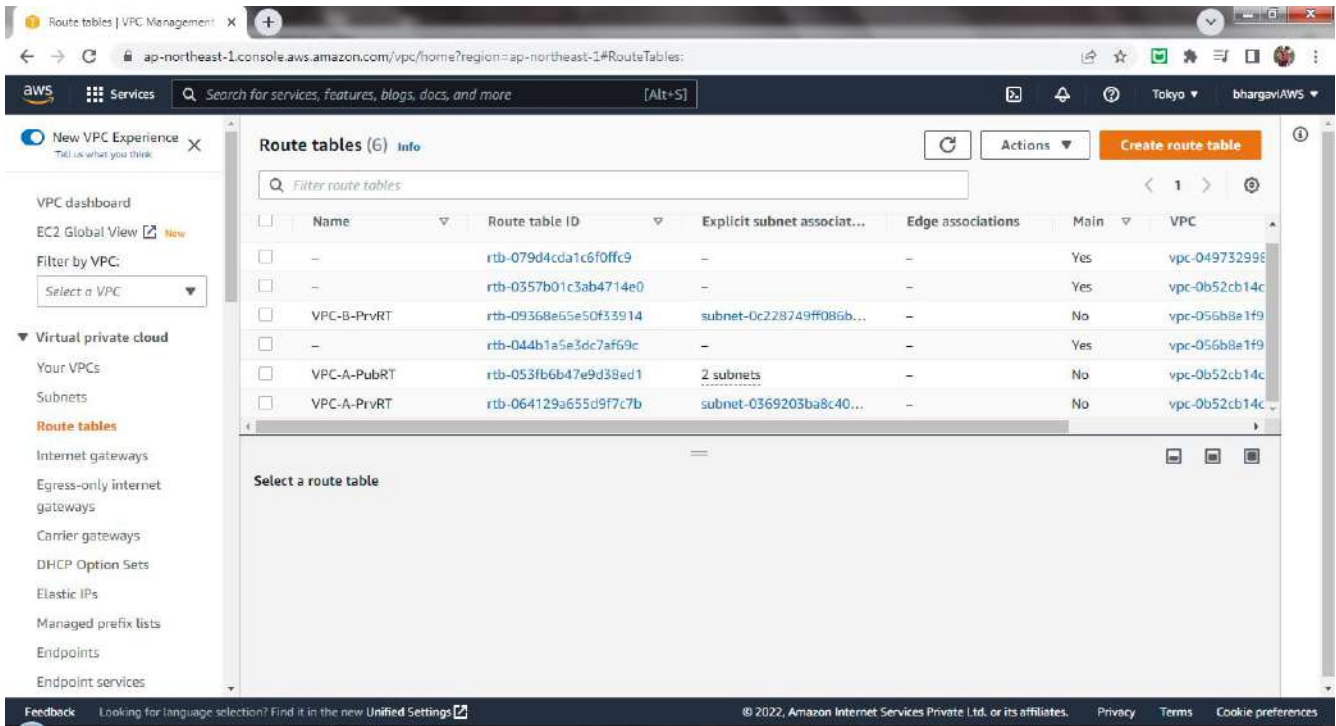
subnet with range (10.100.1.0/24) in VPC-A
Create one private subnet (10.200.1.0/24) in VPC-B



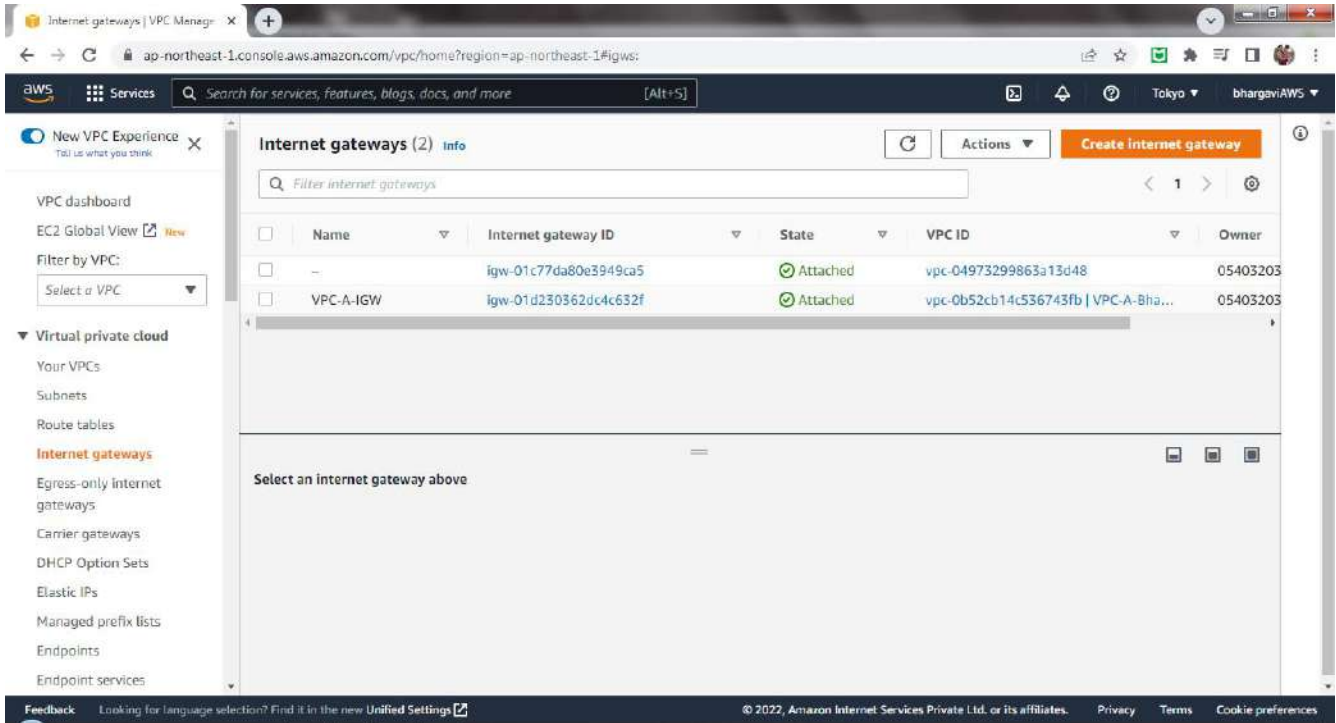
3. Create a private RouteTable for private subnet and public route table for 2 public subnets in VPC-A

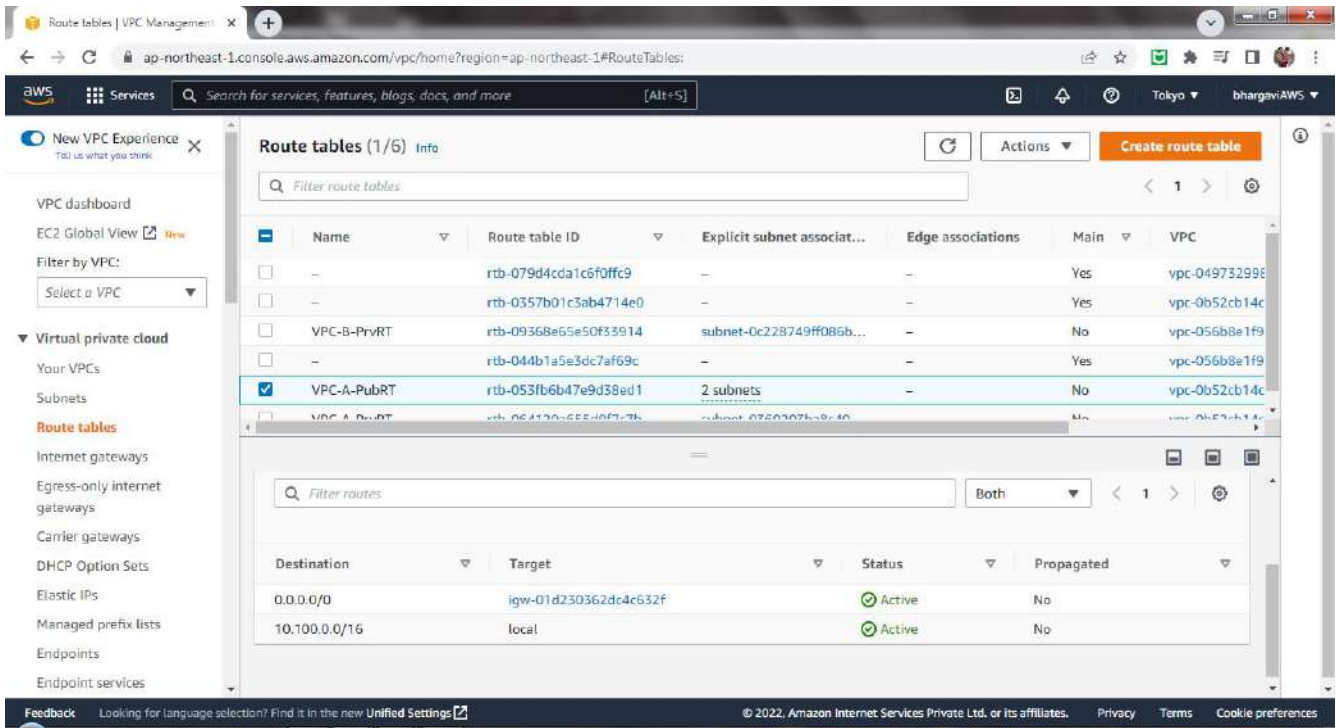
Create a private route table for private subnet in VPC-B

Associate the concerned subnets with the route tables.

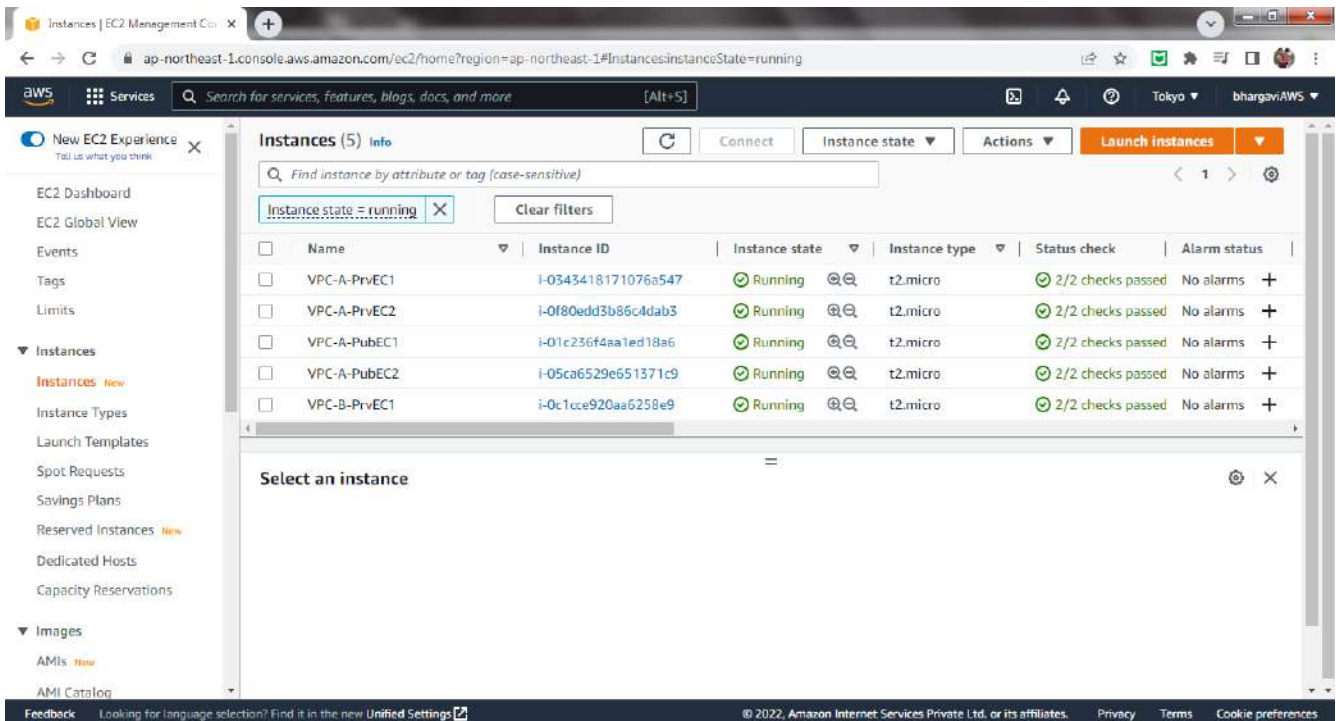


4. Create an Internet Gateway and associate public Route Table of VPC-A to that Internet Gateway.





5. Create a EC2 machine in each public subnet & private subnet should have 2 EC2 instance for VPC-A
create one EC2 instance in private subnetof VPC-B



6. Connect to private EC2 instance of VPC-A from public EC2 instance of VPC-A

The screenshot shows a browser window with the AWS Management Console. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
[root@ip-10-100-0-69 ec2-user]# ssh -i "pentest.pem" ec2-user@10.100.1.37
Last login: Mon Oct 31 06:29:35 2022 from 10.100.0.69

 _ _ | _ _ |
|_| ( _ | |
 _ \| _ | _ |
|_| \_| _ |

 Amazon Linux 2 AMI

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-10-100-1-37 ~]$
```

Below the terminal, the instance details for `i-01c236f4aa1ed18a6 (VPC-A-PubEC1)` are shown, with Public IPs: 13.231.113.197 and Private IPs: 10.100.0.69.

7. From this private instance of VPC-A, try to ping to private instance of VPC-B. It will fail as there is no internet connection to VPC-B

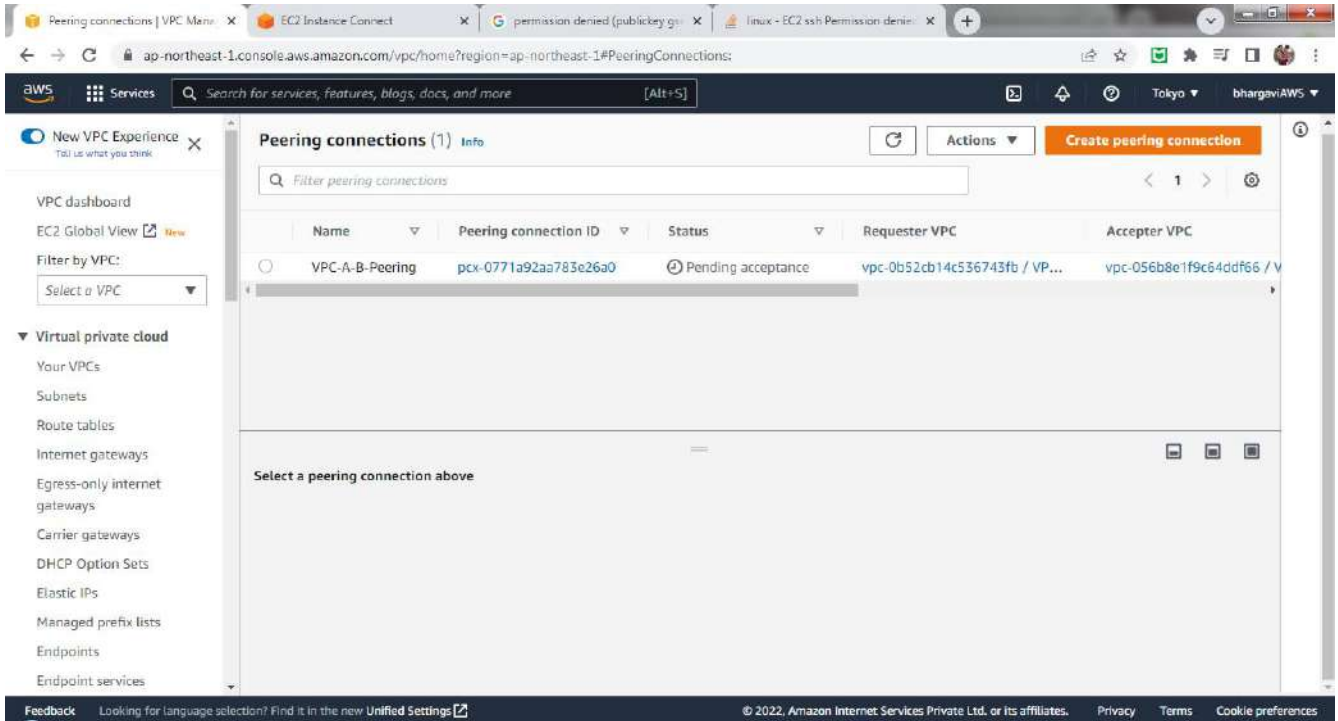
The screenshot shows the same AWS Management Console terminal. The user has executed the following commands:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-100-1-37 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]# ping 10.200.1.184
PING 10.200.1.184 (10.200.1.184) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 10.200.1.184 ping statistics ---
 9 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 8179ms

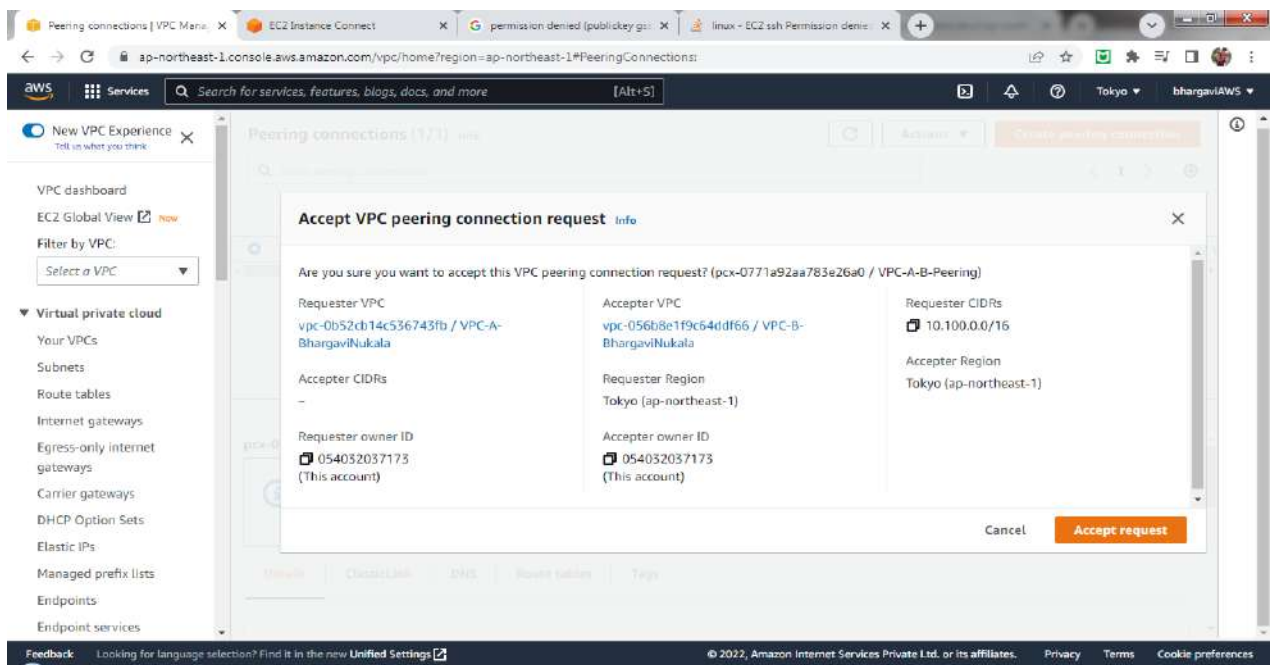
[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]#
```

The output indicates a 100% packet loss, confirming that there is no network connectivity between the two private instances in different VPCs.

8. So for communication between two private instances of VPC-A and VPC-B, create a peer connection.



9. Accept the peering connection request



10. Update the private route tables of VPC-A and VPC-B with the newly created peering connection.

VPC > Route tables > rtb-064129a655d9f7c7b > Edit routes

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
10.100.0.0/16	local	Active	No
10.200.1.0/24	pcx-0771a92aa783e26a0	-	No

Buttons: Add route, Cancel, Preview, Save changes

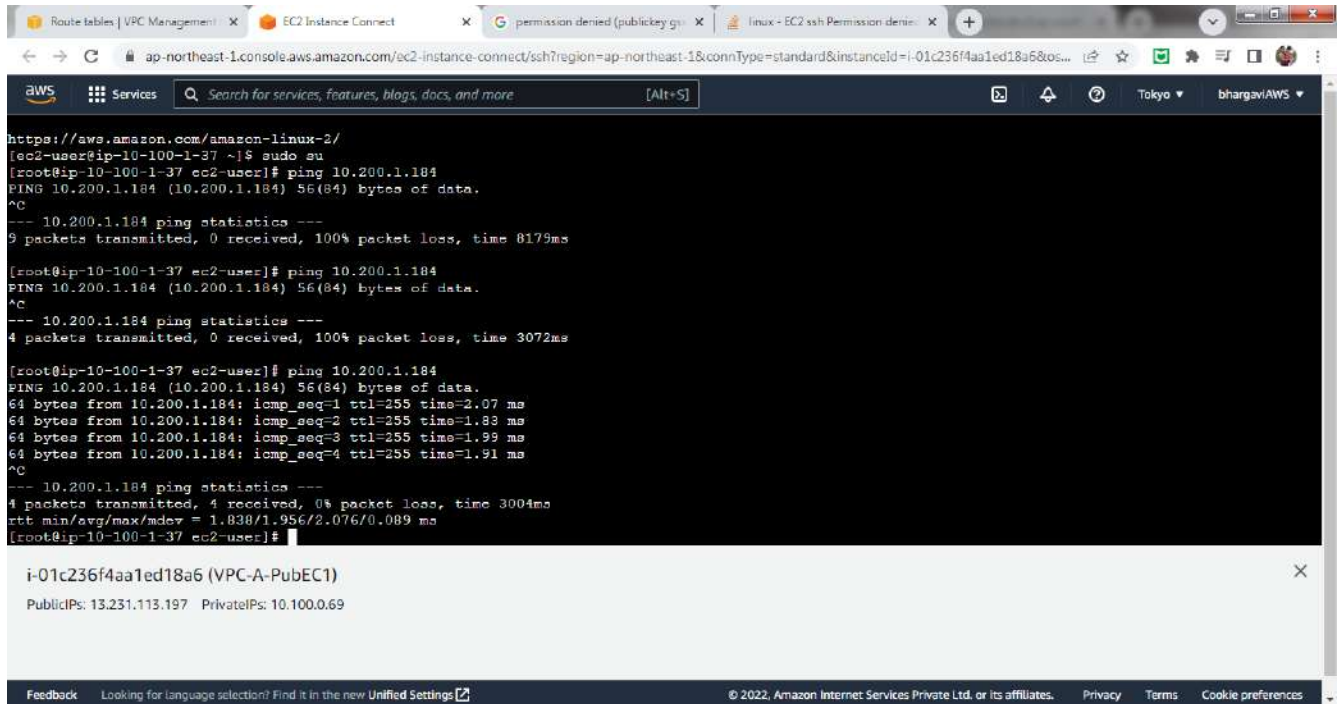
VPC > Route tables > rtb-09368e65e50f33914 > Edit routes

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
10.200.0.0/16	local	Active	No
10.100.1.0/24	pcx-0771a92aa783e26a0	-	No

Buttons: Add route, Cancel, Preview, Save changes

11. Now if we ping from private EC2 instance of VPC-A to private EC2 instance of VPC-B, ping will be successful



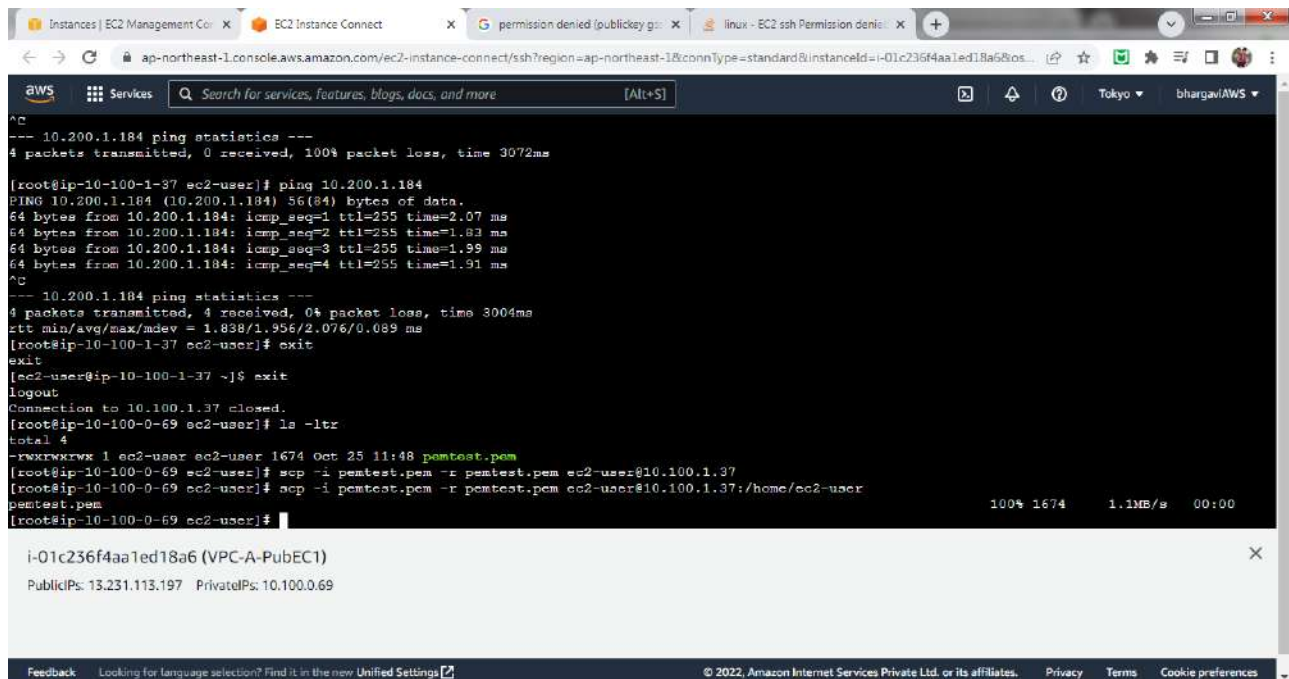
```
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-10-100-1-37 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]# ping 10.200.1.184
PING 10.200.1.184 (10.200.1.184) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 10.200.1.184 ping statistics ---
9 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 8179ms

[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]# ping 10.200.1.184
PING 10.200.1.184 (10.200.1.184) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 10.200.1.184 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 3072ms

[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]# ping 10.200.1.184
PING 10.200.1.184 (10.200.1.184) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=2.07 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=1.83 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.99 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=1.91 ms
^C
--- 10.200.1.184 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.838/1.956/2.076/0.089 ms
[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]#
```

i-01c236f4aa1ed18a6 (VPC-A-PubEC1)
PublicIPs: 13.231.113.197 PrivateIPs: 10.100.0.69

12. To connect to private EC2 instance of VPC-B, we need to copy the .pem file from public EC2 instance of VPC-A to private EC2 instance of VPC-A and then ssh to private EC2 instance of VPC-B

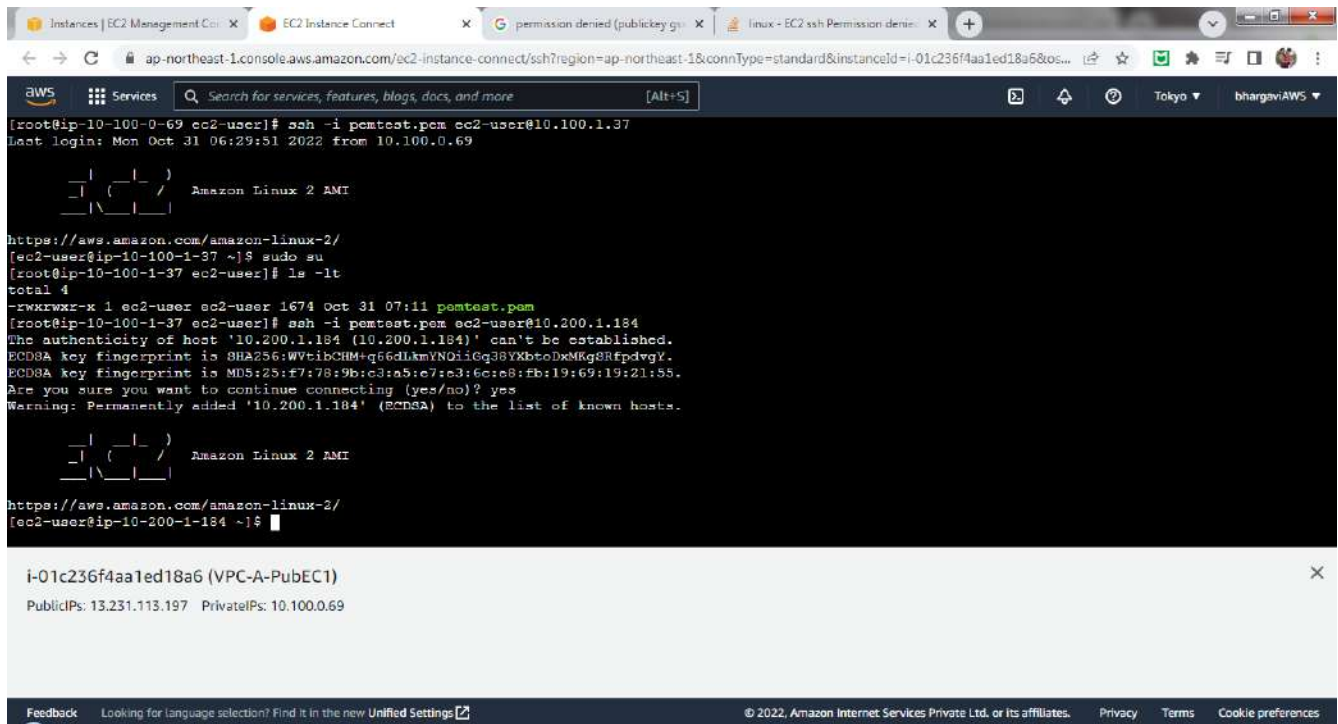


```
^C
--- 10.200.1.184 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 3072ms

[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]# ping 10.200.1.184
PING 10.200.1.184 (10.200.1.184) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=2.07 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=1.83 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.99 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.1.184: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=1.91 ms
^C
--- 10.200.1.184 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.838/1.956/2.076/0.089 ms
[root@ip-10-100-1-37 ec2-user]# exit
exit
[ec2-user@ip-10-100-1-37 ~]$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.100.1.37 closed.
[root@ip-10-100-0-69 ec2-user]# ls -ltr
total 4
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ec2-user ec2-user 1674 Oct 25 11:48 pemtest.pem
[root@ip-10-100-0-69 ec2-user]# scp -i pemtest.pem -r pemtest.pem ec2-user@10.100.1.37
[root@ip-10-100-0-69 ec2-user]# scp -i pemtest.pem -r pemtest.pem ec2-user@10.100.1.37:/home/ec2-user
pemtest.pem 100% 1674 1.1MB/s 00:00
[root@ip-10-100-0-69 ec2-user]#
```

i-01c236f4aa1ed18a6 (VPC-A-PubEC1)
PublicIPs: 13.231.113.197 PrivateIPs: 10.100.0.69

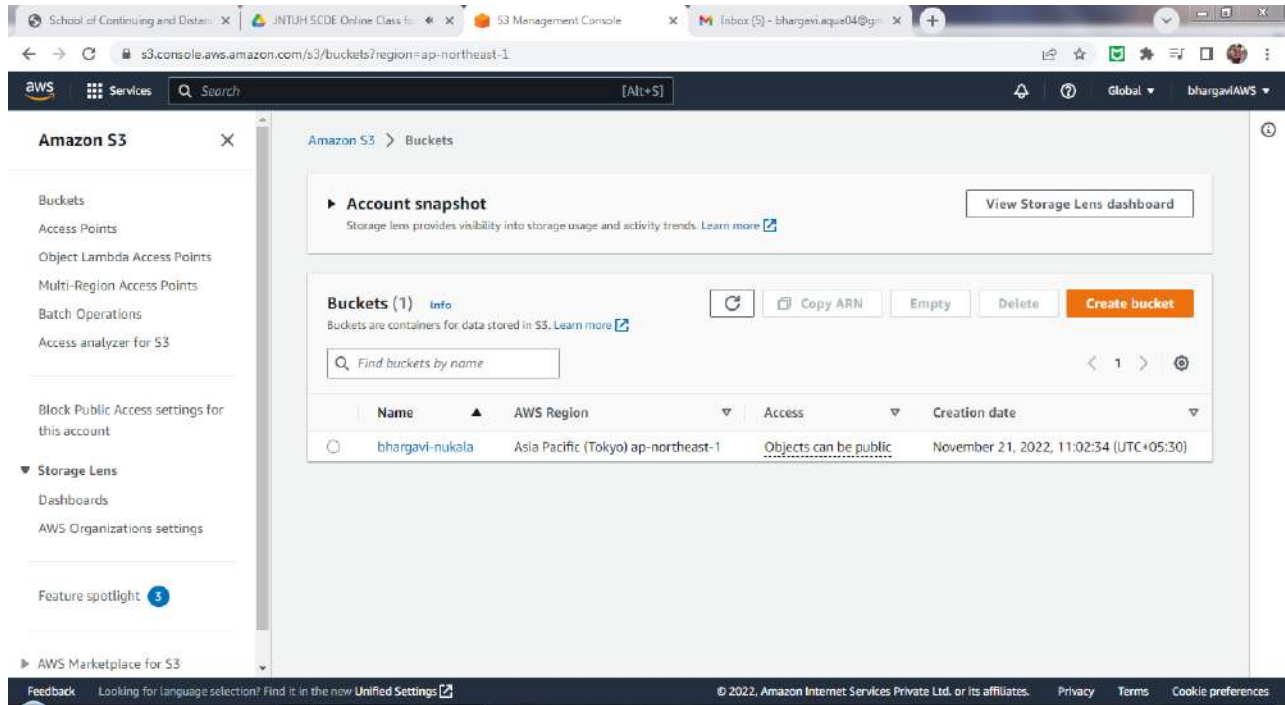
13. Now when we try to connect to private EC2 instance of VPC-B from private EC2 instance of VPC-A, both ping and ssh will succeed. We can also observe that .pem file is available in private EC2 instance of VPC-A



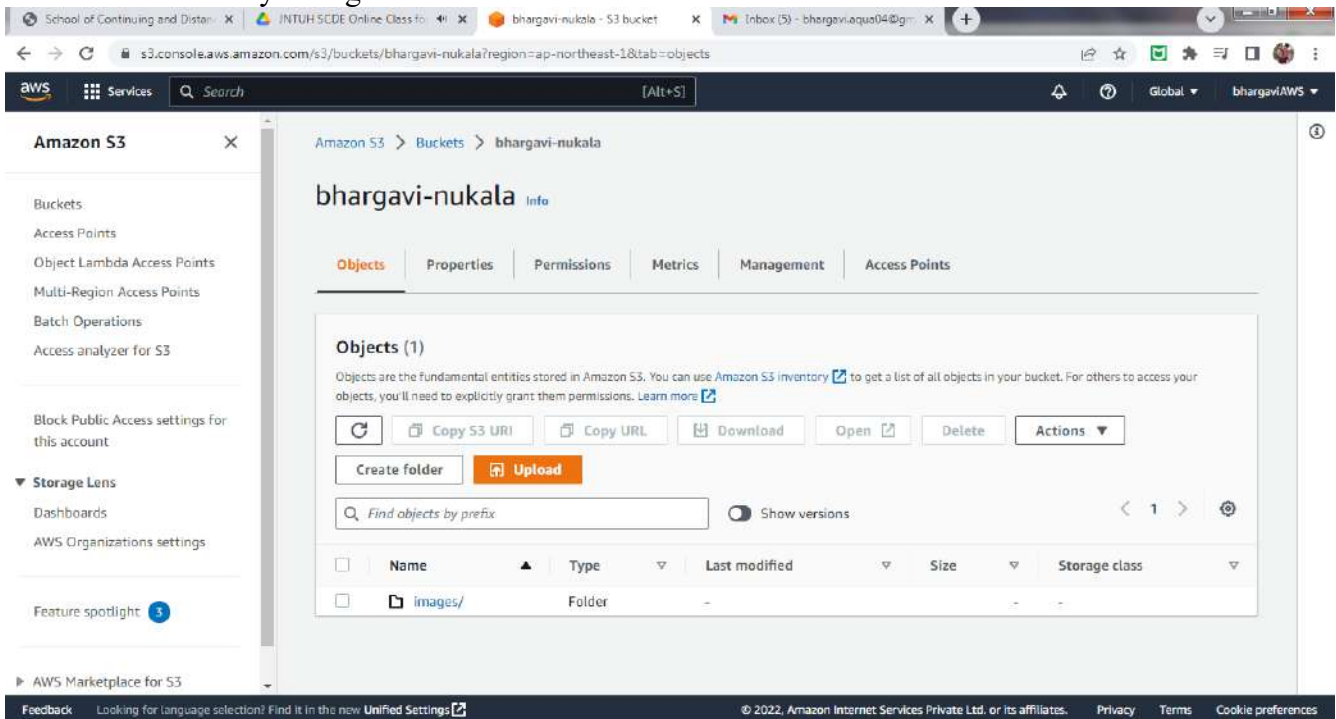
So peering connection is done and we are able to connect the private EC2 instances of both VPC-A and VPC-B.

