

**A10**

# Installing vThunder ADC using PowerShell Templates

Version 1.2.0

September, 2023

© 2023 A10 Networks, Inc. All rights reserved.

Information in this document is subject to change without notice.

## PATENT PROTECTION

A10 Networks, Inc. products are protected by patents in the U.S. and elsewhere. The following website is provided to satisfy the virtual patent marking provisions of various jurisdictions including the virtual patent marking provisions of the America Invents Act. A10 Networks, Inc. products, including all Thunder Series products, are protected by one or more of U.S. patents and patents pending listed at:

[a10-virtual-patent-marking](#).

## TRADEMARKS

A10 Networks, Inc. trademarks are listed at: [a10-trademarks](#)

## CONFIDENTIALITY

This document contains confidential materials proprietary to A10 Networks, Inc. This document and information and ideas herein may not be disclosed, copied, reproduced or distributed to anyone outside A10 Networks, Inc. without prior written consent of A10 Networks, Inc.

## DISCLAIMER

This document does not create any express or implied warranty about A10 Networks, Inc. or about its products or services, including but not limited to fitness for a particular use and non-infringement. A10 Networks, Inc. has made reasonable efforts to verify that the information contained herein is accurate, but A10 Networks, Inc. assumes no responsibility for its use. All information is provided "as-is." The product specifications and features described in this publication are based on the latest information available; however, specifications are subject to change without notice, and certain features may not be available upon initial product release. Contact A10 Networks, Inc. for current information regarding its products or services. A10 Networks, Inc. products and services are subject to A10 Networks, Inc. standard terms and conditions.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Some electronic components may possibly contain dangerous substances. For information on specific component types, please contact the manufacturer of that component. Always consult local authorities for regulations regarding proper disposal of electronic components in your area.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

For additional information about A10 products, terms and conditions of delivery, and pricing, contact your nearest A10 Networks, Inc. location, which can be found by visiting [www.a10networks.com](http://www.a10networks.com).

# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Terminology .....	7
Prerequisites .....	9
Image Repository .....	9
<b>Deployment Templates</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Thunder-2NIC-1VM .....	22
Create Thunder Virtual Machine .....	23
Access Thunder Virtual Machine .....	28
Configure Server and Client Machine .....	30
Configure Thunder .....	48
Verify Deployment .....	49
Verify Traffic Flow .....	51
Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP .....	55
Create Thunder Virtual Machines .....	57
Access Thunder Virtual Machine .....	64
Configure Server and Client Machine .....	66
Configure Thunder .....	84
Verify Deployment .....	85
Verify Traffic Flow .....	92
Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PUBVIP .....	96
Create Thunder Virtual Machines .....	98
Access Thunder Virtual Machine .....	108
Configure Server VMSS .....	110
Configure Client Machine .....	119
Configure Thunder .....	127
Verify Deployment .....	128
Verify Traffic Flow .....	135
Thunder-3NIC-VMSS .....	140

Create Thunder Virtual Machines .....	141
Access Thunder Virtual Machine .....	153
Configure Server VMSS .....	155
Create Automation Account .....	164
Initial Setup .....	164
Create an Automation Account .....	171
Verify the Automation Account Creation .....	172
Create Automation Account Webhook .....	173
Initial Setup .....	173
Create a Webhook .....	173
Verify the AutoScale Resource Variable creation .....	174
Verify the SSL File availability .....	176
Verify the Runbook Jobs creation .....	178
Install Thunder Observability Agent .....	180
Configure Autoscaling .....	181
Verify Deployment .....	199
Verify Traffic Flow .....	203
<b>ADC Configuration Templates .....</b>	<b>205</b>
Change Password .....	209
Basic Server Load Balancer .....	211
Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale .....	222
SSL Certificate .....	239
A10 License .....	242
High Availability .....	244
<b>Troubleshooting .....</b>	<b>250</b>
Common Errors .....	250
<b>Appendix .....</b>	<b>254</b>
Azure Service Application Access Key .....	254
Create a Role .....	259
Register a Service Application .....	263

Associate Service Application with a Role .....	265
Create Certificate and Secrets .....	267
Create VNet, Subnet, and NSG .....	271
Create Public IP address .....	276
Default Password Policy .....	278
Delete the resources .....	279
Get IP Address .....	279
vThunder Management Interface Public IP address .....	280
vThunder Data Interface Primary Private IP address .....	280
vThunder Data Interface Secondary Private IP address .....	281
Server Private IP address .....	282
Install Azure CLI on PowerShell .....	283
Install PowerShell .....	284
Install Python3 .....	286
License Information .....	286
List of Custom Role Permissions .....	286
Support Information .....	291
Supported VM Sizes .....	291
<b>What's New .....</b>	<b>294</b>
1.2.0 .....	294
1.1.0 .....	294
1.0.0 .....	295

# Introduction

---

The A10 Thunder® Application Delivery Controller (ADC) is a high-performance solution designed to accelerate and optimize critical applications, ensuring their reliable and efficient delivery.

This documentation assists you in deploying Thunder® ADC instances on the Azure Cloud using PowerShell templates.

The following steps provide a high-level overview of the deployment process:

1. Provision the Azure Cloud network infrastructure.

There are custom templates available for new creating network security groups (NSGs), subnets, virtual network (VNet), and public IP to provision the new infrastructure. The creation of NSG, subnets, and VNet are optional; if it already exists, it can be reused.

For more information, see [Create VNet, Subnet, and NSG](#) and [Create Public IP address](#).

For more information on other prerequisites, see [Prerequisites](#).

2. Create Thunder virtual machine/s on the Azure Cloud.

There are custom templates available for creating new network interface cards (NICs) and Thunder virtual machines (VMs) on Azure Cloud with built-in Thunder and for applying network settings. Various templates are available for different deployment requirements.

For more information on the specific use-cases, see [Deployment Templates](#).

You can deploy Thunder on the Azure Cloud using either of the following recommended ways:

- Using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates

These templates can be deployed using the Azure Portal Console or Azure CLI.

- Using Powershell templates

These templates can be deployed using the Powershell command prompt.

### 3. Configure Thunder.

There are custom Powershell scripts available to apply the new Thunder configurations. Different scripts are available for various configuration needs.

For more information, see [ADC Configuration Templates](#).

## Terminology

- **Availability set** — An availability set is a logical grouping of Azure VM resources so that each VM resource is isolated from other resources when deployed. This hardware isolation ensures that a minimum number of VMs are impacted during a failure. For more information, see [here](#).
- **Availability Zone** — A distinct data center within an Azure region. It is designed to be an isolated location to ensure resilience and high availability. For more information, see [here](#).
- **Azure account** — The Azure account created has different support plans for different regions. For more information on different Azure regions and availability of types of virtual machines in these regions, see [here](#).
- **Azure Application Insights** — The application insights are custom metrics used to analyze CPU utilization and configure alerts.
- **Azure Automation** — Azure automation is a cloud-based solution to automate recurring and manual tasks. For more information, see [here](#).
- **Azure Automation Account** — An automation account is a logical group of all the resources related to Azure automation within a resource group.
- **Azure Automation Webhook** — A webhook is a custom URL that is sent to Azure automation with a runbook-specific data payload.
- **Azure CLI** — A set of command-line tools provided by Microsoft Azure to interact with the Azure platform using commands and manage Azure services and resources.

- **Azure Load Balancer Rule** — A load balancer rule is used to define the distribution method of the incoming traffic to all the virtual machine instances within the backend pool.
- **Azure Log Analytics Workspace** — A log analytics workspace is a custom workspace to collect system logs from virtual machine instances.
- **Azure PowerShell Template** — A JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) file used to specify the resources and its properties which are deployed on the Azure cloud.
- **Azure Runbook** — A runbook is a PowerShell script used to start the automation jobs in Azure.
- **Azure Service Application Access Key** — An access key is used to automate scale set creation and configuration.
- **Backend Pool** — A backend pool is used to define the group of resources that serves traffic for a given load-balancing rule.
- **Global Server Load Balancing (GSLB)** — A process to distribute incoming network traffic across multiple servers or data centers located in different geographical locations.
- **Health Probe** — A health probe is used to determine the health status of the virtual machine instances in the backend pool.
- **High Availability (HA)** — A capability to remain operational and accessible for a significantly high percentage of the time.
- **Hybrid Cloud** — A cloud computing model that combines private cloud and public cloud services within the same seamless infrastructure.
- **Network security group (NSG)** — A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure virtual networks (VNet). The NSGs can be associated with subnets or individual NICs attached to the VMs. When an NSG is associated with a subnet, the rules apply to all the resources connected to the subnet.
- **PowerShell** — A task automation and configuration management framework used for scripting.
- **Python3** — The latest major version of the Python programming language.



- **Resource group** — A resource group is a logical group of all the resources related to an Azure solution. Azure offers flexibility in the allocation of resources to resource groups. For more information, see [here](#).
- **Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS)** — A virtual machine scale set is used to manage and deploy multiple identical virtual machine instances.
- **Virtual network** — The Microsoft Azure Virtual Network service enables resources to securely communicate with other resources in an Azure network in the cloud. A virtual network is hence a logical isolation of the Azure cloud for an Azure account. You can connect different virtual networks to on-premises networks. For more information, see [here](#).
- **vThunder** — An A10 Thunder instance for virtual machine.

## Prerequisites

To create and configure Thunder virtual machine on the Azure cloud using PowerShell template, you must ensure that the following prerequisites are met:

1. Download A10 custom PowerShell templates from [GitHub](#).
2. Azure account with sufficient permissible role. For more information, see [List of Custom Role Permissions](#).
3. Download and install [PowerShell](#) to create Thunder virtual machine using PowerShell templates and configure Thunder from powershell command prompt. For more information, see [Install PowerShell](#).
4. Sign up [here](#) to get Thunder Trial license.

For any queries, reach out to [A10 Networks Support](#).

## Image Repository

[Table 1](#) provides the list of ACOS versions and modules that support the PowerShell templates:

Table 1 : Supported ACOS versions

ACOS Version	ADC	CGN	SSLi	TPS
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS</a>	√	X	X	X

Table 1 : Supported ACOS versions

ACOS Version	ADC	CGN	SSLi	TPS
<a href="#">(ACOS) version 6.0.2</a>				
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS (ACOS) version 6.0.1</a>	√	X	X	X
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS (ACOS) version 6.0.0-P2-SP1</a>	√	X	X	X
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS (ACOS) version 6.0.0-P1</a>	√	X	X	X
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS (ACOS) version 5.2.1-P8</a>	√	X	X	X
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS (ACOS) version 5.2.1-P7</a>	√	X	X	X
<a href="#">64-bit Advanced Core OS (ACOS) version 5.2.1-P6</a>	√	X	X	X

# Deployment Templates

---

This section helps you in provisioning a new Thunder virtual machine on the Azure cloud.

Before proceeding, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

To provision a new virtual Thunder ADC instance on an Azure cloud, perform the following steps:

1. [Create VNet, Subnet, and NSG](#).  
It is not mandatory to create new resources, the existing resources can be used in deployment and configuration.
2. [Create Public IP address](#).  
It is not mandatory to create new resource, the existing resource can be used in deployment and configuration.
3. Select an appropriate template for deploying vThunder ADC on Azure cloud according to your use case.

[Table 2](#) provides a list of various use cases along with their respective supported PowerShell templates.

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VI-P	Description
Standalone Thunder ADC	<a href="#">Thunder-2NIC-1VM</a>	1	2	Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creates one vThunder instance with one management and one data NIC (data-in), see <a href="#">Figure 1</a>.</li><li>• Applies additional</li></ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<p>configuration on vThunder as required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Change Password</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Basic Server Load Balancer</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">A10 License</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">SSL Certificate</a></li> </ul>
Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Private VIP.	<a href="#">Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP</a>	2	3	Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates two vThunder instances with HA setup and each vThunder has one management and two data NICs (data-in and data-out), see <a href="#">Figure 22</a>.</li> <li>• Configures data-in network interface card (NIC) with Private IP on VIP.</li> <li>• Applies additional configuration on vThunder as required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Change Password</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Basic Server Load Balancer</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">A10 License</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">SSL Certificate</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">High Availability</a></li> <li>● When one instance becomes unavailable, another instance seamlessly handles the request without requiring manual intervention.</li> <li>● High availability can be configured within the same or different availability zone within a same region.</li> </ul>
Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Public VIP.	<a href="#">Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PUBVIP</a>	2	3	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creates two vThunder instances with HA setup and each vThunder has one management and two data NICs (data-in and data-</li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<p>out), see <a href="#">Figure 44</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configures data-in network interface card (NIC) with Public IP on VIP.</li> <li>• Applies additional configuration on vThunder as required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Change Password</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">Basic Server Load Balancer</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">A10 License</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">SSL Certificate</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">High Availability</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• When one instance becomes unavailable, another instance seamlessly handles the request without requiring manual intervention.</li> <li>• High availability can be configured</li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					within the same or different availability zone within a same region.
Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Private VIP and Backend Server Autoscale.	<a href="#">Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP</a>	2	3	Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates two vThunder instances with HA setup and each vThunder has one management and two data NICs (data-in and data-out), see <a href="#">Figure 23</a>.</li> <li>Configures data-in network interface card (NIC) with Private IP on VIP.</li> <li>Applies additional configuration on vThunder as required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Change Password</a></li> <li><a href="#">Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale</a></li> <li><a href="#">A10 License</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">SSL Certificate</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">High Availability</a></li> <li>• Applies SLB configuration using a webhook URL on vThunder for newly added or deleted web/app servers through backend server VMSS autoscaling.</li> <li>• When one instance becomes unavailable, another instance seamlessly handles the request without requiring manual intervention.</li> <li>• High availability can be configured within the same or different availability zone within a same region.</li> </ul>
Thunder ADC in High	<a href="#">Thunder-3NIC-2VM-</a>	2	3	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates two vThunder instances with HA</li> </ul>



Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
Availability mode with Public VIP and Backend Server Autoscale.	<a href="#">PUBVIP</a>				<p>setup and each vThunder has one management and two data NICs (data-in and data-out), see <a href="#">Figure 45</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configures data-in network interface card (NIC) with Public IP and Private IP on VIP.</li> <li>• Applies additional configuration on vThunder as required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Change Password</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">A10 License</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">SSL Certificate</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">High Availability</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Applies SLB configuration using a webhook URL on vThunder</li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<p>for newly added or deleted web/app servers through backend server VMSS autoscaling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When one instance becomes unavailable, another instance seamlessly handles the request without requiring manual intervention.</li> <li>• High availability can be configured within the same or different availability zone within a same region.</li> </ul>
Thunder ADC in AutoScale Mode.	<a href="#">Thunder-3NIC-VMSS</a>	'N' number of vThunder instances	3	Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates the vThunder instances in a self-autoscaling mode, allowing for automatic scaling based on traffic volume, see <a href="#">Figure 78</a>. The maximum number of</li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<p>Thunder replicas allowed can be defined. Each vThunder instance contains three NICs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) and auto scale-in or scale-out based on the performance metric threshold rule.</li> <li>• Auto-applies additional configuration on vThunder upon the creation of a webhook URL:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SSL Certificate</li> <li>○ Server Load Balancer</li> <li>○ A10 License</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Applies SLB configuration using a webhook URL on vThunder for newly added or</li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<p>deleted web/app servers through backend server VMSS autoscaling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auto-deploys a Certificate Authority SSL Certificate in Storage account and Server Load Balancer and license in Automation Account Variable.</li> <li>• Configures log analysis capabilities using Azure Log Analytics workspace integration.</li> <li>• Configures metrics monitoring using Azure Application Insights integration.</li> <li>• When one instance becomes unavailable, another instance</li> </ul>

Table 2 : Supported PowerShell Templates

Use Case	Template Name	Number of Thunder/s	Number of NICs	Data-in NIC VIP	Description
					<p>seamlessly handles the request without requiring manual intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auto configures all vThunder configurations that are pre-defined in the template.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> All the configured vThunder instances do not synchronize their SLB configurations.</p>

After completing the deployment process, proceed to configure your setup. For more information, see [ADC Configuration Templates](#).

## Thunder-2NIC-1VM

This template creates a new virtual machine with pre-loaded Thunder instance and attaches two new network interface cards (NICs).

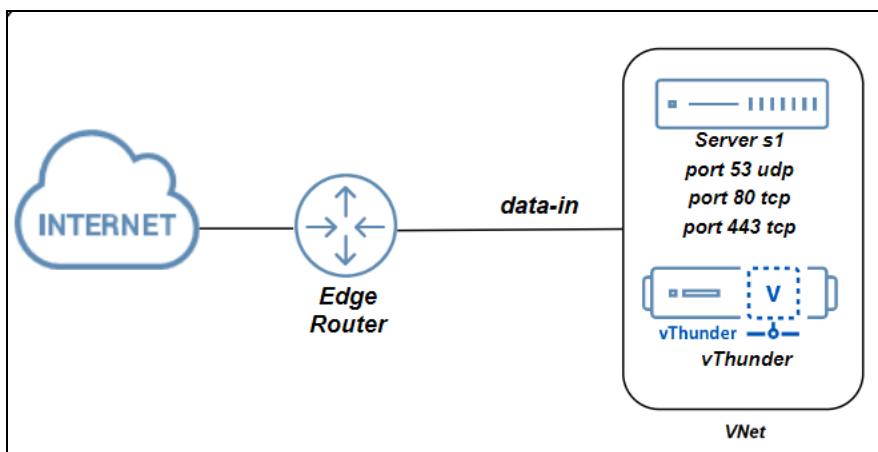
For more information, see [Create Thunder Virtual Machine](#).

---

**NOTE:** Use a suitable VM size that supports at least two NICs. For VM sizes, see [Supported VM Sizes](#).

---

Figure 1 : Standalone Thunder ADC



Additional Thunder configurations are available that can be applied as needed:

- [Change Password](#)
- [Basic Server Load Balancer](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)

Various templates are available for different deployment needs.

For more information, see [Deployment Templates](#).

The following topics are covered:

<a href="#">Create Thunder Virtual Machine</a> .....	23
<a href="#">Access Thunder Virtual Machine</a> .....	28
<a href="#">Configure Server and Client Machine</a> .....	30
<a href="#">Configure Thunder</a> .....	48
<a href="#">Verify Deployment</a> .....	49
<a href="#">Verify Traffic Flow</a> .....	51

## Create Thunder Virtual Machine

---

The A10-vThunder-2NIC-1VM template is used to create a Thunder virtual machine with two network interface cards. This template is deployed using Azure CLI.

Before deploying this template, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

To deploy the A10-vThunder-2NIC-1VM template using Azure CLI commands, perform the following steps:

1. Download [A10-vThunder-2NIC-1VM](#) template.

---

**NOTE:** This template contains pre-populated default values that can be modified as required and it does not create new virtual network, network security group, subnets, and Public IP.

---

2. From Windows Explorer, navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PS template.
3. Open the PS\_TMPL\_2NIC\_1VM\_PARAM.json with a text editor.
4. Configure the following parameters as appropriate:

Table 3 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
vThunder credentials	<p>Enter the default admin credentials to provision the vThunder instance. Once the device is provisioned, vThunder auto-deletes all the users except the default user.</p> <pre> "adminUsername": {   "value": "vth-user" }, "adminPassword": {   "value": "vth-Password" }, </pre>
Virtual Network	<p>Specify an existing virtual network name for vThunder.</p> <pre> "virtual_network": {   "value": "&lt;existing virtual network name&gt;" }, </pre>
Virtual Machine	<p>Specify a virtual machine name for vThunder.</p> <pre> "vmName": {   "value": "vth-inst1" }, </pre>
Size	<p>Specify a suitable size for the vThunder instance that supports at least 2 NICs. For VM sizes, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p> <pre> "vmSize": {   "value": "Standard_D8s_v3" }, </pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Use a suitable VM size that supports at least 2 NICs. For VM sizes, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p>
Image	<p>Specify the desired vThunder Image name and Product name from the <a href="#">Azure Marketplace</a>.</p>



Table 3 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"vThunderImage": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-601-byol" }, "publisherName": {   "value": "a10networks" }, "productName": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-521" }, },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Do NOT change the publisher name.</p>
Network Interface Cards	<p>Specify a unique network interface card for management and data traffic.</p> <pre>"nic1Name": {   "value": "vth-inst1-mgmt-nic" }, "nic2Name": {   "value": "vth-inst1-data-nic" }, },</pre>
Management Subnet	<p>Specify an existing subnet name that is available within the selected virtual network for inbound management traffic.</p> <pre>"subnet1Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing subnet mgmt name&gt;" }, },</pre>
Data Subnet	<p>Specify an existing subnet name that is available within a selected virtual network for inbound and outbound data traffic.</p> <pre>"subnet2Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing subnet data name&gt;" }, },</pre>
Public IP	<p>Specify an existing Public IP address for management traffic.</p>

Table 3 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
address	<pre>"publicIPAddressName": {   "value": "&lt;existing vml publicipaddress name&gt;" },</pre>
Network Security Group	<p>Specify an existing network security group name for all the NICs.</p> <pre>"networkSecurityGroupName": {   "value": "&lt;existing vml network security group&gt;" },</pre>
Enable Accelerated Networking	<p>Specify 'true' to enable low latency and high throughput on the NICs. For more information, see <a href="#">Accelerated Networking</a>.</p> <pre>"enableAcceleratedNetworking": {   "value": false },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, accelerated networking is disabled for all type of compute instances and it can be enabled only for certain compute instances. For the compatible compute instances, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p>
Enable IP Forwarding	<p>Specify 'true' to allow the virtual machine to forward the network traffic between networks in order to improve the network performance. This high-performance forwarded path bypasses the host from the usual data path, thus, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization when using the most demanding network workloads on the supported VM types. For more information, see <a href="#">IP Forwarding</a>.</p> <pre>"enableIPForwarding": {   "value": false },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, IP forwarding is disabled.</p>

Table 3 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Resource Group Name	<p>Specify the name of an existing resource group under which the virtual network, network security group, and subnets are already created.</p> <pre> "ResourceGroupName": {   "value": "&lt;existing vnet nsg publicIP resourcegroup&gt;" } </pre>

5. Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_2NIC\_1VM\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
6. From the Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PS template.
7. Run the following command to create an Azure resource group:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name <resource_group_name> --location "<location_name>"
```

**Example:**

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name vth-rg1 --location "south central us"
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/vth-rg1",
  "location": "southcentralus",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "vth-rg1",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  },
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
}
```

8. Run the following command to create an Azure deployment group.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g
<resource_group_name> --template-file <template_name> --parameters
<param_template_name>
```

**Example:**

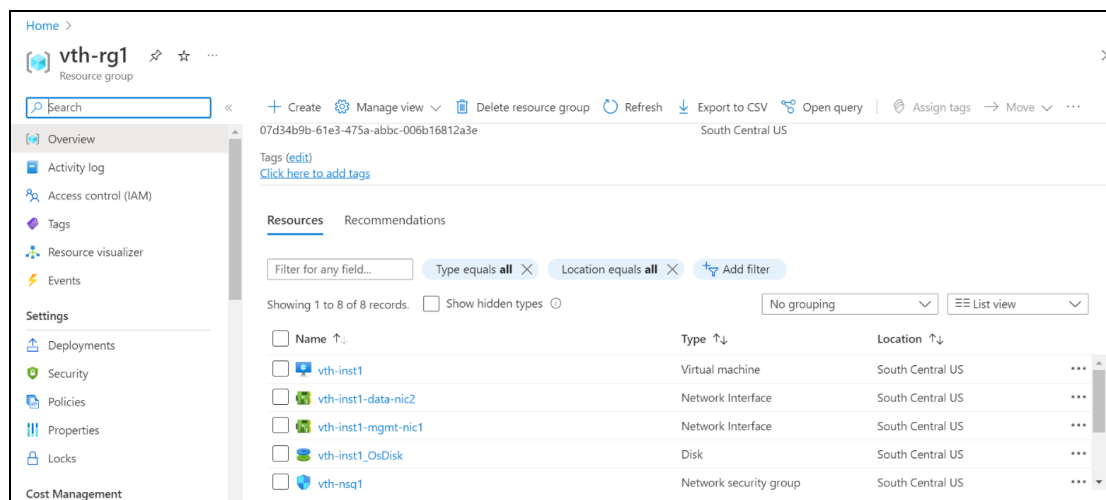
```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g vth-rg1 -
-template-file PS_TMPL_2NIC_1VM.json --parameters PS_TMPL_2NIC_1VM_
PARAM.json
```

Here, **vth-rg1** resource group is created.

**NOTE:** The resource group of the deployed vThunder instance and its resources can be same or different from the resource group of virtual network, NSG, and public IP.

- Verify if all the above listed resources are created under **Home > Azure services > Resource Groups > <resource\_group\_name>**.

Figure 2 : Resource listing in the resource group



## Access Thunder Virtual Machine

The Thunder virtual machine can be accessed using any of the following ways:

- [Access vThunder using CLI](#)
- [Access vThunder using GUI](#)

## Access vThunder using CLI

To access vThunder using CLI, perform the following steps:

1. Open any SSH client and provide the following to establish a connection:
  - Hostname: Public IPv4 address  
Here, Public IP of `vth-inst1`.
  - Username: `<configured_user>`
  - Key: SSH Key
2. Connect to the session.
3. In the active SSH session, login with the recently configured user credentials.

```
login as: xxxx <---Enter your username--->
Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
Password: xxxxxxxxxx <---Enter your password--->
Last login: Day MM DD HH:MM:SS from a.b.c.d

System is ready now.

[type ? for help]

vThunder> enable <---Execute command--->
Password:<---just press Enter key--->
vThunder#config <---Configuration mode--->
```

The vThunder instance is ready to use.

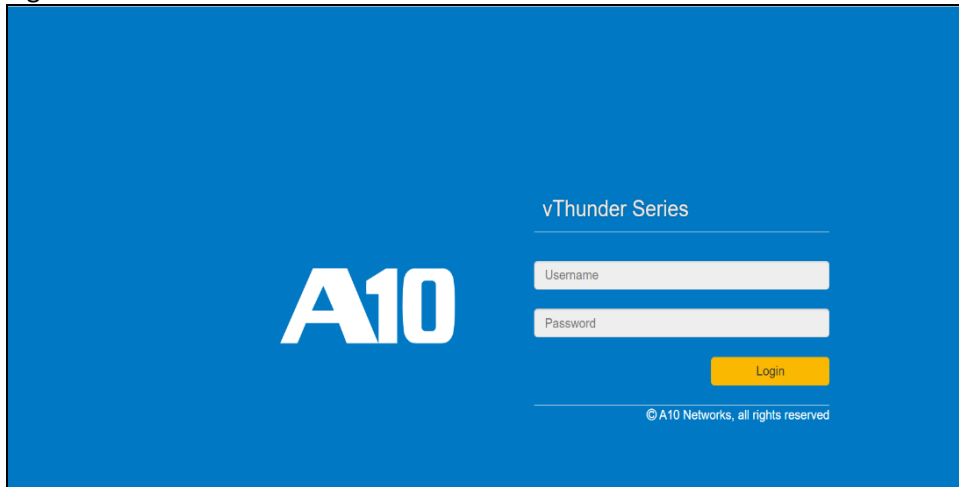
## Access vThunder using GUI

To access vThunder using GUI, perform the following steps:

1. Open any browser.

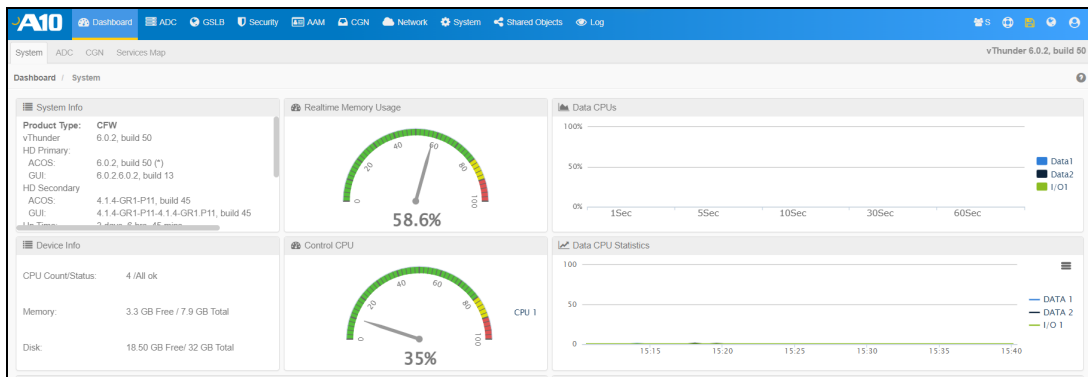
2. Enter `https://<vthunder_public_IP>/gui/auth/login/` in the address bar.

Figure 3 : vThunder GUI



3. Enter the recently configured user credentials.  
The home page gets displayed.

Figure 4 : Home page



## Configure Server and Client Machine

The following topics are covered:

- [Create and Configure a Server Machine](#)
- [Create and Configure a Client Machine](#)

### Create and Configure a Server Machine

To create a Server machine, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Create a resource > Virtual machine** and click **Create**.

The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.

2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Instance details

- Virtual machine name - Server machine
- Region
- Image
- Size

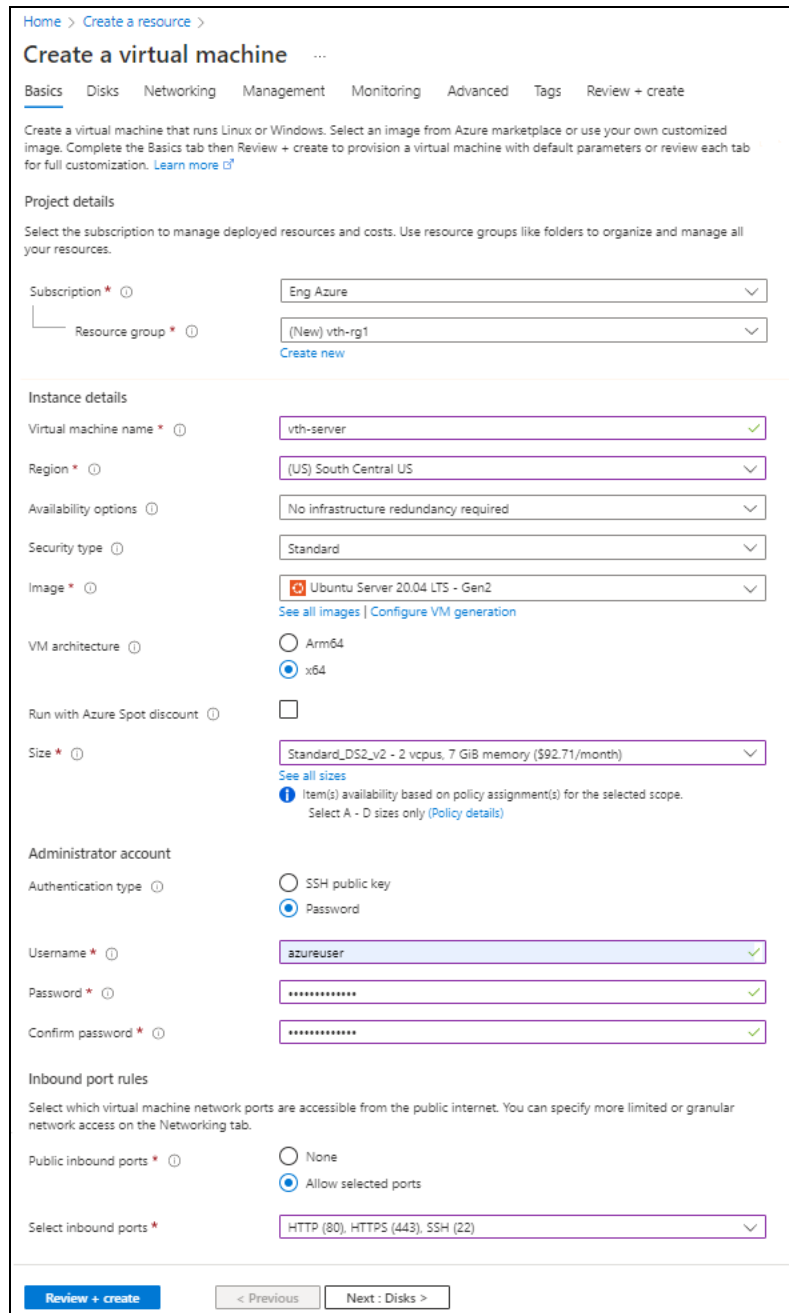
Administrator account

- Depending upon the Authentication type selected, provide the information.

Inbound port rules

- Public inbound ports
- Select inbound ports

Figure 5 : Create a virtual machine window - Basics tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Security type

Image \*  [See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*  [See all sizes](#)  
**i** Item(s) availability based on policy assignment(s) for the selected scope.  
Select A - D sizes only ([Policy details](#))

**Administrator account**

Authentication type  SSH public key  Password

Username \*

Password \*

Confirm password \*

**Inbound port rules**

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#)

3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

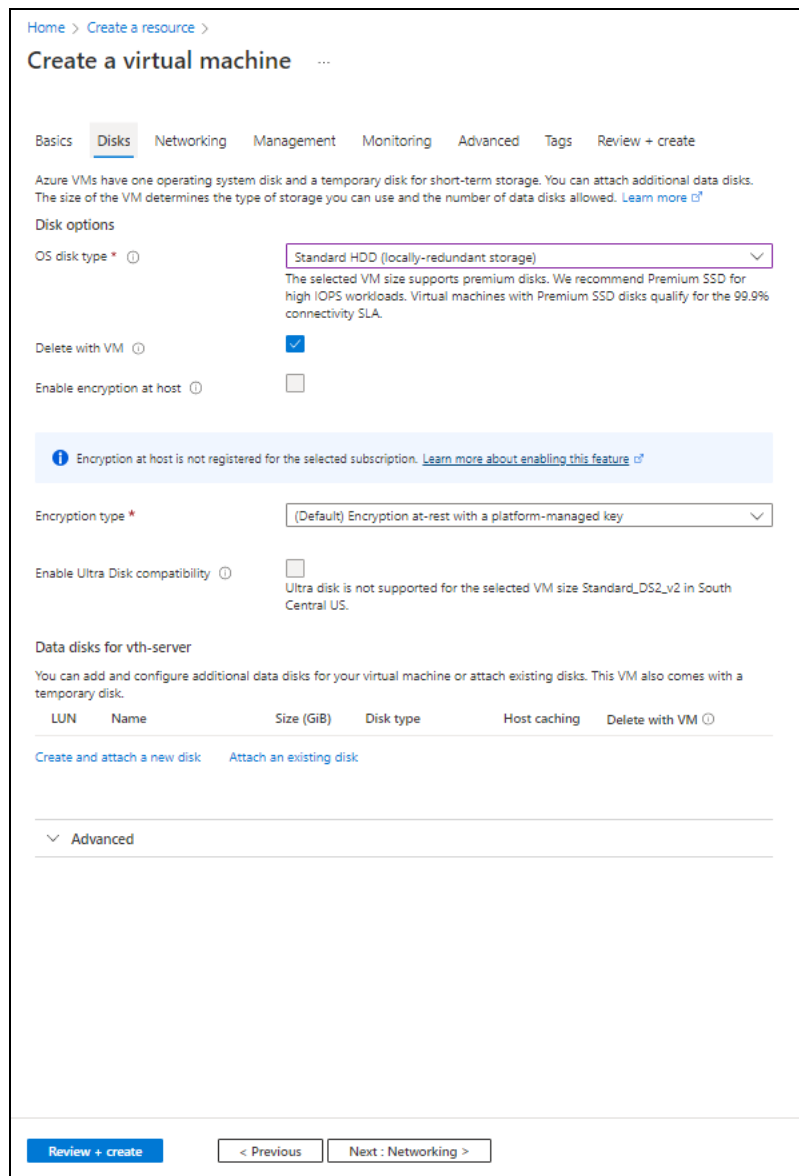


#### 4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

##### Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 6 : Create a virtual machine window - Disks tab



Home > Create a resource >

### Create a virtual machine ...

Basics **Disks** Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

#### Disk options

OS disk type \*    
The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Delete with VM

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)

Encryption type \*

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility   
Ultra disk is not supported for the selected VM size Standard\_DS2\_v2 in South Central US.

#### Data disks for vth-server

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	Disk type	Host caching	Delete with VM
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a> <a href="#">Attach an existing disk</a>					

Advanced

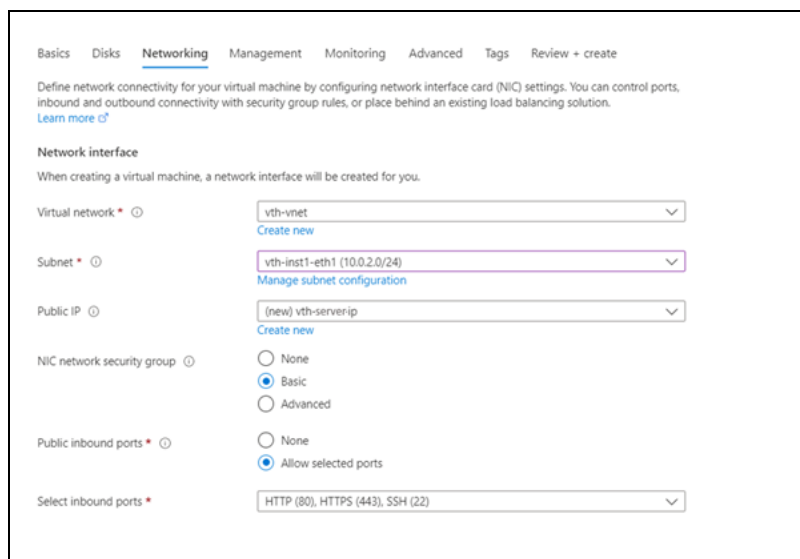
5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.

6. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Networking** tab:

Network interface

- Virtual network
- Subnet: Data subnet (Ethernet 1)
- Select inbound ports

Figure 7 : Create a virtual machine window - Networking tab



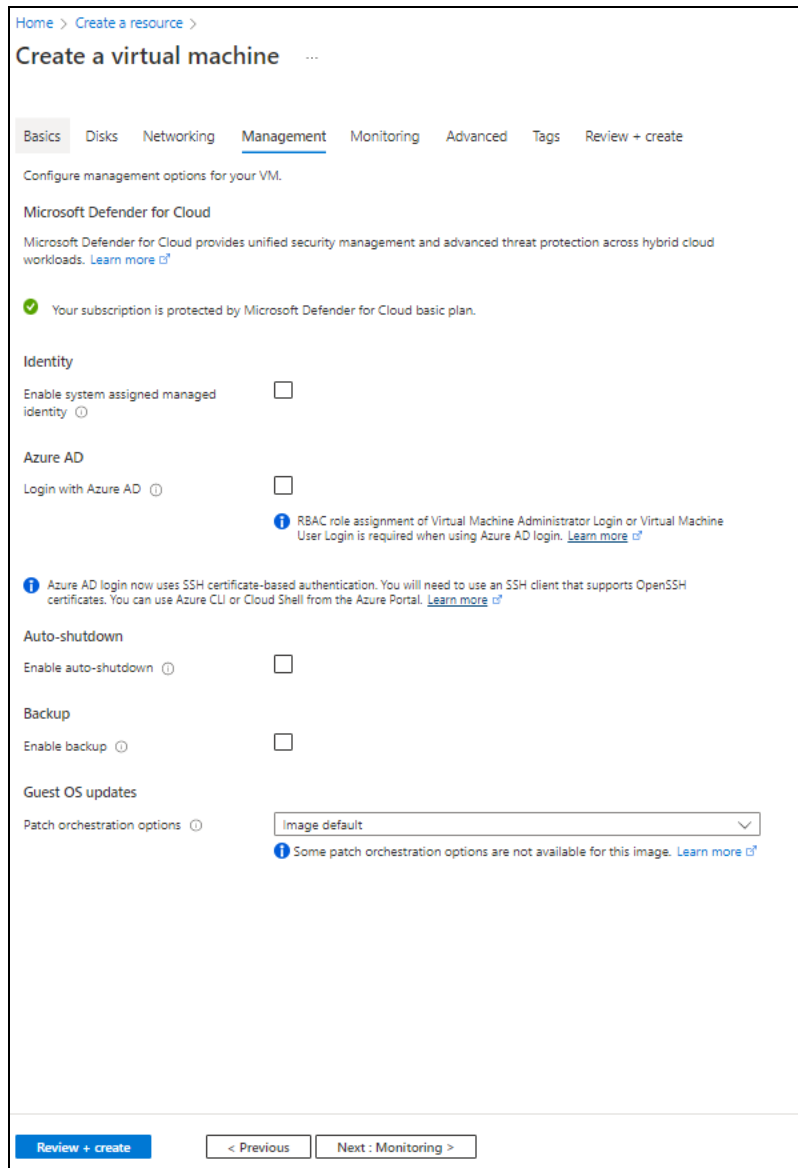
The screenshot displays the 'Networking' tab in the Azure portal. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Basics, Disks, **Networking**, Management, Monitoring, Advanced, Tags, and Review + create. Below the navigation, a brief instruction states: 'Define network connectivity for your virtual machine 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 includes a note: 'When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.' The configuration fields are as follows:

- Virtual network \***: A dropdown menu showing 'vth-vnet' with a 'Create new' link below it.
- Subnet \***: A dropdown menu showing 'vth-inst1-eth1 (10.0.2.0/24)' with a 'Manage subnet configuration' link below it.
- Public IP**: A dropdown menu showing '(new) vth-server-ip' with a 'Create new' link below it.
- NIC network security group**: Radio buttons for 'None', **Basic** (selected), and 'Advanced'.
- Public inbound ports \***: Radio buttons for 'None' and **Allow selected ports** (selected).
- Select inbound ports \***: A dropdown menu showing 'HTTP (80), HTTPS (443), SSH (22)'.

7. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Management** at the bottom of the window.

8. Select or enter the information in the **Management** tab as needed.

Figure 8 : Create a virtual machine window - Management tab



The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Management tab. The window is titled 'Create a virtual machine' and has a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Create a resource >'. The tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management' (selected), 'Monitoring', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The main content area is titled 'Configure management options for your VM.' and includes the following sections:

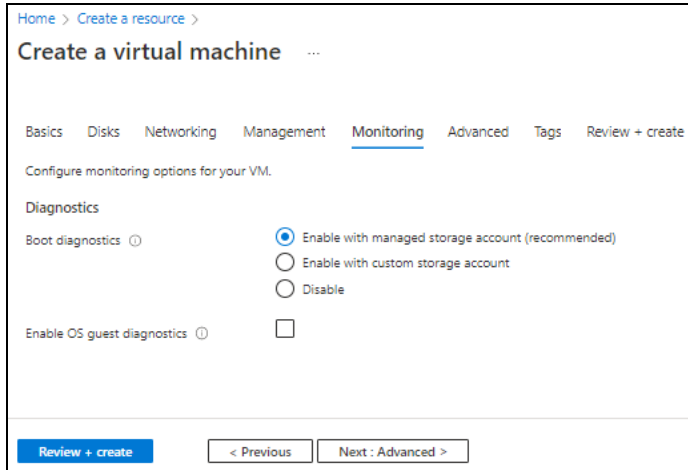
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud**: A message states 'Your subscription is protected by Microsoft Defender for Cloud basic plan.' with a green checkmark icon.
- Identity**: 'Enable system assigned managed identity' with an unchecked checkbox.
- Azure AD**: 'Login with Azure AD' with an unchecked checkbox. A note below states: 'RBAC role assignment of Virtual Machine Administrator Login or Virtual Machine User Login is required when using Azure AD login. Learn more'.
- Auto-shutdown**: 'Enable auto-shutdown' with an unchecked checkbox.
- Backup**: 'Enable backup' with an unchecked checkbox.
- Guest OS updates**: 'Patch orchestration options' with a dropdown menu set to 'image default'. A note below states: 'Some patch orchestration options are not available for this image. Learn more'.

At the bottom of the window, there is a blue 'Review + create' button, a '< Previous' button, and a 'Next : Monitoring >' button.

9. Click **Next : Monitoring** at the bottom of the window.

10. Select the monitoring options in the **Monitoring** tab as needed.

Figure 9 : Create a virtual machine window - Monitoring tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine ...

Basics Disks Networking Management **Monitoring** Advanced Tags Review + create

Configure monitoring options for your VM.

Diagnostics

Boot diagnostics ⓘ

Enable with managed storage account (recommended)

Enable with custom storage account

Disable

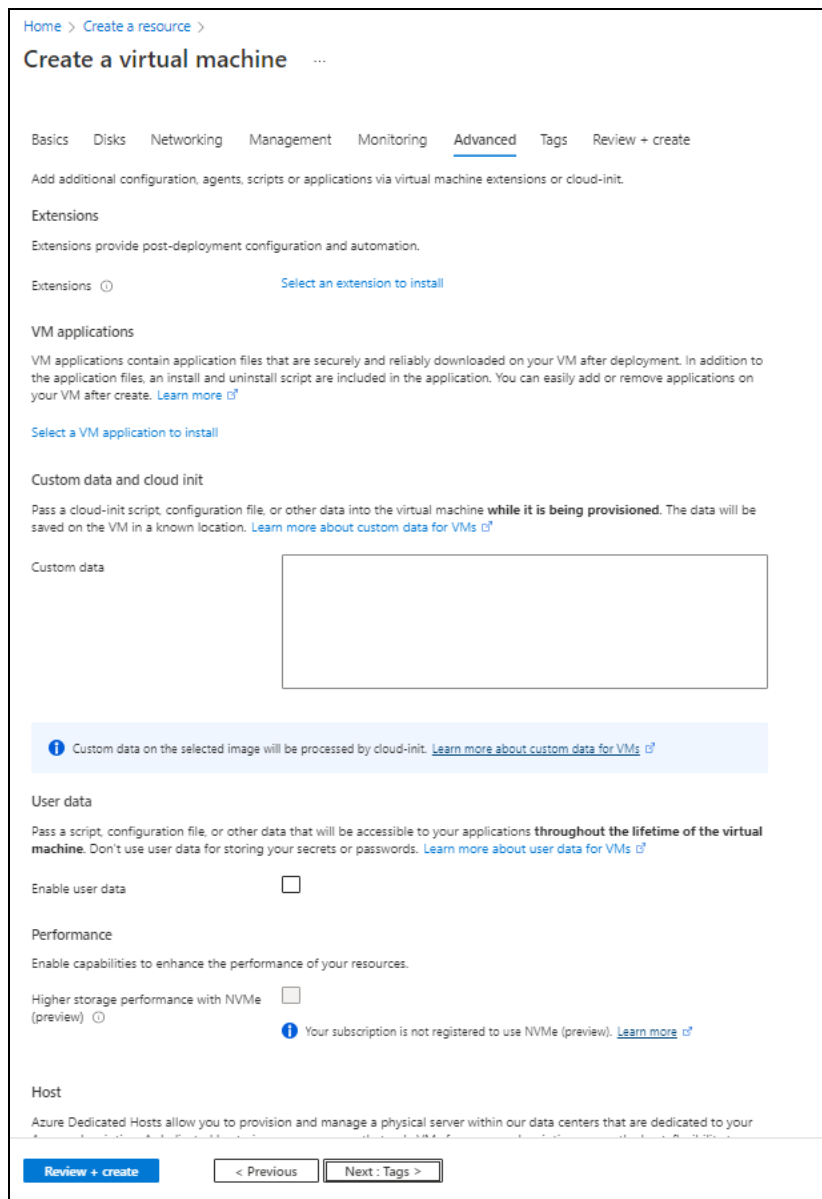
Enable OS guest diagnostics ⓘ

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Advanced >](#)

11. Click **Next : Advanced** at the bottom of the window.

12. Select or enter the additional configuration in the **Advanced** tab as needed.

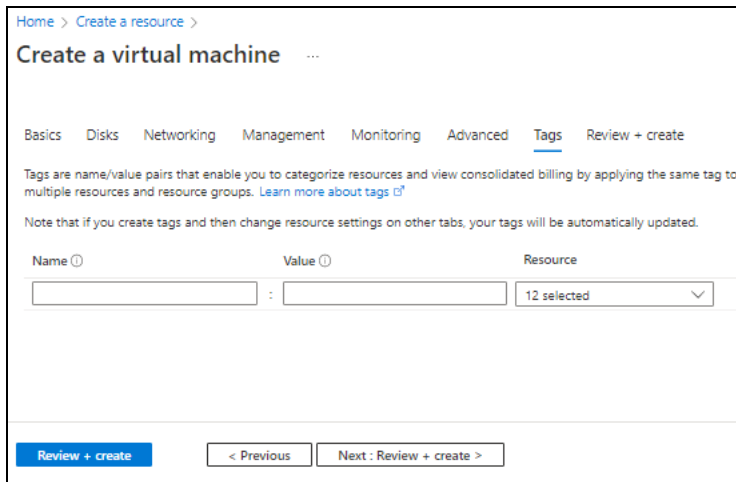
Figure 10 : Create a virtual machine window - Advanced tab



The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Advanced tab. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Create a resource >'. The title is 'Create a virtual machine'. The navigation tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring', 'Advanced' (selected), 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. Below the tabs, there is a description: 'Add additional configuration, agents, scripts or applications via virtual machine extensions or cloud-init.' The 'Extensions' section includes a heading 'Extensions', a description 'Extensions provide post-deployment configuration and automation.', and a button 'Select an extension to install'. The 'VM applications' section includes a heading 'VM applications', a description 'VM applications contain application files that are securely and reliably downloaded on your VM after deployment. In addition to the application files, an install and uninstall script are included in the application. You can easily add or remove applications on your VM after create. [Learn more](#)', and a button 'Select a VM application to install'. The 'Custom data and cloud init' section includes a heading 'Custom data and cloud init', a description 'Pass a cloud-init script, configuration file, or other data into the virtual machine while it is being provisioned. The data will be saved on the VM in a known location. [Learn more about custom data for VMs](#)', and a text area for 'Custom data'. Below the text area is a blue information box: 'Custom data on the selected image will be processed by cloud-init. [Learn more about custom data for VMs](#)'. The 'User data' section includes a heading 'User data', a description 'Pass a script, configuration file, or other data that will be accessible to your applications throughout the lifetime of the virtual machine. Don't use user data for storing your secrets or passwords. [Learn more about user data for VMs](#)', and a checkbox 'Enable user data'. The 'Performance' section includes a heading 'Performance', a description 'Enable capabilities to enhance the performance of your resources.', and a checkbox 'Higher storage performance with NVMe (preview)'. Below this checkbox is a blue information box: 'Your subscription is not registered to use NVMe (preview). [Learn more](#)'. The 'Host' section includes a heading 'Host' and a description 'Azure Dedicated Hosts allow you to provision and manage a physical server within our data centers that are dedicated to your'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Tags >'.

13. Click **Next : Tags** at the bottom of the window.
14. Select or enter the information to categorized resources in the **Tags** tab as needed.

Figure 11 : Create a virtual machine window - Tags tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine ...

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced **Tags** Review + create

Tags are name/value pairs that enable you to categorize resources and view consolidated billing by applying the same tag to multiple resources and resource groups. [Learn more about tags](#)

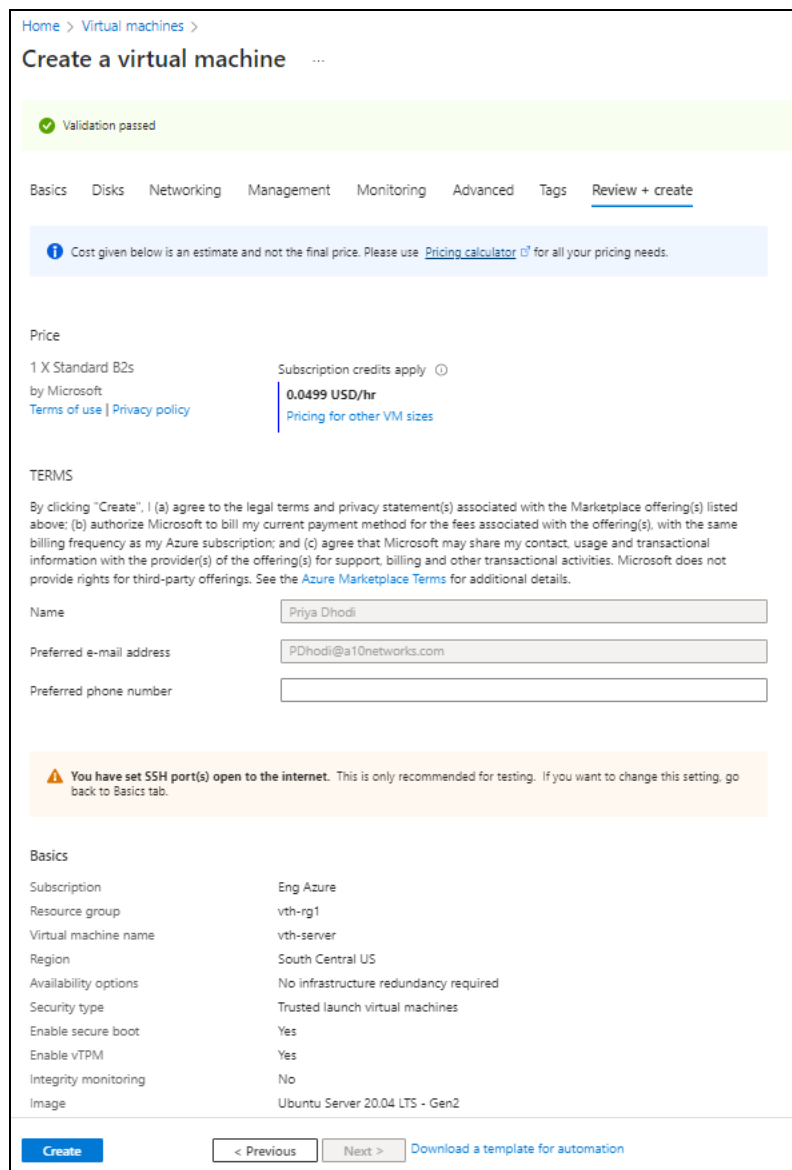
Note that if you create tags and then change resource settings on other tabs, your tags will be automatically updated.

Name	Value	Resource
<input type="text"/>	: <input type="text"/>	12 selected

**Review + create** < Previous Next : Review + create >

15. Click **Next : Review + create** at the bottom of the window. The fields **Name** and **Preferred e-mail address** are auto-populated as per the Azure account.

Figure 12 : Create a virtual machine window - Review + create tab



Home > Virtual machines >

## Create a virtual machine

Validation passed

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags **Review + create**

Cost given below is an estimate and not the final price. Please use [Pricing calculator](#) for all your pricing needs.

Price

1 X Standard B2s  
by Microsoft  
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply ⓘ  
**0.0499 USD/hr**  
[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

Name

Preferred e-mail address

Preferred phone number

**⚠ You have set SSH port(s) open to the internet.** This is only recommended for testing. If you want to change this setting, go back to Basics tab.

Basics

Subscription	Eng Azure
Resource group	vth-rg1
Virtual machine name	vth-server
Region	South Central US
Availability options	No infrastructure redundancy required
Security type	Trusted launch virtual machines
Enable secure boot	Yes
Enable vTPM	Yes
Integrity monitoring	No
Image	Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS - Gen2

**Create** < Previous Next > [Download a template for automation](#)

- Click **Create** at the bottom of the window.  
The Server virtual machine gets created and listed in the **Home > Azure services > Virtual machine** window.
- SSH the Server virtual machine and run the following command to install Apache:

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

While the Apache server is getting installed, you get a prompt to continue further. Enter 'Y' to continue. After the installation is complete, a newline prompt is displayed.

18. If you want to configure HTTP template, perform the following steps:
  - a. SSH the Apache Server and run the following command:

```
sudo vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

The Apache2 configuration file is displayed.

- b. Add the following configuration and save the file:

```
Alias /<url-match-string> /var/www/html
```

- c. Restart the Apache server to enable the HTTP service.

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

The server may take a few minutes to restart.

### Create and Configure a Client Machine

To create a Client machine, perform the following steps:

1. From Home, navigate to **Azure services > Create a resource > Virtual machine** and click **Create**.

The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.

2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Instance details

- Virtual machine name - Client machine
- Region
- Image
- Size

Administrator account

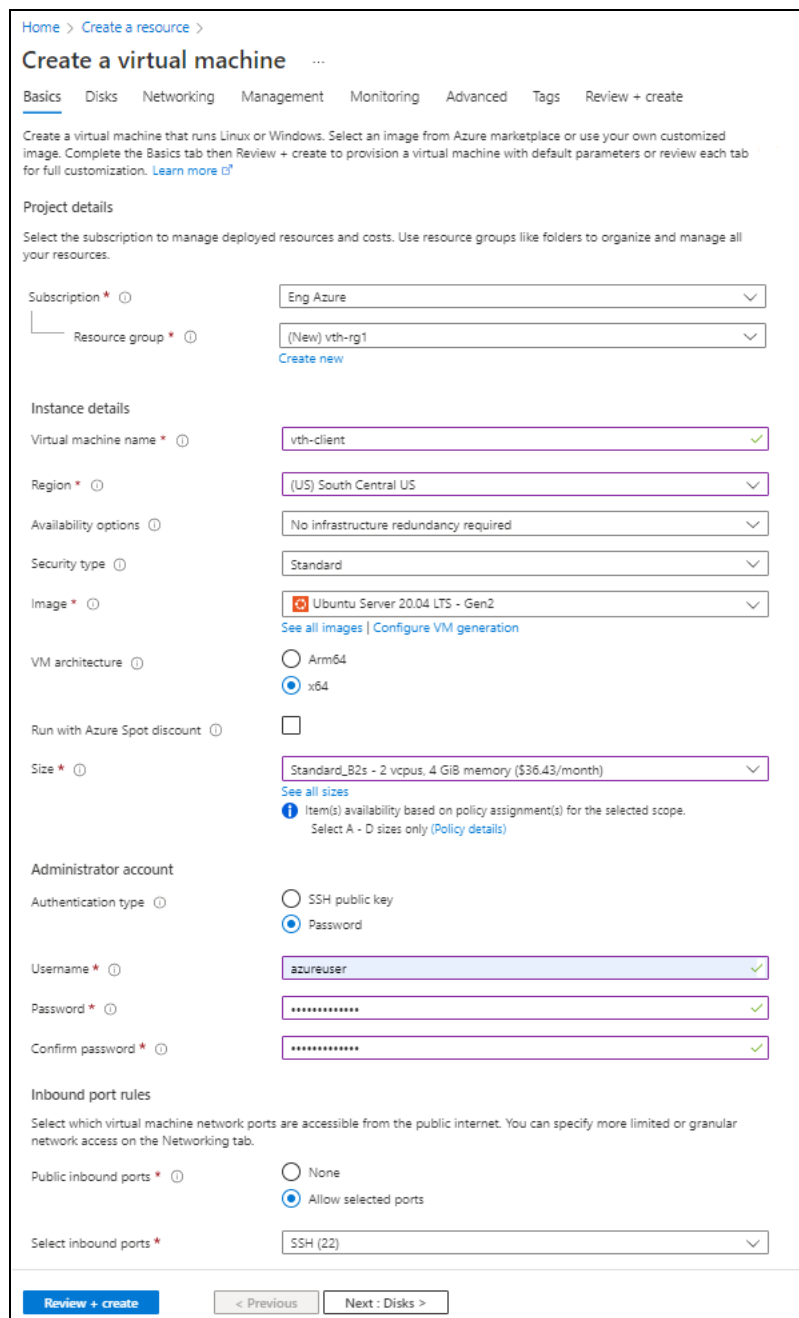


- Depending upon the Authentication type selected, provide the information.

#### Inbound port rules

- Public inbound ports
- Select inbound ports

Figure 13 : Create a virtual machine window - Basics tab



The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Azure portal, specifically the 'Basics' tab. The window is titled 'Create a virtual machine' and has a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Create a resource >'. Below the title are tabs for 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The 'Basics' tab is selected. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Project details', 'Instance details', 'Administrator account', and 'Inbound port rules'. Each section contains various configuration options, many of which are highlighted with a purple border. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Disks >'. The 'Review + create' button is highlighted in blue.

Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

### Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

### Instance details

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Security type

Image \*  [See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*  [See all sizes](#)  
**i** Item(s) availability based on policy assignment(s) for the selected scope. Select A - D sizes only ([Policy details](#))

### Administrator account

Authentication type  SSH public key  Password

Username \*

Password \*

Confirm password \*

### Inbound port rules

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next : Disks >

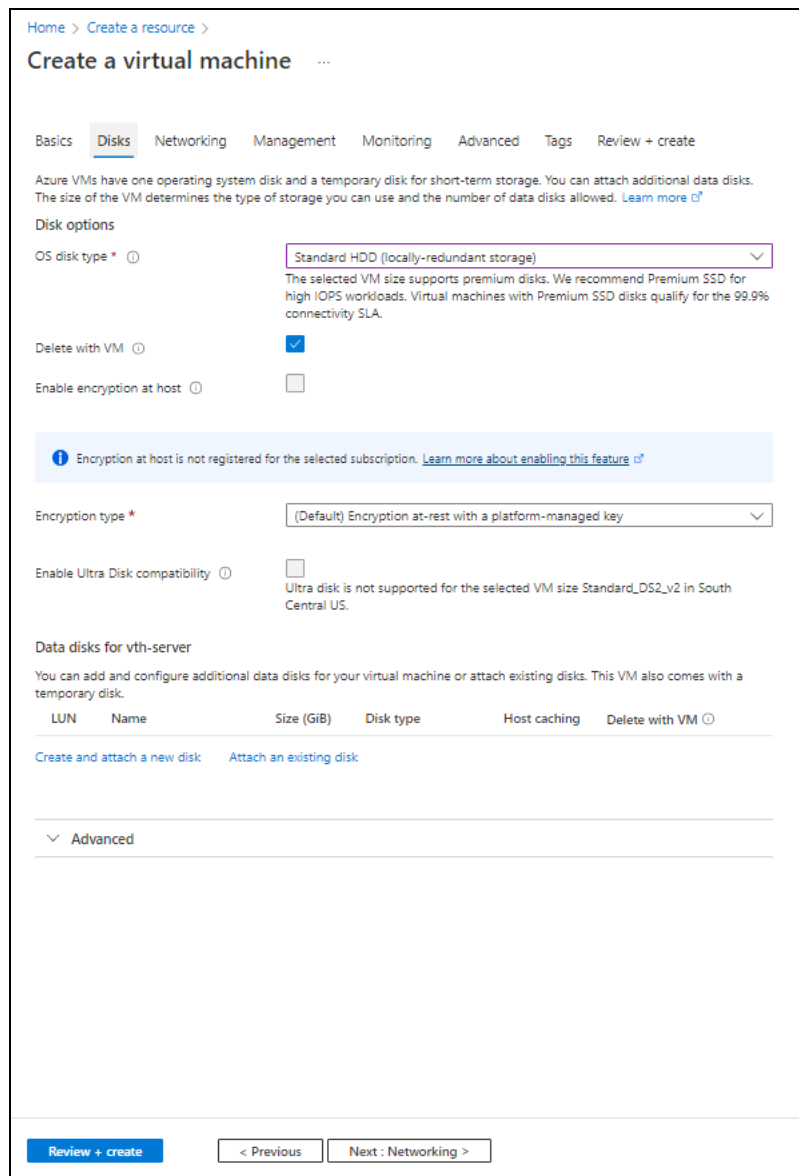
3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

#### 4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

##### Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 14 : Create a virtual machine window - Disks tab




Home > Create a resource >

### Create a virtual machine ...

Basics **Disks** Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

#### Disk options


OS disk type \*  

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Delete with VM

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)


Encryption type \*  

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility

Ultra disk is not supported for the selected VM size Standard\_DS2\_v2 in South Central US.

#### Data disks for vth-server

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	Disk type	Host caching	Delete with VM 
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a> <a href="#">Attach an existing disk</a>					

Advanced

[Review + create](#)   [< Previous](#)   [Next : Networking >](#)

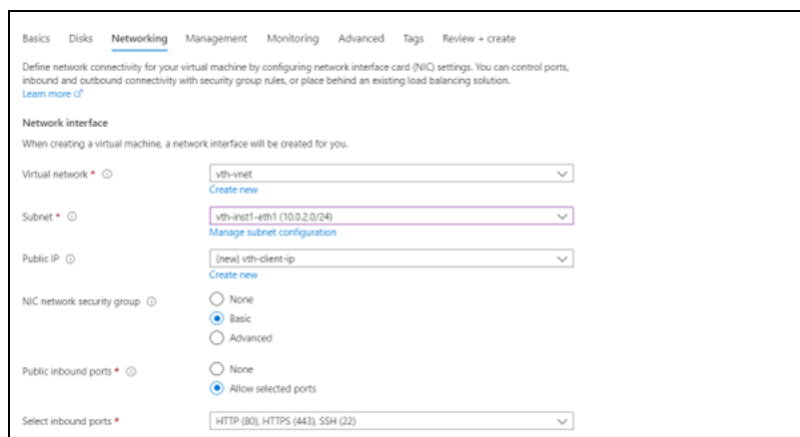
5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.

6. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Networking** tab:

Network interface

- Virtual network
- Subnet: Data subnet (Ethernet 1)
- Select inbound ports

Figure 15 : Create a virtual machine window - Networking tab



Basics Disks **Networking** Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

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](#)

**Network interface**  
When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network \*  [Create new](#)

Subnet \*  [Manage subnet configuration](#)

Public IP  [Create new](#)

NIC network security group  None  Basic  Advanced

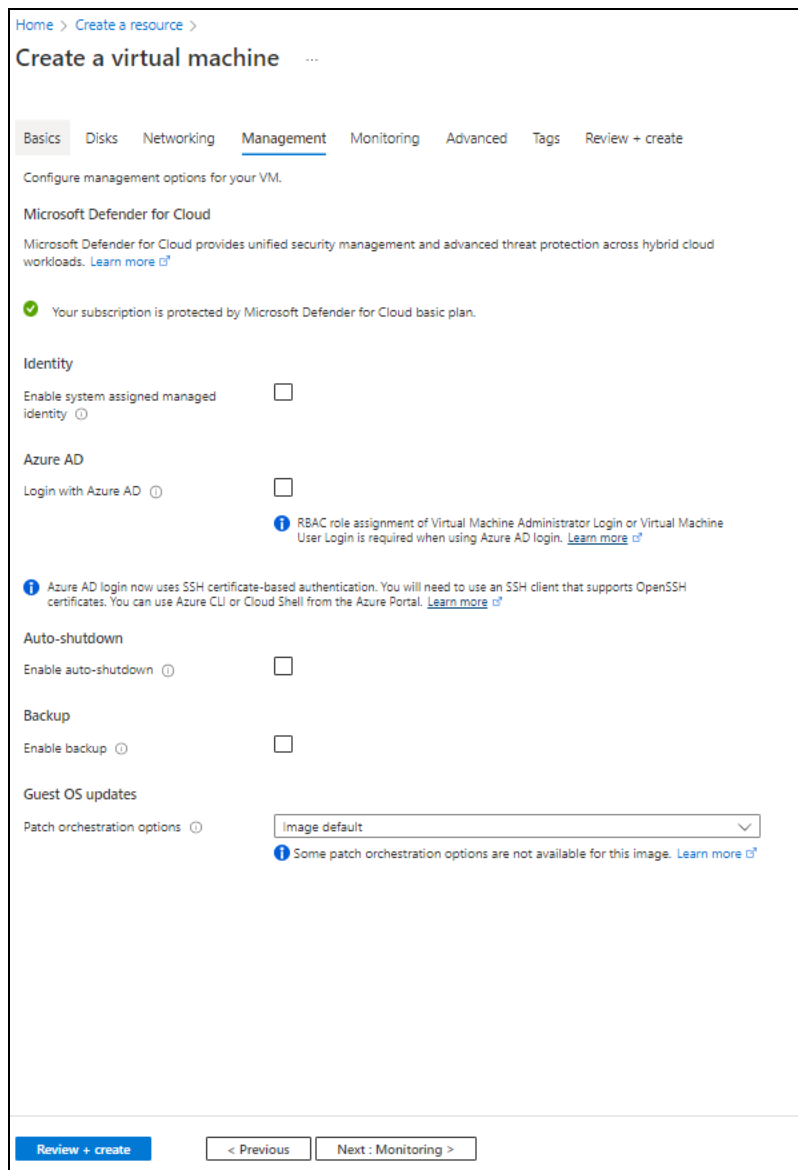
Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

7. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Management** at the bottom of the window.

8. Select or enter the information in the **Management** tab as needed.

Figure 16 : Create a virtual machine window - Management tab

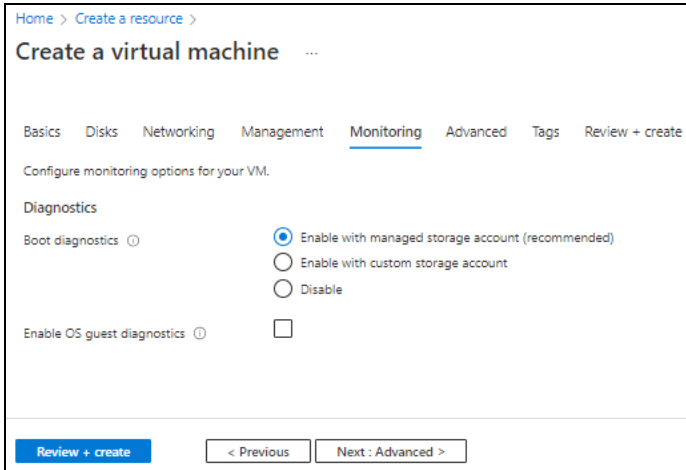


The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Management tab. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > Create a resource >'. The title is 'Create a virtual machine'. The tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management' (selected), 'Monitoring', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The sub-header is 'Configure management options for your VM.' Below this, there is a section for 'Microsoft Defender for Cloud' with a green checkmark and the text 'Your subscription is protected by Microsoft Defender for Cloud basic plan.' The 'Identity' section has a checkbox for 'Enable system assigned managed identity' which is unchecked. The 'Azure AD' section has a checkbox for 'Login with Azure AD' which is unchecked, with a note that RBAC role assignment is required. The 'Auto-shutdown' section has a checkbox for 'Enable auto-shutdown' which is unchecked. The 'Backup' section has a checkbox for 'Enable backup' which is unchecked. The 'Guest OS updates' section has a dropdown menu for 'Patch orchestration options' set to 'image default', with a note that some options are not available for this image. At the bottom, there is a 'Review + create' button and navigation buttons for '< Previous' and 'Next : Monitoring >'.

9. Click **Next : Monitoring** at the bottom of the window.

10. Select the monitoring options in the **Monitoring** tab as needed.

Figure 17 : Create a virtual machine window - Monitoring tab



Home > Create a resource >

### Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management **Monitoring** Advanced Tags Review + create

Configure monitoring options for your VM.

Diagnostics

Boot diagnostics   Enable with managed storage account (recommended)  
 Enable with custom storage account  
 Disable

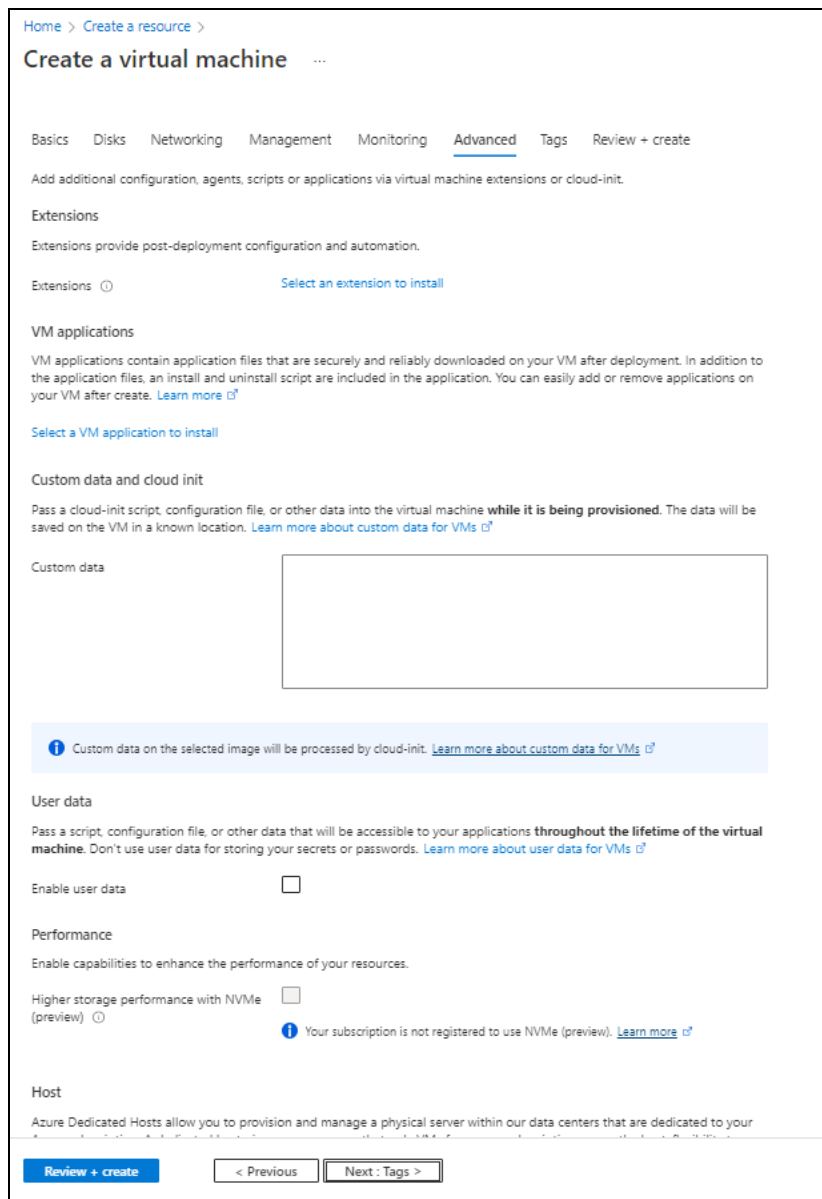
Enable OS guest diagnostics

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Advanced >](#)

11. Click **Next : Advanced** at the bottom of the window.

12. Select or enter the additional configuration in the **Advanced** tab as needed.

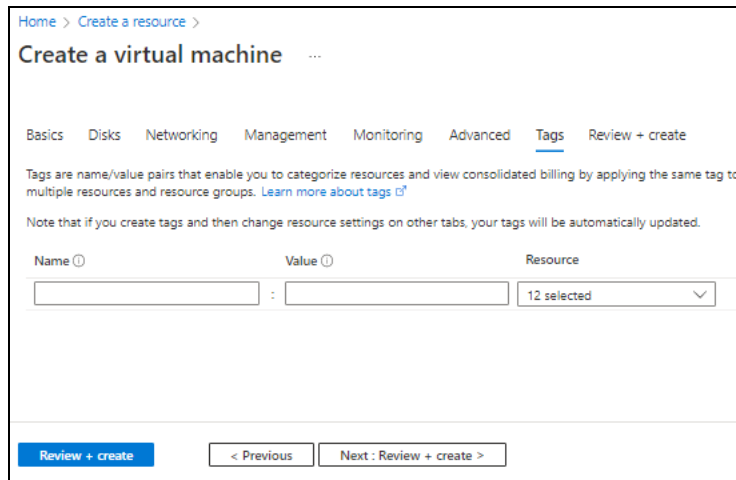
Figure 18 : Create a virtual machine window - Advanced tab



The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the 'Advanced' tab. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Create a resource >'. The title is 'Create a virtual machine'. The navigation tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring', 'Advanced' (selected), 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. Below the tabs, there is a description: 'Add additional configuration, agents, scripts or applications via virtual machine extensions or cloud-init.' The 'Extensions' section includes a heading 'Extensions' and a sub-heading 'Extensions provide post-deployment configuration and automation.' Below this is a button 'Select an extension to install'. The 'VM applications' section includes a heading 'VM applications' and a sub-heading 'VM applications contain application files that are securely and reliably downloaded on your VM after deployment. In addition to the application files, an install and uninstall script are included in the application. You can easily add or remove applications on your VM after create. Learn more'. Below this is a button 'Select a VM application to install'. The 'Custom data and cloud init' section includes a heading 'Custom data and cloud init' and a sub-heading 'Pass a cloud-init script, configuration file, or other data into the virtual machine while it is being provisioned. The data will be saved on the VM in a known location. Learn more about custom data for VMs'. Below this is a text area for 'Custom data'. A blue information banner below the text area states: 'Custom data on the selected image will be processed by cloud-init. Learn more about custom data for VMs'. The 'User data' section includes a heading 'User data' and a sub-heading 'Pass a script, configuration file, or other data that will be accessible to your applications throughout the lifetime of the virtual machine. Don't use user data for storing your secrets or passwords. Learn more about user data for VMs'. Below this is a checkbox for 'Enable user data'. The 'Performance' section includes a heading 'Performance' and a sub-heading 'Enable capabilities to enhance the performance of your resources.' Below this is a checkbox for 'Higher storage performance with NVMe (preview)'. A blue information banner below this checkbox states: 'Your subscription is not registered to use NVMe (preview). Learn more'. The 'Host' section includes a heading 'Host' and a sub-heading 'Azure Dedicated Hosts allow you to provision and manage a physical server within our data centers that are dedicated to your'. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Tags >'.

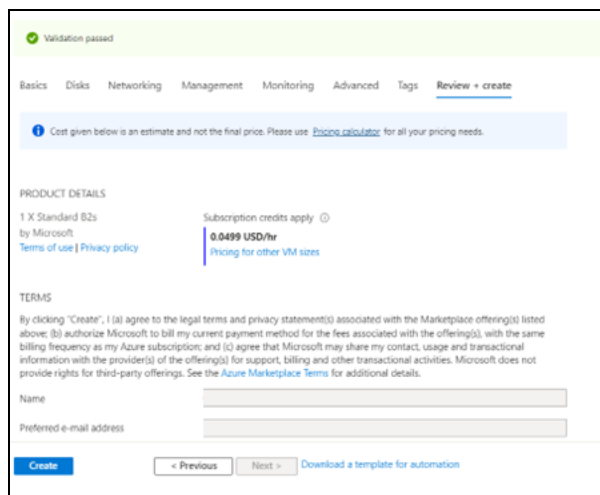
13. Click **Next : Tags** at the bottom of the window.
14. Select or enter the information to categorized resources in the **Tags** tab as needed.

Figure 19 : Create a virtual machine window - Tags tab



15. Click **Next : Review + create** at the bottom of the window. The fields **Name** and **Preferred e-mail address** are auto-populated as per the Azure account.

Figure 20 : Create a virtual machine window - Review + create tab



16. Click **Create** at the bottom of the window. The Client machine gets created and listed in the **Home > Azure services > Virtual machine** window.

## Configure Thunder

The following configurations can be applied to the deployed vThunder instance:



- [Change Password](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)
- [Basic Server Load Balancer](#)

## Verify Deployment

---

To verify vThunder deployment using the PowerShell template, perform the following steps:

1. Run the following command on the vThunder instance to verify SLB configuration:

```
vThunder(config)#show running-config
```

If the deployment is successful with basic SLB, HTTP template, and Persist-cookie template configuration, the following output is displayed:

```
!  
interface ethernet 1  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
!  
slb server s1 10.0.2.8  
  port 53 udp  
  port 80 tcp  
  port 443 tcp  
!  
slb service-group sg443 tcp  
  member s1 443  
!  
slb service-group sg53 udp  
  member s1 53  
!  
slb service-group sg80 tcp  
  member s1 80  
!
```

```
slb template persist cookie persist-cookie
  expire 60
  encrypt-level 0
  name a10-cookies
  match-type service-group
!
slb template http hostname-test
  host-switching contains s1 service-group sg80
!
slb template http url-test
  url-switching regex-match s1 service-group sg80
!
slb virtual-server vip 10.0.2.9
  port 53 udp
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg53
  port 80 http
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg80
    template persist cookie persist-cookie
    template http url-test
  port 443 https
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg443
!
!
end
```

2. Run the following command on the vThunder instance to verify SSL configuration:

```
vThunder(config)#show pki cert
```

If the deployment is successful, the following SSL configuration is displayed:

Name	Type	Expiration	Status
-----			
server certificate	Jan 28 12:00:00 2028 GMT	[Unexpired, Bound]	

3. Run the following command on the vThunder instance to verify GLM configuration:

```
vThunder (config) #show license-info
```

If the GLM is successfully applied on vThunder, the following GLM configuration is displayed:

```
Host ID           : 5DCB01EC264BECCCFECB3C2ED42E02384EE8C527
USB ID           : Not Available
Billing Serials  : A10f771cecbe0000
Token            : A10f771cecbe
Product          : ADC
Platform        : vThunder
Burst           : Disabled
GLM Ping Interval In Hours : 24
-----
Enabled Licenses Expiry Date          Notes
-----
SLB                None
CGN                None
GSLB               None
RC                 None
DAF                None
WAF                None
AAM                None
FP                 None
WEBROOT            N/A          Requires an additional Webroot license.
THREATSTOP         N/A          Requires an additional ThreatSTOP license.
QOSMOS             N/A          Requires an additional QOSMOS license.
WEBROOT_TI         N/A          Requires an additional Webroot Threat Intel
license.
CYLANCE            N/A          Requires an additional Cylance license.
IPSEC_VPN          N/A          Requires an additional IPsec VPN license.
25 Mbps Bandwidth 21-December-2022
```

## Verify Traffic Flow

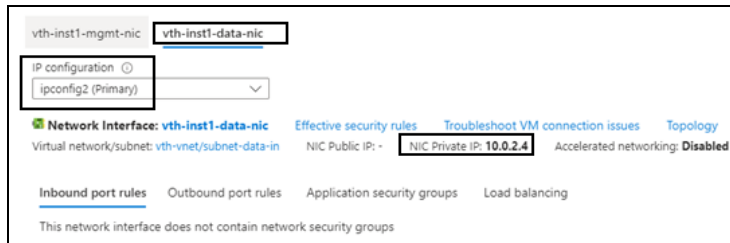
To verify the traffic flow from client machine to server machine through vThunder instance, perform the following:

1. From **Azure Portal** > **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > *<resource\_group\_name>* > *<virtual\_machine\_instance>* > **Settings** > **Networking**.

Here, *vth-inst1* is the vThunder instance name.

2. Select the Data NIC tab > **IP configuration** > *ipconfig2 (primary)*. Here, Data NIC is *vth-inst1-data-nic*.

Figure 21 : vThunder instance Data Subnet Private IP



3. Select your client instance from the **Virtual machine** list.

Here, *vth-client* is the client instance name.

4. SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance_data-nic_private_ip>
```

### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.4
```

Verify if a response is received from client server (For example: Apache Index page).

5. SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the HTTP template traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance_data-nic_private_ip>:<port_number>/<host-match-string or url-match-string>/
```

### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.4:80/s1/
```

Verify if a response is received from client server (For example: Apache Index page).

6. SSH your client machine and run the following commands to verify the Persist

cookie template traffic flow:

- a. Verify the current cookie configuration:

```
curl --head <vThunder_instance_data-nic_private_ip>
```

- b. Run the following commands to save the cookies in the `cookie.txt` file:

```
curl -b cookie.txt -c cookie.txt <vThunder_instance_data-nic_
private_ip>
cat cookie.txt
```

### Example

```
curl --head 10.0.2.4
curl -b cookie.txt -c cookie.txt 10.0.2.4
cat cookie.txt
```

7. Run the following command on the vThunder instance to view the persistence load-balancing statistics:

```
vThunder(config)#show slb persist
```

If the deployment is successful, the following summary persistence statistics is displayed:

	Total
-----	
URL hash persist (pri)	0
URL hash persist (sec)	0
URL hash persist fail	0
SRC IP persist ok	0
SRC IP persist fail	0
SRC IP hash persist(pri)	0
SRC IP hash persist(sec)	0
SRC IP hash persist fail	0
DST IP persist ok	0
DST IP persist fail	0
DST IP hash persist(pri)	0
DST IP hash persist(sec)	0
DST IP hash persist fail	0
SSL SID persist ok	0
SSL SID persist fail	0
Cookie persist ok	1
Cookie persist fail	0
Persist cookie not found	2
Persist cookie Pass-thru	0
Enforce higher priority	0

If the Persist-cookie configuration is successful, a value is displayed for the **Cookie persist ok** parameter else the value is 0.

## Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP

This template creates two vThunder instances with HA setup and each vThunder has one management and two data NICs (data-in and data-out). It configures data-in network interface card (NIC) with Private IP on VIP.

High availability can be configured within the same or different availability zone within a same region. If one instance goes down, other instance takes the request without any manual intervention.

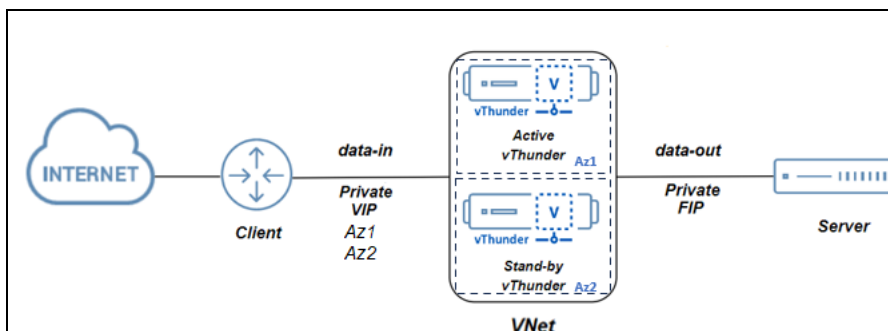
For more information, see [Create Thunder Virtual Machines](#).

---

**NOTE:** Use a suitable VM size that supports at least three NICs. For VM sizes, see [Supported VM Sizes](#).

---

Figure 22 : SLB Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Private VIP

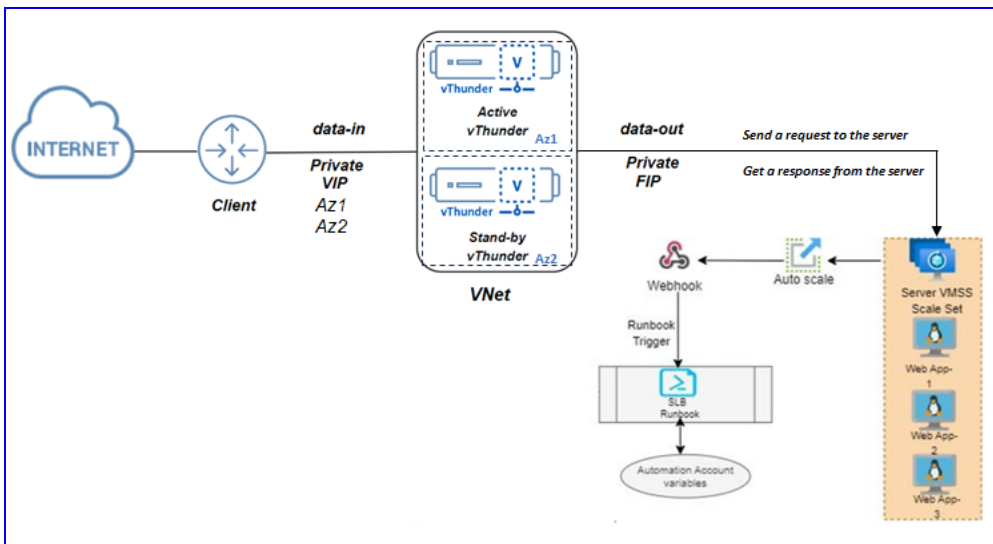


Additional Thunder configurations are available that can be applied as needed:

- [Change Password](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)

- [Basic Server Load Balancer](#)
- [High Availability](#)

Figure 23 : SLB Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Private VIP and Backend Server Autoscale



Following are the Thunder configurations can be applied:

- [Change Password](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)
- [Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale](#)
- [High Availability](#)

Various templates are available for different deployment needs.

For more information, see [Deployment Templates](#).

The following topics are covered:

[Create Thunder Virtual Machines](#) .....57



<a href="#">Access Thunder Virtual Machine</a> .....	64
<a href="#">Configure Server and Client Machine</a> .....	66
<a href="#">Configure Thunder</a> .....	84
<a href="#">Verify Deployment</a> .....	85
<a href="#">Verify Traffic Flow</a> .....	92

## Create Thunder Virtual Machines

---

The A10-vThunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP template is used to create two Thunder virtual machines with three network interface cards each and configure the data-in network interface card with Private IP on VIP. This template is deployed using Azure CLI.

Before deploying this template, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

vThunder instances should have the same versions; otherwise, traffic flow will be disrupted.

To deploy the A10-vThunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP template using Azure CLI commands, perform the following steps:

1. Download [A10-vThunder-3NIC-2VM-PVTVIP](#) template.

**NOTE:** This template contains pre-populated default values that can be modified as required and it does not create new virtual network, network security group, subnets, and Public IP.

---

2. From Windows Explorer, navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
3. Open the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_2VM\_PVTVIP\_PARAM.json with a text editor.
4. Configure the following parameters as appropriate:

Table 4 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
vThunder instance credentials	<p>Enter the default admin credentials to provision the vThunder instance. Once the device is provisioned, vThunder auto-deletes all the users except the default user.</p> <pre>"adminUsername": {   "value": "vth-user" }, "adminPassword": {   "value": "vth-Password" },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This is a mandatory step during VM creation. Once the device is provisioned, vThunder auto-deletes all users except the default user.</p>
Virtual Network	<p>Specify an existing virtual network name for vThunder.</p> <pre>"virtual_network": {   "value": "&lt;existing virtual network name&gt;" },</pre>
Virtual Machines	<p>Specify a virtual machine name for each of the two vThunder instances.</p> <pre>"vmName_vthunder1": {   "value": "vth-inst1" }, "vmName_vthunder2": {   "value": "vth-inst2" },</pre>
Virtual Machine Zones	<p>Specify an availability zone in which to deploy your virtual machine. If you have an existing Public IP, then it should be available in the same availability zone as the virtual machine.</p>

Table 4 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"Virtual_Machine1_Zone": {   "value": "1" }, "Virtual_Machine2_Zone": {   "value": "1" },</pre>
Size	<p>Specify a suitable size for the vThunder instance that supports at least 3 NICs. For VM sizes, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p> <pre>"vmSize": {   "value": "Standard_D8s_v3" },</pre>
Image	<p>Specify the desired vThunder Image name and Product name from the <a href="#">Azure Marketplace</a>.</p> <pre>"vThunderImage": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-601-byol" }, "publisherName": {   "value": "a10networks" }, "productName": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-521" },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Do NOT change the publisher name.</p>
Network Interface Cards	<p>Specify a unique network interface card for management, datain, and dataout traffic.</p>

Table 4 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "nic1Name_vm1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-mgmt-nic1" }, "nic1Name_vm2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-mgmt-nic1" }, "nic2Name_vm1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-data-nic2" }, "nic3Name_vm1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-data-nic3" }, "nic2Name_vm2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-data-nic2" }, "nic3Name_vm2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-data-nic3" }, </pre>
Management Subnet	<p>Specify an existing subnet name that is available within the selected virtual network for inbound management traffic.</p> <pre> "subnet1Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing mgmt_subnet name&gt;" }, </pre>
Data Subnet	<p>Specify an existing subnet name that is available within a selected virtual network for inbound and outbound data traffic.</p> <pre> "subnet2Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing data1_subnet name&gt;" }, "subnet3Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing data2_subnet name&gt;" }, </pre>

Table 4 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Network Security Groups	<p>Specify a unique network interface card for management, datain, and dataout traffic.</p> <pre> "networkSecurityGroupName_vm1": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm1 network security group&gt;" }, "networkSecurityGroupName_vm2": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm2 network security group&gt;" }, </pre>
Public IP address	<p>Specify the existing Public IP addresses for management traffic.</p> <pre> "PublicIPName_vm1": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm1 publicipaddress name&gt;" }, "PublicIPName_vm2": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm2 publicipaddress name&gt;" }, </pre>
Enable Accelerated Networking	<p>Specify 'true' to enable low latency and high throughput on the NICs. For more information, see <a href="#">Accelerated Networking</a>.</p> <pre> "enableAcceleratedNetworking": {   "value": false }, </pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, accelerated networking is disabled for all type of compute instances and it can be enabled for the selected compute instances. For the supported compute instances, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p>
Enable IP Forwarding	<p>Specify 'true' to allow the virtual machine to forward the network traffic between networks in order to improve the network performance. This high-performance forwarded path bypasses the host from the usual data path, thus, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization when using the most</p>

Table 4 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<p>demanding network workloads on the supported VM types. For more information, see <a href="#">IP Forwarding</a>.</p> <pre>"enableIPForwarding": {   "value": false },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <u>By default, IP forwarding is disabled.</u></p>
Resource Group	<p>Specify the name of an existing resource group under which the virtual network, network security group, and subnets are already created.</p> <pre>"ResourceGroupName": {   "value": "&lt;existing vnet nsg publicIP resourcegroup&gt;" }</pre>

5. Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_2VM\_PVTVIP\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
6. From the Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
7. Run the following command to create an Azure resource group:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name <resource_group_name> --location "<location_name>"
```

**Example:**

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name vth-rg1 --location "south central us"
```

```
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/vth-rg1",
  "location": "southcentralus",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "vth-rg1",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  },
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
}
```

8. Run the following command to create an Azure deployment group.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g
<resource_group_name> --template-file <template_name> --parameters
<param_template_name>
```

**Example:**

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g vth-rg1 -
-template-file PS_TMPL_3NIC_2VM_PVTVIP.json --parameters PS_TMPL_3NIC_
2VM_PVTVIP_PARAM.json
```

Here, **vth-rg1** resource group is created.

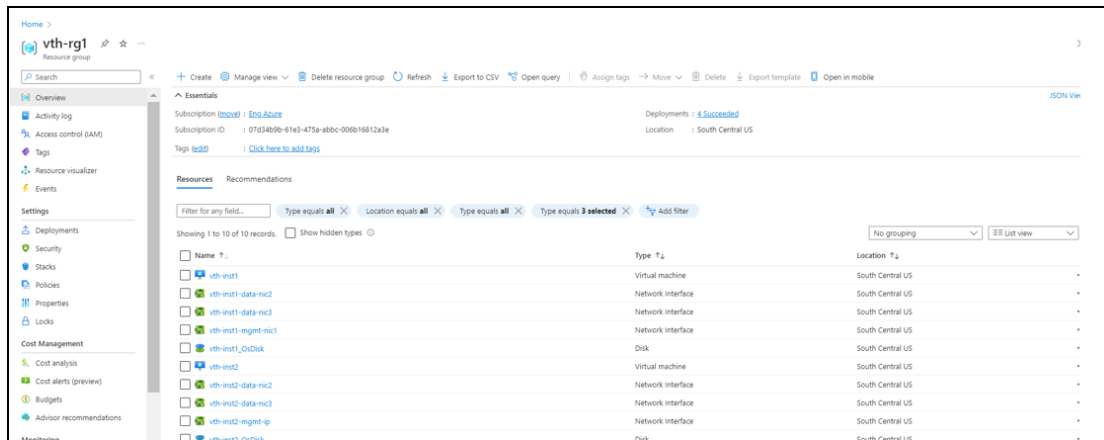
---

**NOTE:** The resource group of the deployed vThunder instance and its resources can be same or different from the resource group of virtual network, NSG, and public IP.

---

9. Verify if all the above listed resources are created under **Home > Azure services > Resource Groups > <resource\_group\_name>**.

Figure 24 : Resource listing under resource group



## Access Thunder Virtual Machine

The Thunder virtual machine can be accessed using any of the following ways:

- [Access vThunder using CLI](#)
- [Access vThunder using GUI](#)

### Access vThunder using CLI

To access vThunder using CLI, perform the following steps:

1. Open any SSH client and provide the following to establish a connection:
  - Hostname: Public IPv4 address  
Here, Public IP of `vth-inst1`, `vth-inst2`.
  - Username: `<configured_user>`
  - Key: SSH Key
2. Connect to the session.
3. In the active SSH session, login with the recently configured user credentials.



```
login as: xxxx <---Enter your username--->
Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
Password: xxxxxxxxxx <---Enter your password--->
Last login: Day MM DD HH:MM:SS from a.b.c.d

System is ready now.

[type ? for help]

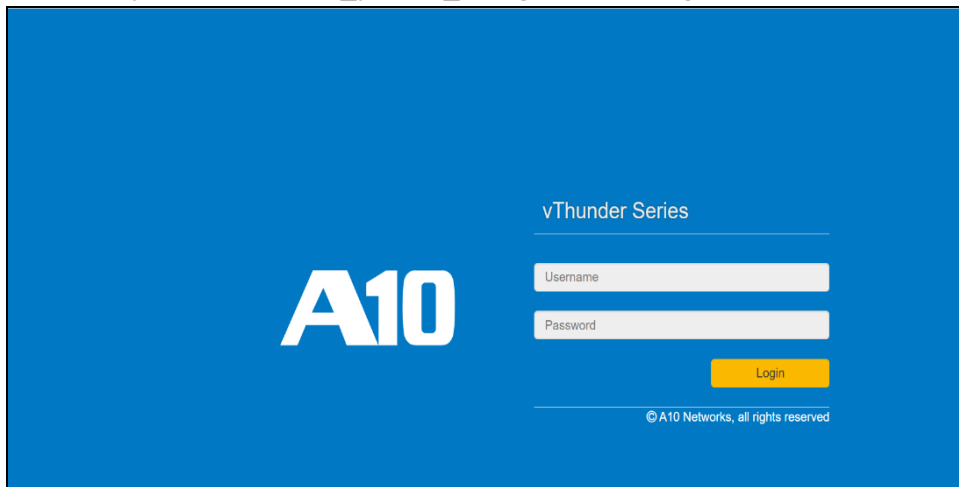
vThunder> enable <---Execute command--->
Password:<---just press Enter key--->
vThunder#config <---Configuration mode--->
```

The vThunder instance is ready to use.

### Access vThunder using GUI

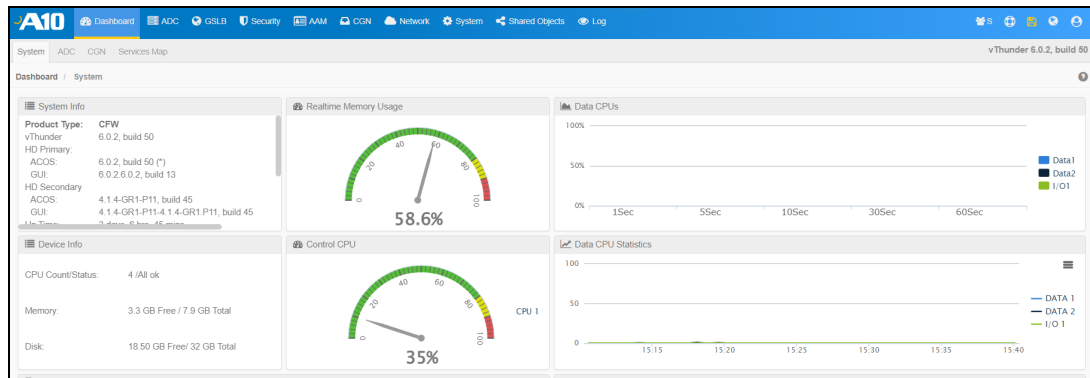
To access vThunder using GUI, perform the following steps:

1. Open any browser.
2. Enter *https://<vthunder\_public\_IP>/gui/auth/login/* in the address bar.



3. Enter the recently configured user credentials.  
The home page gets displayed.

Figure 25 : Home page



## Configure Server and Client Machine

The following topics are covered:

- [Create and Configure Server Machine](#)
- [Create and Configure a Client Machine](#)

### Create and Configure Server Machine

To create a Server machine, perform the following steps:

1. From Home, navigate to **Azure services > Create a resource > Virtual machine** and click **Create**.

The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.

2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Instance details

- Virtual machine name - Server machine
- Region
- Image
- Size

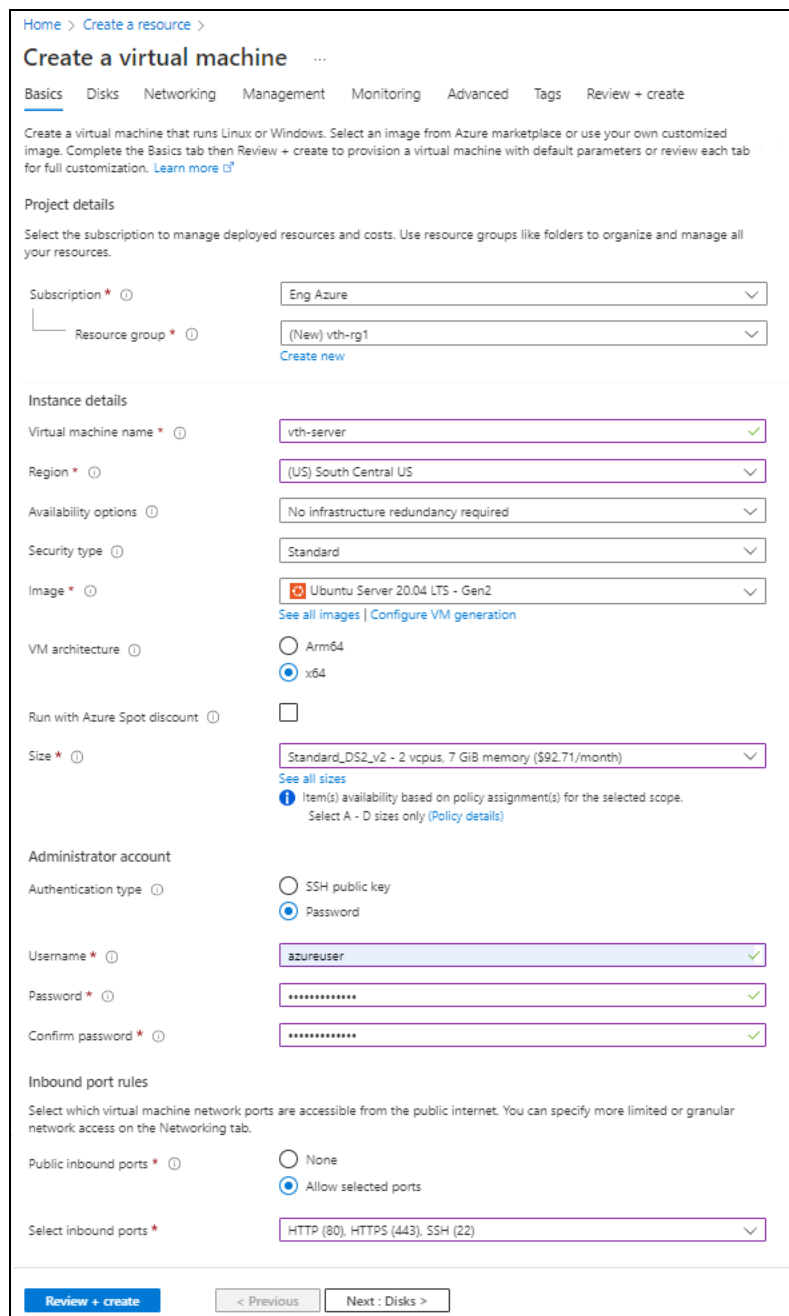
### Administrator account

- Depending upon the Authentication type, provide the information.

### Inbound port rules

- Public inbound ports
- Select inbound ports

Figure 26 : Create a virtual machine window - Basics tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics | Disks | Networking | Management | Monitoring | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Security type

Image \*  [See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*  [See all sizes](#)  
**i** Item(s) availability based on policy assignment(s) for the selected scope.  
Select A - D sizes only ([Policy details](#))

**Administrator account**

Authentication type  SSH public key  Password

Username \*

Password \*

Confirm password \*

**Inbound port rules**

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#)

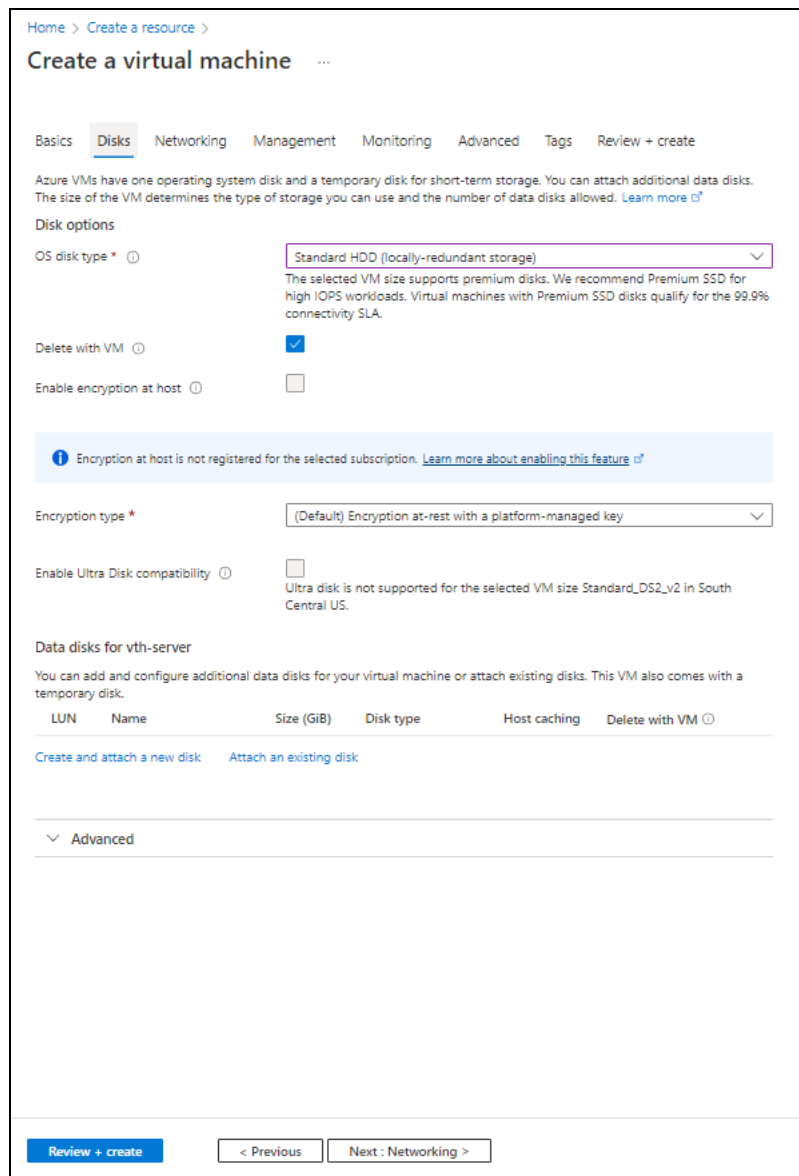
3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

#### 4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

##### Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 27 : Create a virtual machine window - Disks tab




Home > Create a resource >

### Create a virtual machine ...

Basics **Disks** Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

#### Disk options


OS disk type \*  

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Delete with VM

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)


Encryption type \*  

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility

Ultra disk is not supported for the selected VM size Standard\_DS2\_v2 in South Central US.

#### Data disks for vth-server

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

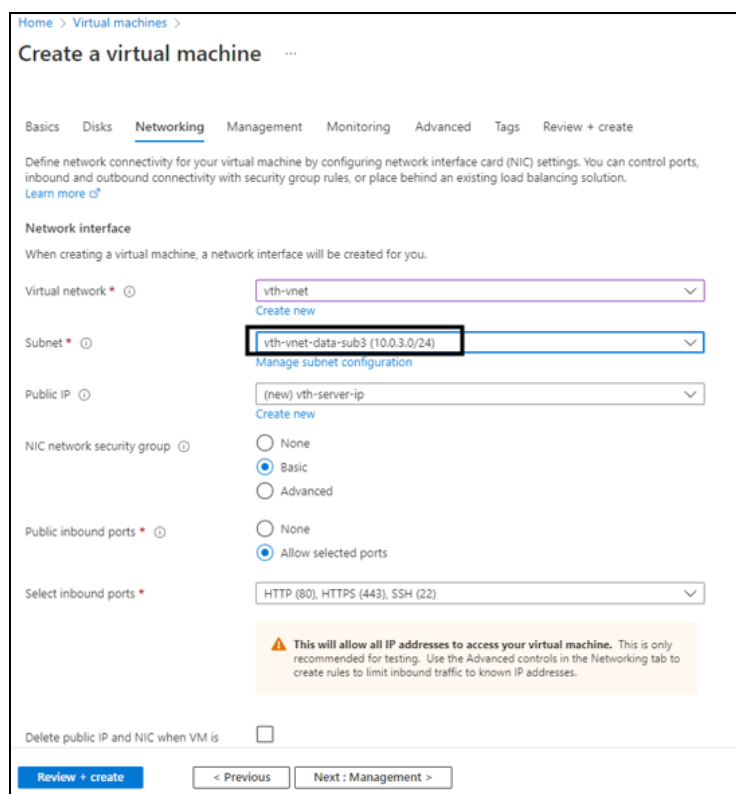
LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	Disk type	Host caching	Delete with VM 
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a> <a href="#">Attach an existing disk</a>					

**Advanced**

[Review + create](#)   [< Previous](#)   [Next : Networking >](#)

5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.
6. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Networking** tab:  
Network interface
  - Virtual network
  - Subnet: Data subnet 2 (Ethernet 2)
  - Select inbound ports

Figure 28 : Create a virtual machine window - Networking tab



Home > Virtual machines >

### Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks **Networking** Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

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](#)

**Network interface**

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network \*  [Create new](#)

Subnet \*  [Manage subnet configuration](#)

Public IP  [Create new](#)

NIC network security group  None  Basic  Advanced

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

**⚠ This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine. This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to create rules to limit inbound traffic to known IP addresses.**

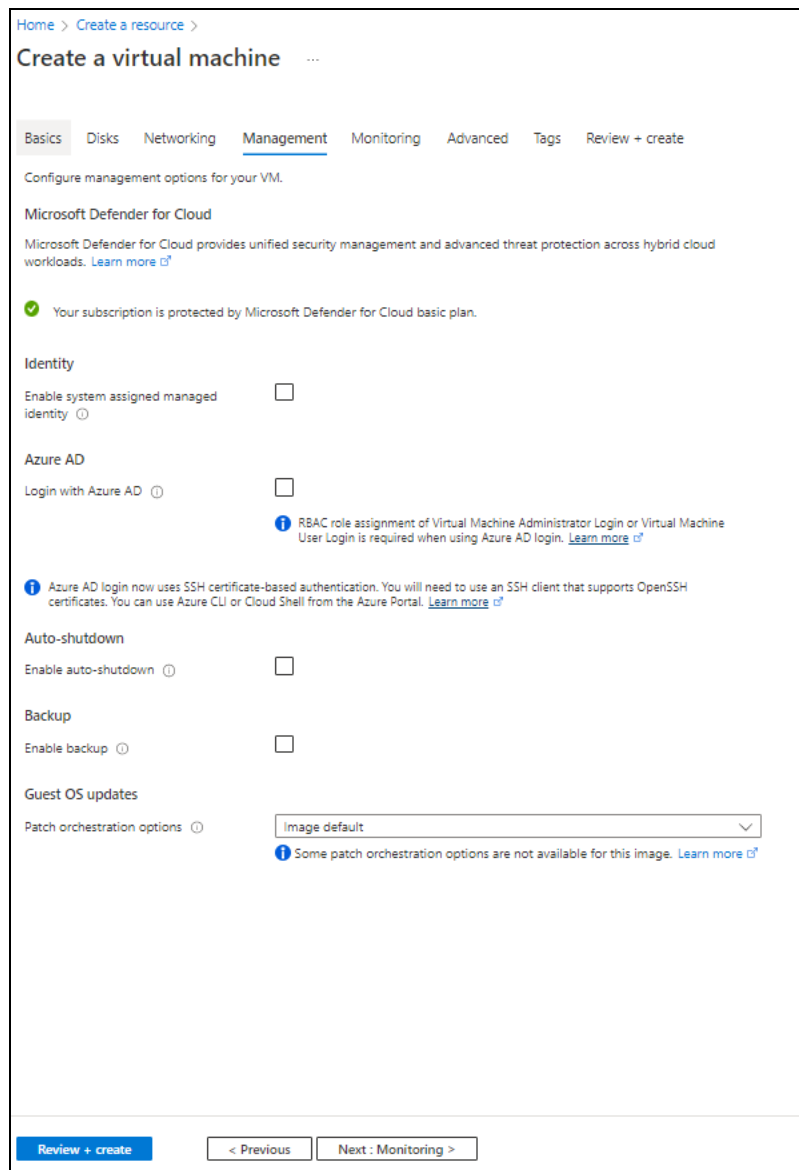
Delete public IP and NIC when VM is

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Management >](#)

7. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Management** at the bottom of the window.

8. Select or enter the information in the **Management** tab as needed.

Figure 29 : Create a virtual machine window - Management tab



The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Management tab. The window is titled 'Create a virtual machine' and has a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Create a resource >'. The tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management' (selected), 'Monitoring', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The main content area is titled 'Configure management options for your VM.' and includes the following sections:

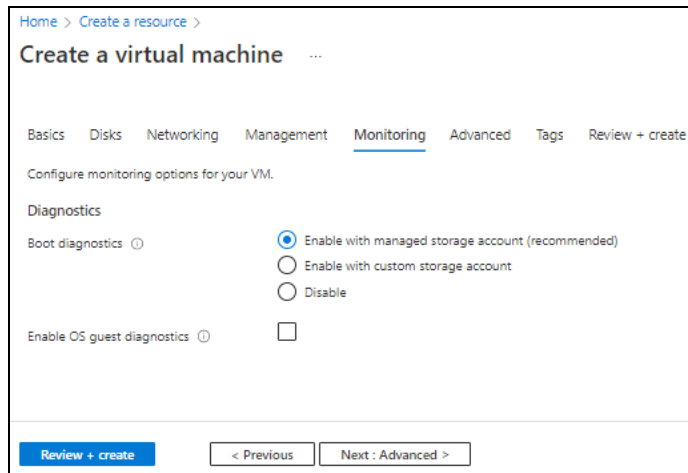
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud**: A message states 'Your subscription is protected by Microsoft Defender for Cloud basic plan.' with a green checkmark icon.
- Identity**: 'Enable system assigned managed identity' with an unchecked checkbox.
- Azure AD**: 'Login with Azure AD' with an unchecked checkbox. A note below states: 'RBAC role assignment of Virtual Machine Administrator Login or Virtual Machine User Login is required when using Azure AD login. Learn more'.
- Auto-shutdown**: 'Enable auto-shutdown' with an unchecked checkbox.
- Backup**: 'Enable backup' with an unchecked checkbox.
- Guest OS updates**: 'Patch orchestration options' with a dropdown menu set to 'image default'. A note below states: 'Some patch orchestration options are not available for this image. Learn more'.

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next : Monitoring >'.

9. Click **Next : Monitoring** at the bottom of the window.

10. Select or enter the information in the **Monitoring** tab as needed.

Figure 30 : Create a virtual machine window - Monitoring tab



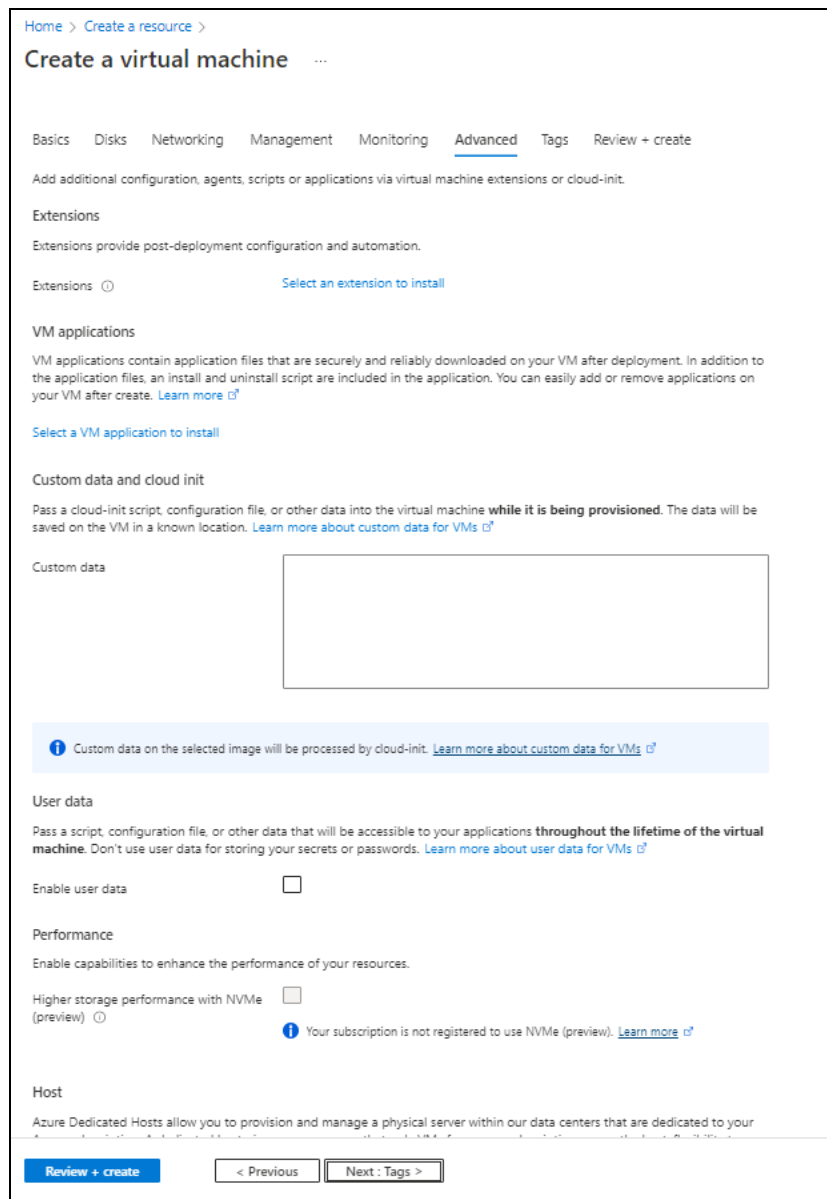
The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Azure portal, specifically the 'Monitoring' tab. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads 'Home > Create a resource >'. The main heading is 'Create a virtual machine ...'. Below this, there are several tabs: 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring' (which is selected and underlined), 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The instruction 'Configure monitoring options for your VM.' is displayed. Under the 'Diagnostics' section, there are two main options: 'Boot diagnostics' and 'Enable OS guest diagnostics'. For 'Boot diagnostics', there are three radio button options: 'Enable with managed storage account (recommended)' (which is selected), 'Enable with custom storage account', and 'Disable'. For 'Enable OS guest diagnostics', there is a single checkbox which is currently unchecked. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: a blue 'Review + create' button, a grey '< Previous' button, and a grey 'Next : Advanced >' button.

11. Click **Next : Advanced** at the bottom of the window.



## 12. Select or enter the information in the **Advanced** tab as needed.

Figure 31 : Create a virtual machine window - Advanced tab

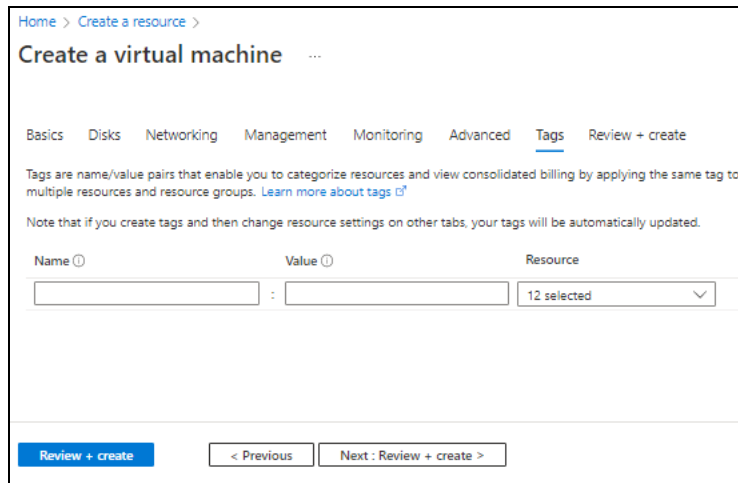


The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Advanced tab. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > Create a resource >'. The title is 'Create a virtual machine' with a three-dot menu. The tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring', 'Advanced' (selected), 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. Below the tabs, there is a description: 'Add additional configuration, agents, scripts or applications via virtual machine extensions or cloud-init.' The 'Extensions' section includes a description and a button 'Select an extension to install'. The 'VM applications' section includes a description and a button 'Select a VM application to install'. The 'Custom data and cloud init' section includes a description and a text input field for 'Custom data'. Below the input field is a blue information box: 'Custom data on the selected image will be processed by cloud-init. Learn more about custom data for VMs'. The 'User data' section includes a description and a checkbox 'Enable user data'. The 'Performance' section includes a description and a checkbox 'Higher storage performance with NVMe (preview)', with a blue information box: 'Your subscription is not registered to use NVMe (preview). Learn more'. The 'Host' section includes a description. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Tags >'.

## 13. Click **Next : Tags** at the bottom of the window.

14. Select or enter the information in the **Tags** tab as needed.

Figure 32 : Create a virtual machine window - Tags tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine ...

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced **Tags** Review + create

Tags are name/value pairs that enable you to categorize resources and view consolidated billing by applying the same tag to multiple resources and resource groups. [Learn more about tags](#)

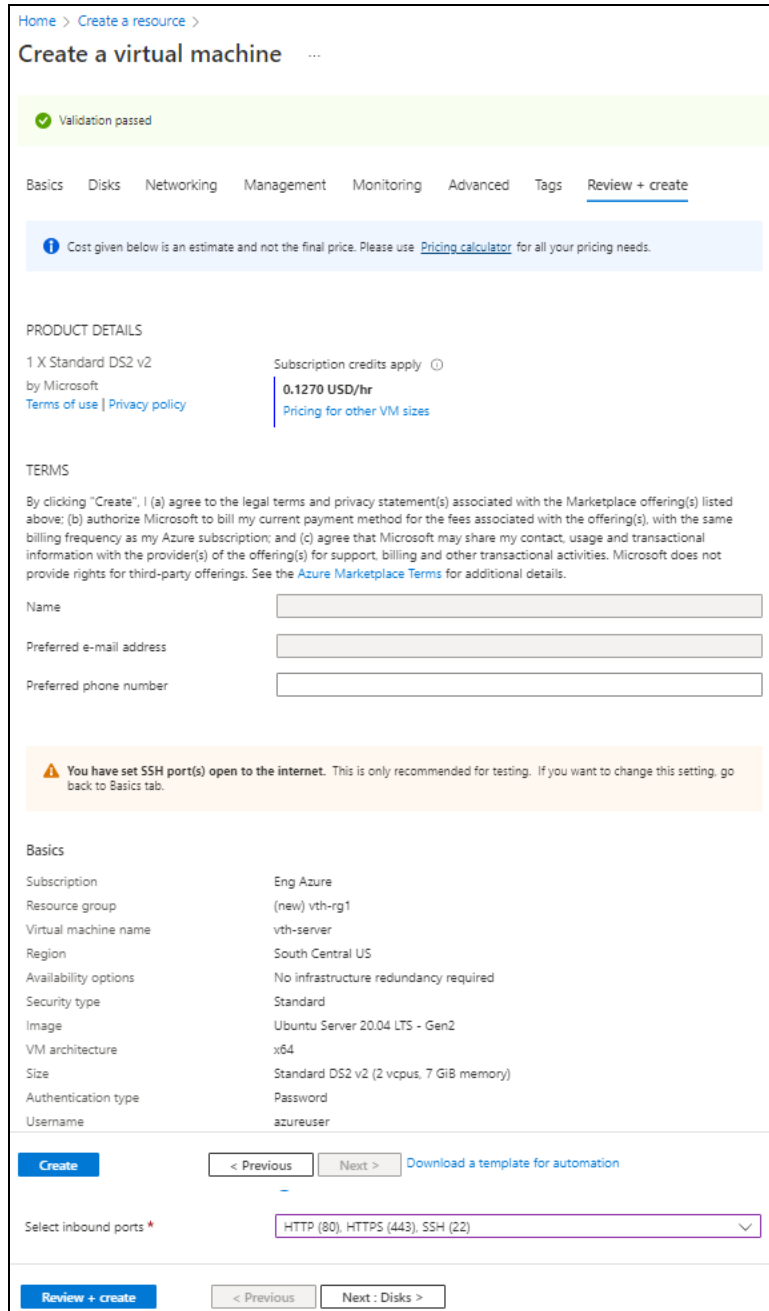
Note that if you create tags and then change resource settings on other tabs, your tags will be automatically updated.

Name	Value	Resource
<input type="text"/>	: <input type="text"/>	12 selected

**Review + create** < Previous Next : Review + create >

15. Click **Next : Review + create** at the bottom of the window.  
The fields **Name** and **Preferred e-mail address** are auto-populated as per the Azure account.

Figure 33 : Create a virtual machine window - Review + create tab



The screenshot shows the 'Review + create' tab of the 'Create a virtual machine' wizard in the Azure portal. At the top, there is a breadcrumb 'Home > Create a resource >' and the title 'Create a virtual machine'. A green banner indicates 'Validation passed'. Below this are tabs for 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. A blue information box states: 'Cost given below is an estimate and not the final price. Please use Pricing calculator for all your pricing needs.' The 'PRODUCT DETAILS' section shows '1 X Standard D52 v2 by Microsoft' with a price of '0.1270 USD/hr'. Below this is the 'TERMS' section with a paragraph of legal text and three input fields for 'Name', 'Preferred e-mail address', and 'Preferred phone number'. An orange warning box says: 'You have set SSH port(s) open to the internet. This is only recommended for testing. If you want to change this setting, go back to Basics tab.' The 'Basics' section is a table with the following details:

Subscription	Eng Azure
Resource group	(new) vth-rg1
Virtual machine name	vth-server
Region	South Central US
Availability options	No infrastructure redundancy required
Security type	Standard
Image	Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS - Gen2
VM architecture	x64
Size	Standard D52 v2 (2 vcpus, 7 GiB memory)
Authentication type	Password
Username	azureuser

At the bottom, there is a 'Create' button, navigation buttons '< Previous' and 'Next >', and a link 'Download a template for automation'. Below that is a dropdown menu for 'Select inbound ports \*' with the value 'HTTP (80), HTTPS (443), SSH (22)'. At the very bottom, there is a 'Review + create' button and navigation buttons '< Previous' and 'Next : Disks >'.

16. Click **Create** at the bottom of the window.  
The Server machine gets created.

17. SSH the Server virtual machine and run the following command to install Apache:

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

While the Apache server is getting installed, you get a prompt to continue further. Enter 'Y' to continue. After the installation is complete, a newline prompt is displayed.

