

A world map with a dark grey background. Overlaid on the map are numerous orange and green lines representing network connections between various geographical locations. The lines are most dense in Europe and North America, with several lines extending across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to other continents. Small orange circles mark specific nodes or data centers along these lines.

Choosing the right Cloud connectivity model

Nichola Van de Voorde



Paving the way...

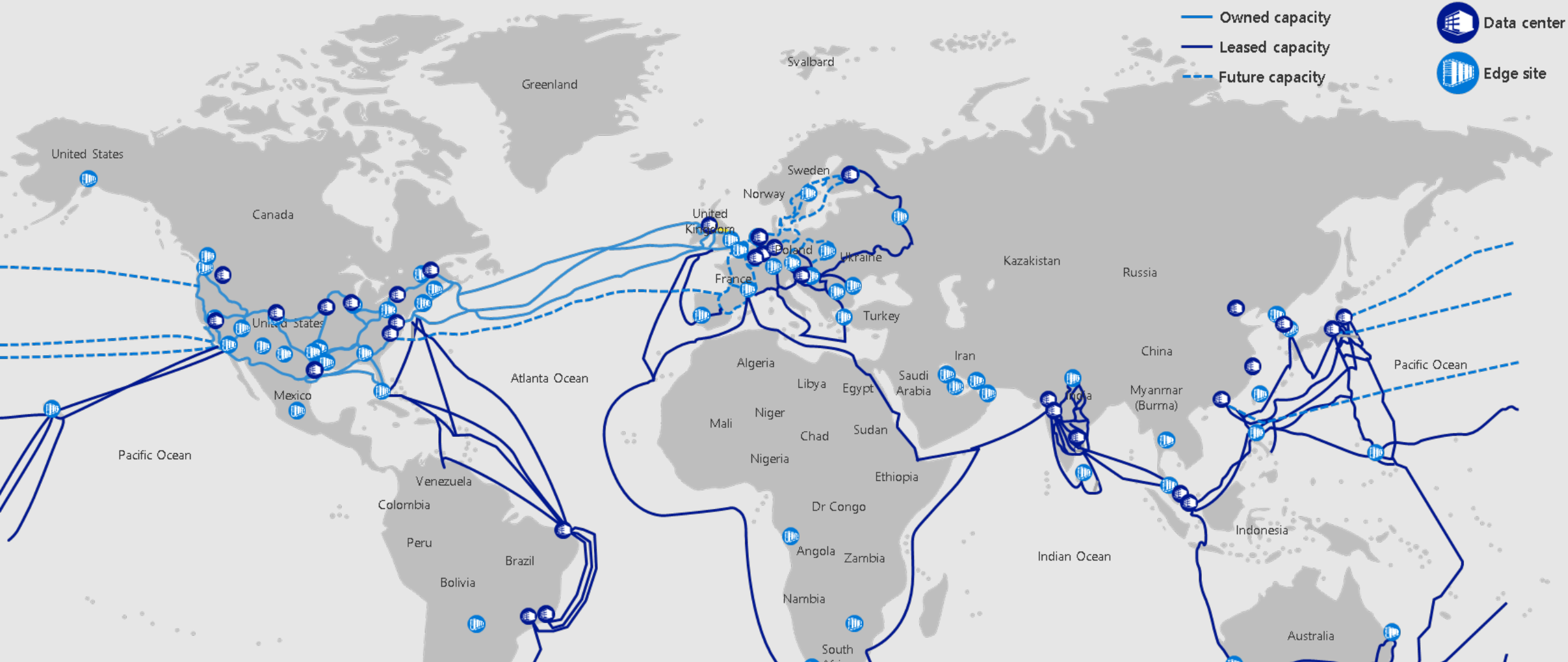
- Connecting the global dots
- Cloud Connectivity Models
- ExpressRoute
- Azure Virtual WAN
- Use Case

Connecting the global dots

Microsoft backbone infrastructure

- Second biggest network in the world
- Edge sites
 - 130+ Point of Presence aka the last mile
 - Bringing the Microsoft datacenter one step closer to the customer
- Microsoft regions
 - 54 regions worldwide
 - 100+ datacenters
 - Microsoft Azure available in 140 countries
- Physical network infrastructure
 - Owned capacity
 - Leased Capacity
 - +150k kilometers of fibre

Azure inter-DC dark fiber backbone

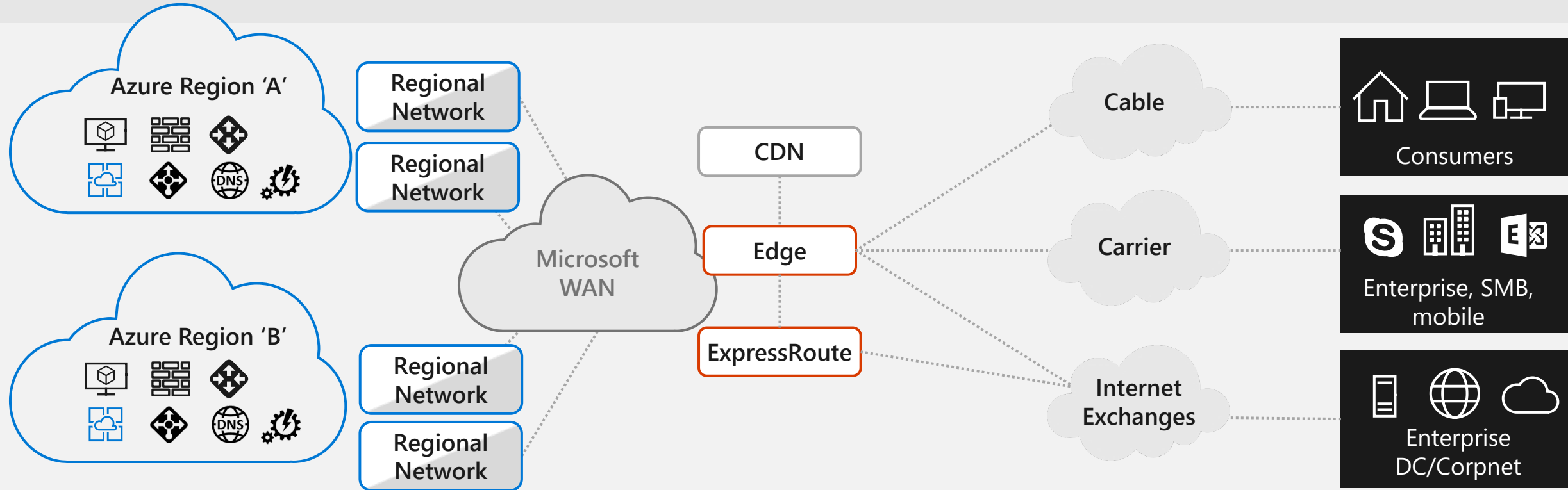


Interactive map: <https://tinyurl.com/rdlovesazure>

MAREA Cable

- Long transatlantic communications cable
 - Owned and funded by Microsoft and Facebook
 - Between Virginia Beach (US) and Bilbao (Spain)
 - Operational since february 2018
 - 6600 kilometers long
 - 5 million kilograms
 - 8 fibre-optic thread bundle
 - Size of a garden hose
 - 160 Terabits per second

Azure Networking



DC Hardware	Services	Intra-Region	WAN Backbone	Edge and ExpressRoute	CDN	Last Mile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SmartNIC/FPGA • SONiC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Networks • Load Balancing • VPN Services • Firewall • DDoS Protection • DNS & Traffic Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC Networks • Regional Networks • Optical Modules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software WAN • Subsea Cables • Terrestrial Fiber • National Clouds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet Peering • ExpressRoute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceleration for applications and content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E2E monitoring (Network Watcher, Network Performance Monitoring)

Azure Network Emulator

What it is

Containerized router VMs linked via VXLAN tunnels to create a faithful replica of production network

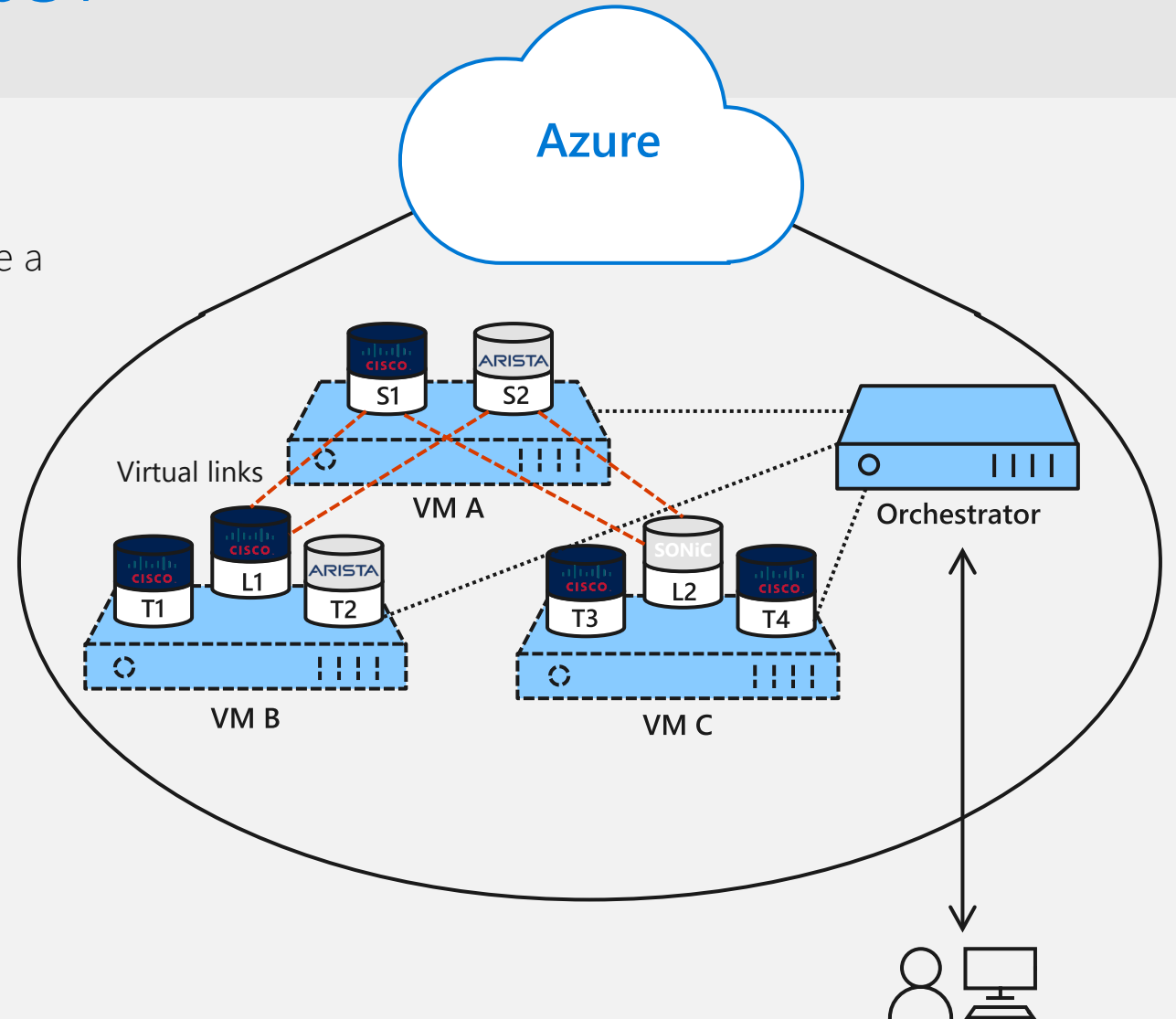
“Bug compatible” emulation of production network gives network engineers realistic test environment