S3:

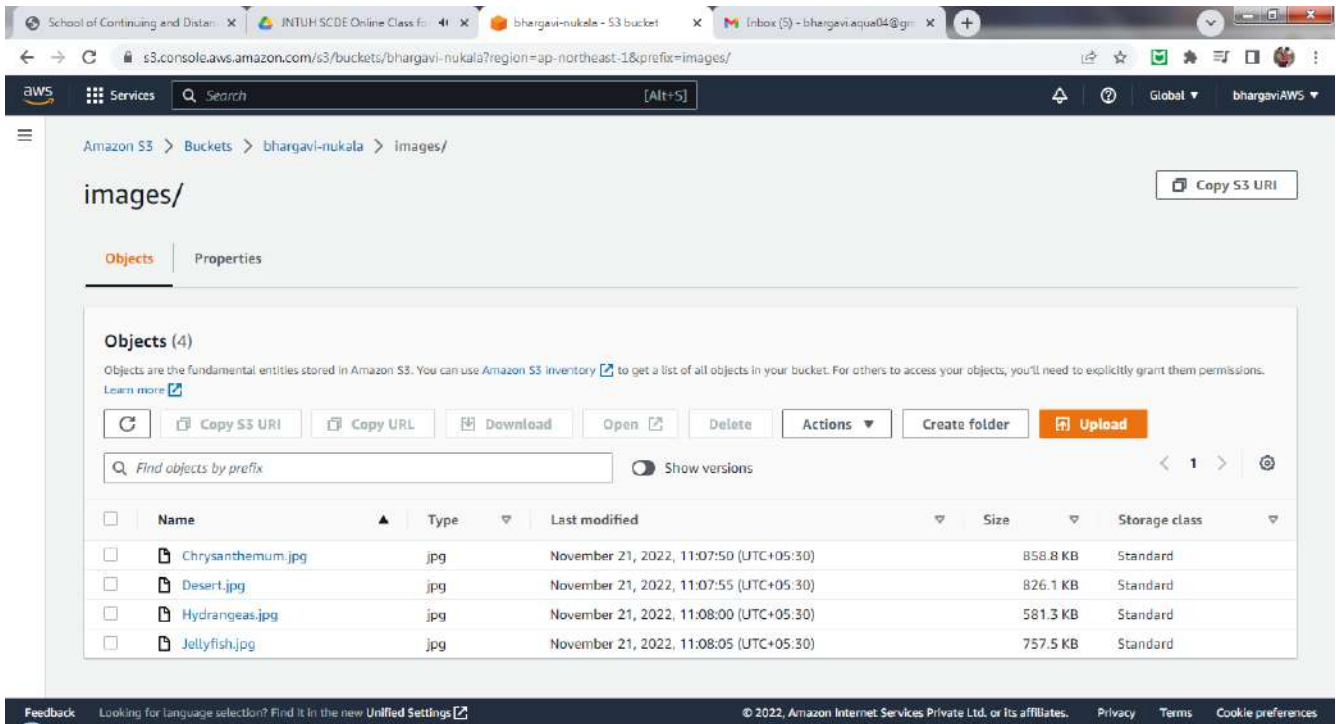
Creation of a bucket with name “bhargavi-nukala”



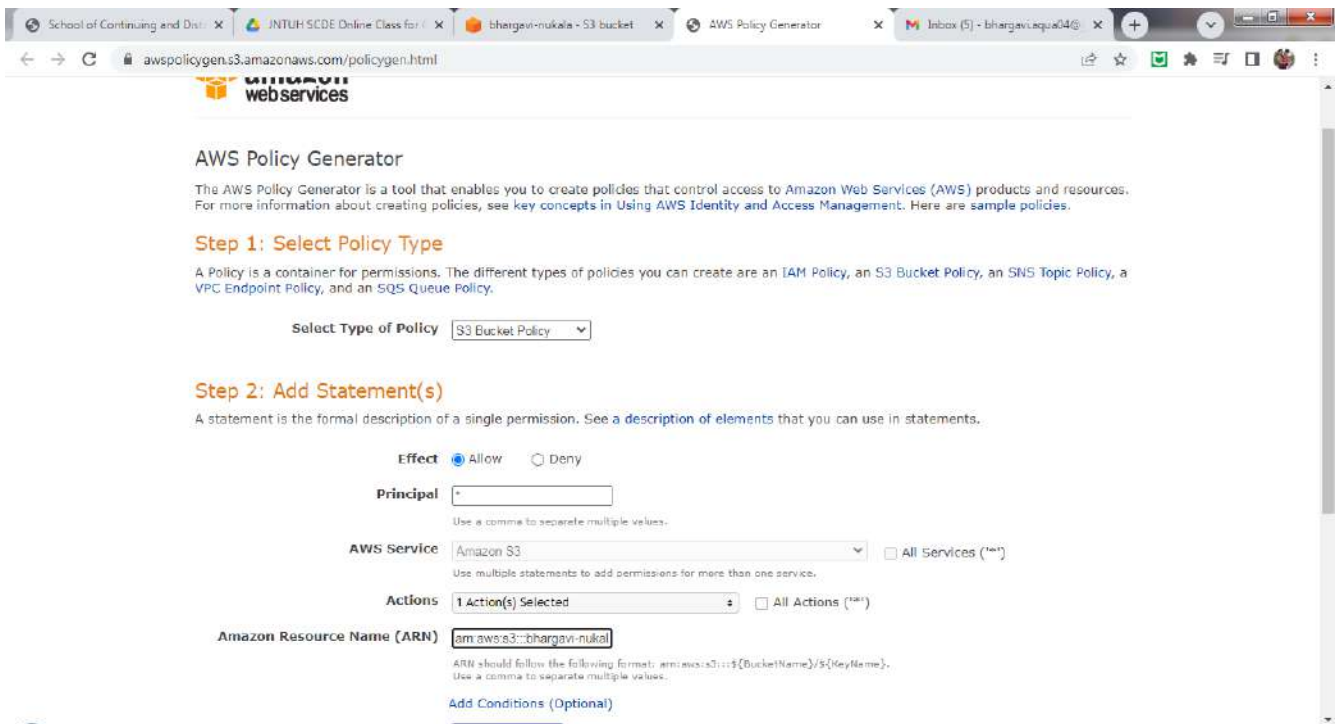
Create a directory “images” in bucket



Upload some images into “images” folder

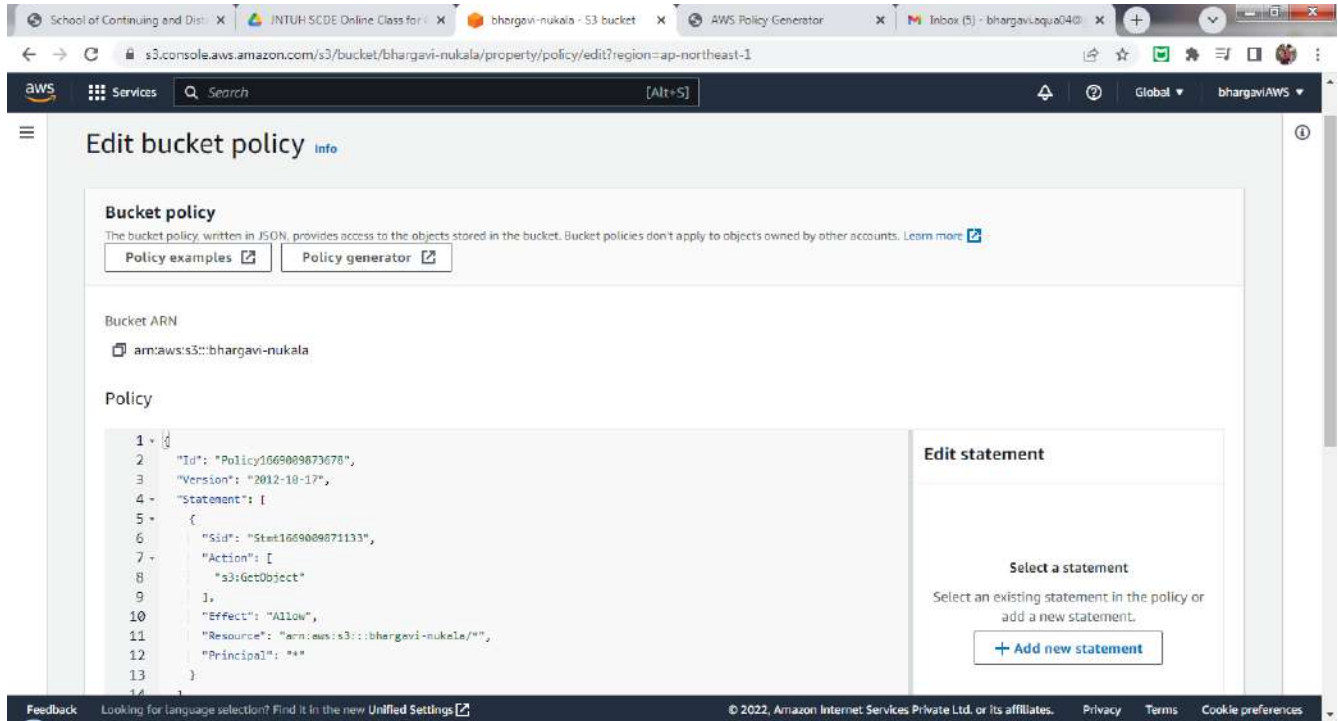


Setting a bucket policy to make images public and accessible on web Generating bucket policy using Policy Generator

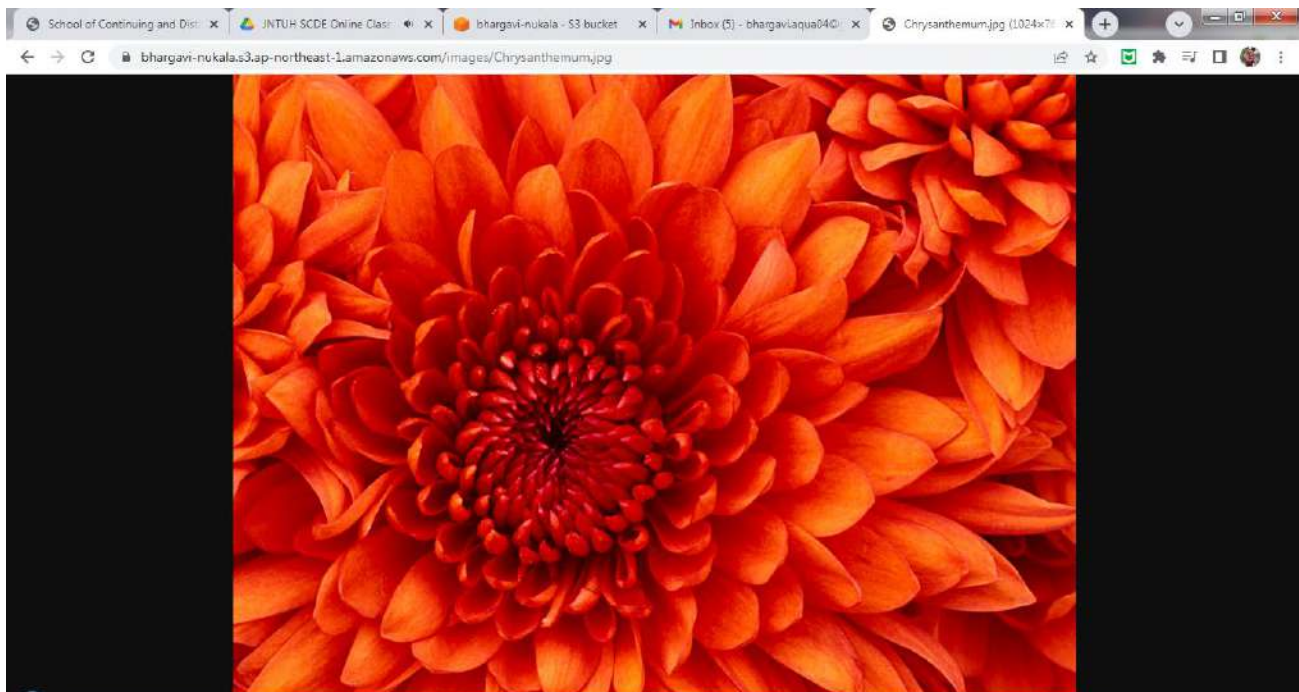


After ARN name of bucket, we should add “/*” to make all objects of the bucket public.
Action should be selected as “GetObject”

Paste the generated JSON in bucket policy

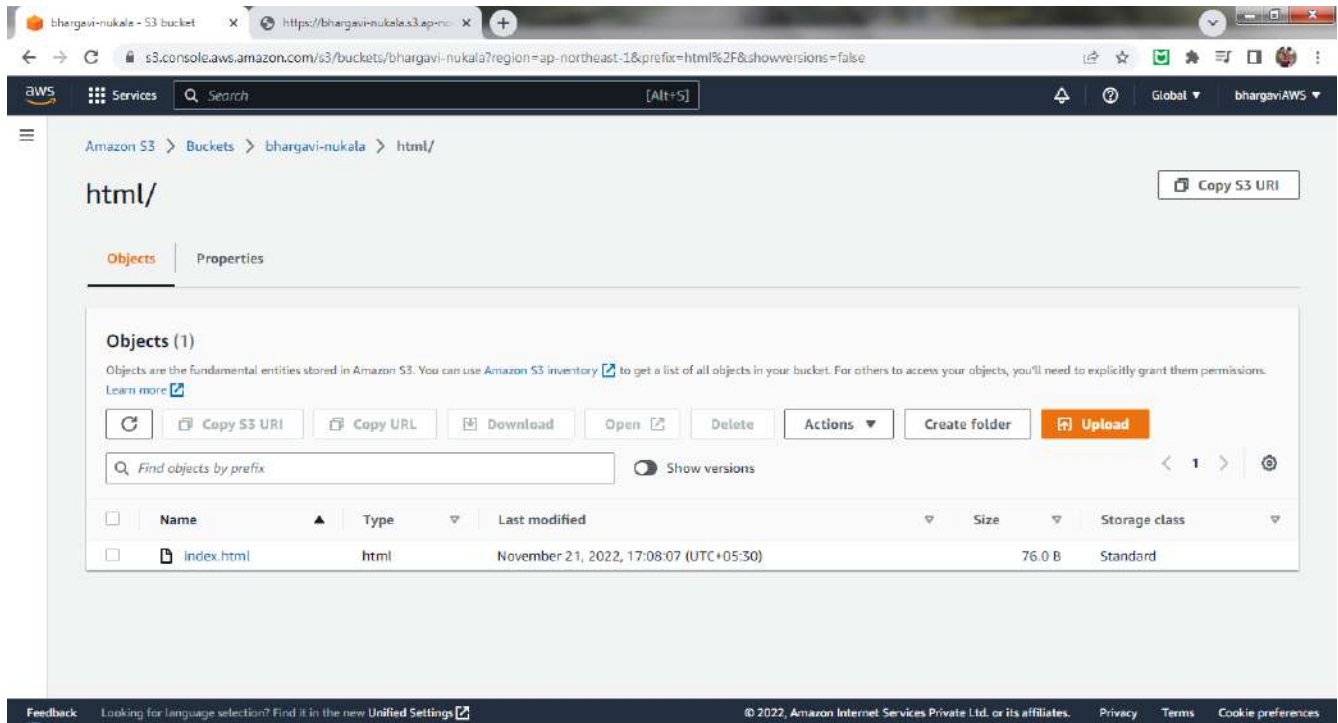


Now access a uploaded image on the web

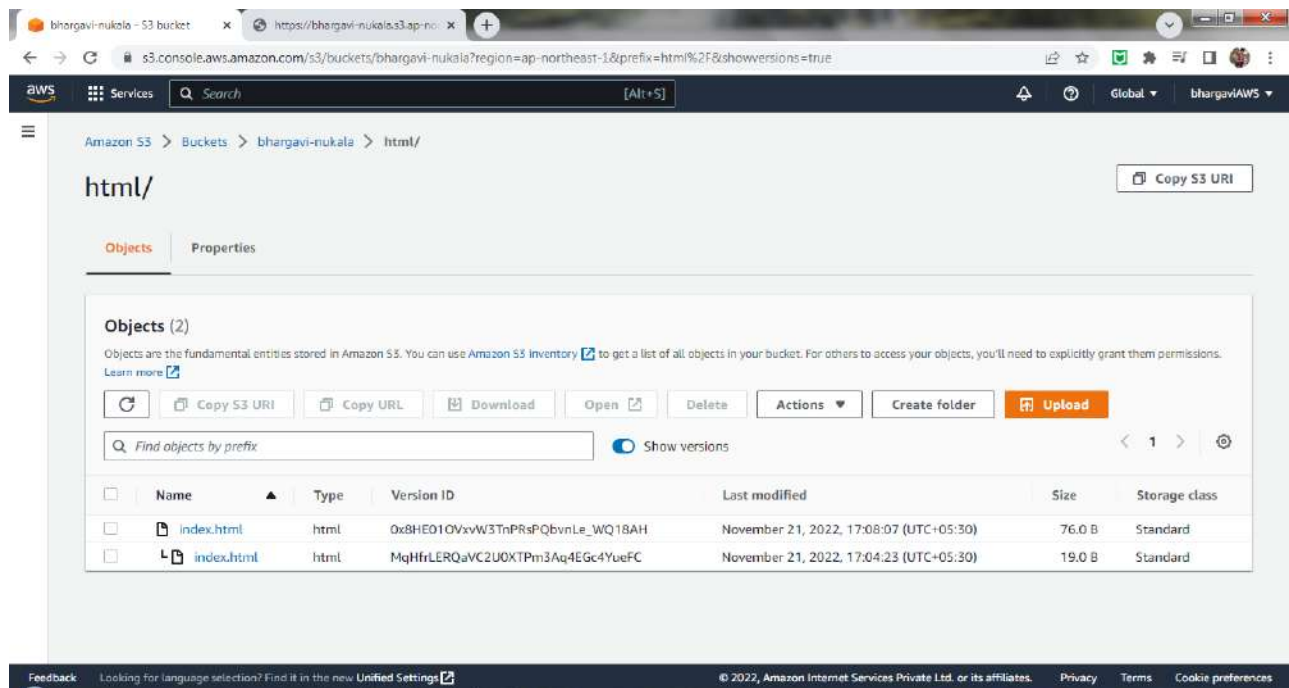


Use Object URL of the image to access the image on web.

S3 Versioning: Upload index.html into the bucket



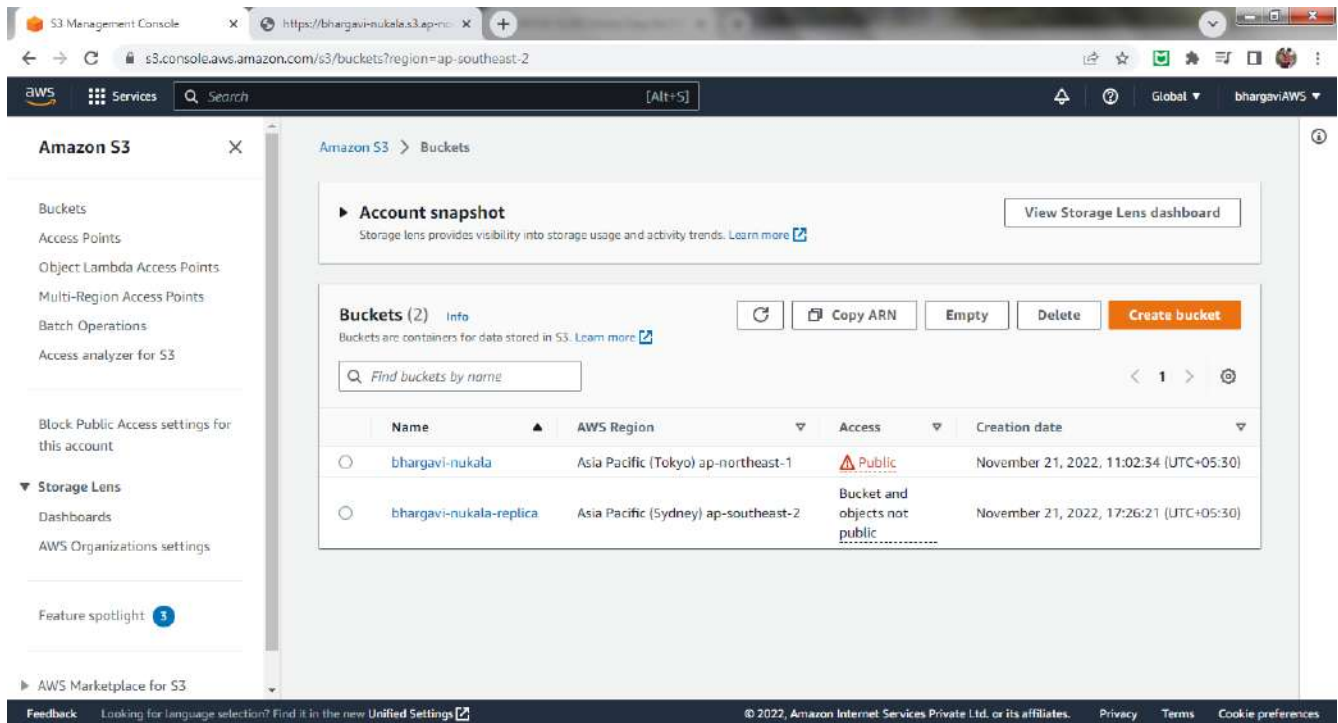
Change the content of the index.html and upload a new one. We can check the versions by enabling S3 versioning.



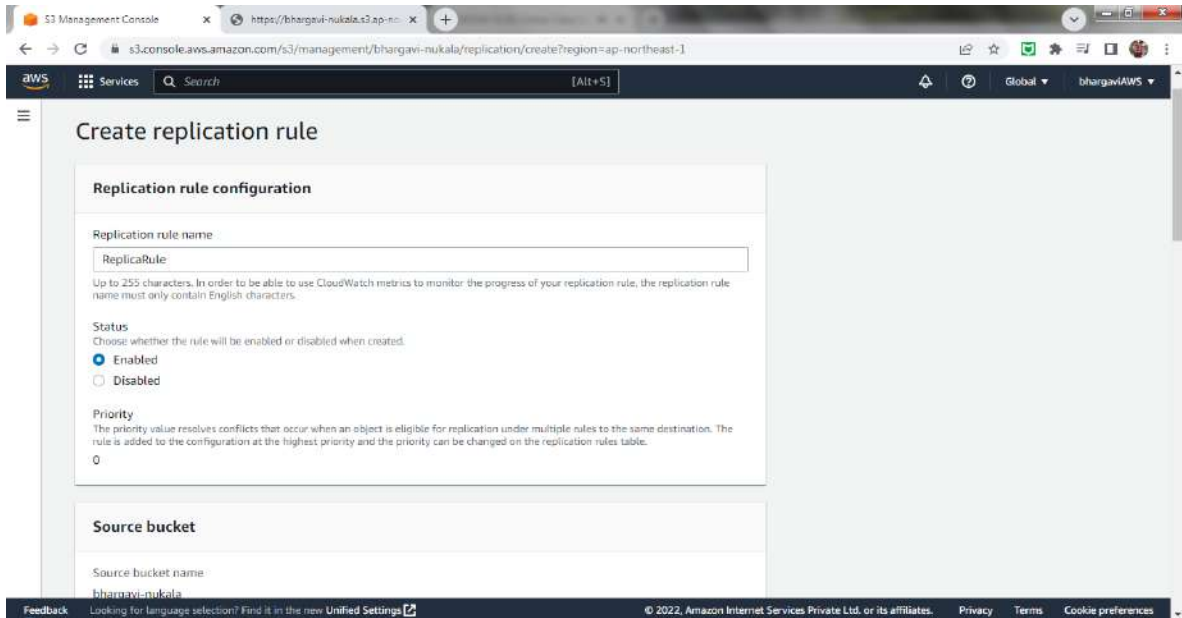
Click on “Show Versions” to see the previous versions of the index.html file.

Bucket Replication:

Create another bucket that is a Replica of bucket “bhargavi-nukala” in another region. Enable “bucket versioning” for replica bucket.

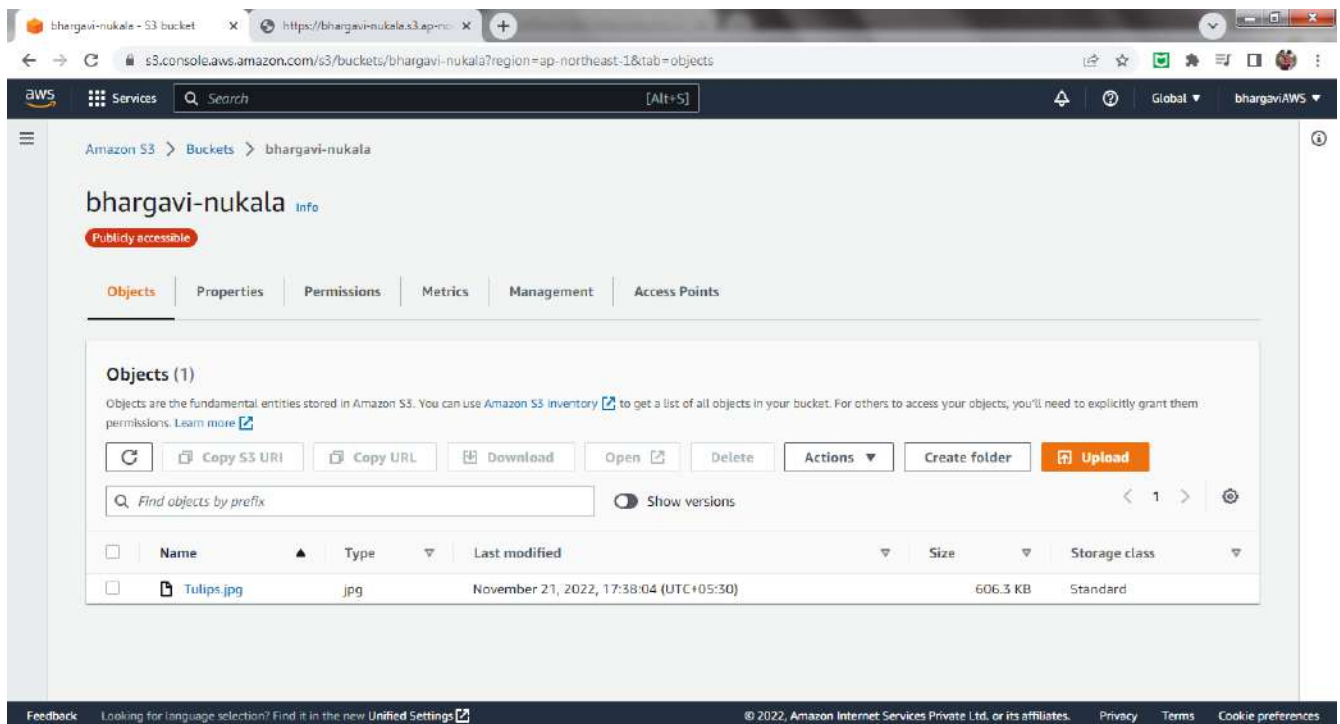


Create a Replication rule on the Source bucket.