18. If you want to configure HTTP template, perform the following steps:
  - a. SSH the Apache Server and run the following command:

```
sudo vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

The Apache2 configuration file is displayed.

- b. Add the following configuration and save the file:

```
Alias /<url-match-string> /var/www/html
```

- c. Restart the Apache server to enable the HTTP service.

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

The server may take a few minutes to restart.

## Create and Configure a Client Machine

To create a Client machine, perform the following steps:

1. From Home, navigate to **Azure services > Create a resource > Virtual machine** and click **Create**.  
The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.
2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Instance details

- Virtual machine name - Client machine
- Region

- Image
- Size

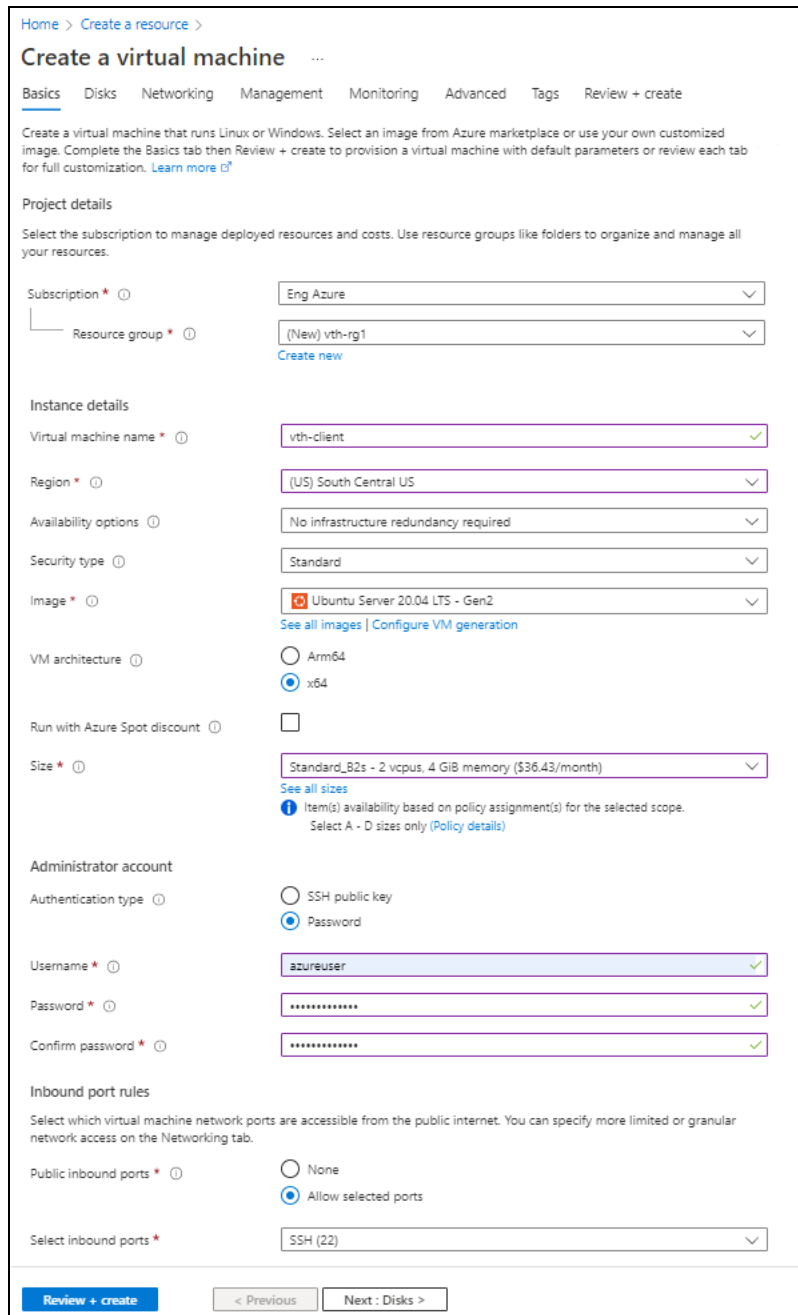
#### Administrator account

- Depending upon the Authentication type, provide the information.

#### Inbound port rules

- Public inbound ports
- Select inbound ports

Figure 34 : Create a virtual machine window - Basics tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

### Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

### Instance details

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Security type

Image \*  [See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*  [See all sizes](#)  
**i** Item(s) availability based on policy assignment(s) for the selected scope. Select A - D sizes only ([Policy details](#))

### Administrator account

Authentication type  SSH public key  Password

Username \*

Password \*

Confirm password \*

### Inbound port rules

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#)

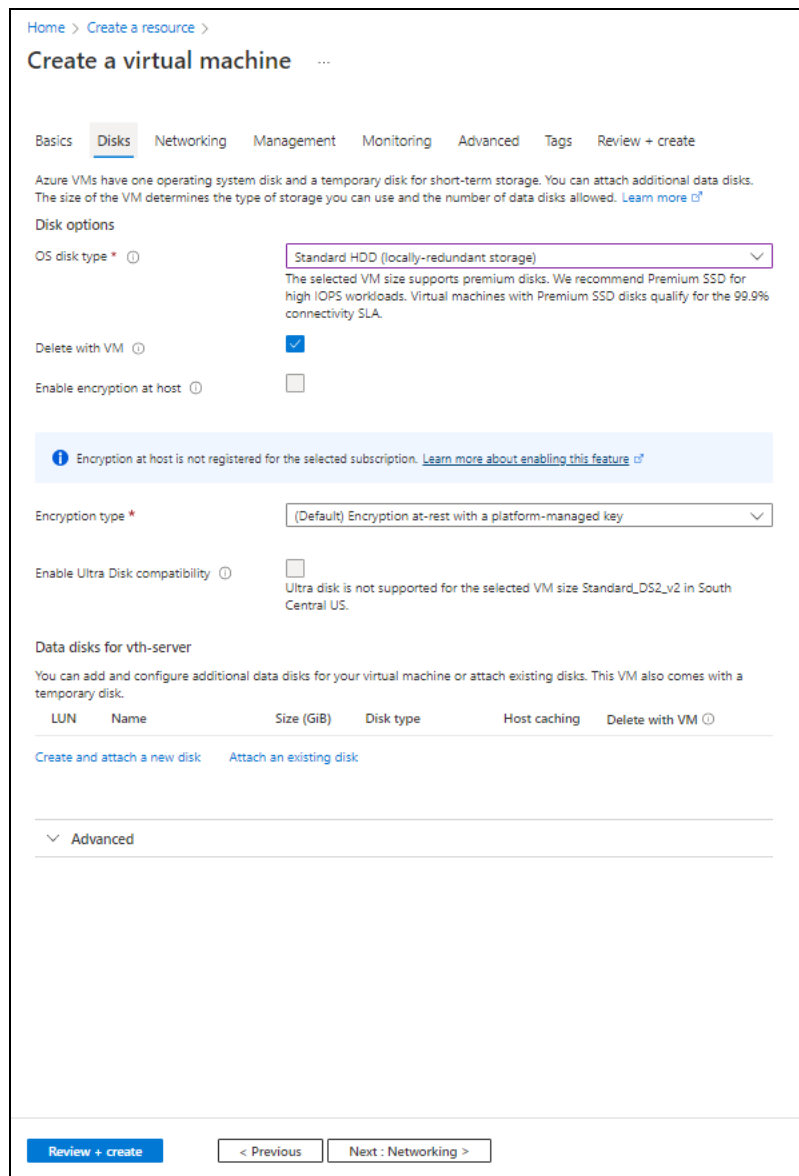
3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

#### 4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

##### Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 35 : Create a virtual machine window - Disks tab




Home > Create a resource >

### Create a virtual machine ...

Basics **Disks** Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

#### Disk options


OS disk type \*  

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Delete with VM

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)


Encryption type \*  

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility

Ultra disk is not supported for the selected VM size Standard\_DS2\_v2 in South Central US.

#### Data disks for vth-server

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	Disk type	Host caching	Delete with VM 
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a> <a href="#">Attach an existing disk</a>					

**Advanced**

[Review + create](#)   [< Previous](#)   [Next : Networking >](#)

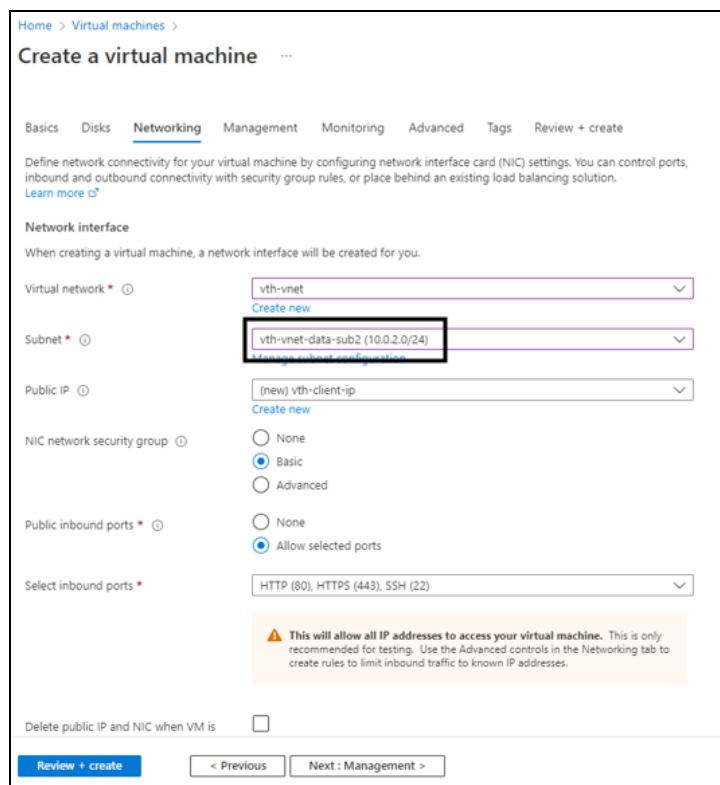
5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.

6. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Networking** tab:

Network interface

- Virtual network
- Subnet: Data subnet 1 (Ethernet 1)
- Select inbound ports

Figure 36 : Create a virtual machine window - Networking tab



Home > Virtual machines >

### Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks **Networking** Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

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](#)

**Network interface**

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network \*  [Create new](#)

Subnet \*  [Manage subnet and IP address](#)

Public IP  [Create new](#)

NIC network security group  None  Basic  Advanced

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

**⚠ This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine.** This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to create rules to limit inbound traffic to known IP addresses.

Delete public IP and NIC when VM is

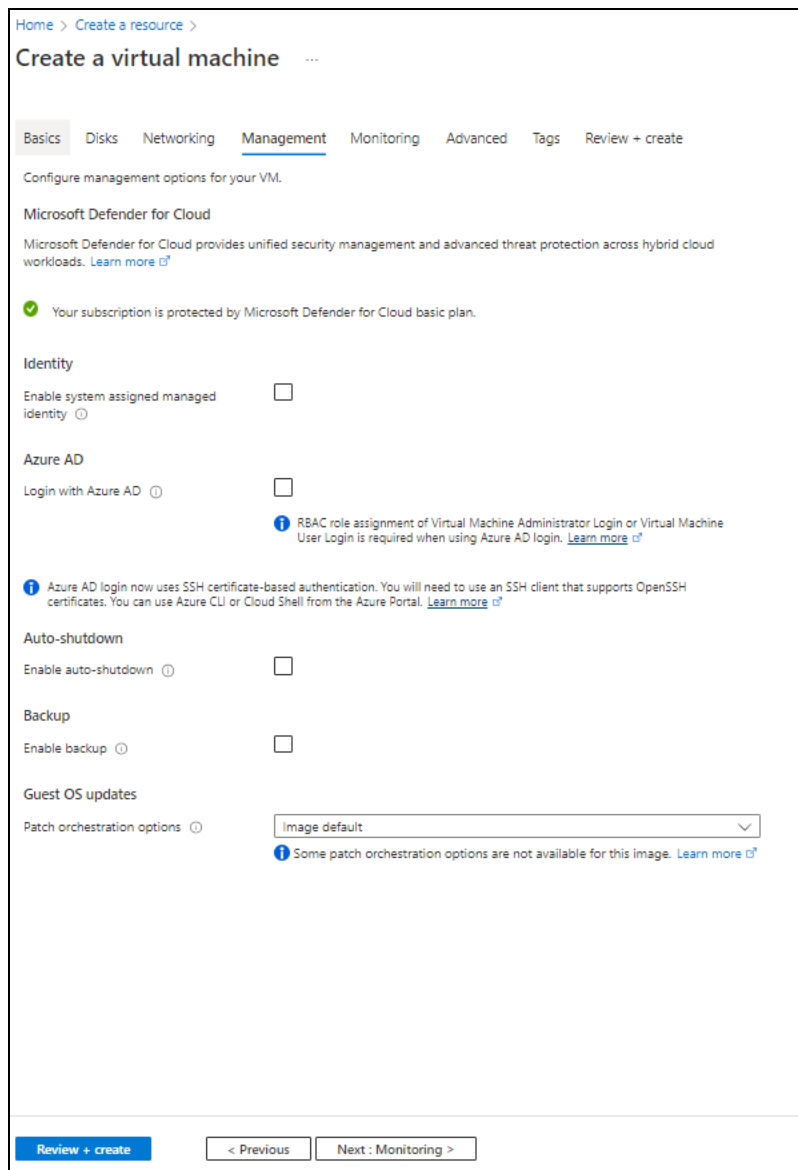
[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Management >](#)

7. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Management** at the bottom of the window.



8. Select or enter the information in the **Management** tab as needed.

Figure 37 : Create a virtual machine window - Management tab



Home > Create a resource >


## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking **Management** Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Configure management options for your VM.

### Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Defender for Cloud provides unified security management and advanced threat protection across hybrid cloud workloads. [Learn more](#)


 Your subscription is protected by Microsoft Defender for Cloud basic plan.


#### Identity

Enable system assigned managed identity

#### Azure AD

Login with Azure AD

 RBAC role assignment of Virtual Machine Administrator Login or Virtual Machine User Login is required when using Azure AD login. [Learn more](#)

 Azure AD login now uses SSH certificate-based authentication. You will need to use an SSH client that supports OpenSSH certificates. You can use Azure CLI or Cloud Shell from the Azure Portal. [Learn more](#)

#### Auto-shutdown


Enable auto-shutdown

#### Backup

Enable backup

#### Guest OS updates

Patch orchestration options

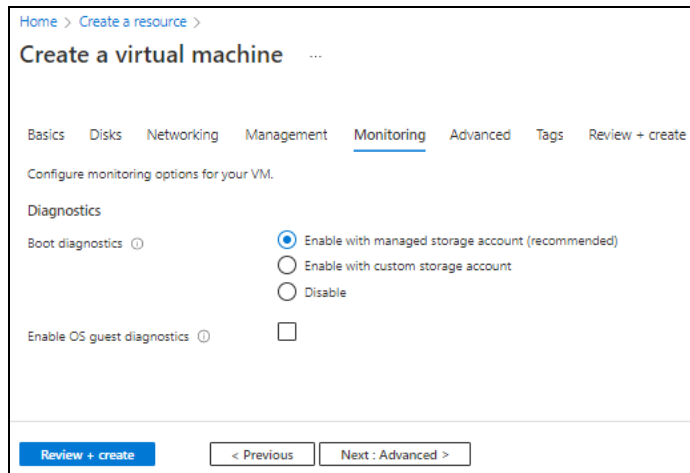
 Some patch orchestration options are not available for this image. [Learn more](#)

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next : Monitoring >

9. Click **Next : Monitoring** at the bottom of the window.

10. Select or enter the information in the **Monitoring** tab as needed.

Figure 38 : Create a virtual machine window - Monitoring tab

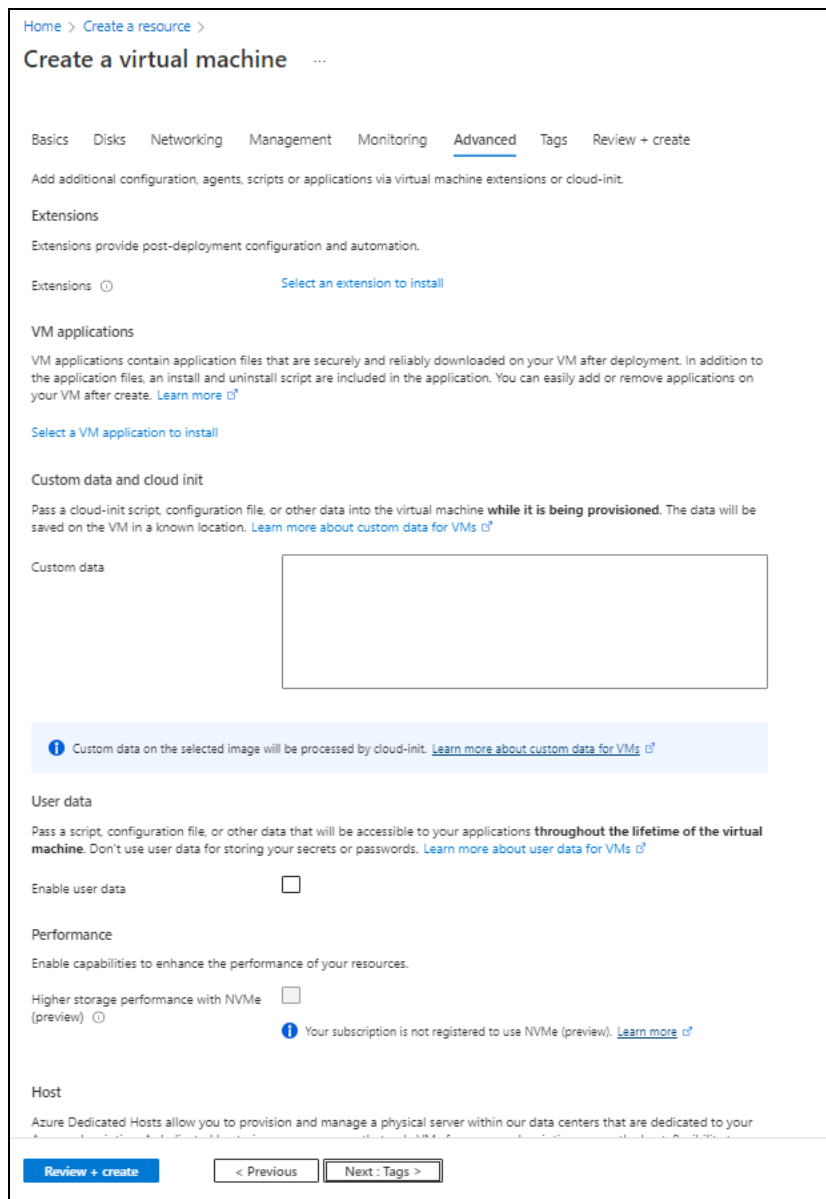


The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Azure portal, specifically the 'Monitoring' tab. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads 'Home > Create a resource >'. The main heading is 'Create a virtual machine ...'. Below this, there are several tabs: 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring' (which is selected and underlined), 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. The instruction 'Configure monitoring options for your VM.' is displayed. Under the 'Diagnostics' section, there are two main options: 'Boot diagnostics' and 'Enable OS guest diagnostics'. For 'Boot diagnostics', there are three radio button options: 'Enable with managed storage account (recommended)' (which is selected), 'Enable with custom storage account', and 'Disable'. For 'Enable OS guest diagnostics', there is a single checkbox which is currently unchecked. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: a blue 'Review + create' button, a '< Previous' button, and a 'Next : Advanced >' button.

11. Click **Next : Advanced** at the bottom of the window.

## 12. Select or enter the information in the **Advanced** tab as needed.

Figure 39 : Create a virtual machine window - Advanced tab



The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the 'Advanced' tab. The window is titled 'Create a virtual machine' and has a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Create a resource >'. The 'Advanced' tab is selected, and the 'Review + create' tab is also visible. The window contains several sections for configuration:

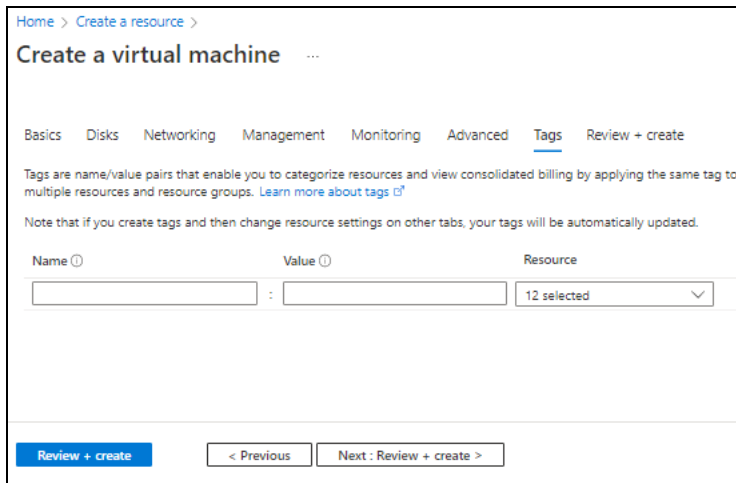
- Extensions:** A section for adding post-deployment configuration and automation. It includes a 'Select an extension to install' button.
- VM applications:** A section for adding application files. It includes a 'Select a VM application to install' button.
- Custom data and cloud init:** A section for adding a cloud-init script, configuration file, or other data. It includes a text input field for 'Custom data' and a blue information banner that reads: 'Custom data on the selected image will be processed by cloud-init. [Learn more about custom data for VMs](#)'.
- User data:** A section for adding a script, configuration file, or other data that will be accessible to your applications throughout the lifetime of the virtual machine. It includes a checkbox for 'Enable user data' which is currently unchecked.
- Performance:** A section for enabling capabilities to enhance the performance of your resources. It includes a checkbox for 'Higher storage performance with NVMe (preview)' which is currently unchecked. A blue information banner below this checkbox reads: 'Your subscription is not registered to use NVMe (preview). [Learn more](#)'.
- Host:** A section for provisioning and managing a physical server within data centers. It includes a checkbox for 'Azure Dedicated Hosts' which is currently unchecked.

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next : Tags >'.

## 13. Click **Next : Tags** at the bottom of the window.

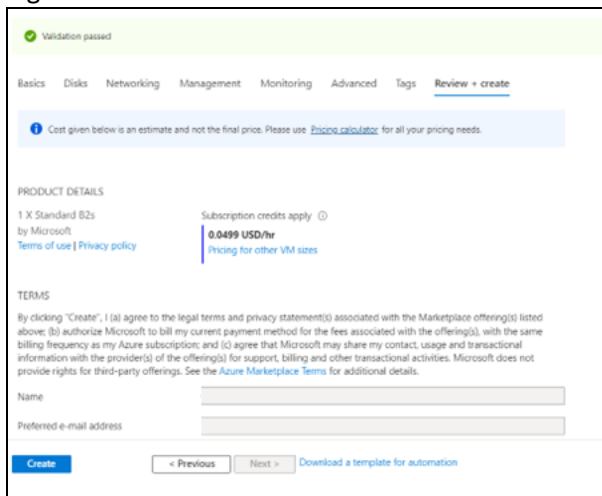
14. Select or enter the information in the **Tags** tab as needed.

Figure 40 : Create a virtual machine window - Tags tab



15. Click **Next : Review + create** at the bottom of the window. The fields **Name** and **Preferred e-mail address** are auto-populated as per the Azure account.

Figure 41 : Create a virtual machine window - Review + create tab



16. Click **Create** at the bottom of the window. The Client machine gets created.

## Configure Thunder

The following configurations can be applied to the deployed vThunder instance:

- [Change Password](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)
- [Basic Server Load Balancer](#) or [Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale](#) (depending on your use case, see [Deployment Templates](#))
- [High Availability](#)

## Verify Deployment

---

To verify deployment using the PowerShell template, perform the following steps:

1. Run the following command on the active vThunder instance:

```
vThunder-Active(config) #show running-config
```

If the deployment is successful with basic SLB, HA, HTTP template, and Persist-cookie template configuration, the following output is displayed:

```
!  
vrrp-a common  
  device-id 1  
  set-id 1  
  enable  
!  
terminal idle-timeout 0  
!  
ip dns primary 8.8.8.8  
!  
!  
interface ethernet 1  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
interface ethernet 2  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
vrrp-a vrid 0  
  floating-ip 10.0.3.8  
  floating-ip 10.0.2.9  
  blade-parameters  
    priority 100  
!  
vrrp-a peer-group  
  peer 10.0.2.7  
  peer 10.0.2.6  
!  
ip route 0.0.0.0 /0 10.0.2.1  
!  
slb server s1 10.0.3.4  
  port 53 udp  
  port 80 tcp  
  port 443 tcp  
!  
slb service-group sg443 tcp
```

```
member s1 443
!
slb service-group sg53 udp
member s1 53
!
slb service-group sg80 tcp
member s1 80
!
slb template persist cookie persist-cookie
expire 60
encrypt-level 0
name a10-cookies
match-type service-group
!
slb template http hostname-test
host-switching contains s1 service-group sg80
!
slb template http url-test
url-switching regex-match s1 service-group sg80
!
slb virtual-server vip 10.0.2.9
port 53 udp
source-nat auto
service-group sg53
port 80 http
source-nat auto
service-group sg80
template persist cookie persist-cookie
template http url-test
port 443 https
source-nat auto
service-group sg443
!
!
end
```

2. Run the following command on active vThunder instance to verify the SSL

**Certificate configuration:**

```
vThunder-Active(config)#show pki cert
```

If the deployment is successful, the following SSL configuration is displayed:

```
Name      Type                               Expiration  Status
-----
server certificate Jan 28 12:00:00 2028 GMT [Unexpired, Bound]
```

3. Run the following command on active vThunder instance to verify the GLM

**License Provision configuration:**

```
vThunder-Active(config)#show license-info
```

If the GLM is successfully applied on vThunder, the following GLM configuration is displayed:



```

Host ID      : 5DCB01EC264BECCCFECB3C2ED42E02384EE8C527
USB ID      : Not Available
Billing Serials: A10f771cecbe0000
Token       : A10f771cecbe
Product     : ADC
Platform    : vThunder
Burst       : Disabled
GLM Ping Interval In Hours : 24
-----
Enabled Licenses Expiry Date          Notes
-----
SLB                None
CGN                None
GSLB               None
RC                 None
DAF                None
WAF                None
AAM                None
FP                 None
WEBROOT            N/A          Requires an additional Webroot license.
THREATSTOP         N/A          Requires an additional ThreatSTOP license.
QOSMOS             N/A          Requires an additional QOSMOS license.
WEBROOT_TI         N/A          Requires an additional Webroot Threat Intel
license.
CYLANCE            N/A          Requires an additional Cylance license.
IPSEC_VPN          N/A          Requires an additional IPsec VPN license.
25 Mbps Bandwidth 21-December-2022

```

4. Run the following command on the standby vThunder instance:

```
vThunder-Standby(config)#show running-config
```

If the deployment is successful with basic SLB, HA, HTTP template, and Persistent cookie template configuration, the following output is displayed:

```
!  
vrrp-a common  
  device-id 2  
  set-id 1  
  enable  
!  
!  
system password-policy complexity Default username-check enable  
system password-policy complexity Default repeat-character-check enable  
system password-policy complexity Default forbid-consecutive-character  
4  
!  
terminal idle-timeout 0  
!  
ip dns primary 8.8.8.8  
!  
!  
interface ethernet 1  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
interface ethernet 2  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
vrrp-a vrid 0  
  floating-ip 10.0.3.8  
  floating-ip 10.0.2.9  
  blade-parameters  
    priority 99  
!  
vrrp-a peer-group  
  peer 10.0.2.7  
  peer 10.0.2.6  
!  
ip route 0.0.0.0 /0 10.0.2.1  
!
```

```
slb server s1 10.0.3.4
  port 53 udp
  port 80 tcp
  port 443 tcp
!
slb service-group sg443 tcp
  member s1 443
!
slb service-group sg53 udp
  member s1 53
!
slb service-group sg80 tcp
  member s1 80
!
slb template persist cookie persist-cookie
  expire 60
  encrypt-level 0
  match-type service-group
!
slb template http hostname-test
  host-switching contains s1 service-group sg80
!
slb template http url-test
  url-switching regex-match s1 service-group sg80
!
slb virtual-server vip 10.0.2.9
  port 53 udp
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg53
  port 80 http
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg80
    template persist cookie persist-cookie
    template http url-test
  port 443 https
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg443
```

```
!
!
end
```

5. Run the following command to force stop the active vThunder instance and make the standby vThunder instance as active device:

```
vThunder-Active (config) #vrrp-a force-self-standby enable
vThunder-ForcedStandby (config) #
```

6. Run the following command to disable the active standby vThunder instance:

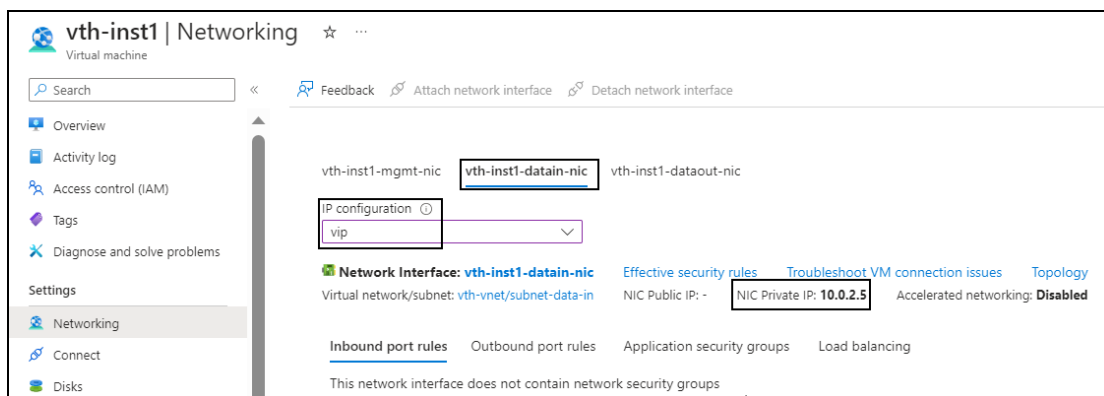
```
vThunder-ForcedStandby (config) #vrrp-a force-self-standby disable
vThunder-Active (config) #
```

## Verify Traffic Flow

To verify the traffic flow from client machine to server machine via vThunder, perform the following:

1. From **Azure Portal** > **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > *<resource\_group\_name>* > *<active\_virtual\_machine\_instance>* > **Settings** > **Networking**. Here, *vth-inst1* is the active vThunder instance name.
2. Select the Datain NIC tab > **IP configuration** > *vip*. Here, Datain NIC is *vth-inst1-datain-nic*.
3. Copy the VIP address of the active vThunder instance.

Figure 42 : Active vThunder instance 1 VIP



4. Select your client instance from the **Virtual machine** list. Here, *vth-client* is the client instance name.

- SSH your client machine and run the following command using the copied VIP address to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_vip>
```

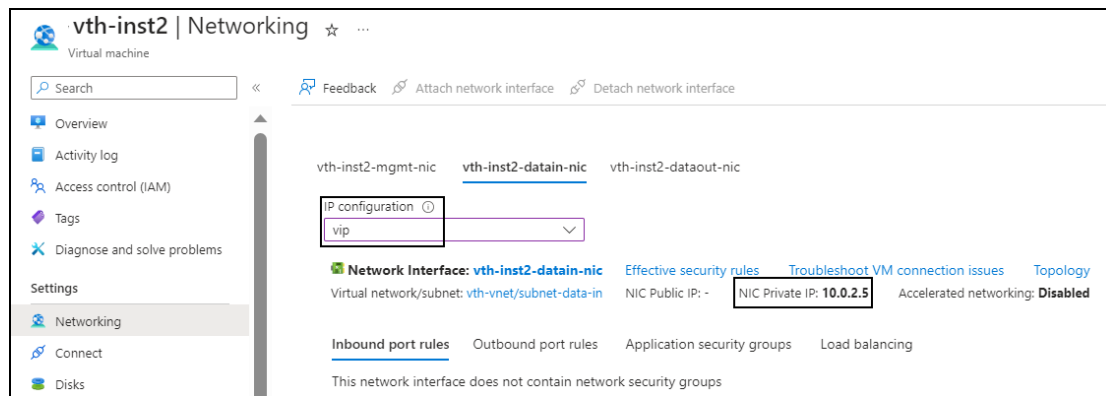
### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.5
```

Verify if a response is received.

- After the switchover, vThunder instance 2 is active, copy the VIP address of the vThunder instance 2.

Figure 43 : Active vThunder instance 2 VIP



- SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_vip>
```

### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.5
```

Verify if a response is received.

- SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the HTTP template traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_vip>:<port_number>/<host-match-string or url-match-string>/
```

### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.5:80/s1/
```

Verify if a response is received from client server (For example: Apache Index page).

9. SSH your client machine and run the following commands to verify the Persist cookie template traffic flow:
  - a. Verify the current cookie configuration:

```
curl --head <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_private_ip>
```

- b. Run the following commands to save the cookies in the `cookie.txt` file:

```
curl -b cookie.txt -c cookie.txt <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_private_ip>  
cat cookie.txt
```

#### Example

```
curl --head 10.0.2.4  
curl -b cookie.txt -c cookie.txt 10.0.2.4  
cat cookie.txt
```

10. Run the following command on the active vThunder instance to view the persistence load-balancing statistics:

```
vThunder(config)#show slb persist
```

If the deployment is successful, the following summary persistence statistics is displayed:

	Total
-----	
URL hash persist (pri)	0
URL hash persist (sec)	0
URL hash persist fail	0
SRC IP persist ok	0
SRC IP persist fail	0
SRC IP hash persist(pri)	0
SRC IP hash persist(sec)	0
SRC IP hash persist fail	0
DST IP persist ok	0
DST IP persist fail	0
DST IP hash persist(pri)	0
DST IP hash persist(sec)	0
DST IP hash persist fail	0
SSL SID persist ok	0
SSL SID persist fail	0
Cookie persist ok	1
Cookie persist fail	0
Persist cookie not found	2
Persist cookie Pass-thru	0
Enforce higher priority	0

If the Persist-cookie configuration is successful, a value is displayed for the **Cookie persist ok** else the value is 0.

## Thunder-3NIC-2VM-PUBVIP

This template creates two vThunder instances with HA setup and each vThunder has one management and two data NICs (data-in and data-out). It configures data-in network interface card (NIC) with Public IP on VIP.

High availability can be configured within the same or different availability zone within a same region. If one instance goes down, other instance takes the request without any manual intervention.

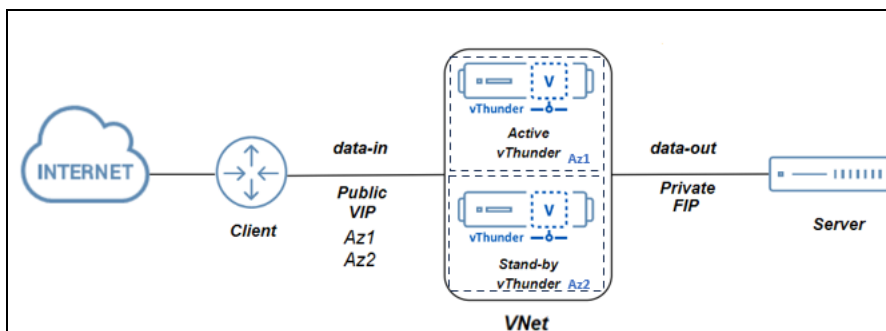
For more information, see [Create Thunder Virtual Machines](#).

---

**NOTE:** Use a suitable VM size that supports at least three NICs. For VM sizes, see [Supported VM Sizes](#).

---

Figure 44 : SLB Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Public VIP

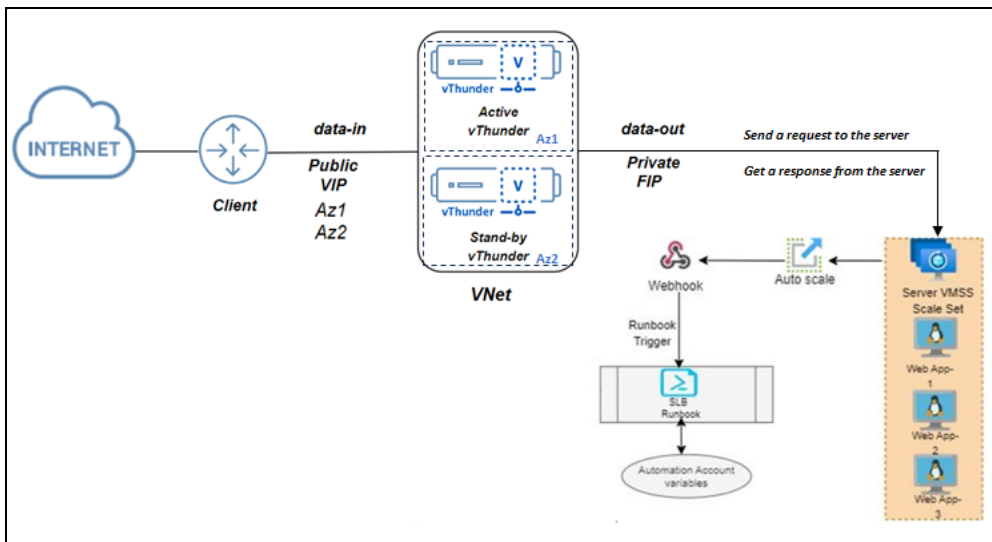


Following are the Thunder configurations that can be applied as needed:

- [Change Password](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)
- [Basic Server Load Balancer](#)
- [High Availability](#)



Figure 45 : SLB Thunder ADC in High Availability mode with Public VIP and Backend Server Autoscale



Following are the Thunder configurations that can be applied as needed:

- [Change Password](#)
- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)
- [Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale](#)
- [High Availability](#)

Various templates are available for different deployment needs.

For more information, see [Deployment Templates](#).

The following topics are covered:

<a href="#">Create Thunder Virtual Machines</a> .....	98
<a href="#">Access Thunder Virtual Machine</a> .....	108
<a href="#">Configure Server VMSS</a> .....	110
<a href="#">Configure Client Machine</a> .....	119
<a href="#">Configure Thunder</a> .....	127

<a href="#">Verify Deployment</a> .....	128
<a href="#">Verify Traffic Flow</a> .....	135

## Create Thunder Virtual Machines

---

The A10-vThunder-3NIC-2VM-PUBVIP template is used to create two Thunder virtual machines with three network interface cards each and configure the data-in network interface card with Public IP on VIP. This template is deployed using Azure CLI.

Before deploying this template, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

vThunder instances should have the same versions; otherwise, traffic flow will be disrupted.

To deploy the A10-vThunder-3NIC-2VM-PUBVIP template using Azure CLI commands, perform the following steps:

1. Download [A10-vThunder-3NIC-2VM-PUBVIP](#) template.

---

**NOTE:** This template contains pre-populated default values that can be modified as required and it does not create new virtual network, network security group, subnets, and Public IP.

---

2. From Windows Explorer, navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
3. Open the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_2VM\_PUBVIP\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

---

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file.

---

4. Configure the following parameters as appropriate:

Table 5 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
vThunder instance credentials	<p>Enter the default admin credentials to provision the vThunder instance. Once the device is provisioned, vThunder auto-deletes all the users except the default user.</p> <pre>"adminUsername": {   "value": "vth-user" }, "adminPassword": {   "value": "vth-Password" },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This is a mandatory step during VM creation. Once the device is provisioned, vThunder auto-deletes all users except the default user.</p>
Virtual Network	<p>Specify an existing virtual network name for vThunder.</p> <pre>"virtual_network": {   "value": "&lt;existing virtual network name&gt;" },</pre>
Virtual Machines	<p>Specify a virtual machine name for each of the two vThunder instances.</p> <pre>"vmName_vthunder1": {   "value": "vth-inst1" }, "vmName_vthunder2": {   "value": "vth-inst2" },</pre>
Virtual Machine Zones	<p>Specify an availability zone in which to deploy your virtual machine. If you have an existing Public IP, then it should be available in the same availability zone as the virtual machine.</p>

Table 5 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="521 369 1417 604">"Virtual_Machine1_Zone": {   "value": "1" }, "Virtual_Machine2_Zone": {   "value": "1" },</pre>
Size	<p data-bbox="521 634 1417 705">Specify a suitable size for the vThunder instance that supports at least 3 NICs. For VM sizes, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p> <pre data-bbox="521 737 1417 852">"vmSize": {   "value": "Standard_D8s_v3" },</pre> <p data-bbox="521 905 1417 976"><b>NOTE:</b> Use a suitable VM size that supports at least 3 NICs. For VM sizes, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p>
Image	<p data-bbox="521 1012 1417 1083">Specify the desired vThunder Image name and Product name from the <a href="#">Azure Marketplace</a>.</p> <pre data-bbox="521 1115 1417 1482">"vThunderImage": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-601-byol" }, "publisherName": {   "value": "a10networks" }, "productName": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-521" },</pre> <p data-bbox="521 1524 1417 1556"><b>NOTE:</b> Do NOT change the publisher name.</p>
Network Interface Cards	<p data-bbox="521 1593 1417 1665">Specify a unique network interface card for management, datain, and dataout traffic.</p>

Table 5 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "nic1Name_vm1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-mgmt-nic1" }, "nic1Name_vm2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-mgmt-nic1" }, "nic2Name_vm1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-datain-nic" }, "nic3Name_vm1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-dataout-nic" }, "nic2Name_vm2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-datain-nic" }, "nic3Name_vm2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-dataout-nic" }, </pre>
Management Subnet	<p>Specify an existing subnet name that is available within the selected virtual network for inbound management traffic.</p> <pre> "subnet1Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing mgmt_subnet name&gt;" }, </pre>
Data Subnet	<p>Specify an existing subnet name that is available within a selected virtual network for inbound and outbound data traffic.</p> <pre> "subnet2Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing subnet datain name&gt;" }, "subnet3Name": {   "value": "&lt;existing subnet dataout name&gt;" }, </pre>

Table 5 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Network Security Groups	<p>Specify an existing network security group name for all the NICs.</p> <pre>"networkSecurityGroupName_vm1": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm1 network security group&gt;" }, "networkSecurityGroupName_vm2": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm2 network security group&gt;" },</pre>
Public IP address	<p>Specify the existing Public IP addresses for management traffic.</p> <pre>"PublicIPName_vm1": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm1 publicipaddress name&gt;" }, "PublicIPName_vm2": {   "value": "&lt;existing vm2 publicipaddress name&gt;" }, "PublicIPName_vip": {   "value": "&lt;existing vip publicipaddress name&gt;" },</pre>
Enable Accelerated Networking	<p>Specify 'true' to enable low latency and high throughput on the NICs. For more information, see <a href="#">Accelerated Networking</a>.</p> <pre>"enableAcceleratedNetworking": {   "value": false },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, accelerated networking is disabled for all type of compute instances and it can be enabled for the selected compute instances. For the supported compute instances, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p>
Enable IP Forwarding	<p>Specify 'true' to allow the virtual machine to forward the network traffic between networks in order to improve the</p>

Table 5 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<p>network performance. This high-performance forwarded path bypasses the host from the usual data path, thus, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization when using the most demanding network workloads on the supported VM types. For more information, see <a href="#">IP Forwarding</a>.</p> <pre>"enableIPForwarding": {   "value": false },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <u>By default, IP forwarding is disabled.</u></p>
Resource Group	<p>Specify the name of an existing resource group under which the virtual network, network security group, and subnets are already created.</p> <pre>"ResourceGroupName": {   "value": "&lt;existing vnet nsg publicIP resourcegroup&gt;" }</pre>

- Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_2VM\_PUBVIP\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
- From the Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PS template.
- Run the following command to create a deployment group in Azure.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\PS_TMPL_3NIC_NVM_VMSS_1.ps1 -
resourceGroup <resource_group_name> -location "<location_name>"
```

**Example:**

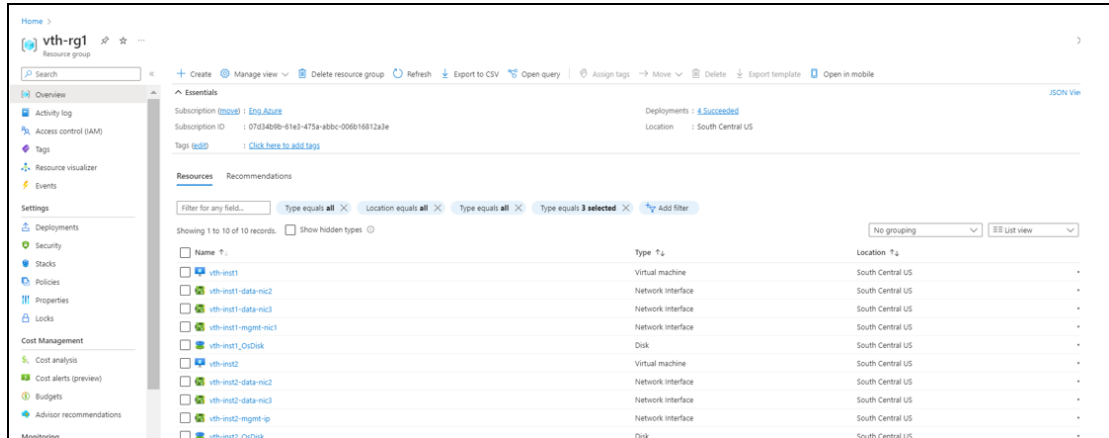
```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\PS_TMPL_3NIC_NVM_VMSS_1.ps1 -
resourceGroup vth-rg1 -location "south central us"
```

A resource group is created.

Here, **vth-rg1** resource group is created.

8. Verify if all the above listed resources are created under **Home > Azure services > Resource Groups > <resource\_group\_name>**.

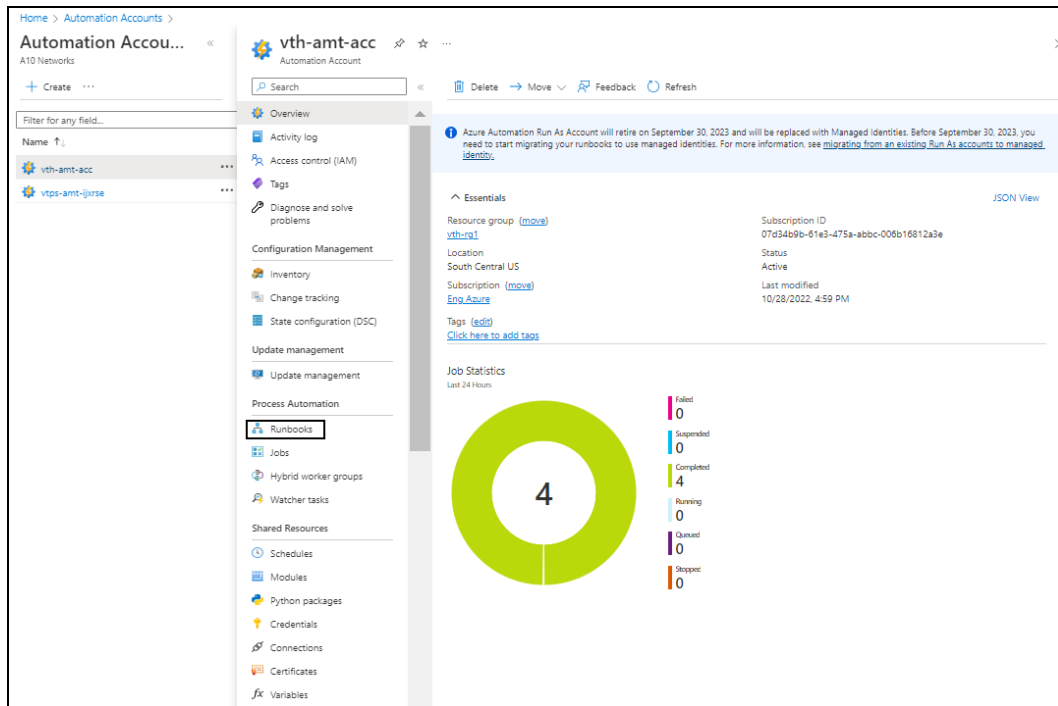
Figure 46 : Resource listing under resource group



9. Verify if the runbooks are created:
  - a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Automation Accounts > <automation\_account\_name>**.  
The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

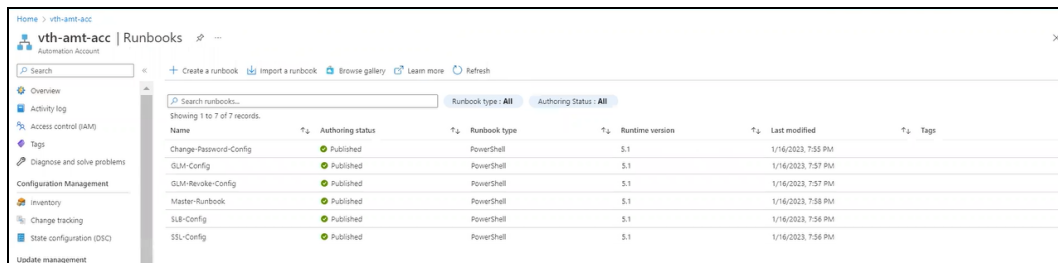


Figure 47 : Selected automation account - Overview window



- b. Click **Runbooks** from the left **Process Automation** panel. The selected automation account - Jobs window is displayed.

Figure 48 : Selected automation account - Runbooks window

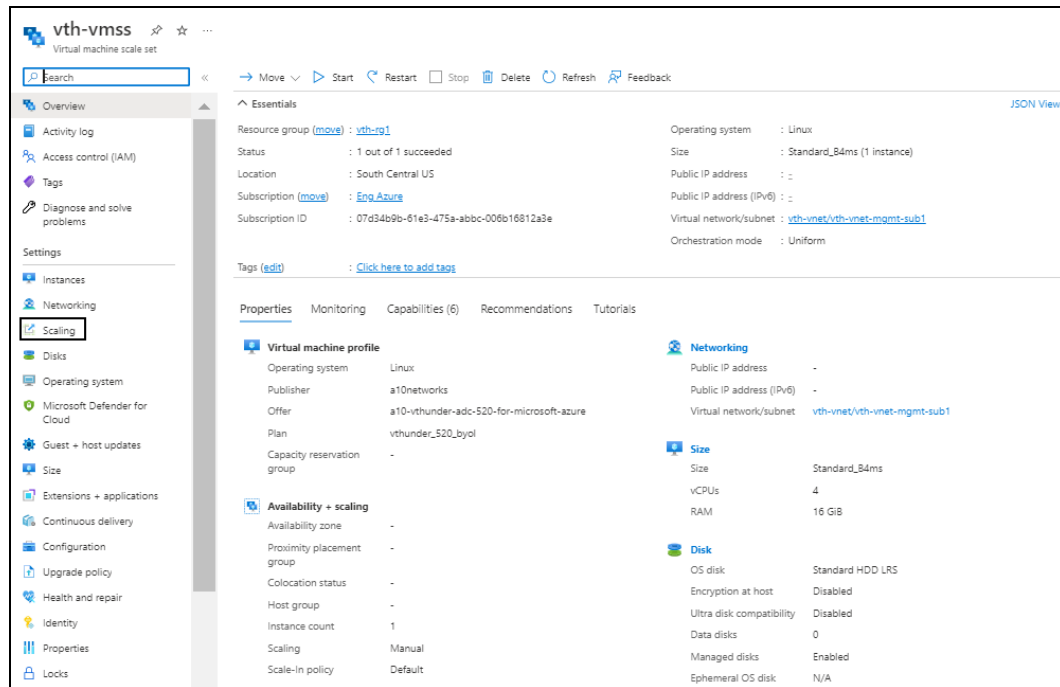


## 10. Verify the instance count:

- a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Virtual machine scale set** > *<vmss\_name>*.

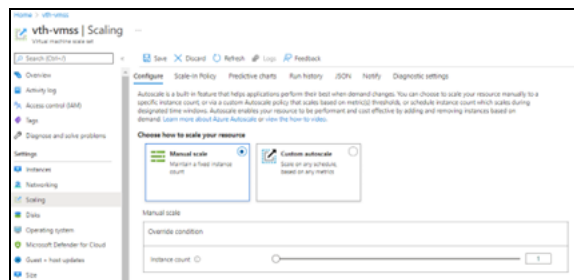
The selected VMSS - Overview window is displayed. Here, the VMSS name is **vth-vmss**.

Figure 49 : Virtual machine scale set - Overview window



- b. Click **Scaling** from the left **Settings** panel. The selected VMSS - Scaling window is displayed.

Figure 50 : Virtual machine scale set - Scaling window - Configure tab



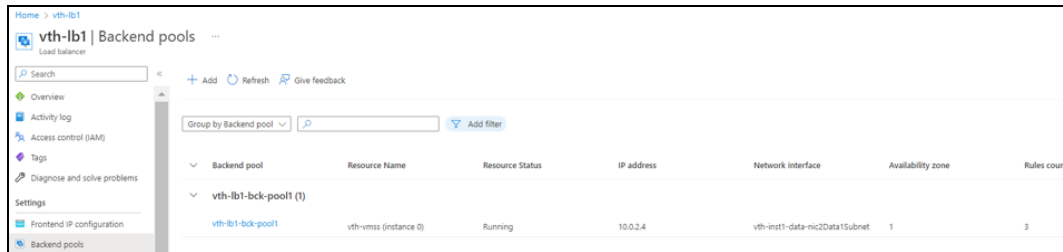
- c. Verify the configured instance count. If the instance gets deleted either manually or automatically, VMSS creates a new instance.

11. Verify if the LB resources are created:

- a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Load balancer** > <lb\_name>. The selected LB - Overview window is displayed. Here, the LB name is vth-lb.

- b. Click **Frontend IP configuration** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the LB frontend IP is created.

Figure 51 : Selected Frontend IP configuration window



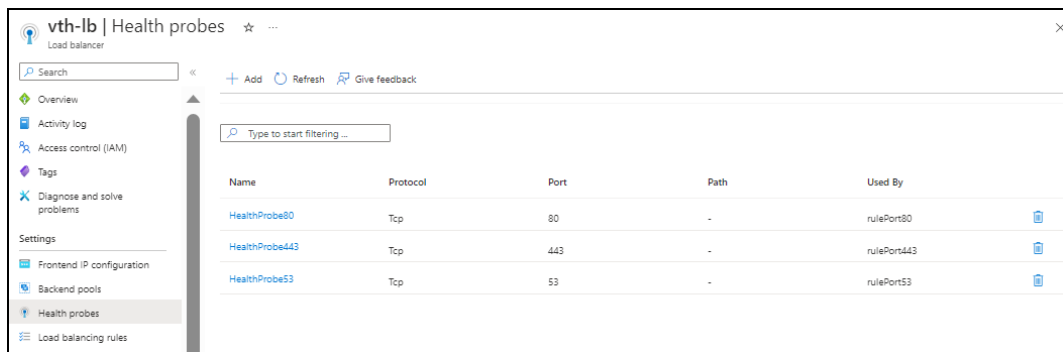
- c. Click **Backend pools** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the backend pools are created.

Figure 52 : Selected Backend pools window



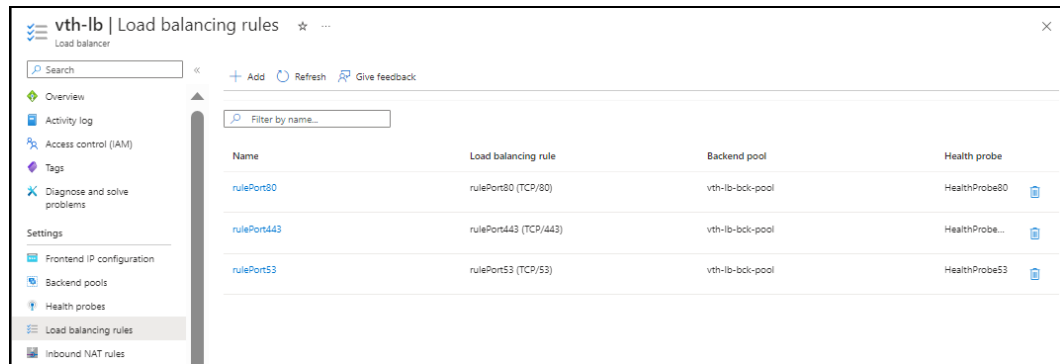
- d. Click **Health probes** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the health probes are created.

Figure 53 : Selected Health Probes window



- e. Click **Load balancing rules** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the load balancing rules are created.

Figure 54 : Selected load balancing rules window



12. Verify if the storage account container is created:

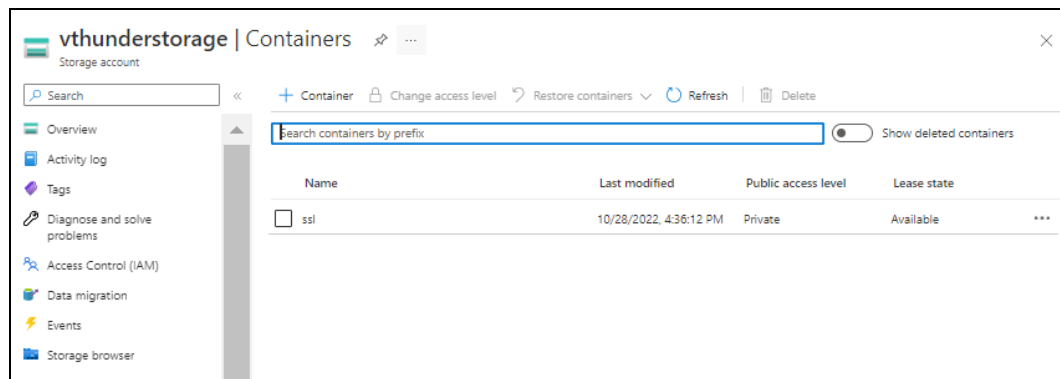
a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Storage account** > <storage\_account\_name>.

The selected storage account - Overview window is displayed. Here, the storage account name is **vthunderstorage**.

b. Click **Containers** from the left **Data storage** panel.

The selected storage account - Containers window is displayed.

Figure 55 : Selected storage account - Containers window



## Access Thunder Virtual Machine

The Thunder virtual machine can be accessed using any of the following ways:

- [Access vThunder using CLI](#)
- [Access vThunder using GUI](#)

## Access vThunder using CLI

To access the two vThunder instances using CLI, perform the following steps:

1. Open any SSH client and provide the following to establish a connection:
  - Hostname: Public IPv4 address  
Here, Public IP of `vth-inst1`, `vth-inst2`.
  - Username: `<configured_user>`
  - Key: SSH Key
2. Click **Open**.
3. In the SSH client session, login with the recently changed password:

```
login as: xxxx <---Enter username provided by A10 Networks Support--->
>
Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
Password: xxxx <---Enter password provided by A10 Networks Support-->
Last login: Day MM DD HH:MM:SS from a.b.c.d

System is ready now.

[type ? for help]

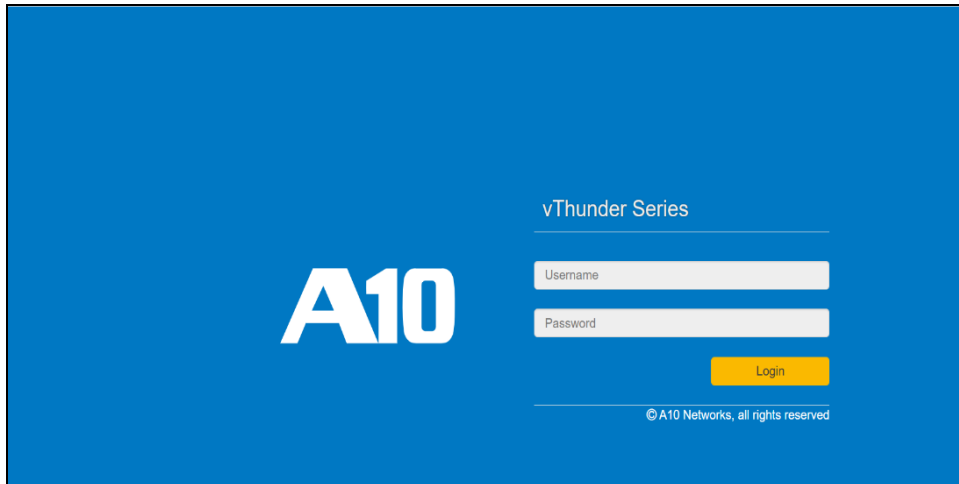
vThunder> enable <---Execute command--->
Password:<---just press Enter key--->
vThunder#config <---Configuration mode--->
```

## Access vThunder using GUI

To access the two vThunder instances using GUI, perform the following steps:

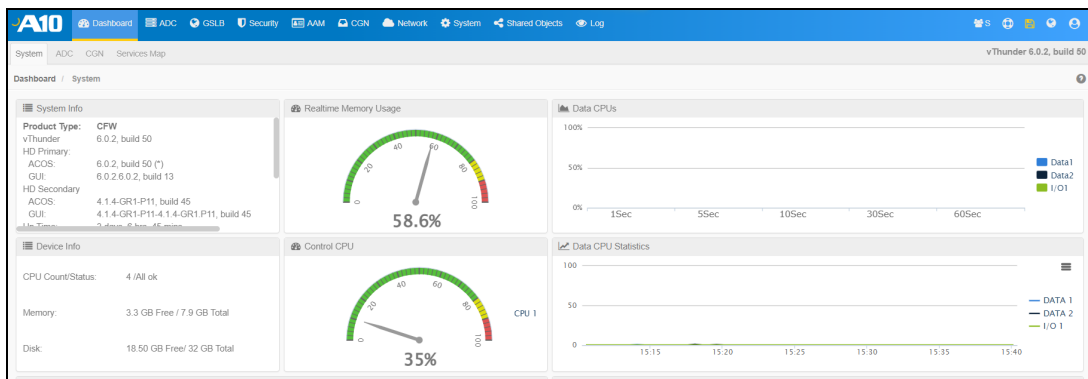
1. Open any browser.
2. Enter `https://<vthunder_public_IP>/gui/auth/login/` in the address bar.

Figure 56 : vThunder GUI



3. Enter the recently configured user credentials.  
The home page gets displayed.

Figure 57 : Home page



## Configure Server VMSS

The following topics are covered:

- [Create and Configure a VMSS Server Machine](#)
- [Verify the Server VMSS Creation](#)

## Create and Configure a VMSS Server Machine

To create a Server machine, perform the following steps:

1. From Home, navigate to **Azure services** > **Virtual machine scale sets** and click **Create**.

The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.

2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Scale set details

- Virtual machine scale set name - Server machine
- Region

Orchestration

- Orchestration mode

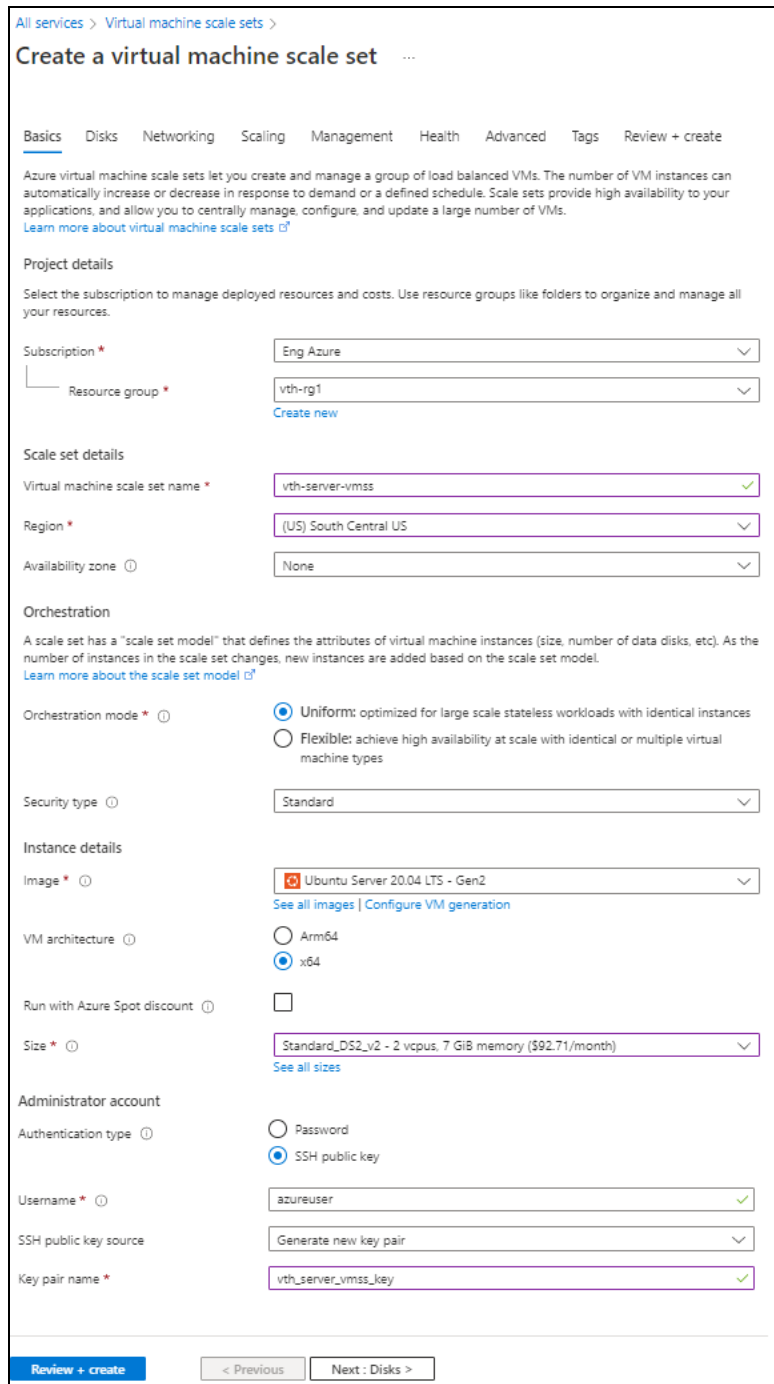
Instance details

- Image
- Size

Administrator account

- Authentication type - Provide the information accordingly.

Figure 58 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Basics tab



All services > Virtual machine scale sets >

## Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics | Disks | Networking | Scaling | Management | Health | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

Azure virtual machine scale sets let you create and manage a group of load balanced VMs. The number of VM instances can automatically increase or decrease in response to demand or a defined schedule. Scale sets provide high availability to your applications, and allow you to centrally manage, configure, and update a large number of VMs.  
[Learn more about virtual machine scale sets](#)

### Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*   
[Create new](#)

### Scale set details

Virtual machine scale set name \*

Region \*

Availability zone

### Orchestration

A scale set has a "scale set model" that defines the attributes of virtual machine instances (size, number of data disks, etc). As the number of instances in the scale set changes, new instances are added based on the scale set model.  
[Learn more about the scale set model](#)

Orchestration mode \*  Uniform: optimized for large scale stateless workloads with identical instances  
 Flexible: achieve high availability at scale with identical or multiple virtual machine types

Security type

### Instance details

Image \*   
[See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  
 x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*   
[See all sizes](#)

### Administrator account

Authentication type  Password  
 SSH public key

Username \*

SSH public key source

Key pair name \*

[Review + create](#)

3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

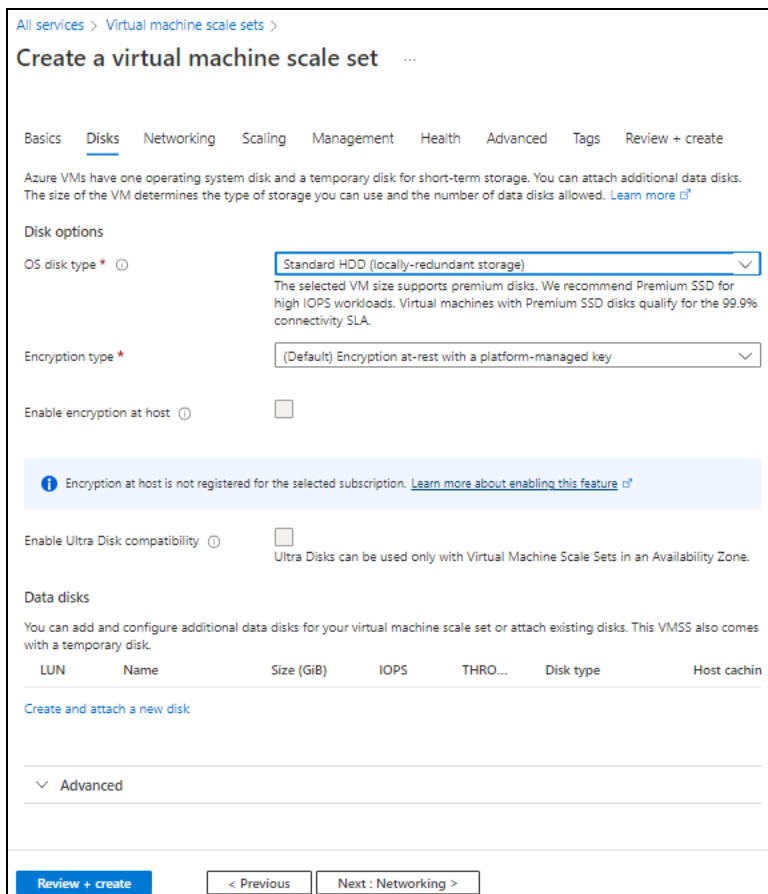


#### 4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

##### Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 59 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Disks tab



All services > Virtual machine scale sets >

### Create a virtual machine scale set ...

Basics **Disks** Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

#### Disk options

OS disk type \*   Standard HDD (locally-redundant storage)

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Encryption type \*  (Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility   Ultra Disks can be used only with Virtual Machine Scale Sets in an Availability Zone.

#### Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine scale set or attach existing disks. This VMSS also comes with a temporary disk.

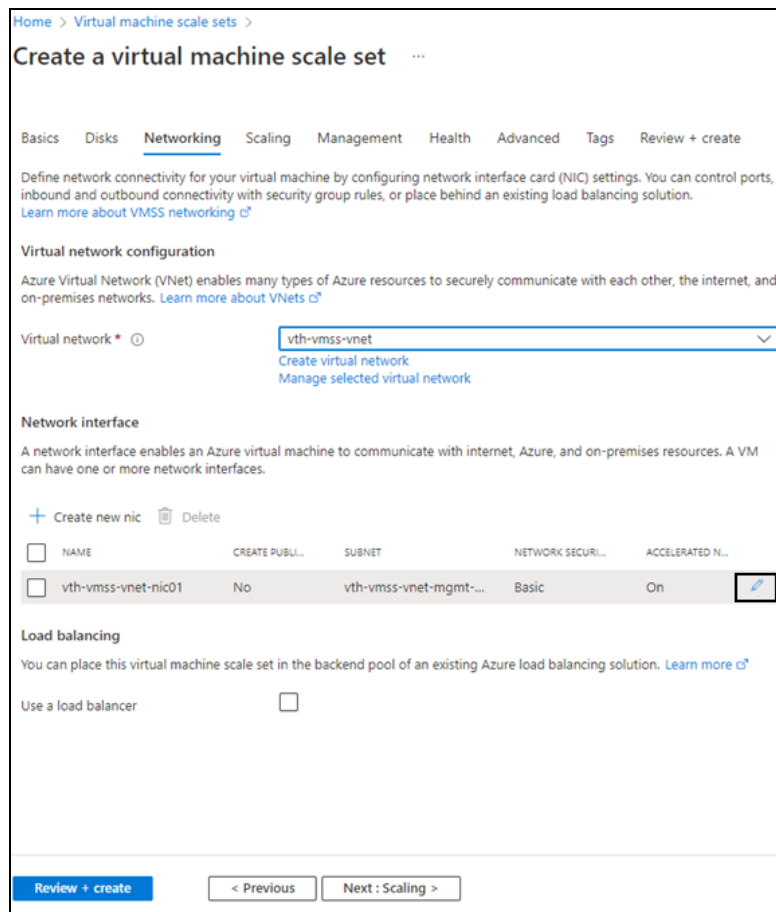
LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	IOPS	THRO...	Disk type	Host cachin
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a>						
Advanced						

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Networking >](#)

#### 5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.

## 6. Select the Virtual network in the **Networking** tab.

Figure 60 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Networking tab



Home > Virtual machine scale sets >

### Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks **Networking** Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

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 about VMSS networking](#)

**Virtual network configuration**

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) enables many types of Azure resources to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. [Learn more about VNets](#)

Virtual network \*

[Create virtual network](#)  
[Manage selected virtual network](#)

**Network interface**

A network interface enables an Azure virtual machine to communicate with internet, Azure, and on-premises resources. A VM can have one or more network interfaces.