Status

Used daily to de-risk major network operations









Over 12 million core-hours spent on emulation in last six months

Numerous bugs caught before hitting production network







Cloud Connectivity Models

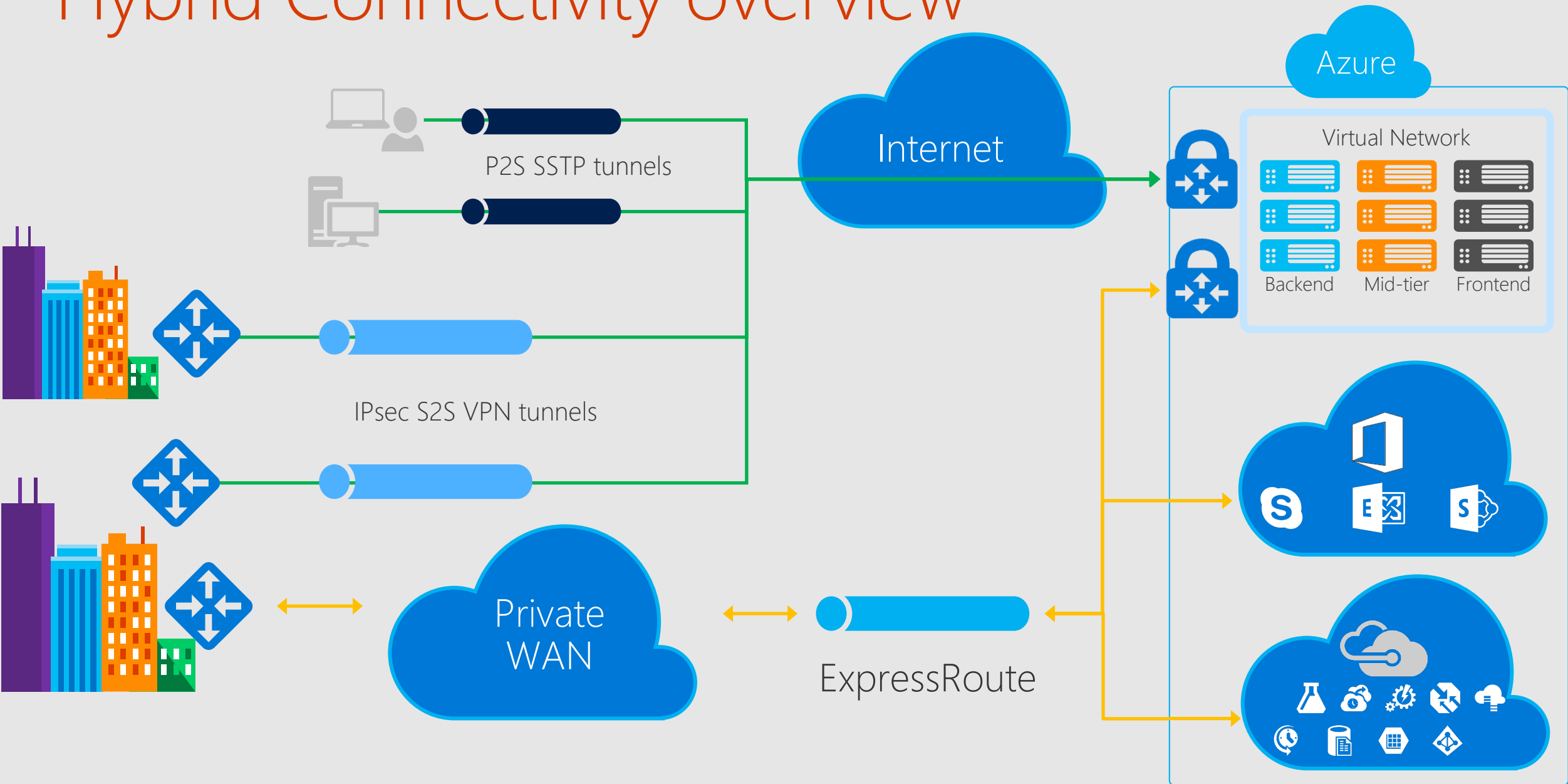
Connectivity to Azure

Cloud		Customer	Characteristics
	Internet Connectivity		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet facing with public IP addresses in Azure• DNS, load balancing, DDoS protection, WAF
	Remote access point-to-site connectivity		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remote Access to VNet/On-prem• Connect from anywhere• Mac, Linux, Windows• Radius/AD authentication
	Site-to-site VPN connectivity		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High throughput, secure cross-premises connectivity• BGP, active-active for high availability & transit routing
	ExpressRoute private connectivity		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private connectivity to Microsoft services (O365, Azure PaaS services)• Mission critical workloads

Connectivity within Azure

Cloud		Cloud	Characteristics
	VNet Peering		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same-/cross-region direct, private VM-to-VM connectivity• NSG & UDR across VNets• GatewayTransit for hub-and-spoke
	VNet-to-VNet via Gateways		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transitive routing via BGP and VPN gateways• Secure connectivity via IPsec/IKE across Azure WAN links

Hybrid Connectivity overview

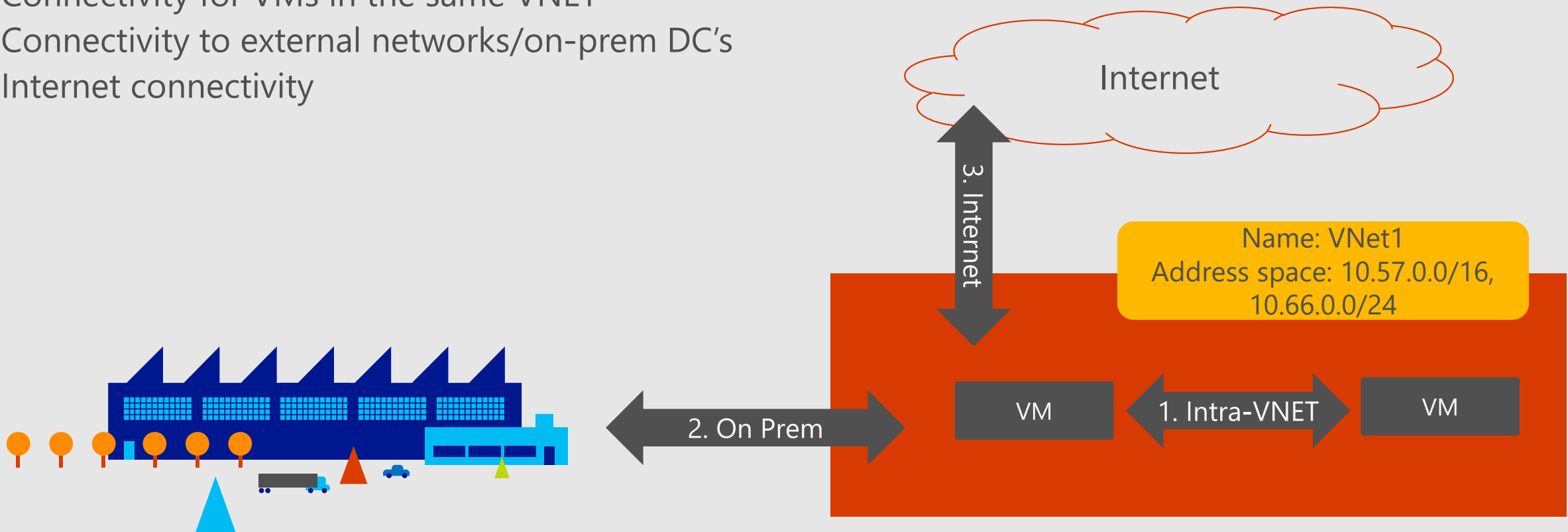


Virtual Network

Isolated, logical network that provides connectivity for Azure VMs

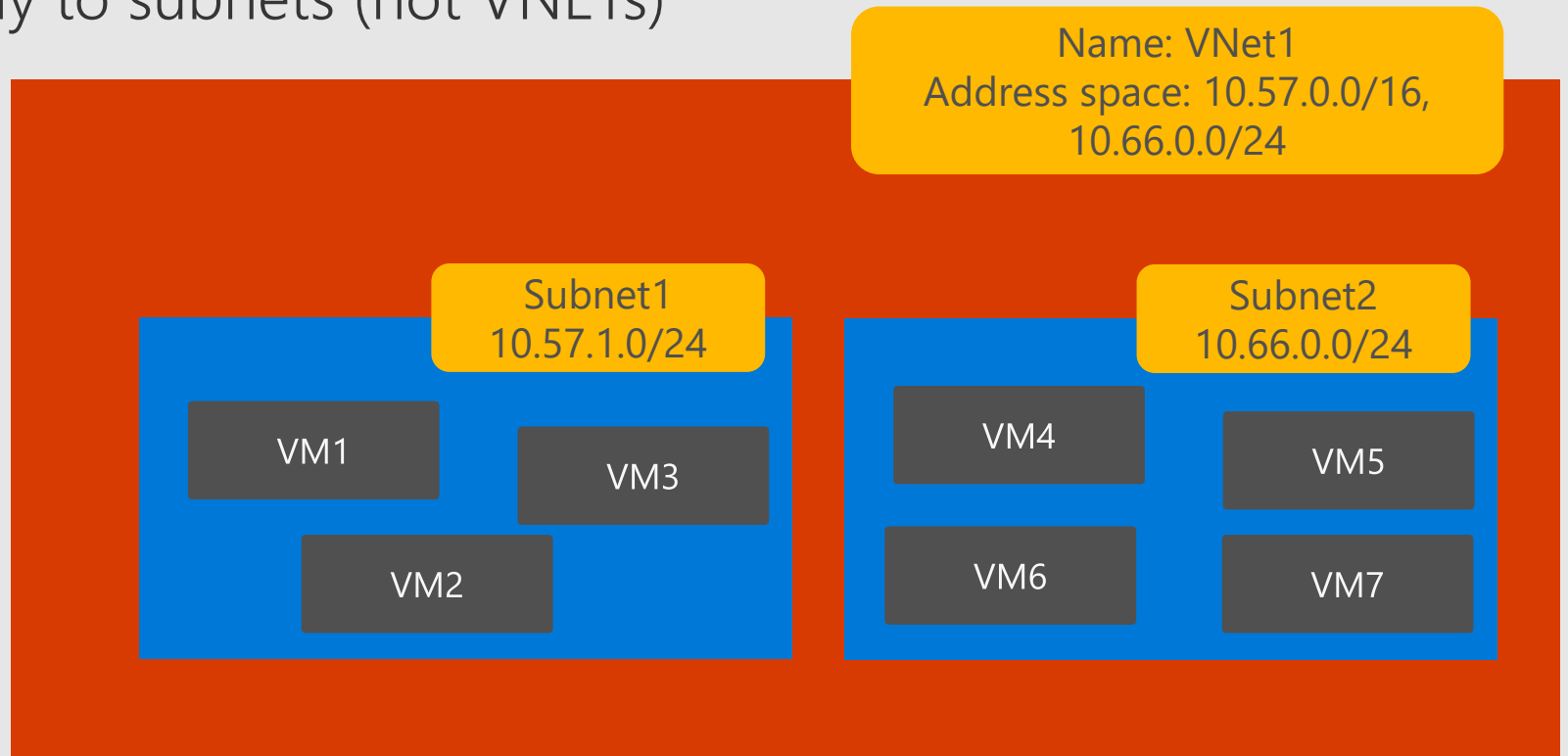
User-defined address space (can be one or more IP ranges, not necessarily RFC1918)