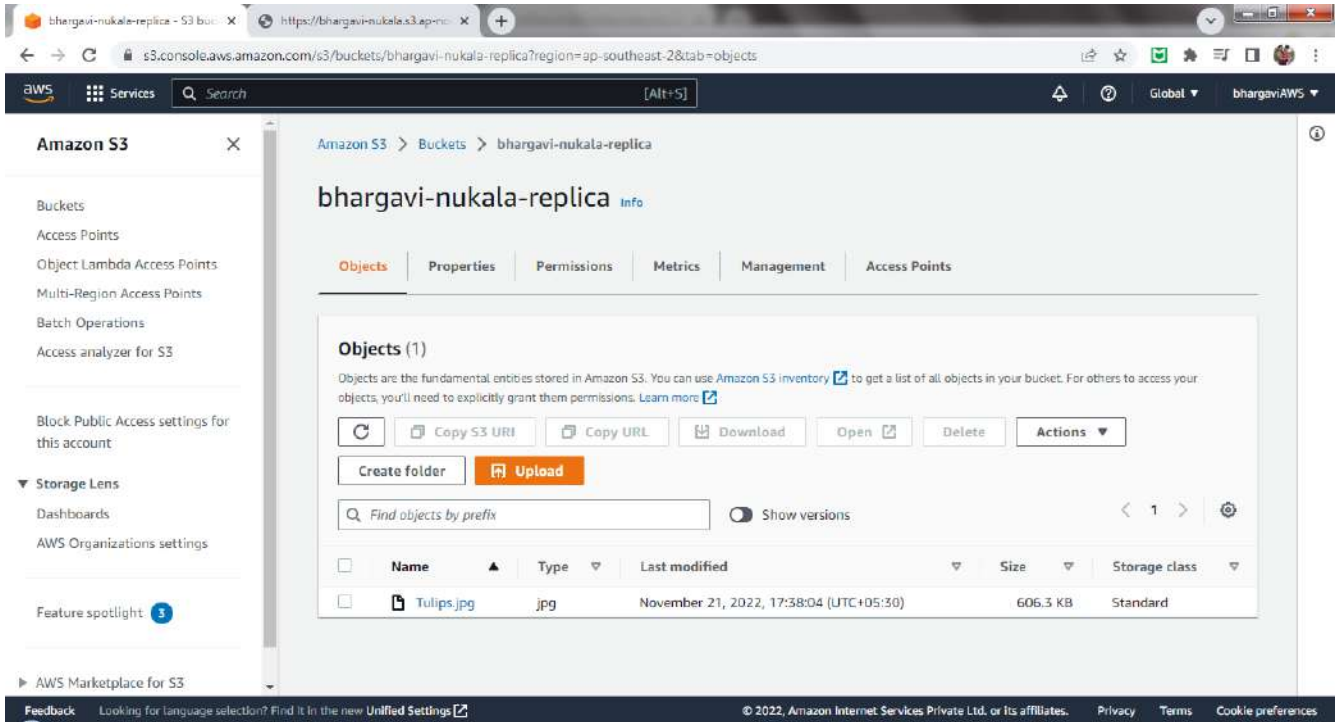


Create a new IAM role during creation of replication rule.

Now upload a file in Source bucket and it should be replicated in Replica bucket.
File uploaded in Source bucket.



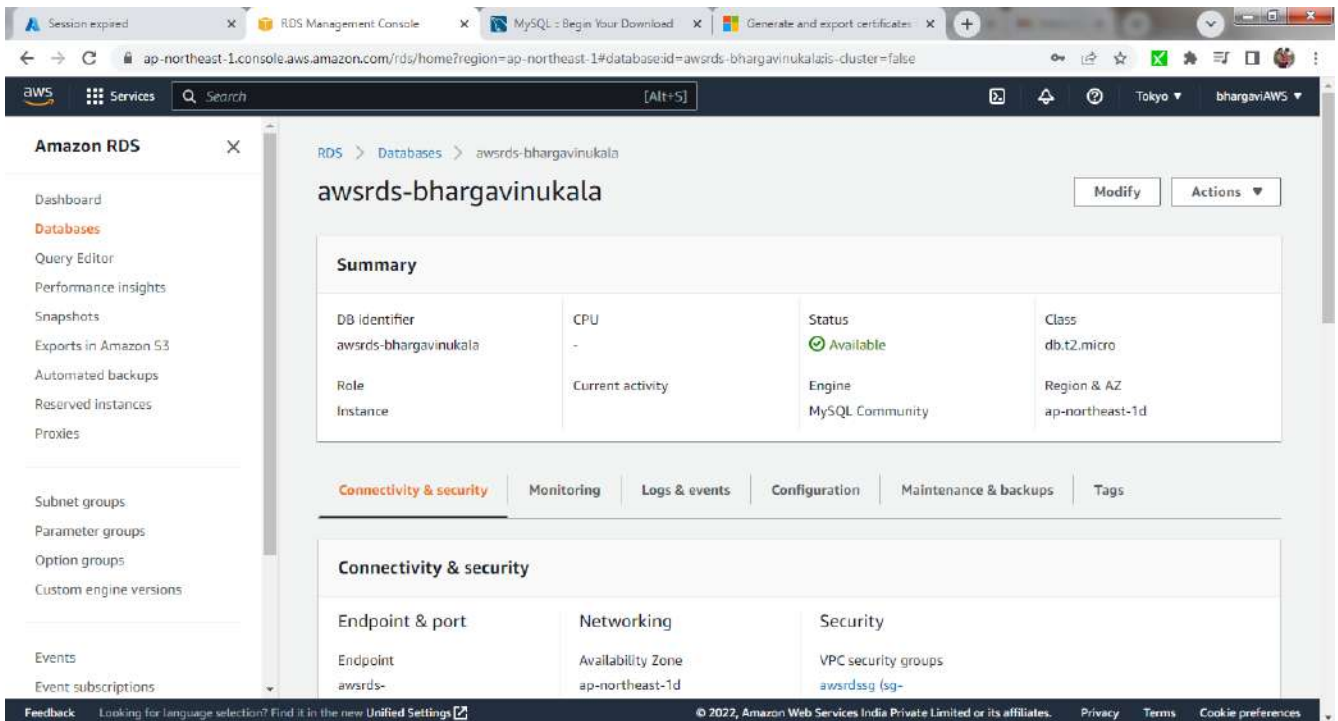
File replicated in Replica bucket.



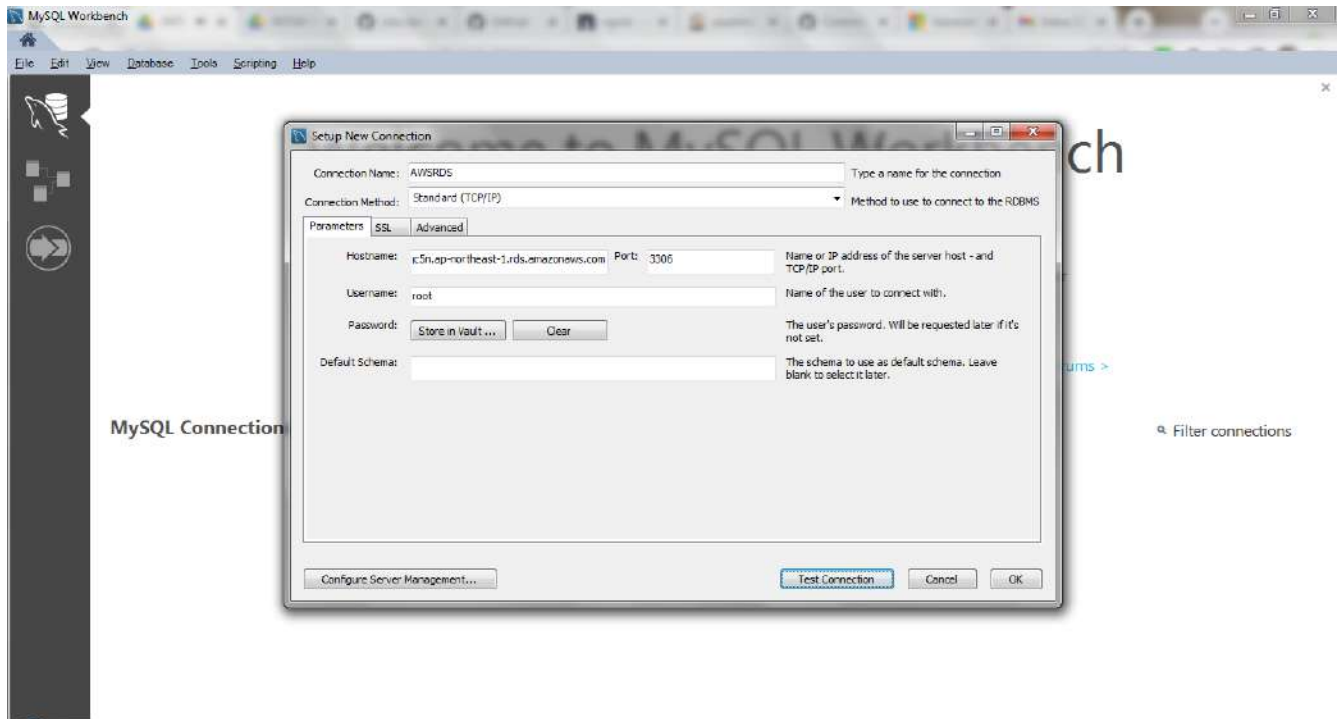
Tulips.jpg is now seen in bhargavi-nukala-replica bucket.

RDS:

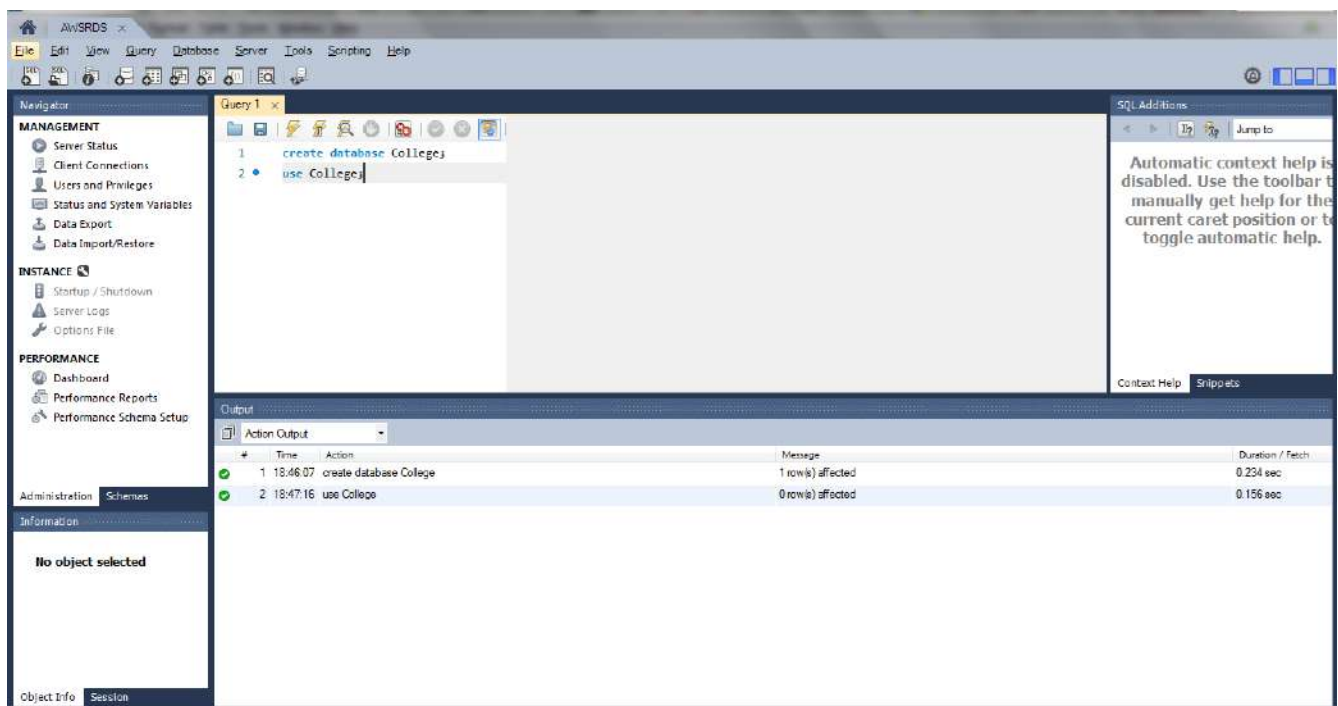
Create a database



Connect to the database from MySQL WorkBench using EndPoint as Host



Create a database and use the database



Create a Table Student

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The central query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 create Table Student(StudentId int(20),  
2 FName Varchar(255),  
3 Dept Varchar(255)  
4
```

The Output window at the bottom displays the execution results:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	18:46:07	create database College	1 row(s) affected	0.234 sec
2	18:47:16	use College	0 row(s) affected	0.156 sec
3	18:47:54	Show tables	0 row(s) returned	0.203 sec / 0.000 sec
4	18:50:01	Create Table Student(StudentId int(20), FName Varchar(255), Dept Varchar(255) ...	0 row(s) affected, 1 warning(s): 1681 Integer display width is deprecated and will be removed in...	0.219 sec

Insert some rows into the Student table

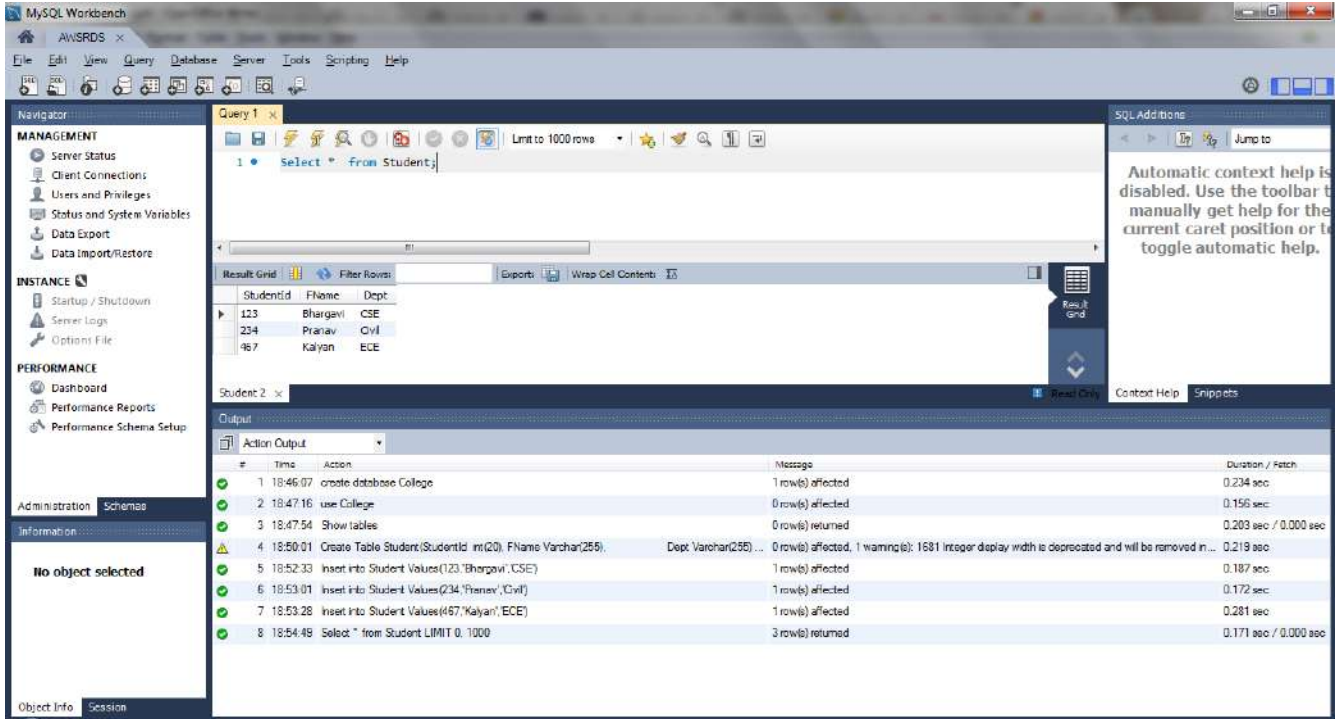
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following SQL code in the query editor:

```
1 Insert into Student Values(123,'Bhargavi','CSE');  
2 Insert into Student Values(234,'Pronav','Civil');  
3 Insert into Student Values(467,'Kalyan','ECE');
```

The Output window at the bottom displays the execution results:

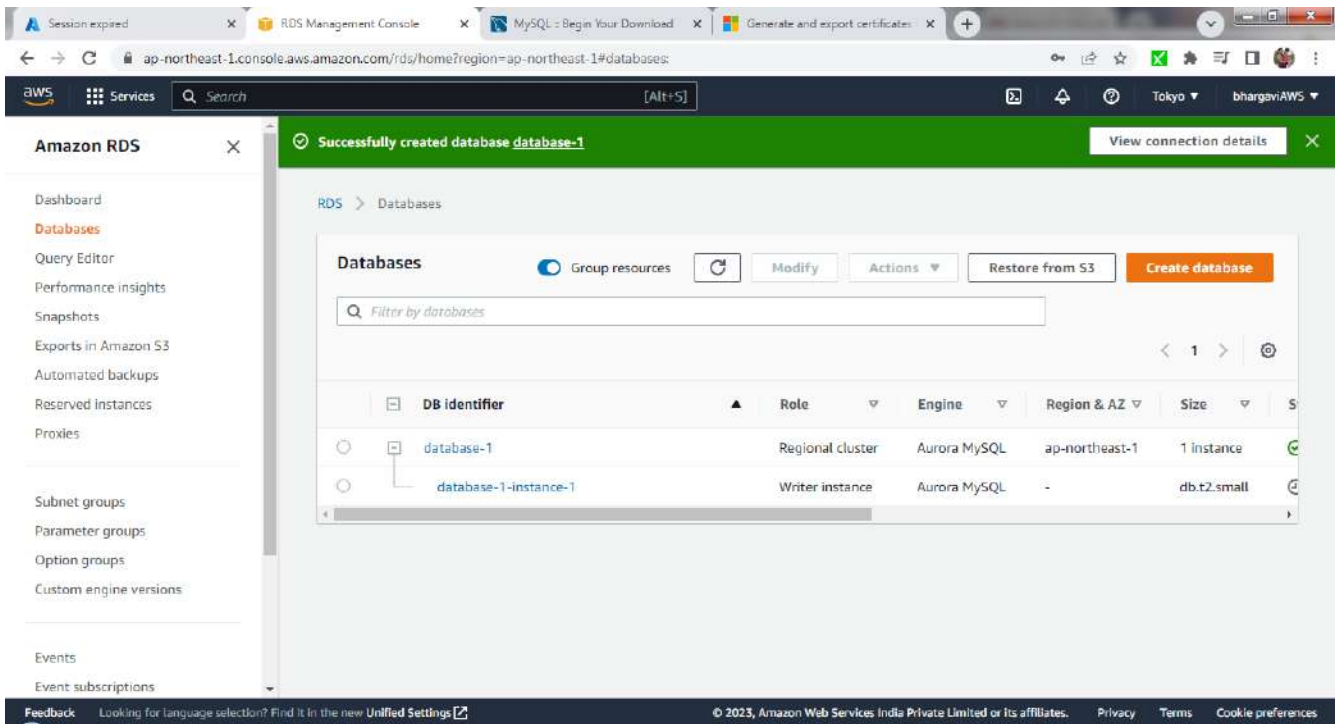
#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	18:46:07	create database College	1 row(s) affected	0.234 sec
2	18:47:16	use College	0 row(s) affected	0.156 sec
3	18:47:54	Show tables	0 row(s) returned	0.203 sec / 0.000 sec
4	18:50:01	Create Table Student(StudentId int(20), FName Varchar(255), Dept Varchar(255) ...	0 row(s) affected, 1 warning(s): 1681 Integer display width is deprecated and will be removed in...	0.219 sec
5	18:52:33	Insert into Student Values(123,'Bhargavi','CSE')	1 row(s) affected	0.187 sec
6	18:53:01	Insert into Student Values(234,'Pronav','Civil')	1 row(s) affected	0.172 sec
7	18:53:28	Insert into Student Values(467,'Kalyan','ECE')	1 row(s) affected	0.281 sec

Select rows from the Student table.



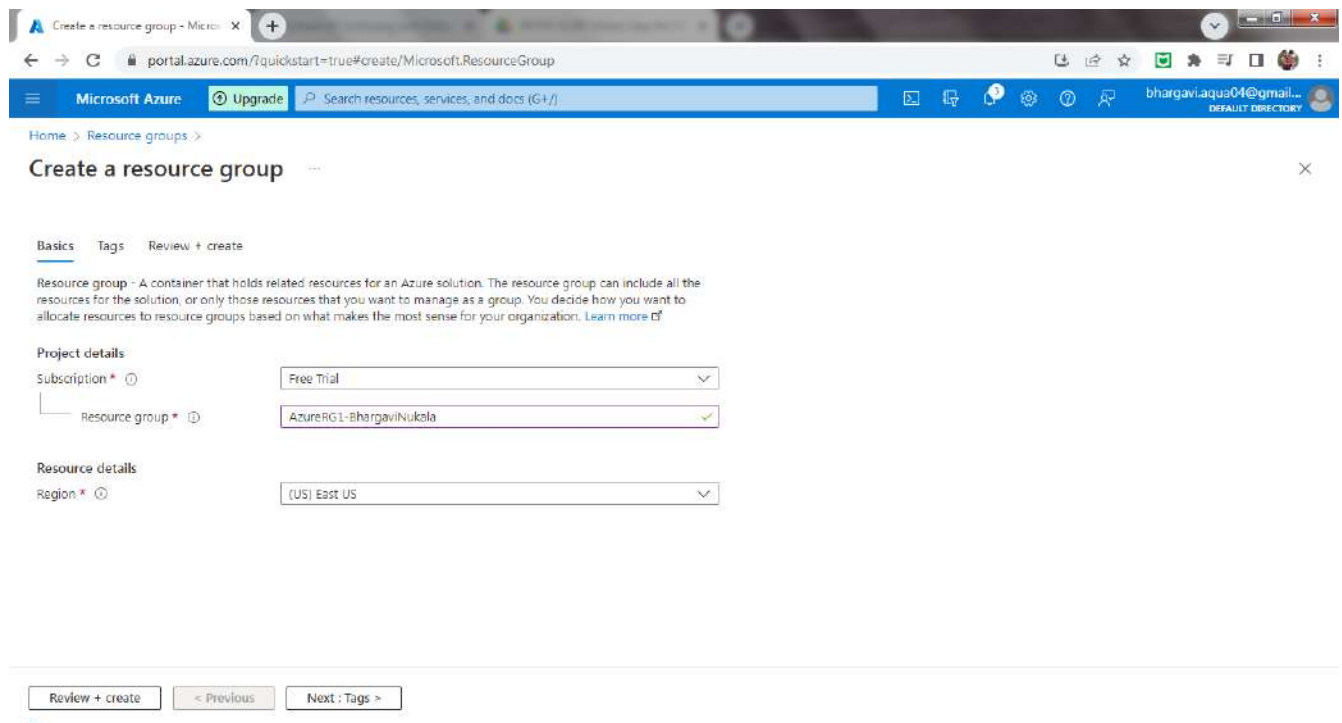
Amazon Aurora:

Create an Amazon Aurora Database. Check that a Write instance is created along with Actual Database.



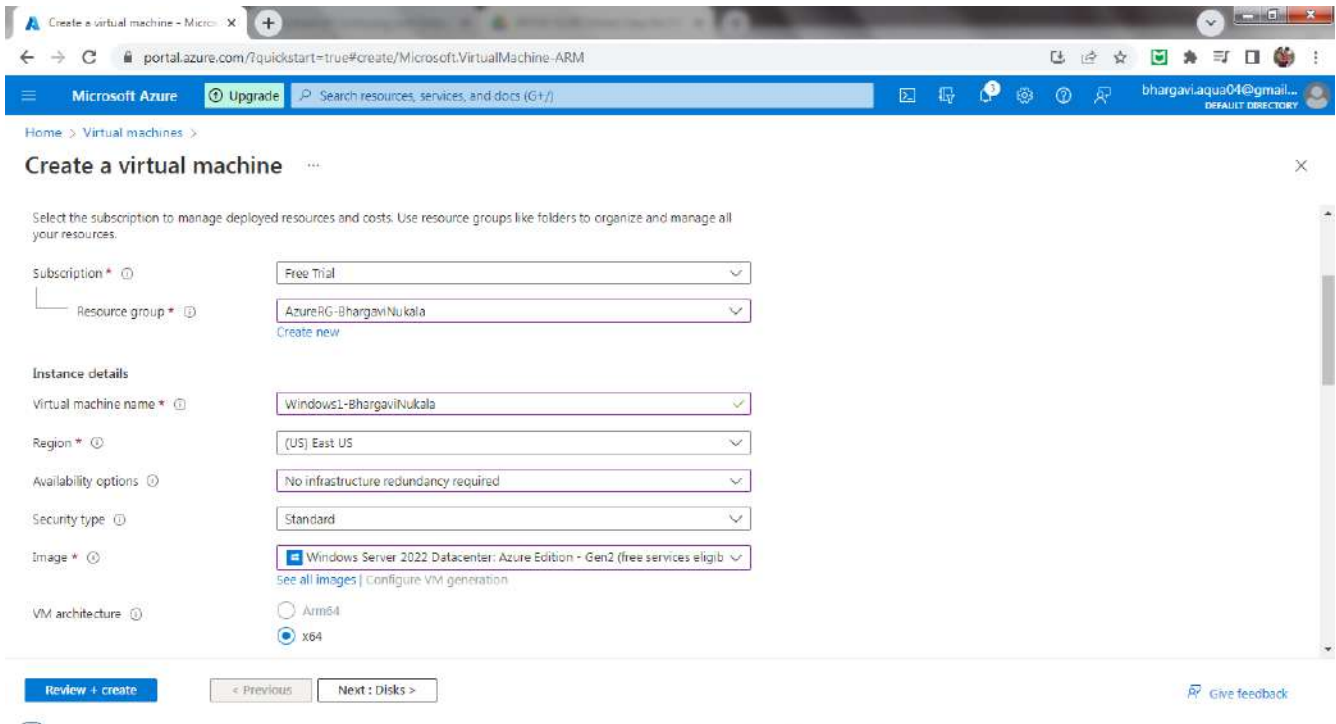
AZURE

Resource Group: Create a resource group to associate for all resources to be created in Azure

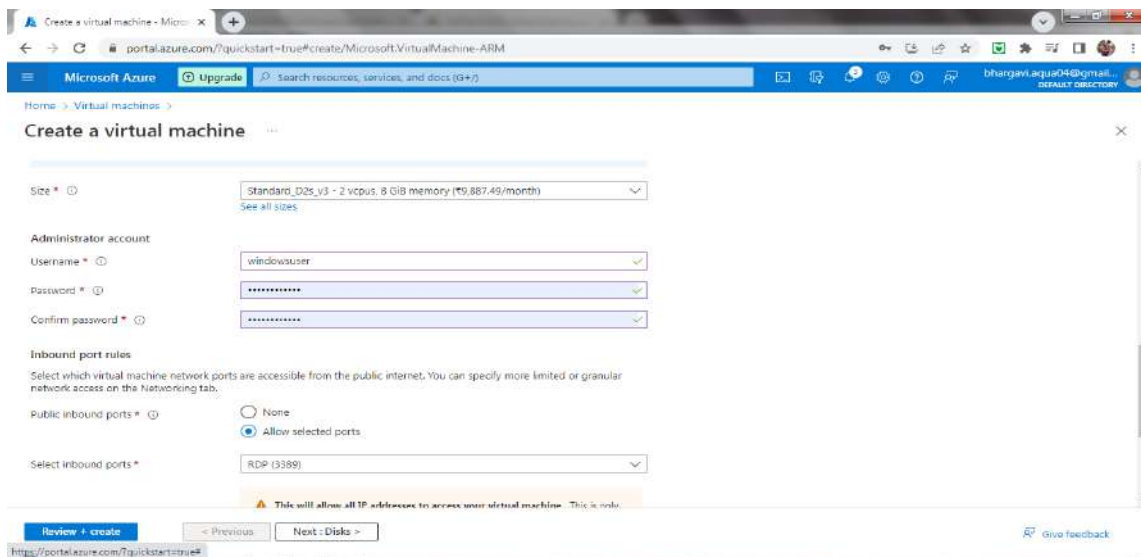


The screenshot shows the 'Create a resource group' page in the Azure portal. The page is titled 'Create a resource group' and has a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Resource groups >'. Below the title, there are tabs for 'Basics', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The 'Basics' tab is selected. A description of a resource group is provided: 'Resource group - A container that holds related resources for an Azure solution. The resource group can include all the resources for the solution, or only those resources that you want to manage as a group. You decide how you want to allocate resources to resource groups based on what makes the most sense for your organization. Learn more >'. The 'Project details' section contains two dropdown menus: 'Subscription *' set to 'Free Trial' and 'Resource group *' set to 'AzureRG1-BhargaviNukzla'. The 'Resource details' section contains one dropdown menu: 'Region *' set to '(US) East US'. At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next: Tags >'. The user's profile 'bhargavi.aqua04@gmail...' is visible in the top right corner.

Create a Windows Virtual Machine under above created the ResourceGroup.

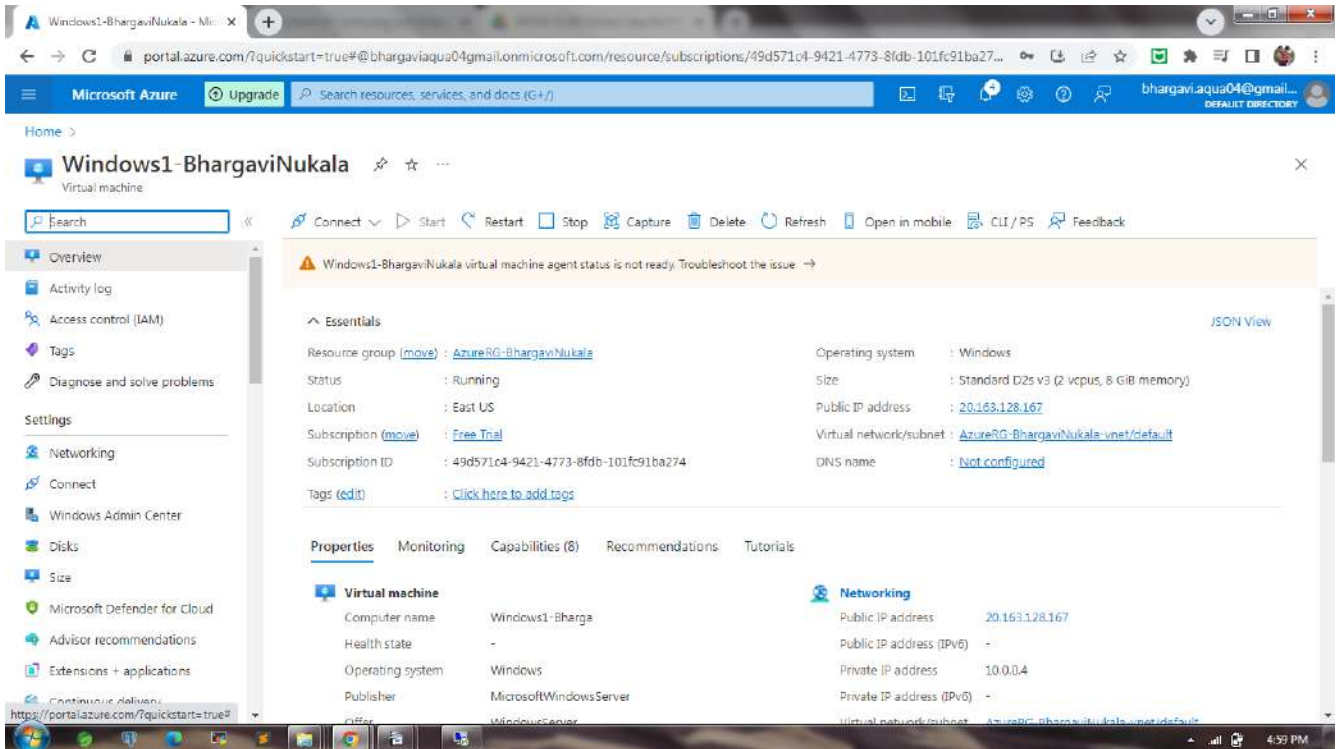


We should mention the username and password to connect to VM while creation only.



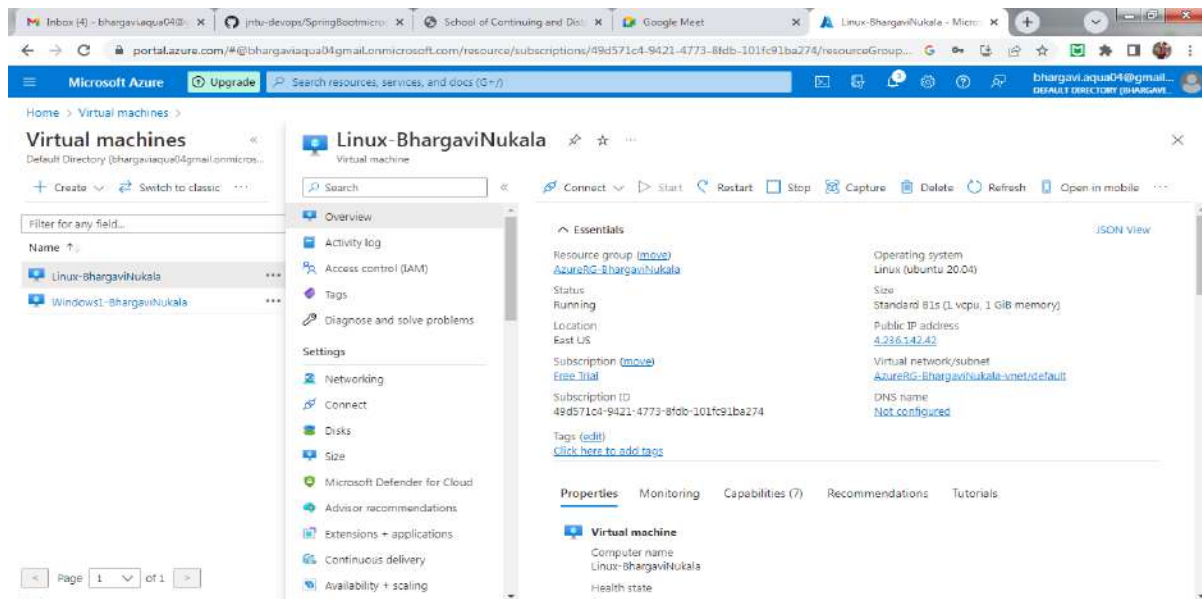
In Networking tab, check the “Delete IP address when VM is deleted” check box and see that Public IP is set.

Virtual Machine is created.



We connect to Windows machine using Remote Desktop Connection.

Creation of a Linux Virtual Machine

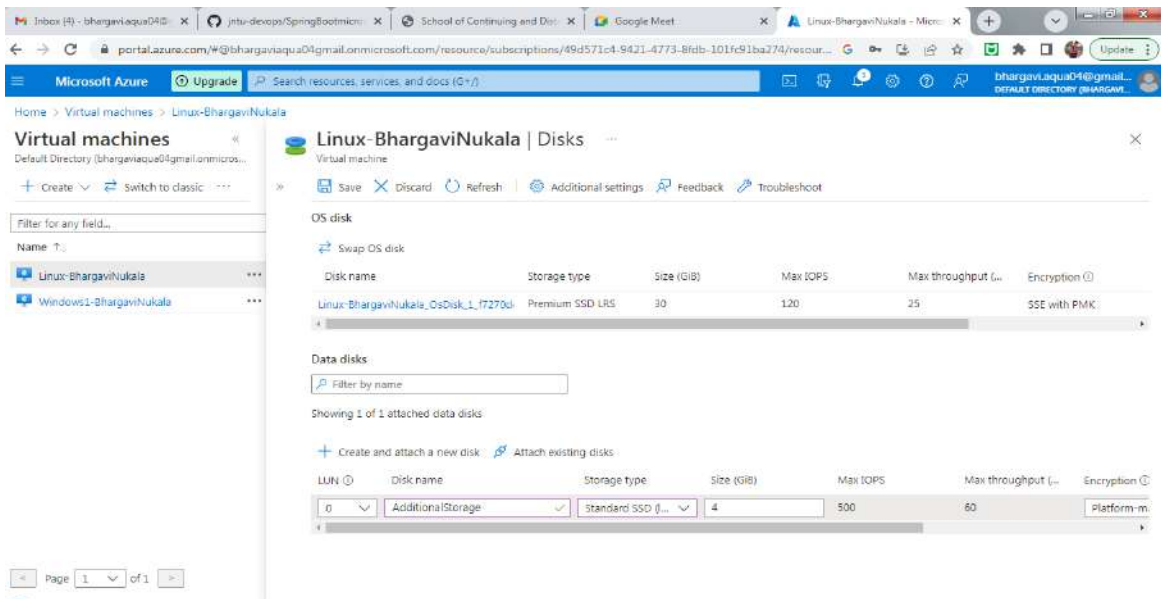


Connect to Linux machine using “ssh username@publicIP”

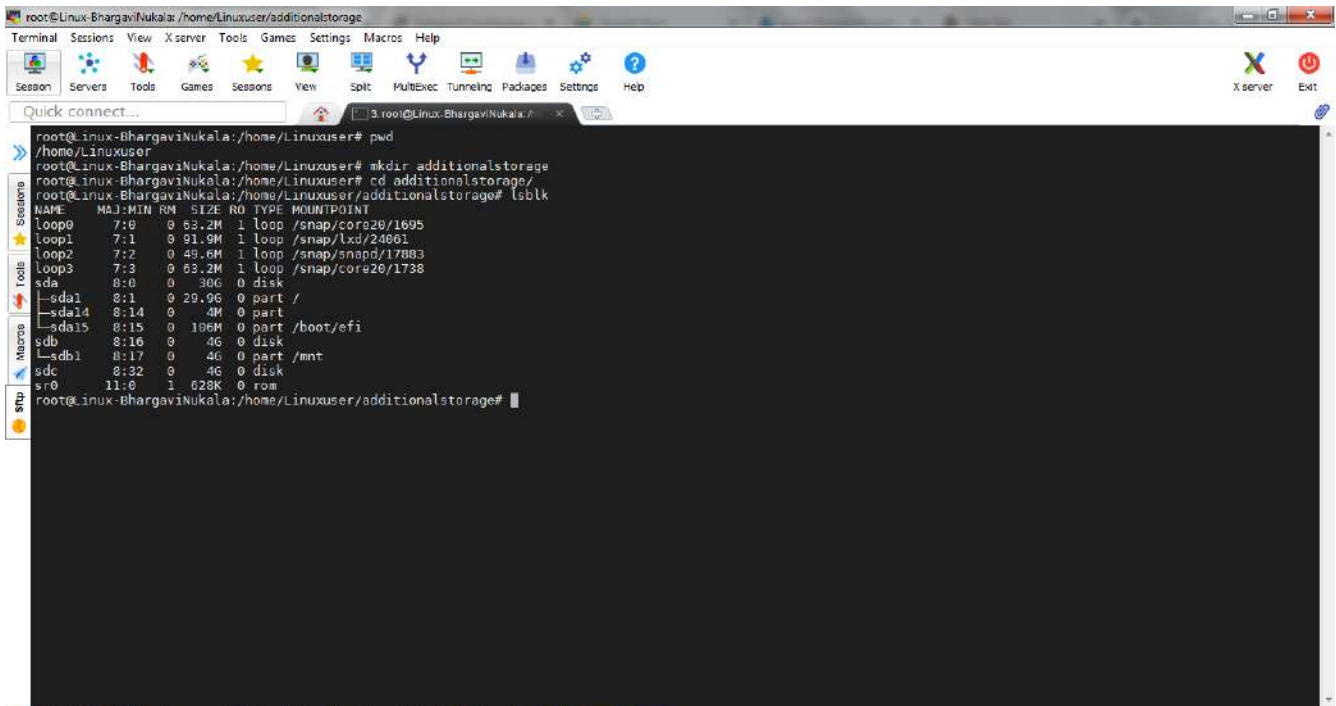


Creating extra storage disks and mount a filesystem

In VM, click on Disks, and create an additional disk. Attach it to the VM and save.



Additional Storage "sdc" available on Linux VM and shows not mounted