+ Create new nic

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	CREATE PUBLI...	SUBNET	NETWORK SECU...	ACCELERATED N...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	vth-vmss-vnet-nic01	No	vth-vmss-vnet-mgmt-...	Basic	On	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>

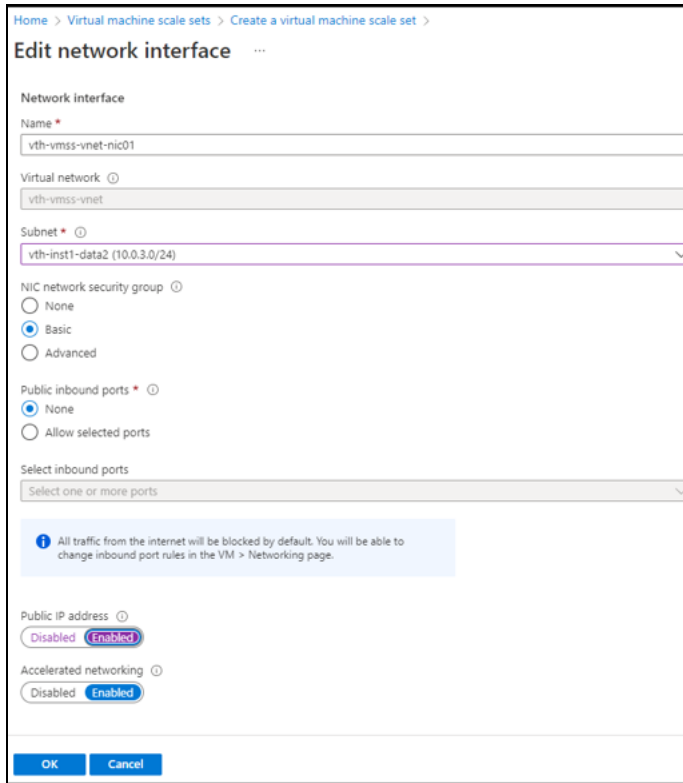
**Load balancing**

You can place this virtual machine scale set in the backend pool of an existing Azure load balancing solution. [Learn more](#)

Use a load balancer

- If Data subnet 2 (Ethernet 2) value is not assigned to management NIC 1, click the edit button corresponding to it.  
The **Edit Network Interface** window appears.
- Select Data subnet 2 value in the **Subnet** field and then click **OK**. Here, the Subnet 3 value is 10.0.3.0/24.

Figure 61 : Edit network interface window



Home > Virtual machine scale sets > Create a virtual machine scale set >

### Edit network interface

Network interface

Name \*  
vth-vmss-vnet-nic01

Virtual network ⓘ  
vth-vmss-vnet

Subnet \* ⓘ  
vth-inst1-data2 (10.0.3.0/24)

NIC network security group ⓘ  
 None  
 Basic  
 Advanced

Public inbound ports \* ⓘ  
 None  
 Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports  
Select one or more ports

**i** All traffic from the internet will be blocked by default. You will be able to change inbound port rules in the VM > Networking page.

Public IP address ⓘ  
 Disabled  Enabled

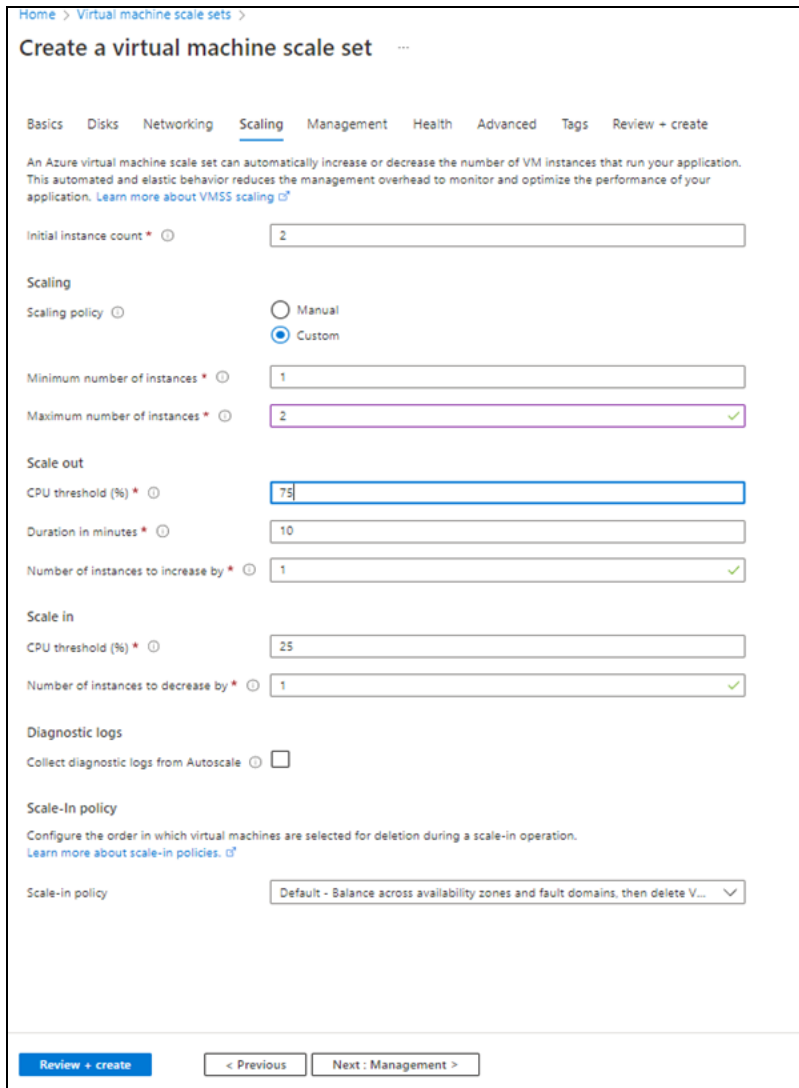
Accelerated networking ⓘ  
 Disabled  Enabled

OK Cancel

9. Leave the remaining fields as is in the **Networking** tab and click **Next : Scaling** at the bottom of the window.

10. Select or enter the information in the **Scaling** tab as shown below.

Figure 62 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Scaling tab



Home > Virtual machine scale sets >

### Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking **Scaling** Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

Initial instance count \*

**Scaling**

Scaling policy  Manual  Custom

Minimum number of instances \*

Maximum number of instances \*  ✓

**Scale out**

CPU threshold (%) \*

Duration in minutes \*

Number of instances to increase by \*  ✓

**Scale in**

CPU threshold (%) \*

Number of instances to decrease by \*  ✓

**Diagnostic logs**

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale

**Scale-In policy**

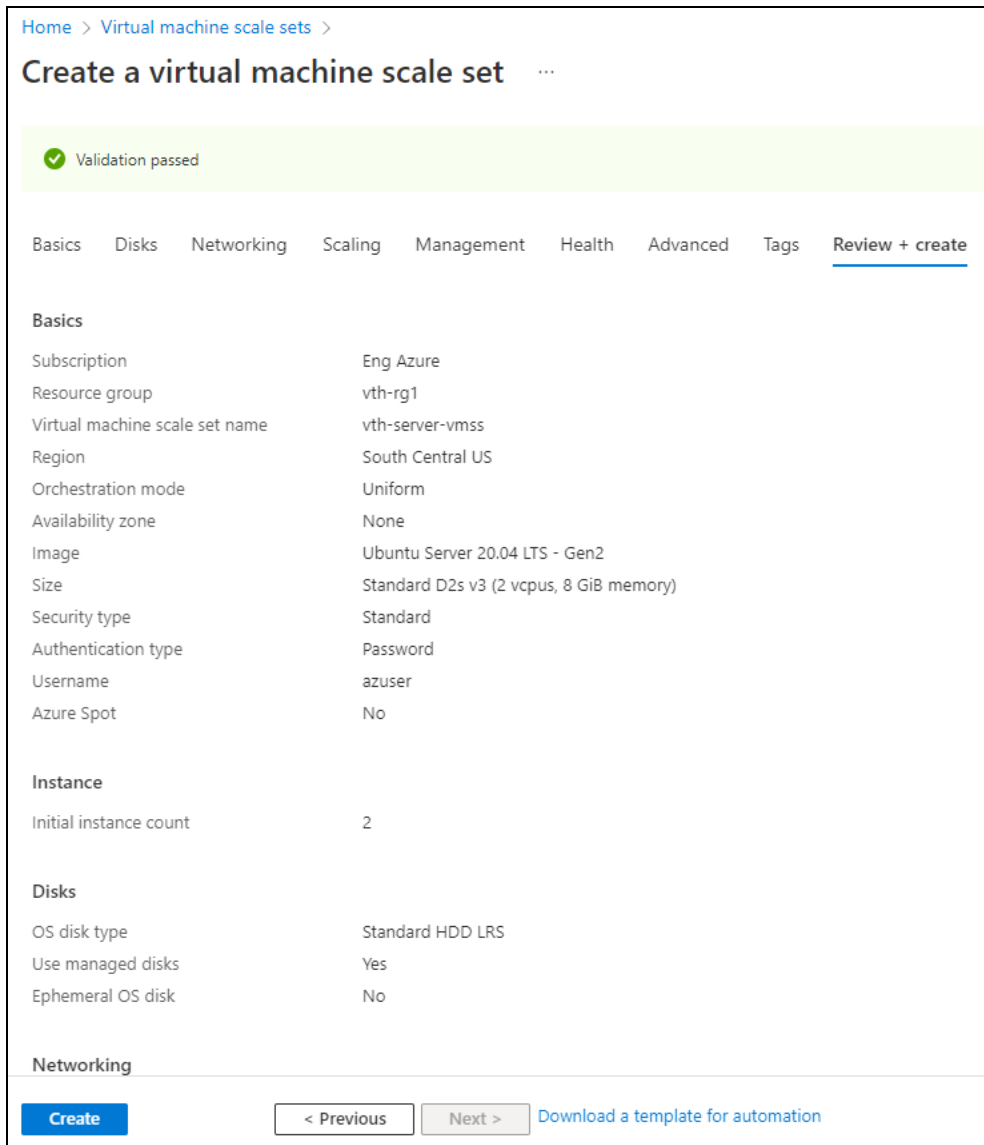
Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation. [Learn more about scale-in policies.](#)

Scale-in policy

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next: Management >

11. Click **Review + create** at the bottom of the window to skip the other tabs.

Figure 63 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Review + create tab



Home > Virtual machine scale sets >

## Create a virtual machine scale set

Validation passed

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

**Basics**

Subscription	Eng Azure
Resource group	vth-rg1
Virtual machine scale set name	vth-server-vmss
Region	South Central US
Orchestration mode	Uniform
Availability zone	None
Image	Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS - Gen2
Size	Standard D2s v3 (2 vcpus, 8 GiB memory)
Security type	Standard
Authentication type	Password
Username	azuser
Azure Spot	No

**Instance**

Initial instance count	2
------------------------	---

**Disks**

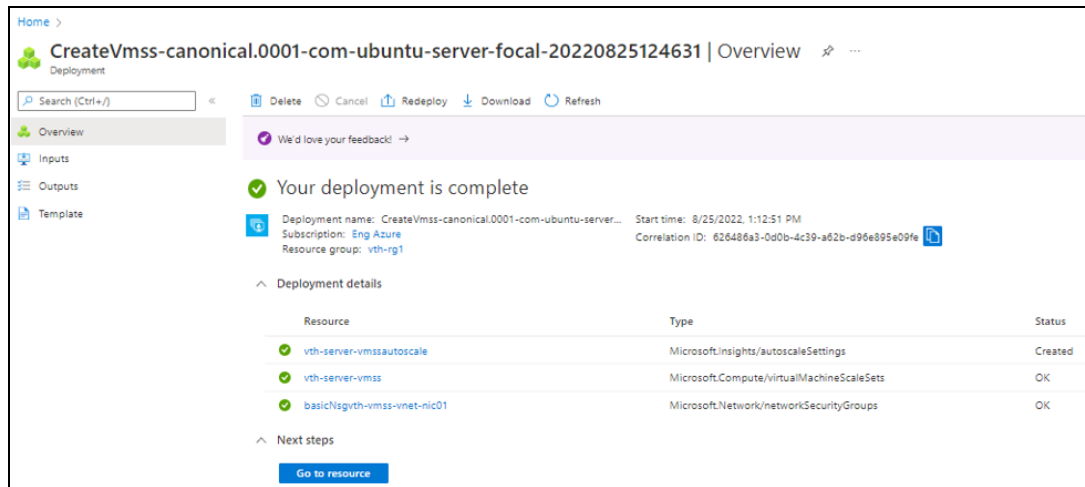
OS disk type	Standard HDD LRS
Use managed disks	Yes
Ephemeral OS disk	No

**Networking**

[Create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next >](#) [Download a template for automation](#)

12. Click **Create** at the bottom of the window.  
When the VMSS is created, a message "Your deployment is complete" is displayed in the Create VMSS window.

Figure 64 : Create VMSS window



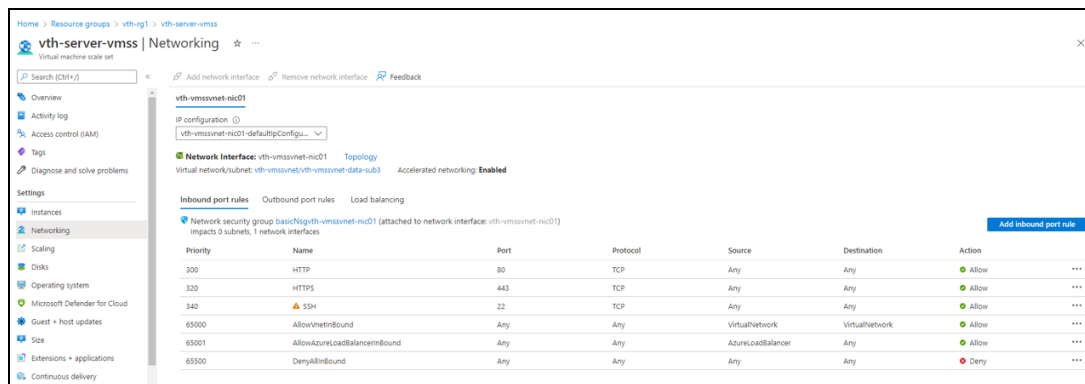
**NOTE:** It may take the system several minutes to display your resources.

### Verify the Server VMSS Creation

To verify the creation of server VMSS, perform the following steps:

1. In the Create VMSS > **Deployment details** section, click the server VMSS resource. Here, the VMSS resource is **vth-server-vmss**. The VMSS resource details window is displayed.
2. Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel. VMSS has only one interface. The ports 80 and 443 are available in the **Inbound port rules** tab.

Figure 65 : VMSS > Inbound port rules



3. SSH the Server virtual machine and run the following command to install

Apache:

```
sudo apt-get install apache2
```

While the Apache server is getting installed, you get a prompt to continue further. Enter 'Y' to continue. After the installation is complete, a newline prompt is displayed.

## Configure Client Machine

---

The following topic is covered:

- [Create and Configure a Client Machine](#)

### Create and Configure a Client Machine

To create a Client machine, perform the following steps:

1. From Home, navigate to **Azure services > Create a resource > Virtual machine** and click **Create**.

The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.

2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Instance details

- Virtual machine name - Client machine
- Region
- Image
- Size

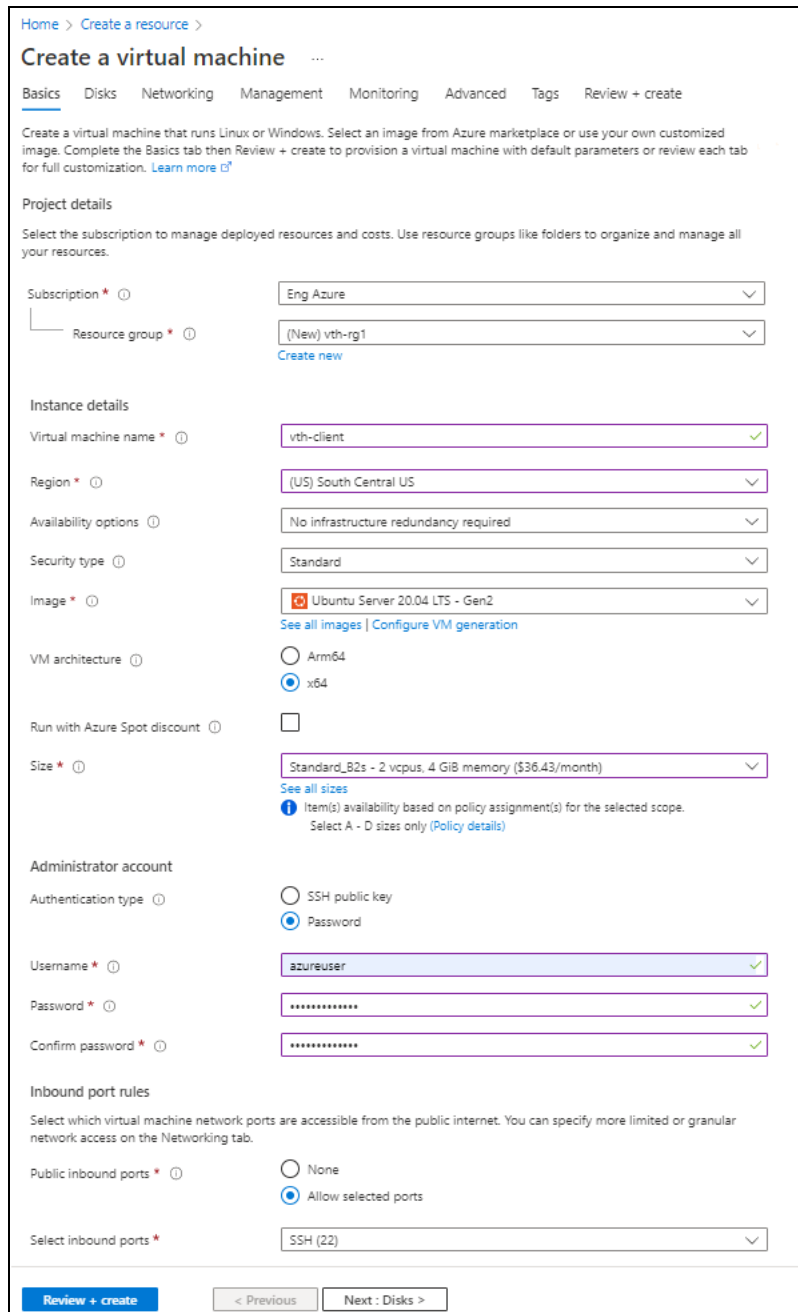
Administrator account

- Depending upon the Authentication type, provide the information.

Inbound port rules

- Public inbound ports
- Select inbound ports

Figure 66 : Create a virtual machine window - Basics tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine ...

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Security type

Image \*  [See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*  [See all sizes](#)  
Item(s) availability based on policy assignment(s) for the selected scope. Select A - D sizes only ([Policy details](#))

**Administrator account**

Authentication type  SSH public key  Password

Username \*

Password \*

Confirm password \*

**Inbound port rules**

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next : Disks >



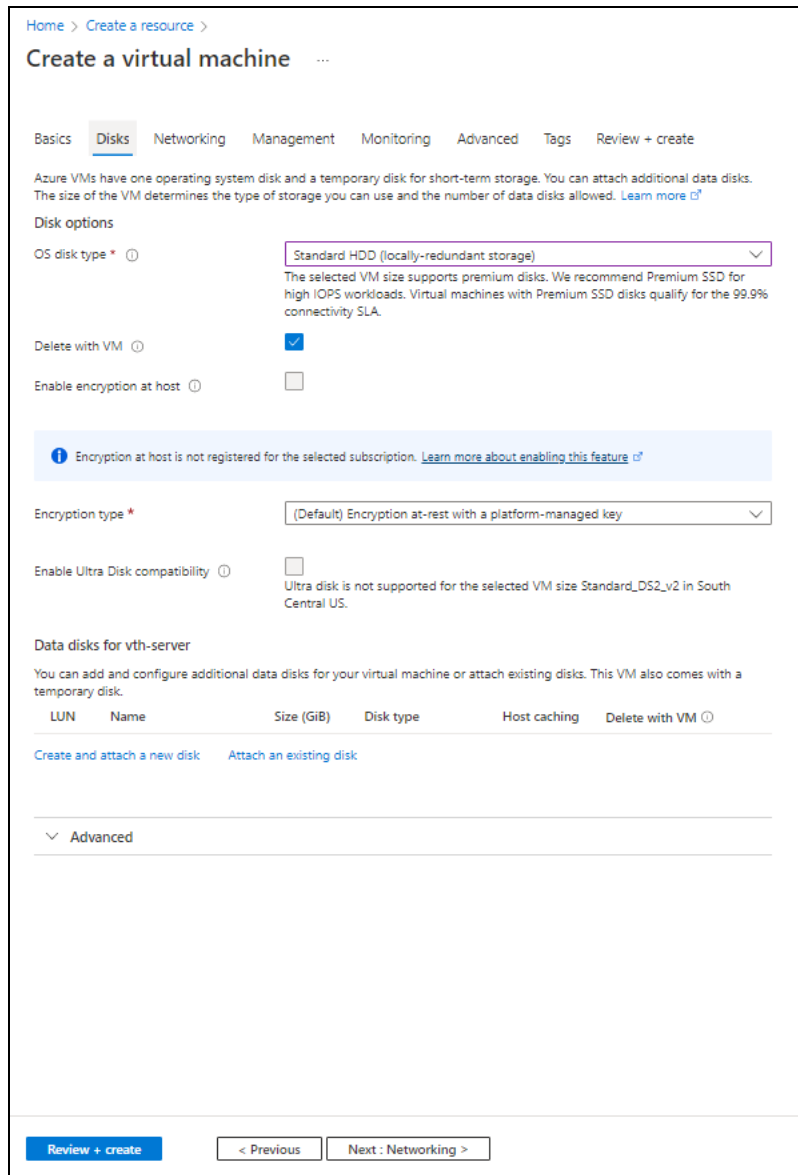
3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 67 : Create a virtual machine window - Disks tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics **Disks** Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

**Disk options**

OS disk type \*    
The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Delete with VM

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)

Encryption type \*

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility   
Ultra disk is not supported for the selected VM size Standard\_DS2\_v2 in South Central US.

**Data disks for vth-server**

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	Disk type	Host caching	Delete with VM
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a> <a href="#">Attach an existing disk</a>					

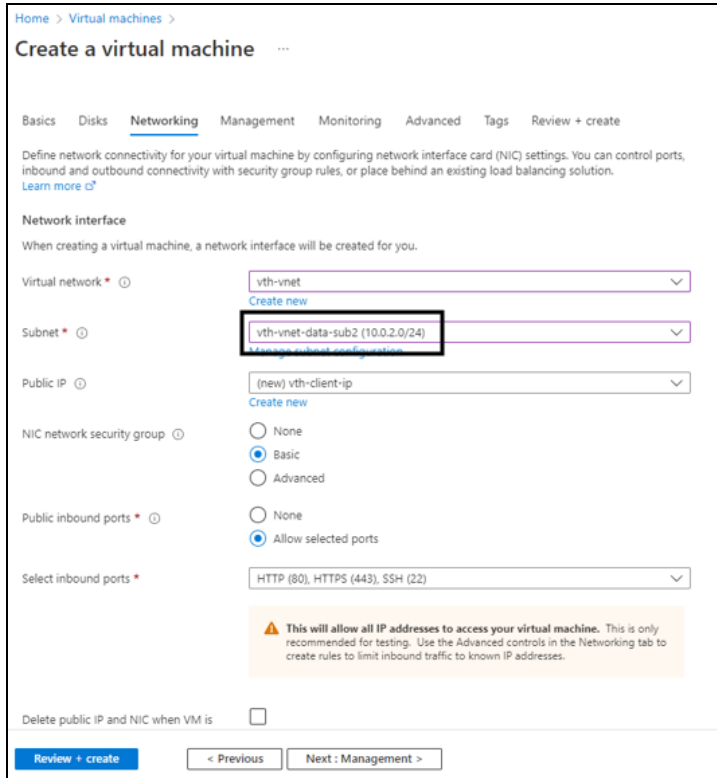
**Advanced**

5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.
6. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Networking** tab:  
Network interface

- Virtual network
- Subnet: Data subnet 1 (Ethernet 1)
- Select inbound ports

Figure 68 : Create a virtual machine window - Networking tab



Home > Virtual machines >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks **Networking** Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

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](#)

**Network interface**

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network \*  [Create new](#)

Subnet \*  [Manage subnet configuration](#)

Public IP  [Create new](#)

NIC network security group  None  Basic  Advanced

Public inbound ports \*  None  Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports \*

**⚠ This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine.** This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to create rules to limit inbound traffic to known IP addresses.

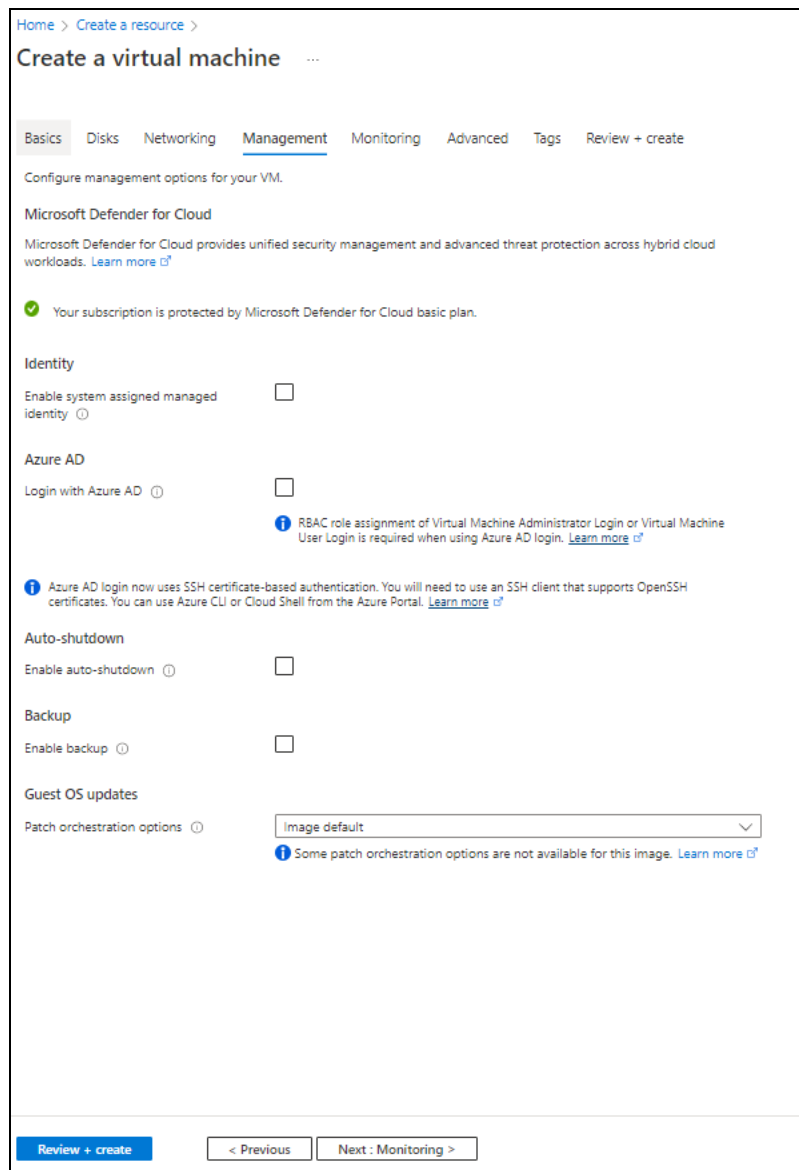
Delete public IP and NIC when VM is

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Management >](#)

7. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Management** at the bottom of the window.

8. Select or enter the information in the **Management** tab as needed.

Figure 69 : Create a virtual machine window - Management tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking **Management** Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Configure management options for your VM.

### Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Defender for Cloud provides unified security management and advanced threat protection across hybrid cloud workloads. [Learn more](#)

Your subscription is protected by Microsoft Defender for Cloud basic plan.

### Identity

Enable system assigned managed identity

### Azure AD

Login with Azure AD

**i** RBAC role assignment of Virtual Machine Administrator Login or Virtual Machine User Login is required when using Azure AD login. [Learn more](#)

**i** Azure AD login now uses SSH certificate-based authentication. You will need to use an SSH client that supports OpenSSH certificates. You can use Azure CLI or Cloud Shell from the Azure Portal. [Learn more](#)

### Auto-shutdown

Enable auto-shutdown

### Backup

Enable backup

### Guest OS updates

Patch orchestration options

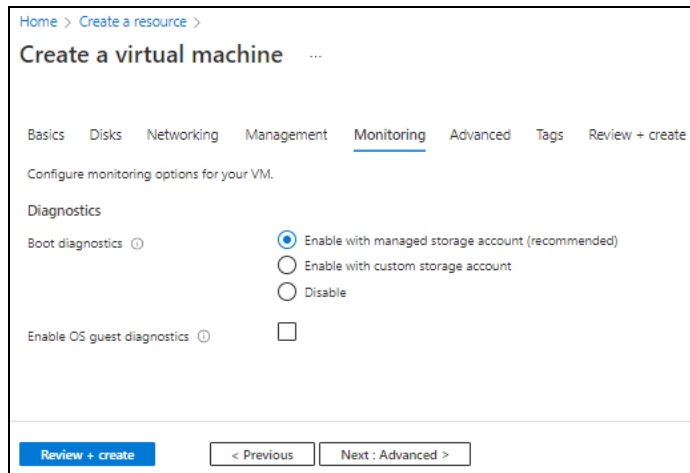
**i** Some patch orchestration options are not available for this image. [Learn more](#)

**Review + create** < Previous Next : Monitoring >

9. Click **Next : Monitoring** at the bottom of the window.

10. Select or enter the information in the **Monitoring** tab as needed.

Figure 70 : Create a virtual machine window - Monitoring tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management **Monitoring** Advanced Tags Review + create

Configure monitoring options for your VM.

Diagnostics

Boot diagnostics ⓘ

Enable with managed storage account (recommended)

Enable with custom storage account

Disable

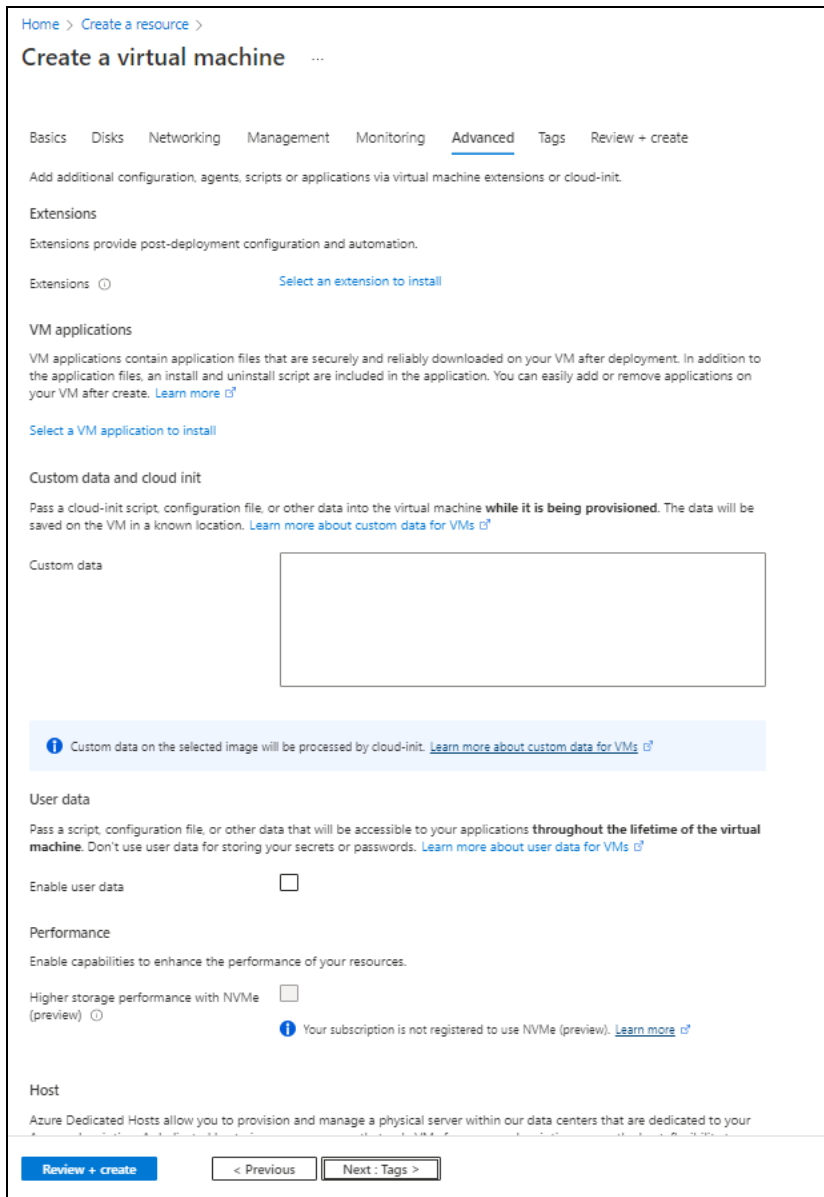
Enable OS guest diagnostics ⓘ

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Advanced >](#)

11. Click **Next : Advanced** at the bottom of the window.

## 12. Select or enter the information in the **Advanced** tab as needed.

Figure 71 : Create a virtual machine window - Advanced tab

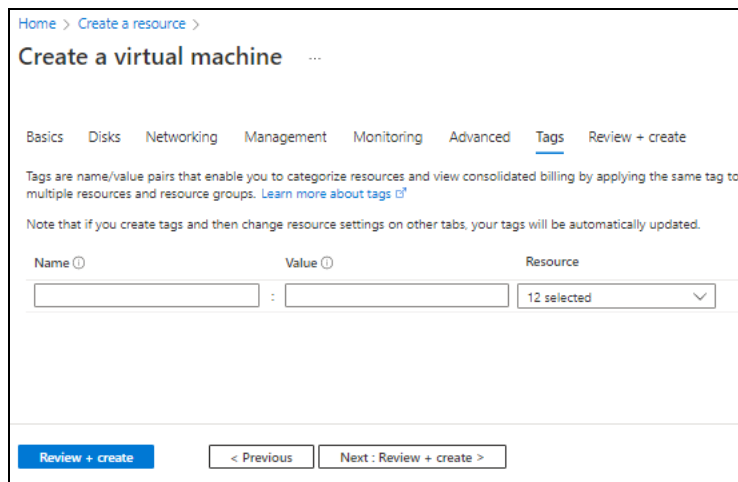


The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' window in the Advanced tab. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Create a resource >'. The title is 'Create a virtual machine'. The navigation tabs are 'Basics', 'Disks', 'Networking', 'Management', 'Monitoring', 'Advanced' (selected), 'Tags', and 'Review + create'. Below the tabs, there is a description: 'Add additional configuration, agents, scripts or applications via virtual machine extensions or cloud-init.' The 'Extensions' section includes a description and a link to 'Select an extension to install'. The 'VM applications' section includes a description and a link to 'Select a VM application to install'. The 'Custom data and cloud init' section includes a description and a link to 'Learn more about custom data for VMs'. There is a large empty text box for 'Custom data'. Below this is a blue information box: 'Custom data on the selected image will be processed by cloud-init. Learn more about custom data for VMs'. The 'User data' section includes a description and a link to 'Learn more about user data for VMs', with an 'Enable user data' checkbox. The 'Performance' section includes a description and a link to 'Learn more', with a 'Higher storage performance with NVMe (preview)' checkbox. The 'Host' section includes a description. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create', '< Previous', and 'Next : Tags >'.

## 13. Click **Next : Tags** at the bottom of the window.

14. Select or enter the information in the **Tags** tab as needed.

Figure 72 : Create a virtual machine window - Tags tab



Home > Create a resource >

## Create a virtual machine ...

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced **Tags** Review + create

Tags are name/value pairs that enable you to categorize resources and view consolidated billing by applying the same tag to multiple resources and resource groups. [Learn more about tags](#)

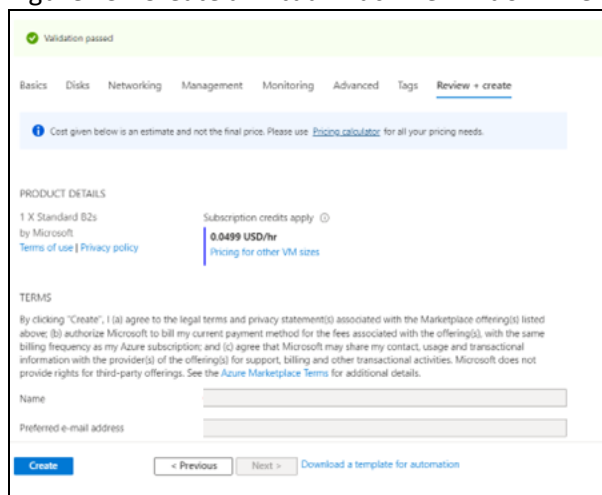
Note that if you create tags and then change resource settings on other tabs, your tags will be automatically updated.

Name	Value	Resource
<input type="text"/>	: <input type="text"/>	12 selected

**Review + create** < Previous Next : Review + create >

15. Click **Next : Review + create** at the bottom of the window. The fields **Name** and **Preferred e-mail address** are auto-populated as per the Azure account.

Figure 73 : Create a virtual machine window - Review + create tab



Validation passed

Basics Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags **Review + create**

Cost given below is an estimate and not the final price. Please use [pricing calculator](#) for all your pricing needs.

**PRODUCT DETAILS**

1 X Standard B2s  
by Microsoft  
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply

**0.0499 USD/hr**  
[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

**TERMS**

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

Name

Preferred e-mail address

**Create** < Previous Next > [Download a template for automation](#)

16. Click **Create** at the bottom of the window. The Client machine gets created.

## Configure Thunder

The following configurations can be applied to the deployed vThunder instance:

- [A10 License](#)
- [SSL Certificate](#)
- [Basic Server Load Balancer](#) or [Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale](#) (depending on your use case, see [Deployment Templates](#))
- [Configure High Availability](#)

## Verify Deployment

---

To verify deployment using the PowerShell template, perform the following steps:

1. Run the following command on the active vThunder instance:

```
vThunder-Active (config) #show running-config
```

If the deployment is successful with basic SLB, HA, HTTP template, and Persist-cookie template configuration, the following output is displayed:



```
!  
vrrp-a common  
  device-id 1  
  set-id 1  
  enable  
!  
terminal idle-timeout 0  
!  
ip dns primary 8.8.8.8  
!  
!  
interface ethernet 1  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
interface ethernet 2  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
vrrp-a vrid 0  
  floating-ip 10.0.3.8  
  floating-ip 10.0.2.9  
  blade-parameters  
    priority 100  
!  
vrrp-a peer-group  
  peer 10.0.2.7  
  peer 10.0.2.6  
!  
ip route 0.0.0.0 /0 10.0.2.1  
!  
slb server s1 10.0.3.4  
  port 53 udp  
  port 80 tcp  
  port 443 tcp  
!  
slb service-group sg443 tcp
```

```
    member s1 443
!
slb service-group sg53 udp
    member s1 53
!
slb service-group sg80 tcp
    member s1 80
!
slb template persist cookie persist-cookie
    expire 60
    encrypt-level 0
    name a10-cookies
    match-type service-group
!
slb template http hostname-test
    host-switching contains s1 service-group sg80
!
slb template http url-test
    url-switching regex-match s1 service-group sg80
!
slb virtual-server vip 10.0.2.9
    port 53 udp
        source-nat auto
        service-group sg53
    port 80 http
        source-nat auto
        service-group sg80
        template persist cookie persist-cookie
        template http url-test
    port 443 https
        source-nat auto
        service-group sg443
!
!
end
```

2. Run the following command on active vThunder instance to verify the SSL

**Certificate configuration:**

```
vThunder-Active(config)#show pki cert
```

If the deployment is successful, the following SSL configuration is displayed:

```
Name      Type      Expiration  Status
-----
server certificate Jan 28 12:00:00 2028 GMT [Unexpired, Bound]
```

3. Run the following command on active vThunder instance to verify the GLM

**License Provision configuration:**

```
vThunder-Active(config)#show license-info
```

If the GLM is successfully applied on vThunder, the following GLM configuration is displayed:

```

Host ID      : 5DCB01EC264BECCCFECB3C2ED42E02384EE8C527
USB ID      : Not Available
Billing Serials: A10f771cecbe0000
Token       : A10f771cecbe
Product     : ADC
Platform    : vThunder
Burst       : Disabled
GLM Ping Interval In Hours : 24
-----
Enabled Licenses Expiry Date          Notes
-----
SLB                None
CGN                None
GSLB               None
RC                 None
DAF                None
WAF                None
AAM                None
FP                 None
WEBROOT            N/A          Requires an additional Webroot license.
THREATSTOP         N/A          Requires an additional ThreatSTOP license.
QOSMOS             N/A          Requires an additional QOSMOS license.
WEBROOT_TI         N/A          Requires an additional Webroot Threat Intel
license.
CYLANCE            N/A          Requires an additional Cylance license.
IPSEC_VPN          N/A          Requires an additional IPsec VPN license.
25 Mbps Bandwidth 21-December-2022

```

4. Run the following command on the standby vThunder instance:

```
vThunder-Standby(config)#show running-config
```

If the deployment is successful with basic SLB, HA, HTTP template, and Persistent cookie template configuration, the following output is displayed:

```
!  
vrrp-a common  
  device-id 2  
  set-id 1  
  enable  
!  
!  
system password-policy complexity Default username-check enable  
system password-policy complexity Default repeat-character-check enable  
system password-policy complexity Default forbid-consecutive-character  
4  
!  
terminal idle-timeout 0  
!  
ip dns primary 8.8.8.8  
!  
!  
interface ethernet 1  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
interface ethernet 2  
  enable  
  ip address dhcp  
!  
vrrp-a vrid 0  
  floating-ip 10.0.3.8  
  floating-ip 10.0.2.9  
  blade-parameters  
    priority 99  
!  
vrrp-a peer-group  
  peer 10.0.2.7  
  peer 10.0.2.6  
!  
ip route 0.0.0.0 /0 10.0.2.1  
!
```

```
slb server s1 10.0.3.4
  port 53 udp
  port 80 tcp
  port 443 tcp
!
slb service-group sg443 tcp
  member s1 443
!
slb service-group sg53 udp
  member s1 53
!
slb service-group sg80 tcp
  member s1 80
!
slb template persist cookie persist-cookie
  expire 60
  encrypt-level 0
  match-type service-group
!
slb template http hostname-test
  host-switching contains s1 service-group sg80
!
slb template http url-test
  url-switching regex-match s1 service-group sg80
!
slb virtual-server vip 10.0.2.9
  port 53 udp
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg53
  port 80 http
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg80
    template persist cookie persist-cookie
    template http url-test
  port 443 https
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg443
```

```
!
!
end
```

5. Run the following command to force stop the active vThunder instance and make the standby vThunder instance as active device:

```
vThunder-Active (config) #vrrp-a force-self-standby enable
vThunder-ForcedStandby (config) #
```

6. Run the following command to disable the active standby vThunder instance:

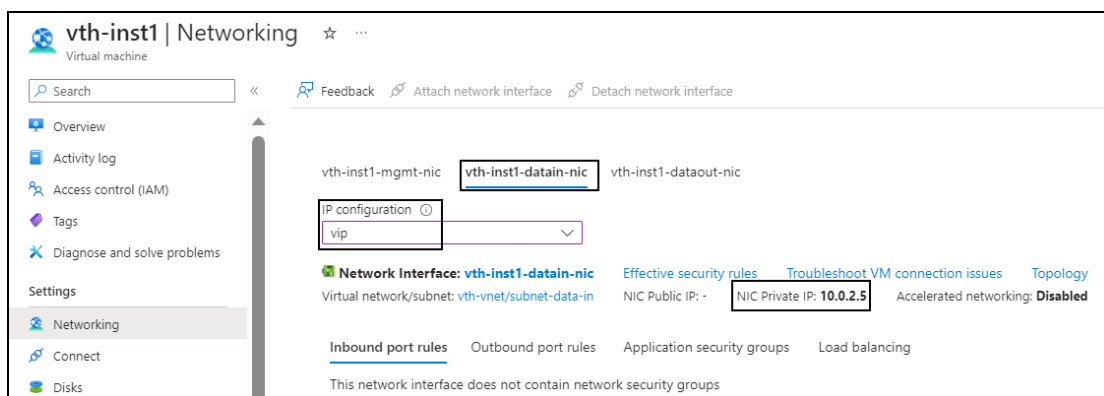
```
vThunder-ForcedStandby (config) #vrrp-a force-self-standby disable
vThunder-Active (config) #
```

## Verify Traffic Flow

To verify the traffic flow from client machine to server machine via vThunder, perform the following:

1. From **Azure Portal** > **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > <resource\_group\_name> > <active\_virtual\_machine\_instance> > **Settings** > **Networking**. Here, `vth-inst1` is the active vThunder instance name.
2. Select the **Datain NIC** tab > **IP configuration** > `vip`. Here, **Datain NIC** is `vth-inst1-datain-nic`.
3. Copy the **VIP** address of the active vThunder instance.

Figure 74 : Active vThunder instance 1 VIP



4. Select your client instance from the **Virtual machine** list. Here, `vth-client` is the client instance name.

- SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance1_datain-nic_vip_private_ip>
```

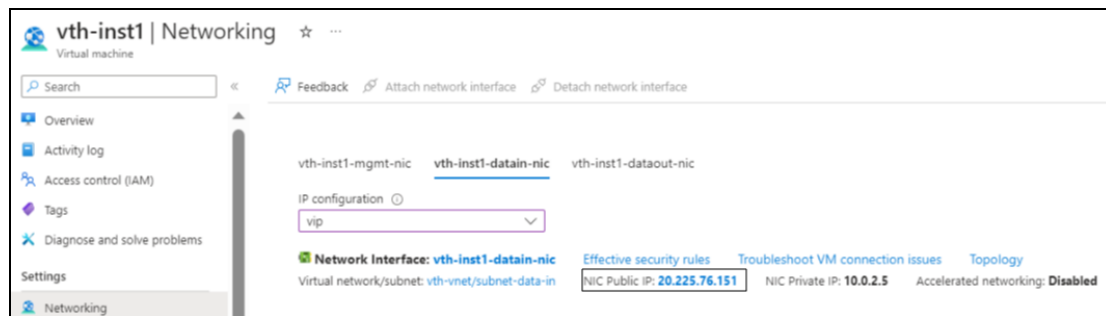
### Example

```
curl 10.0.0.2.5
```

Verify if a response is received.

- Copy the Public IP address of the active vThunder instance 1 data subnet 1.

Figure 75 : Active vThunder instance 1 Public IP address



- Run the following command from the client machine to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance1_datain-nic_vip_public_ip>
```

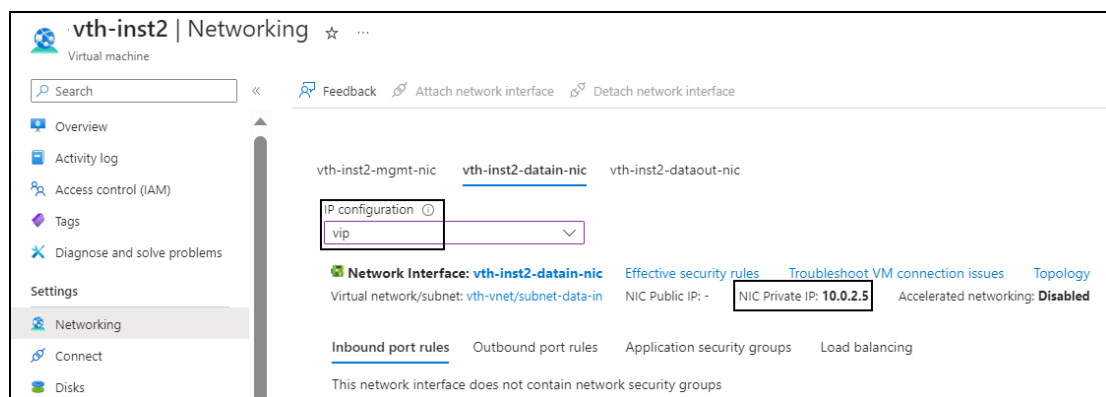
### Example

```
curl 20.225.76.151
```

Verify if a response is received.

- After the switchover, vThunder instance 2 is active, so copy the VIP address of the vThunder instance 2.

Figure 76 : Active vThunder instance 2 VIP





- SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance2_datain-nic_vip_private_ip>
```

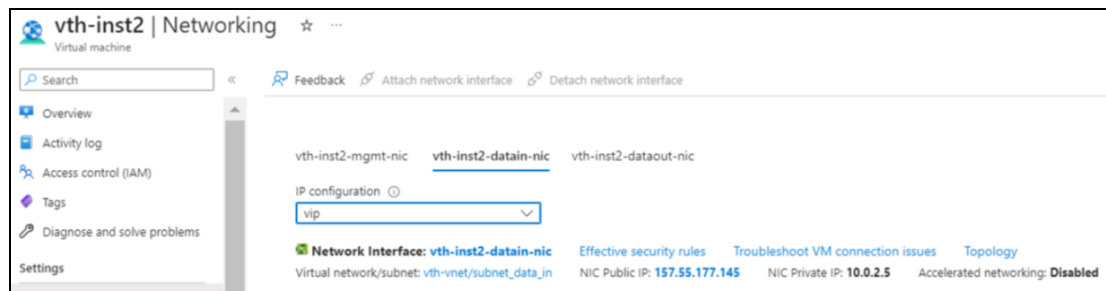
### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.5
```

Verify if a response is received.

- Copy the Public IP address of the active vThunder instance 2 data subnet 1.

Figure 77 : Active vThunder instance 2 Public IP address



- Run the following command from the client machine to verify the traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance2_datain-nic_vip_public_ip>
```

### Example

```
curl 157.55.177.145
```

Verify if a response is received.

- SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the HTTP template traffic flow:

```
curl <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_vip_private_ip>:<port_number>/<host-match-string or url-match-string>/
```

### Example

```
curl 10.0.2.5:80/s1/
```

Verify if a response is received from client server (For example: Apache Index page).

- SSH your client machine and run the following commands to verify the Persist cookie template traffic flow:

- a. Verify the current cookie configuration:

```
curl --head <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_vip_private_ip>
```

- b. Run the following commands to save the cookies in the `cookie.txt` file:

```
curl -b cookie.txt -c cookie.txt <vThunder_instance_datain-nic_vip_private_ip>  
cat cookie.txt
```

### Example

```
curl --head 10.0.2.5  
curl -b cookie.txt -c cookie.txt 10.0.2.5  
cat cookie.txt
```

14. Run the following command on the active vThunder instance to view the persistence load-balancing statistics:

```
vThunder(config)#show slb persist
```

If the deployment is successful, the following summary persistence statistics is displayed:

	Total
-----	
URL hash persist (pri)	0
URL hash persist (sec)	0
URL hash persist fail	0
SRC IP persist ok	0
SRC IP persist fail	0
SRC IP hash persist(pri)	0
SRC IP hash persist(sec)	0
SRC IP hash persist fail	0
DST IP persist ok	0
DST IP persist fail	0
DST IP hash persist(pri)	0
DST IP hash persist(sec)	0
DST IP hash persist fail	0
SSL SID persist ok	0
SSL SID persist fail	0
Cookie persist ok	1
Cookie persist fail	0
Persist cookie not found	2
Persist cookie Pass-thru	0
Enforce higher priority	0

If the Persist-cookie configuration is successful, a value is displayed for the **Cookie persist ok** else the value is 0.

## Thunder-3NIC-VMSS

This template creates a new Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) with pre-loaded Thunder instance. . The auto scale-in or scale-out occurs based on the performance metric threshold rule. The maximum number of Thunder replicas allowed can be defined. Each vThunder instance attach three new network interface cards (NICs).

When one instance becomes unavailable, another instance spins without any manual intervention.

For more information, see [Create Thunder Virtual Machines](#).

---

**NOTE:** Use a suitable VM size that supports at least three NICs. For VM sizes, see [Supported VM Sizes](#).

---

This template auto-applies the following vThunder configuration after the webhook URL is created:

- Server Load Balancer using a webhook URL on vThunder for newly added or deleted web/app servers through backend server VMSS autoscaling.
- SSL Certificate in Storage account and Server Load Balancer.
- A10 License in Automation Account Variable.

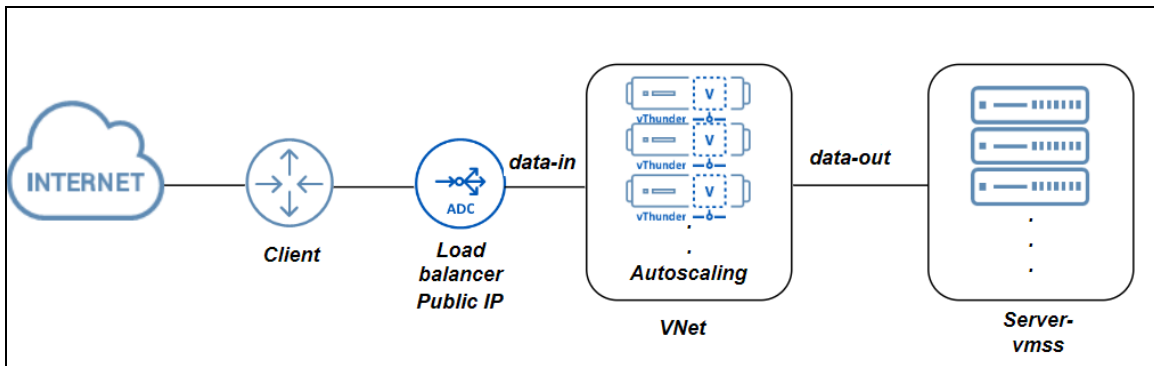
It configures log analysis capabilities using Azure Log Analytics workspace integration and metrics monitoring using Azure Application Insights integration.

---

**NOTE:** All the configured vThunder instances do not synchronize their SLB configurations.

---

Figure 78 : Thunder ADC in AutoScale Mode.



Various templates are available for different deployment needs.

For more information, see [Deployment Templates](#).

The following topics are covered:

<a href="#">Create Thunder Virtual Machines</a> .....	141
<a href="#">Access Thunder Virtual Machine</a> .....	153
<a href="#">Configure Server VMSS</a> .....	155
<a href="#">Create Automation Account</a> .....	164
<a href="#">Create Automation Account Webhook</a> .....	173
<a href="#">Install Thunder Observability Agent</a> .....	180
<a href="#">Configure Autoscaling</a> .....	181
<a href="#">Verify Deployment</a> .....	199
<a href="#">Verify Traffic Flow</a> .....	203

## Create Thunder Virtual Machines

The A10-vThunder-3NIC-VMSS template is used to create multiple Thunder virtual machines with three network interface cards. This template is deployed using Azure CLI.

Before deploying this template, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

To deploy the A10-vThunder-3NIC-VMSS template using Azure CLI commands, perform the following steps:

1. Download [A10-vThunder-3NIC-VMSS](#) template.

**NOTE:** This template contains pre-populated default values that can be modified as required and it does not create new virtual network, network security group, subnets, and Public IP.

2. From Windows Explorer, navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
3. Open the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_NVM\_VMSS\_PARAM.json with a text editor.
4. Configure the following parameters as appropriate:

Table 6 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
vThunder credentials	<p>Enter the default admin credentials to provision the vThunder instance. Once the device is provisioned, vThunder auto-deletes all the users except the default user.</p> <pre>"adminUsername": {   "value": "vth-user" }, "adminPassword": {   "value": "vth-Password" },</pre>
Virtual Machine Scale Set Name	<p>Specify a name for the Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS). The VMSS automatically scale-out or scale-in based on the specified capacity rules. It manages a group of identical virtual machines efficiently. For more information, see <a href="#">Virtual Machine Scale Set</a>.</p> <pre>"vmssName": {   "value": "vth-vmss" },</pre>

Table 6 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Virtual Machine Scale Set Size	<p>Specify a suitable VM size that supports at least 3 NICs for the vThunder instance. For VM sizes, ssee <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p> <pre>"vmssSku": {   "value": "Standard_D8s_v3" },</pre>
Instance count	<p>Specify the number of virtual machines to be created with identical configuration inside VMSS. It allows to adjust the number of instances based on changing workload demands. For more information, see <a href="#">Virtual Machine Scale Set</a>.</p> <pre>"instanceCount": {   "value": 1 },</pre>
vThunder Image	<p>Specify the desired vThunder Image name and Product name from the <a href="#">Azure Marketplace</a>.</p> <pre>"vThunderImage": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-601-byol" }, "publisherName": {   "value": "a10networks" }, "productName": {   "value": "a10-vthunder-adc-521" },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <u>Do not change the publisher name.</u></p>
Subnet CIDR	Specify the CIDR range for management, datain, and datout subnets.

Table 6 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"mgmtIntfPrivatePrefix":{     "value":"10.0.1.0/24"   }, "eth1PrivatePrefix":{     "value":"10.0.2.0/24"   }, "eth2PrivatePrefix":{     "value":"10.0.3.0/24"   }, },</pre>
Network Interface Cards	<p>Specify a unique network interface card for management, datain, and dataout traffic.</p> <pre>"nic1Name":{     "value":"vth-inst-mgmt-nic"   }, "nic2Name":{     "value":"vth-inst-datain-nic"   }, "nic3Name":{     "value":"vth-inst-dataout-nic"   }, },</pre>
Management Public IP	<p>Specify an existing Public IP address for management traffic.</p> <pre>"nic1PublicIPName":{     "value":"vth-inst-mgmt-ip"   }, },</pre>
Network Security Group	<p>Specify the network security group name for all the NICs.</p> <pre>"networkSecurityGroupName":{     "value":"vth-vmss-nsg"   }, },</pre>
Storage Account	<p>Specify a unique name for the Azure storage account. The name must be in lowercase, 3 - 24 characters long, and can</p>



Table 6 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<p>contain numbers and lowercase letters only. It is used as a part of the URL for accessing the data stored within the account. If a name is not provided, the default value is used, but it is recommended to change it to a unique and meaningful name. For more information on naming rules and considerations, see <a href="#">Resource name rules</a>.</p> <pre data-bbox="521 638 1419 758"> "storageAccountName": {   "value": "vthunderstorage" }, </pre>
Load Balancer	<p>Specify a unique name for the Azure load balancer. The name must be globally unique within the Azure subscription and 1 - 80 characters long. It can include numbers, lowercase letters, and hyphens, but cannot start or end with a hyphen. The Load Balancer name is used to identify and access the load balancer and its associated resources. If a name is not provided, the default value is used.</p> <pre data-bbox="521 1094 1419 1339"> "lbName": {   "value": "vth-lb" }, "lbPubIPName": {   "value": "vth-lb-ip" }, </pre>
Automation Account	<p>Specify a unique name for the Azure automation account. The name must 2 - 50 characters long and can contain numbers, lowercase letters, and hyphens, but cannot start or end with a hyphen. If a name is not provided, the default value is used. An Azure automation account is a central hub for automating and orchestrating tasks and processes within the Azure environment and beyond. It provides a platform to create, monitor, and manage automation runbooks, which are scripts that can perform various tasks on Azure resources and external systems. Automation runbooks can be scheduled to</p>

Table 6 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<p>run at specific intervals or triggered by specific events, enabling proactive maintenance and resource management.</p> <pre data-bbox="521 474 1417 600">"automationAccountName": {   "value": "vth-amt-acc" },</pre>
Log Analytics Workspace	<p>Specify a unique name for the Azure log analytics workspace. The name must be 2 - 64 characters long, can contain numbers, lowercase letters, and hyphens, but cannot start or end with a hyphen. If a name is not provided, the default value is used. An Azure log analytics workspace is a central repository for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing data from various sources. It allows you to ingest and store logs and monitoring data from Azure resources, on-premises servers, applications, and other cloud environments. Once data is collected in the workspace, you can perform queries, create custom dashboards, and set up alerts to gain valuable insights into the performance, health, and security of your infrastructure and applications.</p> <pre data-bbox="521 1178 1417 1262">"logAnalyticsWorkspaceName": {   "value": "vth-vmss-log-workspace"</pre>
Application Insights	<p>Specify a unique name for the Azure application insights resource. The name must be 2 - 256 characters long, can contain numbers, lowercase letters, and hyphens, but cannot start or end with a hyphen. If a name is not provided, the default value is used. Azure application insights is a comprehensive application performance monitoring service that helps you gain insights into the availability, performance, and usage of your applications. It allows you to track and analyze telemetry data from vThunder. With application insights, you can detect and diagnose performance issues, identify trends, and optimize application performance to deliver better user experiences.</p>

Table 6 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"appInsightsName": {   "value": "vth-vmss-app-insights" },</pre>
Enable Accelerated Networking	<p>Specify 'true' to enable low latency and high throughput on the NICs. For more information, see <a href="#">Accelerated Networking</a>.</p> <pre>"Enable Accelerated Networking": {   "value": false },</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, accelerated networking is disabled for all type of compute instances and it can be enabled for the selected compute instances. For the supported compute instances, see <a href="#">Supported VM Sizes</a>.</p>
Enable IP Forwarding	<p>Specify 'true' to allow the virtual machine to forward the network traffic between networks in order to improve the network performance. This high-performance forwarded path bypasses the host from the usual data path, thus, reducing latency, jitter, and CPU utilization when using the most demanding network workloads on the supported VM types. For more information, see <a href="#">IP Forwarding</a>.</p> <pre>"Enable IP Forwarding": {   "value": false }</pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, IP forwarding is disabled.</p>

5. Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_NVM\_VMSS\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
6. From the Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.

## 7. Run the following command to create a resource group in Azure:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name <resource_group_name> --location "<location_name>"
```

### Example:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name vth-rg1 --location "south central us"
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/vth-rg1",
  "location": "southcentralus",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "vth-rg1",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  },
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
}
```

## 8. Run the following command to create a deployment group in Azure.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g <resource_group_name> --template-file <template_name> --parameters <param_template_name>
```