1. Connectivity for VMs in the same VNET
2. Connectivity to external networks/on-prem DC's
3. Internet connectivity



Subnet

- IP subnet
 - Provides full layer-3 semantics and partial layer-2 semantics (DHCP, ARP, no broadcast/multicast)
 - Subnets can span only one range of contiguous IP addresses
 - VMs can be deployed only to subnets (not VNETs)



Configuring cross-premises connectivity

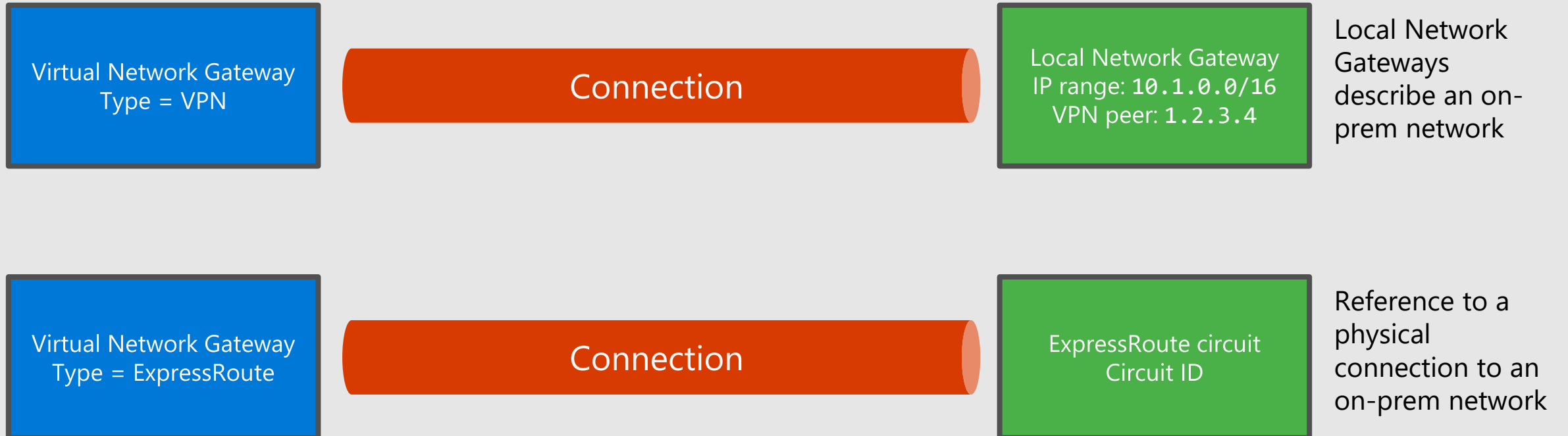
Cross-Premises connections require three things

- A virtual network gateway
- An object describing the << on-prem side >>
- A connection between the two



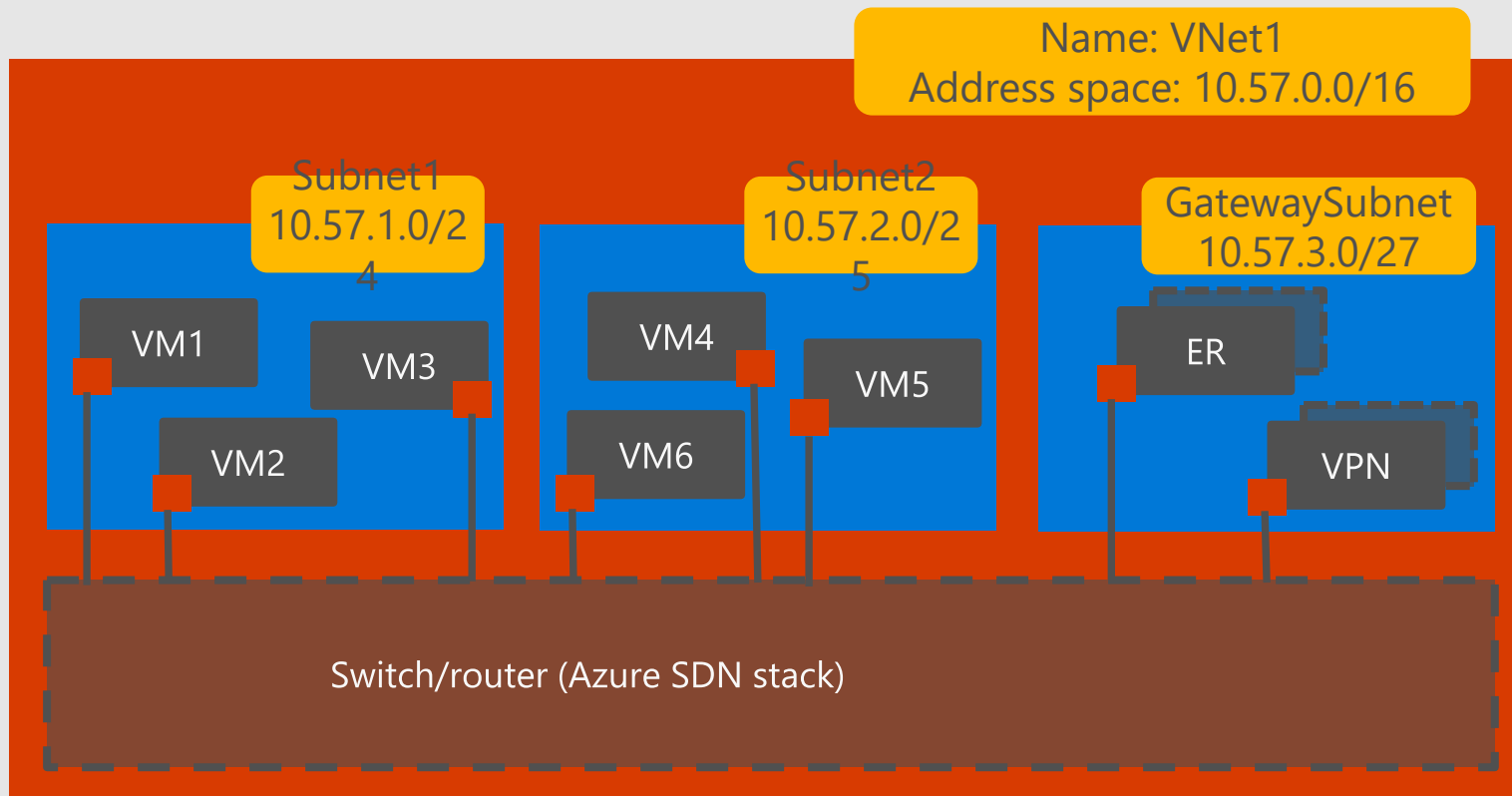
Configuring cross-premises connectivity

IPSec and ER connections share the same model



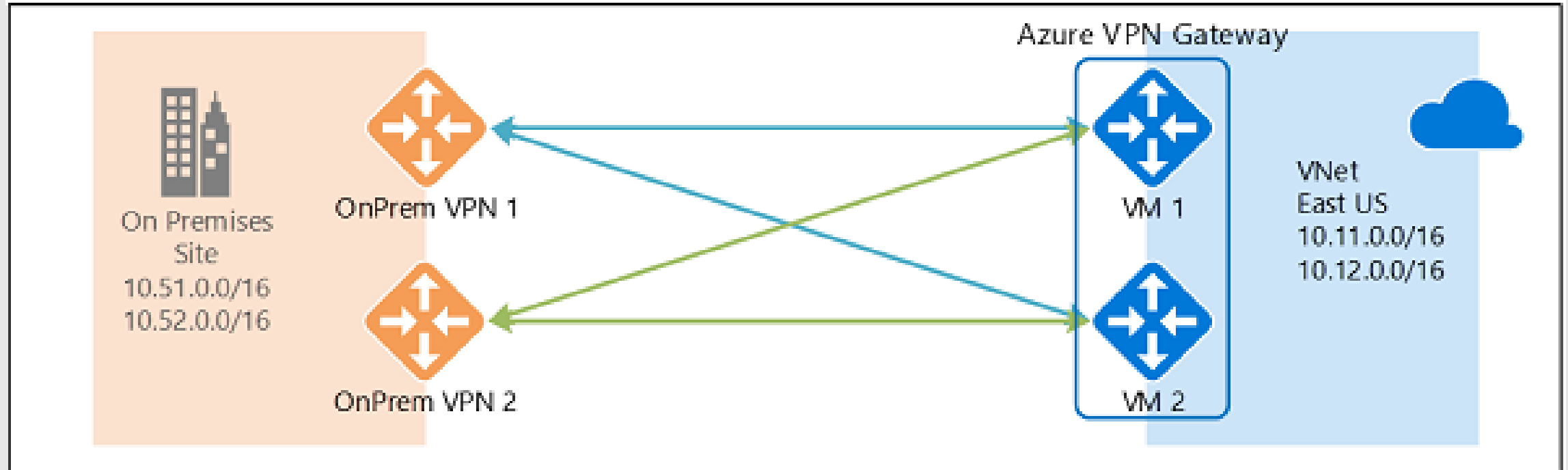
Virtual Network Gateway

Gateway types: «Vpn» or «ExpressRoute»