```
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# pwd
/home/Linuxuser
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# mkdir additionalstorage
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# cd additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM   SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0       7:0      0  53.2M 1 loop /snap/core20/1695
loop1       7:1      0  91.0M 1 loop /snap/lxd/24061
loop2       7:2      0  49.6M 1 loop /snap/snappy/17883
loop3       7:3      0  53.2M 1 loop /snap/core20/1738
sda          8:0      0   30G  0 disk 
--sda1      8:1      0   20.9G  0 part /
--sda14     8:14     0    4M   0 part 
--sda15     8:15     0   106M  0 part /boot/efi
sdb          8:16     0    4G   0 disk 
--sdb1      8:17     0    4G   0 part /mnt
sdc          8:32     0    4G   0 disk 
sr0         11:0     1   628K  0 rom
```

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Now mount the storage using commands

```
$mkdir additionalstorage
```

```
$mkfs .ext4 /dev/sdc
```

```
$mount -t ext4/dev/sdc additionalstorage/
```

```

root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Season Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
loop2 7:2 0 49.6M 1 loop /snap/snapd/17883
loop3 7:3 0 63.2M 1 loop /snap/core20/1738
sda 8:0 0 30G 0 disk /
├─sda1 8:1 0 20.9G 0 part /
├─sda14 8:14 0 4M 0 part
├─sda15 8:15 0 106M 0 part /boot/efi
├─sdb 8:16 0 4G 0 disk
├─sdb1 8:17 0 4G 0 part /mnt
├─sdc 8:32 0 4G 0 disk
└─sr0 11:0 1 628K 0 rom
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdc
mke2fs 1.45.5 (07-Jan-2020)
Discarding device blocks: done
Creating filesystem with 1048576 4k blocks and 262144 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 3886ac12-4ee5-4b3d-9f70-93e180405373
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# mount -t ext4 /dev/sdc additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0 7:0 0 63.2M 1 loop /snap/core20/1695
loop1 7:1 0 91.0M 1 loop /snap/lxd/24061
loop2 7:2 0 49.6M 1 loop /snap/snapd/17883
loop3 7:3 0 63.2M 1 loop /snap/core20/1738
sda 8:0 0 30G 0 disk
├─sda1 8:1 0 20.9G 0 part /
├─sda14 8:14 0 4M 0 part
├─sda15 8:15 0 106M 0 part /boot/efi
├─sdb 8:16 0 4G 0 disk
├─sdb1 8:17 0 4G 0 part /mnt
├─sdc 8:32 0 4G 0 disk /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage
└─sr0 11:0 1 628K 0 rom
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser#

```

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Create 10 files in the disk using the command

\$touch {1..10}.txt

```

root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Season Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
sdb 8:16 0 4G 0 disk
├─sdb1 8:17 0 4G 0 part /mnt
├─sdc 8:32 0 4G 0 disk /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage
└─sr0 11:0 1 628K 0 rom
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# df -hTP
df: invalid option -- 'p'
Try 'df --help' for more information.
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# df -hTP
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/root ext4 29G 1.8G 28G 7% /
devtmpfs devtmpfs 449M 0 449M 0% /dev
tmpfs tmpfs 454M 0 454M 0% /dev/shm
tmpfs tmpfs 91M 984K 90M 2% /run
tmpfs tmpfs 5.0M 0 5.0M 0% /run/lock
tmpfs tmpfs 454M 0 454M 0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop0 squashfs 64M 64M 0 100% /snap/core20/1695
/dev/loop1 squashfs 92M 92M 0 100% /snap/lxd/24061
/dev/loop2 squashfs 50M 50M 0 100% /snap/snapd/17883
/dev/sda15 vfat 105M 5.2M 100M 5% /boot/efi
/dev/sdb1 ext4 3.9G 28K 3.7G 1% /mnt
/dev/loop3 squashfs 64M 64M 0 100% /snap/core20/1738
tmpfs tmpfs 91M 0 91M 0% /run/user/1000
/dev/sdc ext4 3.9G 24K 3.7G 1% /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# cd additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# touch {1..10}.txt
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# ls
1.txt 10.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt 6.txt 7.txt 8.txt 9.txt lost-found
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# vi "hello world!" > test.txt
vi: Warning: Output is not to a terminal

[1] * Stopped vi "hello world!" > test.txt
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# ls
1.txt 10.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt 6.txt 7.txt 8.txt 9.txt lost-found test.txt
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# vi test.txt

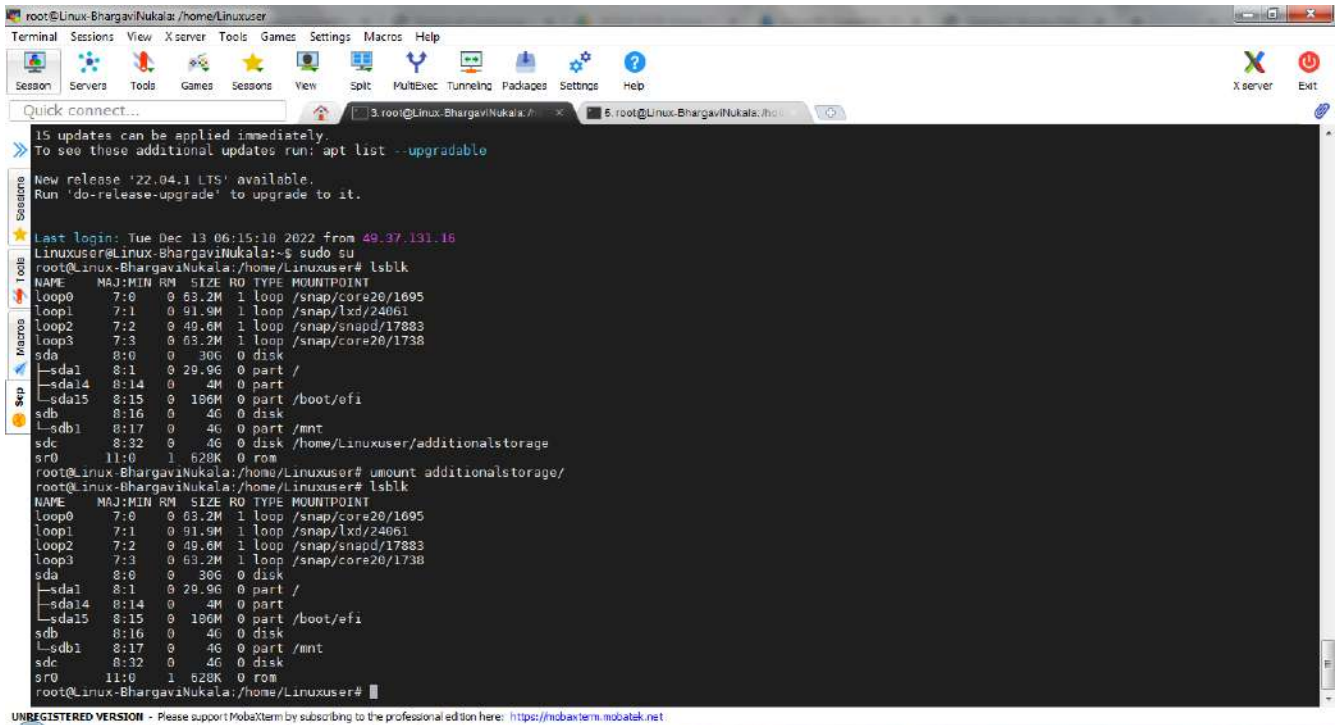
[2] * Stopped vi test.txt
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# cd ..
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# umount

```

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Unmount the additional Storage using the command

`umount additionalstorage/`



```
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser
15 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

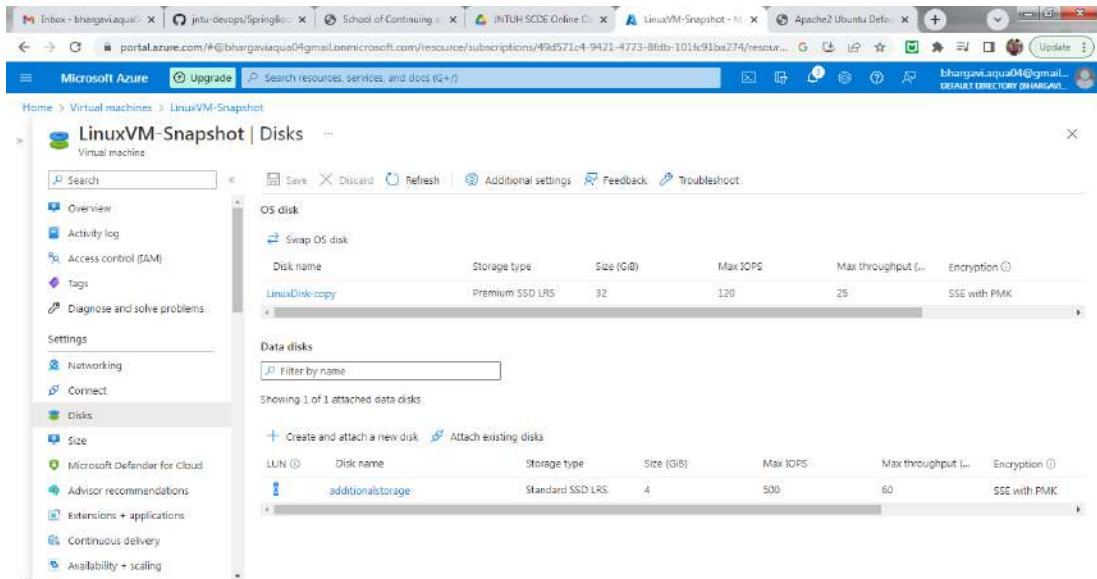
New release '22.04.1 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Tue Dec 13 06:15:10 2022 from 49.37.131.16
Linuxuser@Linux-BhargaviNukala:~$ sudo su
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala:~# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0       7:0    0 63.2M  1 loop /snap/core20/1695
loop1       7:1    0 91.9M  1 loop /snap/lxd/24061
loop2       7:2    0 49.6M  1 loop /snap/snappy/17883
loop3       7:3    0 63.2M  1 loop /snap/core20/1738
sda         8:0    0   30G  0 disk 
|--sda1     8:1    0 29.9G  0 part /
|--sda14   8:14   0    4M  0 part 
|--sda15   8:15   0 10G    0 part /boot/efi
sdb         8:16   0    4G  0 disk 
|--sdb1    8:17   0    4G  0 part /mnt
sdc         8:32   0    4G  0 disk 
sr0        11:0    1 628K  0 rom 

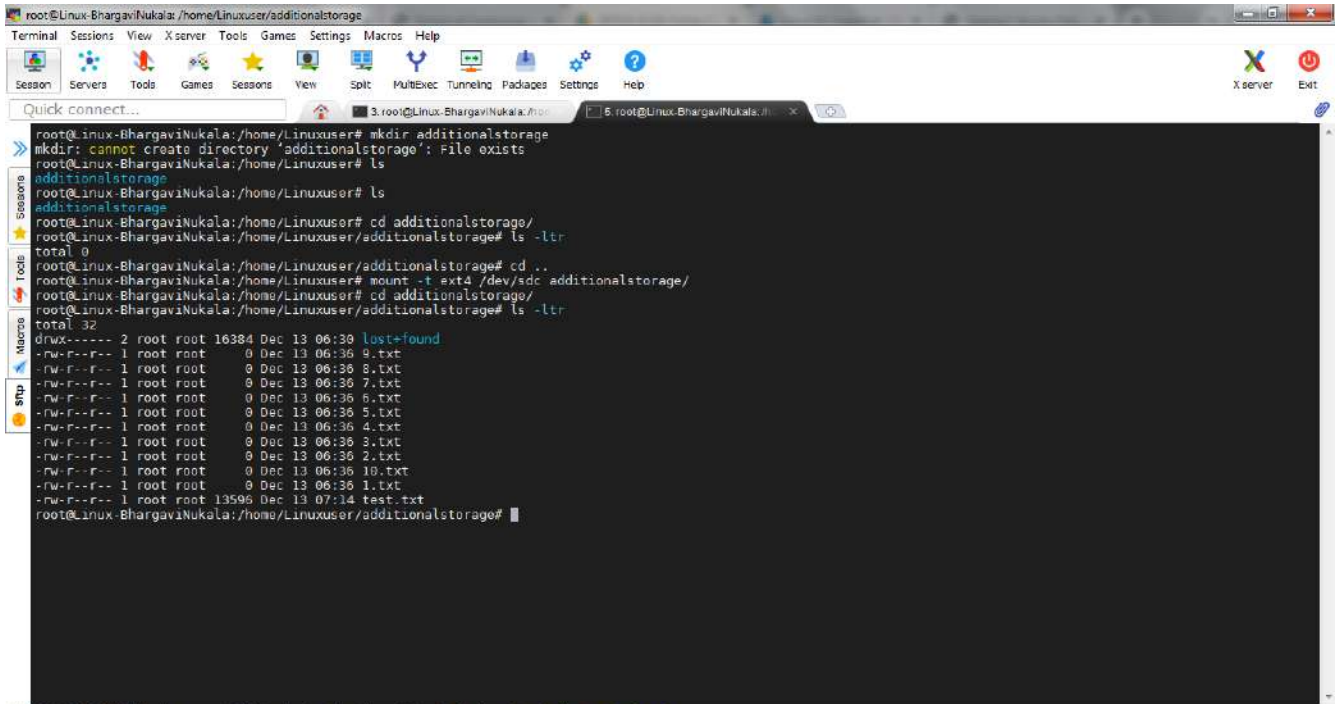
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala:~# umount additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala:~# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0       7:0    0 63.2M  1 loop /snap/core20/1695
loop1       7:1    0 91.9M  1 loop /snap/lxd/24061
loop2       7:2    0 49.6M  1 loop /snap/snappy/17883
loop3       7:3    0 63.2M  1 loop /snap/core20/1738
sda         8:0    0   30G  0 disk 
|--sda1     8:1    0 29.9G  0 part /
|--sda14   8:14   0    4M  0 part 
|--sda15   8:15   0 10G    0 part /boot/efi
sdb         8:16   0    4G  0 disk 
|--sdb1    8:17   0    4G  0 part /mnt
sdc         8:32   0    4G  0 disk 
sr0        11:0    1 628K  0 rom 

root@Linux-BhargaviNukala:~#
```

Now attach the same disk to another VM



Connect to the VM and check the disk is already mounted and the additionalStorage is already available on the disk. Also the 10 files which we created in previous VM are also available in this VM.



```
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# mkdir additionalstorage
mkdir: cannot create directory 'additionalstorage': File exists
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# ls
additionalstorage
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# cd additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# ls -ltr
total 0
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# cd ..
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# mount -t ext4 /dev/sdc additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser# cd additionalstorage/
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage# ls -ltr
total 32
drwx----- 2 root root 16384 Dec 13 06:30 lost+found
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 9.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 8.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 7.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 6.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 5.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 4.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 3.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 2.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 10.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Dec 13 06:36 1.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 13506 Dec 13 07:14 test.txt
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser/additionalstorage#
```

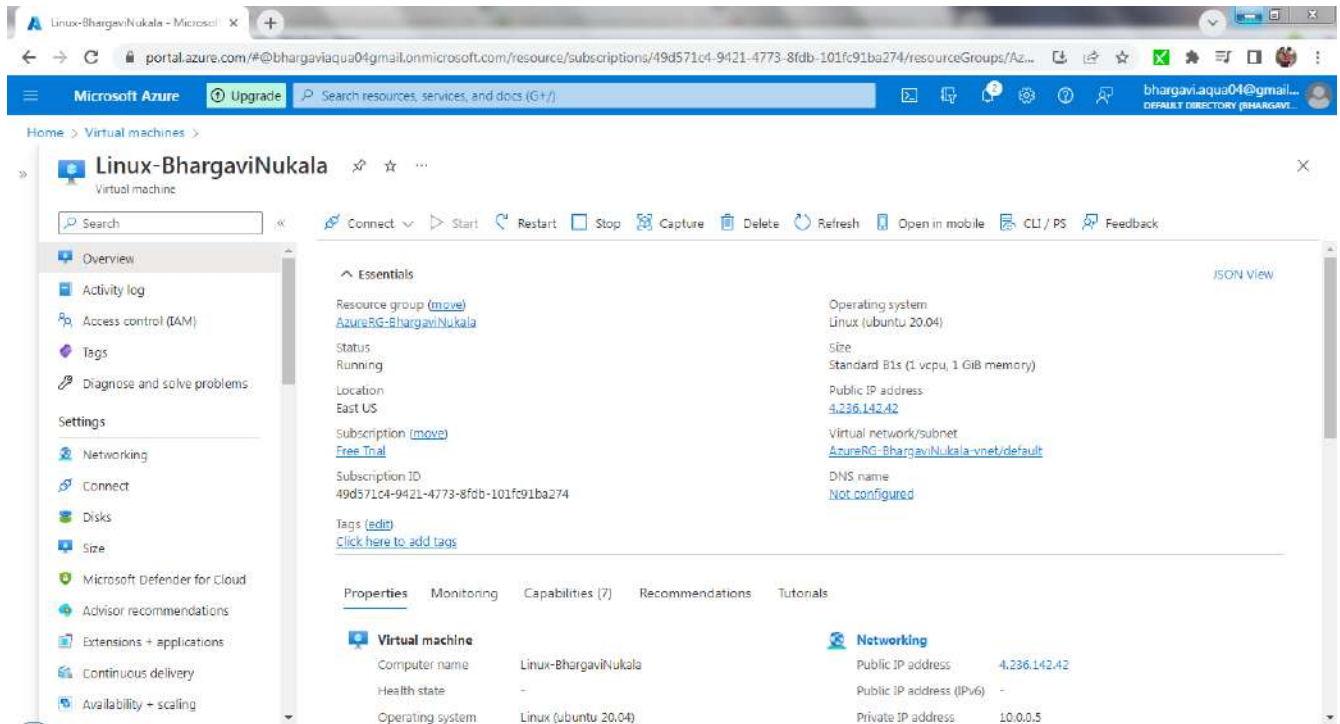
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Snapshot:

Create a Linux VM and install apache2.

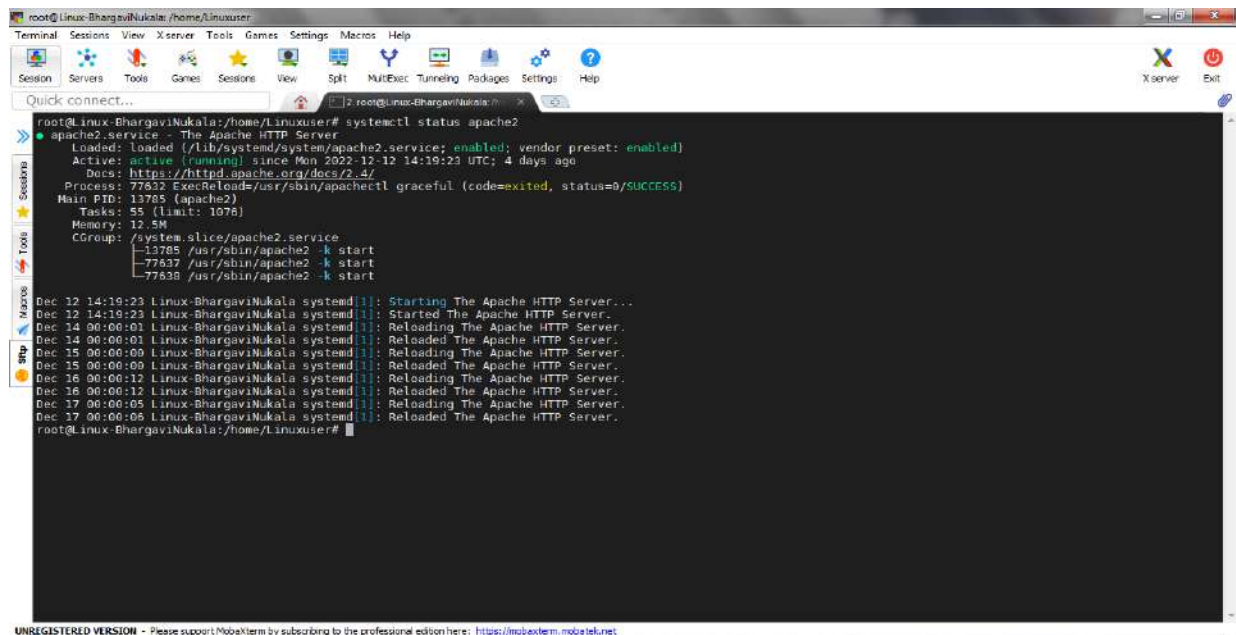
\$apt update

\$apt install apache2

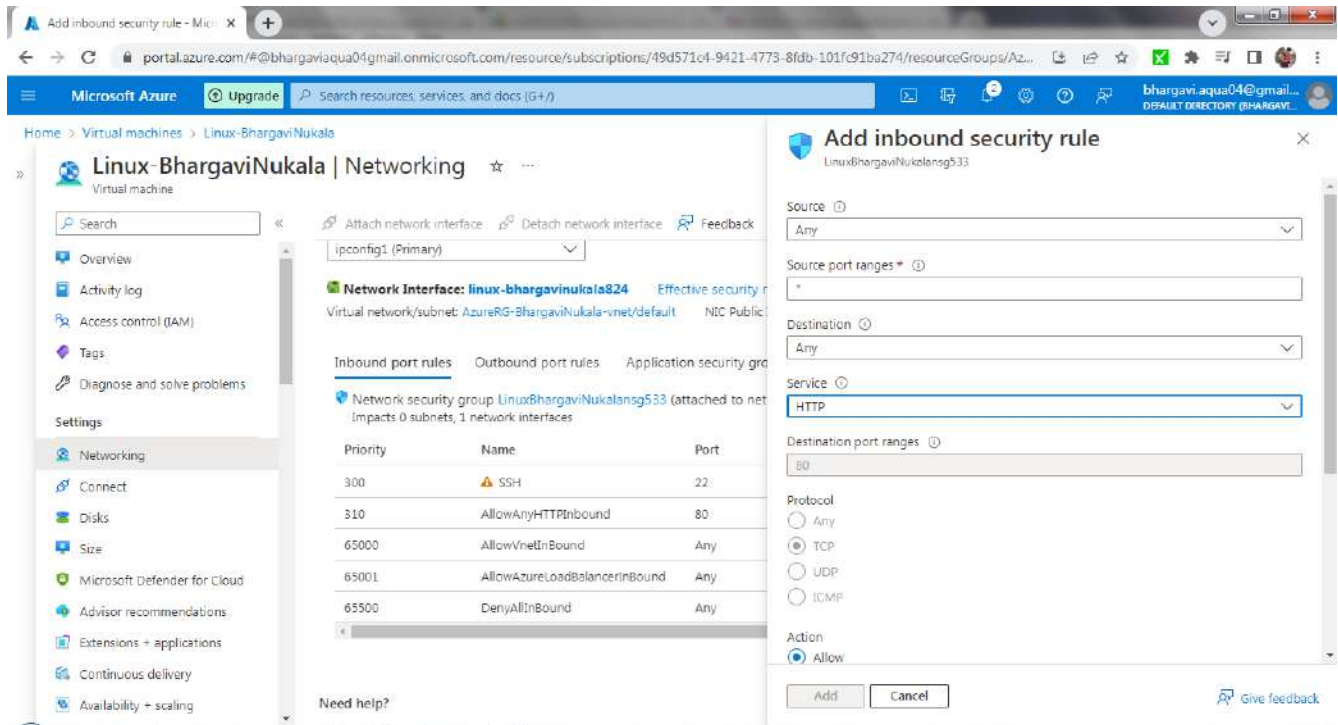


Check the status of apache2 running

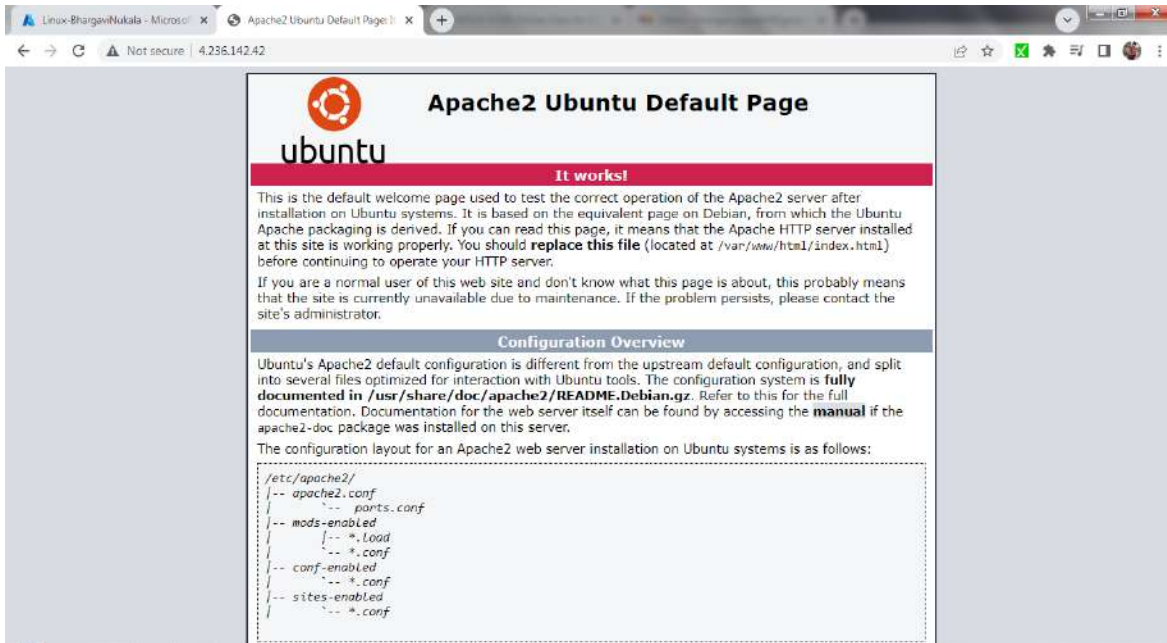
`$systemctl status apache2`



Add the Inbound rule for HTTP-80 port in Networking tab of VM



Access the webpage from browser using public IP of VM



Go to VM->Disks->Create Snapshot of the disk

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for a Linux Snapshot. The page title is "Linux-Snapshot" and it is categorized as a "Snapshot". At the top, there are navigation options: "Create disk", "Create VM image version", "Copy snapshot", "Delete", and "Refresh". Below this, the "Essentials" section provides key details:

- Resource group: AzureRG-BhargaviNukala
- Location: East US
- Subscription: Free Trial
- Subscription ID: 49d571c4-9421-4773-8fdb-101fc91ba274
- Snapshot state: Unattached
- Tags: Click here to add tags

Metadata details include:

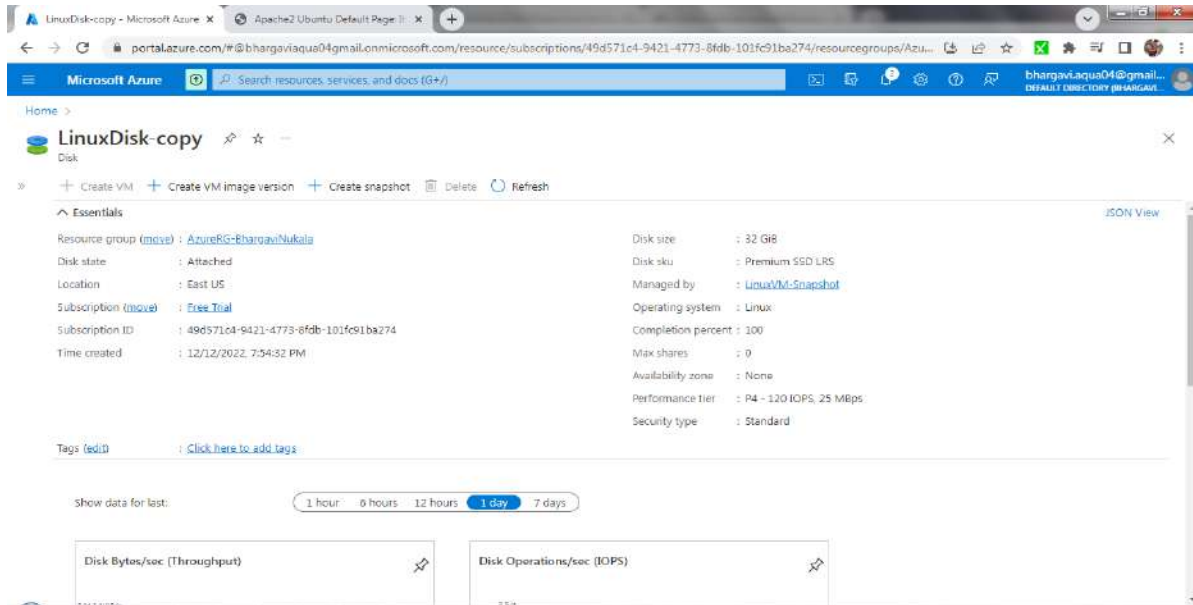
- Created: 2022-12-12T14:22:38.1856597+00:00
- Storage type: Standard HDD LRS
- Source: Linux-BhargaviNukala_OsDisk_1_f2270d4222b4584a29e70e03ccd8e5b
- Size: 30 GiB
- Encryption: Platform-managed key

The "Properties" section is expanded, showing two columns of data:

Snapshot		Size	
Name	Linux-Snapshot	Size	30 GiB
Snapshot type	Full	Storage type	Standard HDD LRS
VM generation	Gen 2		
Completion percent	100		
VM architecture	x64		
Provisioning state	Completed		

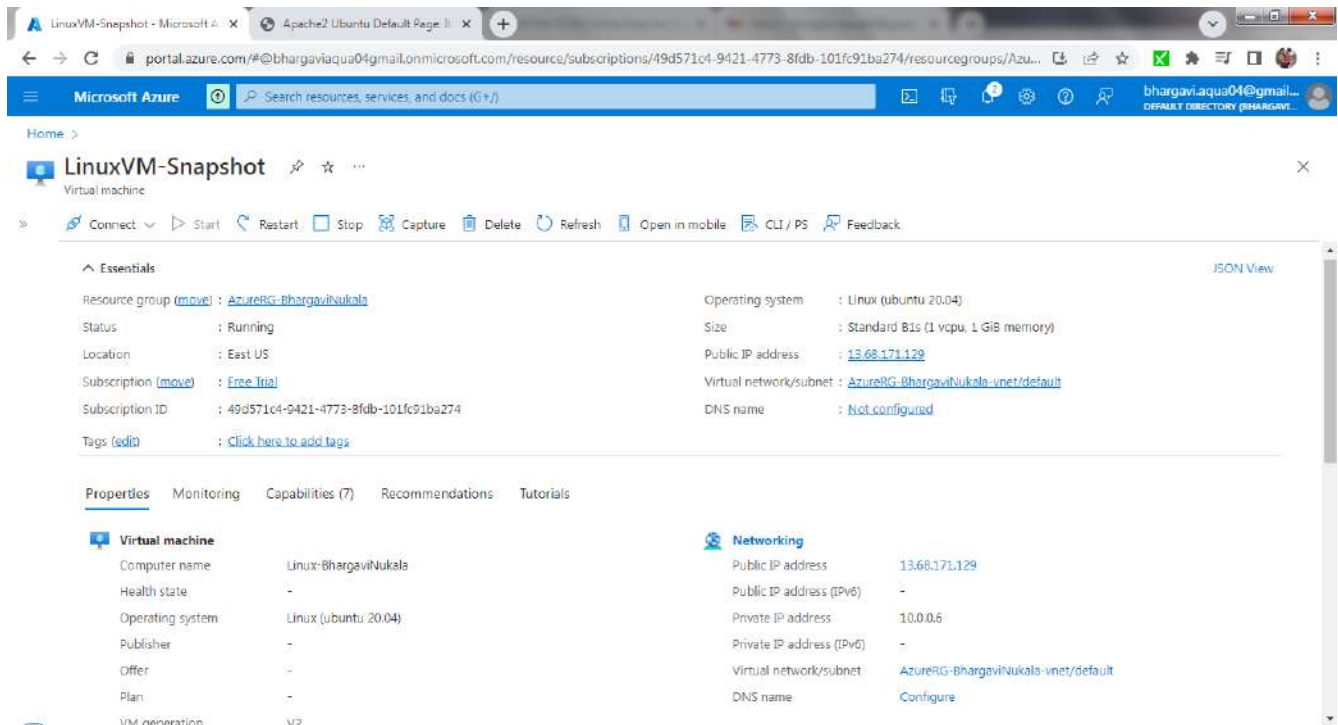
Now create a disk from the created snapshot

Goto Created Snapshot->Create Disk



From the newly created disk-> create a VM

Select the above created disk in OS dropdown box



After the new VM is created from the snapshot, check the status of apache2.

We can see that apache2 is already installed.

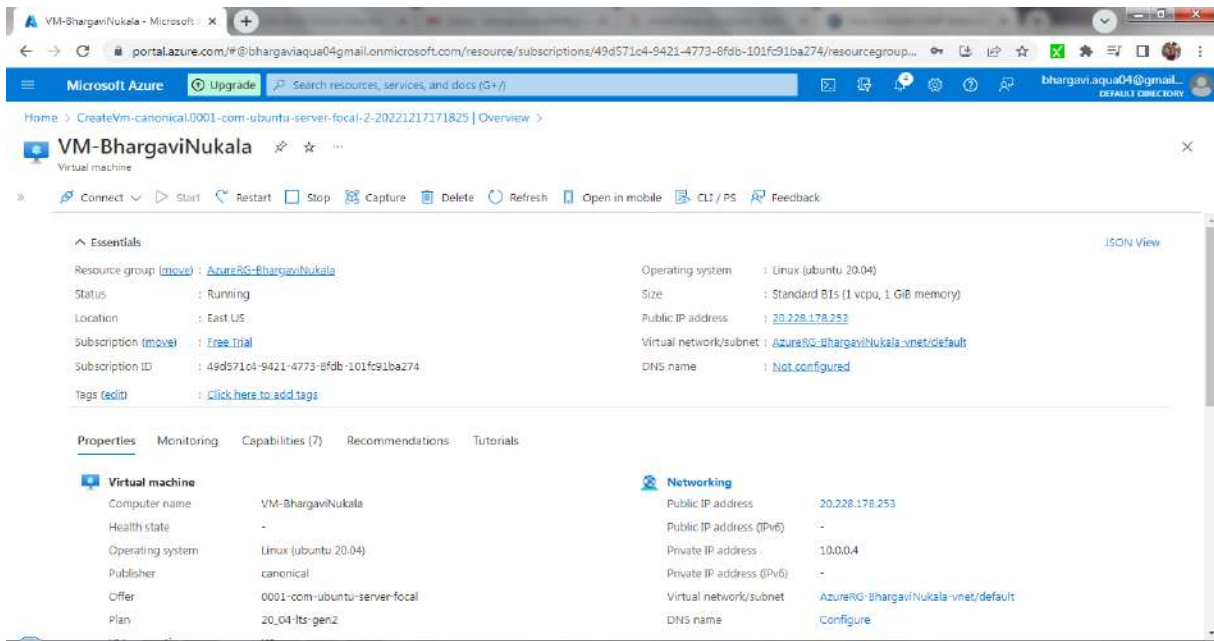