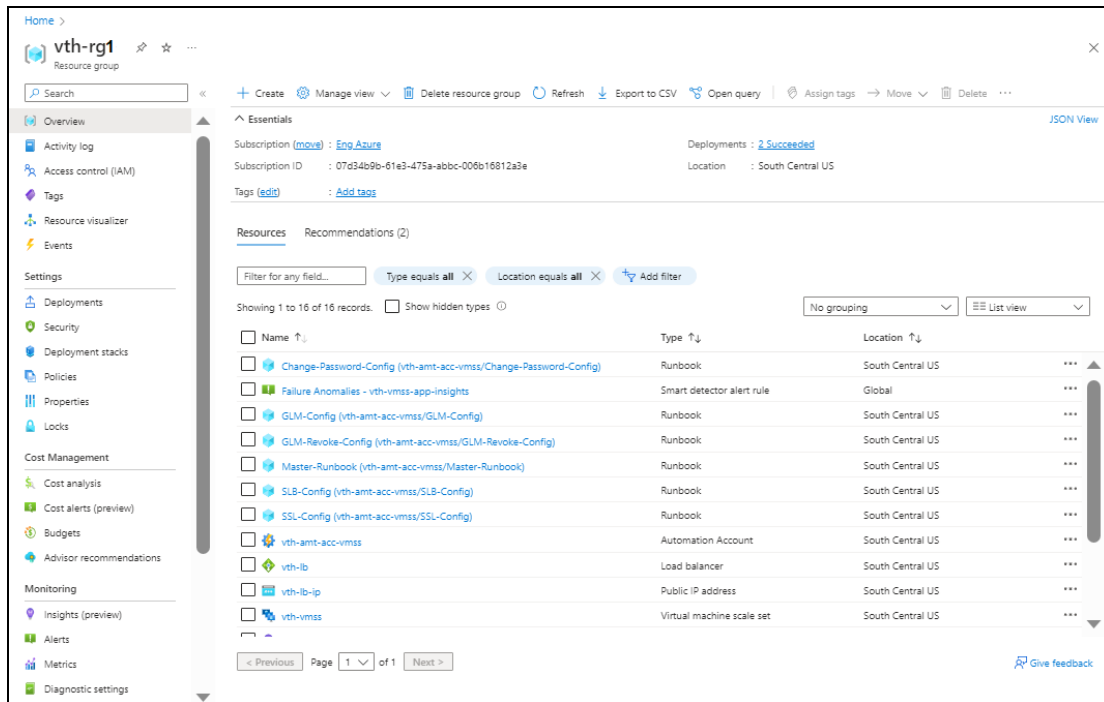
### Example:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g vth-rg1 --template-file PS_TMPL_3NIC_NVM_VMSS_1.json --parameters PS_TMPL_3NIC_NVM_VMSS_PARAM.json
```

A resource group is created.

Here, **vth-rg1** resource group is created.

Figure 79 : Resource listing under resource group

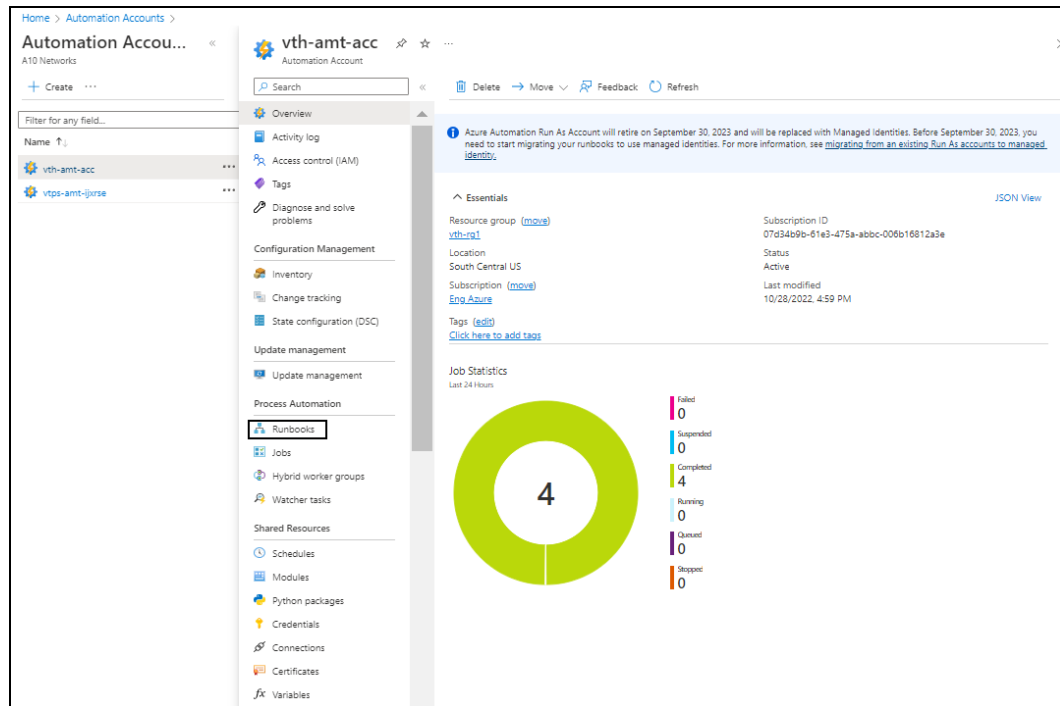


## 9. Verify if the runbooks are created:

- a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Automation Accounts > <automation\_account\_name>**.

The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 80 : Selected automation account - Overview window



- b. Click **Runbooks** from the left **Process Automation** panel. The selected automation account - Jobs window is displayed.

Figure 81 : Selected automation account - Runbooks window

The screenshot shows the 'Runbooks' window for the 'vth-amt-acc' automation account. It displays a table of runbooks with the following data:

Name	Authoring status	Runbook type	Runtime version	Last modified	Tags
Change-Password-Config	Published	PowerShell	5.1	1/16/2023, 7:55 PM	
GLM-Config	Published	PowerShell	5.1	1/16/2023, 7:57 PM	
GLM-Revoke-Config	Published	PowerShell	5.1	1/16/2023, 7:57 PM	
Master-Runbook	Published	PowerShell	5.1	1/16/2023, 7:58 PM	
SLB-Config	Published	PowerShell	5.1	1/16/2023, 7:58 PM	
SSL-Config	Published	PowerShell	5.1	1/16/2023, 7:58 PM	

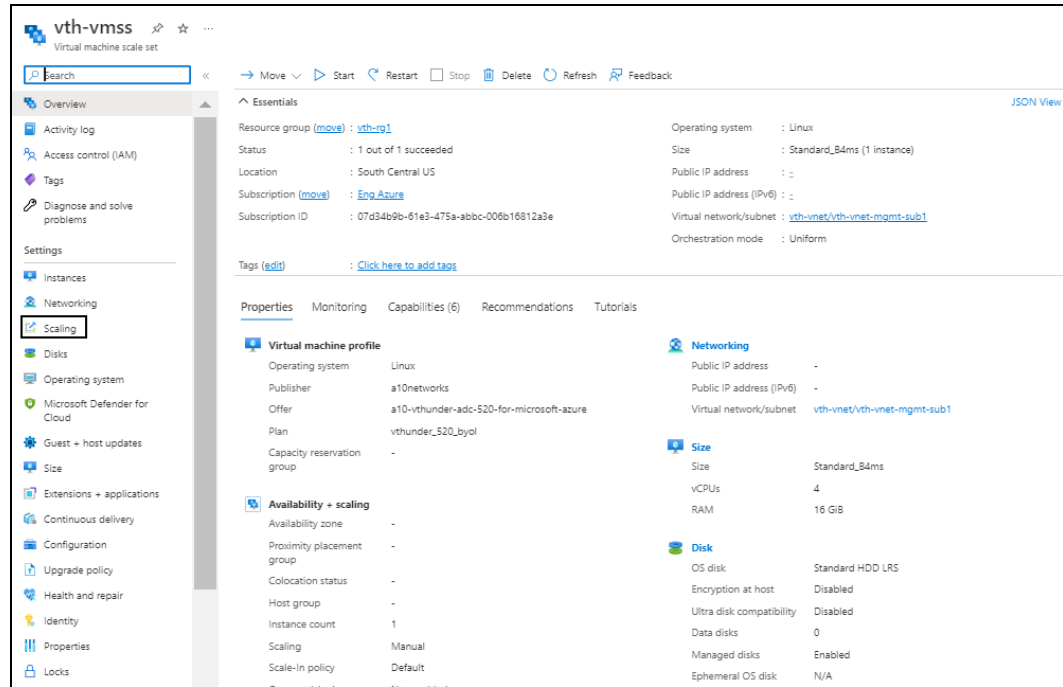
Here, the runbooks created are Change-Password-Config, GLM-Config, GLM-Revoke-Config, Master-Runbook, SLB-Config, and SSL-Config.

10. Verify the instance count:

- a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Virtual machine scale set** > *<vmss\_name>*.

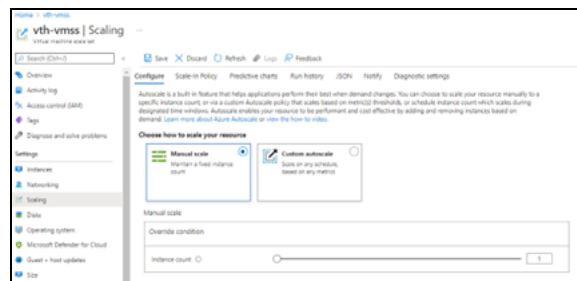
The selected VMSS - Overview window is displayed. Here, the VMSS name is **vth-vmss**.

Figure 82 : Virtual machine scale set - Overview window



- b. Click **Scaling** from the left **Settings** panel. The selected VMSS - Scaling window is displayed.

Figure 83 : Virtual machine scale set - Scaling window - Configure tab



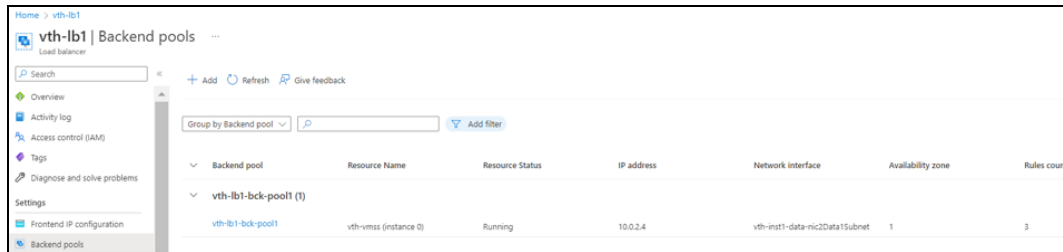
- c. Verify the configured instance count. If the instance gets deleted either manually or automatically, VMSS creates a new instance.

11. Verify if the LB resources are created:

- a. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Load balancer > <lb\_name>**. The selected LB - Overview window is displayed. Here, the LB name is **vth-lb**.

- b. Click **Frontend IP configuration** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the LB frontend IP is created.

Figure 84 : Selected Frontend IP configuration window



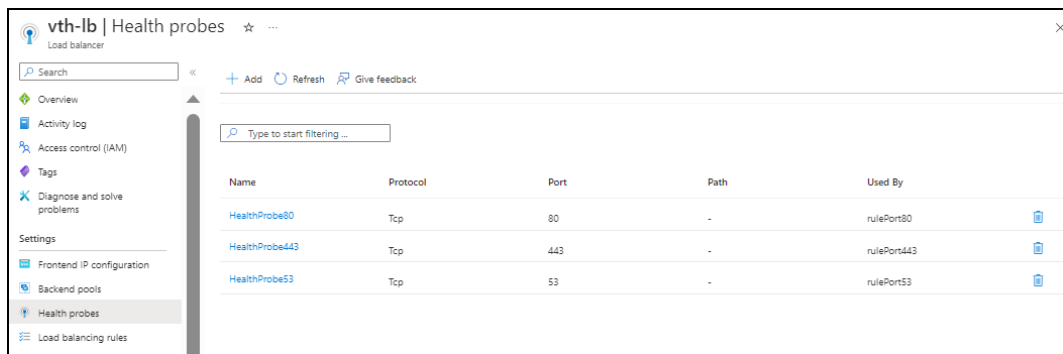
- c. Click **Backend pools** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the backend pools are created.

Figure 85 : Selected Backend pools window



- d. Click **Health probes** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the health probes are created.

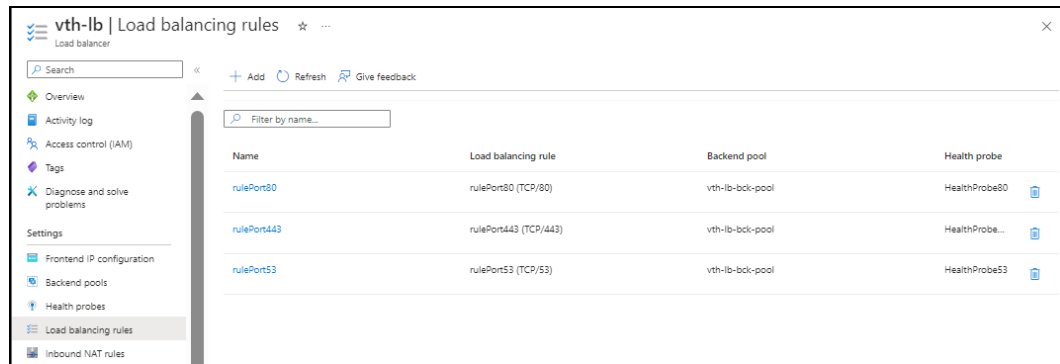
Figure 86 : Selected Health Probes window



- e. Click **Load balancing rules** from the left **Settings** panel to verify if the load balancing rules are created.



Figure 87 : Selected load balancing rules window



Here, the load balancing rules are rulePort80, rulePort443, and rulePort53.

## 12. Verify if the storage account container is created:

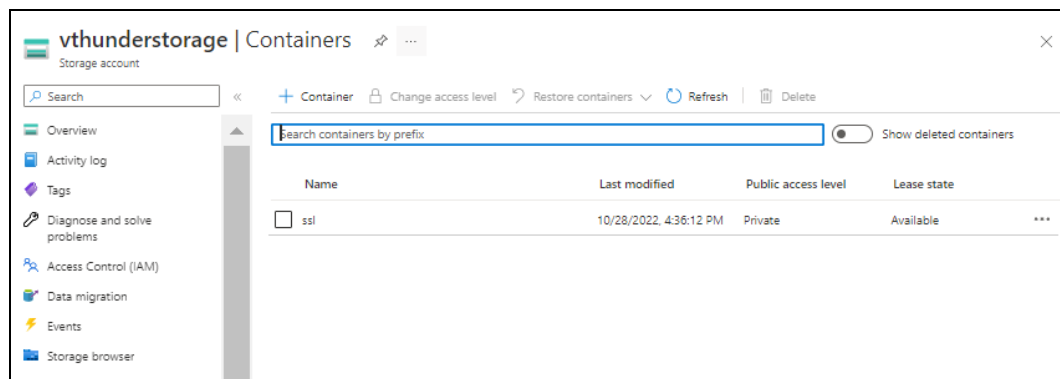
- From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Storage account** > <storage\_account\_name>.

The selected storage account - Overview window is displayed. Here, the storage account name is **vthunderstorage**.

- Click **Containers** from the left **Data storage** panel.

The selected storage account - Containers window is displayed.

Figure 88 : Selected storage account - Containers window



Here, the storage account container is **ssl**.

## Access Thunder Virtual Machine

The Thunder Virtual Machine can be accessed using any of the following ways:

- [Access vThunder using CLI](#)
- [Access vThunder using GUI](#)

### Access vThunder using CLI

To access the vThunder instances using CLI, perform the following steps:

1. Open any SSH client.
2. Enter or select the following basic information in the configuration window:
  - Hostname: Public IP of Virtual Machine Instance under the VMSS  
Here, Public IP of `vth-vmss`
  - Connection Type: SSH
3. Click **Open**.
4. In the active SSH session, login with the recently changed password:

```
login as: xxxx <---Enter username provided by A10 Networks Support--->
>
Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
Password: xxxx <---Enter your password>
Last login: Day MM DD HH:MM:SS from a.b.c.d

System is ready now.

[type ? for help]

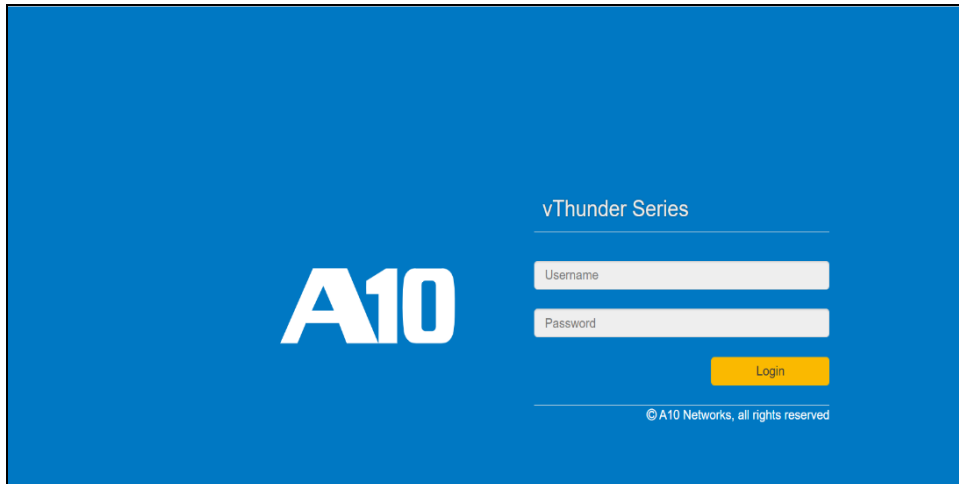
vThunder> enable <---Execute command--->
Password:<---just press Enter key--->
vThunder#config <---Configuration mode--->
```

### Access vThunder using GUI

To access the vThunder instances using GUI, perform the following steps:

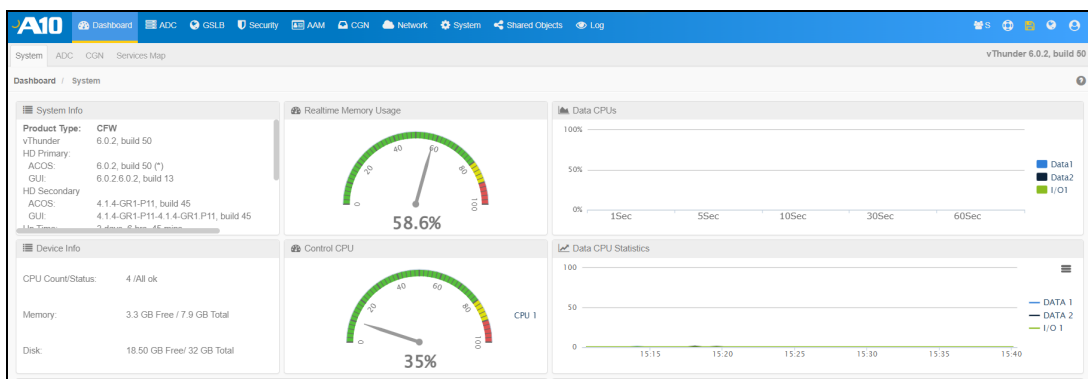
1. Open any browser.
2. Enter `https://<vthunder_public_IP>/gui/auth/login/` in the address bar.

Figure 89 : vThunder GUI



3. Enter the username provided by A10 Networks Support and recently changed password.  
The home page gets displayed.

Figure 90 : Home page



## Configure Server VMSS

The following topics are covered:

- [Create and Configure Server VMSS](#)
- [Verify the Server VMSS Creation](#)

## Create and Configure Server VMSS

To create a Server VMSS, perform the following steps:

1. From Home, navigate to **Azure services > Virtual machine scale sets** and click **Create**.

The **Create a virtual machine** window is displayed.

2. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

Project details

- Subscription
- Resource group

Scale set details

- Virtual machine scale set name - Server machine
- Region

Orchestration

- Orchestration mode - **Uniform**

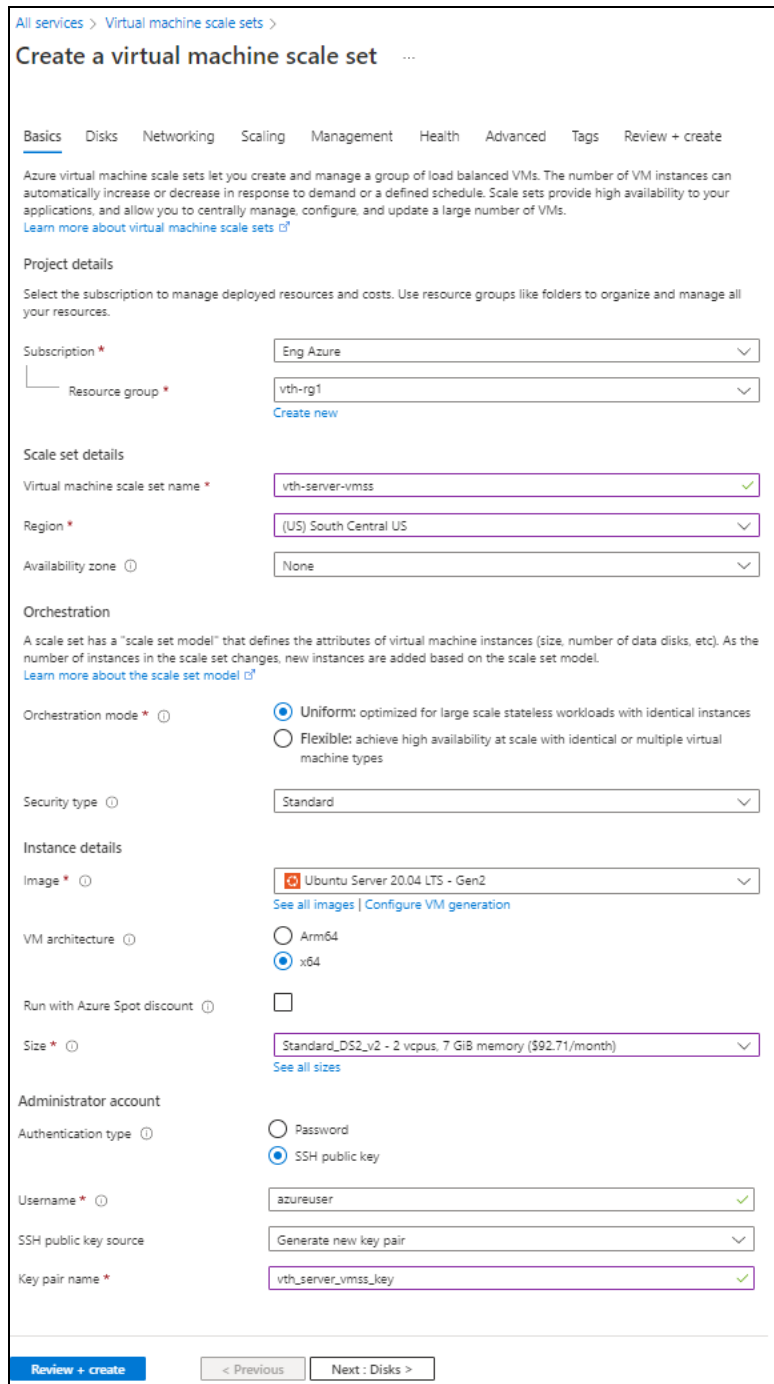
Instance details

- Image
- Size

Administrator account

- Depending upon the Authentication type, provide the information.

Figure 91 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Basics tab



All services > Virtual machine scale sets >

## Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure virtual machine scale sets let you create and manage a group of load balanced VMs. The number of VM instances can automatically increase or decrease in response to demand or a defined schedule. Scale sets provide high availability to your applications, and allow you to centrally manage, configure, and update a large number of VMs.  
[Learn more about virtual machine scale sets](#)

### Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*   
[Create new](#)

### Scale set details

Virtual machine scale set name \*

Region \*

Availability zone

### Orchestration

A scale set has a "scale set model" that defines the attributes of virtual machine instances (size, number of data disks, etc). As the number of instances in the scale set changes, new instances are added based on the scale set model.  
[Learn more about the scale set model](#)

Orchestration mode \*  Uniform: optimized for large scale stateless workloads with identical instances  
 Flexible: achieve high availability at scale with identical or multiple virtual machine types

Security type

### Instance details

Image \*   
[See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

VM architecture  Arm64  
 x64

Run with Azure Spot discount

Size \*   
[See all sizes](#)

### Administrator account

Authentication type  Password  
 SSH public key

Username \*

SSH public key source

Key pair name \*

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next : Disks >

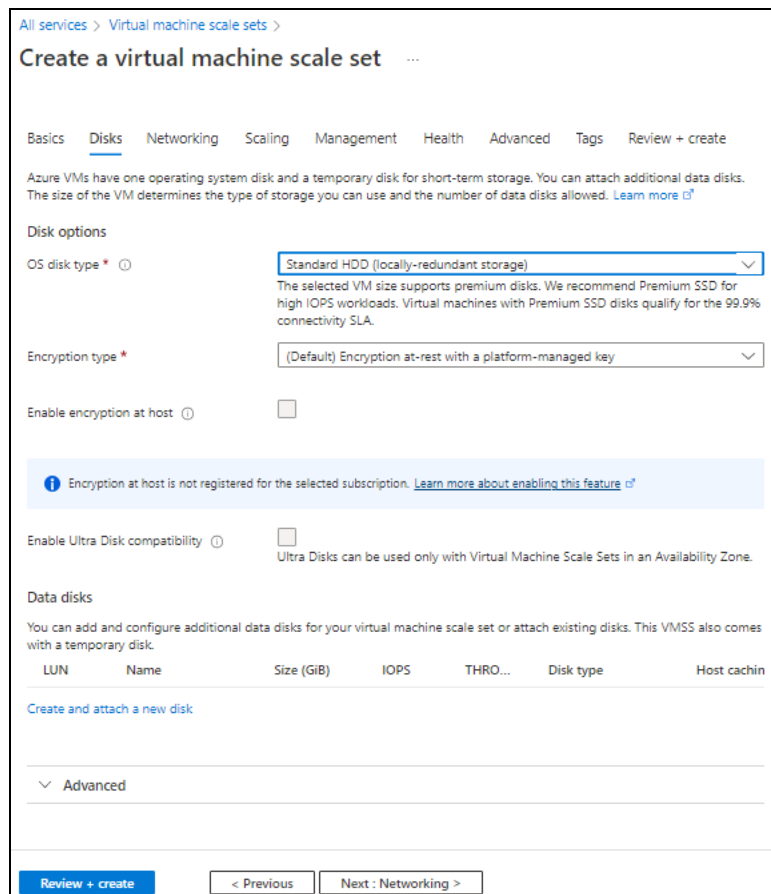
3. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Disks** at the bottom of the window.

#### 4. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Disks** tab:

##### Disk options

- OS disk type
- Encryption type

Figure 92 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Disks tab



All services > Virtual machine scale sets >

### Create a virtual machine scale set ...

Basics **Disks** Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

#### Disk options

OS disk type \*   Standard HDD (locally-redundant storage)

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Encryption type \*  (Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key

Enable encryption at host

**i** Encryption at host is not registered for the selected subscription. [Learn more about enabling this feature](#)

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility   Ultra Disks can be used only with Virtual Machine Scale Sets in an Availability Zone.

#### Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine scale set or attach existing disks. This VMSS also comes with a temporary disk.

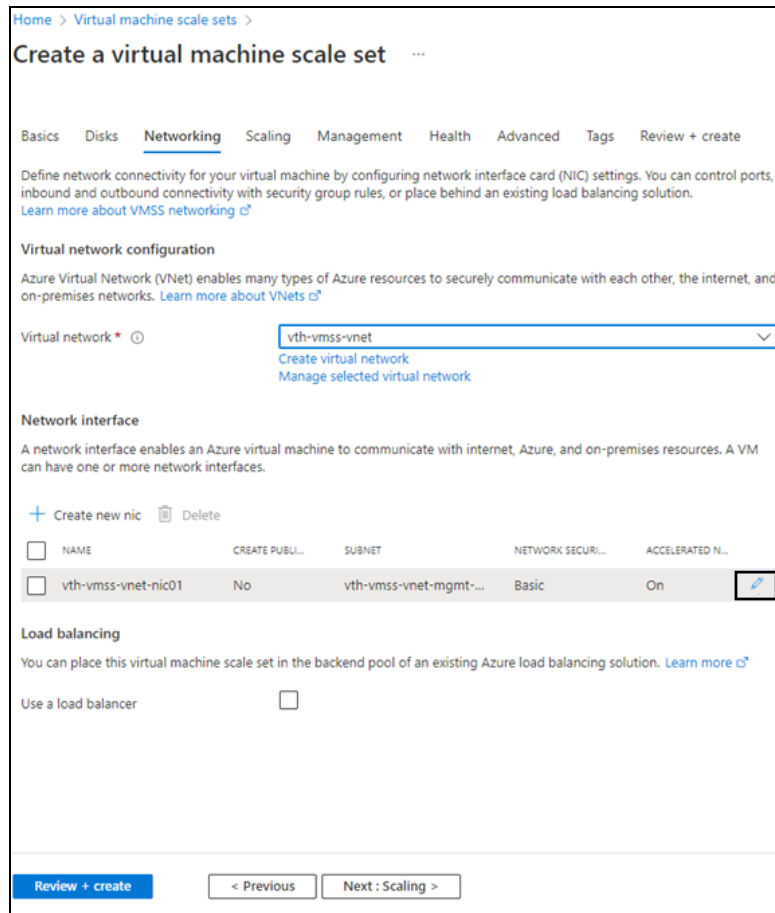
LUN	Name	Size (GiB)	IOPS	THRO...	Disk type	Host cachin
<a href="#">Create and attach a new disk</a>						
Advanced						

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Networking >](#)

#### 5. Leave the remaining fields as is and click **Next : Networking** at the bottom of the window.

## 6. Select the Virtual network in the **Networking** tab.

Figure 93 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Networking tab



Home > Virtual machine scale sets >

### Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks **Networking** Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

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 about VMSS networking](#)

**Virtual network configuration**

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) enables many types of Azure resources to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. [Learn more about VNets](#)

Virtual network \*  ▼

[Create virtual network](#)  
[Manage selected virtual network](#)

**Network interface**

A network interface enables an Azure virtual machine to communicate with internet, Azure, and on-premises resources. A VM can have one or more network interfaces.

+ Create new nic  Delete

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	CREATE PUBLI...	SUBNET	NETWORK SECU...	ACCELERATED N...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	vth-vmss-vnet-nic01	No	vth-vmss-vnet-mgmt-...	Basic	On	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>

**Load balancing**

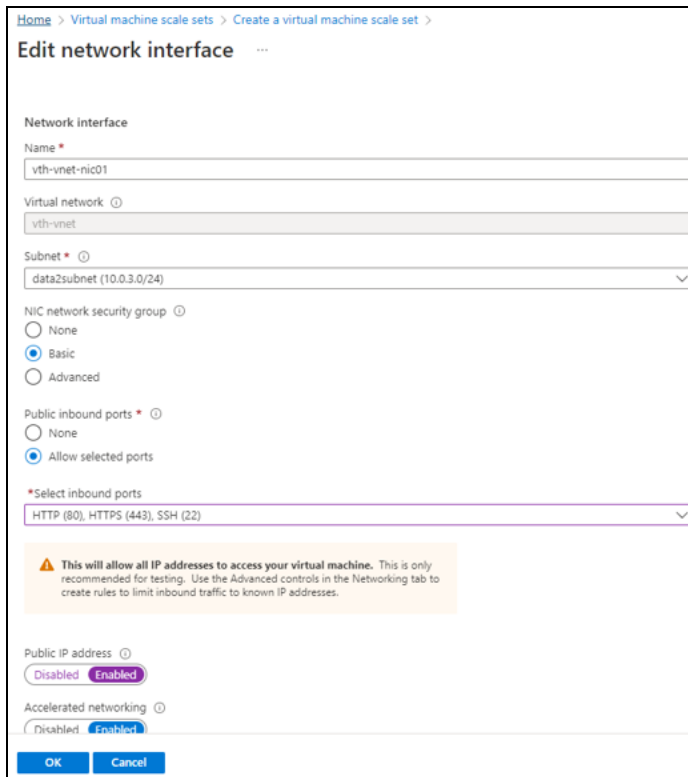
You can place this virtual machine scale set in the backend pool of an existing Azure load balancing solution. [Learn more](#)

Use a load balancer

[Review + create](#)

- If Data subnet 2 value is not assigned to management NIC 1, click the edit button corresponding to it.  
The **Edit Network Interface** window appears.
- Select Data subnet 2 value in the **Subnet** field and then click **OK**. Here, the Subnet 2 value is 10.0.3.0/24.

Figure 94 : Edit network interface window



Home > Virtual machine scale sets > Create a virtual machine scale set >

### Edit network interface

**Network interface**

Name \*  
vth-vnet-nic01

Virtual network ⓘ  
vth-vnet

Subnet \* ⓘ  
data2subnet (10.0.3.0/24)

NIC network security group ⓘ  
 None  
 Basic  
 Advanced

Public inbound ports \* ⓘ  
 None  
 Allow selected ports

\*Select inbound ports  
HTTP (80), HTTPS (443), SSH (22)

**⚠ This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine. This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to create rules to limit inbound traffic to known IP addresses.**

Public IP address ⓘ  
 Disabled  Enabled

Accelerated networking ⓘ  
 Disabled  Enabled

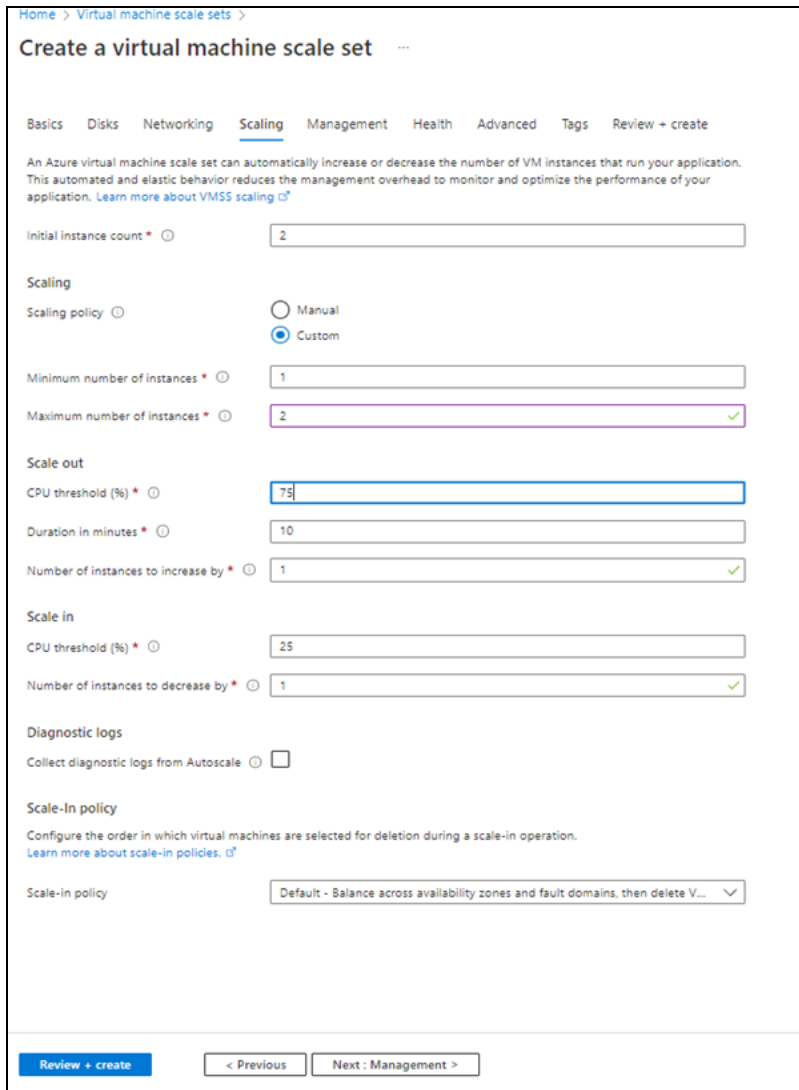
OK Cancel

9. Leave the remaining fields as is in the **Networking** tab and click **Next : Scaling** at the bottom of the window



10. Select or enter the information in the **Scaling** tab as shown below.

Figure 95 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Scaling tab



Home > Virtual machine scale sets >

### Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking **Scaling** Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

Initial instance count \*

**Scaling**

Scaling policy  Manual  Custom

Minimum number of instances \*

Maximum number of instances \*

**Scale out**

CPU threshold (%) \*

Duration in minutes \*

Number of instances to increase by \*

**Scale in**

CPU threshold (%) \*

Number of instances to decrease by \*

**Diagnostic logs**

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale

**Scale-In policy**

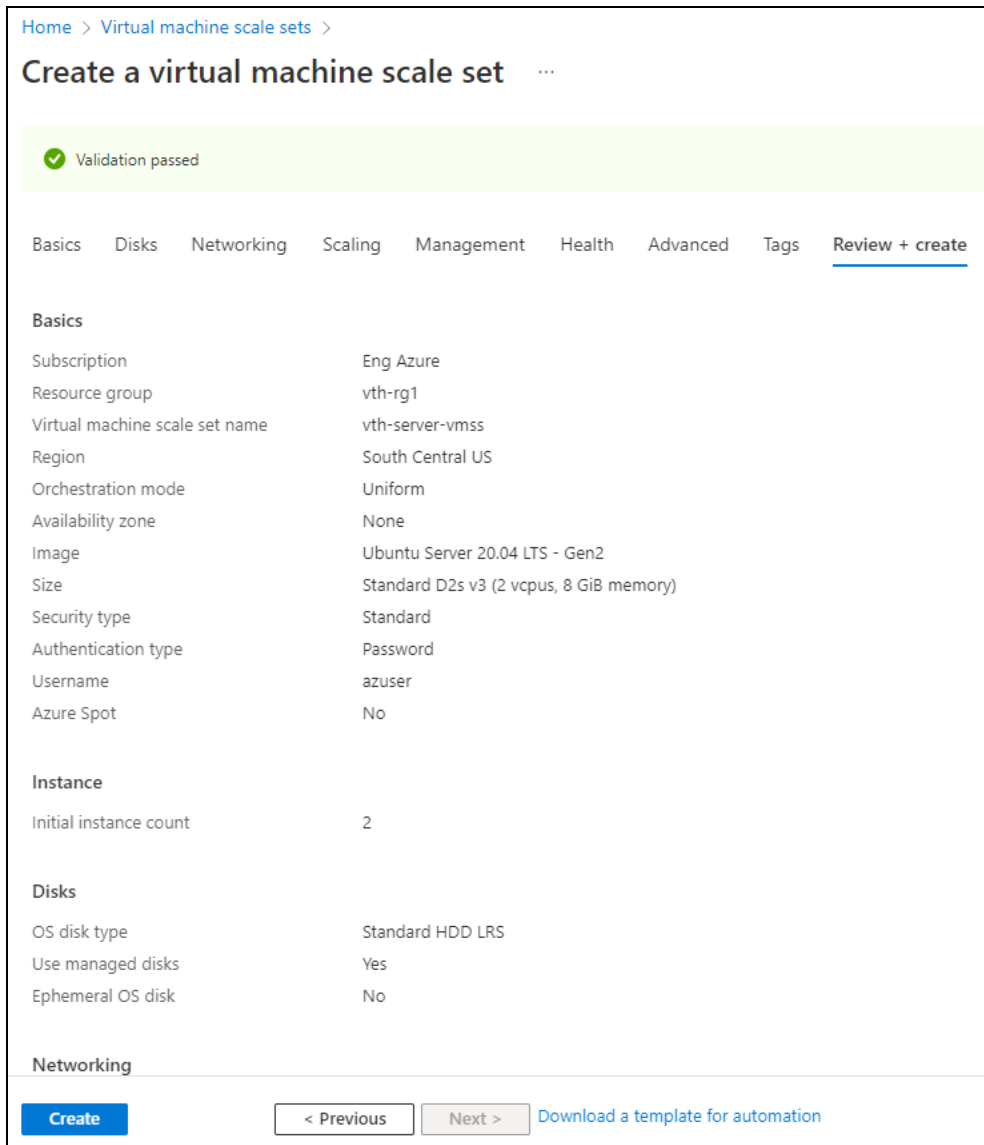
Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation. [Learn more about scale-in policies.](#)

Scale-in policy

[Review + create](#) < Previous Next: Management >

11. Click **Review + create** at the bottom of the window to skip the other tabs.

Figure 96 : Create a virtual machine scale set window - Review + create tab



Home > Virtual machine scale sets >

## Create a virtual machine scale set

Validation passed

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced Tags Review + create

**Basics**

Subscription	Eng Azure
Resource group	vth-rg1
Virtual machine scale set name	vth-server-vmss
Region	South Central US
Orchestration mode	Uniform
Availability zone	None
Image	Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS - Gen2
Size	Standard D2s v3 (2 vcpus, 8 GiB memory)
Security type	Standard
Authentication type	Password
Username	azuser
Azure Spot	No

**Instance**

Initial instance count	2
------------------------	---

**Disks**

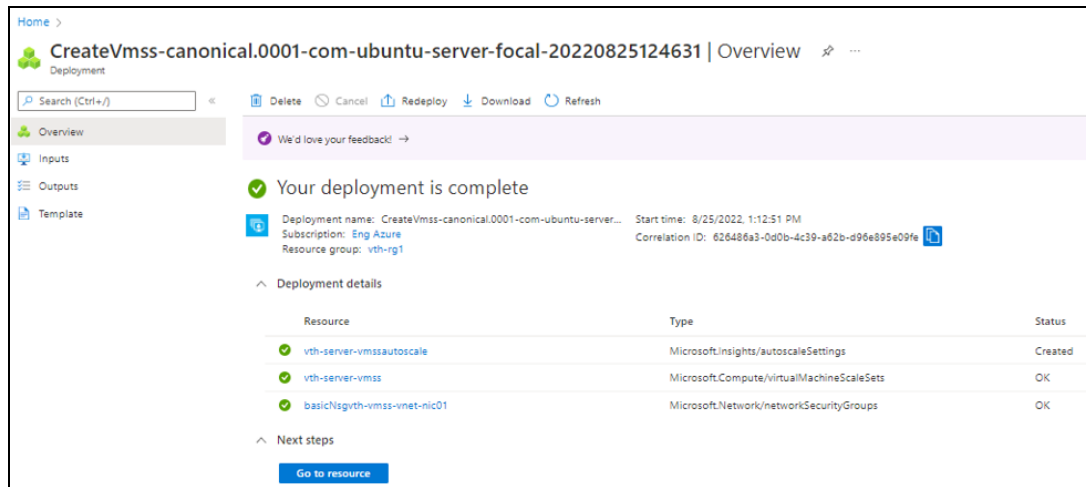
OS disk type	Standard HDD LRS
Use managed disks	Yes
Ephemeral OS disk	No

**Networking**

[Create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next >](#) [Download a template for automation](#)

12. Click **Create** at the bottom of the window.  
When the VMSS is created, a message "Your deployment is complete" is displayed in the Create VMSS window.

Figure 97 : Create VMSS window



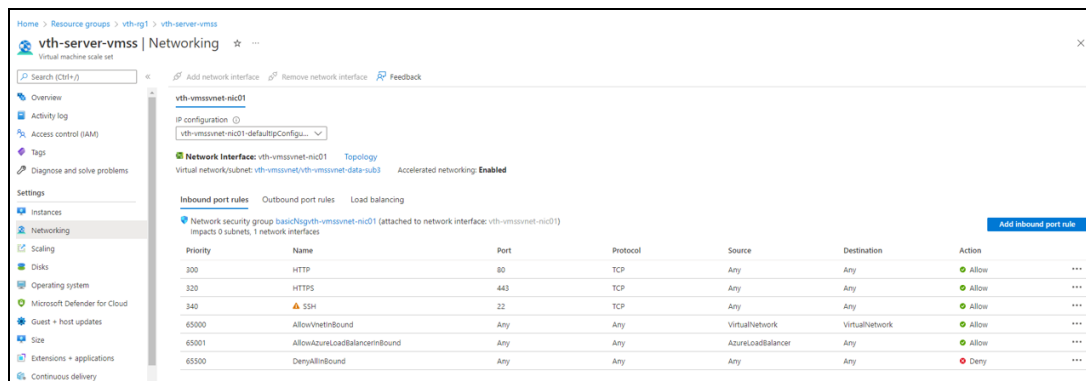
**NOTE:** It may take the system several minutes to display your resources.

### Verify the Server VMSS Creation

To verify the creation of server VMSS, perform the following steps:

1. In the Create VMSS > **Deployment details** section, click the server VMSS resource. Here, the VMSS resource is **vth-server-vmss**. The VMSS resource details window is displayed.
2. Select **Networking** from the left panel. VMSS has only one interface. The ports 80 and 443 are available in the **Inbound port rules** tab.

Figure 98 : VMSS > Inbound port rules



3. SSH the Server virtual machine and run the following command to install

Apache:

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

While the Apache server is getting installed, you get a prompt to continue further. Enter 'Y' to continue. After the installation is complete, a newline prompt is displayed.

## Create Automation Account

The following topics are covered:

- [Initial Setup](#)
- [Create an Automation Account](#)
- [Verify the Automation Account Creation](#)

### Initial Setup

Before creating an automation account, configure the corresponding parameters in the PowerShell template.

To configure the parameters, perform the following steps:

1. From Windows Explorer, navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
2. Open the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_NVM\_VMSS\_RUNBOOK\_VARIABLES.json with a text editor.

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file.

3. Configure the following parameters as appropriate:

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Azure autos	Specify the autoscale resource details. If the automation account does not exist, then a new automation

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
cale resources	<p>account gets created inside resource group. If automation account already exists, then template gets auto-updated.</p> <p>If the automation account variable does not exist, then a new automation account variable gets created inside the automation account. If an automation account variable already exists, an error is displayed "The variable already exists".</p> <p>Provide the application/client ID and tenant ID saved in the <a href="#">Collect Azure Access Key</a> step or you can get these values from <b>Home &gt; Azure services &gt; Azure Active Directory &gt; App Registration &gt; Owned applications &gt; &lt;application_name&gt;</b>.</p> <pre data-bbox="423 869 1419 1409"> "azureAutoScaleResources": {   "resourceGroupName": "vth-rg1",   "automationAccountName": "vth-amt-acc",   "vThunderScaleSetName": "vth-vmss",   "serverScaleSetName": "vth-server-vmss",   "storageAccountName": "vthunderstorage",   "appId": "10724xxx-xxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx2c14726d",   "tenantId": "91d27xxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxf81fcb2f",   "masterWebhookUrl": "&lt;master-runbook-webhook-url&gt;",   "location": "southcentralus",   "logAnalyticsWorkspaceName": "vth-vmss-log-workspace",   "appInsightsName": "vth-vmss-app-insights" }, </pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Do not change the <b>Master Webhook url</b>. It gets updated automatically.</p>
GLM	Specify the GLM details.

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

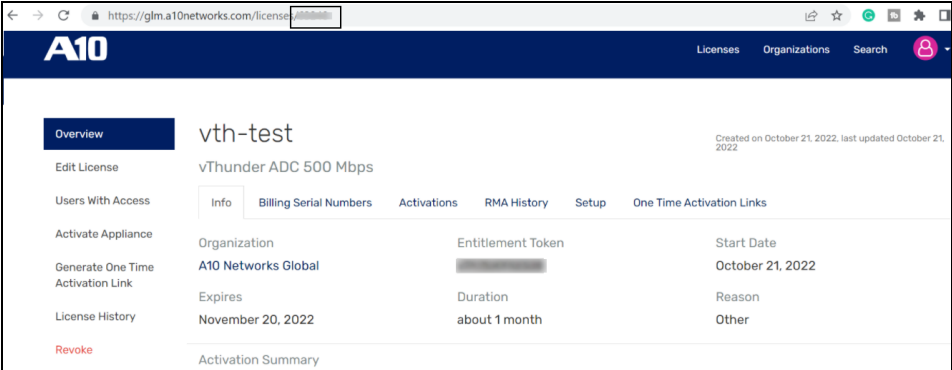
Resource Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="423 409 1406 653">"glmParam": {   "userName": "youremail@a10networks.com",   "userPassword": "your_password",   "entitlementToken": "A10xxa2fxxxx",   "licenseId": "59xxx" },</pre> <p data-bbox="423 674 1406 789">You can get the license ID from <a href="https://glm.a10networks.com">GLM Portal</a>. Select your license and go to the URL. The license ID is at the end of the URL. For example, <a href="https://glm.a10networks.com/license/12345">glm.a10networks.com/license/12345</a></p> 
SSL	<p data-bbox="423 1220 743 1251">Specify the SSL details.</p> <pre data-bbox="423 1283 1406 1682">"sslParam": {   "requestTimeout": 40,   "path": "SERVER.pem",   "file": "SERVER",   "certificationType": "pem",   "containerName": "ssl",    "storageAccountKey": "LX6z8xxxxxxxxehXx0xxxv7xxxx/xxxOfzxxxxxRO xxx5gXzxxxxfhxcx0gxxxxx9rxxASxxxxsx==" },</pre>

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

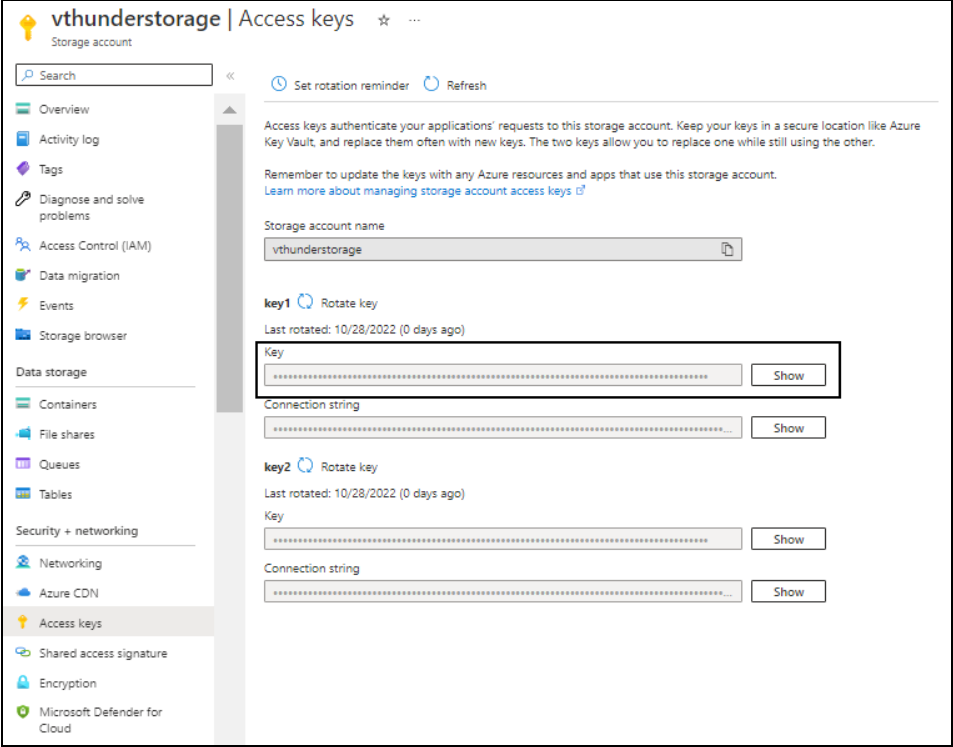
Resource Name	Description
	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The <code>server.pem</code> file should be placed in the same downloaded folder from which your are executing the scripts. For example, the <code>server.pem</code> should be placed in 'C:\Users\TestUser\Templates\' folder.</p> <p>You can get the storage account key from <b>Azure Portal &gt; Azure services &gt; Storage accounts &gt; &lt;storage_account_name&gt; &gt; Access Keys &gt; Key1 &gt; Key.</b></p> <p>Figure 99 : Selected storage account - Access keys window</p> 
SLB	Specify SLB details.

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"slbParam":{   "slb_port":{     "value":[       {         "port-number": 53,         "protocol": "udp",         "health-check-disable":1       },       {         "port-number": 80,         "protocol": "tcp",         "health-check-disable":1       },       {         "port-number": 443,         "protocol": "tcp",         "health-check-disable":1       }     ]   } },</pre>
VIP Port	Specify the VIP port details.



Table 7 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"vip_port":{   "value": [     {       "port-number":53,       "protocol":"udp",       "ha-conn-mirror":1,       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg53"     },     {       "port-number":80,       "protocol":"http",       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg80"     },     {       "port-number":443,       "protocol":"https",       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg443"     }   ] },,</pre>
RIB List	Specify the RIB details.

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "rib_list": [   {     "ip-dest-addr": "0.0.0.0",     "ip-mask": "/0",     "ip-nexthop-ipv4": [       {         "ip-next-hop": "10.0.2.1"       },       {         "ip-next-hop": "10.0.1.1"       }     ]   },   {     "ip-dest-addr": "8.8.8.8",     "ip-mask": "/32",     "ip-nexthop-ipv4": [       {         "ip-next-hop": "10.0.1.1"       }     ]   } ], </pre>
vThunder IP	<pre> "vThunderIP": "", </pre> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Do NOT provide any IP address. Master runbook updates the vThunder IP automatically.</p>
Client Secret	<p>Specify the client secret. To get this value, go to <b>Azure Portal &gt; Azure services &gt; Azure Active Directory &gt; App Registration &gt; Owned applications &gt; &lt;application_name&gt; &gt; Certificates &amp; secrets.</b></p>

Table 7 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<code>"clientSecret": "9-xxx~jIxxxEVyxxxxHNxxxOwv_xxxxZLxxxTM",</code>
vThunder instance username	Specify a 'Read/Write/HM' privilege username. <code>"vThUsername": "admin"</code>
vThunder new password application flag	Keep this flag as 'False' initially. <code>"vThNewPassApplyFlag": "False"</code>

- Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_3NIC\_NVM\_VMSS\_RUNBOOK\_VARIABLES.json file are correct and then save the changes.

## Create an Automation Account

To create an automation account, perform the following steps:

- Run the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\PS_TMPL_3NIC_NVM_VMSS_AUTOMATION_ACCOUNT_2.ps1
```

- Provide the default and new password when prompted:

```
Enter Default Password:***
Enter New Password:*****
Confirm New Password:*****
```

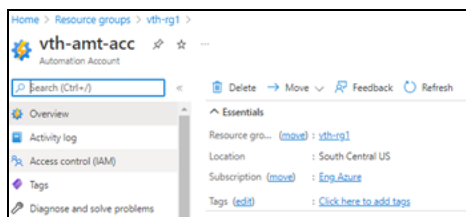
The default password is provided by the A10 Networks Support. The new password should follow the Default password policy. For more information, see [Default Password Policy](#).

## Verify the Automation Account Creation

To verify the creation of an automation account, perform the following steps:

1. From the **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.  
The selected resource group - Overview window is displayed.
2. Under **Resources** tab, group the resources based on the resource type.
3. Verify if the recently created automation account is listed under **Automation Accounts** type.
4. Select the required automation account.  
The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 100 : Selected automation account - Overview window



5. Click **Variables** from the left **Shared Resources** panel.  
The selected automation account - Variables window is displayed

Figure 101 : Selected automation account - Variables window



The screenshot shows the 'Variables' window for the automation account 'vth-amt-acc77'. The left navigation pane includes: Overview (selected), Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Configuration Management, Inventory, Change tracking, State configuration (DSC), Update management, Process Automation, Runbooks, Jobs, Hybrid worker groups, and Watcher tasks. The main area displays a table of variables.

Name	Type	Value	Last modified
autoScaleParam	String	{ "maxScaleOutLimit": 10, "minScaleInLimit": 1, "scaleInThreshold": 25, "scaleOutThreshold": 80 }	1/16/2023, 8:12 PM
azureAutoScaleResources	String	{ "resourceGroupName": "vth-rg77", "automationAccountName": "vth-amt-acc77", "vThunder..." }	1/16/2023, 8:12 PM
clientSecret	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
glbParam	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	1/16/2023, 8:12 PM
slbParam	String	{ "slb_port": { "value": { "port-number": 53, "protocol": "udp", "health-check-disable": 1 }, "por..." }	1/16/2023, 8:12 PM
sslParam	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	1/16/2023, 8:12 PM
vCPUUsage	Object	0	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
vTHCurrentPassword	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
vTHDefaultPassword	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
vTHNewPassApplyFlag	String	False	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
vTHNewPassword	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
vThunderIP	String		1/16/2023, 8:13 PM
vTHUserName	String	admin	1/16/2023, 8:13 PM

6. Verify if all the variables associated with the automation account are listed.

## Create Automation Account Webhook

The following topics are covered:

- [Initial Setup](#)
- [Create a Webhook](#)
- [Verify the AutoScale Resource Variable creation](#)
- [Verify the SSL File availability](#)
- [Verify the Runbook Jobs creation](#)

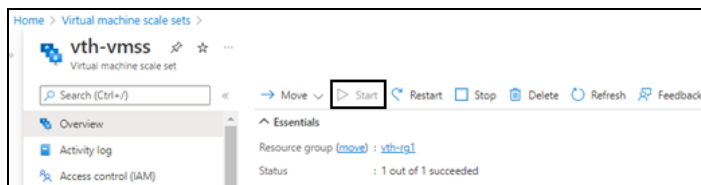
### Initial Setup

To verify that the virtual machine scale set resources are running, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.

The selected resource group - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 102 : VMSS window



2. Under **Resources** tab, group the resources based on the resource type.
3. Select the virtual machine scale set instance under **Virtual machine scale set** type and verify that the instance is in **Start** mode.

### Create a Webhook

To create a webhook, perform the following steps:

1. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
2. Run the following command to create the webhook:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\PS_TMPL_3NIC_NVM_VMSS_WEBHOOK_3.ps1
```

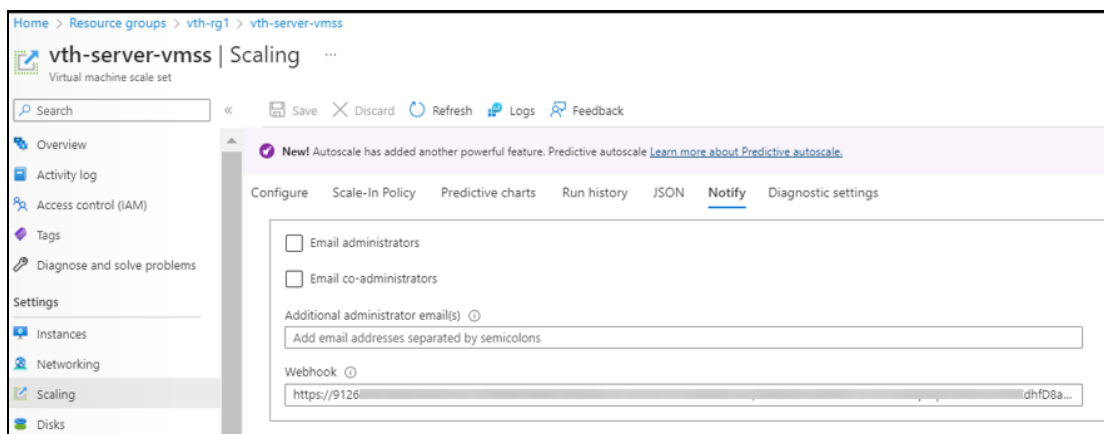
3. After the webhook installation is complete, the webhook url is displayed.

Save this URL :