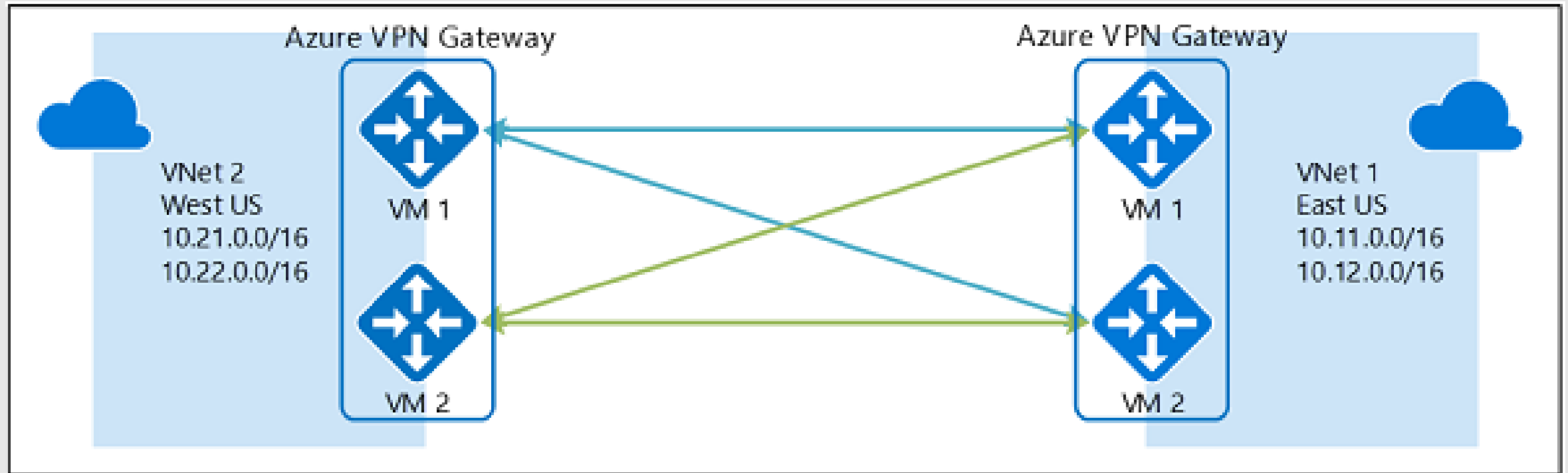


- Vpn gateways: route traffic to remote networks over internet-based IPsec tunnels
- ExpressRoute gateways: route traffic to on-prem networks over dedicated connectivity
- Can coexist in the same VNet (if /27 or larger)

Active-active VPN gateway, redundant on-prem devices

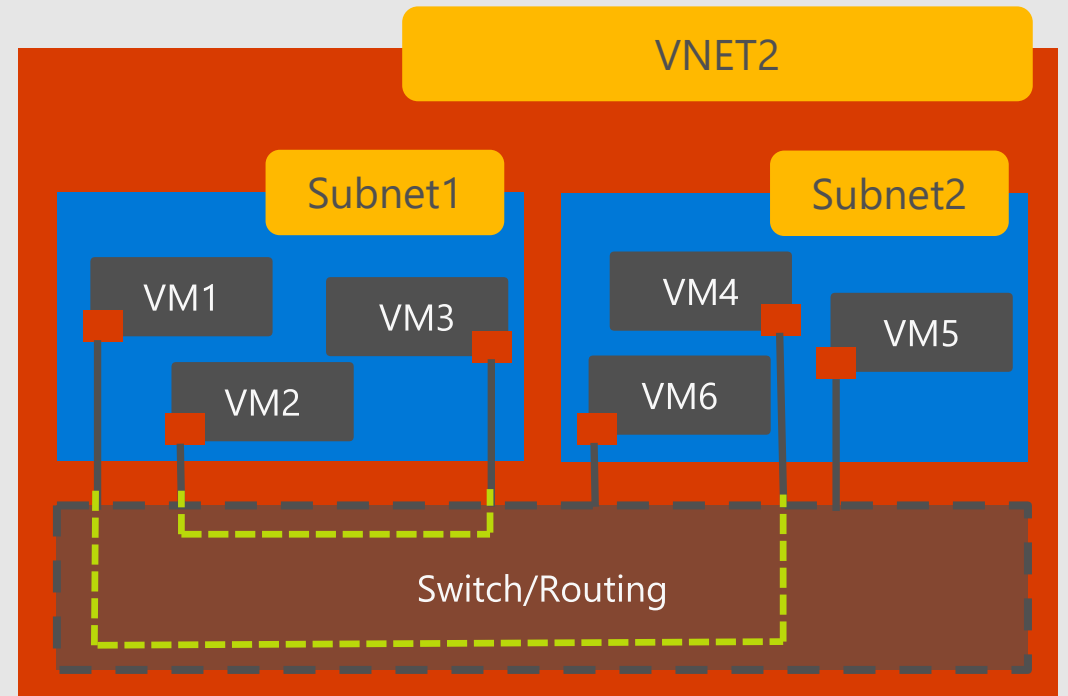
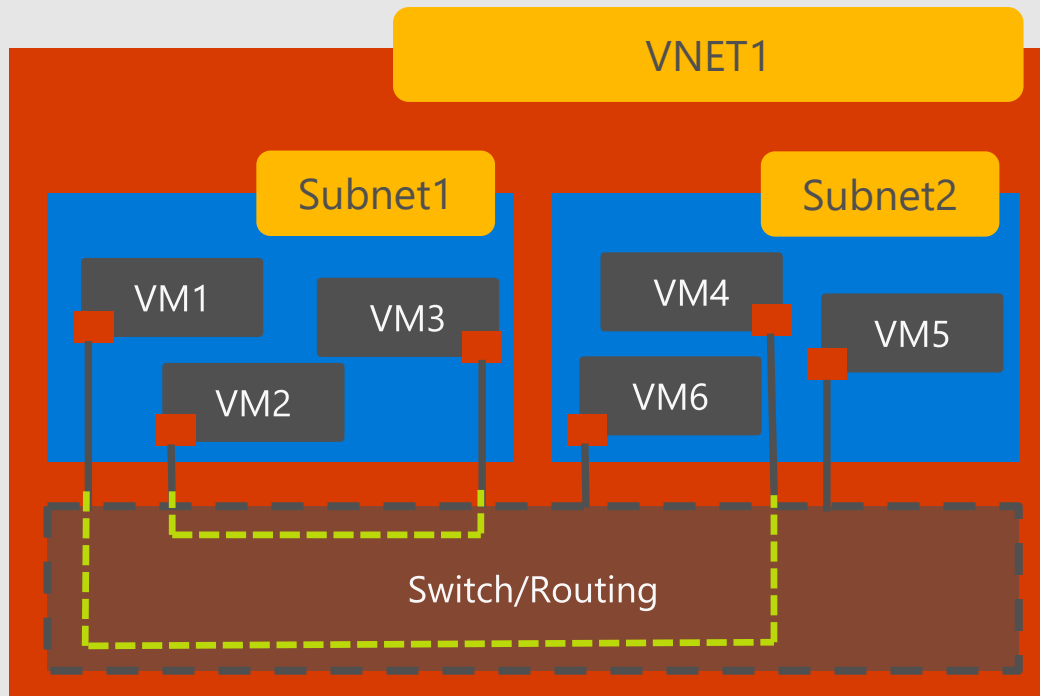


Vnet-2-Vnet with active-active VPN gateways



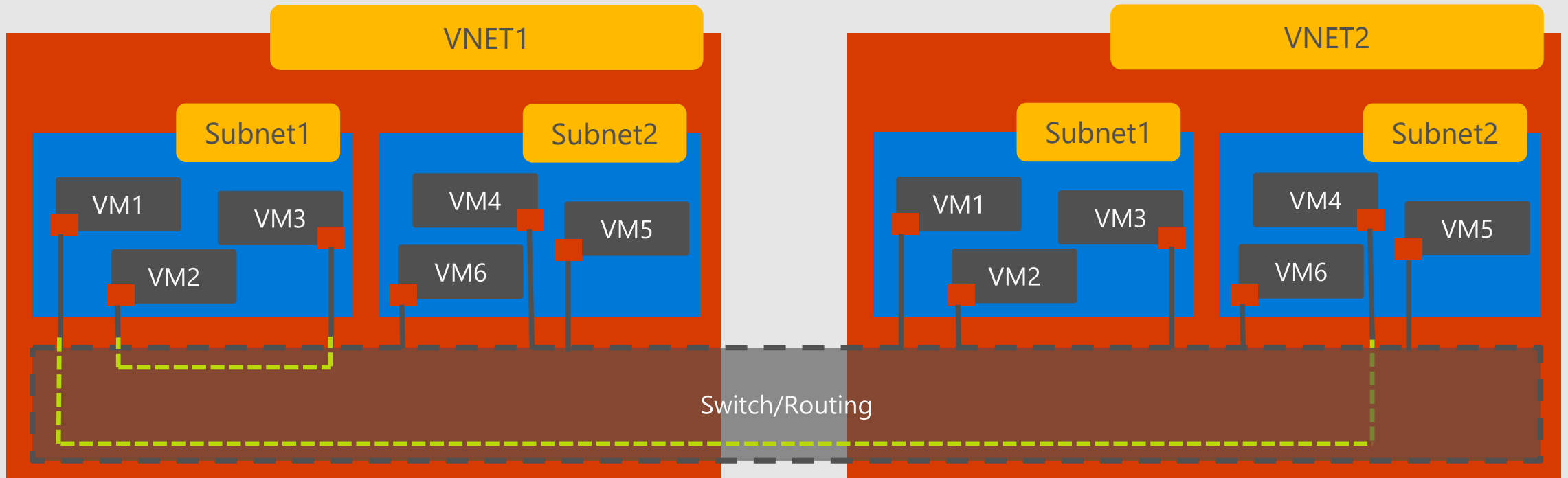
What is VNet peering?

- Ability to “merge” two Azure VNets, so that VMs in the two VNets can communicate with each other as if they were on the same VNet



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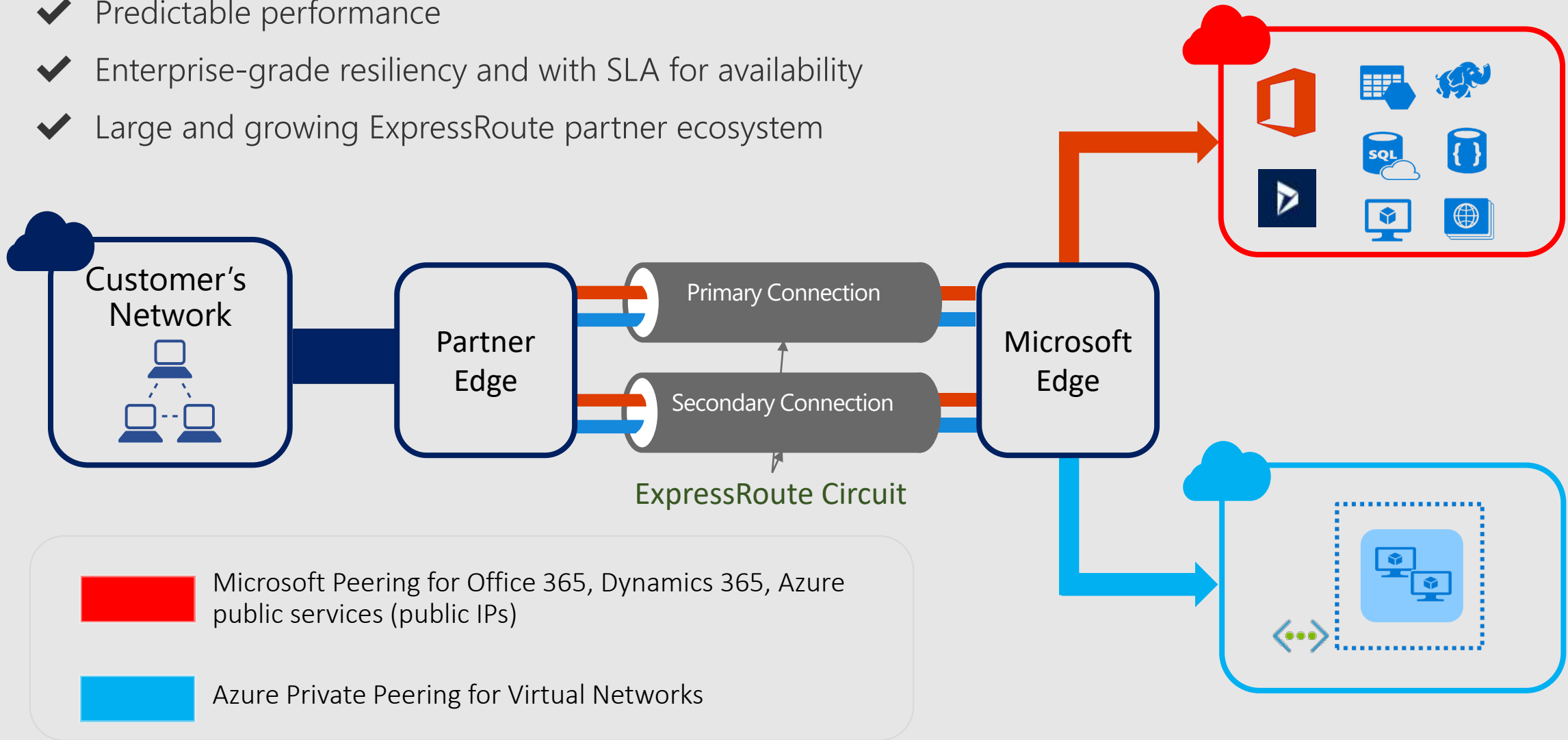
VNet peering key facts