```
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala: /home/Linuxuser
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Sessions Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split Multitex Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
Linuxuser@Linux-BhargaviNukala:~$ sudo su
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala:/home/Linuxuser# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-12-12 14:28:03 UTC; 4 days ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
    Process: 27818 ExecReload=/usr/sbin/apachectl graceful (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 881 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 1076)
     Memory: 12.8M
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─ 881 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─ 27822 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─ 27823 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Dec 12 14:28:01 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Dec 12 14:28:03 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 14 08:00:02 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 14 08:00:03 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 15 08:00:15 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 15 08:00:15 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 16 08:00:15 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 16 08:00:15 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 17 08:00:15 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloading The Apache HTTP Server.
Dec 17 08:00:15 Linux-BhargaviNukala systemd[1]: Reloaded The Apache HTTP Server.
root@Linux-BhargaviNukala:/home/Linuxuser#
```

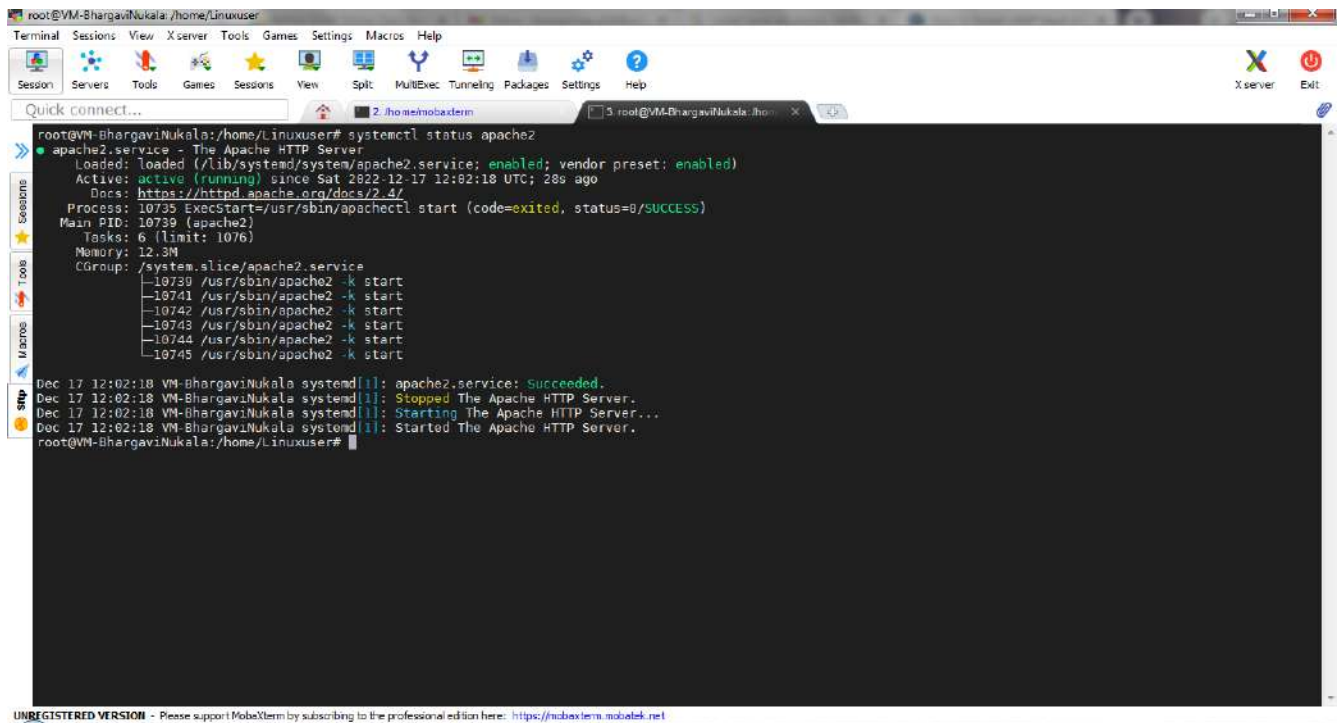
UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaxTerm by subscribing to the professional edition here: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>

Machine Image:

Create an Ubuntu machine and install apache2 and php as mentioned in the link <https://www.tecmint.com/install-lamp-with-phpmyadmin-in-ubuntu-18-04/>



Install apache2 and php



Access the webpage of VM using public IP/info.php

PHP Version 7.4.3	
System	Linux VM-BhargaviNukala 5.15.0-1029-azure #36-20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Tue Dec 6 17:00:26 UTC 2022 x86_64
Build Date	Nov 2 2022 09:53:44
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.4/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional ini files	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d
Additional ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlnd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-type.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-xml.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-geoip.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-javascript.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pear.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ssh2.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-system.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20190902
PHP Extension	20190902
Zend Extension	320190902
Zend Extension Build	API320190902.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20190902.NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled

To create an image of the above created VM, goto VM->Capture

0.0.1 (VMGallery_BhargaviNukala/LinuxImage/0.0.1) VM image version

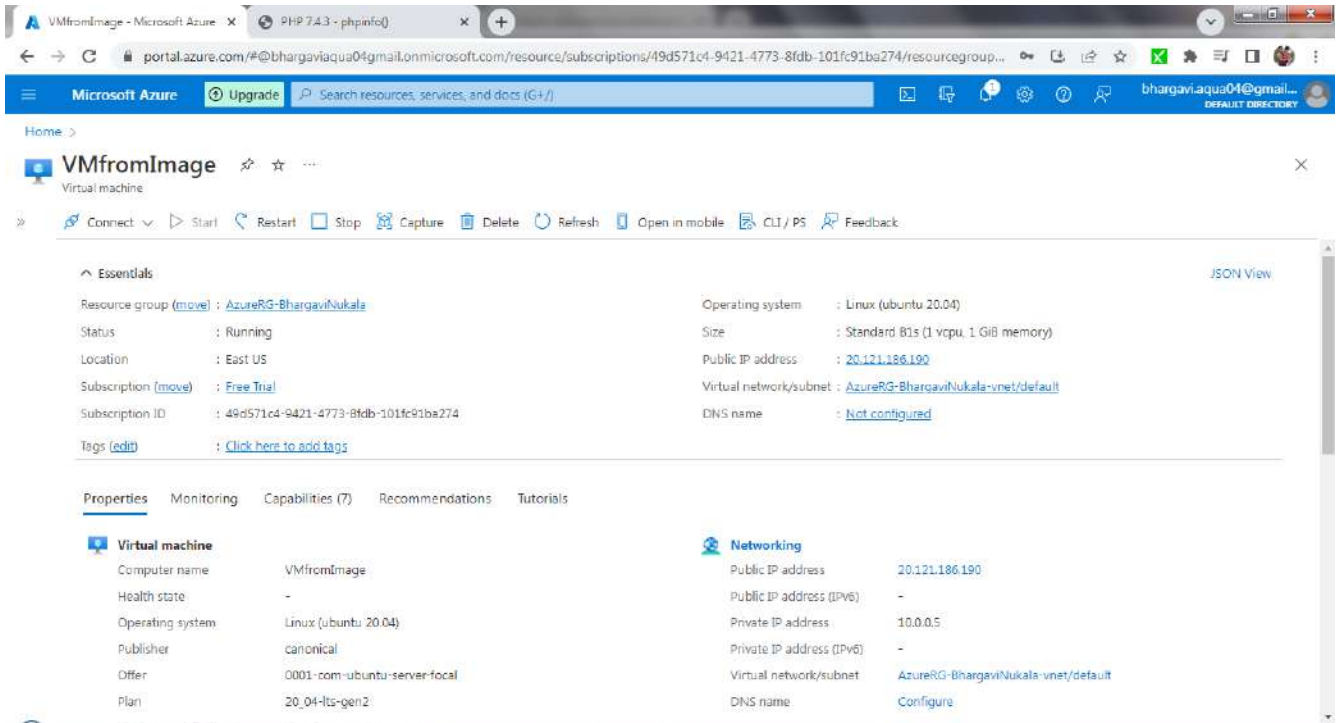
» + Create VM + Create VMSS Delete Refresh

Essentials JSON View

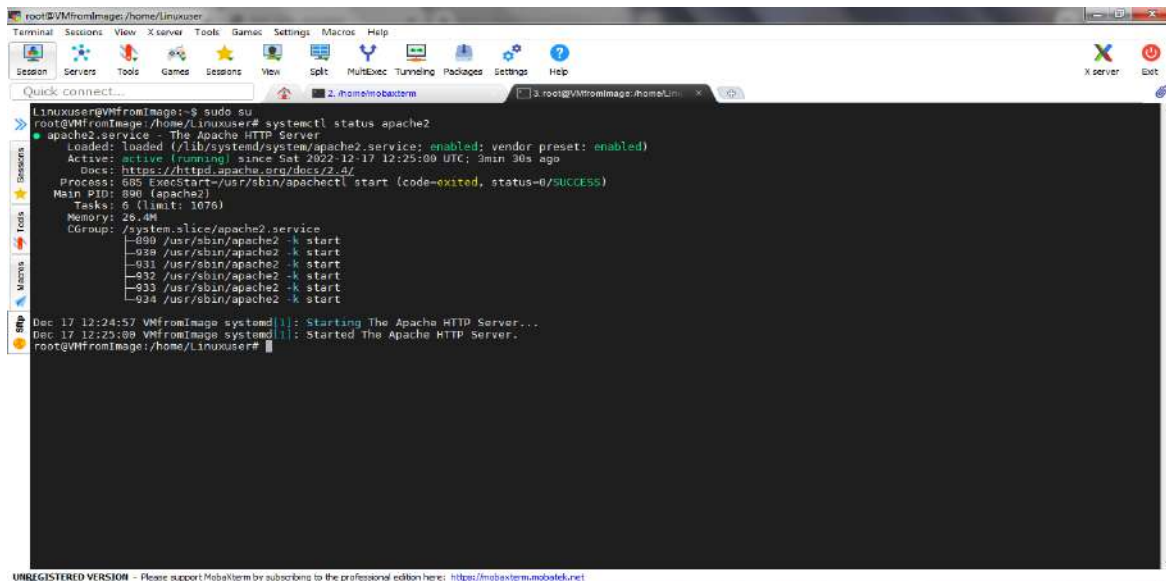
Resource group (move) : AzureRGC-BhargaviNukala	Azure compute gallery : VMGallery_BhargaviNukala
Status : Succeeded	VM image definition : LinuxImage
Location : East US	Replication status : Completed
Subscription (move) : Free Trial	Confidential compute en... : -
Subscription ID : 49d571c4-9421-4773-8fdb-101fc91ba274	Encryption type : Platform-managed key
Tags (edit) : Click here to add tags	

[See more](#)

Create a VM from this Image by selecting this image in OS section of VM.



Check that apache2 and php are already installed in this new VM



PHP Version 7.4.3	
System	Linux VMfrontimage 5.15.0-1029-azure #36-20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Tue Dec 6 17:00:26 UTC 2022 x86_64
Build Date	Nov 2 2022 09:53:44