```
https://fa72c8e5-xxxx-xxxx-9dc5-b4a71eec0a95.webhook.scus.azure-automation.net/webhooks?token=Q*****pG4UEOScfqdEGEAkqJPgdK%2bOpusoUAWk*****%3d
```

4. Save this webhook url for future purpose.
5. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Virtual machine scale set > <vmss\_name>**.  
The selected VMSS - Overview window is displayed. Here, the VMSS name is **vth-server-vmss**.
6. Click **Scaling** from the left **Settings** panel.  
The selected VMSS - Scaling window is displayed.

Figure 103 : VMSS-Scaling - Notify tab



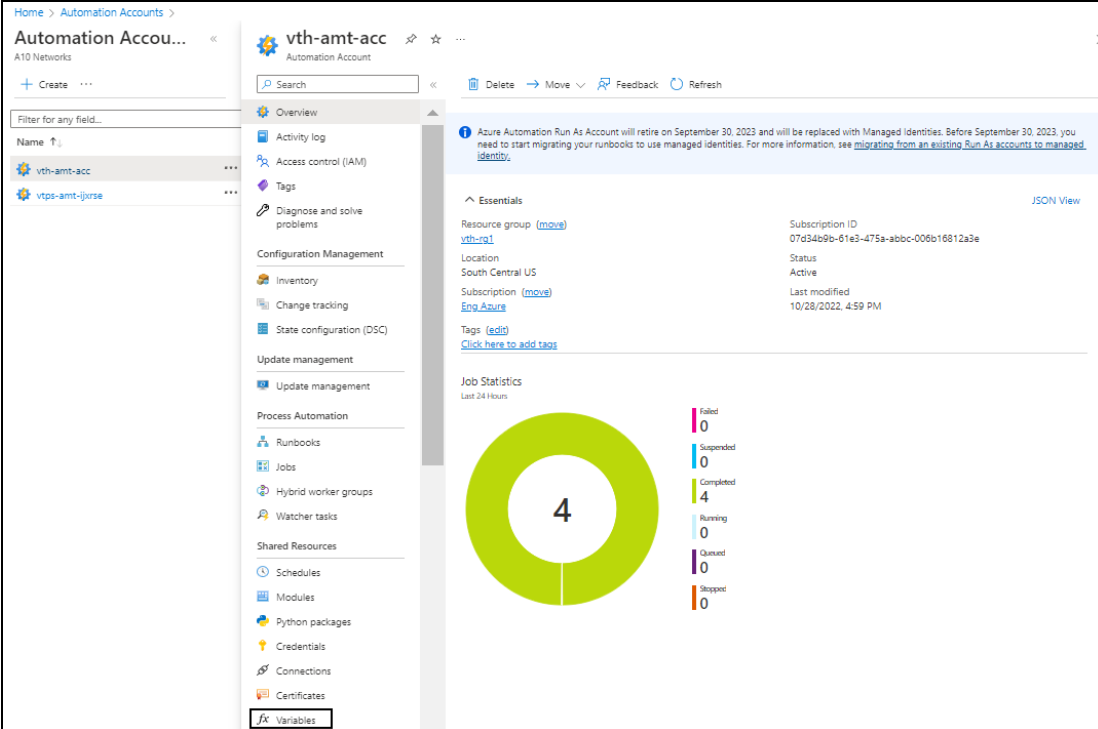
7. Select **Notify** tab.
8. Copy the saved webhook url and paste it in the **Webhook** field.
9. Click **Save** to save the changes.

## Verify the AutoScale Resource Variable creation

To verify the creation of an autoscale resource variable, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Automation Accounts > <automation\_account\_name>**.  
The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 104 : Selected automation account - Overview window

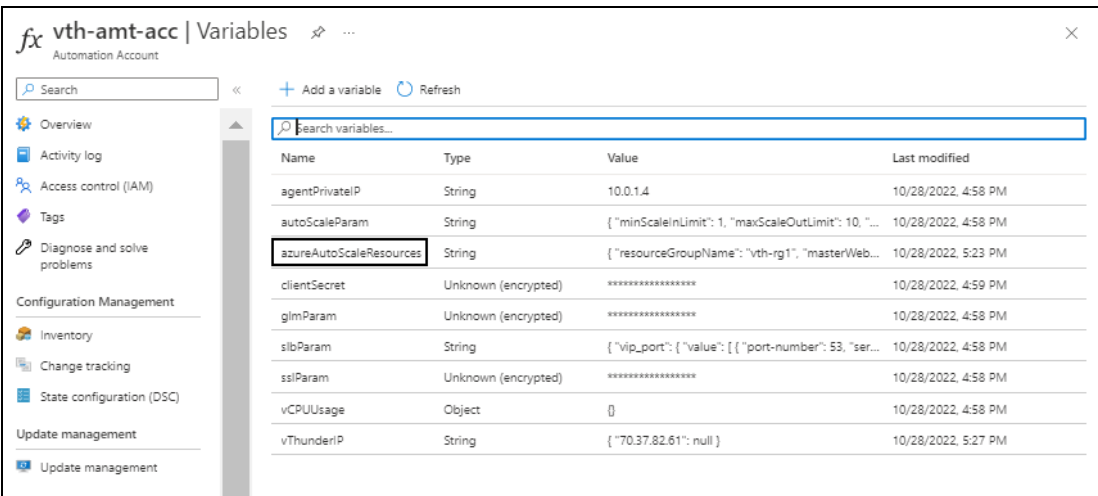


The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the automation account 'vth-amt-acc'. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Configuration Management, Update management, Process Automation, and Shared Resources. The 'Variables' option under Shared Resources is highlighted. The main content area displays the account's Essentials, including Resource group (vth-rg1), Location (South Central US), Subscription (Eng Azure), and Tags. A Job Statistics donut chart shows 4 completed jobs and 0 failed, suspended, running, or queued jobs. A legend on the right lists the job statuses with their respective counts.

Job Status	Count
Failed	0
Suspended	0
Completed	4
Running	0
Queued	0
Stopped	0

2. Click **Variables** from the left **Shared Resources** panel. The selected automation account - Variables window is displayed.

Figure 105 : Selected automation account - Variables window

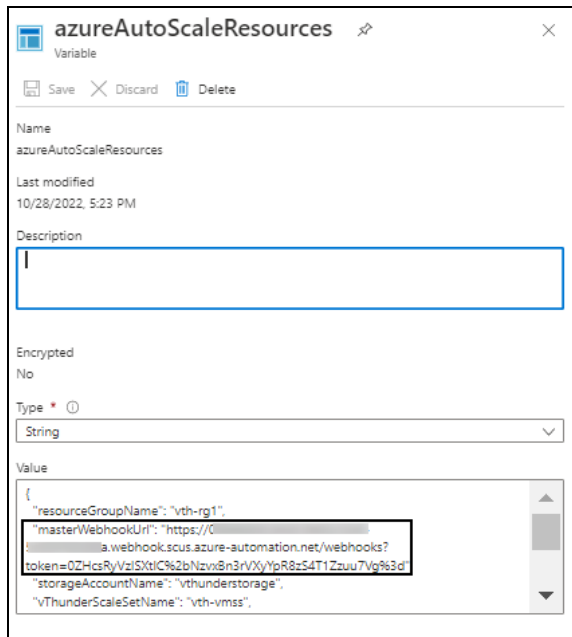


The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the automation account 'vth-amt-acc' in the Variables window. The left sidebar is the same as in Figure 104. The main content area displays a table of variables. The 'azureAutoScaleResources' variable is highlighted with a red box.

Name	Type	Value	Last modified
agentPrivateIP	String	10.0.1.4	10/28/2022, 4:58 PM
autoScaleParam	String	{"minScaleInLimit": 1, "maxScaleOutLimit": 10, "...	10/28/2022, 4:58 PM
azureAutoScaleResources	String	{"resourceGroupName": "vth-rg1", "masterWeb...	10/28/2022, 5:23 PM
clientSecret	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	10/28/2022, 4:59 PM
glmParam	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	10/28/2022, 4:58 PM
slbParam	String	{"vip_port": {"value": {"port-number": 53, "ser...	10/28/2022, 4:58 PM
sslParam	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	10/28/2022, 4:58 PM
vCPUUsage	Object	{}	10/28/2022, 4:58 PM
vThunderIP	String	{"70.37.82.61": null}	10/28/2022, 5:27 PM

3. Select the **azureAutoScaleResources** variable. The azureAutoScaleResources variable window is displayed.

Figure 106 : AzureAutoScaleResources variable window



4. Verify the master webhook URL in the **Value** field.

### Verify the SSL File availability

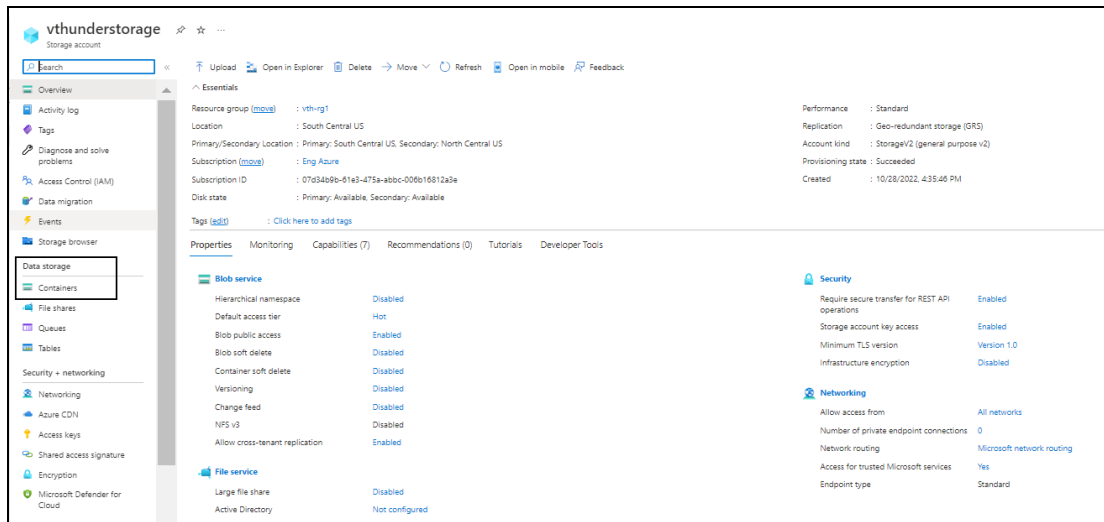
To verify the availability of SSL file, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Storage Accounts > <storage\_account\_name>**.

The selected storage account - Overview window is displayed.

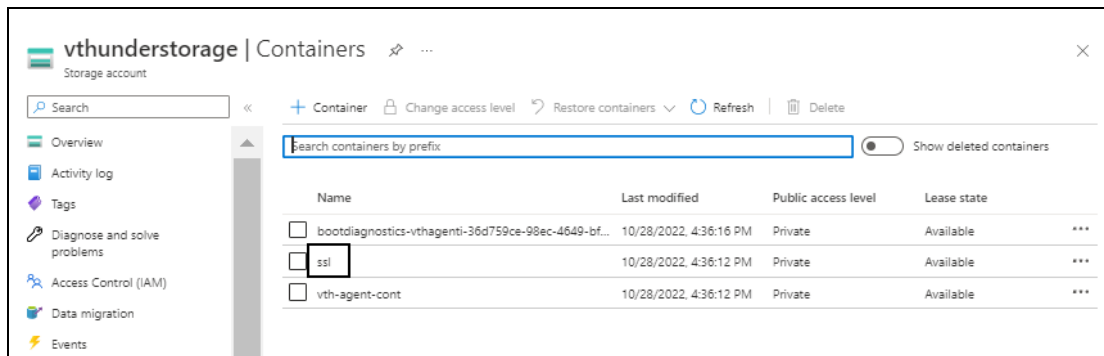


Figure 107 : Selected storage account - Overview window



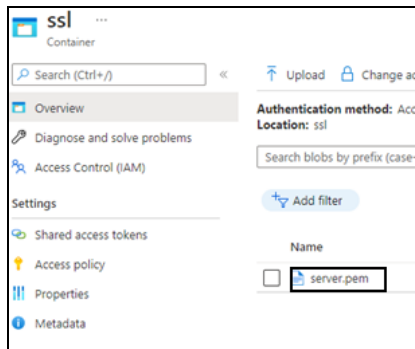
2. Click **Containers** from the left **Data Storage** panel.  
The selected storage account - Containers window is displayed.

Figure 108 : Selected storage account - Containers window



3. Select the SSL container.  
The SSL container window is displayed.

Figure 109 : SSL Container window



4. Verify if the SSL config file is listed. Here, the SSL config file is **SERVER.pem**.

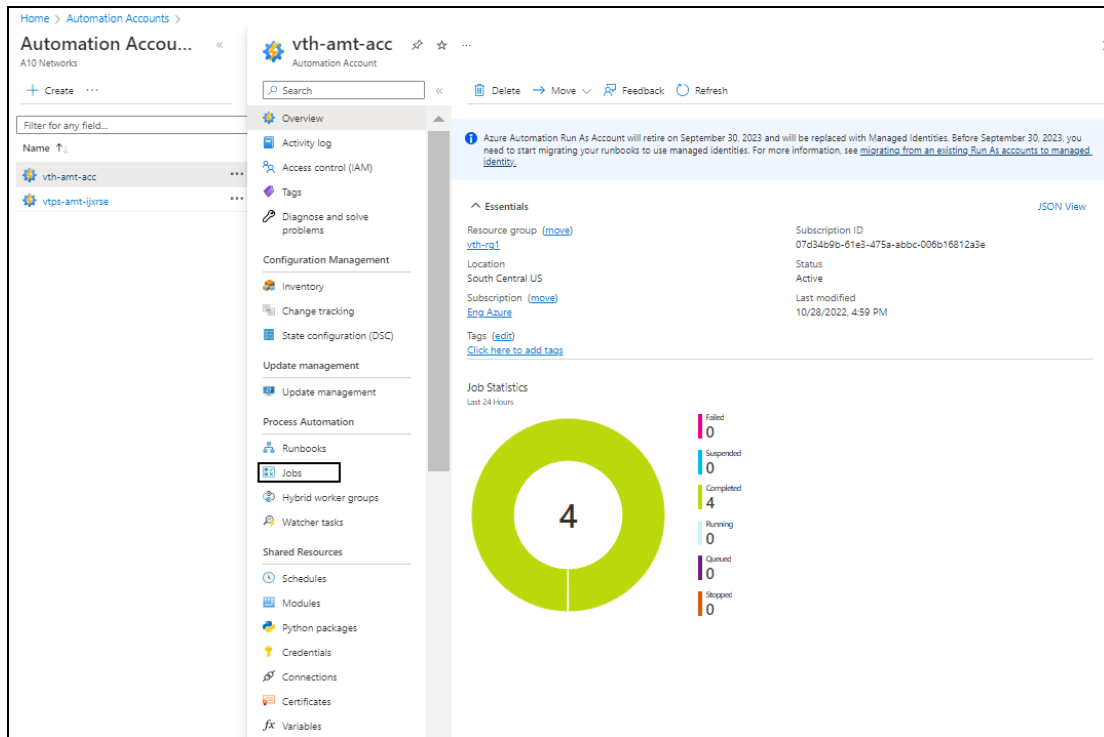
## Verify the Runbook Jobs creation

To verify the creation of runbook jobs, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Automation Accounts > <automation\_account\_name>**.

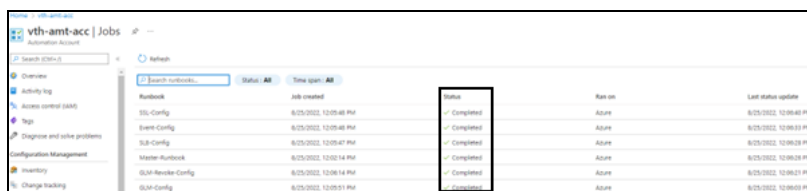
The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 110 : Selected automation account - Overview window



2. Click **Jobs** from the left **Process Automation** panel.  
The selected automation account - Jobs window is displayed.

Figure 111 : Selected automation account - Jobs window



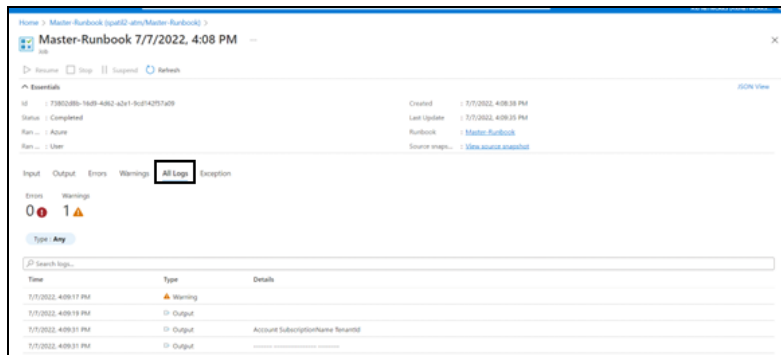
3. Verify if all the runbook jobs have completed status.  
The master runbook automatically triggers all the jobs one-by-one.

**NOTE:** It may take the system a few minutes to display the completed status.

If any job has failed or if it is not working, refer [Common Errors](#).

4. Select each runbook job > **All Logs** tab to verify the logs.  
The selected automation account - selected job - Jobs window is displayed.

Figure 112 : Selected runbook job window



## Install Thunder Observability Agent

The A10 Thunder Observability Agent is introduced to monitor A10 Thunder® Application Delivery Agent (ADC) performance metrics and syslogs.

There are two types of A10 Thunder Observability Agent available:

### Internal Thunder Observability Agent (iTOA)

This is an in-built Python plugin within ACOS which is configured using ACOS Command Line Interface (CLI) or aXAPI.

You can use iTOA:

- For ACOS v6.0.1 or later.
- For configuring vThunder using aXAPI or CLI to publish the 14 performance metrics directly on the same AWS, Azure, or VMware platform where the vThunder instance is deployed with outbound internet connectivity.
- For configuring vThunder using aXAPI or CLI to publish the syslogs on:
  - AWS CloudWatch directly from vThunder with outbound internet connectivity.
  - Azure Log Analytics Workspace directly from vThunder with outbound internet connectivity to access '\*.microsoftonline.com' and '\*.azure.com'.
  - VMware vRealize Log Insight (vRLI) which is accessible from vThunder.
- For managing the data collection, processing, aggregation, and publishing internally for configured L3V partitions.

- For supporting maximum 20 partitions per vThunder instance.
- For publishing metrics or logs every one minute.

To configure the Internal Thunder Observability Agent, see [Internal Thunder Observability Agent](#).

### External Thunder Observability Agent (TOA)

This external plugin can be installed on Linux, CentOS, and Ubuntu platforms as a Python Plugin installation package and Docker containerization.

You can use TOA:

- For any ACOS deployment platform.
- For any ACOS software version.
- For a Thunder with outbound internet connectivity restrictions.

In this case, TOA can have outbound internet connectivity. It can collect data from Thunder and then publish the metrics and syslogs on the cloud monitoring tool through internet.

To install the external Thunder Observability Agent, see [External Thunder Observability Agent](#).

---

**NOTE:** It is recommended to configure any one TOA at a time.

---

## Configure Autoscaling

---

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of vThunder VM instances to meet the changing demand. The Azure metrics and logs can be monitored using an internal Thunder Observability Agent (iTOA) or external Thunder Observability Agent (TOA).

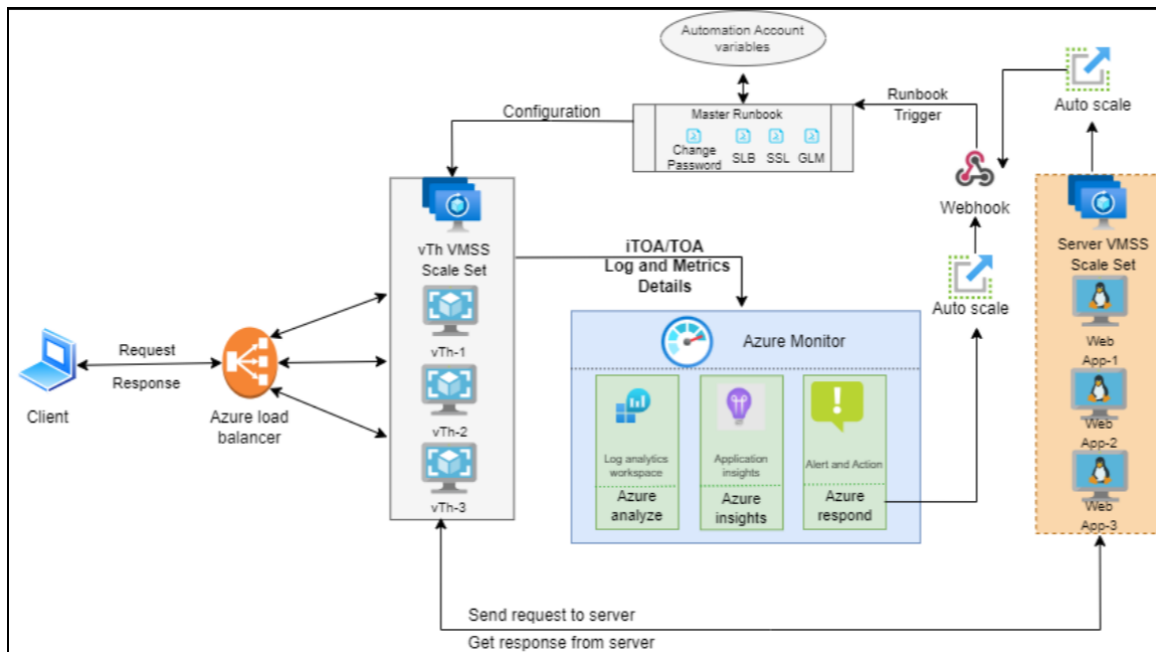
Using iTOA or TOA:

- Custom metrics of vThunder can be collected and published into Azure Application Insights service and same metrics can be used along with VMSS rule for autoscaling. See [Create Autoscale Rule](#).
- Alerts can be scheduled using VMSS alert rule. See [Create Autoscale Alert](#).

- vThunder metrics can be viewed in the Azure Application Insights console.
- vThunder logs can be viewed in the Azure Log Analytics Workspace.

[Figure 113](#) shows the process flow when different Azure resources and system components are connected to each other in the 3NIC-NVM-VMSS Autoscaling and Log Monitoring using iTOA or TOA.

Figure 113 : Process Flow



The following topics are covered:

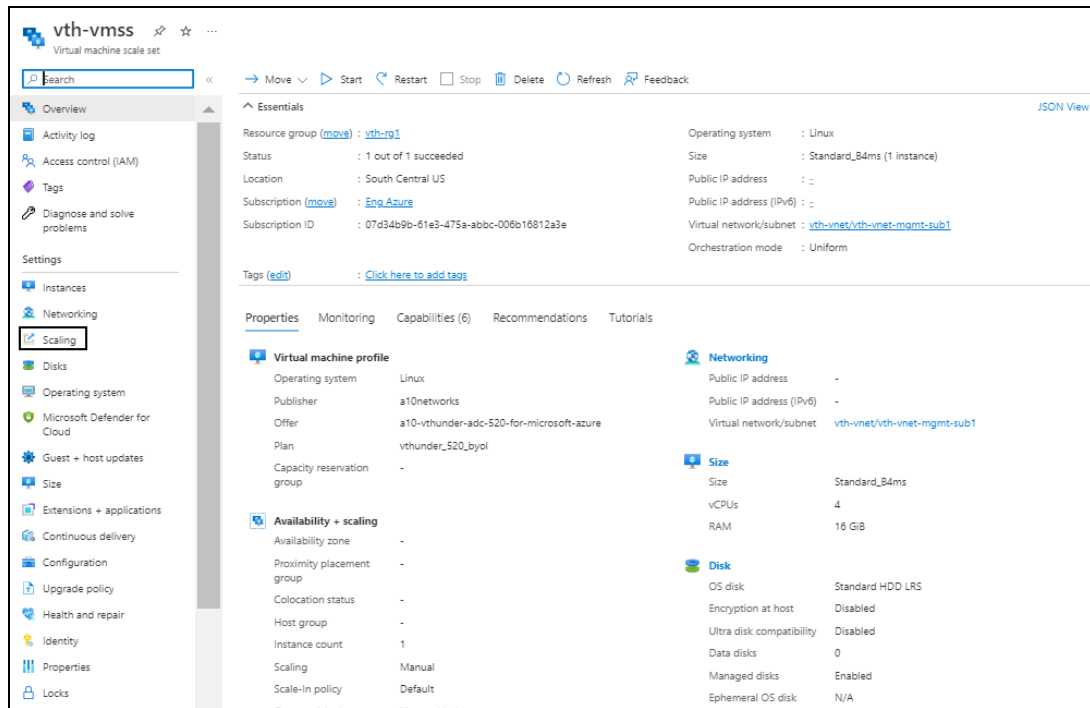
1. [Create Autoscale Rule](#)
2. [Create Autoscale Alert](#)

### Create Autoscale Rule

To create autoscale rule, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Virtual machine scale set** > **<vmss\_name>**.  
The selected vmss - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 114 : Selected VMSS - Overview window

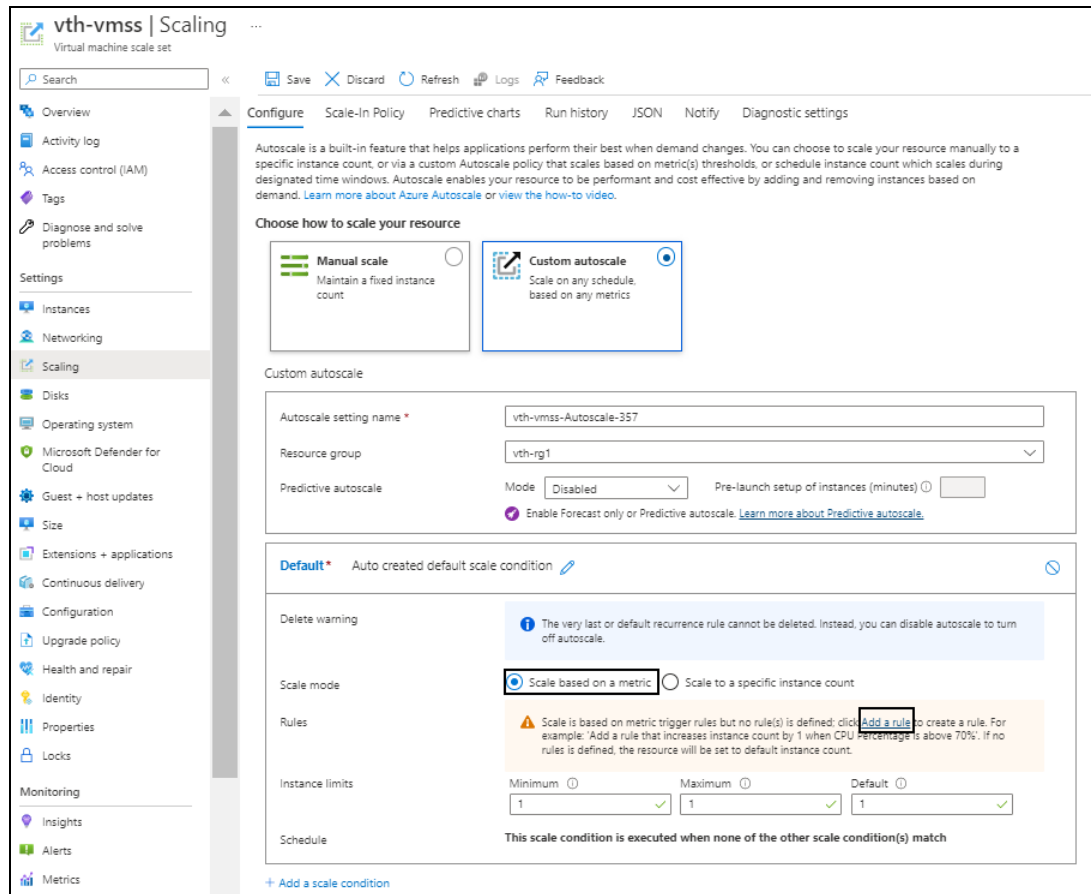


The screenshot displays the Azure portal interface for a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) named 'vth-vmss'. The left-hand navigation pane shows the 'Settings' section expanded, with 'Scaling' selected. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Essentials:** Provides a high-level overview including the resource group (vth-rg1), status (1 out of 1 succeeded), location (South Central US), subscription (Eno Azure), and subscription ID (07d34b9b-61e3-475a-abbc-006b16812a3e). It also lists tags and offers a link to add more tags.
- Properties:** Contains the 'Virtual machine profile' section, detailing the operating system (Linux), publisher (a10networks), offer (a10-vthunder-adc-520-for-microsoft-azure), plan (vthunder\_520\_byol), and capacity reservation group.
- Availability + scaling:** Shows configuration for availability zones, proximity placement groups, colocation status, host groups, instance count (1), scaling method (Manual), and scale-in policy (Default).
- Networking:** Displays network settings such as public IP addresses and the virtual network/subnet (vth-vnet/vth-vnet-mgmt-sub1).
- Size:** Lists hardware specifications including the VM size (Standard\_B4ms), vCPUs (4), and RAM (16 GiB).
- Disk:** Details storage configuration, including the OS disk type (Standard HDD LRS), encryption status, ultra disk compatibility, data disks (0), managed disks (Enabled), and ephemeral OS disk (N/A).

2. Click **Scaling** from the left **Settings** panel.  
The selected vmss - Scaling window is displayed.

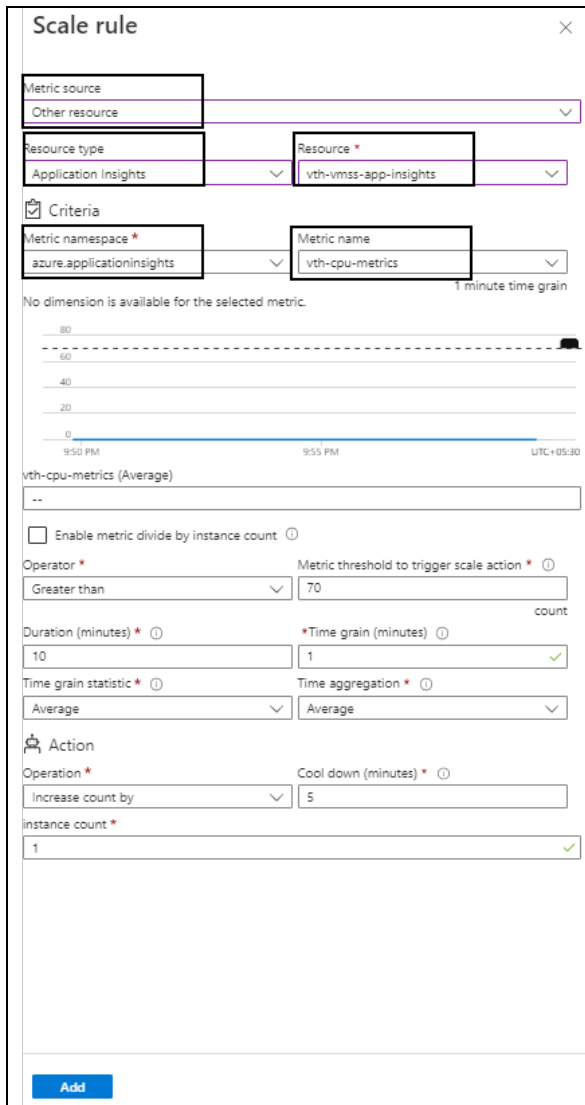
Figure 115 : Selected VMSS - Scaling window



3. Under **Configure** tab, select **Custom autoscale** option.  
The fields relevant to this option are displayed.
4. Select the **Scale mode** as **Scale based on a metric**.
5. Click **Add a rule**.  
The **Scale rule** window is displayed.



Figure 116 : Scale rule window



**Scale rule**

Metric source: Other resource

Resource type: Application Insights

Resource: vth-vmss-app-insights

Criteria

Metric namespace \*: azure.applicationinsights

Metric name: vth-cpu-metrics

1 minute time grain

No dimension is available for the selected metric.

80  
60  
40  
20  
0

9:50 PM 9:55 PM UTC+05:30

vth-cpu-metrics (Average)

--

Enable metric divide by instance count

Operator \*: Greater than

Metric threshold to trigger scale action \*: 70

count

Duration (minutes) \*: 10

\*Time grain (minutes): 1

Time grain statistic \*: Average

Time aggregation \*: Average

Action

Operation \*: Increase count by

Cool down (minutes) \*: 5

instance count \*: 1

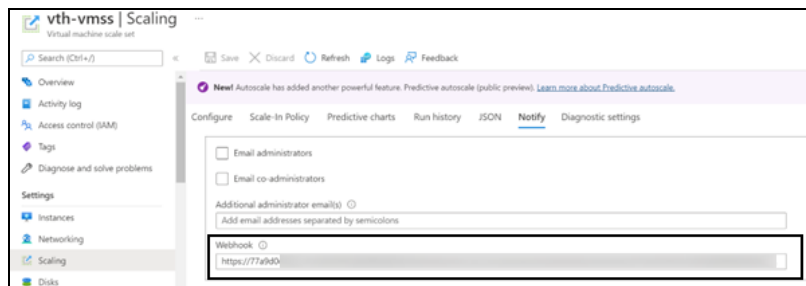
Add

6. Select or enter the information in the following fields:

- Metric source: Other resource
- Resource type: Application Insights
- Resource
- Time aggregation

- Metric namespace
  - Metric name: `<custom_metrics_name>`
7. Click **Add** to add the scale rule.  
The selected vmss - Scaling window is displayed.
  8. Click **Save** in the **Configure** tab to save the changes.
  9. Select **Notify** tab, enter the webhook url saved in the [Create Automation Account Webhook](#) step or you can get the url from **Home** > **Azure services** > **Automation Accounts** > `<automation_account_name>` > **Shared Resources** > **Variables** > `azureAutoScaleResources` > **Value** > `masterWebhook_url`.

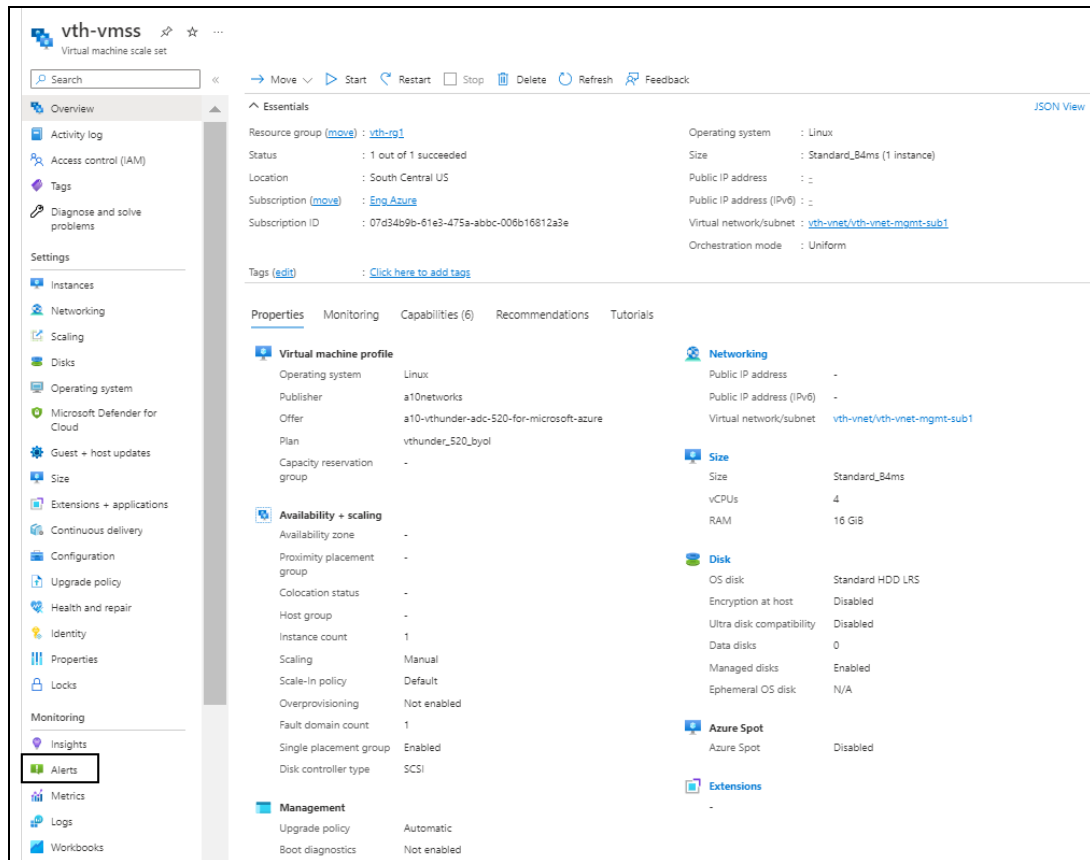
Figure 117 : Selected VMSS - Scaling window - Notify tab



## Create Autoscale Alert

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Virtual machine scale set** > `<vmss_name>`.  
The selected vmss - Overview window is displayed.

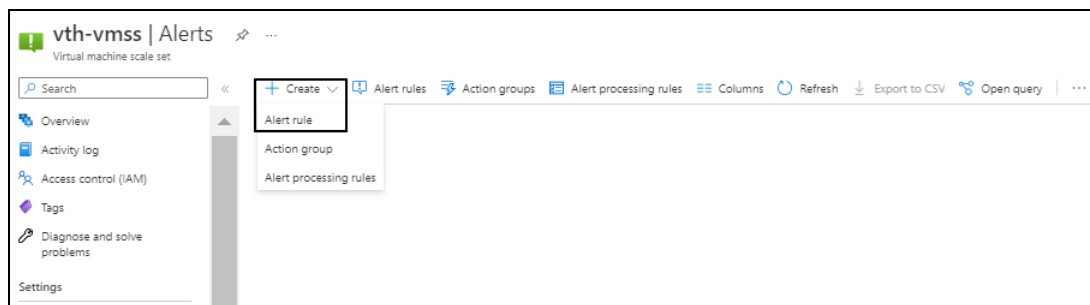
Figure 118 : Selected VMSS - Overview window



The screenshot shows the 'vth-vmss' Virtual Machine Scale Set overview in the Azure portal. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to the 'Monitoring' section, where the 'Alerts' option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays the 'Essentials' section, including resource group (vth-rg1), status (1 out of 1 succeeded), location (South Central US), and subscription (Eng Azure). Below this, there are sections for 'Virtual machine profile' (Operating system: Linux, Publisher: a10networks, Offer: a10-vthunder-adc-520-for-microsoft-azure, Plan: vthunder\_520\_byol) and 'Availability + scaling' (Availability zone: -, Instance count: 1, Scaling: Manual). The 'Networking' section shows Public IP address and Virtual network/subnet (vth-vnet/vth-vnet-mgmt-sub1). The 'Size' section shows Standard\_B4ms, 4 vCPUs, and 16 GiB RAM. The 'Disk' section shows OS disk (Standard HDD LRS) and Data disks (0). The 'Azure Spot' section shows Azure Spot (Disabled). The 'Management' section shows Upgrade policy (Automatic) and Boot diagnostics (Not enabled).

2. Click **Alerts** from the left **Monitoring** panel.  
The selected vmss - Alerts window is displayed.

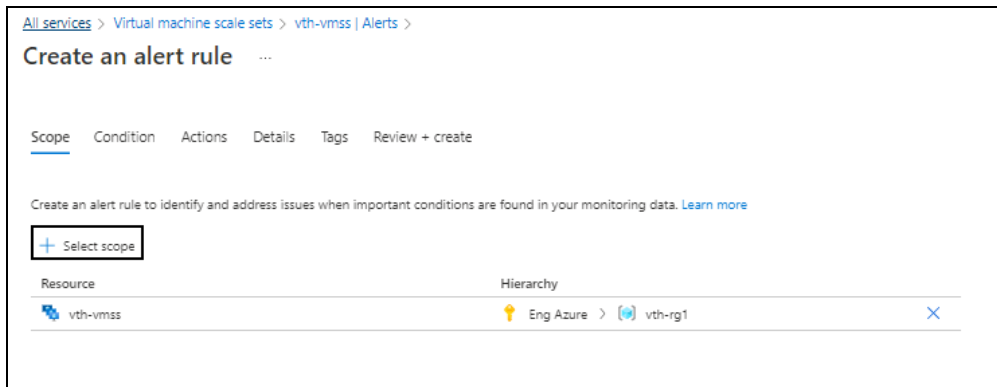
Figure 119 : Selected VMSS - Alerts window



The screenshot shows the 'vth-vmss | Alerts' window in the Azure portal. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to the 'Alerts' section. The main content area displays the 'Alerts' section with a '+ Create' button highlighted with a red box. A dropdown menu is open, showing options for 'Alert rule', 'Action group', and 'Alert processing rules'. The 'Alert rule' option is highlighted with a red box.

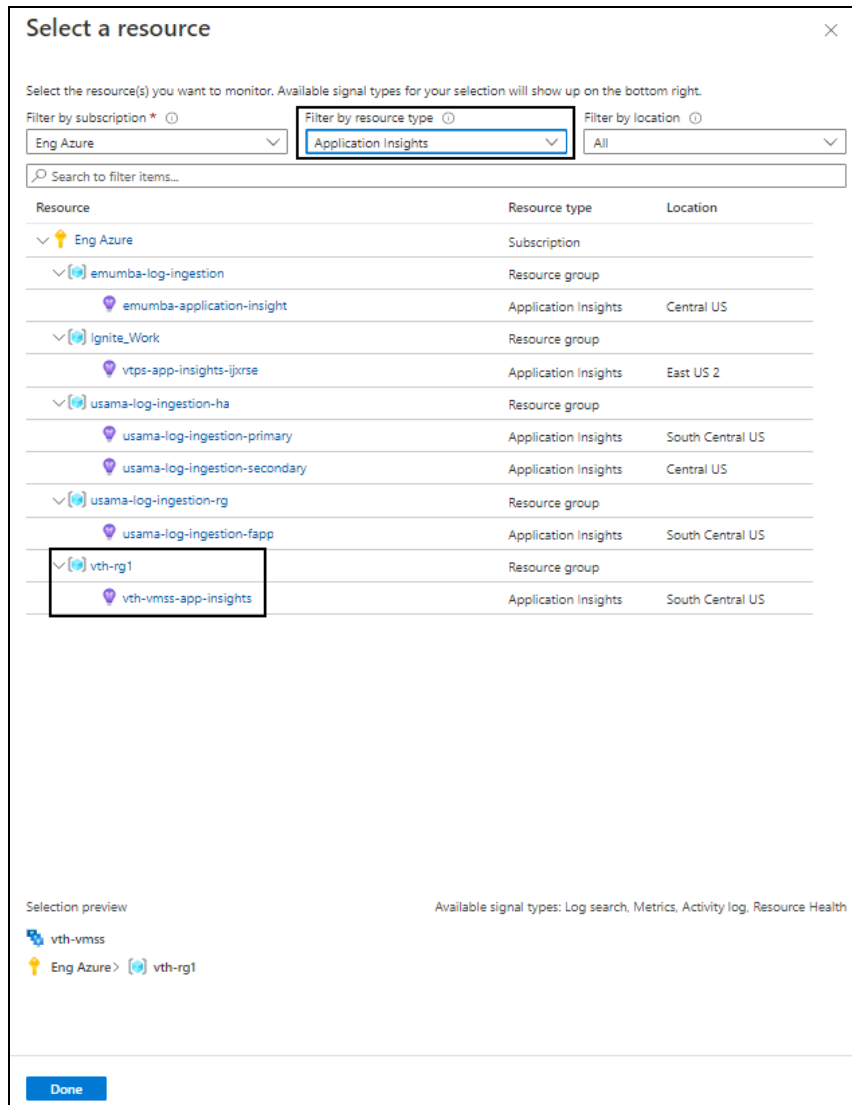
3. Click **Create** > **Alert rule**.  
The Create an alert rule - Scope window is displayed.

Figure 120 : Create an alert rule window - Scope tab



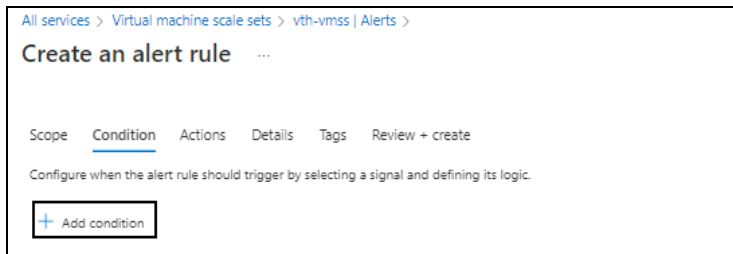
4. Click **Select scope** in the **Scope** tab.  
The **Select a resource** window is displayed.

Figure 121 : Select a resource window



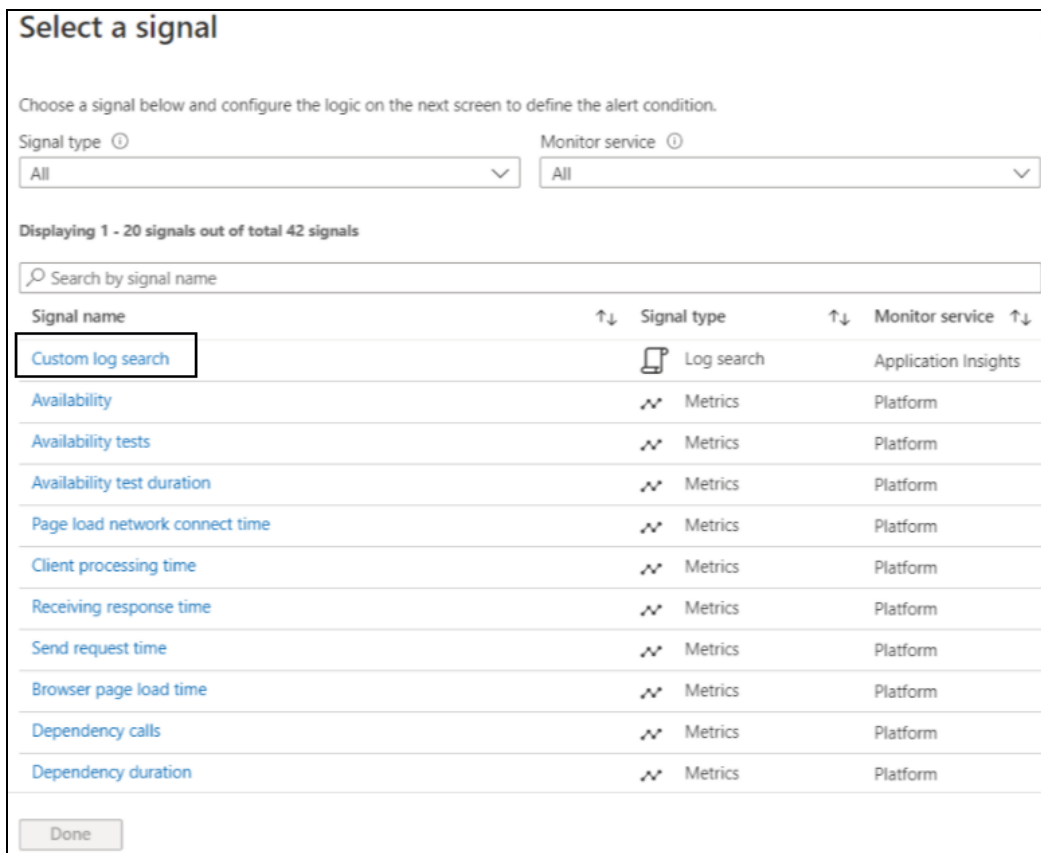
5. From **Filter by resource type**, select **Application Insights**.  
The resource group having application insight resources are displayed.
6. Select the required application insight resource and click **Done**.  
The selected application insight resource is listed under the alert rule scope.
7. Click **Next : Condition** at the bottom of the window.  
The **Create an alert rule - Condition** tab window is displayed.

Figure 122 : Create an alert rule window - Condition tab



8. Click **Add condition** in the **Condition** tab.  
The **Select a signal** window is displayed.

Figure 123 : Select a signal window

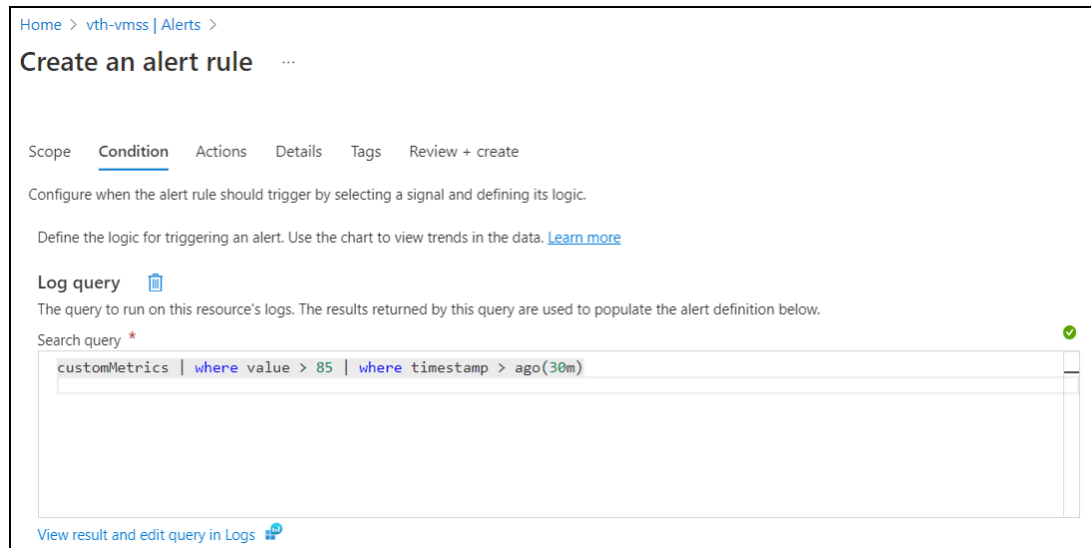


9. Select **Custom log search** as the signal.  
The window to define the signal's logic is displayed in the alert rule condition.
10. Enter any of the following query to fetch the data in the **Search query** field:

```
THUNDER_SYSLOGS_CL | where value > 85 | where timestamp > ago(30m)
THUNDER_SYSLOGS_CL | where value > 85 | where timestamp > ago(24h)
THUNDER_SYSLOGS_CL | where value > 85 | where timestamp > ago(7d)
```

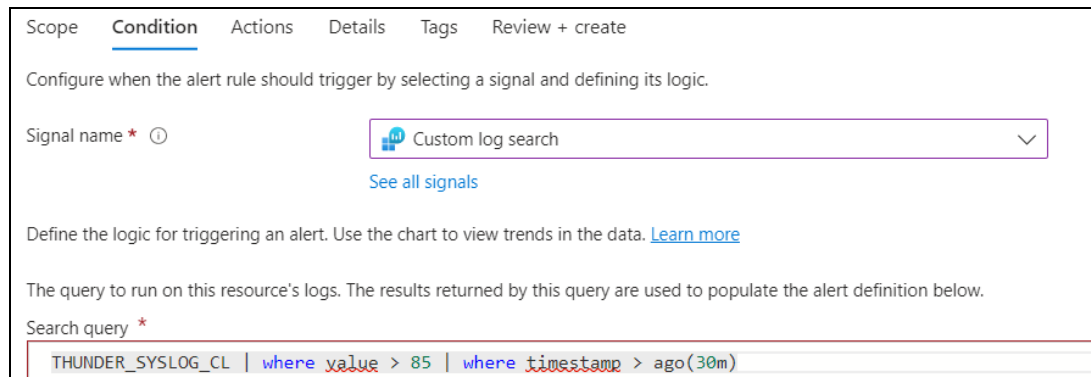
The above query specifies the frequency for alert data.

Figure 124 : Create an alert rule window - Condition tab



## 11. Configure alert logic in the **Alert logic** section.

Figure 125 : Alert logic section

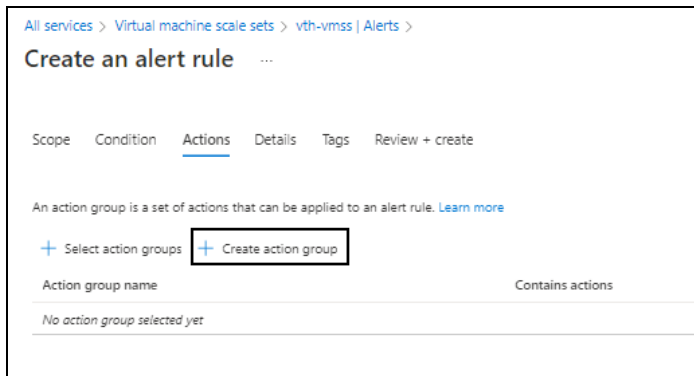


Depending on the signal logic configuration, the monthly cost for the alert is displayed.

## 12. Click **Next : Actions** at the bottom of the window.

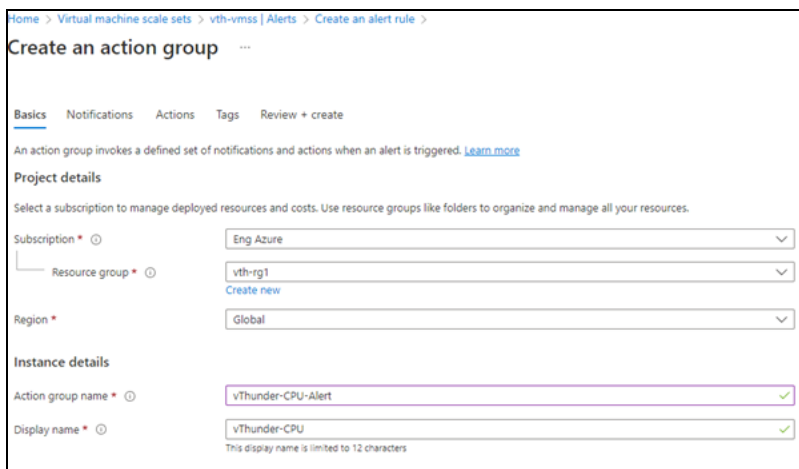
The **Create an alert rule - Actions** window is displayed.

Figure 126 : Create an alert rule window - Actions tab



13. Click **Create action group**.  
The **Create an action group - Basics** window is displayed.

Figure 127 : Create an action group window - Basics tab



- a. Select or enter the following mandatory information in the **Basics** tab:

#### Project details

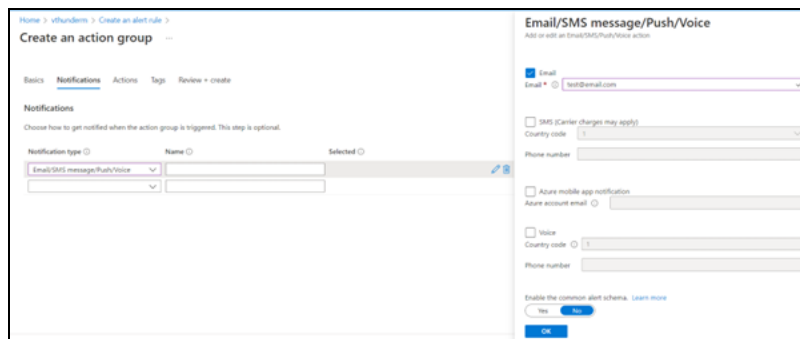
- Subscription
- Resource group
- Region

#### Instance details



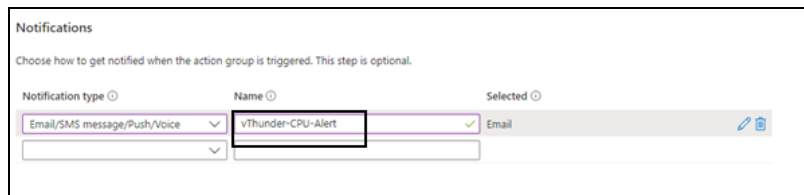
- Action group name
  - Display name
- b. Click **Next : Notifications** at the bottom of the window.  
The **Create an action group - Notifications** window is displayed.
- c. Select the **Notification type**.  
The corresponding window to configure the notification type is displayed.

Figure 128 : Create an action group window - Notifications tab - Type



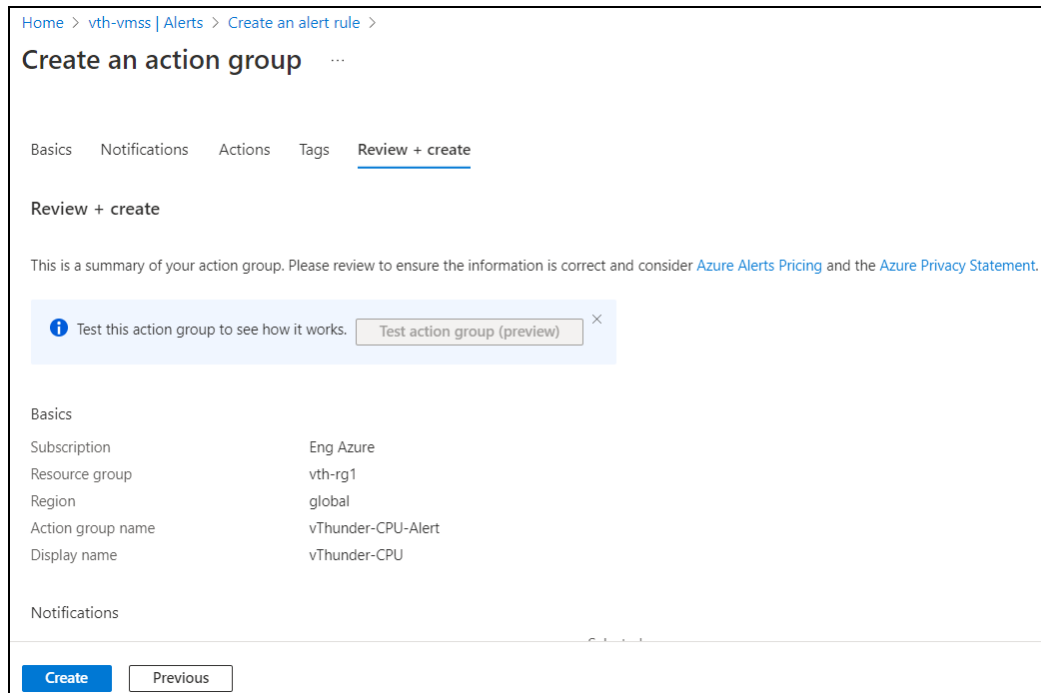
- d. Select the **Email** option and provide the correct email ID in the **Email** field and then click **OK**.
- e. Enter a unique name for the notification in the **Name** field.

Figure 129 : Create an action group window - Notifications tab



- f. Skip the other tabs and click **Review + create** at the bottom of the window.  
The **Create an action group - Review + create** window is displayed.

Figure 130 : Create an action group window - Review + create tab



Home > vth-vms | Alerts > Create an alert rule >

## Create an action group ...

Basics Notifications Actions Tags Review + create

### Review + create

This is a summary of your action group. Please review to ensure the information is correct and consider [Azure Alerts Pricing](#) and the [Azure Privacy Statement](#).

**i** Test this action group to see how it works.  ×

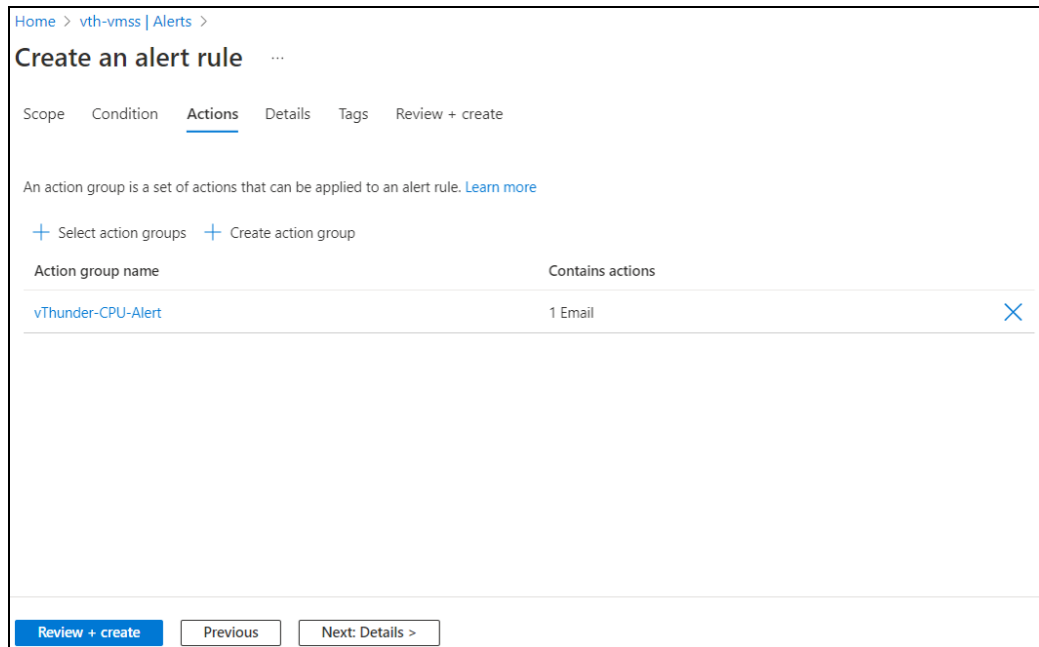
Basics

Subscription	Eng Azure
Resource group	vth-rg1
Region	global
Action group name	vThunder-CPU-Alert
Display name	vThunder-CPU

Notifications

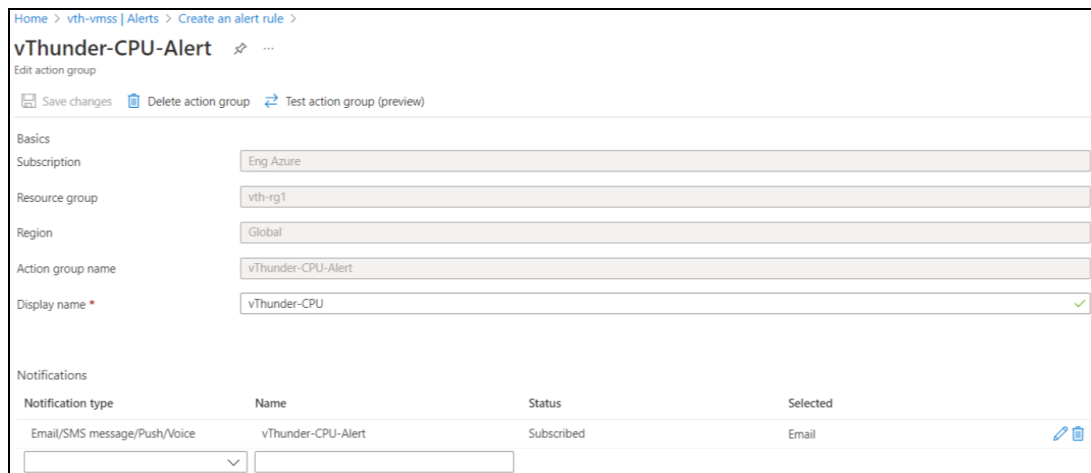
- g. Click **Create**.  
The action group is listed under **Actions** tab.

Figure 131 : Create an alert rule window - Actions tab



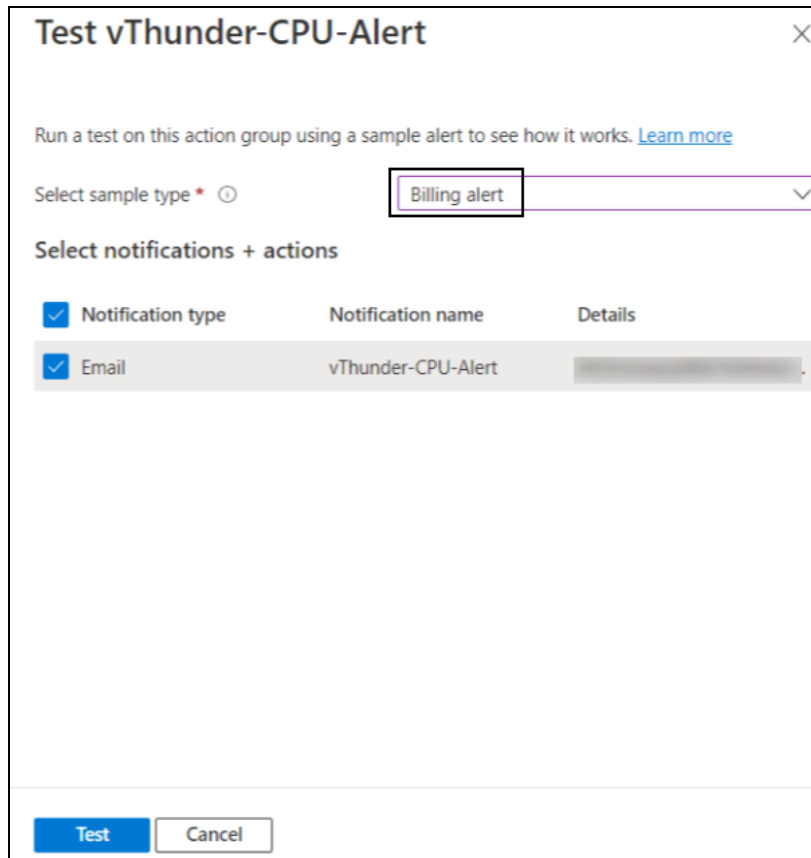
14. Select the recently created action group.  
The selected action group is displayed.

Figure 132 : Selected action group




15. Click **Test action group (preview)**.  
The Test `<action_group_name>`-alert window is displayed.

Figure 133 : Test <action\_group\_name>-alert window



Test vThunder-CPU-Alert

Run a test on this action group using a sample alert to see how it works. [Learn more](#)

Select sample type \*  Billing alert

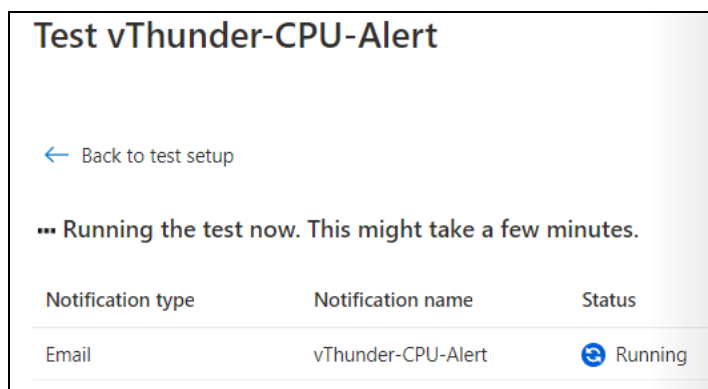
Select notifications + actions

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification type	Notification name	Details
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email	vThunder-CPU-Alert	

Test Cancel

16. Select **Billing alert** as the Sample type and click **Test**.  
The running status for the test rule is displayed.


Figure 134 : Test <action\_group\_name>-alert window - Running status



Test vThunder-CPU-Alert

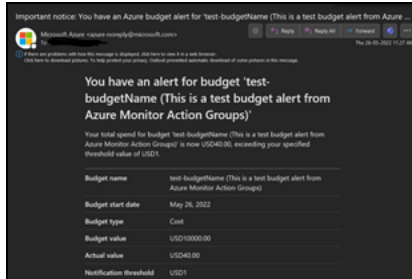
[← Back to test setup](#)

... Running the test now. This might take a few minutes.

Notification type	Notification name	Status
Email	vThunder-CPU-Alert	 Running

When the success status is displayed, an email notification is triggered to the email ID provided in the [Email Notification](#) step.

Figure 135 : Email Notification

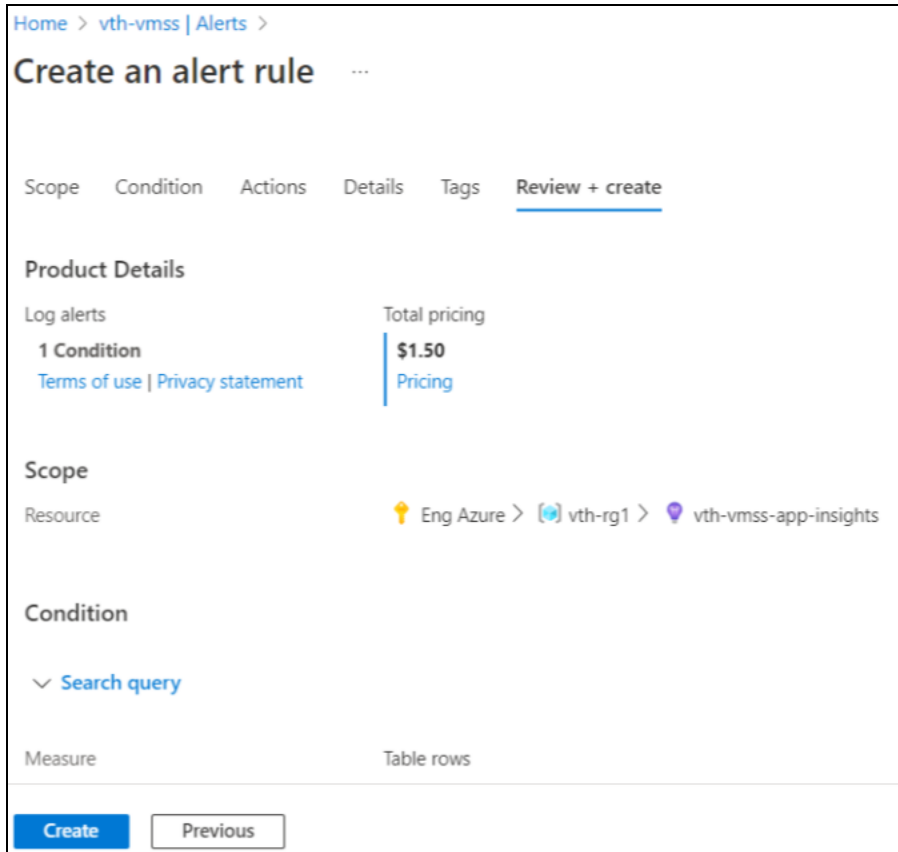


17. Click **Done** on Test <action\_group\_name>-alert window. The selected action group is displayed.
18. Close the selected action group window. The Create an alert rule - Actions window is displayed.
19. Click **Next : Details** at the bottom of the window. The **Create an alert rule - Details** window is displayed.

Figure 136 : Create an alert rule window - Details tab

20. Enter the Alert rule name and provide the other mandatory details.
21. Skip the other tabs and click **Review + create** at the bottom of the window. The **Create an alert rule - Review + create** window is displayed.

Figure 137 : Create an alert rule window - Review + create tab



Home > vth-vmss | Alerts >

## Create an alert rule ...

Scope Condition Actions Details Tags Review + create

### Product Details

Log alerts 1 Condition [Terms of use](#) | [Privacy statement](#)

Total pricing **\$1.50** [Pricing](#)

### Scope

Resource Eng Azure > vth-rg1 > vth-vmss-app-insights

### Condition

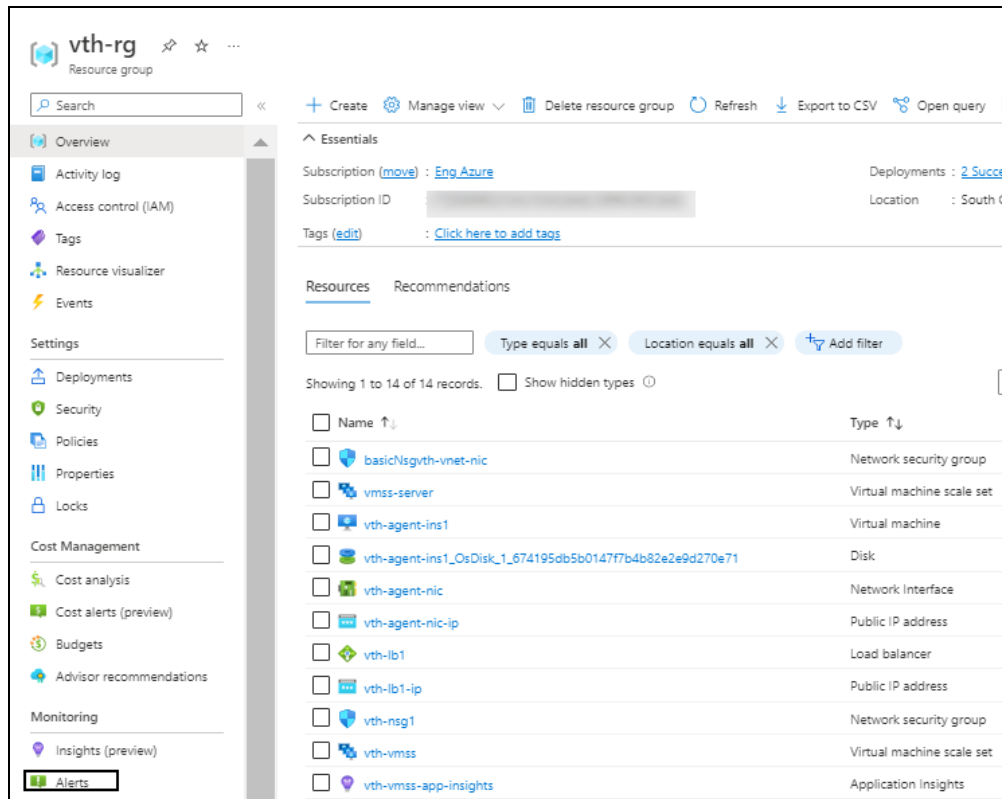
Search query

Measure Table rows

[Create](#) [Previous](#)

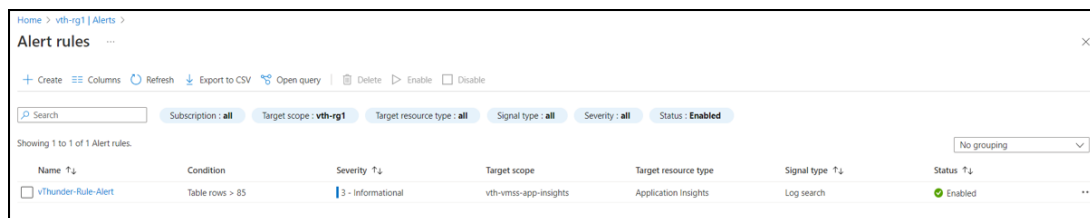
22. Click **Create**.  
The alert rule is created.
23. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource groups > <resource\_group\_name>**.  
The selected resource group - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 138 : Selected resource group - Overview window



24. Click **Alerts** from the left **Monitoring** panel.  
The selected alert window is displayed.
25. Click **Alert rules**.  
The alert rules for the selected resource group is displayed.

Figure 139 : Selected resource group - Alert rules window



## Verify Deployment

To verify deployment using the PowerShell template, perform the following steps:

1. Run the following command on vThunder:

```
vThunder(config)#show running-config
```

If the deployment is successful, the following configuration is displayed:

```
!Section configuration: 711 bytes
!  
slb server vth-server-vmss_0 10.0.3.5  
  port 53 udp  
    health-check-disable  
  port 80 tcp  
    health-check-disable  
  port 443 tcp  
    health-check-disable  
!
```



```
slb service-group sg443 tcp
  health-check-disable
  member vth-server-vmss_0 443
!
slb service-group sg53 udp
  health-check-disable
  member vth-server-vmss_0 53
!
slb service-group sg80 tcp
  health-check-disable
  member vth-server-vmss_0 80
!
slb virtual-server vip use-if-ip ethernet 1
  port 53 udp
    ha-conn-mirror
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg53
  port 80 http
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg80
  port 443 https
    source-nat auto
    service-group sg443
!
slb virtual-server vip2 10.0.2.10
!
```

2. Run the following command on vThunder to verify the GLM License Provision configuration:

```
vThunder(config)#show license-info
```

If the master webhook is executed successfully, the following GLM configuration is displayed:

```

Host ID      : 5DCB01EC264BECCCFECB3C2ED42E02384EE8C527
USB ID      : Not Available
Billing Serials: A10f771cecbe0000
Token       : A10f771cecbe
Product     : ADC
Platform    : vThunder
Burst       : Disabled
GLM Ping Interval In Hours : 24
-----
Enabled Licenses Expiry Date (UTC)          Notes
-----
SLB                None
CGN                None
GSLB               None
RC                None
DAF                None
WAF                None
AAM                None
FP                None
WEBROOT            N/A          Requires an additional Webroot license.
THREATSTOP         N/A          Requires an additional ThreatSTOP license.
QOSMOS             N/A          Requires an additional QOSMOS license.
WEBROOT_TI         N/A          Requires an additional Webroot Threat Intel
license.
CYLANCE            N/A          Requires an additional Cylance license.
IPSEC_VPN          N/A          Requires an additional IPsec VPN license.
500 Mbps Bandwidth 14-November-2022

```

- From vThunder Console, navigate to **Home > License History** to verify your license:

Figure 140 : License History



- Run the following command on vThunder to verify the SSL Certificate configuration:

```
vThunder (config) #show pki cert
```

If the SSL Certificate configuration is correct and applied successfully, the following SSL configuration is displayed:

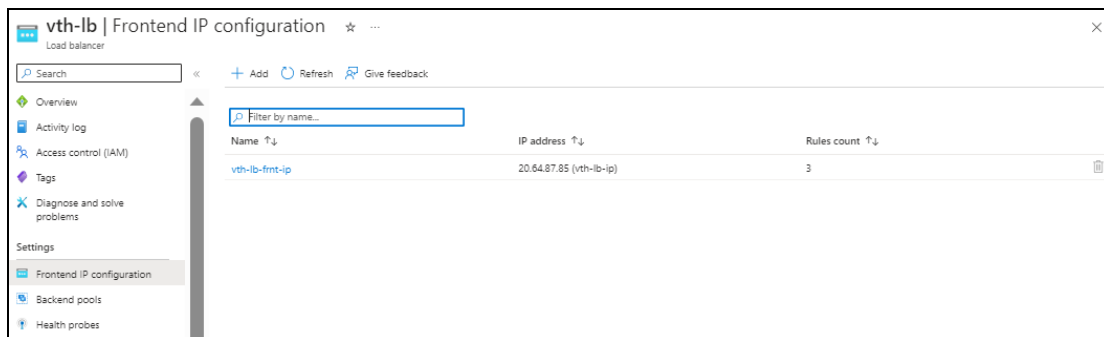
Name	Type	Expiration	Status
server certificate	Jan 28 12:00:00 2028 GMT	[Unexpired, Bound]	

## Verify Traffic Flow

To verify the traffic flow from client machine to server machine via vThunder, perform the following:

1. From **Azure Portal** > **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > *<resource\_group\_name>* > *<load\_balancer>* > **Settings** > **Frontend IP configuration**. Here, *vth-lb* is the load balancer.
2. Copy the Load balancer frontend IP address.

Figure 141 : Load balancer frontend IP address



3. Select your client instance from the **Virtual machine** list. Here, *vth-client* is the client instance name.
4. SSH your client machine and run the following command to verify the traffic flow:  

```
curl <vth-lb-frontend-ip>
```

### Example

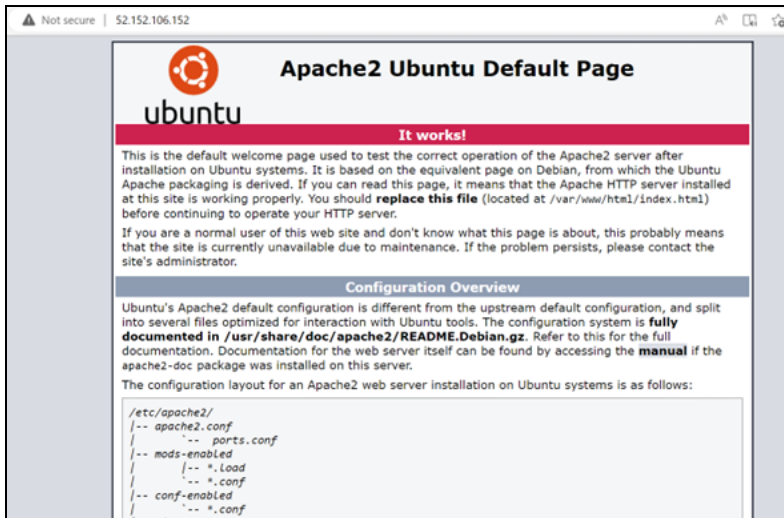
```
curl 20.64.87.85
```

Verify if a response is received.

or

Copy the load balancer frontend IP address in the browser.

Figure 142 : API response



Verify if the API response is received.

# ADC Configuration Templates

---

This section guides you in applying new Application Delivery Controller (ADC) configurations on Thunder using PowerShell scripts. These PowerShell scripts make Thunder aXAPI calls over the HTTPS protocol.

PowerShell is required to execute the PowerShell script. For more information, see [Prerequisites](#).

[Table 8](#) provides an overview of the different supported Thunder configurations. These configurations are optional. You can choose to apply them based on your specific use cases. For more information, see [Deployment Templates](#).

Table 8 : Supported Thunder configurations

Configuration	Description
<a href="#">Change Password</a>	Applies a new vThunder instance password.  <b>NOTE:</b> After the deployment of vThunder instance, it is highly recommended to change the default password for <code>admin</code> user.
<a href="#">Basic Server Load Balancer</a>	Applies an SLB configuration for inbound traffic, outbound traffic, policies, server grouping, and routing to destination virtual servers.
<a href="#">Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale</a>	Applies an SLB configuration automatically whenever backend app/web servers

Table 8 : Supported Thunder configurations

Configuration	Description
	<p>are autoscaled. When the backend web/app servers are in a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) group within the Azure cloud, autoscale-in or autoscale-out of server triggers a defined webhook for SLB configuration, applying or removing virtual server configuration in Thunder.</p>
<p><a href="#">A10 License</a></p>	<p>Applies an A10 license to the vThunder instance.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <u>A10 Thunder is proprietary software that requires either a trial or BYOL (Bring Your Own License) subscription. However, pre-licensed subscription-based images from the Azure Marketplace do not require this configuration.</u></p>
<p><a href="#">SSL Certificate</a></p>	<p>Applies a server connection certificate configuration. An SSL certificate is a digital certificate that authenticates a website's</p>

Table 8 : Supported Thunder configurations

Configuration	Description
	<p>identity and enables an encrypted connection. SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer, a security protocol that creates an encrypted link between a web server and a web browser.</p> <p>Applies server connection certificate configurations. A Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate is a digital certificate that verifies a website's identity and facilitates an encrypted connection. SSL is a security protocol that establishes an encrypted link between a web server and a web browser.</p>
<a href="#">High Availability</a>	<p>Applies a high availability configuration. These configurations automatically synchronize Thunder configurations between the active and standby Thunder instances. In the event of a failover, it designates the other Thunder instance as active to ensure uninterrupted traffic routing. For this functionality, it is essential for both Thunder instances</p>

Table 8 : Supported Thunder configurations

Configuration	Description
	to have identical resources and configurations.





## Change Password

After provisioning the vThunder instance, you can change the vThunder instance password at any given time.

**NOTE:** It is highly recommended to change the default password. For default password, see [Support Information](#).

To change the password of the deployed vThunder instance, perform the following steps:

1. Download **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > CHANGE-PASSWORD** template from [GitHub](#).
2. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to this downloaded folder to run the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\A10-vThunder_ADC-CONFIGURATION\CHANGE-PASSWORD>
.\CHANGE_PASSWORD_SETUP.ps1
```

A message is prompted displaying the primary conditions for password validation:

```
Primary conditions for password validation, user should provide the
new password according to the given combination:
```

```
Minimum length of 9 characters
Minimum lowercase character should be 1
Minimum uppercase character should be 1
Minimum number should be 1
Minimum special character should be 1
Should not include repeated characters
Should not include more than 3 keyboard consecutive characters.
```

3. Provide the vThunder instance's Host/IP, username, current and new password when prompted:

```
Enter thunder host/ip: x.x.x.x
Enter thunder username: admin
Enter thunder current password x.x.x.x: ***
Enter thunder new password: *****
Confirm new password: *****
```

---

**NOTE:** The default password is provided by the A10 Networks Support. The new password should meet the default password policy criteria. For more information, see [Default Password Policy](#).