- Traffic across peering VNets is managed in a very similar way to intra-VNet traffic
- Works for VNets cross-region
- Provides the same performance as intra-VNet traffic
- Works across subscriptions attached to the same or different AAD tenant



ExpressRoute

ExpressRoute

- ✓ Unified connectivity to Microsoft Cloud Services
- ✓ Predictable performance
- ✓ Enterprise-grade resiliency and with SLA for availability
- ✓ Large and growing ExpressRoute partner ecosystem

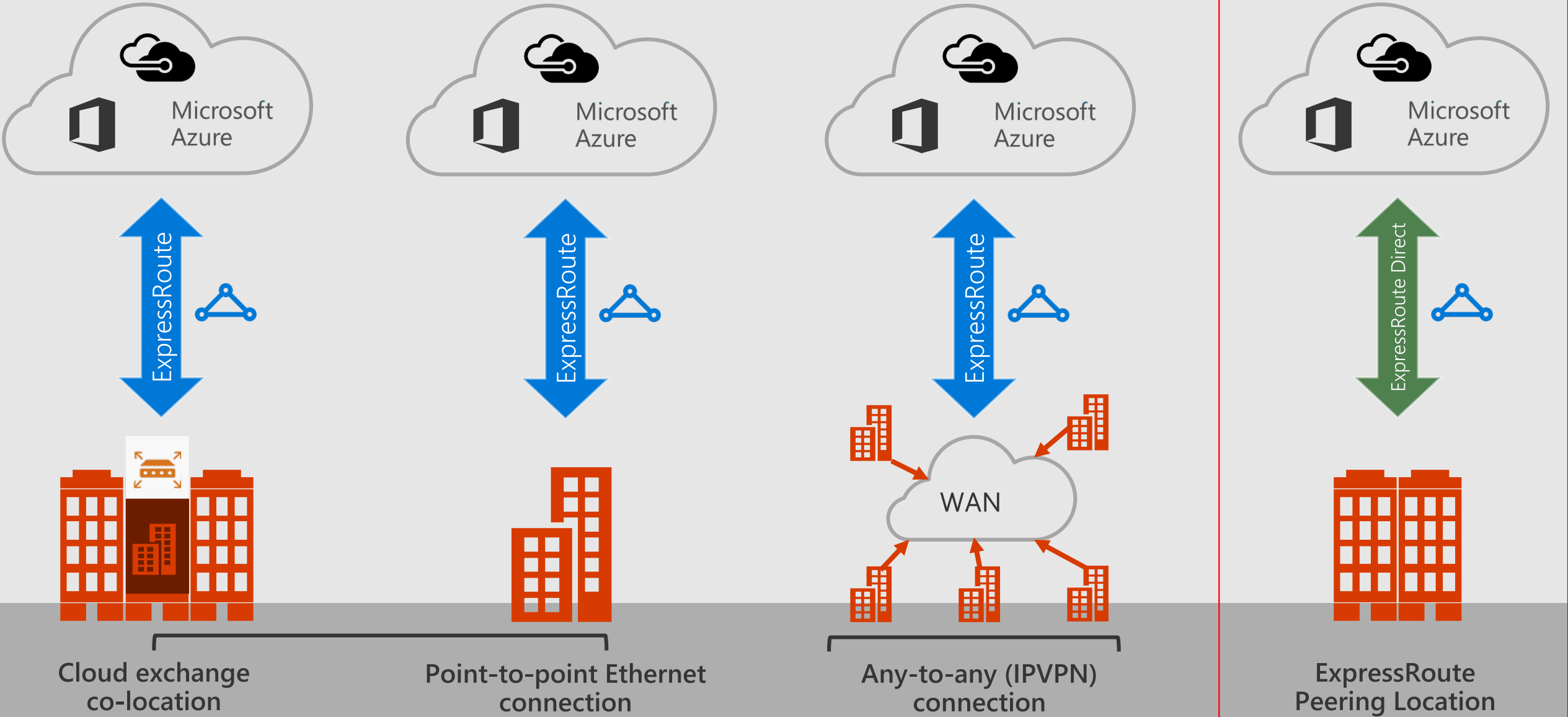


ExpressRoute locations

-  New
-  Coming soon



ExpressRoute connectivity models



Cloud exchange co-location

Point-to-point Ethernet connection

Any-to-any (IPVPN) connection

ExpressRoute Peering Location

ExpressRoute and ExpressRoute Direct

• ExpressRoute

- Utilizes service provider to enable fast onboarding and connectivity into existing infrastructure
- Integrates with hundreds of providers including Ethernet and MPLS
- Circuits from 50Mbps-10Gbps
- Optimized for single tenant
- **Premium Add-on**
 - Increased routes limit
 - Provides global connectivity
 - Accross geopolitical region

• ExpressRoute Direct

- Requires 100Gbps infrastructure and full management of all layers
- Direct/Dedicated capacity for regulated industries and massive data ingestion
- Circuits from 1Gbps to 100Gbps
- Optimized for single tenant/Cloud Service providers/multiple business units