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.4/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqld.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-calendar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-curl.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-exif.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ffi.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-fileinfo.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ftp.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-iconv.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-ldap.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mbstring.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-phar.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-posix.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-shmop.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysmsg.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvshm.ini, /etc/php/7.4/apache2/conf.d/20-tokenizer.ini
PHP API	20190902
PHP Extension	20190902
Zend Extension	320100002
Zend Extension Build	API320190902.NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20190902.NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled

Network Security Group

Create a Vnet with two subnets—use Virtual Networks to create a Vnet.

Microsoft Azure | Search resources, services, and docs (0+)

Home > Microsoft.VirtualNetwork-20221221112956 | Overview >

AzureVnet-BhargaviNukala

Virtual network

Essentials

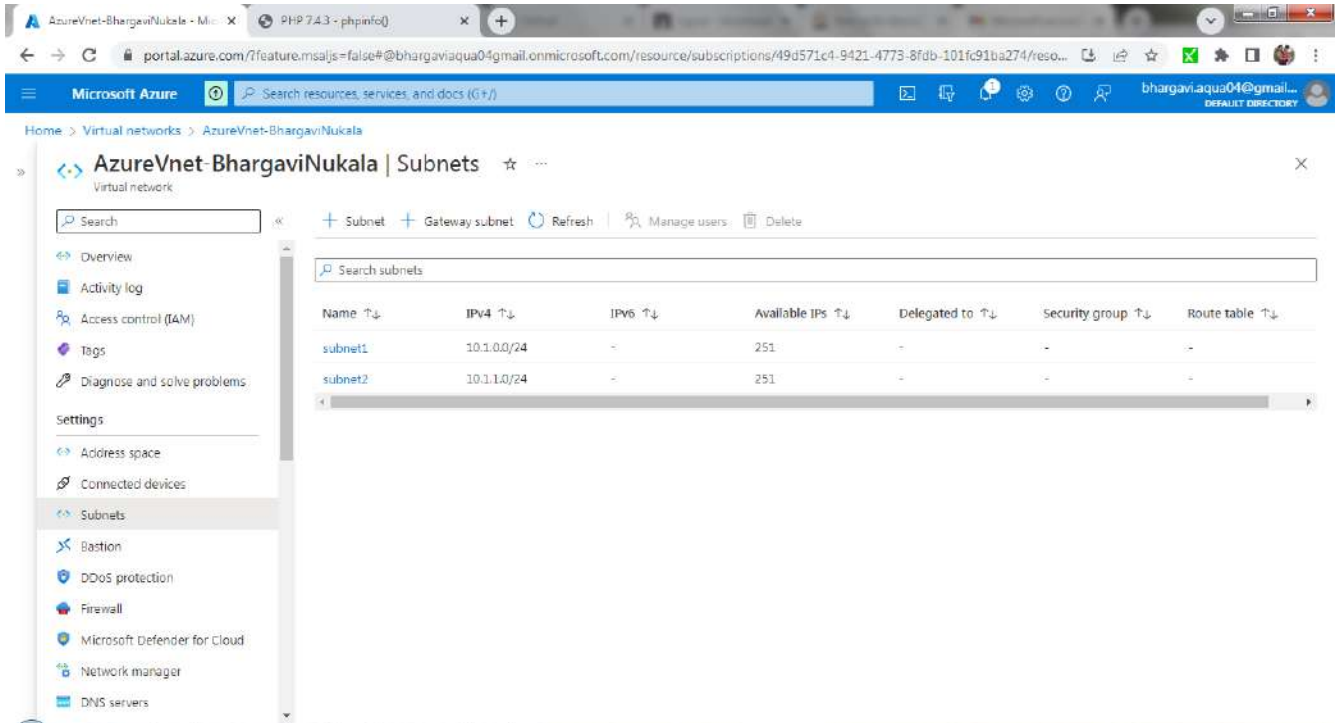
- Resource group (move): AzureRG-BhargaviNukala
- Location (move): East US
- Subscription (move): Free Trial
- Subscription ID: 49d571c4-9421-4773-8fdb-101fc91ba274
- Address space: 10.1.0.0/16
- DNS servers: Azure provided DNS service
- Flow timeout: Configure
- BGP community string: Configure
- Virtual network ID: 0cb39063-faaa-4919-8ea8-14231c4ff09

Tags (edit): Click here to add tags

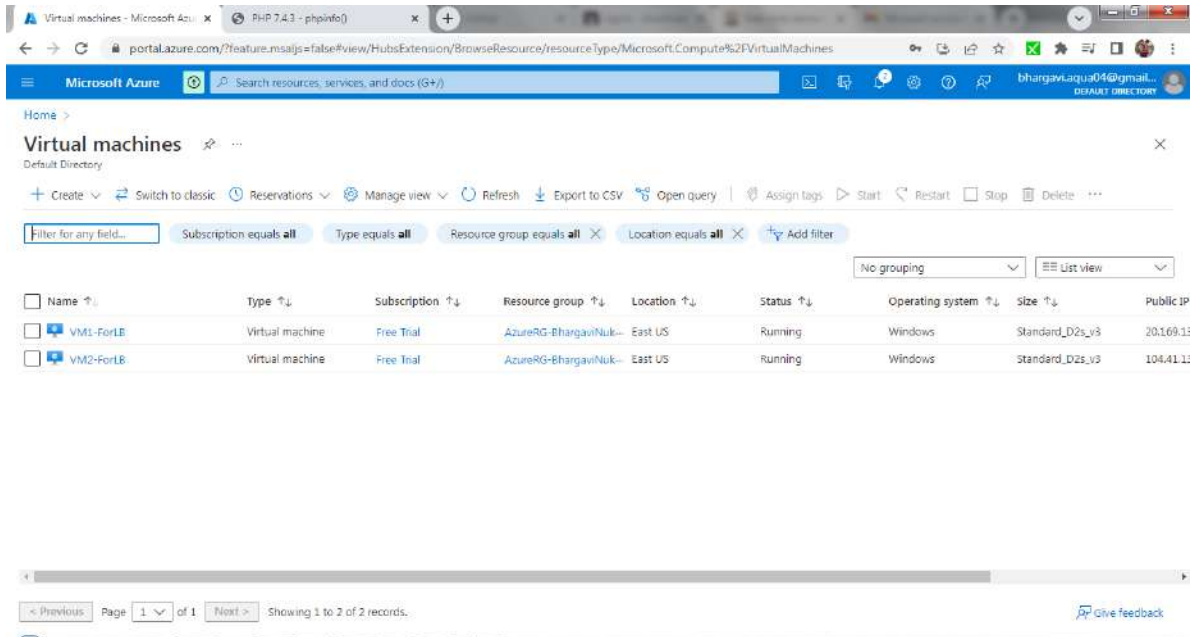
Topology | Capabilities (5) | Recommendations | Tutorials

- DDoS protection**: Configure additional protection from distributed denial of service attacks. Not configured
- Azure Firewall**: Protect your network with a stateful L3-L7 firewall. Not configured
- Peering**: Seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks. Not configured
- Security**: Filter network traffic to and from Azure resources. Not configured
- Private endpoints**: Privately access Azure services. Not configured

In the Vnet, create 2 subnets



Now create one VM in each subnet.



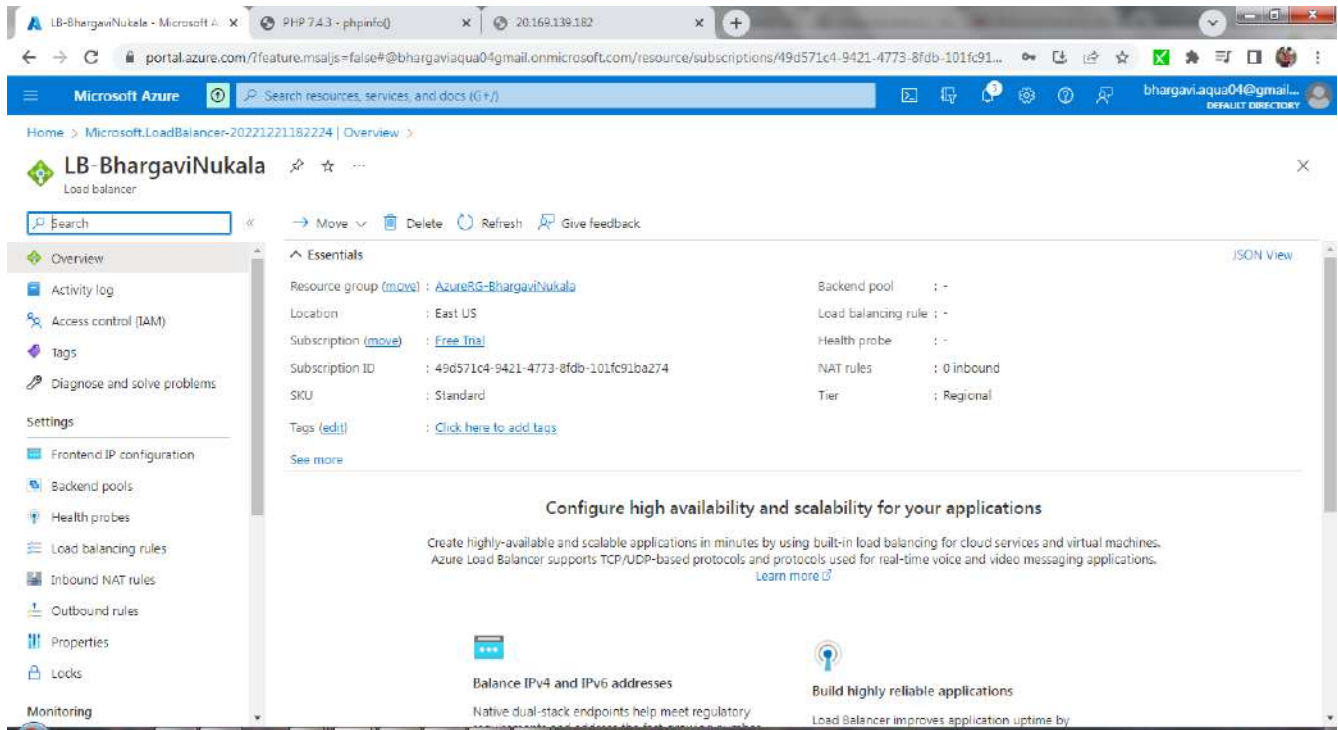
Setup IIS server on both VM s. As we have created Vnet with default Inbound and Outbound rules, with default rules, only Inbound traffic from same Vnet are allowed and from outside is not allowed.

Load Balancer:

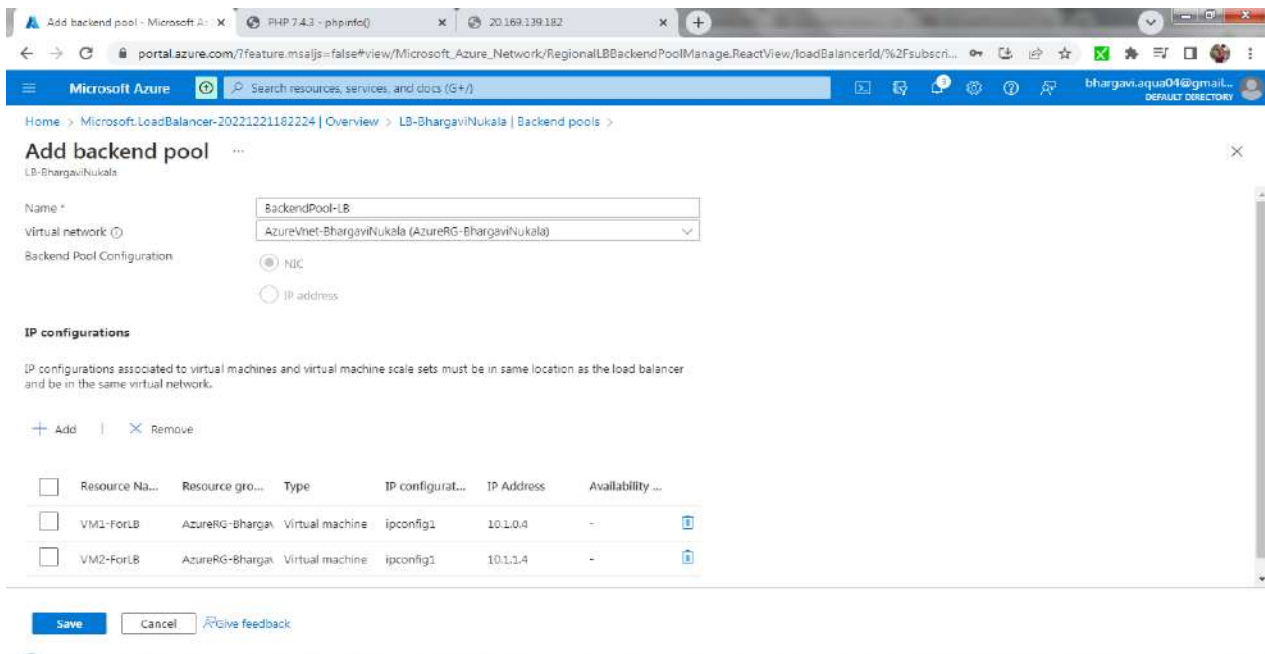
Create a Load Balancer by adding a new Frontend Configuration and adding a new Public IP.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface for configuring a Load Balancer. The main heading is "Create load balancer" with a sub-heading "Add frontend IP configuration". The page is divided into several sections:

- Basics:** This section contains a description: "A frontend IP configuration is an IP address used for inbound and/or outbound communication as defined within load balancing, inbound NAT, and outbound rules." Below this is a button labeled "+ Add a frontend IP configuration".
- Table:** A table with two columns: "Name" and "IP address". The first row contains the text "Add a frontend IP to get started".
- Configuration Panel (Right):** This panel is titled "Add frontend IP configuration" and contains the following fields:
 - Name ***: A dropdown menu with "Frontend-LB" selected.
 - IP version**: Radio buttons for "IPv4" (selected) and "IPv6".
 - IP type**: Radio buttons for "IP address" (selected) and "IP prefix".
 - Public IP address ***: A dropdown menu with "(New) PubIP-LB" selected, and a "Create new" link below it.
 - Gateway Load balancer**: A dropdown menu with "None" selected.
- Navigation:** At the bottom, there are buttons for "Review + create", "< Previous", "Next: Backend pools >", "Download a template for automation", and "Give feedback". A blue "Add" button is located at the bottom right of the configuration panel.



Now add Backend pools for LB. Select the created Vnet and the machines we created in 2 subnets and add them to Backend Pool of LB.



Add a health probe for LB

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the configuration for adding a health probe to a load balancer.

Health probes are used to check the status of a backend pool instance. If the health probe fails to get a response from a backend instance then no new connections will be sent to that backend instance until the health probe succeeds again.