---

4. If the password is changed successfully, the following message is displayed:

```
Password successfully changed for x.x.x.x
Password change configurations saved on partition: shared
```

5. Enter 'N' to exit the change password process.

```
Do you want to continue?, (Y/N):N
```

## Basic Server Load Balancer

This template configures vThunder instance as a Server Load Balancer (SLB) to evenly distribute the traffic across the a set of predefined servers and requires manual scaling.

To configure vThunder as an SLB, perform the following steps:

1. Download **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > BASIC-SLB** template from [GitHub](#).
2. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to this downloaded folder and open the SLB\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

---

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file which can be modified as required.

---

3. Configure the following parameters:

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
vThunder instance username	Specify a 'Read/Write/HM' privilege username. <pre>"vThUsername": "admin",</pre> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The vThunder instance user should have 'Read/Write/HM' privilege to configure vThunder as an SLB.</p> <hr/>
Data Interface Count	Specify the number of data NICs. The value should be 1 for 2 NICs and 2 for 3 NICs. <pre>"dataInterfaceCount": 2,</pre>
Host IP addresses	Specify the Public IP address of one or more vThunder instance/s depending on the deployed template.

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="542 369 1062 604">"hostIPAddress": {   "vThunderIP": [     "&lt;vThunder1_Public_IP&gt;",     "&lt;vThunder2_Public_IP&gt;"   ] },</pre>
Template HTTP	<p data-bbox="477 632 1308 743">Specify the value as 1 if you want to configure the HTTP template. For more information on SLB HTTP template, see <i>Command Line Interface Reference</i>.</p> <pre data-bbox="542 779 834 806">"templateHTTP": 0,</pre> <p data-bbox="477 852 1143 888"><b>NOTE:</b> By default, the template HTTP value is 0.</p>
Template Persist Cookie	<p data-bbox="477 913 1398 1024">Specify the value as 1 if you want to configure the Persist-Cookie template. For more information on SLB persist cookie template, see <i>Command Line Interface Reference</i>.</p> <pre data-bbox="542 1060 980 1087">"templatePersistCookie": 0,</pre> <p data-bbox="477 1134 1273 1169"><b>NOTE:</b> By default, the template Persist-Cookie value is 0.</p>
SLB server host or domain	<p data-bbox="477 1194 1328 1266">Specify name and host IP address or domain name of one or more SLB servers.</p> <p data-bbox="477 1304 1365 1375">The SLB server host value is the datain NIC's private IP address instance acting as the server.</p> <p data-bbox="477 1388 1349 1499">Instead of a host, you can also use a domain name. To do so, replace the key 'host' with 'fqdn-name' and provide a domain name instead of the IP address.</p>

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "slbServerHostOrDomain": {   "value": [     {       "server-name": "s1",       "host": "10.0.3.5",       "metadata": {         "description": "SLB server host/fqdn-name for. To use domain name replace host with fqdn-name and ip address with domain name"       }     },     {       "server-name": "s2",       "host": "10.0.3.7",       "metadata": {         "description": "SLB server host/fqdn-name for. To use domain name replace host with fqdn-name and ip address with domain name"       }     }   ] },                     </pre>
SLB server ports	Specify the SLB Server ports details.

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="574 373 1065 1150"> "slbServerPortList": {   "value": [     {       "port-number": 53,       "protocol": "udp",       "health-check-disable":0     },     {       "port-number": 80,       "protocol": "tcp",       "health-check-disable":0     },     {       "port-number": 443,       "protocol": "tcp",       "health-check-disable":0     }   ] }, </pre> <p data-bbox="475 1192 1224 1268"><b>NOTE:</b> For 3NICs, the <code>health-check-disable</code> value is recommended to be 1.</p>
Service Group List	Specify the SLB Service group.

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description



Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
HTTP Template	<p>Specify the HTTP template details if <code>templateHTTP = 1</code>.</p> <pre data-bbox="477 430 1401 1423"> "httpClient": {   "value": [     {       "name": "&lt;host-switching-template-name&gt;",       "host-switching": [         {           "host-switching-type": "contains",           "host-match-string": "s1",           "host-service-group": "sg80"         }       ]     },     {       "name": "&lt;url-switching-template-name&gt;",       "url-switching": [         {           "url-switching-type": "regex-match",           "url-match-string": "s1",           "url-service-group": "sg80"         }       ]     }   ] }, </pre>
Persist Cookie Template	<p>Specify the Persist Cookies template details if <code>templatePersistCookie = 1</code>.</p>



Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="574 373 1307 856"> "cookieList": {   "value": [     {       "encrypt-level": 0,       "expire": 60,       "match-type": 1,       "name": "persist-cookie-template-name",       "cookie-name": "cookie-template-name",       "service-group": 1     }   ] }, </pre>
Virtual Server	<p data-bbox="475 884 886 915">Specify virtual server details.</p> <p data-bbox="475 947 1040 978">The virtual server default name is “vip”.</p> <hr data-bbox="570 1014 1401 1018"/> <p data-bbox="475 1024 1377 1182"><b>NOTE:</b> The vip address is generated dynamically after deploying the PowerShell template. Therefore, its default value under virtualServerList should be replaced, see <a href="#">Get VIP address</a></p> <hr data-bbox="570 1186 1401 1190"/> <p data-bbox="475 1224 1377 1339">If you want to configure an HTTP template (<code>templateHTTP = 1</code>), provide the HTTP template name in the <code>template-http</code> parameter.</p> <p data-bbox="475 1371 1328 1486">If you want to configure a Persist-Cookie template (<code>templatePersistCookie = 1</code>), provide the Persist-Cookie template name in the <code>template-persist-cookie</code> parameter.</p>

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "virtualServerList": {   "virtual-server-name": "vip",   "ip-address": "10.0.2.5",   "metadata": {     "description": "specify ethernet 1 primary private ip address in case of 2nic's or ethernet1 secondary private ip address in case of 3nic's"   },   "value": [     {       "port-number":53,       "protocol":"udp",       "ha-conn-mirror":0,       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg53"     },     {       "port-number":80,       "protocol":"http",       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg80",       "template-http":"&lt;host-switching-template- name or url-switching-template-name&gt;",       "template-persist-cookie":"&lt;persist-cookie- template-name&gt;"     },     {       "port-number":443,       "protocol":"https",       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg443"     }   ] </pre>

Table 9 : JSON Parameters

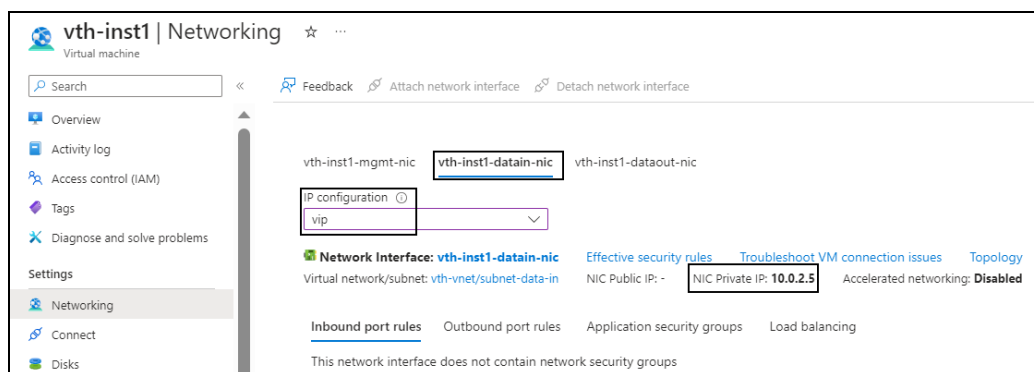
Resource Name	Description
	<p><b>NOTE:</b> Either <code>host-switching-template-name</code> Or <code>url-switching-template-name</code> can be used in the <code>template-http</code>.</p> <p>For 3NICs, the <code>ha-conn-mirror</code> value is recommended to be 1.</p> <p>The <code>ha-conn-mirror</code> does not work on port 80 and 443.</p>

### Get VIP address

To get the vip address after deploying the vThunder instances, perform the following steps:

- From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.
- Go to the first vThunder instance. Here, the first vThunder instance is `vth-inst1`.
- Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.
- Select the Datain NIC tab > **IP configuration** > `vip`. Here, Datain NIC is `vth-inst1-datain-nic`.

Figure 143 : Virtual machine - Networking window - Datain NIC tab



- Select the **NIC Private IP**.

- f. Replace the `ip-address` value under `virtualServerList` with this `vip`.

```
"virtualServerList": {
  "virtual-server-name": "vip",
  "ip-address": "10.0.2.5",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "virtual server is using VIP from
ethernet 1 subnet"
  },
}
```

**NOTE:** `ha-conn-mirror` does not work on port 80 and 443.

4. Verify if all the configurations in the `SLB_CONFIG_PARAM.json` file are correct and save the changes.
5. Run the following command to configure the vThunder instance/s as an SLB:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\A10-vThunder_ADC-CONFIGURATION\BASIC-SLB> .\SLB_CONFIG.ps1
```

6. Provide password for the vThunder instances/s whose IP address is mentioned in the `SLB_CONFIG_PARAM.json` file.

If SLB is configured successfully for 2NIC-1VM, the following message is displayed:

```
Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****
Configuring vthunder
configured ethernet- 1 ip
Configured server s1
Configured service group
Slb Http Template Created.
Slb Persist Cookie Template Created.
0
Configured virtual server
Configurations are saved on partition: shared
Configured vThunder Instance 1
Session ID closed for x.x.x.x.
-----
```

The above configuration has one server, an HTTP template, and a Persist-Cookie template configured for 2NIC-1VM.

If SLB is configured successfully for 3NIC-2VM, the following message is displayed:

```
Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****
Configuring vthunder
configured ethernet- 1 ip
configured ethernet- 2 ip
Configured server s1
Configured server s2
Configured service group
Slb Http Template Created.
Slb Persist Cookie Template Created.
0
Configured virtual server
Configurations are saved on partition:  shared
Configured vThunder Instance  1
Session ID closed for x.x.x.x.
-----
Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****
Configuring vthunder
configured ethernet- 1 ip
configured ethernet- 2 ip
Configured server s1
Configured server s2
Configured service group
Slb Http Template Created.
Slb Persist Cookie Template Created.
0
Configured virtual server
Configurations are saved on partition:  shared
Configured vThunder Instance  2
Session ID closed for x.x.x.x.
-----
```

The above configuration has two servers, an HTTP template, and a Persist-Cookie template configured for 3NIC-2VM.

# Server Load Balancer on Backend Autoscale

This template configures vThunder instance as a Server Load Balancer (SLB) to automate the scaling process allowing dynamic adjustment of servers based on the workload.

To configure vThunder as an SLB on Backend Autoscale, perform the following steps:

### 1. Create Automation Account

To create the automation account, perform the following steps:

- [a. Create an Automation Account](#)
- [b. Verify the Automation Account creation](#)

#### a. Create an Automation Account

Before creating an automation account, configure the corresponding parameters in the PowerShell template.

To configure the parameters, perform the following steps:

1. Download **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > CONFIG-SLB\_ON\_BACKEND-AUTOSCALE** template from [GitHub](#).
2. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to this downloaded folder and open the CREATE\_AUTOMATION\_ACCOUNT\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

---

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file which can be modified as required.

---

3. Configure the following parameters:

Table 10 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Automation Account	Specify the automation

Table 10 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<p>account name.</p> <p>If the automation account does not exist, then a new automation account gets created inside resource group. If automation account already exists, then template gets auto-updated.</p> <p>If the automation account variable does not exist, then a new automation account variable gets created inside the automation account. If an automation account variable already exists, an error "The variable already exists" is prompted.</p> <pre data-bbox="958 1102 1404 1186">"automationAccountName": "vth-amt-acc",</pre>
Location	<p>Specify the location.</p> <pre data-bbox="958 1270 1404 1344">"location": "South Central US",</pre>

Table 10 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Client Secret	Specify the client secret, application ID, and tenant ID.
Application ID	To get these values, go to <b>Home &gt; Azure services &gt; Azure Active Directory &gt; App Registration &gt; Owned applications &gt; &lt;application_name&gt;</b> .
Tenant ID	<pre>"clientSecret": "9- xxx~jIxxxEVyxxxxHNxxxOwv_ xxxxZLxxxTM", "appId": "10724xxx-xxx- xxxx-xxxx-xxxx2c14726d", "tenantId": "91d27xxx- xxxx-xxxx-xxxx- xxxxf81fcb2f",</pre>
VMSS	Specify the server VMSS name. <pre>"vmssName": "vth-server- vmss",</pre>
Management Interfaces	Specify a unique network interface card for management traffic. <pre>"mgmtInterface1": "vth- inst1-mgmt-nic", "mgmtInterface2": "vth- inst2-mgmt-nic",</pre>
vThunder instances	Specify the virtual machine names.



Table 10 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"vThunderName1": "vth- inst1",   "vThunderName2": "vth- inst2",</pre>
Resource Group	<p>Specify the resource group where virtual machine scale set having vThunder servers and resources created by the PowerShell template are available.</p> <pre>"resourceGroupName": "vth-rg1",</pre>
Virtual Resource Group	<p>Specify the name of an existing resource group under which the virtual network is already created.</p> <pre>"vnetresourceGroupName" : "&lt;existing virtual network resource group name&gt;",</pre>
vThunder Username	<p>Specify a 'Read/Write/HM' privilege username.</p> <pre>"vThUsername": "admin",</pre>
Port List	Specify port details.

Table 10 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "portList":{   "value": [     {       "port-number": 53,       "protocol": "udp",       "health-check- disable":1     },     {       "port-number": 80,       "protocol": "tcp",       "health-check- disable":1     },     {       "port-number": 443,       "protocol": "tcp",       "health-check- disable":1     }   ] } </pre>

4. Verify if all the configurations in the CREATE\_AUTOMATION\_ACCOUNT\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
5. Run the following command to create an automation account:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\CREATE_AUTOMATION_ACCOUNT_1.ps1
```

#### b. Verify the Automation Account creation

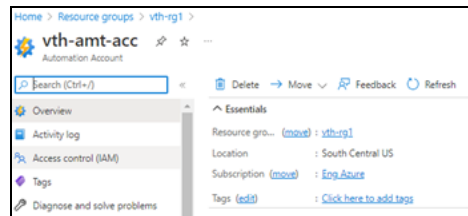
To verify the creation of an automation account, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.

The selected resource group - Overview window is displayed.

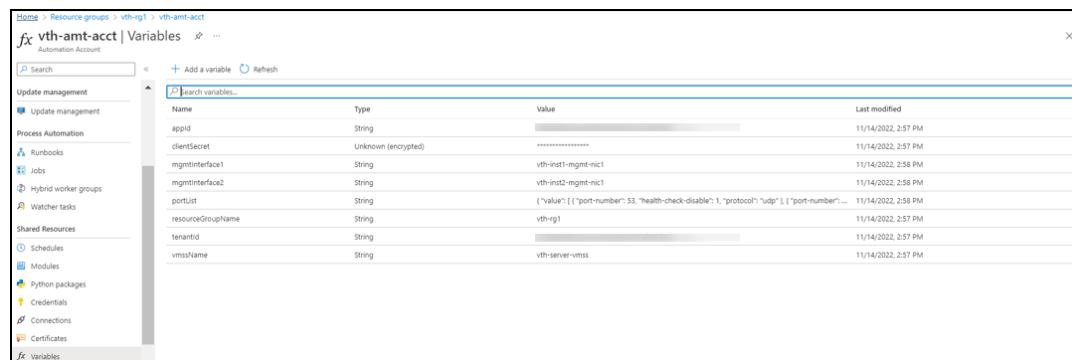
2. Under **Resources** tab, group the resources based on the resource type.
3. Verify if the recently created automation account is listed under **Automation Accounts** type.
4. Select the recently created automation account.  
The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 144 : Selected automation account - Overview window



5. Click **Variables** from the left **Shared Resources** panel.  
The selected automation account - Variables window is displayed.

Figure 145 : Selected automation account - Variables window



6. Verify if all the variables associated with the automation account are listed.

## 2. Change Password

### First-time Password Change

To change the Backend Autoscale vThunder instance password for the first-time, perform the following steps:

1. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > CONFIG-SLB\_ON\_BACKEND-AUTOSCALE** template.
2. Run the following command to change the password:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\CHANGE_PASSWORD_2.ps1
```

**NOTE:** It is highly recommended to change the default password provided by the A10 Networks Support when you log in the vThunder instance for the first time.

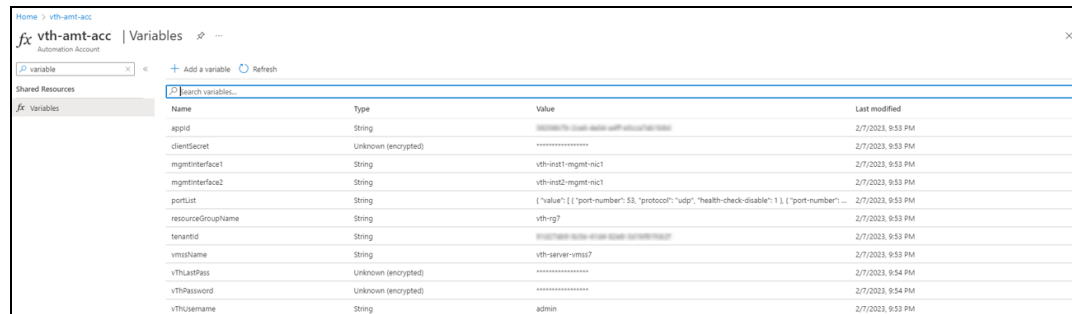
3. Provide the default and new password when prompted:

```
Enter New Password:*****
Confirm New Password:*****
```

The default password is provided by the A10 Networks Support. The new password should follow the Default password policy. For more information, see [Default Password Policy](#).

4. Go to **Azure services > Resource Group > <vmss\_resource\_group\_name> > <automation\_account> > Variables.**
5. Verify if the timestamp in the **Last modified** column of the **vThPassword** variable is updated.

Figure 146 : Updated Variables window



Name	Type	Value	Last modified
appid	String	*****	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
clientSecret	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
mgmtinterface1	String	vth-irst1-mgmt-nic1	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
mgmtinterface2	String	vth-irst2-mgmt-nic1	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
portList	String	[ "value": [{"port-number":53, "protocol": "udp", "health-check-disable": 1}, {"port-number":...	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
resourceGroupName	String	vth-rg7	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
tenantId	String	*****	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
vmssName	String	vth-server-vmss7	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM
vThLastPass	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	2/7/2023, 9:54 PM
vThPassword	Unknown (encrypted)	*****	2/7/2023, 9:54 PM
vThUsername	String	admin	2/7/2023, 9:53 PM

### Subsequent Password Change

To change the Backend Autoscale vThunder password subsequently, perform the following steps:

1. Go to **Azure services > Resource Group > <vmss\_resource\_group\_name> > <automation\_account> > Variables.**
2. Update the password in the **vThPassword** variable manually and save the changes.  
The password gets encrypted.

### 3. Configure SLB

To configure vThunder as an SLB on-demand, perform the following steps:

1. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > CONFIG-SLB\_ON\_BACKEND-AUTOSCALE** template.
2. Open the SLB\_CONFIG\_ONDEMAND\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file.

3. Configure the following parameters:

Table 11 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Service Group List	<p>Specify the service group details.</p> <pre>"serviceGroupList": {   "value": [     {       "name": "sg443",       "protocol": "tcp",       "health-check-disable": 1     },     {       "name": "sg53",       "protocol": "udp",       "health-check-disable": 1     },     {       "name": "sg80",       "protocol": "tcp",       "health-check-disable": 1     }   ] },</pre>

Table 11 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Virtual Server	<p>Specify the virtual server details.</p> <p>The virtual server default name is “vip”. The vip address is generated dynamically after deploying the vThunder instances. Thereafter, its default value under <code>virtualServerList</code> should be replaced, see <a href="#">Get VIP address</a>.</p>

Table 11 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "virtualServerList": {   "virtual-server-name": "vip",   "ip-address": "10.0.2.5",   "metadata": {     "description": "virtual server is using VIP from ethernet 1 subnet"   },   "value": [     {       "port-number":53,       "protocol":"udp",       "ha-conn-mirror":1,       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg53"     },     {       "port-number":80,       "protocol":"http",       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg80"     },     {       "port-number":443,       "protocol":"https",       "auto":1,       "service-group":"sg443"     }   ] } </pre>

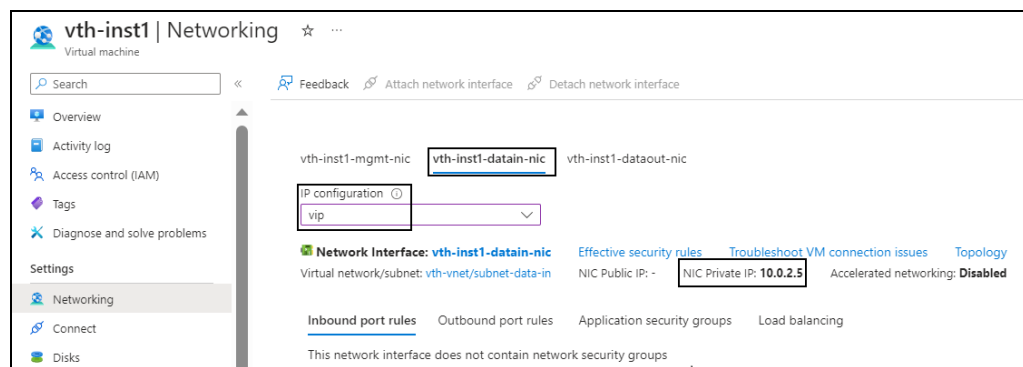
**Get VIP address**

To get the vip address after deploying the vThunder instances, perform the

following steps:

- From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > *<resource\_group\_name>*.
- Go to the first vThunder instance. Here, the first vThunder instance is **vth-inst1**.
- Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.
- Select the Datain NIC tab > **IP configuration** > **vip**.  
Here, Datain NIC is **vth-inst1-datain-nic**.

Figure 147 : Virtual machine - Networking window - Datain NIC tab



- Select the **NIC Private IP**.
- Replace the **ip-address** value under **virtualServerList** with this **vip**.

```
"virtualServerList": {
  "virtual-server-name": "vip",
  "ip-address": "10.0.2.5",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "virtual server is using VIP from
ethernet 1 subnet"
  }
},
```

**NOTE:** **ha-conn-mirror** does not work on port 80 and 443.

- Verify if the vip address and all other configurations in the SLB\_CONFIG\_ONDEMAND\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
- Run the following command to configure vThunder instance as an SLB:



```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\A10-vThunder_ADC-CONFIGURATION\BASIC-SLB> .\SLB_
CONFIG_ONDEMAND_3.ps1
```

6. Provide the correct vThunder instance password when prompted:

```
Enter New Password:*****
```

7. If the SLB is configured successfully, the following message is displayed:

```
SLB Server Host IP: 10.0.3.7
Virtual Server Name: vip
Resource Group Name: vth-rg1
vThunder1 Public IP: 13.85.81.137
vThunder2 Public IP: 13.85.81.113
Configuring vm: vth-inst1
configured ethernet- 1 ip
configured ethernet- 2 ip
Configured server
Configured service group
0
Configured virtual server
SSL Configured.
Configurations are saved on partition: shared
Configured vThunder Instance 1
Configuring vm: vth-inst2
configured ethernet- 1 ip
configured ethernet- 2 ip
Configured server
Configured service group
0
Configured virtual server
SSL Configured.
Configurations are saved on partition: shared
Configured vThunder Instance 2
```

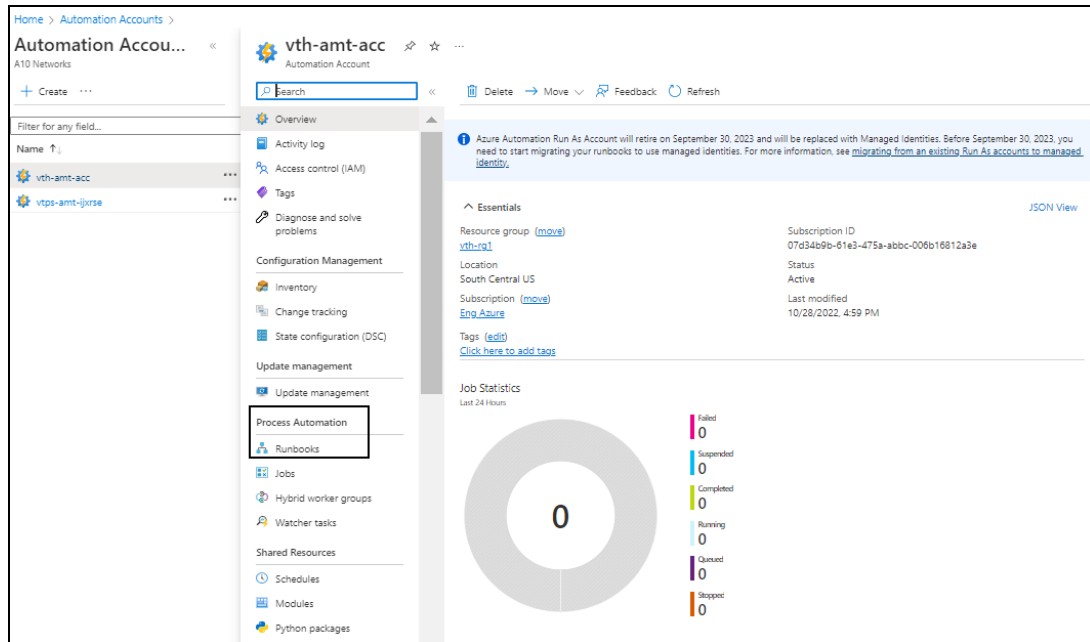
#### 4. Create Runbook

To create the SLB-Config runbook, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Automation Accounts > <automation\_account\_name>**.

The selected automation account window is displayed.

Figure 148 : Selected automation account window



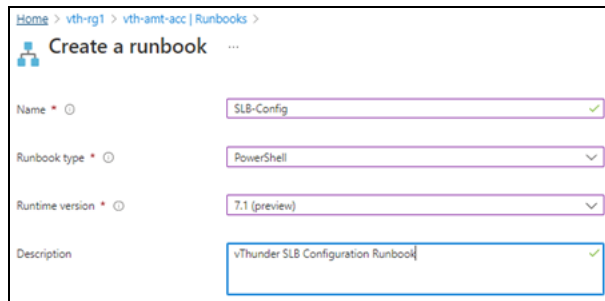
2. Select **Runbooks** from left **Process Automation** panel.  
The **<automation\_account\_name>** - Runbooks window is displayed.

Figure 149 : Selected automation account - Runbooks window



3. Click **Create a runbook**.  
The **Create a runbook** window is displayed.

Figure 150 : Create a runbook window



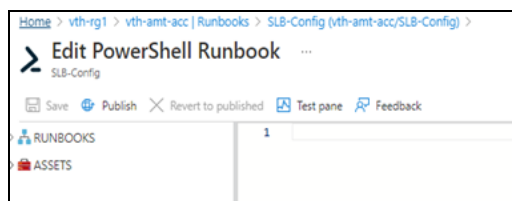
## 4. Select or enter the following information:

- Name: SLB-Config
- Runbook type: PowerShell
- Runtime version: 7.1
- Description

5. Click **Create**.

The **Edit PowerShell Runbook** is displayed.

Figure 151 : Edit PowerShell Runbook window



**NOTE:** It may take the system a few minutes to display the edit window.

6. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > CONFIG-SLB\_ON\_BACKEND-AUTOSCALE** template.
7. Open **SLB\_SERVER\_RUNBOOK.ps1** with a text editor and copy the entire content of the runbook.
8. Paste this content in the right panel of the **Edit PowerShell Runbook** window.
9. Click **Save** and then click **Publish**.  
The runbook gets created for the selected automation account.

## 5. Create Automation Account Webhook

The following topics are covered:

[a. Initial Setup](#)

[b. Create a Webhook](#)

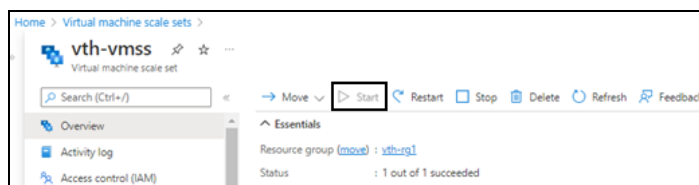
[c. Verify the Runbook Job creation](#)

**a. Initial Setup**

To verify that the virtual machine instances are running, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.  
The selected resource group - Overview window is displayed.
2. Under **Resources** tab, group the resources based on the resource type.
3. Select the virtual machine scale set instance under **Virtual machine scale set** type and verify that the instance is in **Start** mode.

Figure 152 : VMSS window



**b. Create a Webhook**

To create a webhook, perform the following steps:

1. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
2. Run the following command to create the webhook:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\CREATE_WEBHOOK_4.ps1 -runBookName
"<runbook_name>"
```

**Example:**

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> .\CREATE_WEBHOOK_4.ps1 -runBookName
"SLB-Config"
```

After the webhook installation is complete, the webhook url is displayed.

Save this URL :

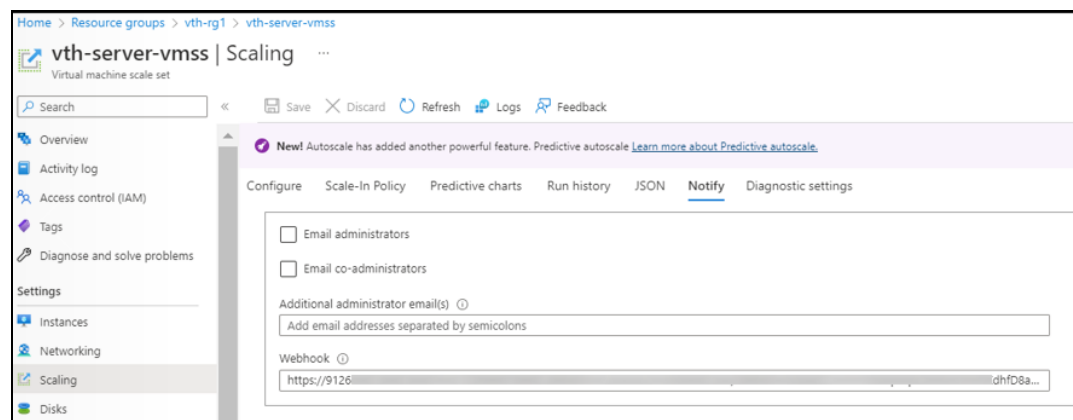
```
https://fa72c8e5-xxxx-xxxx-9dc5-b4a71eec0a95.webhook.scus.azure-automation.net/webhooks?token=Q*****pG4UEOScfqdEGEAkqJPgdK%2bOpusoUAWk*****%3d
```

3. Save this webhook url for future purpose.
4. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Virtual machine scale set** > <vmss\_name>.
 

The selected VMSS - Overview window is displayed. Here, the VMSS name is **vth-server-vmss**.
5. Click **Scaling** from the left **Settings** panel.
 

The selected VMSS - Scaling window is displayed.

Figure 153 : VMSS-Scaling - Notify tab



6. Select **Notify** tab.
7. Copy the saved webhook url and paste it in the **Webhook** field.
8. Click **Save** to save the changes.

### c. Verify the Runbook Job creation

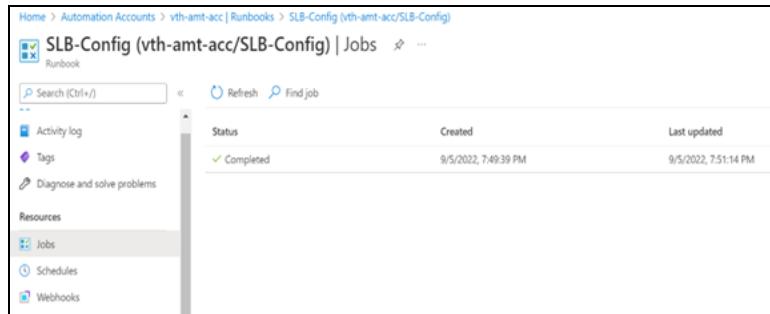
To verify the creation of runbook job, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Automation Accounts** > <automation\_account\_name>.
 

The selected automation account - Overview window is displayed.

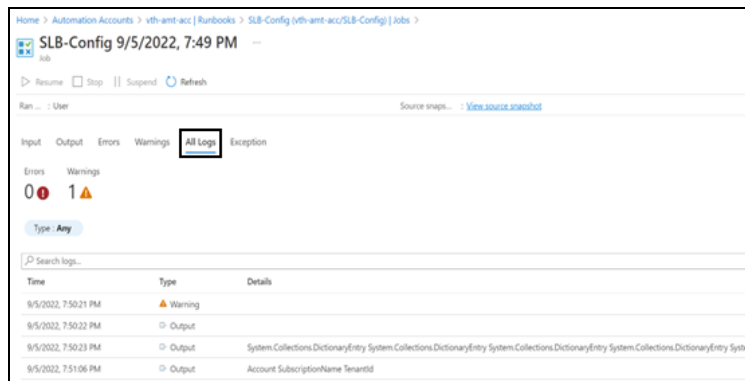
- Click **Jobs** from the left **Process Automation** panel.  
The selected automation account - Jobs window is displayed. Here, the job is **SLB-Config**.

Figure 154 : Selected automation account - Jobs window



- Verify if the runbook job has completed status.
- Select the runbook job > **All Logs** tab to verify the logs.  
The selected automation account - selected job - Jobs window is displayed.

Figure 155 : Selected runbook job window



## SSL Certificate

This template applies Certificate Authority SSL Certificate to the vThunder instance. This certificate establishes an encrypted link between a server and your browser, ensuring that all data transferred between them remains private and secure.

To configure SSL certificate for a vThunder instance, perform the following steps:

1. Download **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > SSL-CERTIFICATE** from [GitHub](#).
2. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to this downloaded folder and open the SSL\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

---

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file which can be modified as required.

---

3. Configure the following parameters:

Table 12 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
SSL Configuration	<p>Specify SSL details.</p> <pre>"sslConfig": {   "requestTimeout": 40,   "path": "&lt;absolute file path of certificate file&gt;",   "file": "&lt;certificate file name&gt;",   "certificationType": "&lt;certificate file type&gt;" },</pre> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default, SSL configuration is disabled i.e. no SSL configuration is applied.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Example</b></p>

Table 12 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<p>The sample values for the SSL certificate are as shown below:</p> <pre>"sslConfig": {   "requestTimeout": 40,   "Path": "C:\\\\..... \\server.pem",   "File": "server",   "CertificationType": "pem" }</pre>
vThunder instance/s details	<p>Specify a 'Read/Write/HM' privilege username and the Public IP address of one or more vThunder instance/s depending on the deployed template.</p> <pre>"vThUsername": "admin", "hostIPAddress": {   "vThunderIP": [     "&lt;vThunder1 public IP&gt;",     "&lt;vThunder2 public IP&gt;"   ] }</pre>

- Verify if the configurations in the SSL\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
- Run the following command to apply SSL configuration on the vThunder instance/s:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\A10-vThunder_ADC-CONFIGURATION\SSL-CERTIFICATE>
.\SSL_CONFIG.ps1
```

- Enter 'Y' to upload the SSL certificate when prompted:

```
Executing SSL-Configuration

SSL Certificate
Do you want to upload ssl certificate ?
[Y] Yes [No] No [?] Help (default is "N"): Y
```



The certificate available at the 'sslConfig path' is uploaded.

7. Provide password for the vThunder instances/s whose IP address is mentioned in the SSL\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json file:

```
Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****
```

8. If the SSL certificate is uploaded successfully, the following message is displayed:

```
SSL Configured.  
Configurations are saved on partition: shared  
Session ID closed for x.x.x.x.
```

## A10 License

This template applies GLM license to the vThunder instance for legal compliance, security, all feature access, and support.

To configure GLM license for vThunder instance, perform the following steps:

1. Download **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > GLM-LICENSE** from [GitHub](#).
2. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to this downloaded folder and open the GLM\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

---

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file which can be modified as required.

---

3. Configure the following parameters:

Table 13 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Entitlement Token	Specify the entitlement token. <pre>"entitlementToken": {   "value": "&lt;license entitlementToken&gt;" },</pre>
vThunder details	Specify a 'Read/Write/HM' privilege username and the Public IP address of one or more vThunder instance/s depending on the deployed template.

Table 13 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "vThUsername": {   "value": "admin" }, "dnsPrimary": {   "value": "&lt;dns primary address&gt;" }, "hostIPAddress": {   "vThunderIP": [     "&lt;vThunder1-PublicIP&gt;",     "&lt;vThunder2-PublicIP&gt;"   ] } </pre>

- Verify if the configurations in the GLM\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
- Run the following command to apply GLM license on the vThunder instance/s:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\A10-vThunder_ADC-CONFIGURATION\GLM-LICENSE> .\GLM_CONFIG.ps1
```

- Provide password for the vThunder instances/s whose IP address is mentioned in the GLM\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json file.

```

applying GLM license on : x.x.x.x
Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****

```

If the GLM license is applied successfully, a message 'BASE License successfully updated' is displayed.

## High Availability

This template applies high availability configuration to the vThunder instances. It automatically synchronizes Thunder configurations between the active and standby Thunder instances. In the event of a failover, it designates the other Thunder instance as active to ensure uninterrupted traffic routing. For this functionality, it is essential for both Thunder instances to have identical resources and configurations.

High availability can be configured within same or different availability zone within a same region.

vThunder instances should have the same versions; otherwise, traffic flow will be disrupted.

To configure HA for vThunder instances, perform the following steps:

1. Download **A10-vThunder\_ADC-CONFIGURATION > HIGH-AVAILABILITY** template from [GitHub](#).
2. From Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to this downloaded folder and open the HA\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json with a text editor.

---

**NOTE:** Each parameter has a default value mentioned in the parameter file which can be modified as required.

---

3. Configure the following parameters:

Table 14 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
DNS	Specify a domain namespace. <pre>"dns": {   "value": "8.8.8.8" },</pre>

Table 14 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Network Gateway IP	<p>Specify a Network Gateway IP.</p> <p>The default value of network gateway IP address is 10.0.2.1 as this is the first IP address of the data subnet 1 configuration.</p> <pre data-bbox="472 537 1396 995"> "rib-list": [   {     "ip-dest-addr": "0.0.0.0",     "ip-mask": "/0",     "ip-nexthop-ipv4": [       {         "ip-next-hop": "10.0.2.1"       }     ]   } ], </pre>
VRRP-A	<p>Specify the value as 1 to enable VRRP-A.</p> <pre data-bbox="472 1073 1396 1199"> "vrrp-a": {   "set-id": 1 }, </pre>
Terminal Idle Timeout	<p>Specify the interval in minutes for closing connection when there is no input detected. The value '0' means never timeout.</p> <pre data-bbox="472 1318 1396 1444"> "terminal": {   "idle-timeout": 0 }, </pre>
VRID details	<p>Specify the VRID details.</p> <p>The default value of vrid is 0. The default priority for vThunder-1 is 100, and for vThunder-2 is 99 (100-1). The floating ip address value is generated dynamically after deploying the template. Therefore, its default value under <code>vrid-list</code> should be replaced, see <a href="#">Get FIP address</a> .</p>

Table 14 : JSON Parameters

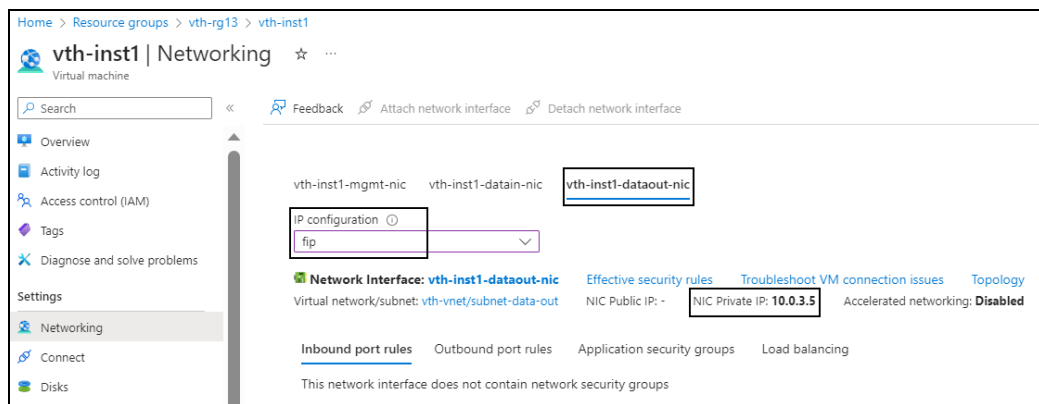
Resource Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="602 369 1203 978">"vrid-list": [   {     "vrid-val":0,     "blade-parameters": {       "priority": 100     },     "floating-ip": {       "ip-address-cfg": [         {           "ip-address":"10.0.3.6"         }       ]     }   } ],</pre>
vThunder Host IP	<p data-bbox="469 1005 1398 1079">Specify the Public IP address of one or more vThunder instance/s depending on the deployed template.</p> <pre data-bbox="602 1115 1008 1308">"hostIPAddress": {   "vThunderIP": [     "&lt;vThunder1_IP&gt;",     "&lt;vThunder2_IP&gt;"   ] },</pre>
vThunder details	<p data-bbox="469 1335 1385 1451">Specify a 'Read/Write/HM' privilege username, virtual IP address of vThunder instance, and primary private IP address of datain NIC of both vThunder instances.</p> <pre data-bbox="469 1486 1398 1759">"vThUsername": "admin", "vip": "&lt;Datain NIC vip private address of active vThunder&gt;", "eth1PrivateIpAddressVm1": "&lt;Datain NIC Primary Private address of vThunder1&gt;", "eth1PrivateIpAddressVm2": "&lt;Datain NIC Primary Private address of vThunder2&gt;"</pre>

## Get FIP address

To get the FIP address deploying the vThunder instances, perform the following steps:

- From the **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.
- Go to the first virtual machine instance. Here, first virtual machine instance is **vth-inst1**.
- Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.
- Select the Dataout NIC tab > **IP configuration**. Here, **vth-inst1-dataout-nic**.

Figure 156 : Virtual machine - Networking window - Dataout NIC tab



- Select the **NIC Private IP**.
- Replace the **ip-address** value under **vrid-list** with this **fip**.

```
"vrid-list": [
  {
    "vrid-val":0,
    "blade-parameters": {
      "priority": 100
    },
    "floating-ip": {
      "ip-address-cfg": [
        {
          "ip-address": "10.0.3.5"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
]
```

```
    }  
  ]  
}
```

---

**NOTE:** `ha-conn-mirror` does not work on port 80 and 443.

---

4. Verify if all the configurations in the HA\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json file are correct and save the changes.
5. Import Azure access key on both the vThunder instances. For more information, refer [Import Azure Access Key File](#).
6. Run the following command to configure HA:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\A10-vThunder_ADC-CONFIGURATION\HIGH-AVAILABILITY>  
. \HA_CONFIG.ps1
```

7. Provide password for the vThunder instances/s whose IP address is mentioned in the HA\_CONFIG\_PARAM.json file.  
If HA is configured successfully, the following message is displayed:



```
Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****
Configured primary dns
Configured ip route
configured vrrp-a common
configured terminal timeout
1
Configured vrid
0
1
Configured peer-group
Configurations are saved on partition: shared
Configured HA on vThunder Instance 1
Session ID closed for x.x.x.x.
-----

Enter Password for x.x.x.x : *****
Configured primary dns
Configured ip route
Configured vrrp-a common
Configured terminal timeout
2
Configured vrid
0
1
Configured peer-group
Configurations are saved on partition: shared
Configured HA on vThunder Instance 2
Session ID closed for x.x.x.x.
-----
```

# Troubleshooting

---

## Common Errors

While deploying the templates, you might encounter some errors or issues. The common errors and issues are listed below:

### **Unauthorized**

This error is encountered when your credentials are incorrect or missing. Provide the correct credentials in the respective powershell script.

Given below is an example of the error:

```
Line |
149 | ... $response = Invoke-RestMethod -SkipCertificateCheck -Uri $Url -
Method ...
    |
~~~~~
    | {   "response": {   "status": "fail",   "err": {
"code": 1208008960,   "from": "HTTP",   "msg": "Unauthorized"
}   } }
```

### **The storage account named vthunderstorage already exists under the subscription.**

This error is encountered if the storage account name is already in use. Provide a unique storage account name in the parameter json file.

Given below is an example of the error:

```
{
  "status": "Failed",
  "error": {
    "code": "DeploymentFailed",
    "message": "At least one resource deployment operation failed. Please list deployment operations for details. Please see https://aka.ms/DeployOperations for usage details.",
    "details": [
      {
        "code": "BadRequest",
        "message": "{\r\n  \"error\": {\r\n    \"code\": \"DnsRecordInUse\", \r\n    \"message\": \"DNS record vth-inst1.southcentralus.cloudapp.azure.com is already used by another public IP.\", \r\n    \"details\": []\r\n  }\r\n}",
        "code": "Conflict",
        "message": "{\r\n  \"error\": {\r\n    \"code\": \"StorageAccountAlreadyExists\", \r\n    \"message\": \"The storage account named vthunderstorage already exists under the subscription.\", \r\n  }\r\n}"
      ]
    ]
  }
}
```

### **Cannot bind argument to parameter 'Container' because it is null**

This error is encountered if the 'server.pem' is not available at the mentioned path or if the path format is incorrect. Provide a correct path of the 'server.pem' in the parameter json file.

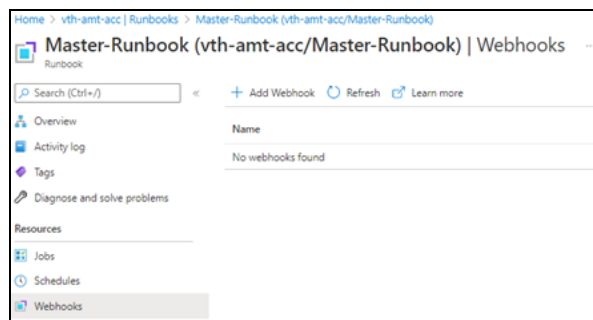
Given below is an example of the error:

```
Set -AzStorageBlobContent @blobSSL
Cannot bind argument to parameter 'Container' because it is null.
```

### **Cannot validate argument on parameter 'Uri'**

This error is encountered if webhook URL is not configured or it already exists. Delete 'master-webhook' from **Azure Portal > Automation Account > Runbooks** and ensure it is empty before the running webhook script.

Figure 157 : Master Runbook



Given below is an example of the error:

```
... -Invoke-WebRequest -Method Post -Uri $webHookURL.WebhookURI -UseBas
...
Cannot validate argument on parameter 'Uri'. The argument is null or
empty. Provide an argument that is not null or empty, and then try the
command again.
```

### **Runbook Job failed or not working**

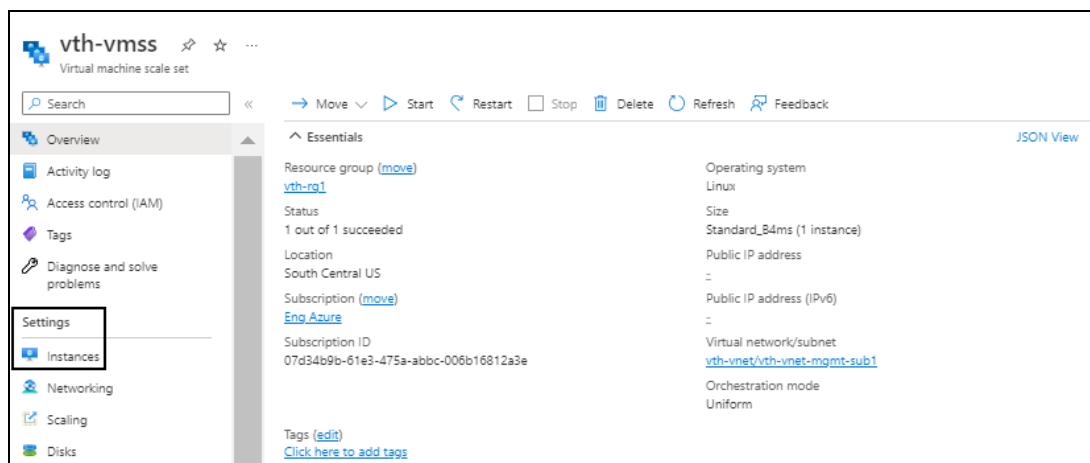
If the Runbook job has failed or is not working, re-run the Master runbook.

To re-run the Master runbook, perform the following steps:

1. From **Azure Portal**, navigate to **Azure services > Virtual machine scale sets > <vmss\_name>**.

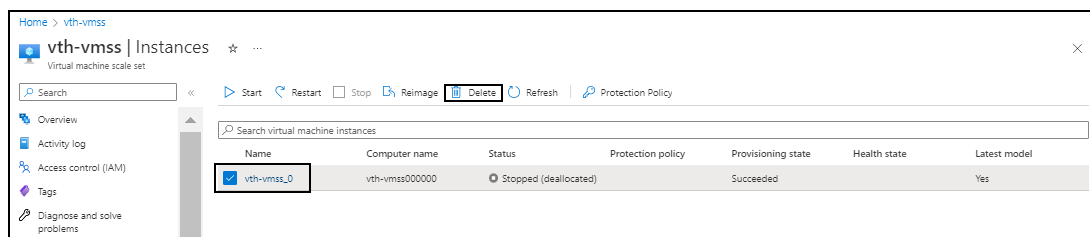
The selected vmss - Overview window is displayed.

Figure 158 : Selected vmss - Overview window



2. Click **Instances** from the left **Settings** panel.  
The selected vmss - Instances window is displayed.

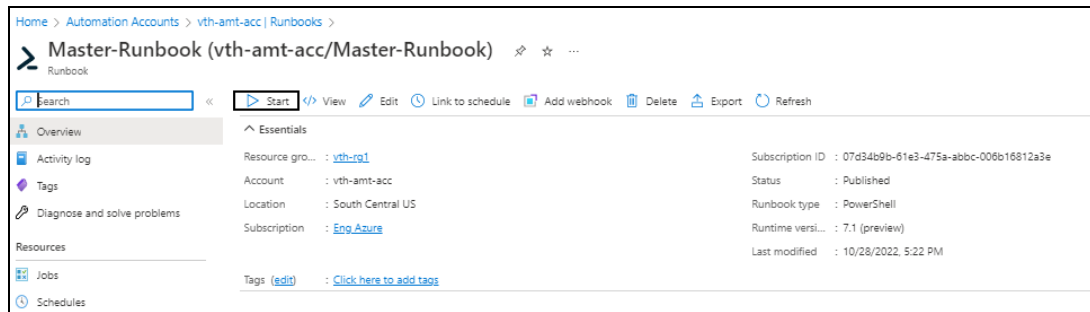
Figure 159 : Selected vmss - Instances window



3. Click **Delete** to delete all the vmss instances.

4. From the Master-Runbook Job window, click **Start** to re-run the master runbook.

Figure 160 : Master-Runbook Job window



---

**NOTE:** It may take the system a few minutes to display the completed status.

---

5. Verify if all the runbook jobs have completed status.

# Appendix

## Azure Service Application Access Key

The Azure service application access key is required to access the Azure resources. You can either use an existing Azure service application access key or create a new key. For more information, see [Create a new Azure Access Key](#).

To upload the Azure service application access key, perform the following:

1. [Collect Azure Access Key](#)
2. [Upload the Azure Access Key](#)
3. [Import Azure Access Key File](#)

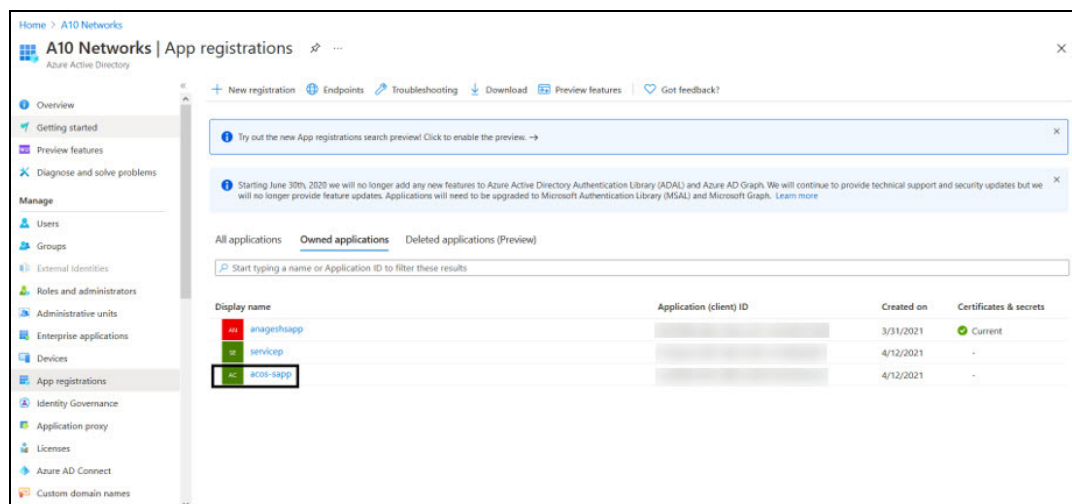
If you want to delete any existing Azure Access Key, see [Delete an Azure Access Key](#).

### Collect Azure Access Key

To collect the Azure access keys from Azure Portal, perform the following steps:

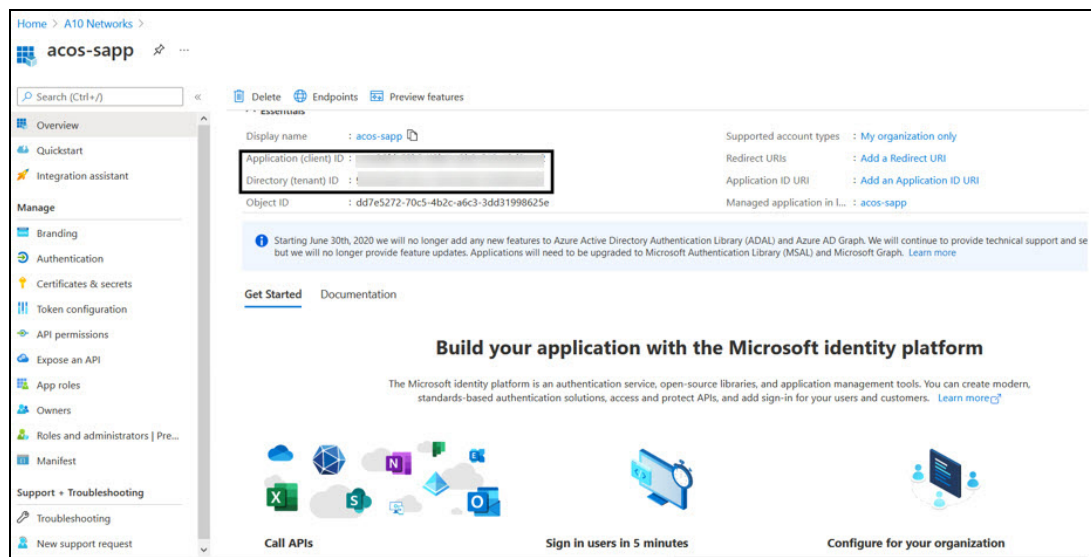
1. From **Azure Portal**, navigate to **Azure services > Azure Active Directory > App registrations**.

Figure 161 : Azure Active Directory - App registrations window



2. If you are the owner of the required service application, the required service application would be listed under the **Owned applications** tab. If not, perform the below steps with Administrator privileges:
  - a. Select **Owners** from the left **Manage** panel.  
The Owners window appears.
  - b. Select **Add** to get a list of user accounts.
  - c. Search and select your user account.
  - d. Click **Select** to add the user account to your owned application.
3. Select your service application from the list of applications.  
The selected service application window is displayed.

Figure 162 : Selected Service application window

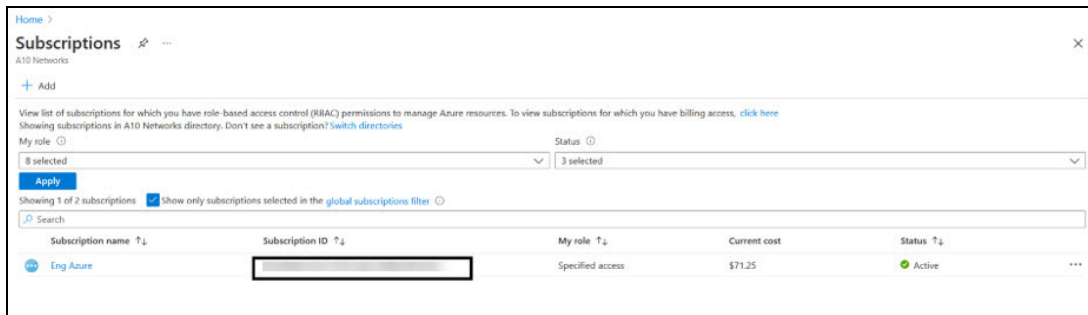


4. Copy the Client ID, Tenant ID from the service application window.