200+ ExpressRoute Partners

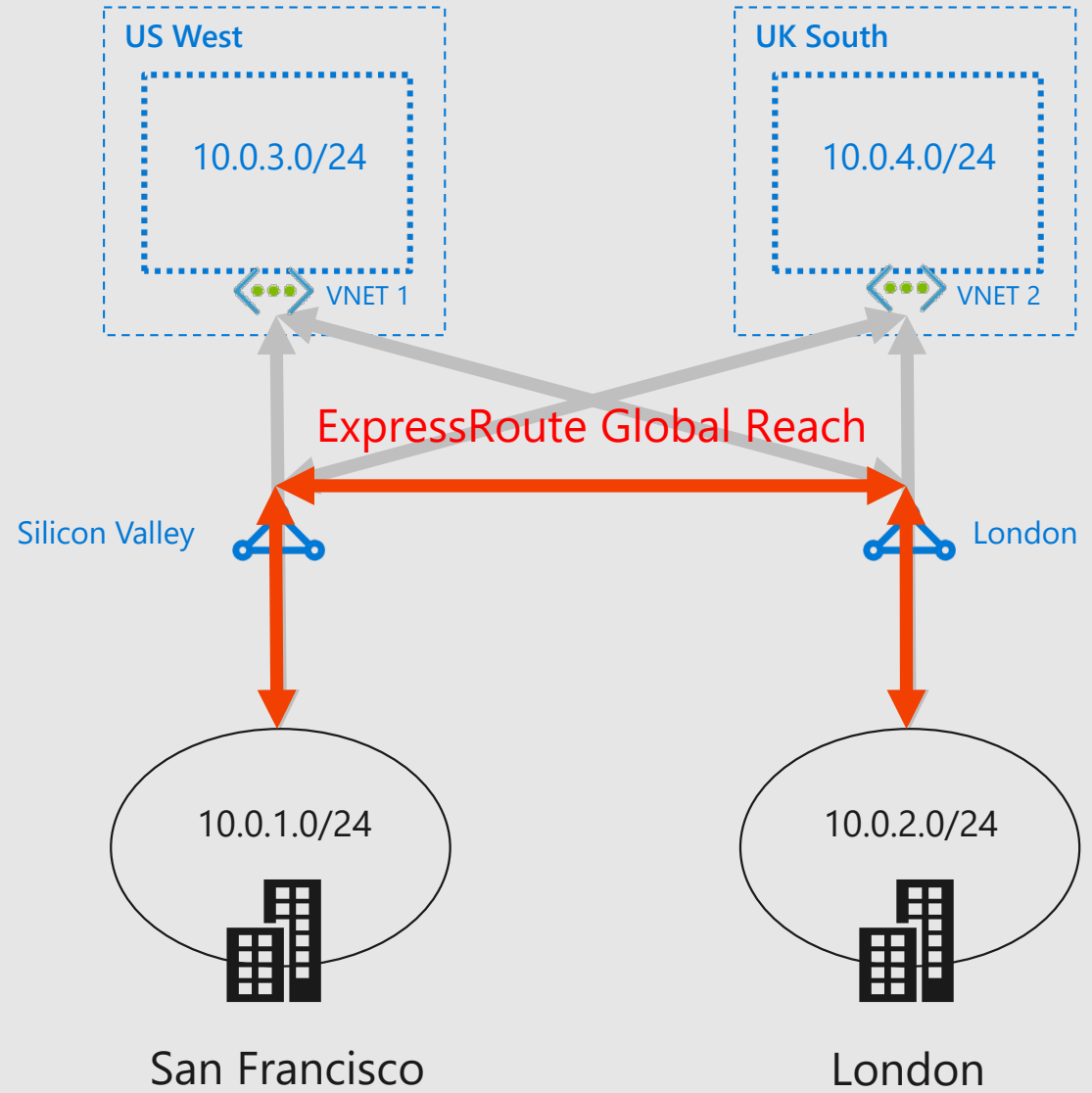
ExpressRoute Global Reach

ExpressRoute enables you to connect to Azure

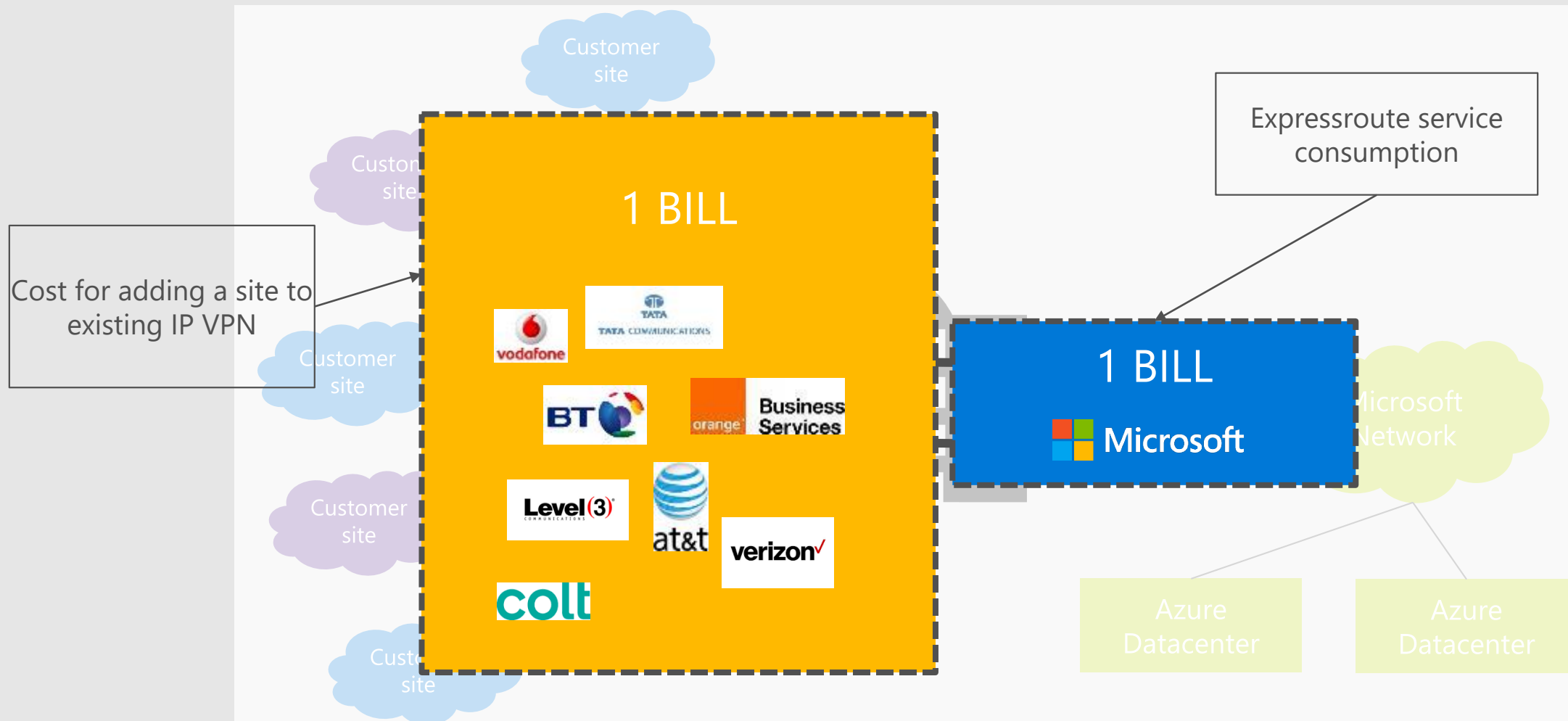
ExpressRoute Global Reach enables you to connect **your sites**

- On-demand connectivity using your existing ExpressRoute circuits
- Traffic staying on Microsoft's global network

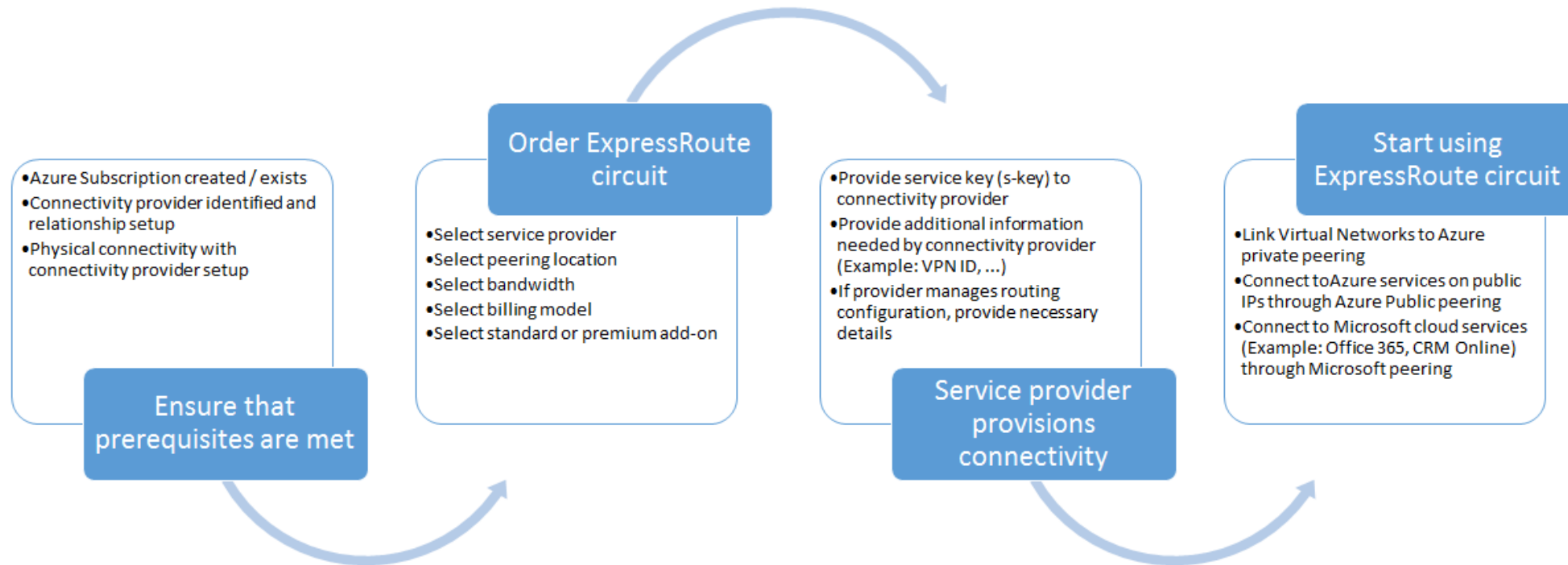
Complement your service provider's WAN solution



Example: IP VPN Connection Cost structure



ExpressRoute implementation



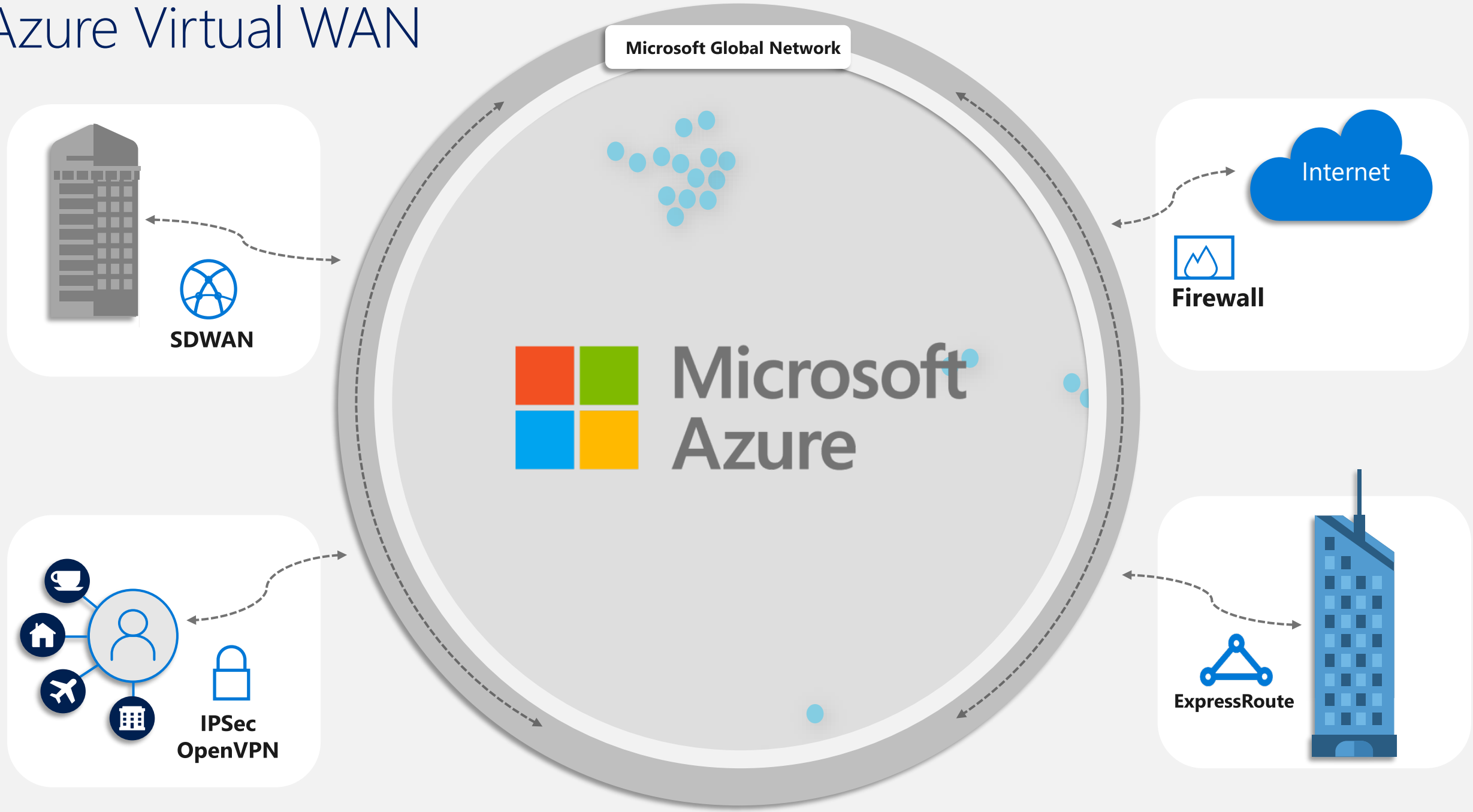
Project Timeline



6 weeks - ...