Configuration fields:

- Name: HealthProbe-LB
- Protocol: TCP
- Port: 80
- Interval: 5 seconds
- Used by: Not used

Buttons: Add, Give feedback

Add Load Balancing Rules by selecting the above created Frontend, Backend pool and health probe

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the configuration for adding a load balancing rule.

A load balancing rule distributes incoming traffic that is sent to a selected IP address and port combination across a group of backend pool instances. Only backend instances that the health probe considers healthy receive new traffic.

Configuration fields:

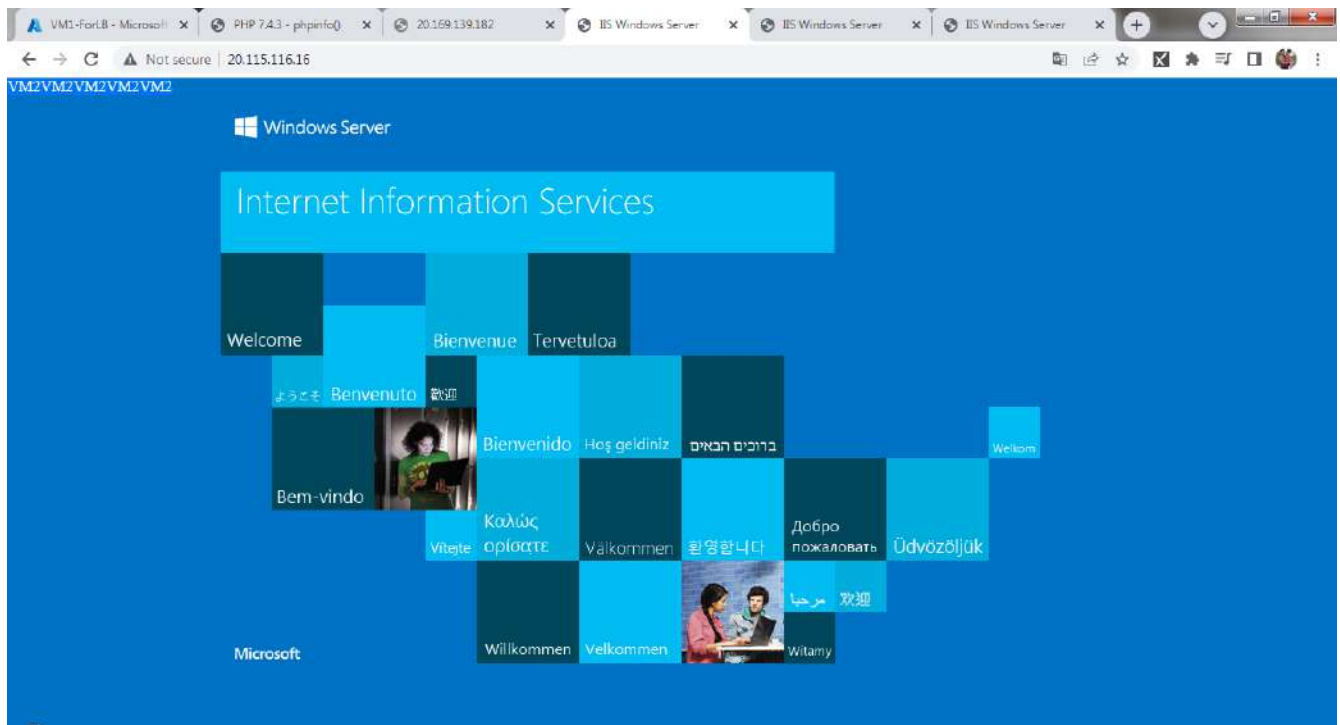
- Name: LB-Rule1
- IP Version: IPv4
- Frontend IP address: Frontend-LB (20.115.110.10)
- Backend pool: BackendPool-LB
- Protocol: TCP
- Port: 80
- Backend port: 80
- Health probe: HealthProbe-LB (TCP:80)

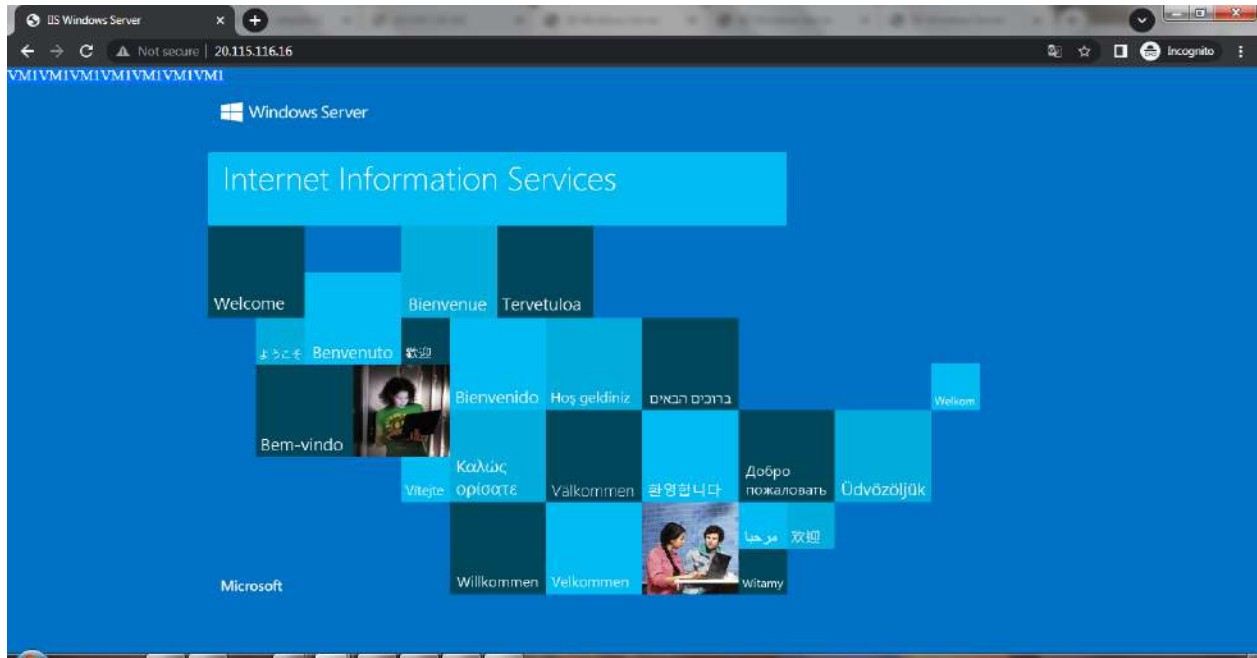
Buttons: Save, Cancel, Give feedback

Check that IIS server is installed on two VMs. Make changes in web pages located at C:\inetpub\wwwroot to display VM1 and VM2.

Access webpage from browser using public IP of VM.

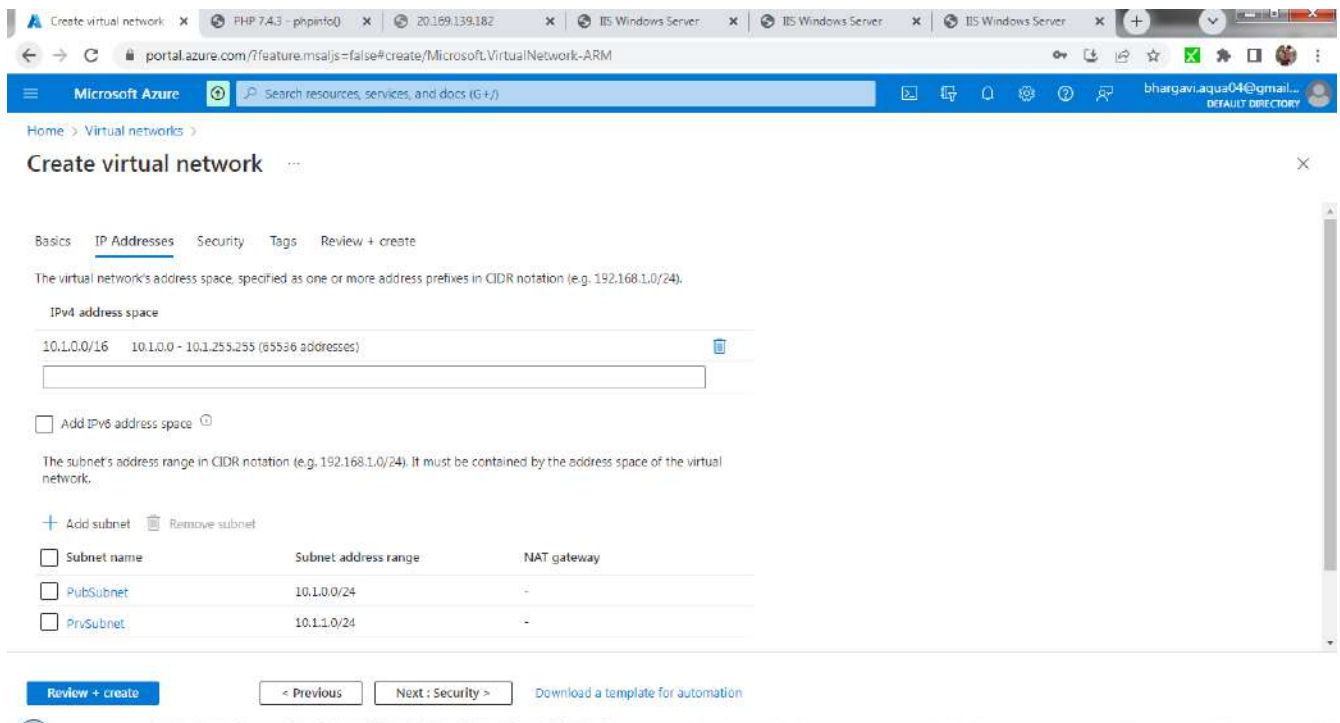
As seen, once VM1 is called and once VM2 is called by Load Balancer.





VPC:

Create a Virtual Network. Add 2 subnets, one public subnet and one private subnet.



Create 2 Vms, one in Public subnet and one VM in private subnet.

Public VM should be created by selecting the public IP.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' wizard in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Network interface' configuration step. The page title is 'Create a virtual machine' and the breadcrumb is 'Home > Virtual machines >'. Below the title, there is a description: 'Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. Learn more'. The 'Network interface' section states: 'When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.' The configuration options are as follows:

- Virtual network *: VirtualNetwork1-BhargaviNukala (with a 'Create new' link below)
- Subnet *: PubSubnet (10.1.0.0/24) (with a 'Manage subnet configuration' link below)
- Public IP *: (new) PubVM-ip (with a 'Create new' link below)
- NIC network security group: None, Basic, Advanced
- Public inbound ports *: None, Allow selected ports

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next: Management >'. A 'Give feedback' link is also present in the bottom right corner.

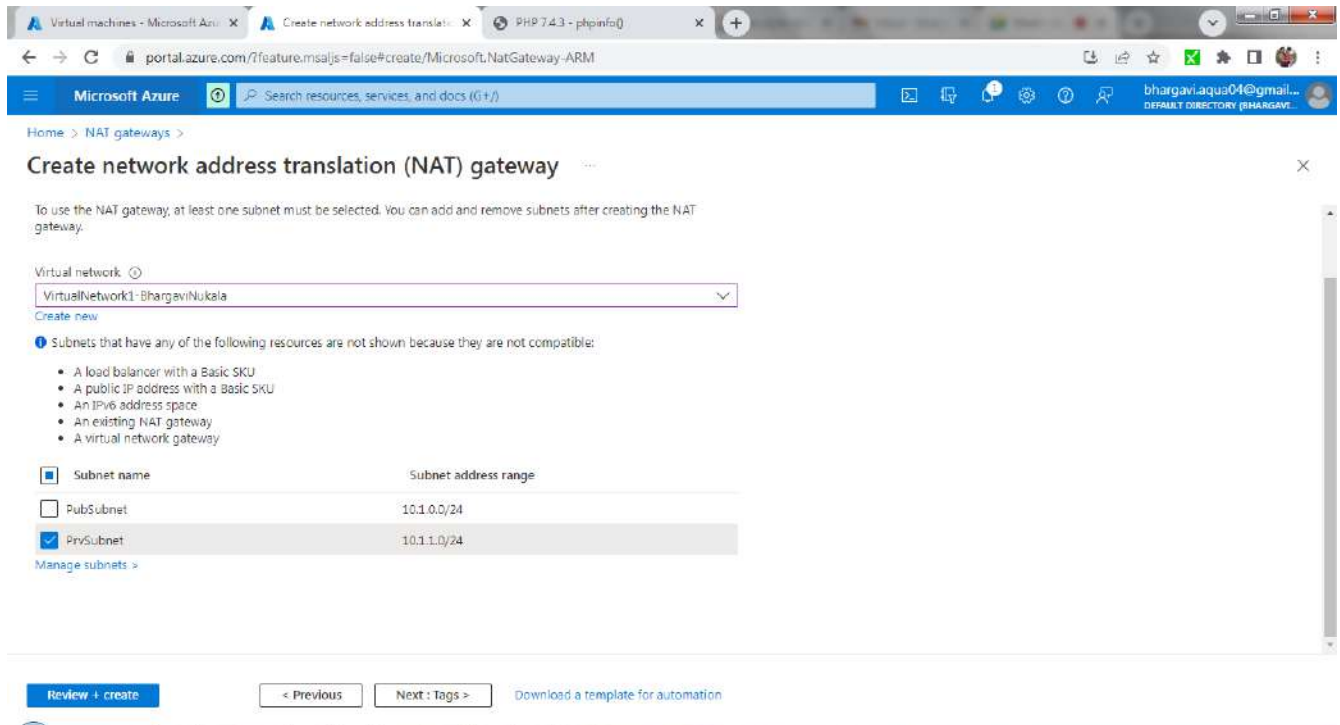
Private VM should be created by not selecting the public IP.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' wizard in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Network interface' configuration step. The page title is 'Create a virtual machine' and the breadcrumb is 'Home > Virtual machines >'. Below the title, there is a description: 'Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. Learn more'. The 'Network interface' section states: 'When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.' The configuration options are as follows:

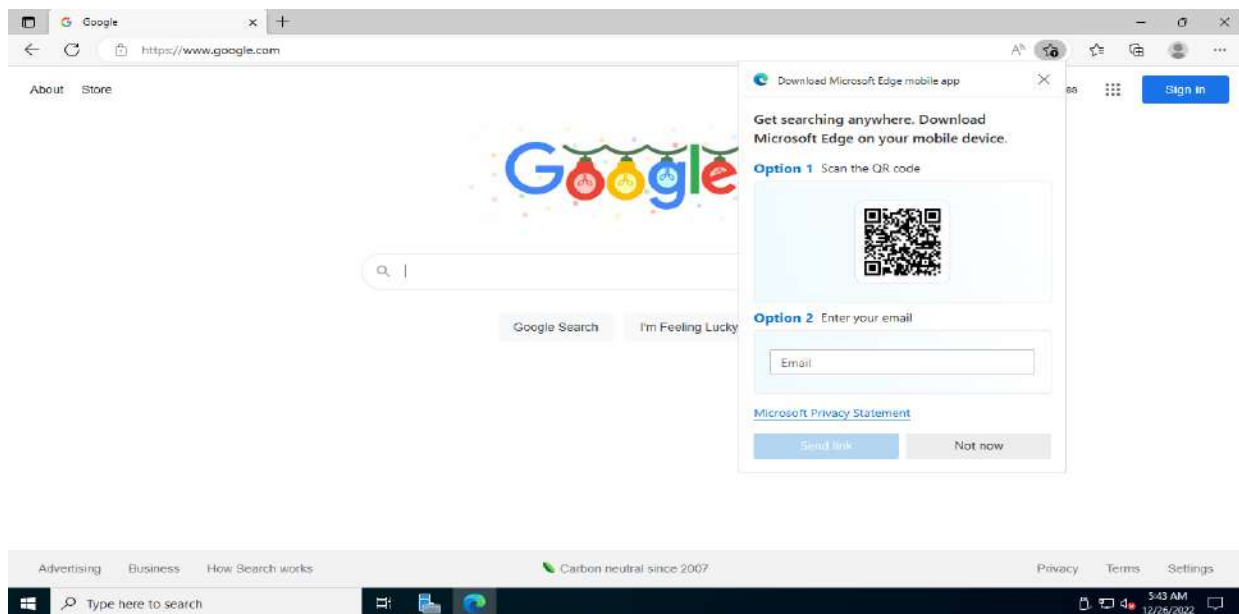
- Virtual network *: VirtualNetwork1-BhargaviNukala (with a 'Create new' link below)
- Subnet *: PrivSubnet (10.1.1.0/24) (with a 'Manage subnet configuration' link below)
- Public IP *: None (with a 'Create new' link below)
- NIC network security group: None, Basic, Advanced
- Public inbound ports *: None, Allow selected ports
- Select inbound ports *: RDP (3389)

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next: Management >'. A 'Give feedback' link is also present in the bottom right corner.

Create a NAT Gateway to get Internet to Private Subnet. Select the Virtual Network and the private subnet where you want Internet.

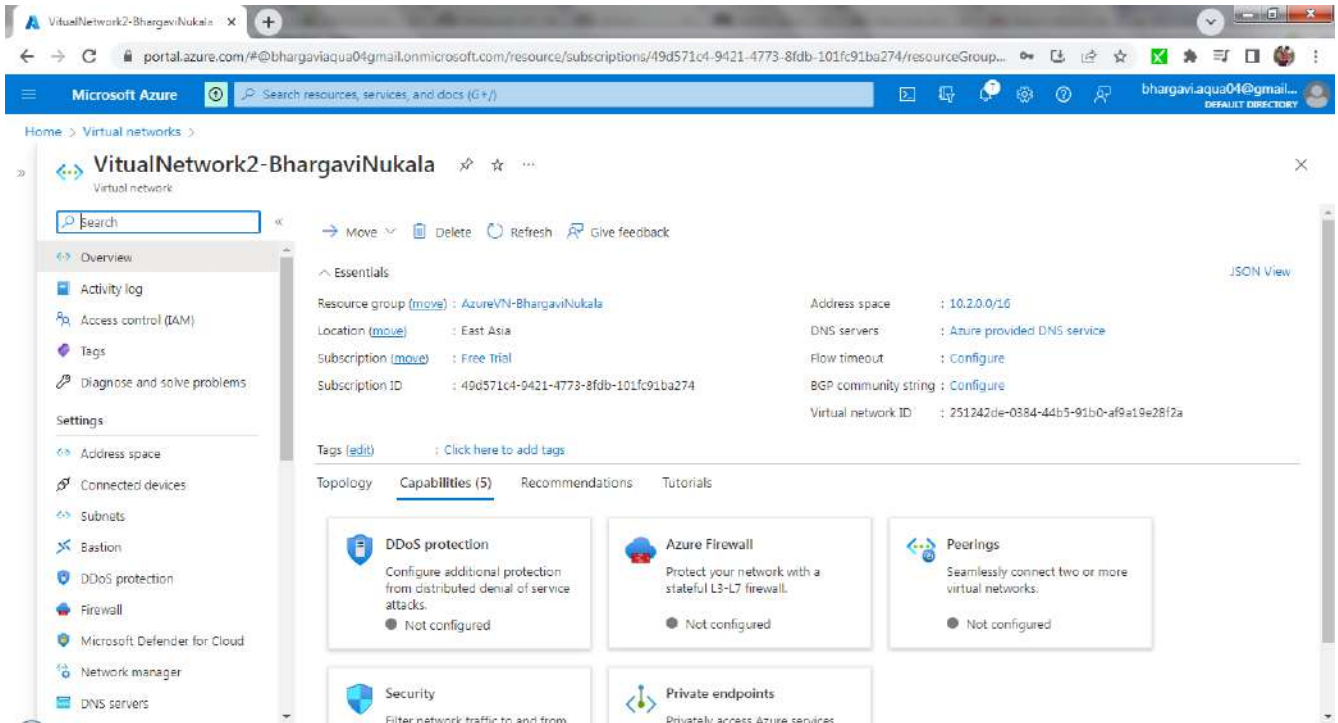


Now connect to private machine from public machine using remote desktop connection of public VM. Access google.com on private VM and the page is displayed.

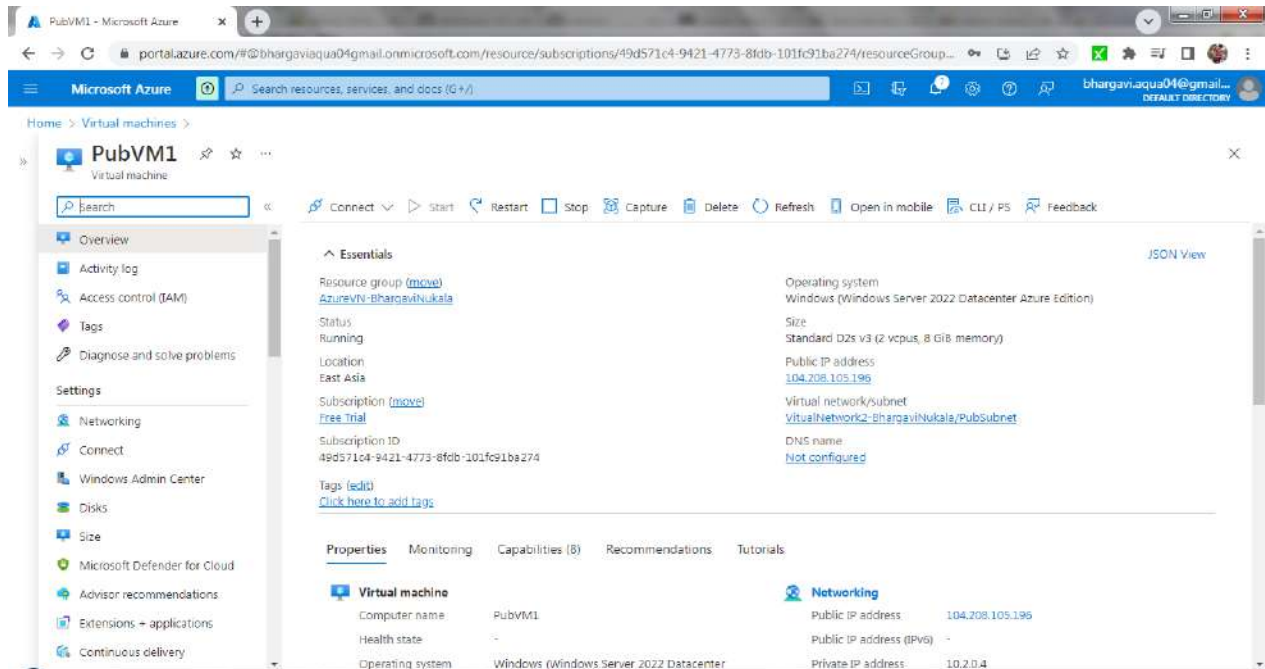


VPC Peering:

Create another Virtual Network in another region.

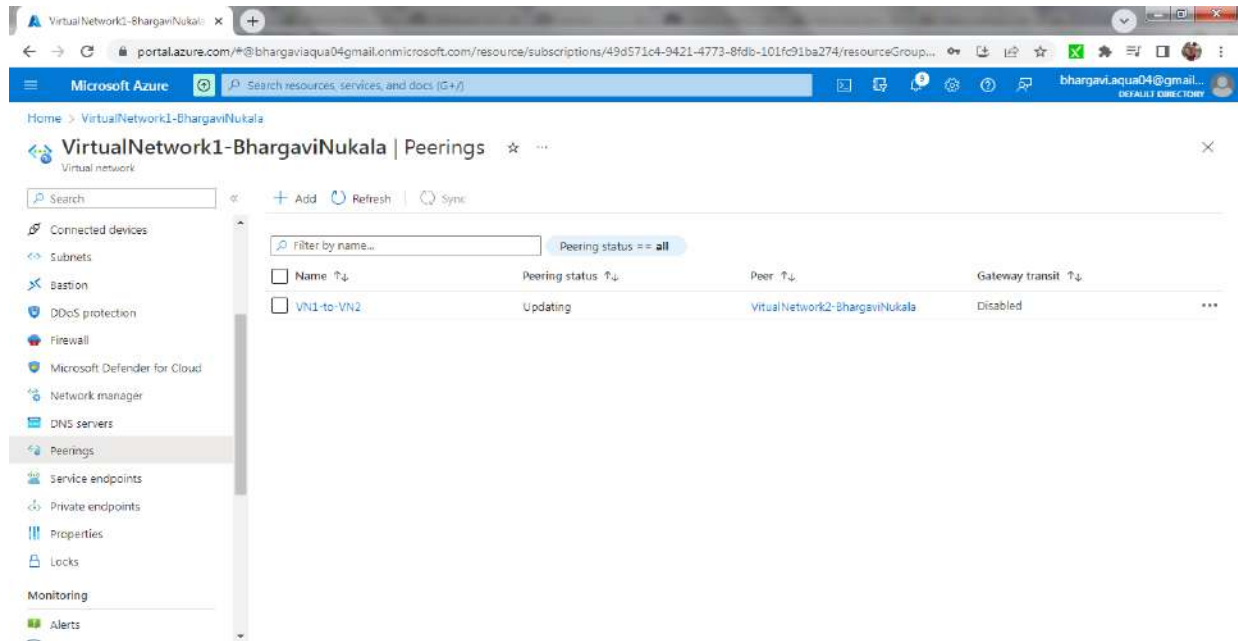


Now create a VM in Virtual Network2.

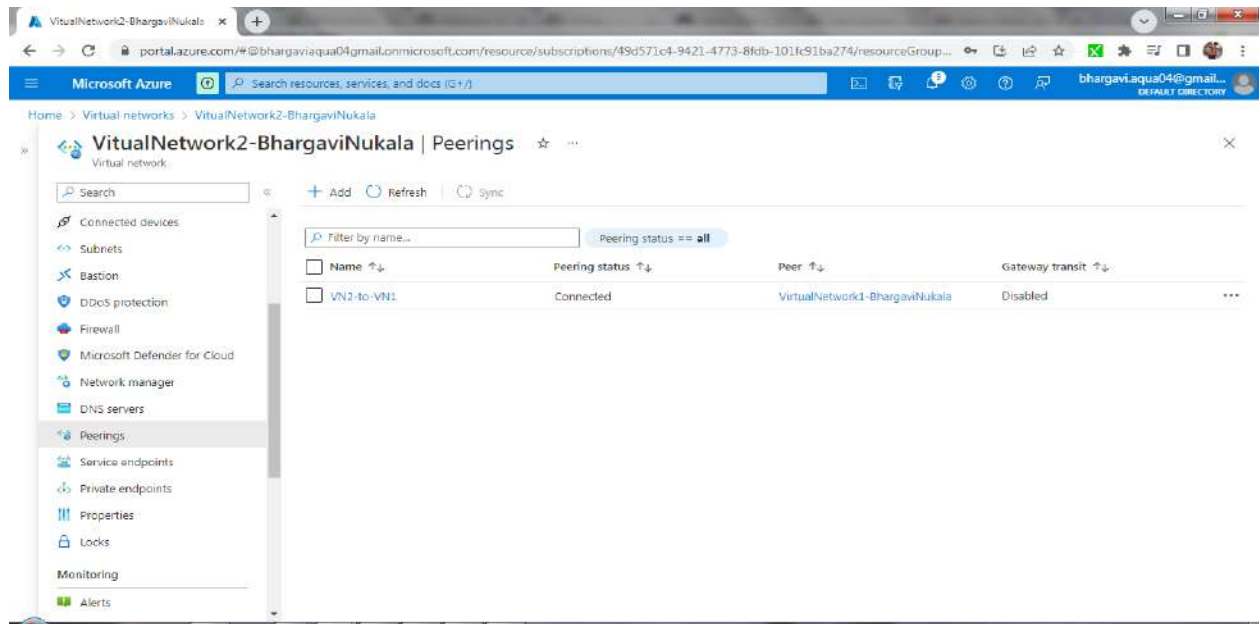


Add Peering in Virtual Network1. Goto VirtualNetwork1 and click on Peerings. Add peering between both Vnets. As seen,Two peerings are created between 2 Vnets.

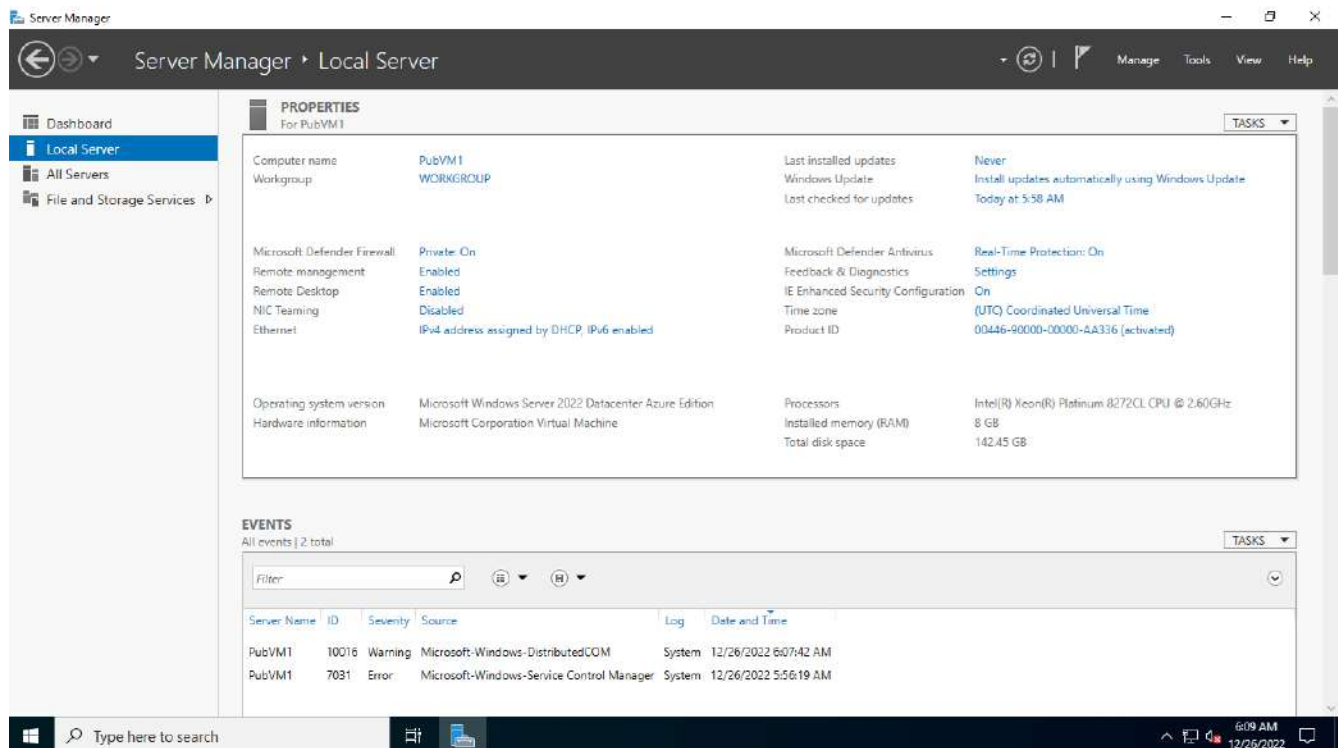
VN1->VN2



VN2->VN1