```
client_id= 'cc4c86xx-65b3-48xx-a3xx-610cxxxxxxxxx'
tenant_id= '91d27axx-8cxx-41xx-82xx-3d1bxxxxxxxxx'
```

5. Navigate to the **Home > Subscriptions > Registered Subscription Name**, and copy subscription ID value.

Figure 163 : Subscriptions window



6. Create a text file having subscription, client\_id, client\_secret, and tenant\_id information as shown below:

```
subscription='07d34bxx-61xx-47xx-abxx-006bxxxxxxxxx'
client_id='cc4c86xx-65xx-48xx-a3xx-610cxxxxxxxxx'
client_secret='G0x_hVDzZxxxx-olVsw.xxxx.Zxxxx-xx'
tenant_id='91d2xxxx-8xxe-41xx-82xx-3d1bxxxxxxxxx'
```

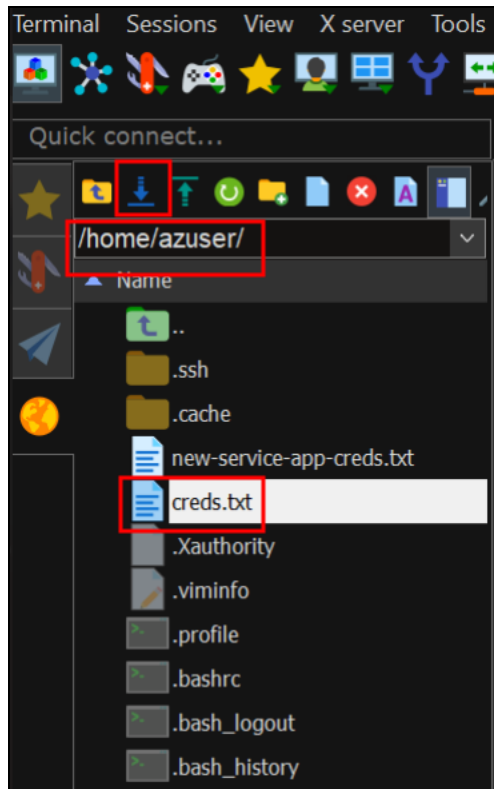
7. Save this text file.

### Upload the Azure Access Key

To upload the Azure access key text file to the appropriate server machine, login to the server using any FTP tool and upload them.



Figure 164 : Upload Azure access key file



### Import Azure Access Key File

Each vThunder instance requires a copy of the Azure Access key and so it should be imported using the file transfer protocol methods.

To import the Azure access key, perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the vThunder instance.
2. Go to the config mode.

```
vThunder>enable
Password:
vThunder#config
```

3. Go to the admin mode.

```
vThunder(config)#admin ?
admin
NAME<length:1-31> System admin user name
vThunder(config)#admin admin
```

4. Import the Azure Access key by using any of the file transfer methods recommended.

```
vThunder(config-admin:admin)#azure-cred import use-mgmt-port ?
  tftp:          Remote file path of tftp: file system(Format:
tftp://host/file)
  ftp:           Remote file path of ftp: file system(Format:
ftp://[user@]host[:port]/file)
  scp:           Remote file path of scp: file system(Format:
scp://[user@]host/file)
  sftp:          Remote file path of sftp: file system(Format:
sftp://[user@]host/file)
```

#### For example

```
vThunder-Active(config)(NOLICENSE)#admin admin
vThunder-Active(config-admin:admin)(NOLICENSE)#azure-cred import use-
mgmt-port scp://username@<ip-addr>:<file-path>/cred.txt
```

Here, the **username** is the server username, **ip-addr** is the Public Management IP address of the server, and **file-path** is the path where the Azure access key file is uploaded on the server.

5. Verify the imported Azure Access key file content using the following command:

```
vThunder-Active(config-admin:admin)(NOLICENSE)#azure-cred show
subscription='07d34bxx-61xx-47xx-abxx-006bxxxxxxxxxx'
client_id='cc4c86xx-65xx-48xx-a3xx-610cxxxxxxxxxx'
client_secret='G0x_hVDzZxxxxx-o1Vsw.xxxx.Zxxxx-xx'
tenant_id='91d2xxxx-8xxe-41xx-82xx-3d1bxxxxxxxxxx'
```

### Create a new Azure Access Key

To create a new Azure service application access key, perform the following steps with Administrator privileges:

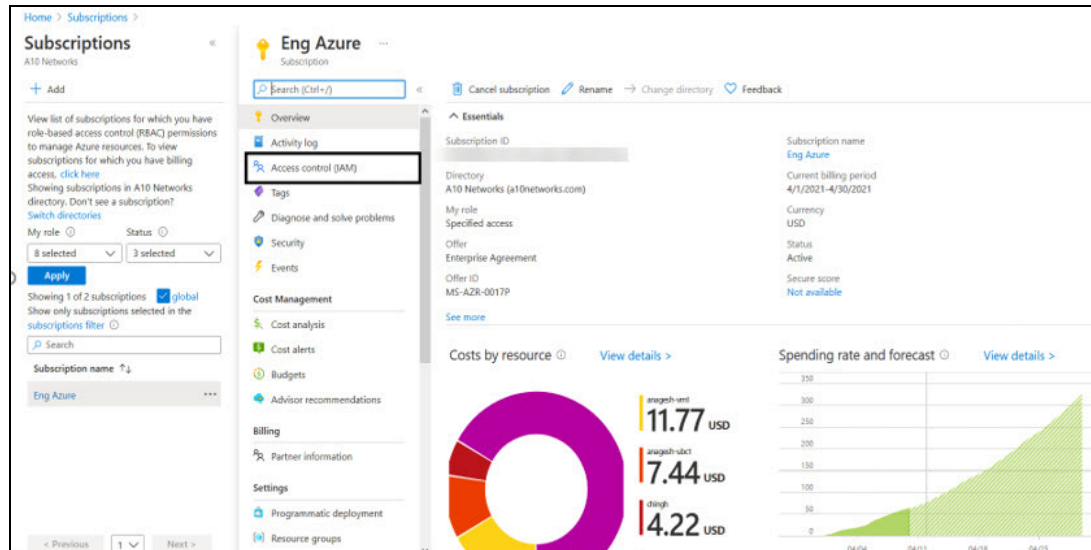
1. [Create a Role](#)
2. [Register a Service Application](#)
3. [Associate Service Application with a Role](#)
4. [Create Certificate and Secrets](#)

## Create a Role

To create a custom role, perform the following steps:

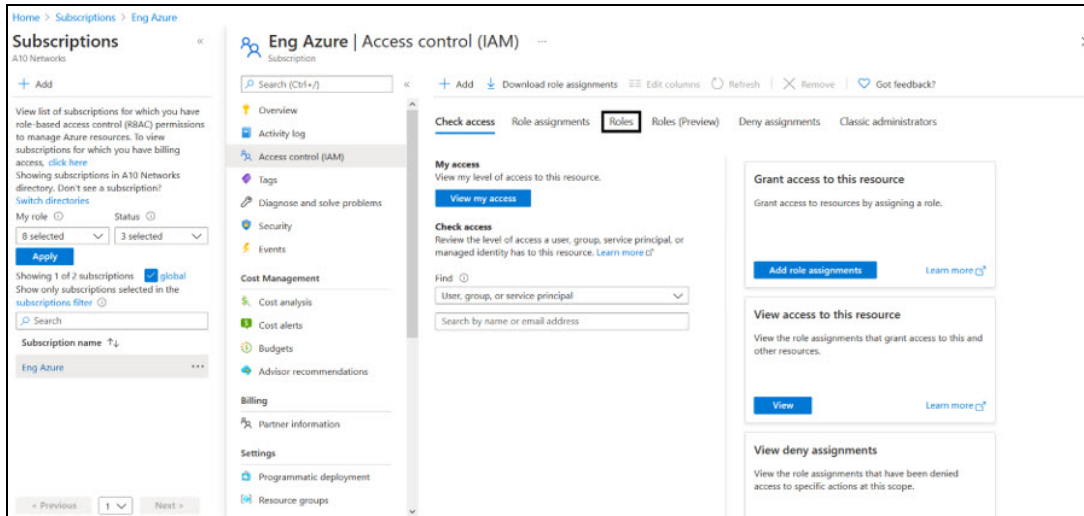
1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Subscriptions** > <subscription\_name>. The selected Subscription - Overview window is displayed. Here, the subscription is *Eng Azure*.

Figure 165 : Subscriptions - Overview window



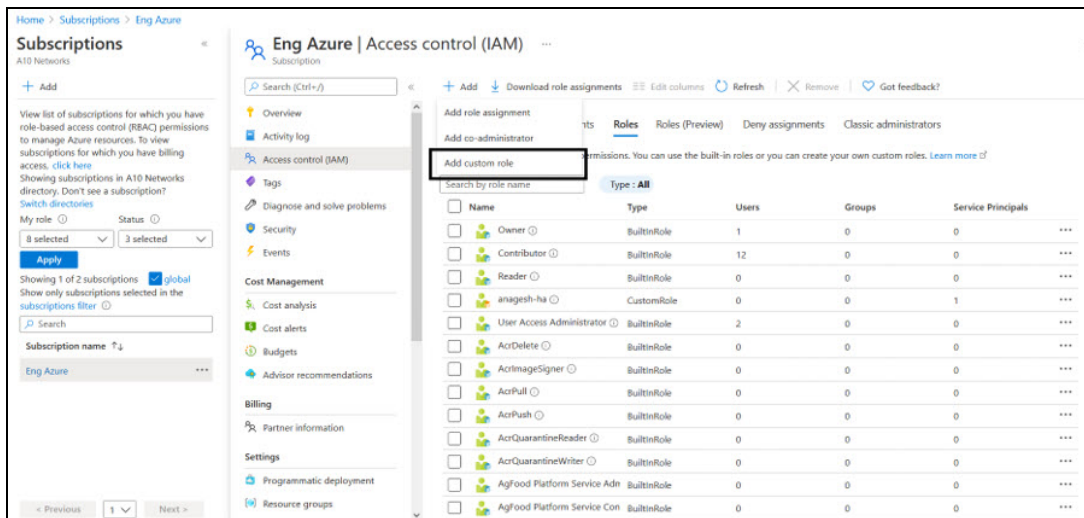
2. Click **Access control (IAM)** from left panel. The selected Subscription - Access control (IAM) window is displayed.
3. Select the **Roles** tab. The Roles window is displayed.

Figure 166 : Access Control - Role Window



4. Click **Add** to select **Add custom role** option.  
The Create a custom role window is displayed.

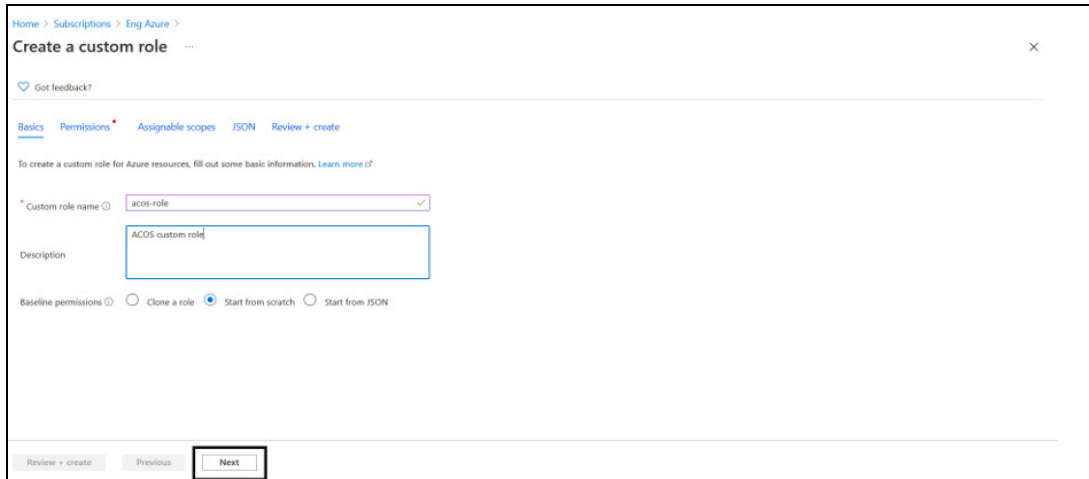
Figure 167 : Add custom role window



5. In the **Basics** tab, enter or select the following:
  - Customer role name
  - Description (optional)

- Baseline permission

Figure 168 : Create a custom role window



Home > Subscriptions > Eng Azure >

Create a custom role

Got feedback?

Basics Permissions Assignable scopes JSON Review + create

To create a custom role for Azure resources, fill out some basic information. [Learn more](#)

Custom role name

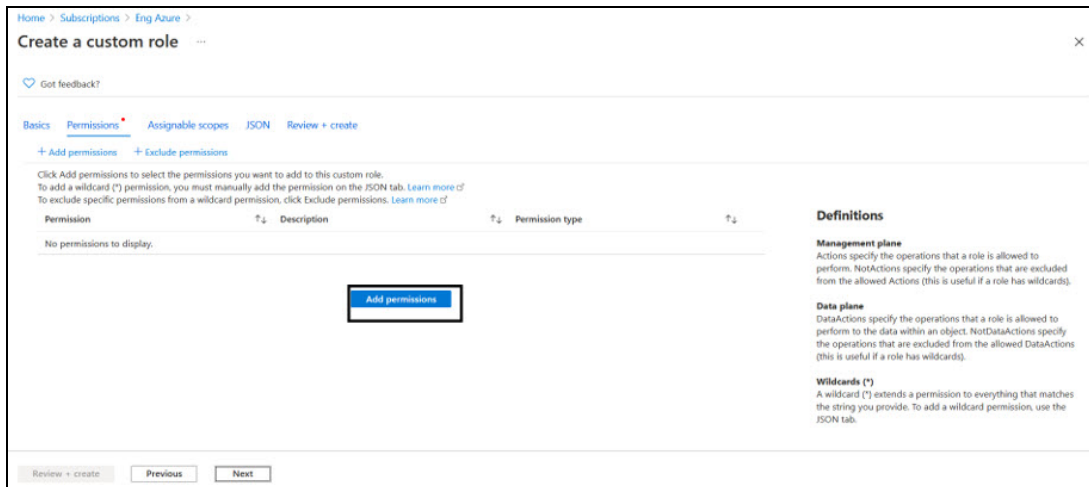
Description

Baseline permissions  Clone a role  Start from scratch  Start from JSON

Review + create Previous **Next**

6. Click **Next** at the bottom of the window. The Permissions window is displayed.

Figure 169 : Permission window



Home > Subscriptions > Eng Azure >

Create a custom role

Got feedback?

Basics **Permissions** Assignable scopes JSON Review + create

+ Add permissions + Exclude permissions

Click Add permissions to select the permissions you want to add to this custom role.  
To add a wildcard (\*) permission, you must manually add the permission on the JSON tab. [Learn more](#)  
To exclude specific permissions from a wildcard permission, click Exclude permissions. [Learn more](#)

Permission	Description	Permission type
No permissions to display.		

**Add permissions**

**Definitions**

**Management plane**  
Actions specify the operations that a role is allowed to perform. NotActions specify the operations that are excluded from the allowed Actions (this is useful if a role has wildcards).

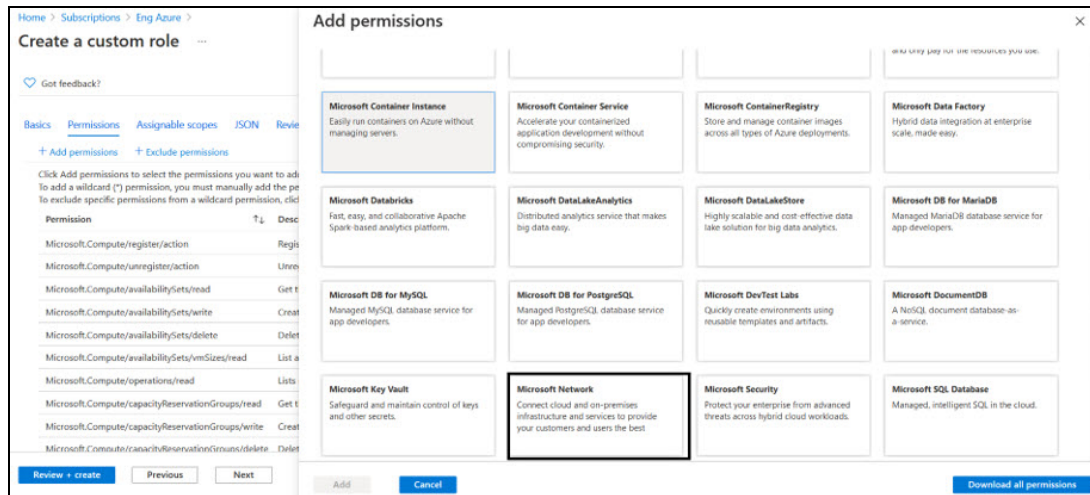
**Data plane**  
DataActions specify the operations that a role is allowed to perform to the data within an object. NotDataActions specify the operations that are excluded from the allowed DataActions (this is useful if a role has wildcards).

**Wildcards (\*)**  
A wildcard (\*) extends a permission to everything that matches the string you provide. To add a wildcard permission, use the JSON tab.

Review + create Previous **Next**

7. Click **Add Permissions** to add permissions to the custom role. The Add Permissions window is displayed.

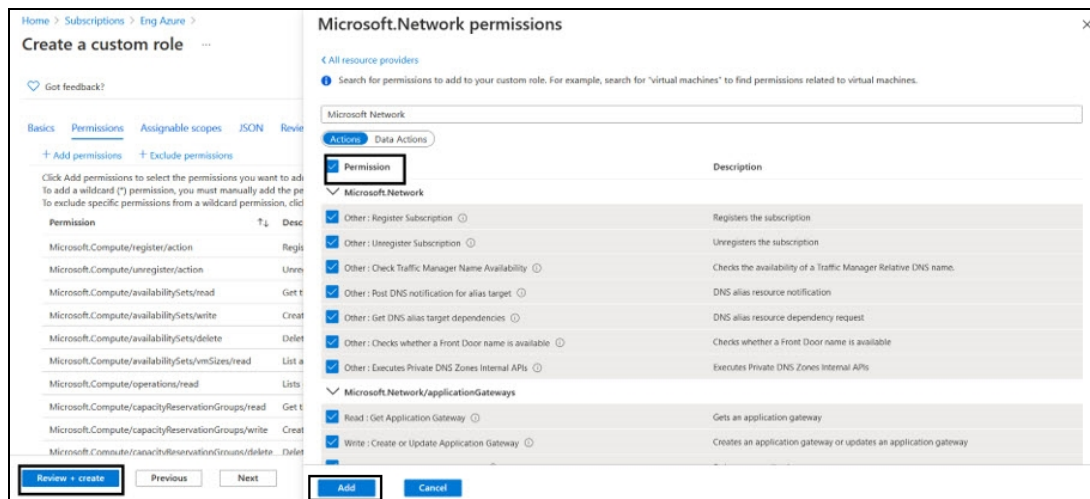
Figure 170 : Add permissions window



6. Search the following permission groups in the **Add Permissions** window, select the corresponding permissions listed in the [List of Custom Role Permissions](#), and then click **Add**:

- Microsoft Automation
- Microsoft Operational Insights
- Microsoft Compute
- Microsoft Network

Figure 171 : Microsoft Network permissions window



The selected permissions are listed under **Create a custom role > Permissions** tab.

8. Click **Review + create** at the bottom of the window to skip the other tabs. The **Create a custom role** confirmation window is displayed.



9. Click **OK** to successfully create the custom role with permissions.

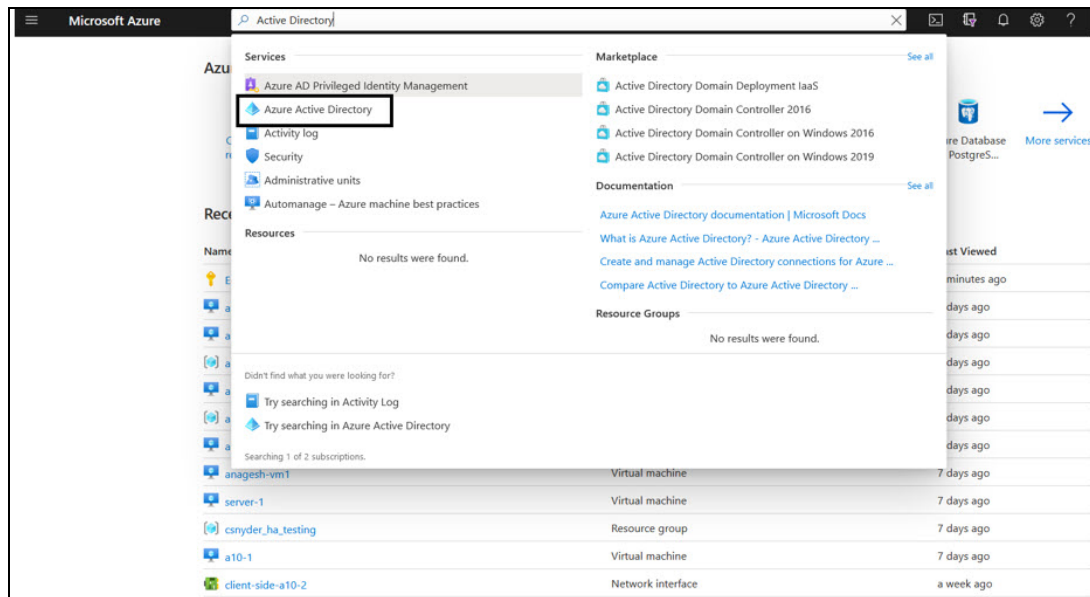
**NOTE:** It may take the system a few minutes to display your role everywhere.

## Register a Service Application

To register a service application, perform the following steps:

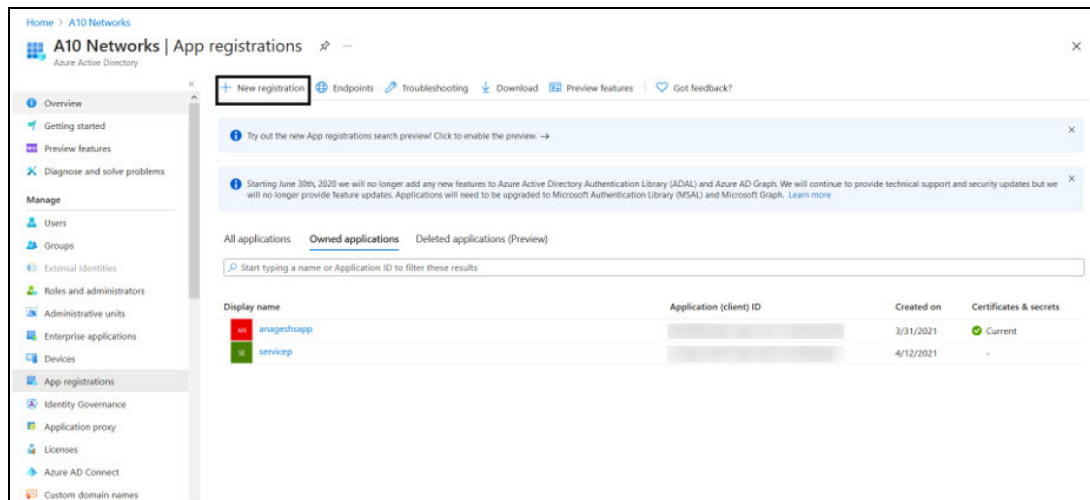
1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Azure Active Directory** option.

Figure 172 : Azure Active Directory window



2. On the Azure Active Directory window, click **App registrations** menu option from the left **Manage** panel.  
The App registration window to register an application is displayed.

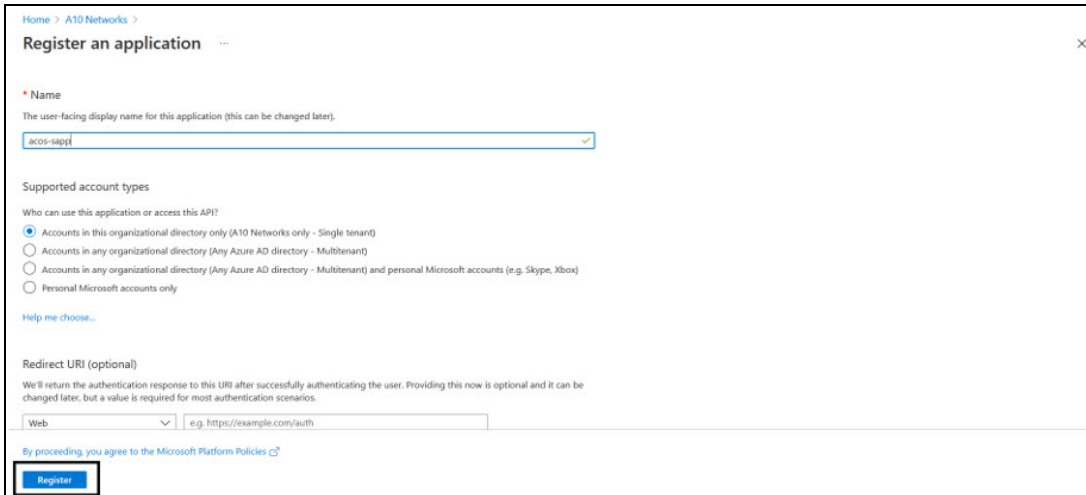
Figure 173 : App registrations window



3. Click **New registration**.  
The Register an application window is displayed.



Figure 174 : Register an application window



Home > A10 Networks > Register an application

**Name**  
The user-facing display name for this application (this can be changed later).  
acos-sapp

**Supported account types**  
Who can use this application or access this API?  
 Accounts in this organizational directory only (A10 Networks only - Single tenant)  
 Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant)  
 Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)  
 Personal Microsoft accounts only  
[Help me choose...](#)

**Redirect URI (optional)**  
We'll return the authentication response to this URI after successfully authenticating the user. Providing this now is optional and it can be changed later, but a value is required for most authentication scenarios.  
Web | e.g. https://example.com/auth

By proceeding, you agree to the Microsoft Platform Policies

**Register**

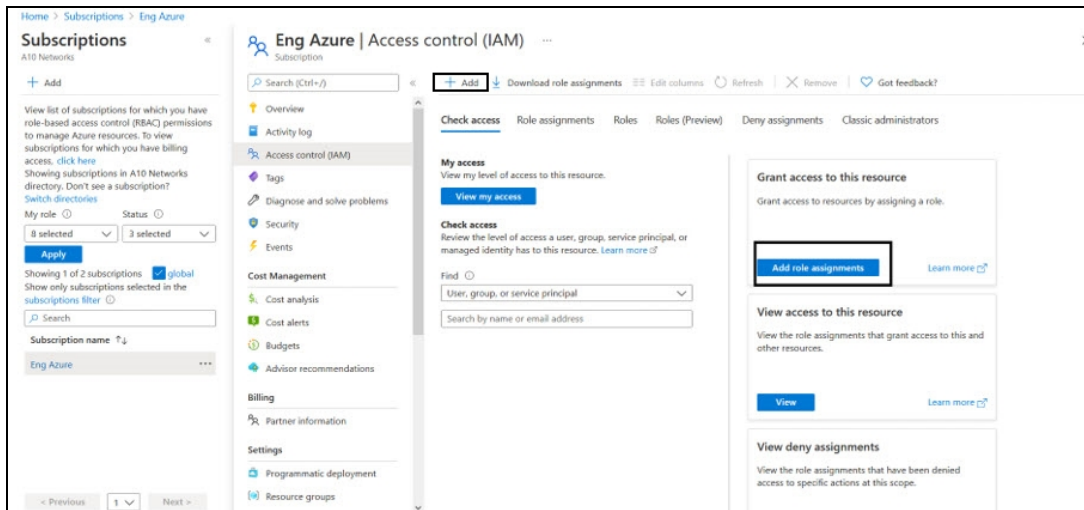
4. Enter the **Name** of the application. For example, *acos-sapp*.
5. Click **Register** to register the application. The application gets listed under Azure Active Directory - Apps registrations window.

## Associate Service Application with a Role

To associate service application with a role, perform the following steps:

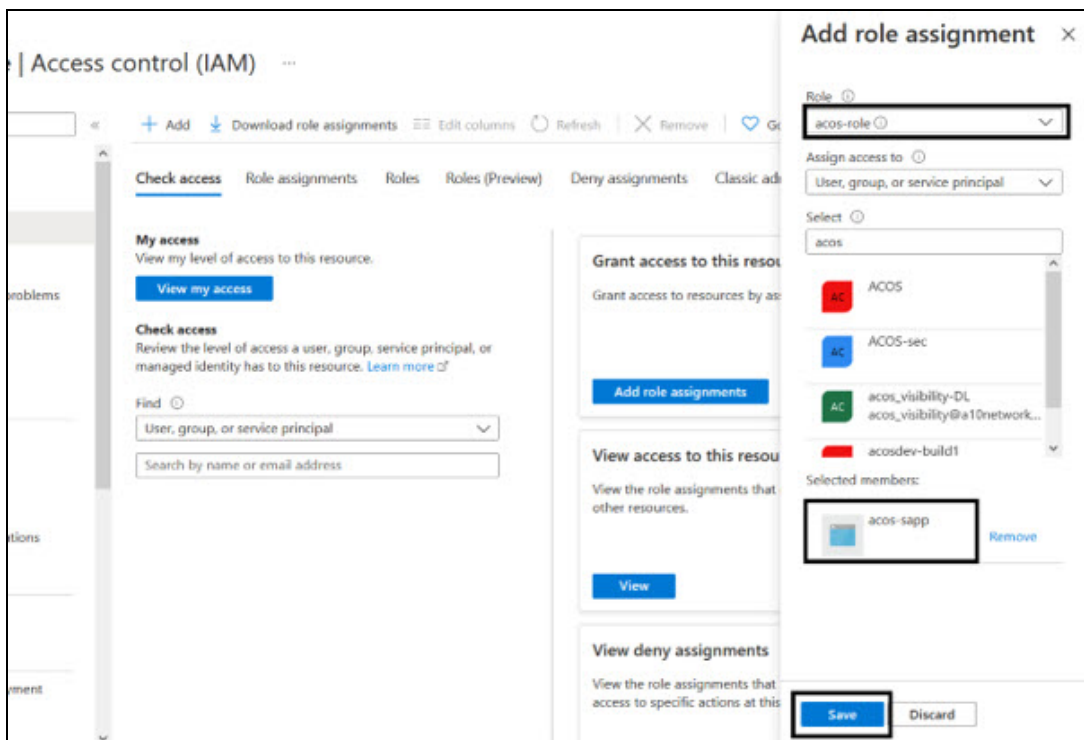
1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Subscriptions > <subscription\_name>**. The selected Subscription - Overview window is displayed. Here, the subscription is Eng Azure.
2. Click **Access control (IAM)** from left panel. The selected Subscription - Access control (IAM) window is displayed.

Figure 175 : Subscription - Access control (IAM) window



- To assign a role to the above scope, click **Add** from the main menu options. The Add role assignment window is displayed.

Figure 176 : Add a role assignment - 1



- Select a **Role** from the drop-down list. For example, acos-role.

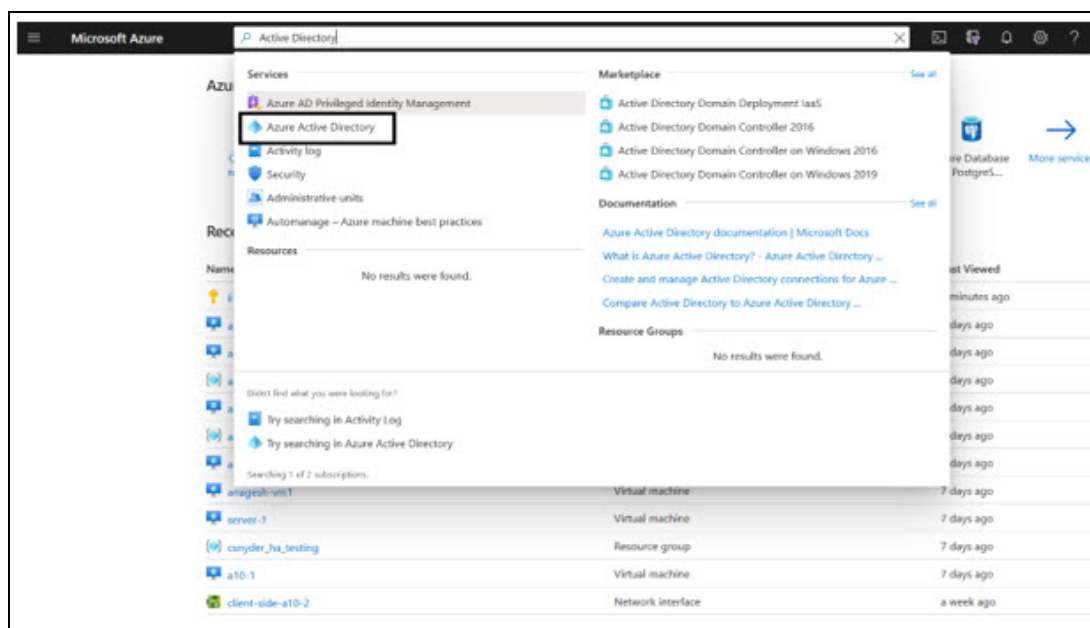
5. Select the required **Assign access to** option from the drop-down list.
6. Search and select your service application. For example, acos-sapp.
7. Click the **Save** button to save the configuration.

## Create Certificate and Secrets

To create certificate and secrets for the assigned role, perform the following steps:

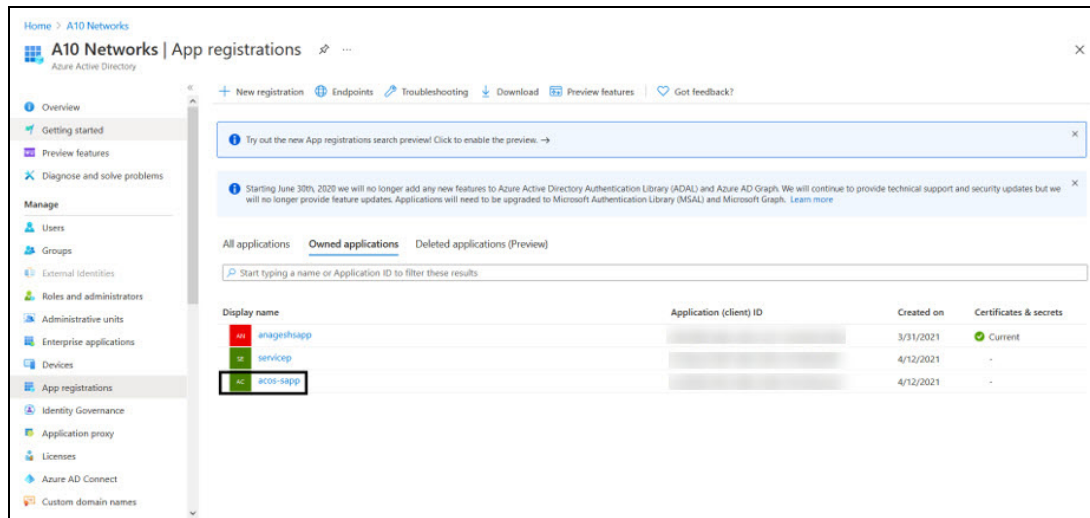
1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Azure Active Directory** option.

Figure 177 : Azure Active Directory - Overview window



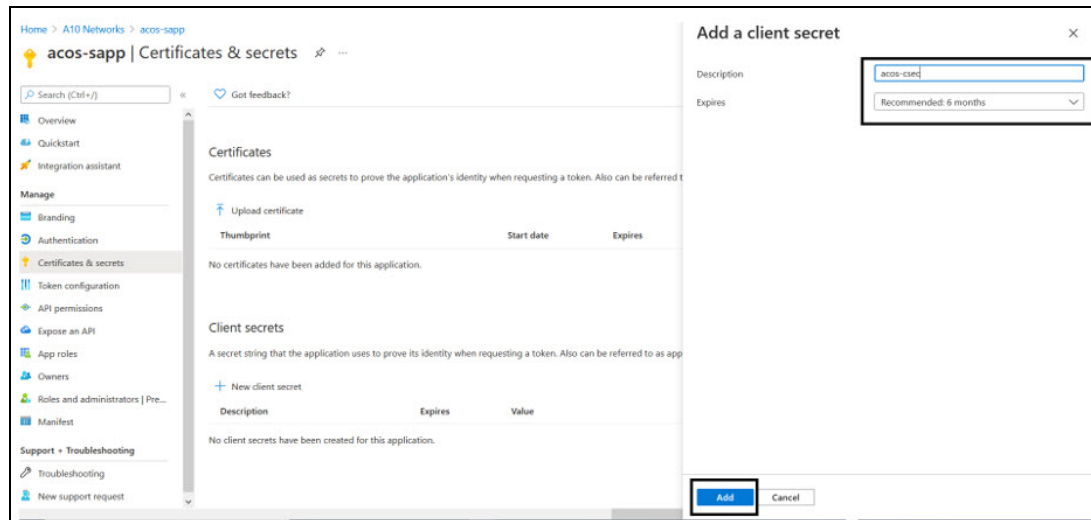
2. On the Azure Active Directory - Overview window, click **App registrations** menu option from the left panel.  
The App registration window with a registered application(s) is displayed.

Figure 178 : App registrations - Overall applications window



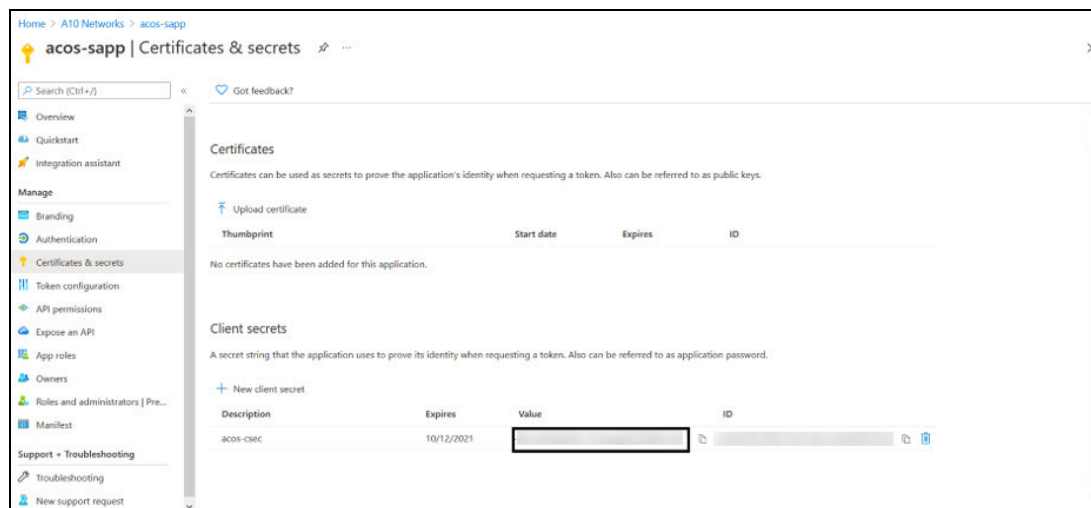
3. Select the service application from the list of applications.  
The selected service application window is displayed.
4. Select the **Certificates & secrets** option from the left Manage navigation pane.  
The `<service_application>` - Certificates & secrets window is displayed.
5. Browse and upload certificates.
6. Select the **Start date** and **Expires** date from the date picker or click the **New client secret** button.  
The Add a client secret window is displayed.

Figure 179 : Add a client secret window



7. Enter the New client secret **Description** and **Expires** value.  
The entered value is displayed on the `<service_application>` Certificates & secrets window.

Figure 180 : acos-sapp Certificates &amp; secrets window



**NOTE:** Save the new client secret value in a text file, as it is not visible once the window is refreshed.

### Delete an Azure Access Key

To delete the Azure access key, use the following command:

```
vThunder-Active (config-admin:admin) (NOLICENSE) #azure-cred delete
```

## Create VNet, Subnet, and NSG

The A10-vThunder-VNET-SUBNET-NSG template is used to create a new virtual network (VNET), three new subnets, and two new network security group (NSGs) in the specified resource group. This template is deployed using Azure CLI.

It is not mandatory to create new resources, the existing resources can be used in deployment and configuration.

Before deploying this template, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

To deploy the A10-vThunder-VNET-SUBNET-NSG template using Azure CLI commands, perform the following steps:

1. Download [A10-vThunder-VNET-SUBNET-NSG](#) template.

**NOTE:** This template contains pre-populated default values that can be modified as required and it does not create new virtual network, network security group, subnets, and Public IP.

2. From Windows Explorer, navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
3. Open the PS\_TMPL\_VNET\_SUBNET\_NS\_PARAM.json with a text editor.
4. Configure the following parameters depending upon your requirements:

Table 15 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Virtual Network	Specify the virtual network name for virtual machines. <pre>"Virtual_Network_CIDR": {   "value": [     "10.0.0.0/16"   ] },</pre>

Table 15 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
Virtual Network CIDR	<p>Specify the CIDR range for the virtual network.</p> <pre>"Virtual_Network": {   "value": "vth-vnet" },</pre>
Subnets	<p>Specify the subnet name for inbound management traffic, inbound data traffic, and outbound data traffic.</p> <pre>"SubnetManagement": {   "value": "subnet-mgmt" },  "SubnetDataIn": {   "value": "subnet-data-in" },  "SubnetDataOut": {   "value": "subnet-data-out"</pre>
Subnets CIDR	<p>Specify the CIDR range for management, datain, and datout subnets.</p> <pre>"Subnet_Mgmt_CIDR": {   "value": "10.0.1.0/24" }, "Subnet_DataIn_CIDR": {   "value": "10.0.2.0/24" }, "Subnet_DataOut_CIDR": {   "value": "10.0.3.0/24" },</pre>
Network Security Group	<p>Specify the network security group name for all the NICs.</p>



Table 15 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre> "Network_Security_Group_VM1": {   "value": "vth-inst1-nsg" }, "Network_Security_Group_VM2": {   "value": "vth-inst2-nsg" } </pre>

**NOTE:** The Virtual Network (VN), Subnets, Network Security Group (NSG), and Public IP Address should be deployed in the same resource group.

5. Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_VNET\_SUBNET\_NS\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
6. From the Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
7. Run the following command to create an Azure resource group:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name <resource_group_name> --location "<location_name>"
```

**Example:**

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az group create --name vth-rg1 --location "south central us"
```

```
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/vth-rg1",
  "location": "southcentralus",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "vth-rg1",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  },
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
}
```

8. Run the following command to create an Azure deployment group.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g
<resource_group_name> --template-file <template_name> --parameters
<param_template_name>
```

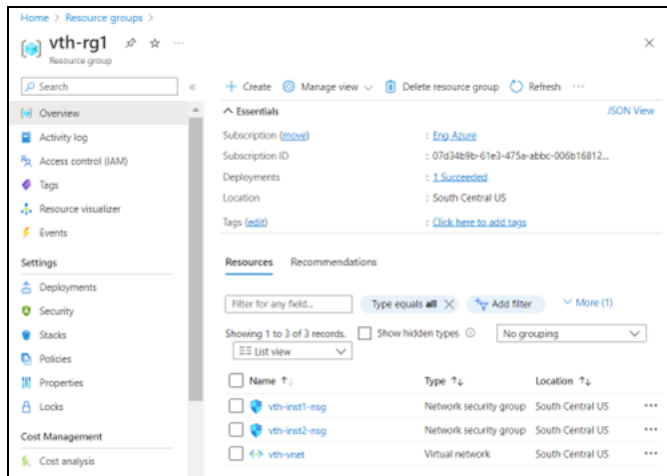
**Example:**

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g vth-rg1 -
-template-file PS_TMPL_VNET_SUBNET_NSG.json--parameters PS_TMPL_VNET_
SUBNET_NSG_PARAM.json
```

Here, `vth-rg1` resource group is used.

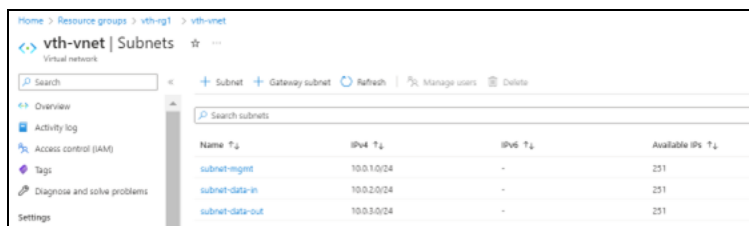
9. Verify if the VNET and NSG resources are created under **Home > Azure services > Resource Groups > <resource\_group\_name>**.

Figure 181 : Resource listing under Resource Group



10. Verify if the Subnet resources are created under **Home > Azure services > Resource Groups > <resource\_group\_name> > <virtual\_network\_name>**.

Figure 182 : Resource listing under Virtual Network



## Create Public IP address

The A10-vThunder-PUBLIC-IP template is used to create three new Public IP addresses in the specified resource group. This template is deployed using Azure CLI.

It is not mandatory to create new resources, the existing resources can be used in deployment and configuration.

Before deploying this template, it is recommended to review the [Prerequisites](#).

To deploy the A10-vThunder-PUBLIC-IP template using Azure CLI commands, perform the following steps:

1. Download [A10-vThunder-PUBLIC-IP](#) template.

**NOTE:** This template contains pre-populated default values that can be modified as required and it does not create new virtual network, network security group, subnets, and Public IP.

2. Navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template, and open the PS\_TMPL\_PUBLIC\_IP\_PARAM.json with a text editor.
3. Configure the following parameters depending upon your requirements:

Table 16 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
DNS Label Prefix for Virtual Machine 1	Specify a unique DNS Name prefix for Thunder virtual machine 1. <pre>"DNS_VM1": {     "value": "vth-inst1" },</pre>
Public IP address name for Virtual Machine 1	Specify a unique public IP name for management traffic for Thunder virtual machine 1.

Table 16 : JSON Parameters

Resource Name	Description
	<pre>"Public_IP_Name_VM1": {     "value": "vth-inst1-mgmt-ip"   },</pre>
Public IP zone for Virtual Machine 1	<p>Specify the availability zone for the Public IP to match your virtual machine 1 deployment. By default, it is in Zone 1.</p> <pre>"Public IP VM1 Zone": {     "value": "1"   },</pre>
DNS Label Prefix for Virtual Machine 2	<p>Specify a unique DNS Name prefix for Thunder virtual machine 2.</p> <pre>"DNS_VM2": {     "value": "vth-inst2"   },</pre>
Public IP address name for Virtual Machine 2	<p>Specify a unique public IP name for management traffic for Thunder virtual machine 1.</p> <pre>Public_IP_Name_VM2": {     "value": "vth-inst2-mgmt-ip"   },</pre>
Public IP zone for Virtual Machine 2	<p>Specify the availability zone for the Public IP to match your virtual machine 2 deployment. By default, it is in Zone 1.</p> <pre>"Public IP VM2 Zone": {     "value": "1"   },</pre>
Virtual IP address (VIP) Public IP	<p>Specify a unique public IP name for VIP.</p> <pre>"Public_IP_Name_VIP": {     "value": "vth-vip"   }</pre>

**NOTE:** The Virtual Network (VN), Subnets, Network Security Group (NSG), and Public IP Address should be deployed in the same resource group.

- Verify if all the configurations in the PS\_TMPL\_PUBLIC\_IP\_PARAM.json file are correct and then save the changes.
- From the Start menu, open PowerShell and navigate to the folder where you have downloaded the PowerShell template.
- Run the following command to create an Azure deployment group.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g
<resource_group_name> --template-file <template_name> --parameters
<param_template_name>
```

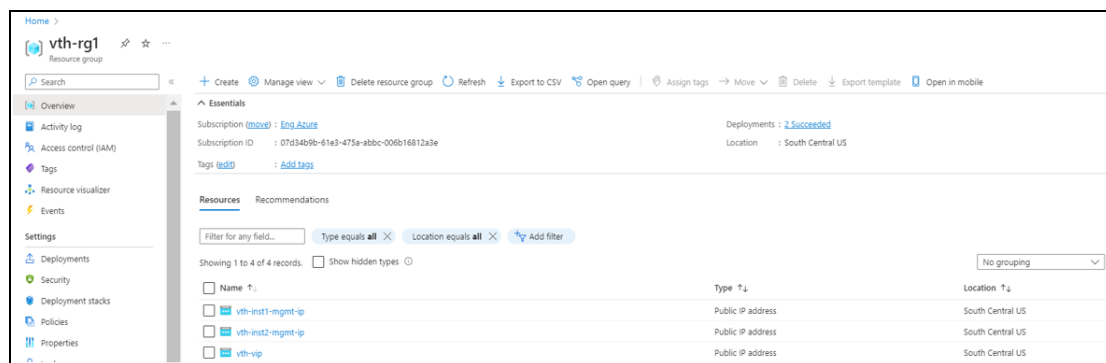
### Example:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> az deployment group create -g vth-rg1 -
-template-file PS_TMPL_PUBLIC_IP.json --parameters PS_TMPL_PUBLIC_IP_
PARAM.json
```

Here, `vth-rg1` resource group is used.

- Verify if the above listed resources are created under **Home > Azure services > Resource Groups > <resource\_group\_name>**.

Figure 183 : Resource listing under resource group



## Default Password Policy

The default password policy has the following criteria:

- The password should be at least nine characters in length.
- The password should contain at least one number, an uppercase letter (English), a lowercase letter (English), and a special character.
- The password should have at least one letter or number different from the previous password.
- The password should not contain its corresponding username with the same capitalization of letters.
- The password should not contain repeated characters of the same letter or number with the same capitalization of letters.
- The password should not contain the sequential row keyboard input of four letters or numbers with the same capitalization of letters.

## Delete the resources

To delete the resources, perform the following steps:

1. From **Azure Portal** > **Azure services** > **Resource Groups** > *<resource\_group\_name>*, select the resource to be deleted.

The *<selected\_resource\_name>* - Overview tab is displayed.

2. Click **Stop** or **Delete**.

The resource is stopped or deleted.

## Get IP Address

The following topics are covered:

- [vThunder Management Interface Public IP address](#)
- [vThunder Data Interface Primary Private IP address](#)
- [vThunder Data Interface Secondary Private IP address](#)
- [Server Private IP address](#)

## vThunder Management Interface Public IP address

To get the Public IP address of vThunder instance's management interface, perform the following steps:

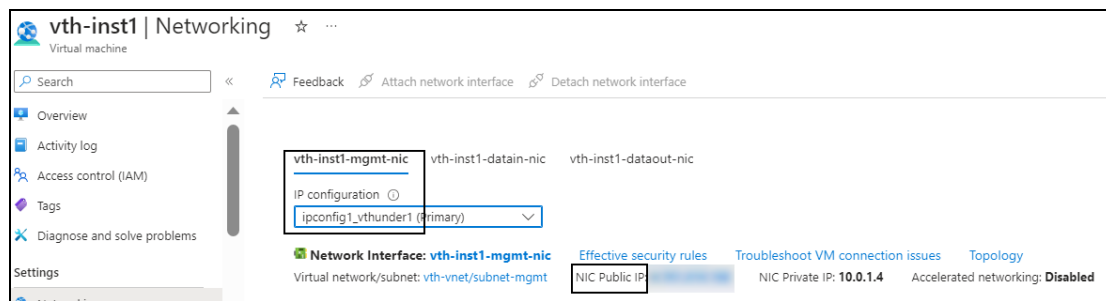
1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > *<resource\_group\_name>*.
2. Go to the required vThunder instance.

For example, `vth-inst1`

3. Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.
4. Select the Management tab > **IP configuration** > *ipconfig*.

For example, under `vth-inst-mgmt-vm1` select `ipconfig1` as the IP configuration.

Figure 184 : vThunder Instance - Public IP of Management Interface



5. Select the **NIC Public IP**.

## vThunder Data Interface Primary Private IP address

To get the Primary Private IP address of vThunder instance's Data1 or Data2 interface, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > *<resource\_group\_name>*.
2. Go to the required vThunder instance.

For example, `vth-inst1`

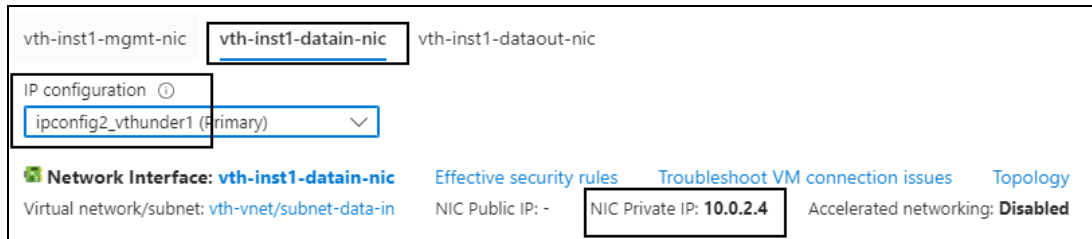
3. Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.



4. Select the Data interface tab > **IP configuration** > *primary ipconfig*.

For example, under `vth-inst-datain-nic` select `primary_ipconfig2` as the IP configuration.

Figure 185 : vThunder Instance - Primary Private IP of Data1 Interface



5. Select the **NIC Private IP**.

## vThunder Data Interface Secondary Private IP address

To get the Secondary Private IP address of vThunder instance's Data1 or Data2 interface, perform the following steps:

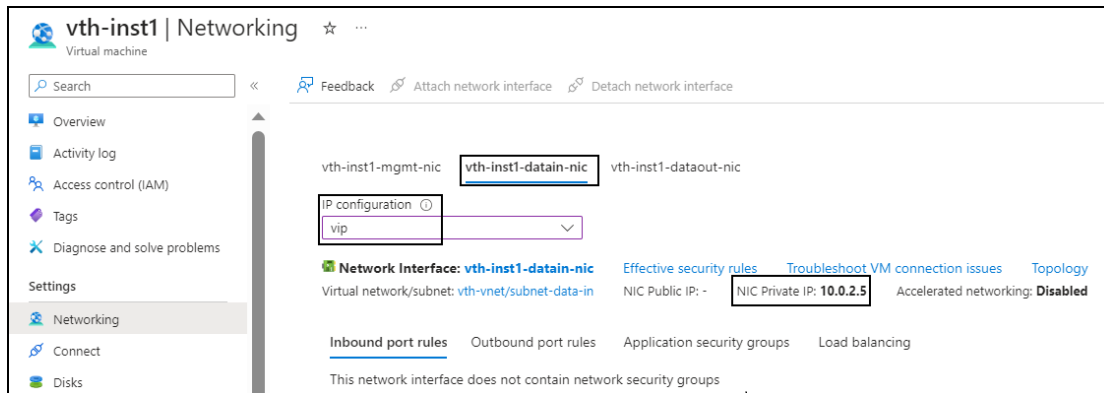
1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services** > **Resource Group** > `<resource_group_name>`.
2. Go to the required vThunder instance.

For example, `vth-inst1`

3. Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.
4. Select the Data interface tab > **IP configuration** > *secondary ipconfig*.

For example, under `vth-inst-datain-nic` select `vip` as the IP configuration.

Figure 186 : vThunder Instance - Secondary Private IP of Datain Interface



5. Select the **NIC Private IP**.

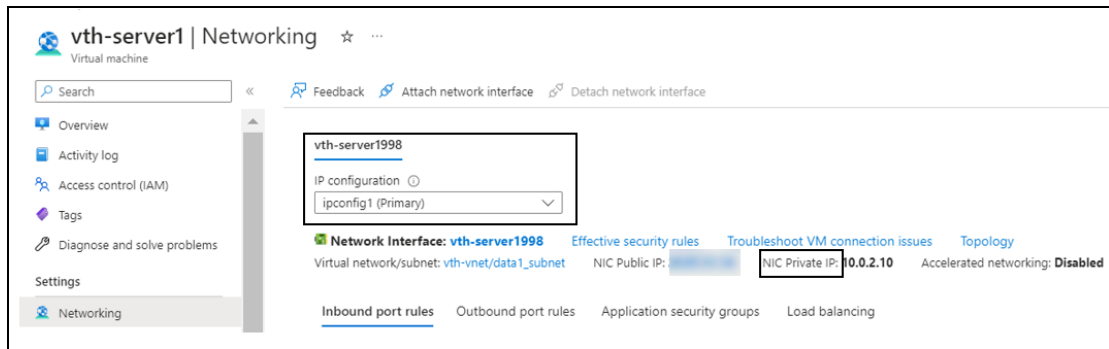
## Server Private IP address

To get the Server Private IP address, perform the following steps:

1. From **Home**, navigate to **Azure services > Resource Group > <resource\_group\_name>**.
2. Go to the required server instance.  
For example, `vth-server1`
3. Select **Networking** from the left **Settings** panel.
4. Select `ipconfig (Primary)` under **IP configuration**.

For example, under `vth-server1998` select `ipconfig1 (Primary)` as the IP configuration.

Figure 187 : Server Private IP address



5. Select the **NIC Private IP**.

## Install Azure CLI on PowerShell

To install Azure CLI on PowerShell, perform the following steps:

1. In your PowerShell command prompt, execute the following command to download Azure CLI executable file:

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser> $ProgressPreference = 'SilentlyContinue'; Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://azcliprod.blob.core.windows.net/msi/azure-cli-2.51.0.msi -OutFile .\AzureCLI.msi; Start-Process msixec.exe -Wait -ArgumentList '/I AzureCLI.msi /quiet'; Remove-Item .\AzureCLI.msi
```

2. Install Az PowerShell module.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser> Install-Module Az
```

The latest version of the Az PowerShell module from the PowerShell repository is downloaded and installed.

3. Log in using your Azure account to start a CLI session.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser> az login
```

4. Authorize your session.

Once the authorization is complete, you can access the Azure Portal. The session details appear in the PowerShell prompt.

```
A web browser has been opened at
https://login.microsoftonline.com/organizations/oauth2/v2.0/authorize.
Please continue the login in the web browser. If no web browser is
available or if the web browser fails to open, use device code flow
with `az login --use-device-code`.
[
  {
    "cloudName": "AzureCloud",
    "homeTenantId": "xxxxxxxx-xxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
    "id": "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
    "isDefault": true,
    "managedByTenants": [],
    "name": "Eng Azure",
    "state": "Enabled",
    "tenantId": "xxxxxxxx-xxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
    "user": {
      "name": "TUser@a10networks.com",
      "type": "user"
    }
  }
]
PS C:\Users\TestUser>
```

5. Navigate to the downloaded PowerShell template folder and set the execution policy for this folder.

```
PS C:\Users\TestUser\Templates> Set-ExecutionPolicy -Scope Process -
ExecutionPolicy Bypass
```

For more information, see [here](#).

## Install PowerShell

To install PowerShell, perform the following steps:

### On MacOS

To install PowerShell on MacOS, perform the following steps:

1. Download the executable file:

- [MacOS x64](#)
- [MacOS ARM64](#)

2. Run the executable file.

```
sudo installer -pkg powershell-7.3.6-osx-x64.pkg -target /
```

For more information, see [here](#).

### On Ubuntu

To install PowerShell on Ubuntu, perform the following steps:

1. Download the Ubuntu executable package from [here](#).
2. Run the following command to install the downloaded package.

```
sudo dpkg -i powershell-lts_7.2.13-1.deb_amd64.deb
```

3. Run the following command to resolve the missing dependencies if needed.

```
sudo apt-get install -f
```

4. Run the following command to verify the installation:

```
terraform -version
```

For more information, see [here](#).

### On Windows

To install PowerShell on Windows, perform the following steps:

1. Download the PowerShell Windows executable file:

- [Windows x64](#)
- [Windows x86](#)

2. Run the PowerShell Windows executable file.

For more information, see [here](#).

## Install Python3

Depending on your operation system, install Python (3.8.5 or higher):

### CentOS

To install latest Python3 from OS repository, perform the following steps:

```
yum install -y python3
```

### Linux/Ubuntu

To install Python3, perform the following steps:

```
apt update  
apt-get install python3.10  
apt install python3-pip
```

## License Information

This product includes software covered by the MIT License. For more information, see [MIT License](#).

## List of Custom Role Permissions

The following is the list of custom role permissions:

```
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/variables/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/variables/write",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/variables/delete",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/runbooks/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/runbooks/content/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/jobs/write",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/jobSchedules/write",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/jobs/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/jobs/output/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/runbooks/operationResults/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/jobs/streams/read",  
"Microsoft.Automation/automationAccounts/jobSchedules/read",
```

```
"Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/sharedKeys/action",
"Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/read"

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/read",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/write",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/delete",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/delete/action",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/start/action",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/powerOff/action",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/restart/action",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/deallocate/action",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/scale/action",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/networkInterfaces/read",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/publicIPAddresses/read",

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/providers/Microsoft.Insights/logDefinitions/read",

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/providers/Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/read",

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/providers/Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/write",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/instanceView/read",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/skus/read",

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/providers/Microsoft.Insights/metricDefinitions/read",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/vmSizes/read",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/read",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/write",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/delete",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/start/action",

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
```

```
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/restart/action",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/instanceView/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/networkInterfaces/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/networkInterfaces/ipConfigurations/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/networkInterfaces/ipConfigurations/publicIPAddresses/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/virtualMachines/providers/Microsoft.Insights/metricDefinitions/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/locations/vmSizes/read",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/providers/Microsoft.Insights/logDefinitions/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/providers/Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/providers/Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/write",
```



```
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/instanceView/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/providers/Microsoft.Insights/metricDefinitions/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/vmSizes/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/operations/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/write",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/delete",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/read",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/write",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/delete",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/join/action",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/backendPoolAddresses/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/providers/Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/providers/Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/write",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/frontendIPConfigurations/read",  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/frontendIPConfigurations/join/action",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/frontendIPConfigurations/loadBalancerPools/read",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/frontendIPConfigurations/loadBalancerPools/write",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/frontendIPConfigurations/loadBalancerPools/delete",  
  
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/frontendIPConfigurations/loadBalancerPools/join/action",
```

```
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatPools/read",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatPools/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatRules/read",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatRules/write",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatRules/delete",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatRules/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/loadBalancingRules/read",

"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/providers/Microsoft.Insights/logDefinitions/read",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/networkInterfaces/read",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/outboundRules/read",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/probes/read",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/probes/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/virtualMachines/read",

"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/providers/Microsoft.Insights/metricDefinitions/read",

"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/write",
"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/delete",
"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/defaultSecurityRules/read",
"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/read",
"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/write",
"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/delete",

"Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
"Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/write",
"Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete",

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete",

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/write",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/delete",
```

```
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/virtualMachines/read",

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/write",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/delete",
"microsoft.network/virtualNetworkGateways/natRules/read",
"microsoft.network/virtualNetworkGateways/natRules/write",
"microsoft.network/virtualNetworkGateways/natRules/delete",

"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read",
"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/write",
"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete",

"Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/read",
"Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/write",
"Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/delete",

"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/ipconfigurations/read",

"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/ipconfigurations/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/join/action",
```

## Support Information

For any issues or queries related to PowerShell templates, open a case at [A10 Networks Support](#) and mention "A10-azure-arm-templates" in the subject line.

## Supported VM Sizes

The following table lists the VM sizes compatible with the PowerShell template.

Table 17 : Supported VM sizes

Series	Size	Qualified Name	Accelerated Network
A series	Standard A2	Standard_A2	Not Supported
	Standard A2v2	Standard_A2_v2	Not Supported
	Standard A2mv2	Standard_A2m_v2	Supported
	Standard A4v2	Standard_A4_v2	Not Supported
	Standard A4mv2	Standard_A4m_v2	Supported
	Standard A3	Standard_A3	Not Supported
	Standard A4	Standard_A4	Supported
	Standard A8v2	Standard_A8_v2	Not Supported
B series	Standard B2s	Standard_B2_s	Not Supported
	Standard B2ms	Standard_B2ms	Not Supported
	Standard B4ms	Standard_B4ms	Supported
D series	Standard D2v2	Standard_D2_v2	Supported
	Standard D4v3	Standard_D4_v3	Supported
	Standard D4sv3	Standard_D4s_v3	Supported
	Standard D3v2	Standard_D3_v2	Supported

Table 17 : Supported VM sizes

Series	Size	Qualified Name	Accelerated Network
	Standard Ds3v2	Standard_Ds3_v2	Supported
	Standard D5v2	Standard_D5_v2	Supported
F series	Standard F4s	Standard_F4s	Not Supported
	Standard F8	Standard_F8	Not Supported
	Standard F16s	Standard_F16s	Not Supported

ACOS 6.0.0 and later versions support accelerated networking.

**NOTE:** Azure is going to retire a few of the above listed VM sizes soon. For the latest updates, see [Virtual Machine series | Microsoft Azure](#).

For more information on available sizes in Azure, see [Sizes for Cloud Services](#) and [Sizes for virtual machines](#).

# What's New

---

## 1.2.0

This release has the following enhancements for Thunder® Application Delivery Controller (ADC):

- Added support for ACOS v5.2.1-P8, v6.0.2 and v6.0.1.
- Added a template for creating a new virtual network (VNET), subnets, and network security group (NSGs) in the specified resource group.
- Added a template for creating new Public IP address in the specified resource group.
- Separated the deployment and configuration parameters to ensure a clear distinction between the resources needed for initial deployment and those required for subsequent configuration and customization.
- Introduced two new SLB templates, SLB HTTP and Persist Cookie to enhance the functionality and performance of the Server Load Balancer (SLB) by optimizing HTTP traffic distribution and implementing efficient cookie persistence.
- Added support for Accelerated Networking and IP Forwarding to provide enhanced networking capabilities and improved performance.
- Added support for Thunder Observability Agent (TOA) to collect, process and publish Thunder metrics and syslogs.
- Added new hybrid cloud GSLB configuration to optimize performance, reliability, and ease of use in hybrid cloud environments.

## 1.1.0

This release has the following enhancement for Thunder® Application Delivery Controller (ADC):

- Added support for ACOS v5.2.1-P7, v6.0.0-P1 and v6.0.0-P2.
- Added Thunder password change capability.

## 1.0.0

This release has the following enhancements for Thunder® Application Delivery Controller (ADC):

- Added support for ACOS v5.2.1-P6.
- Added GLM, HA, SLB, and SSL vThunder configuration.
- Added the following deployment templates:
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-2NIC-1VM-GLM
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-2NIC-1VM
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-3NIC-2VM-HA-GLM-PUBVIP-BACKAUTO
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-3NIC-2VM-HA-GLM-PVTVIP
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-3NIC-2VM-HA
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-3NIC-6VM-2RG-GSLB
  - A10-vThunder\_ADC-3NIC-VMSS



©2023 A10 Networks, Inc. All rights reserved. A10 Networks, the A10 Networks logo, ACOS, A10 Thunder, Thunder TPS, A10 Harmony, SSLi and SSL Insight are trademarks or registered trademarks of A10 Networks, Inc. in the United States and other countries. All other trademarks are property of their respective owners. A10 Networks assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in this document. A10 Networks reserves the right to change, modify, transfer, or otherwise revise this publication without notice. For the full list of trademarks, visit: [www.a10networks.com/company/legal/trademarks/](http://www.a10networks.com/company/legal/trademarks/).