

# Azure Front Door – Serving VM Application and Static Website Using a Single Endpoint

## 1. Introduction

This document explains the Proof of Concept (POC) for configuring **Azure Front Door (Standard)** to serve content from **two different origins**:

- An **Azure Virtual Machine (VM)** hosting a dynamic web application
- An **Azure Storage Account** hosting a static website

Both applications are accessed using a **single Azure Front Door endpoint URL** through **path-based routing**.

## 2. Task Description

### Task Assigned

I have been assigned a task to configure **Azure Front Door (CDN)** to serve content from two different origins—an **Azure Virtual Machine hosting a sample application** and an **Azure Storage Account hosting a static website**.

The goal is to configure **routing rules** in Azure Front Door so that both the VM-based application and the static website can be accessed through a **single Front Door endpoint URL**, and to validate access through that endpoint.

## 3. High-Level Architecture

### Architecture Flow

User (Browser)

|

v

Azure Front Door (Global CDN + L7 Load Balancer)

|

|----> Azure VM (Dynamic Web Application)

|

|----> Azure Storage Account (Static Website)

### Why This Architecture?

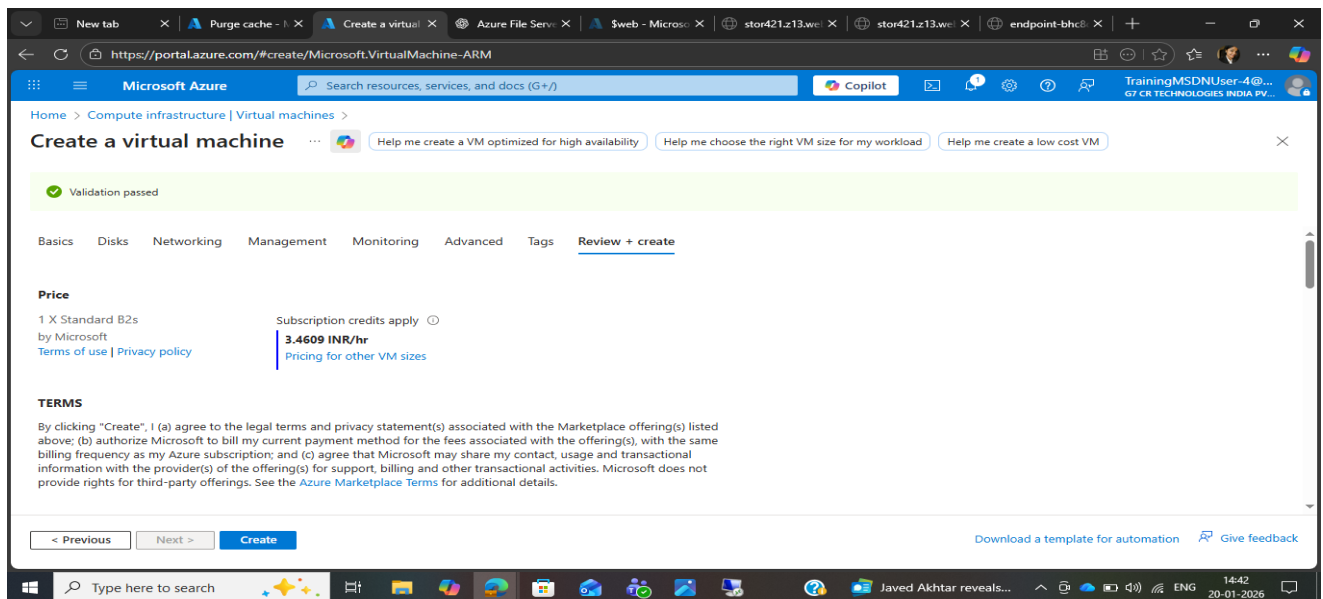
- Azure Front Door provides:
  - Global entry point for applications
  - Content Delivery Network (CDN)
  - Layer-7 (HTTP/HTTPS) load balancing
- Multiple backend services can be exposed using:
  - **A single public URL**
  - **Path-based routing**

## 4. Prerequisites

### 4.1 Azure Virtual Machine

#### Configuration:

- VM running Windows
- Web server installed (IIS )
- Sample web application running on:
  - Port **80 (HTTP)** or **443 (HTTPS)**
- Public IP enabled
- Network Security Group (NSG) allows HTTP/HTTPS traffic



## Purpose:

Azure Front Door must be able to **publicly reach the VM** to forward client requests.

