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Azure Storage offers several types of storage accounts, each with its own set of features and pricing models. The most commonly used types include Standard general-purpose v2, Premium block blobs, and others. Standard storage account type is recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage, while Premium blob storage provides lower latency, consistent response times, and better performance for smaller blob sizes. It's highly recommended for handling virtual machines storage and workloads that need low latency and high I/O performance. On the other hand, standard storage is a great option in terms of costs and performances for less demanding workloads like traditional file storage. In Dynamics 365 Business Central projects, Azure Blob Storage is often used to handle files. When it comes to upload and download velocity of files, the most impact comes from network latency rather than the storage itself. A little experiment was done by creating two storage accounts (Standard and Premium) in the same Azure Region. The results showed that Standard and Premium storage types have not a big impact on upload and download latency for files. Choosing the right Azure Storage account type is critical for ensuring that your workloads are optimized for performance, scalability, and cost. There are several storage account types tailored for different scenarios, including general-purpose workloads, real-time analytics, media streaming, and more. To select the right storage account type, consider your workload's needs and choose from a range of flexible options. The Azure Storage Blob service provides a flexible and scalable object storage for unstructured data. It offers three types of blobs: Block Blobs, Append Blobs, and Page Blobs, each designed for different access patterns and workloads. Block Blobs are suitable for uploading large files like images, videos, documents, or backups. Data is uploaded in blocks (each up to 4000 MiB), which can be uploaded in parallel for faster performance. Once uploaded, these blocks are committed together as a single blob. This type of blob is perfect for backups, media storage, and large file ingestion. Append Blobs are designed for scenarios where data needs to be continuously added, without modifying existing content. They're ideal for log files, audit trails, telemetry data, and other append-only scenarios. New data is always written sequentially at the end, preserving historical accuracy. This type of blob ensures sequential integrity for event and telemetry capture. Page Blobs are used for workloads that require high IOPS and random read/write access—such as virtual machine disks. Page blobs store data in 512-byte aligned pages and allow modification at the byte level, unlike append or block blobs. They're used for Azure Virtual Machines (OS and data disks) and enable high-performance disk-based operations. Blob Type Standard Performance Kind Premium Performance Kind Storage V2 Block Blobs are ideal for general-purpose object storage. Append Blobs are specialized for sequential logging and telemetry. Page Blobs provide disk-like functionality for workloads requiring random read/write operations. By selecting the right storage account type (Standard or Premium) and kind (General Purpose v2, Block Blob Storage), you can ensure your Azure storage is perfectly aligned with your application's requirements. Azure Storage account types provide various features and pricing models to cater to different scenarios. The standard general-purpose v2 storage account is recommended for most use cases due to its compatibility with multiple services like Blob Storage, Queue Storage, Table Storage, and Azure Files. This type offers locally redundant storage (LRS) / geo-redundant storage (GRS) / read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) zone-redundant storage (ZRS) / geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS) / read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS). The premium block blobs account is ideal for high transaction rates or smaller objects requiring low storage latency. Additionally, the Azure Files LRS ZRS and Premium file shares use solid-state drives for low latency and high throughput. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorow and discussin our strategies, especially those related to egress, driving higher throughput on your storage account. Some different types of analytics include real-time analytics, advanced analytics, predictive analytics, emotional analytics, and sentiment analysis, which require high-performance computing capabilities. High-performance computing (HPC) is a big deal in the industry, as it involves using powerful processors that work in parallel to process massive data sets. HPC workloads need very high throughput read and write operations for tasks like gene sequencing and reservoir simulation. They also include applications with high IOPS and low latency access to a large number of small files. The primary goal of HPC is to solve complex problems at ultra-fast speeds, and this objective equates to maintaining business continuity across outages to storage systems. Azure Storage makes it possible to store and retrieve large amounts of data in the most cost-effective fashion, which is essential for backup and archive workloads. Backup and archive Business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) is a business's ability to remain operational after an adverse event, and this objective equates to maintaining business continuity across outages to storage systems. With the introduction of Backup-as-a-Service offerings throughout the industry, BCDR data is increasingly migrating to the public cloud. Machine learning and artificial intelligence Artificial intelligence (AI) is technology that simulates human intelligence and problem-solving capabilities in machines. Machine Learning (ML) is a sub-discipline of AI that uses algorithms to create models that enable machines to perform tasks. These types of technologies can lead to discoveries of life-saving drugs and practices in the field of medicine/health while also providing health assessments. Azure Storage supports these types of workloads by storing checkpoints and providing storage for large-scale datasets and models, which read and write at a pace to keep GPUs utilized. Recommended workload configurations are available for each type of workload, including analytics, HPC, backup and archive, and machine learning and artificial intelligence. You can configure your Blob Storage endpoint to use a custom domain. This allows you to reference the service endpoint in a client application without taking a dependency on a cached IP address. It's recommended to honor the time-to-live (TTL) of the DNS record and avoid overriding it, as this may result in unexpected behavior. The Azure Storage services use different endpoints. The Blob Storage endpoint is https://.blob.core.chinacloudapi.cn, while Static website (Blob Storage) uses https://.web.core.chinacloudapi.cn. You can easily construct the URL for an object in Azure Storage by appending the object's location in the storage account to the endpoint. When migrating a storage account, you have several options. You can move it to a different subscription or resource group using Azure Resource Manager. To upgrade a general-purpose v1 storage account to a general-purpose v2 account, note that this action cannot be undone. Azure provides services for importing data into a storage account, which solution to use depends on the quantity of data being transferred. Storage accounts are automatically encrypted on the service side. You're charged for storage account usage based on factors such as region, account type, access tier, capacity, and redundancy. Legacy Storage Account Types May Be Suitable For Certain Scenarios. These Include Transaction-Intensive Applications Or Those That Need Geo-Replication Bandwidth But Not Large Capacity.