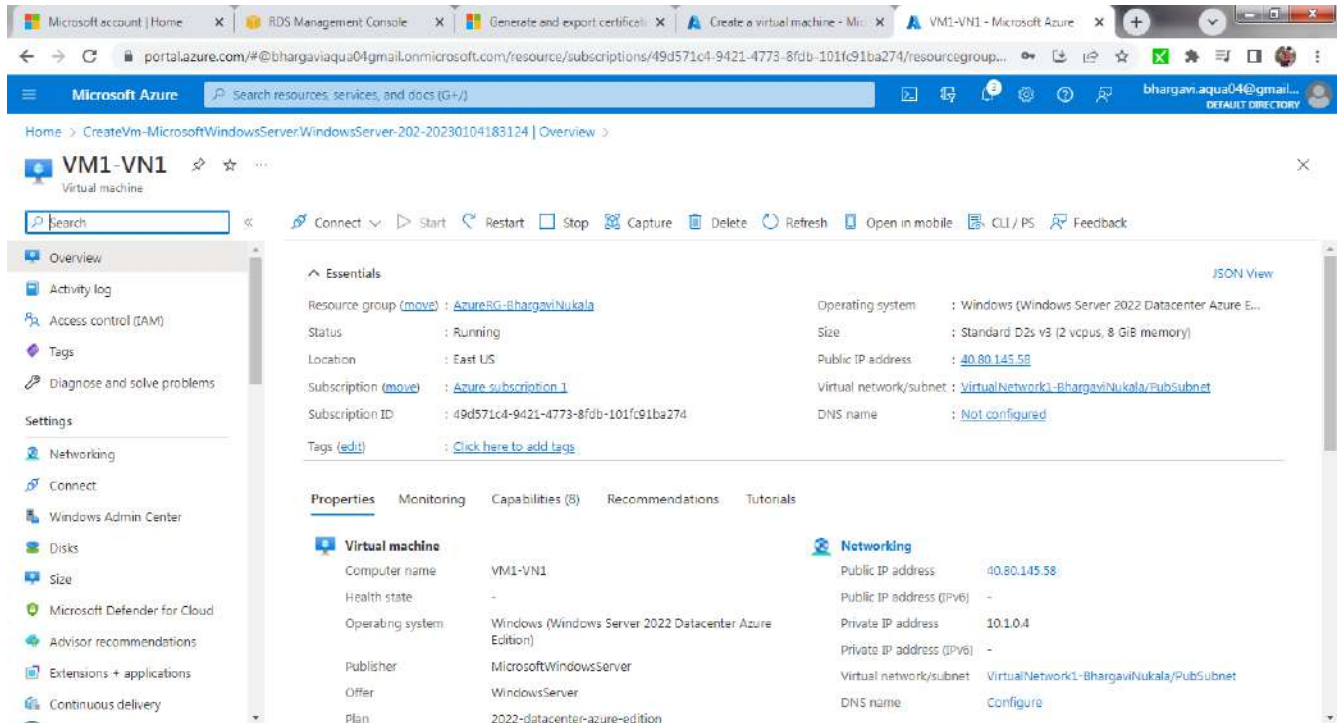


Now a peering is established and when you use private IP of VM of VN2 to connect from VM of VN1, you should be able to connect.



DNS: Creation of an internal DNS server and Web server in 2 different subnets of same virtual network

Create a VM1 in Virtual network1->PubSubnet



The screenshot displays the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named "VM1-VN1". The page is titled "Overview" and shows various details about the VM. The "Essentials" section includes:

- Resource group: AzureRG-BhargaviNukala
- Status: Running
- Location: East US
- Subscription: Azure subscription 1
- Subscription ID: 49d571c4-9421-4773-8fdb-101fc91ba274
- Tags: [Click here to add tags](#)
- Operating system: Windows (Windows Server 2022 Datacenter Azure E...)
- Size: Standard D2s v3 (2 vcpus, 8 GiB memory)
- Public IP address: [40.80.145.58](#)
- Virtual network/subnet: [VirtualNetwork1-BhargaviNukala/PubSubnet](#)
- DNS name: [Not configured](#)

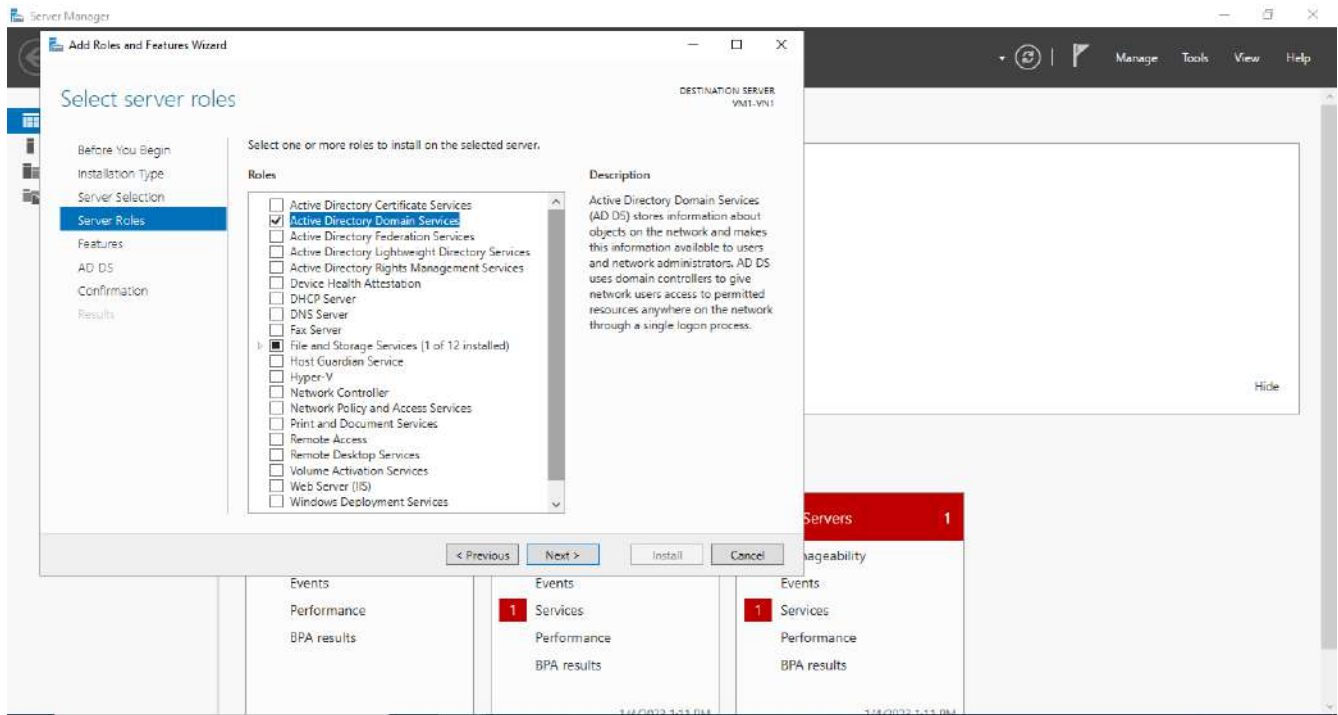
The "Properties" section provides more details about the virtual machine:

Property	Value
Computer name	VM1-VN1
Health state	-
Operating system	Windows (Windows Server 2022 Datacenter Azure Edition)
Publisher	MicrosoftWindowsServer
Offer	WindowsServer
Plan	2022-datacenter-azure-edition

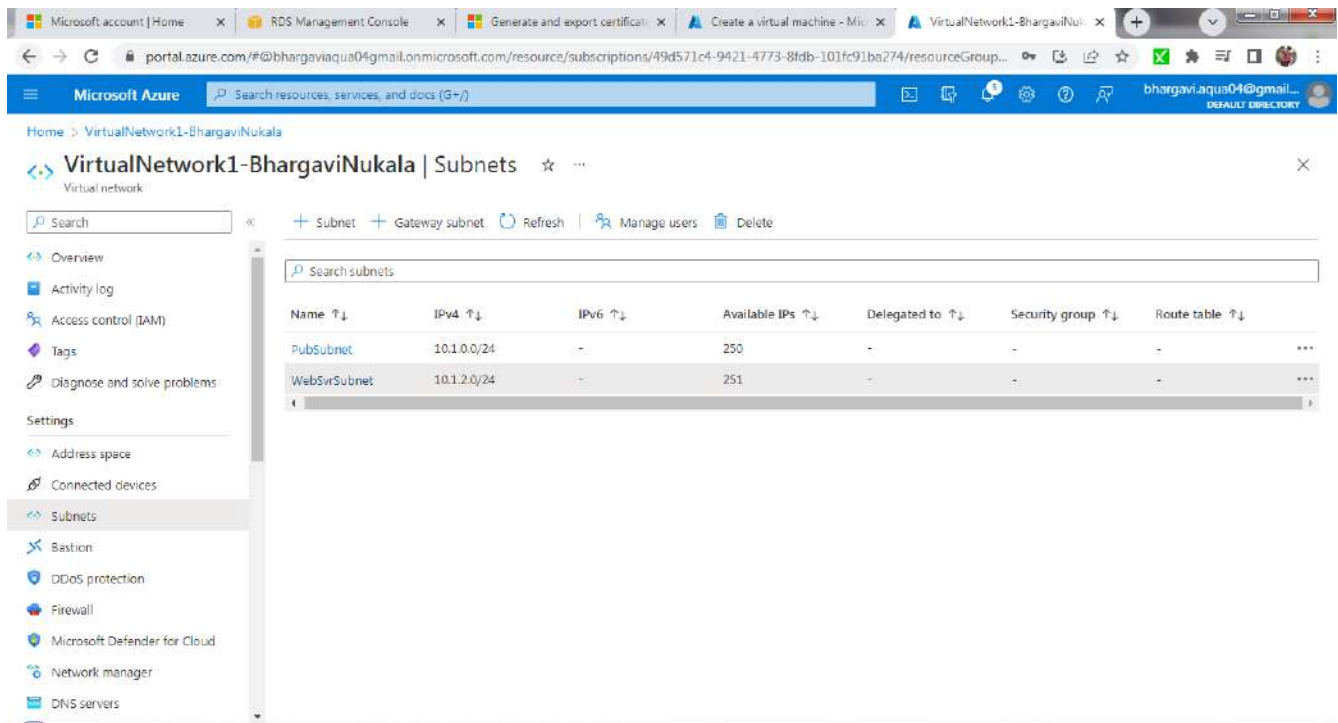
The "Networking" section shows the network configuration:

Property	Value
Public IP address	40.80.145.58
Public IP address (IPv6)	-
Private IP address	10.1.0.4
Private IP address (IPv6)	-
Virtual network/subnet	VirtualNetwork1-BhargaviNukala/PubSubnet
DNS name	Configure

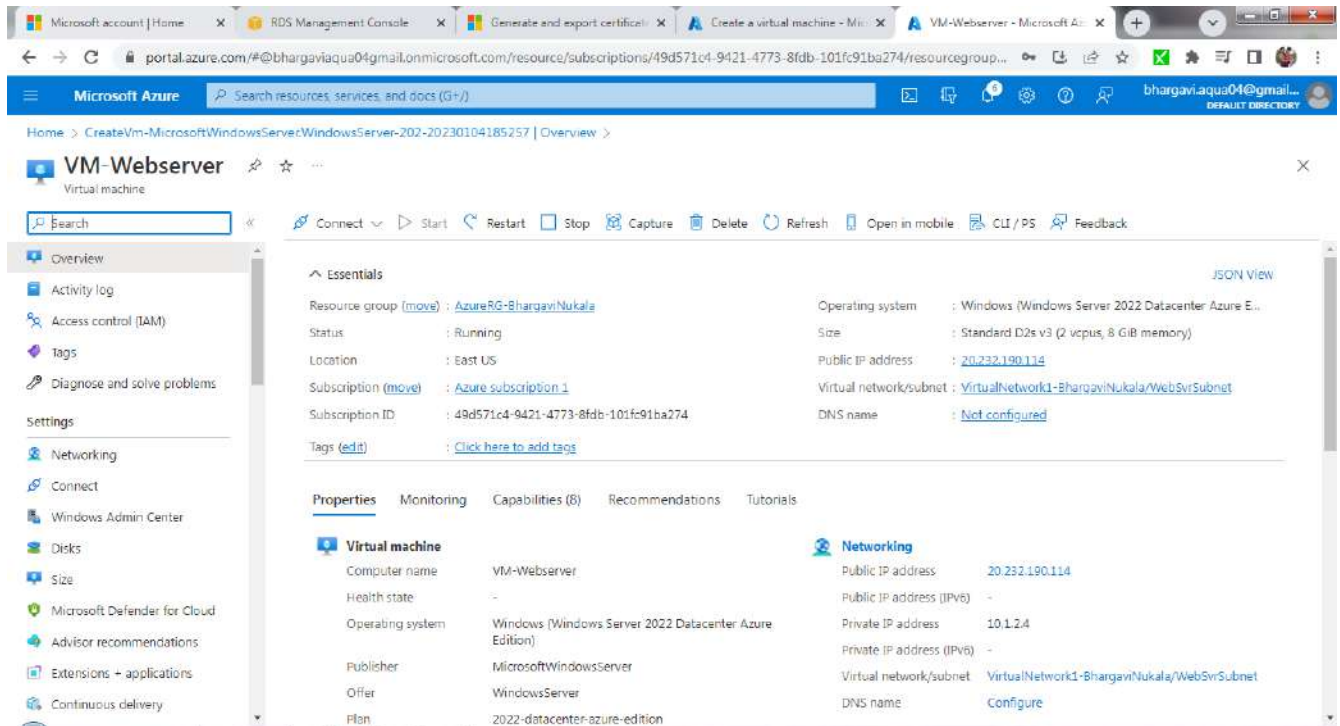
Connect to VM using Remote Desktop Connection. In server Manager, Add roles and features->Active Directory Domain Service.



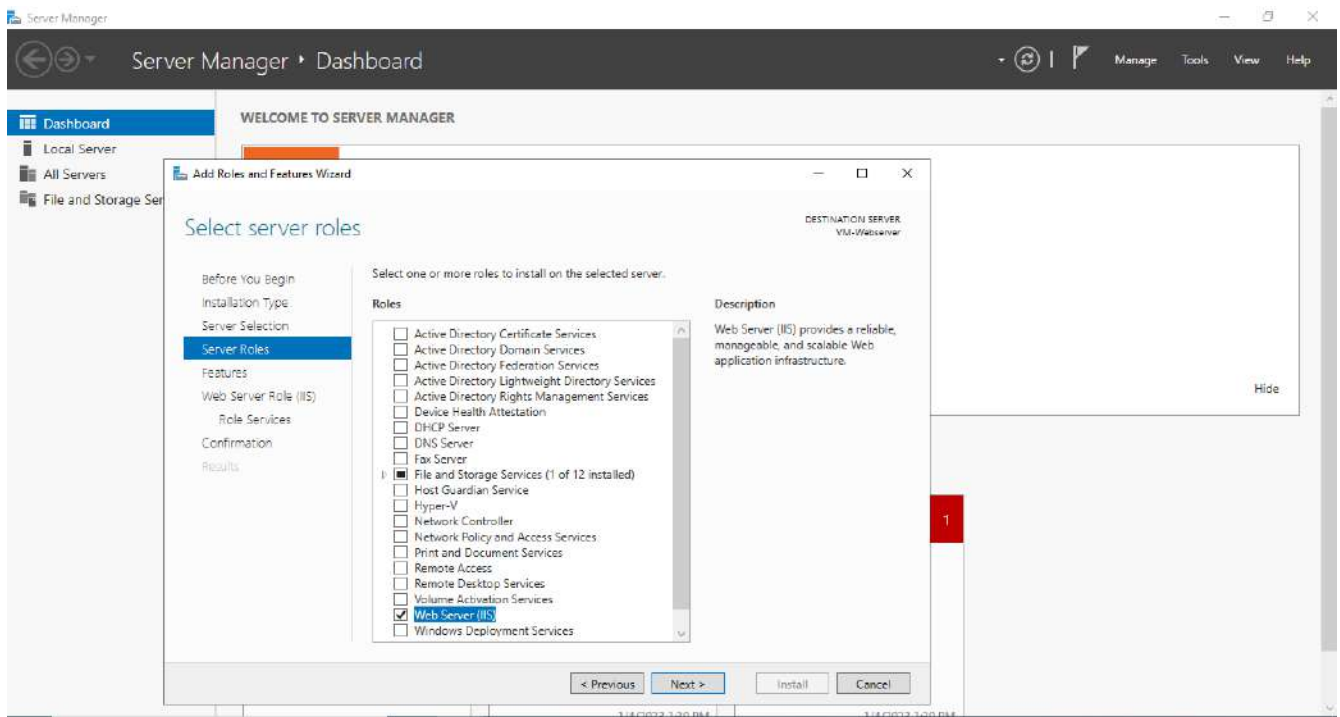
Create another Subnet in Virtual Network1 called WebSvrSubnet.



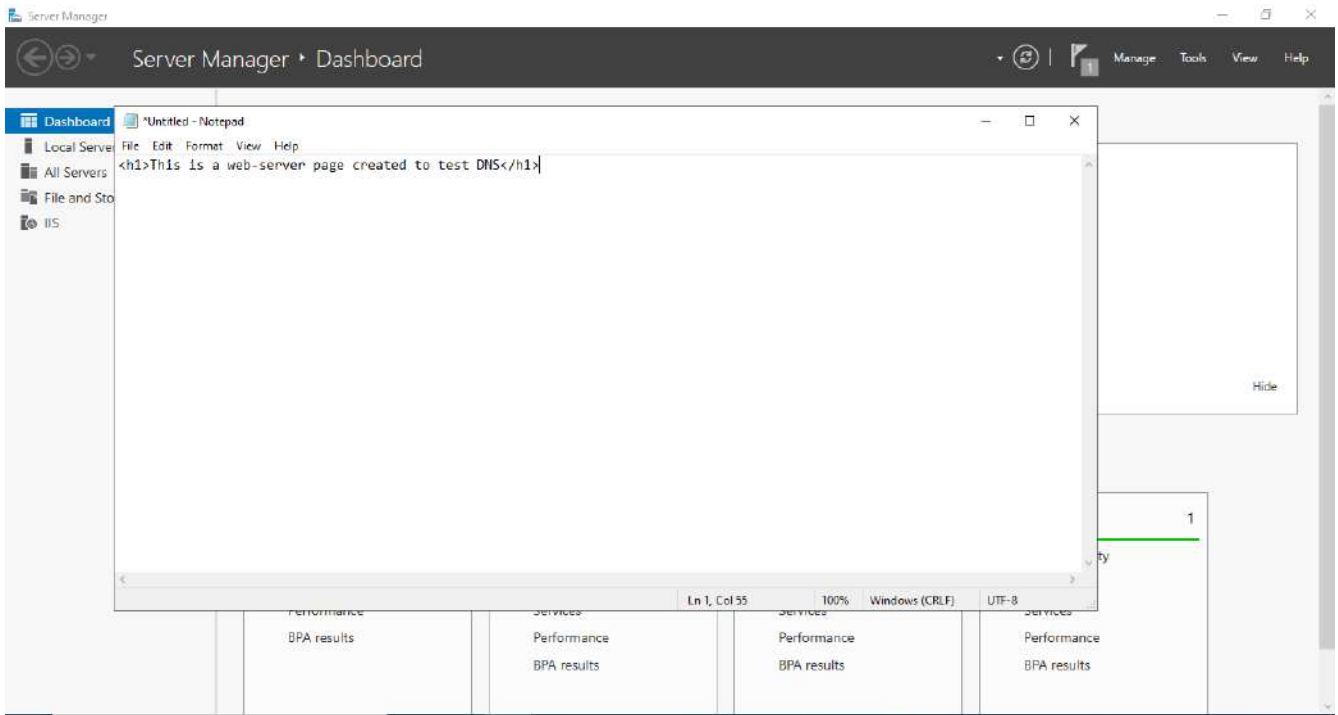
Create another VM in WebSvrSubnet



Connect to VM-Webserver and install IIS server.



Create a Default.html page and save it in C:/inetpub/wwwroot in VM-Webserver

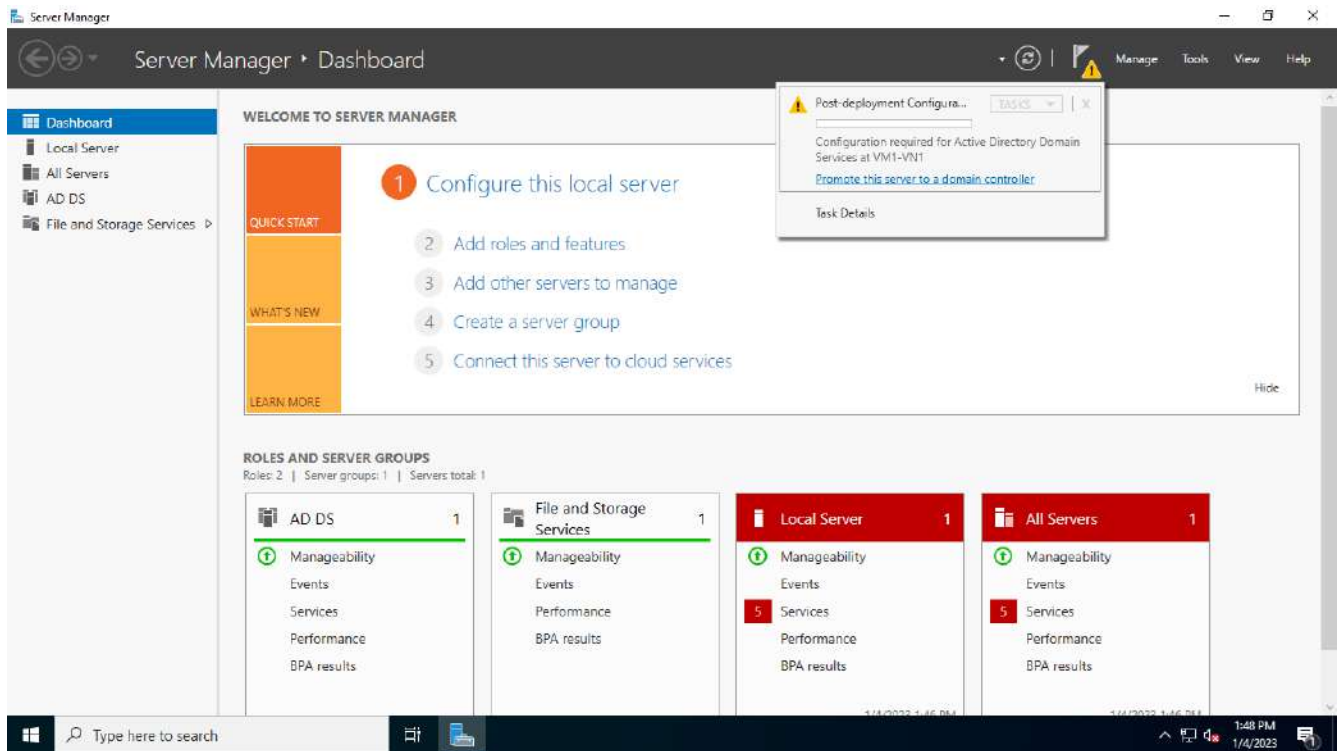


Access Default.html from web browser using private IP of VM-Webserver

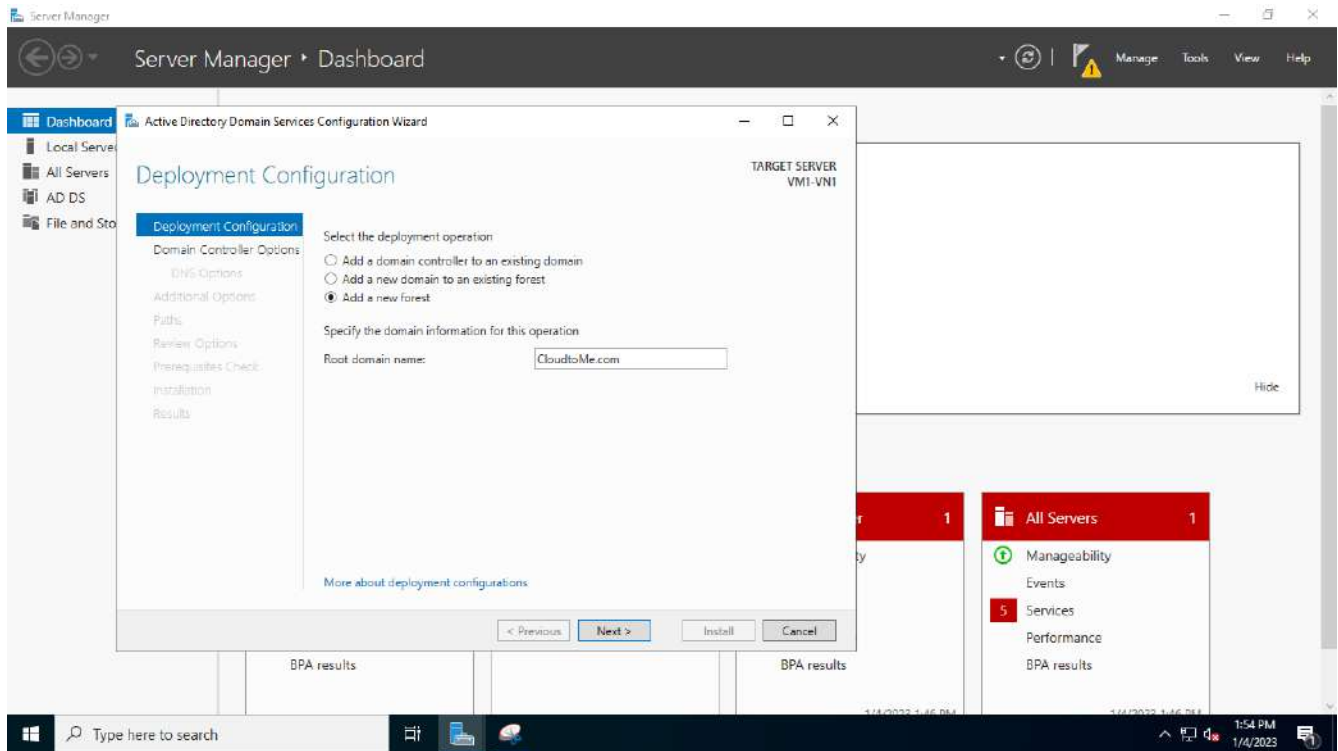


Restart DNS VM and in Server Manager, click on Notifications on Top Flag button.

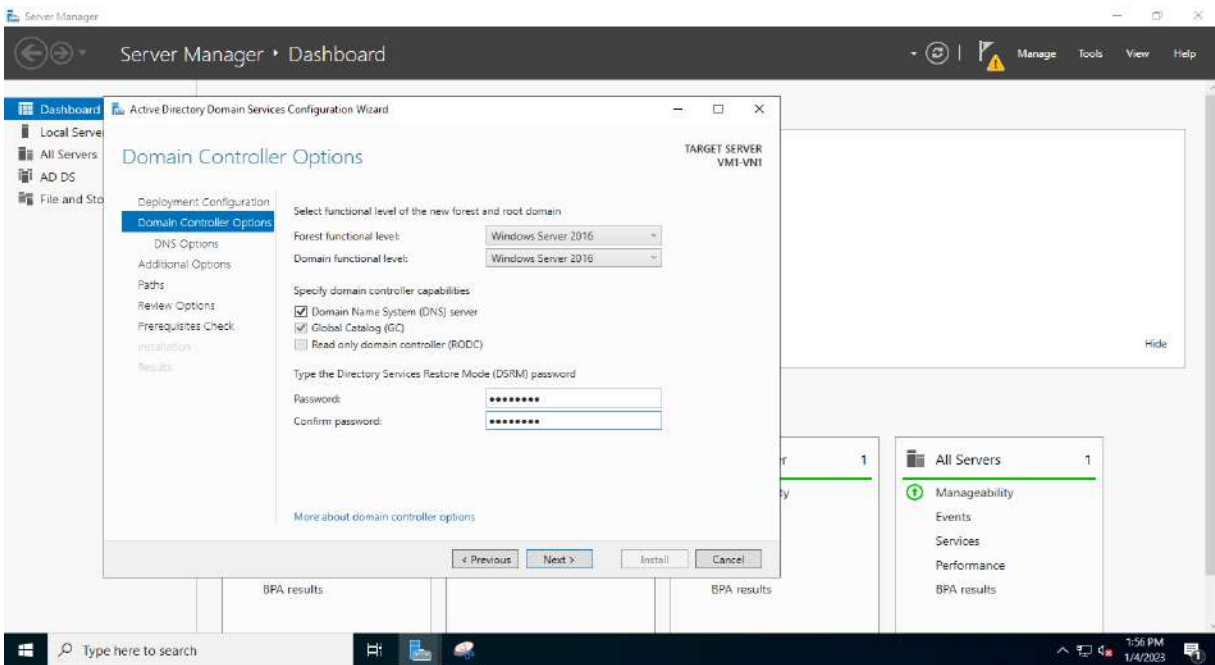
Click on "Promote this to domain controller" link



Select Add to new Forest-> give our Domain name like "CloudtoMe.com"

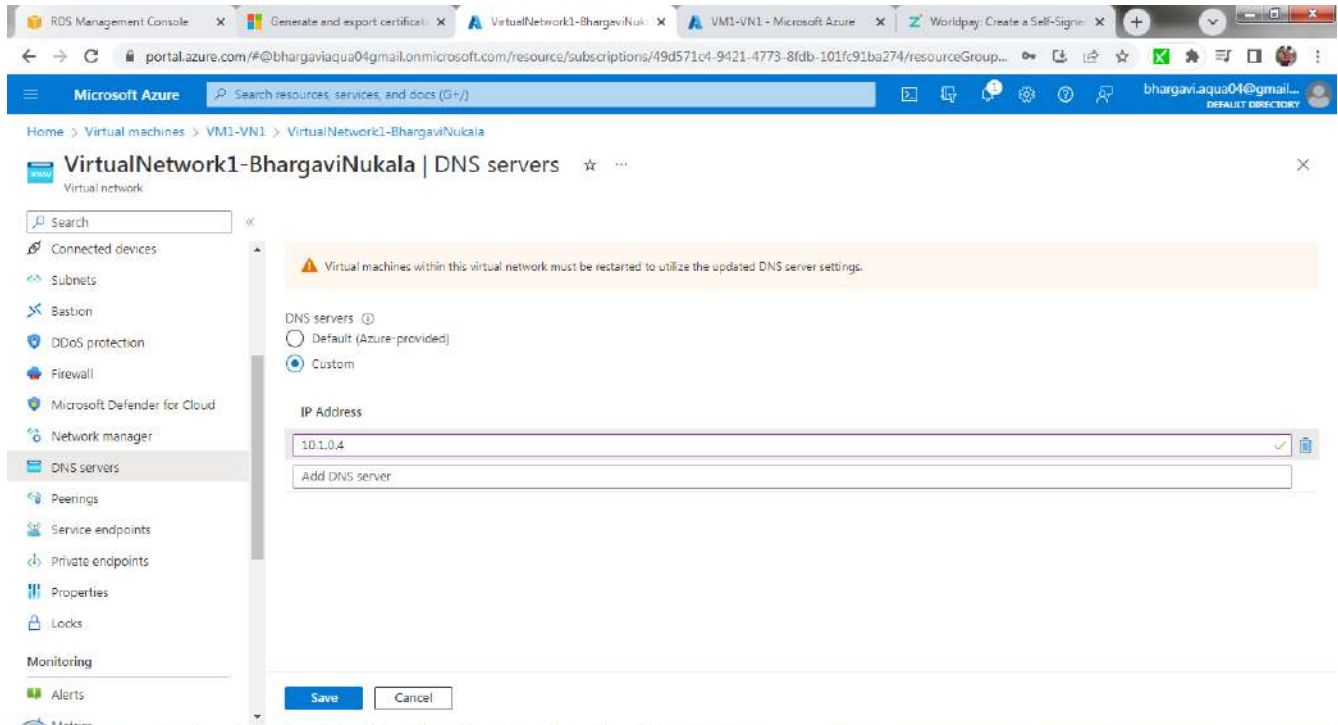


Give password in Next screen and continue clicking Next and Install



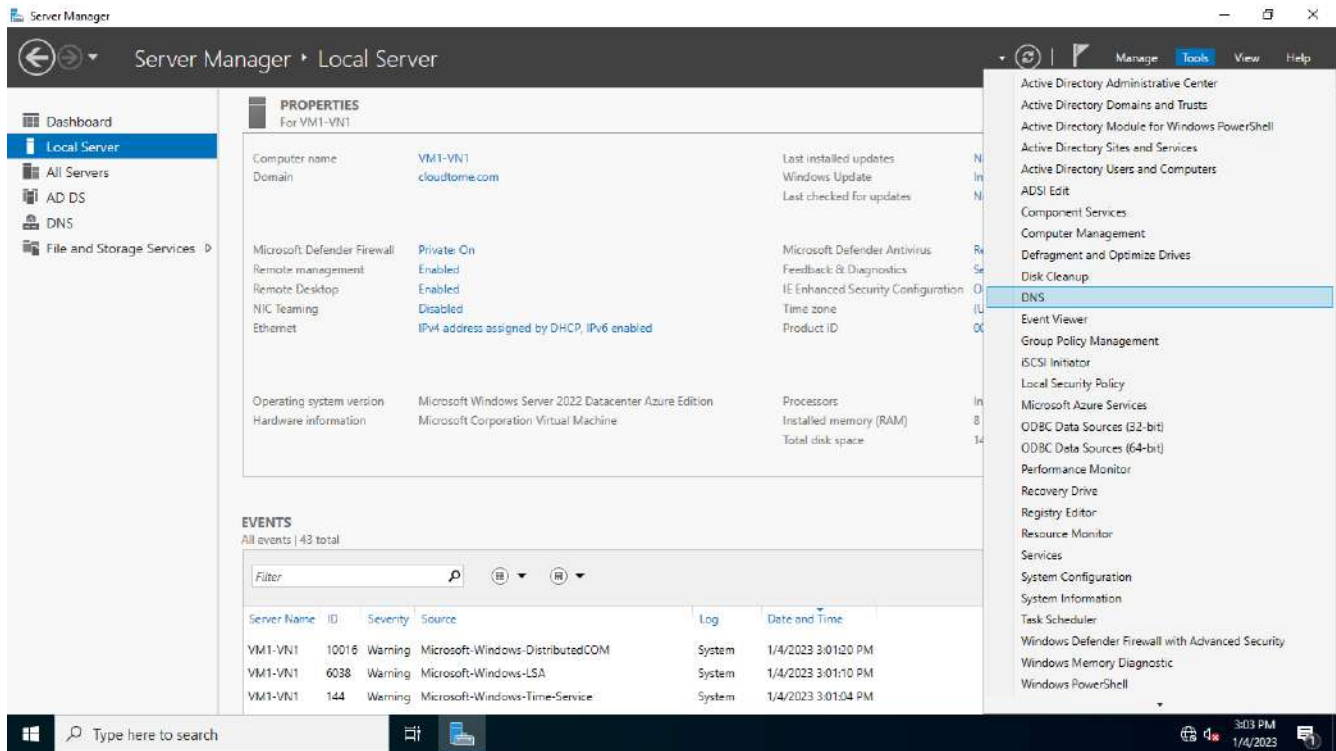
Once this is configured, VM will Reboot.

Now, goto VirtualNetwork1->DNS servers, select Custom and give the Private IP address of VM1-VN1(DNS server)

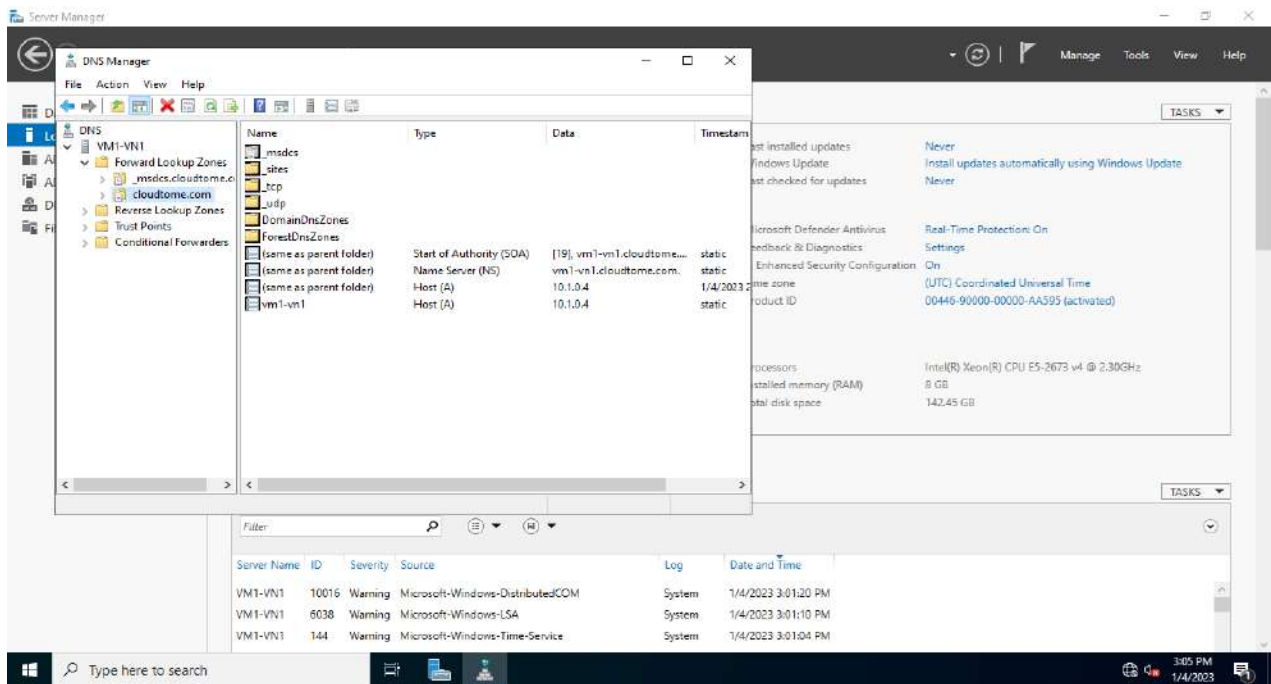


Restart both VMs

Now on DNS server, goto Server Manager->Tools->DNS

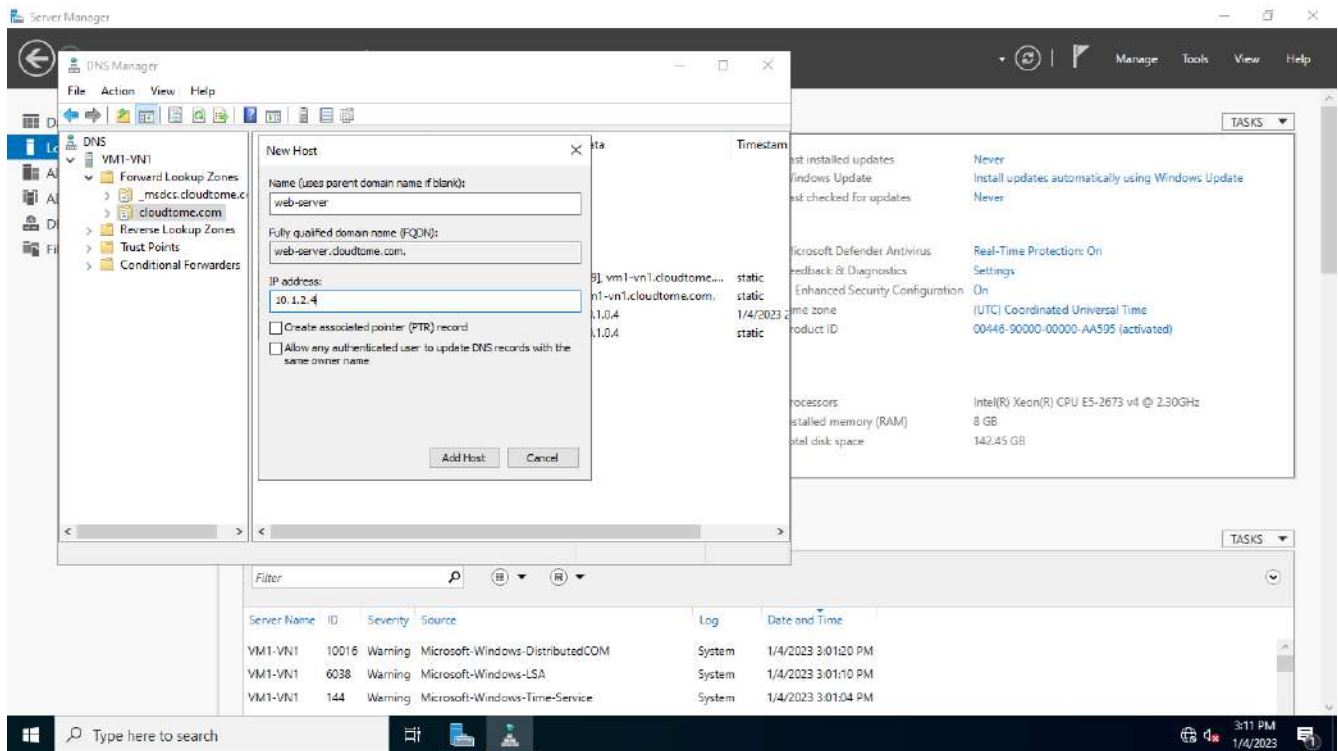


Goto VM1-VN1->Forward Lookup Zones->cloudtome.com



Right click and Add a new host entry. Give the **Private** IP address of VM-Webserver

This means we are configuring the Webserver IP on DNS server.



Now take the fully qualified name from this Host entry like

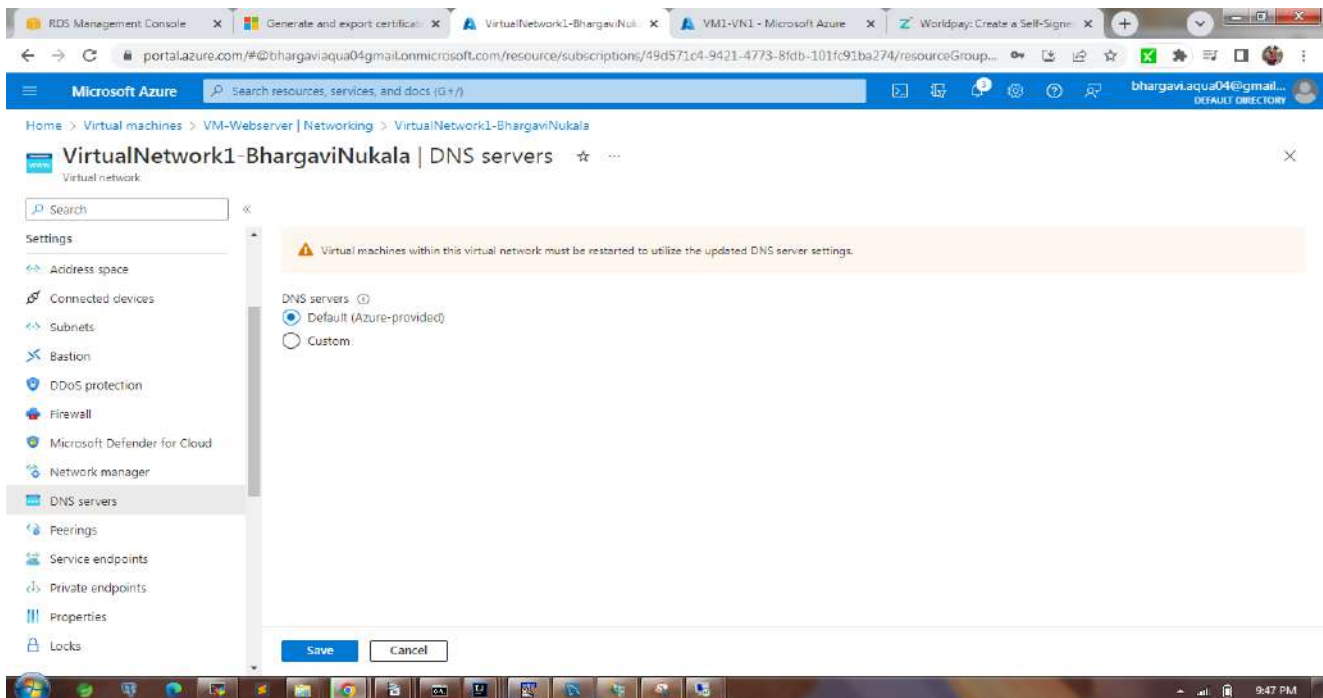
web-server.cloudtome.com/Default.html and access it from browser of DNS server.



This shows that internal DNS server is configured to access Webserver page within the same virtual network.

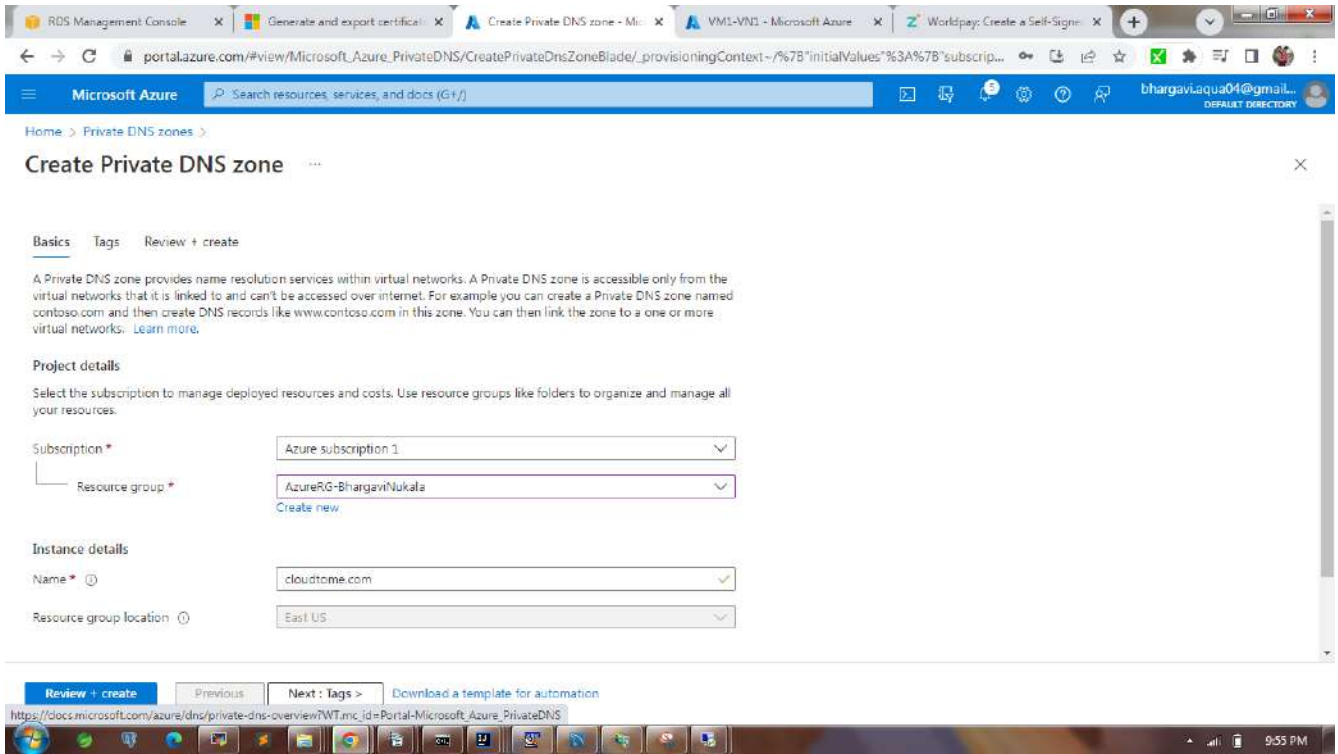
Private DNS Zones:

Change the configuration of VirtualNetwork1->DNS servers to Default

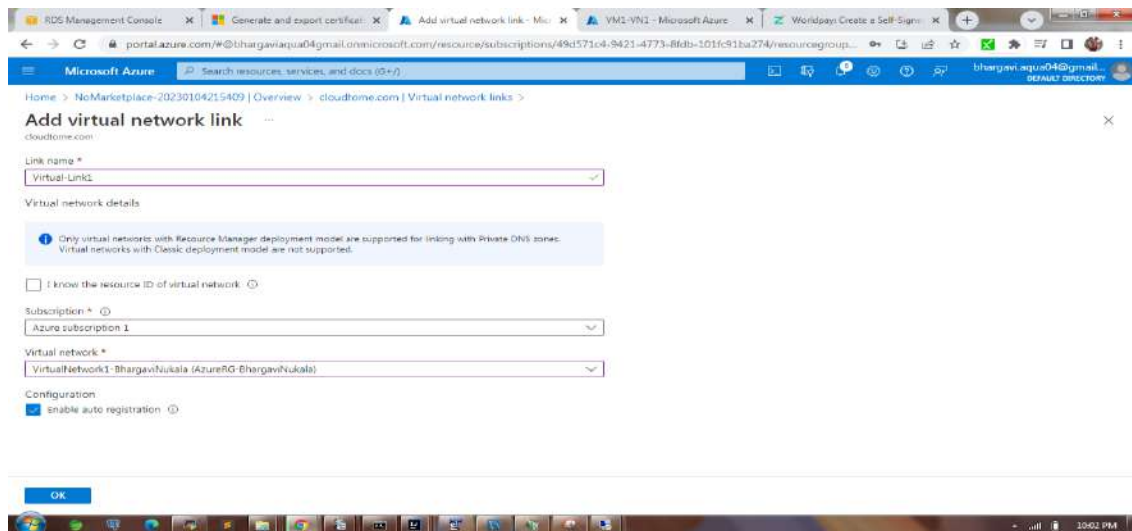


Reboot both VMs.

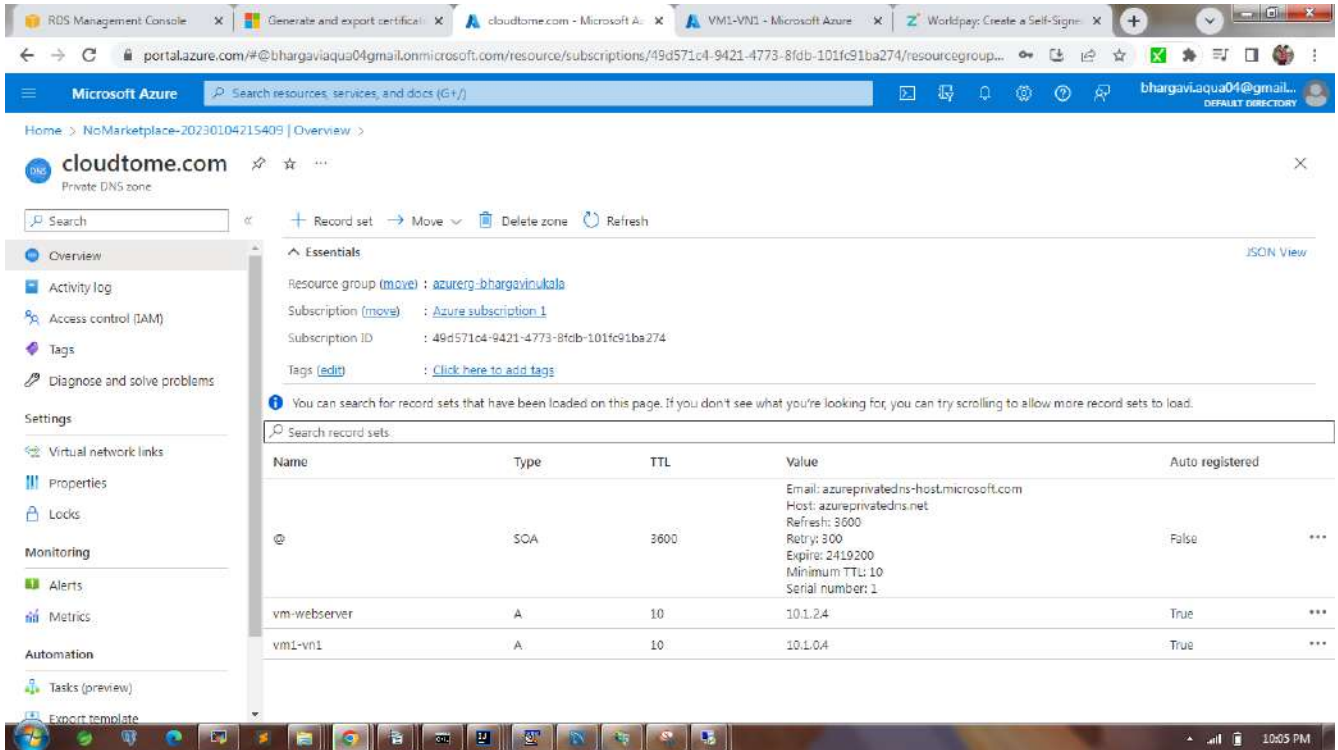
Goto Private DNS Zones->Create->Name:cloudtome.com



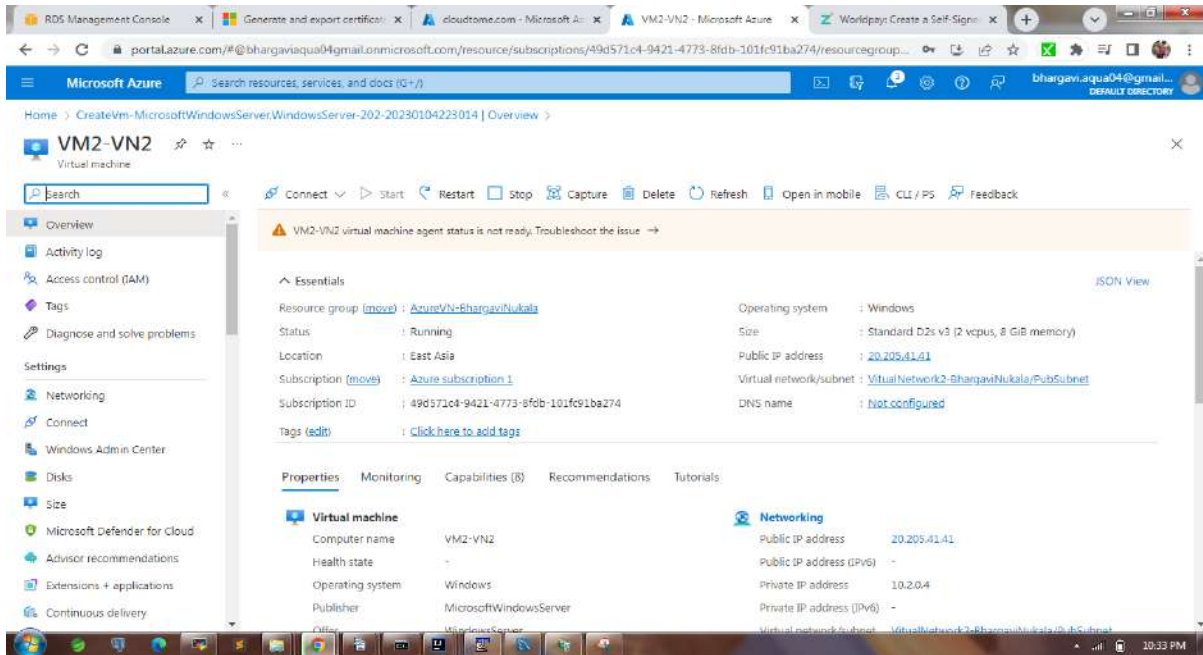
In Private DNS Zone->Virtual network links->Add



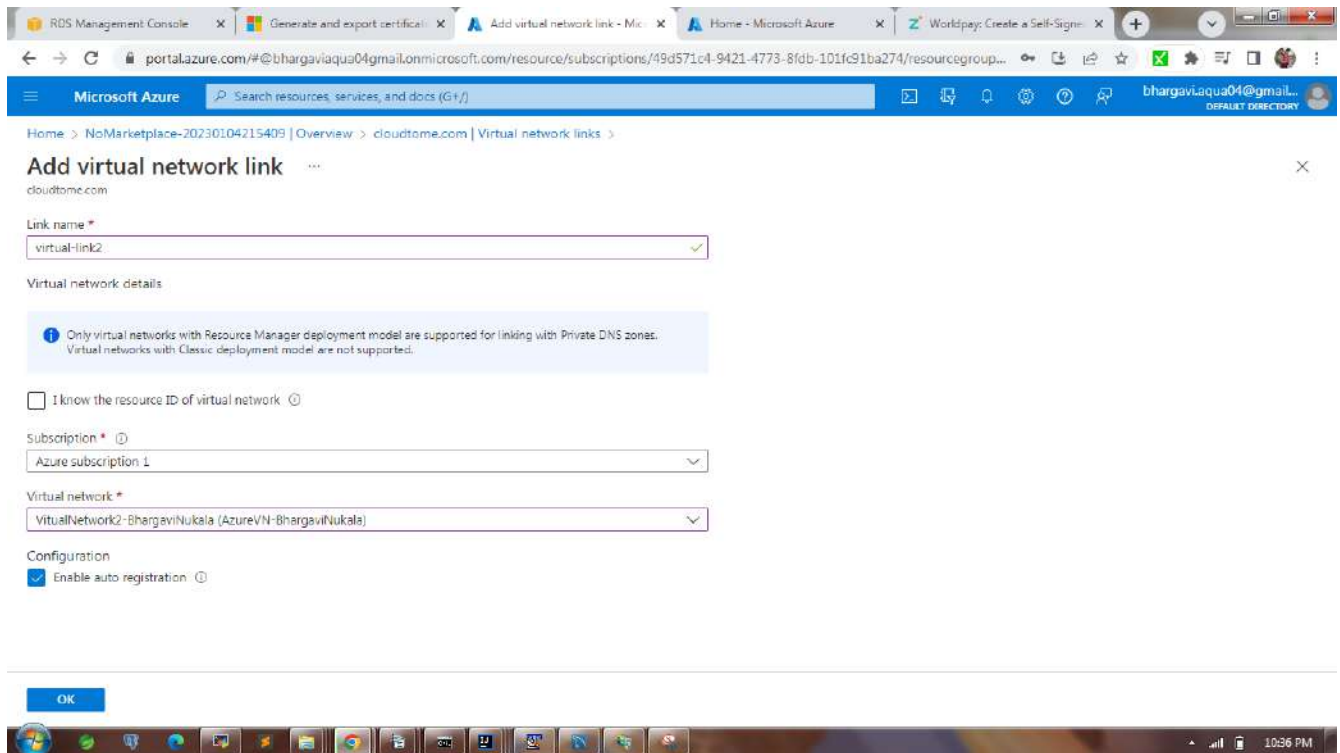
After creating a virtual network link, click on Overview and we can see 2 entries with vm1 -vn1 and vm-webserver created. This shows that webserver is linked to our private DNS Zone and Azure acts as a DNS server here.

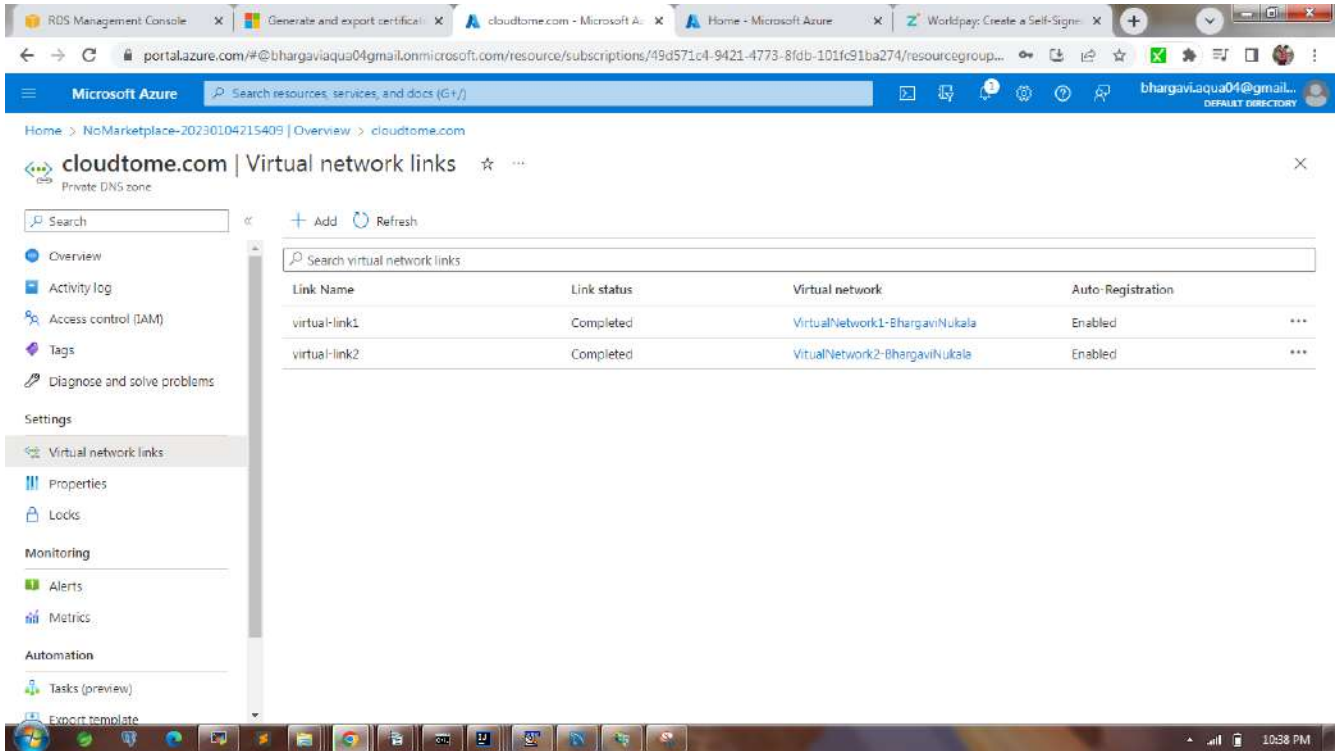


Create another VirtualNetwork2 and create a VM in that Vnet

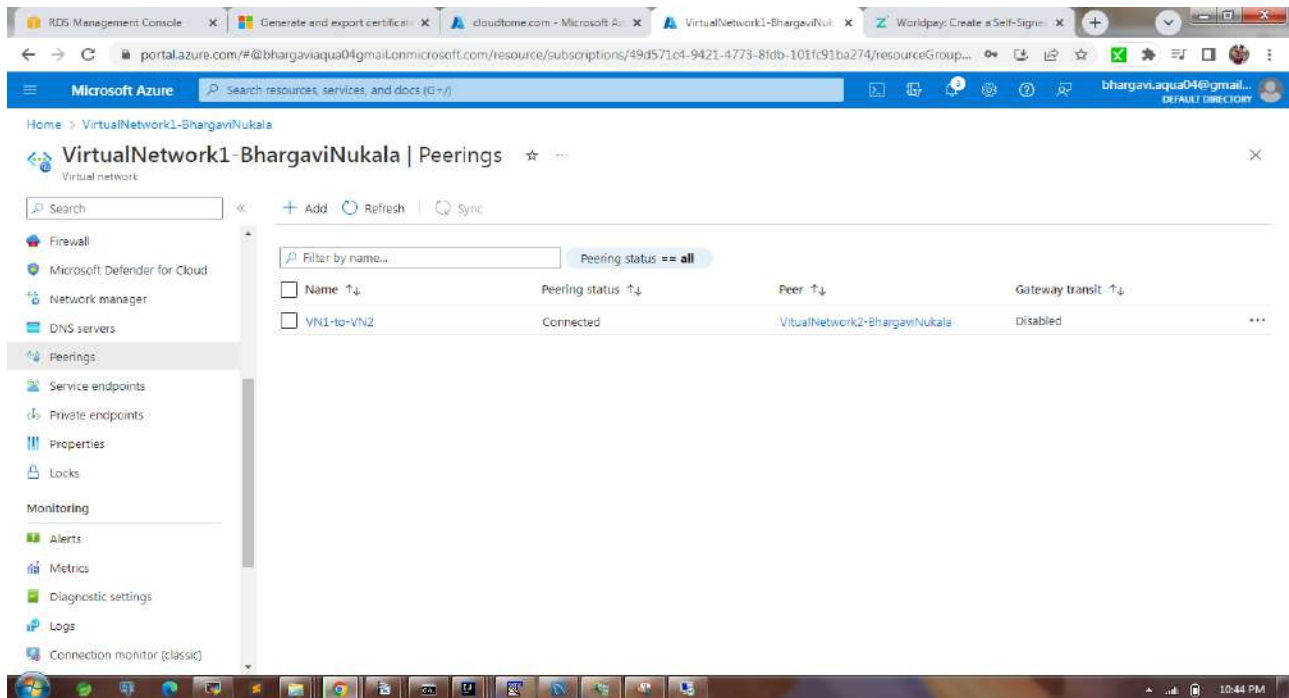


Goto Private DNS Zone cloudtome.com->add another virtual network link for this VirtualNetwork2





Create a Vnet Peering between VirtualNetwork1 and VirtualNetwork2



Now logon to VM2-VN2 machine and try to access web-server.cloudtome.com/Default.html