Azure Virtual WAN

Azure Virtual WAN



Virtual WAN General availability

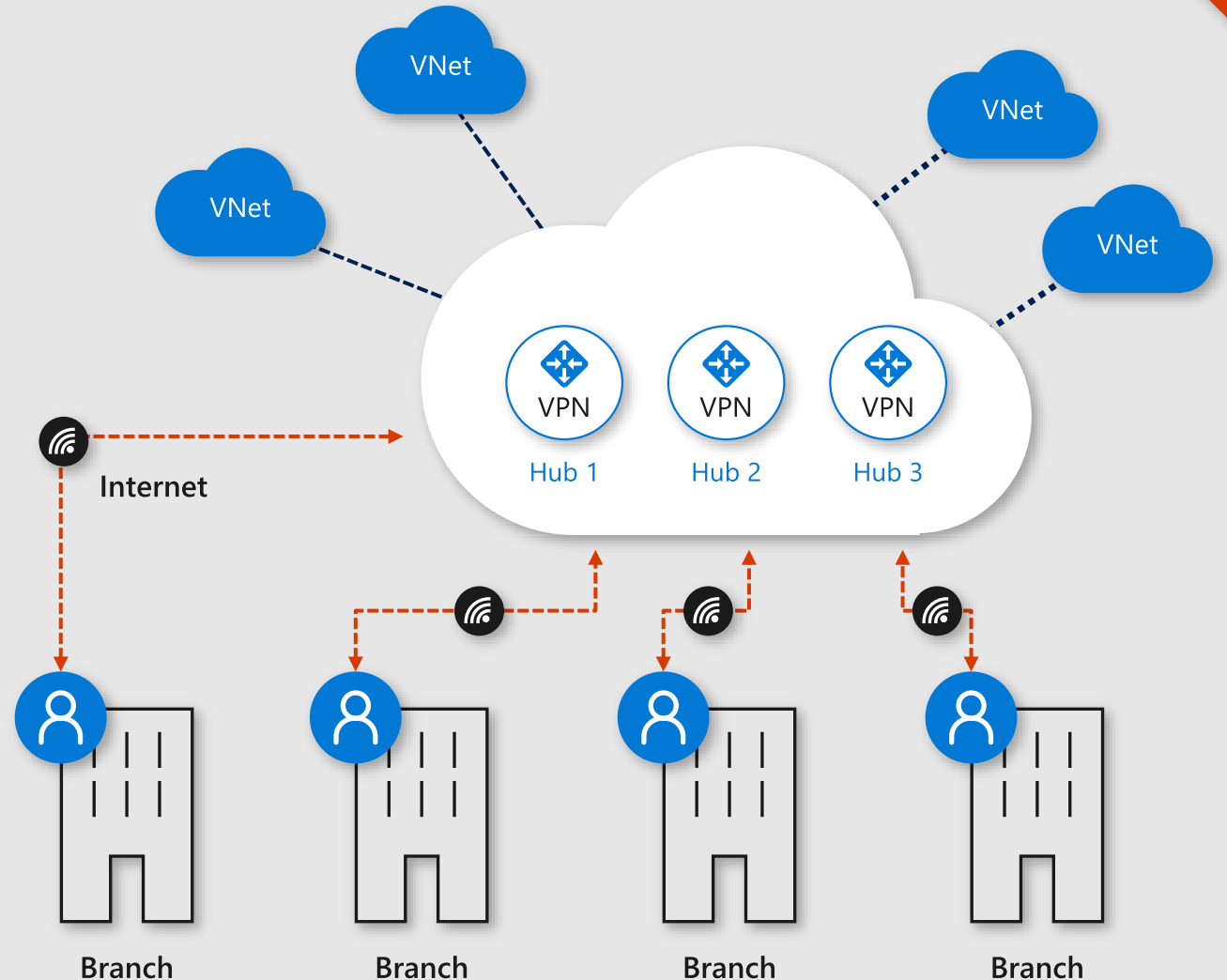
GA

Branch-to-Azure,
branch-to-branch

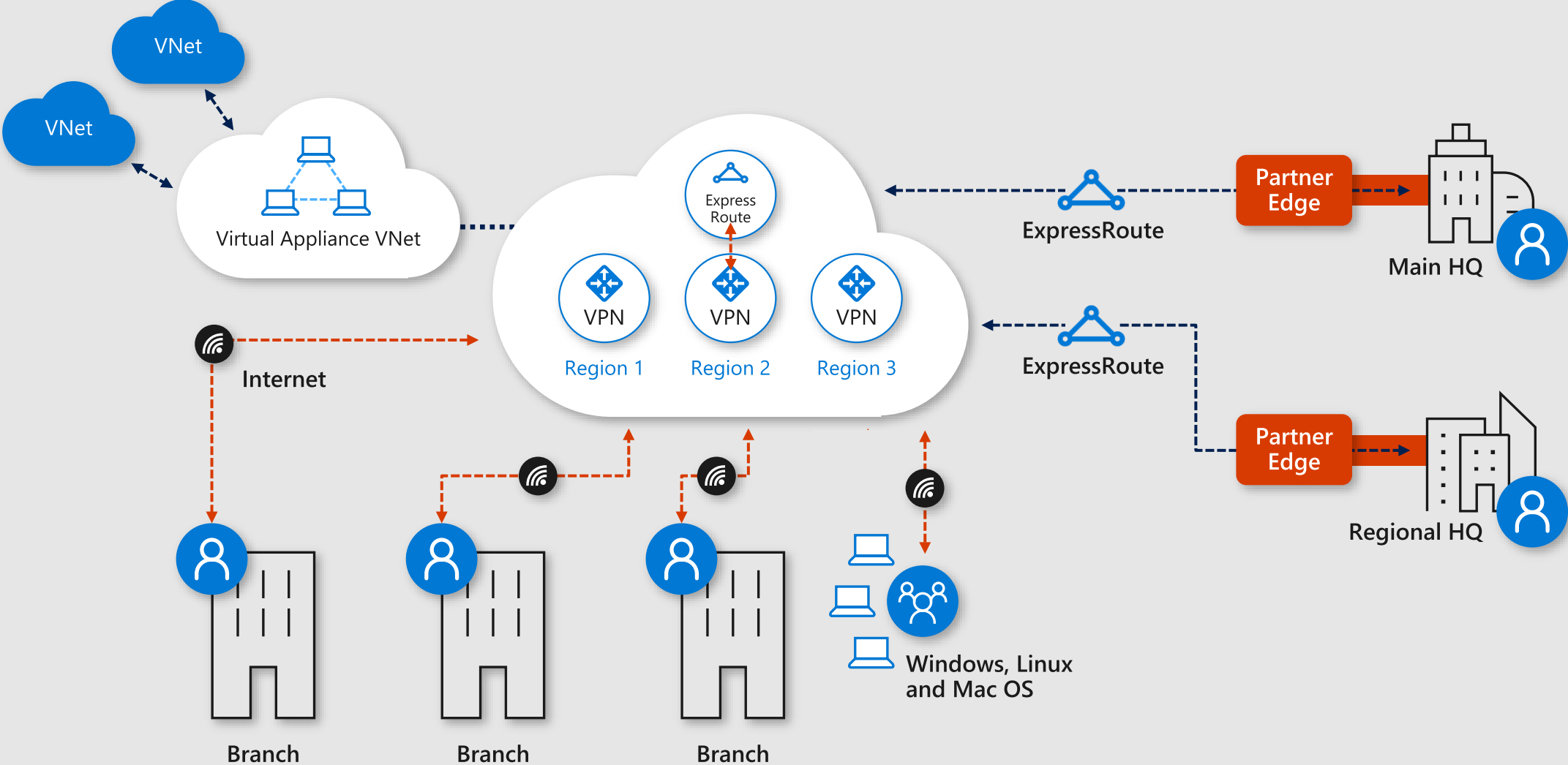
Automated provisioning
and configuration

Scalability and
high throughput

Large and growing integrated
partner ecosystem



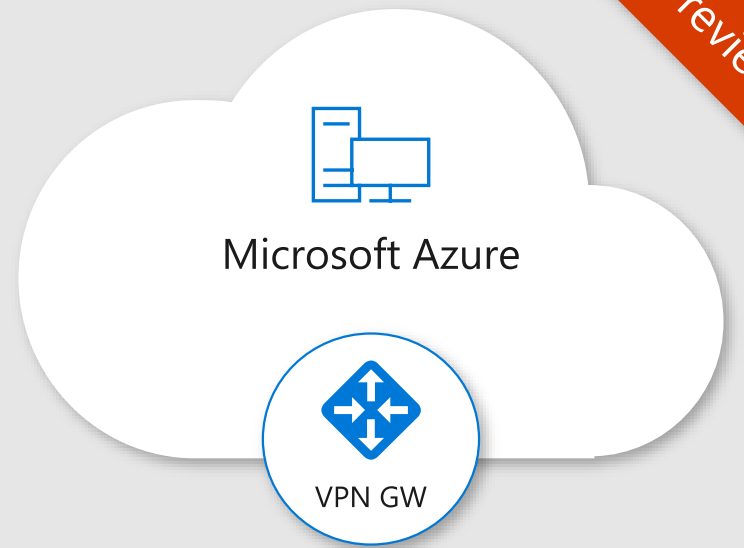
Virtual WAN - preview features



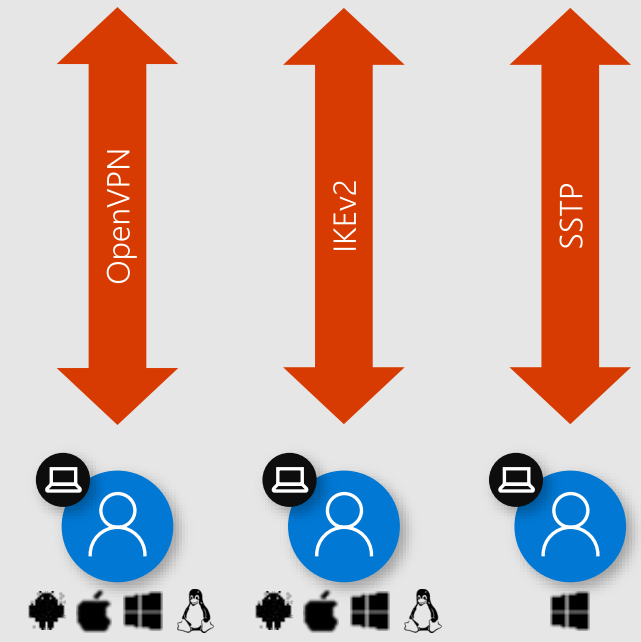
Point-to-site VPN

Point-to-site VPN enables remote users to access resources in Azure securely

Azure Virtual WAN supports OpenVPN® and IKEv2 for connectivity

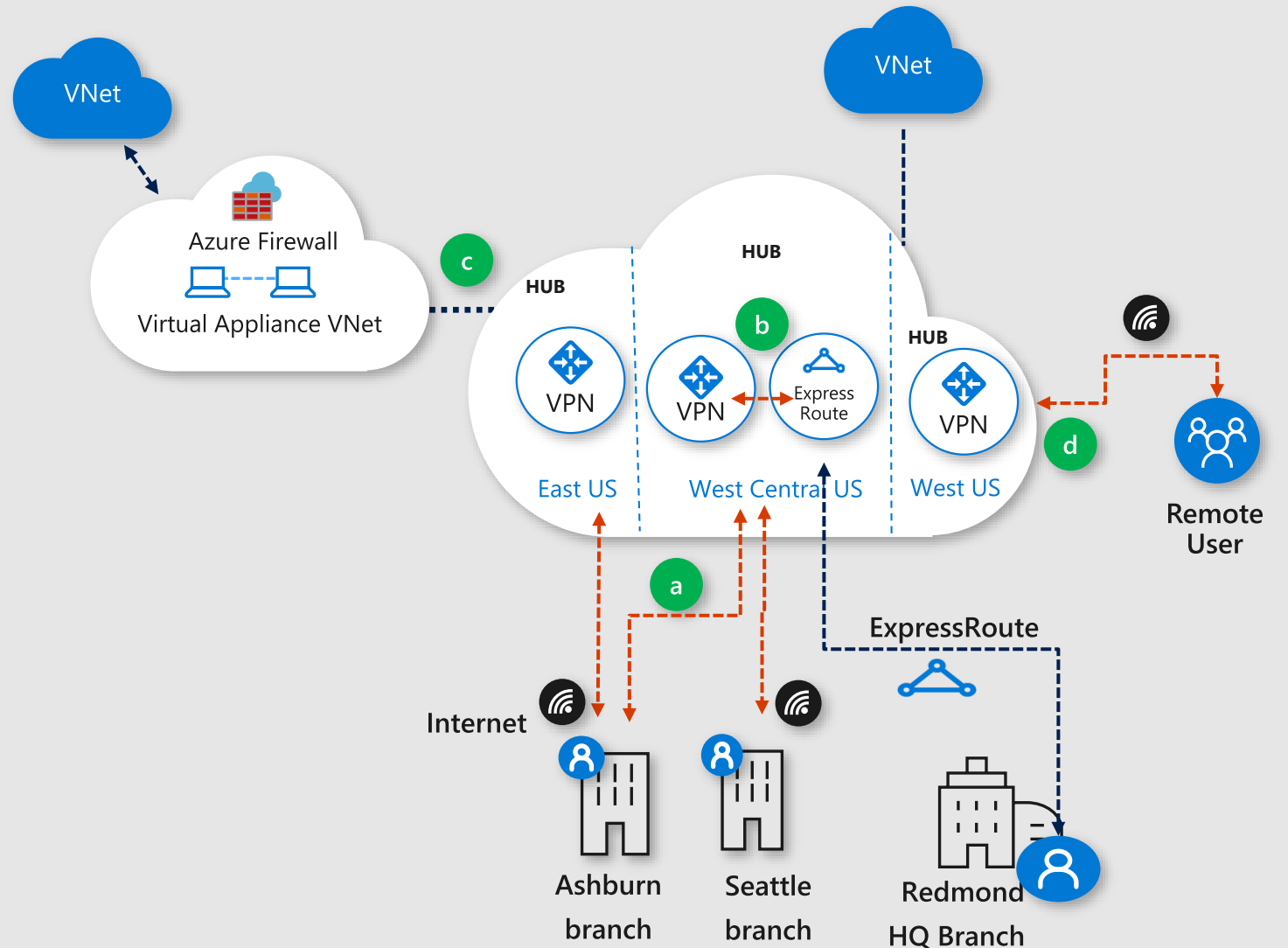


	OpenVPN®	IKEv2
Max connections	10,000	10,000
Easy firewall traversal	Yes	No
Cross-platform support	Yes	Yes
Mobile device support	Yes	Yes
Authentication	Certificate-based	RADIUS and Certificate-based



Demo architecture

- a. Branch to branch
- b. Branch to branch (VPN <-> ER)
- c. Branch to Azure : connect workload VNet with Virtual Appliance , Azure Firewall
- d. Connect Mobile device



Azure Virtual WAN—summary

GA: global-scale branch connectivity

- Branch-to-Azure, branch-to-branch
- Automated provisioning and configuration
- Large and growing Integrated partner ecosystem

Public preview

- ExpressRoute
- Point-to-Site
- Office 365 Policy



Use case: Azure Storage PaaS

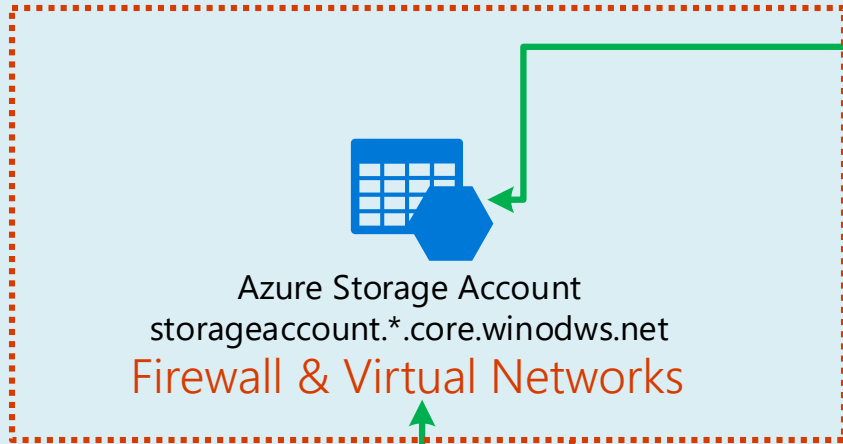
Use case: Azure storage account

- Azure Storage Account
 - PaaS component
 - Commonly used
 - Unique Public Endpoint
 - Contains all sort of data types (blob, files, table...)
 - Different Blob Tiers (Hot, Cold, Archive)

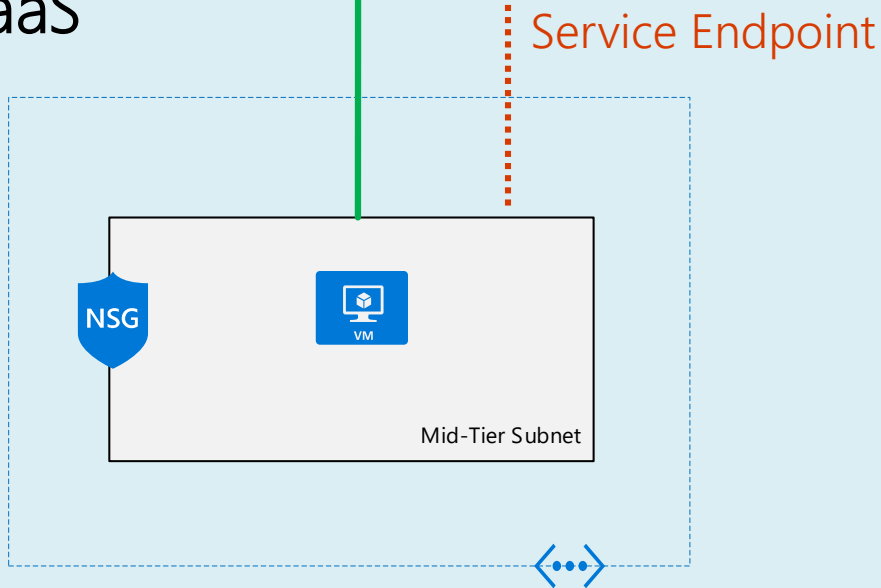
Use case: Azure storage account

- Networking
 - Public endpoint, no no no...!
- Security
 - How secure is my data?
 - How secure is the access to the data?
- Identity
 - Who can access when?
 - Can I secure the management plane (who can manage what?)

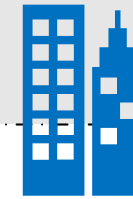
Azure PaaS



Azure IaaS



89.89.89.89



On-Premise



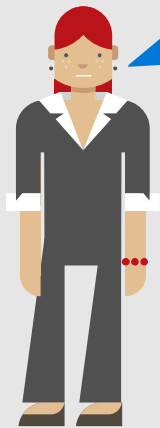
- Networking
 - Firewall & Virtual Networks
 - Service Endpoints

Azure Storage Security

Management plane	Data plane	Encryption plane		Analytics plane
		In Transit	At Rest	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management plane consists of the resources used to manage your storage account Access is granted by assigning the appropriate Role Based Access Control to Azure AD users, Groups, Applications, at the right scope Predefined RBAC roles exist and custom roles can be created RBAC roles are defined at Azure AD level and can be scoped on subscription level and finegrained on underlying Azure resources Storage Keys can be used to access the data objects stored in the storage account, for example blobs, table, queue, files on Azure file share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Plane Security refers to the methods used to secure the data objects stored in Azure Storage – the blobs, queues, tables, and files. We've seen methods to encrypt the data and security during transit of the data, but how do you go about controlling access to the objects? Three authorization options <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Using Azure AD (Preview) Using Storage Account Keys Using Shared Access Signatures to grant controlled permissions Limit access to the storage account based on network rules (firewall) Privatize Azure storage accounts to a VNET with service endpoints Ability to create stored access policies for service-level SAS (account-level not supported atm) Use Immutable Storage for legal hold or time-based retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use HTTPS when calling REST APIs or accessing storage objects Enforce HTTPS when creating SAS tokens SMB 3.0 encryption support for Azure Files Use Client-Side encryption to secure data that you send to storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Azure Disk Encryption (ADE) to encrypt the OS and data disks in IaaS VMs ADE leverages Bitlocker for Windows VMs ADE leverages DM-Crypt for Linux VMs Storage Service Encryption (SSE) automatically encrypts your data when writing it to Azure Storage SSE supports custom keys managed by Azure Key Vault 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage Storage Analytics (SA) to gain storage insights SA will allow you to monitor storage authorization SA will allow you to perform logging and store metrics data

Main Challenge

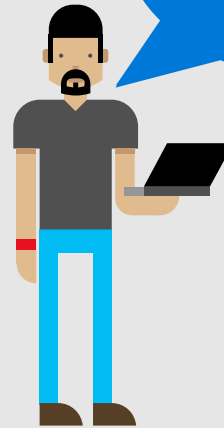
- Human stakeholders
- Agree on a final solution
- Push your business forward!



Sigh!

Sarah

Business Development Manager



Sorry Sarah,
won't be possible!

Jack

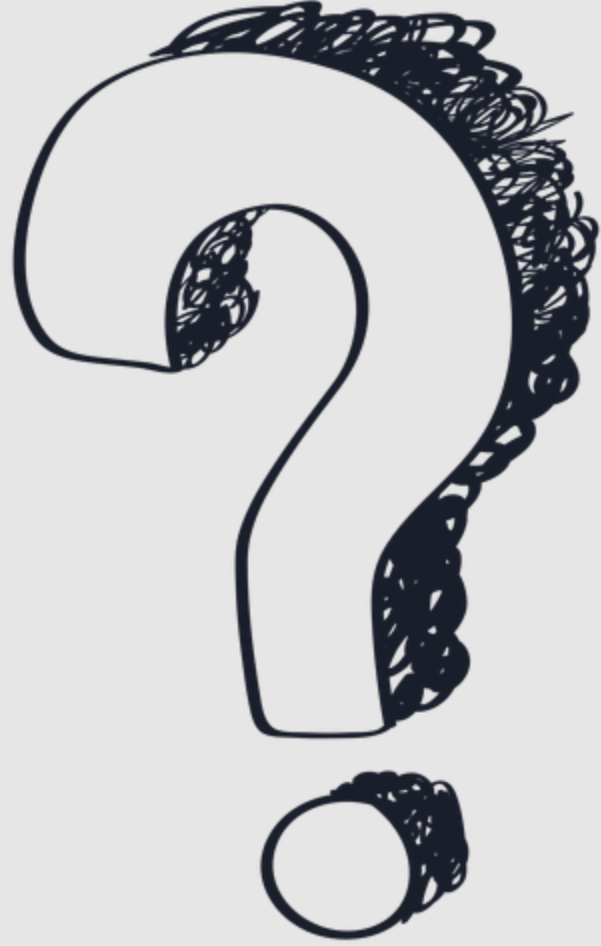
IT Magician



Oi! What did
you built ?

Vladimir

Security Team



WHAT'S NEXT ?

	Technical Track	Services & Management Track
15:00-15:30	Break	
15:30-16:15	Improve your security score with Azure Security Center <i>Bart Verboven</i>	Discover new insights with Azure's Data Science Services <i>Tim Van Durme</i>