## 4.2 Azure Storage Account (Static Website)

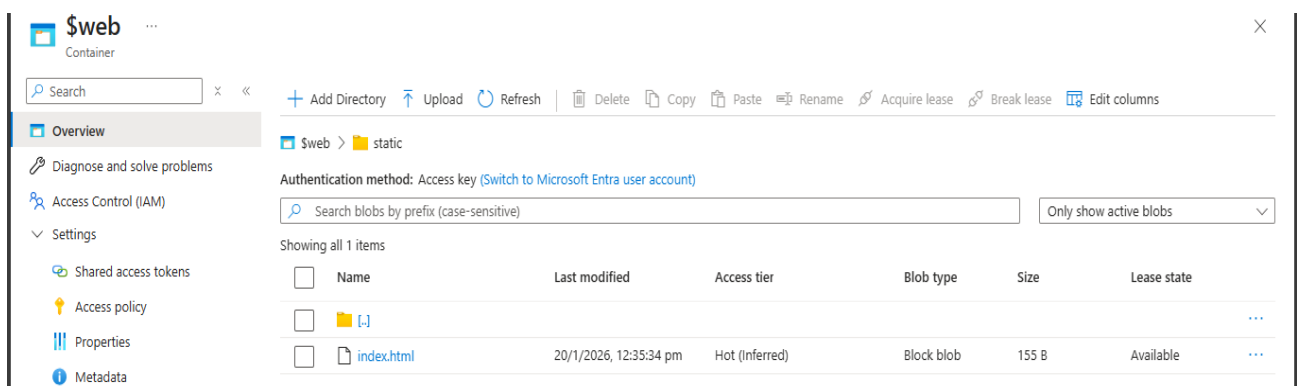
### Configuration:

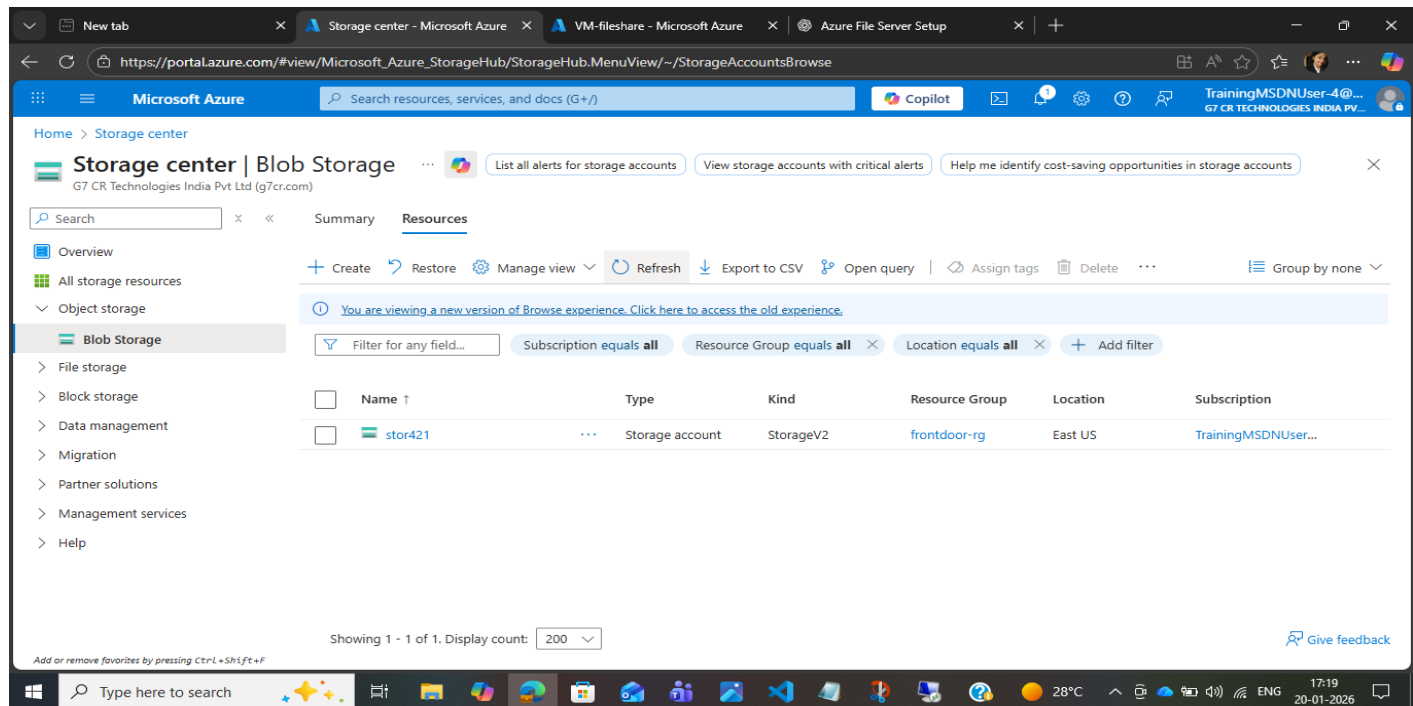
- Static Website feature enabled
- index.html uploaded
- Static website endpoint URL noted

`https://<storage-name>.z13.web.core.windows.net`

## Purpose:

The storage account acts as a **static content origin** for HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files.

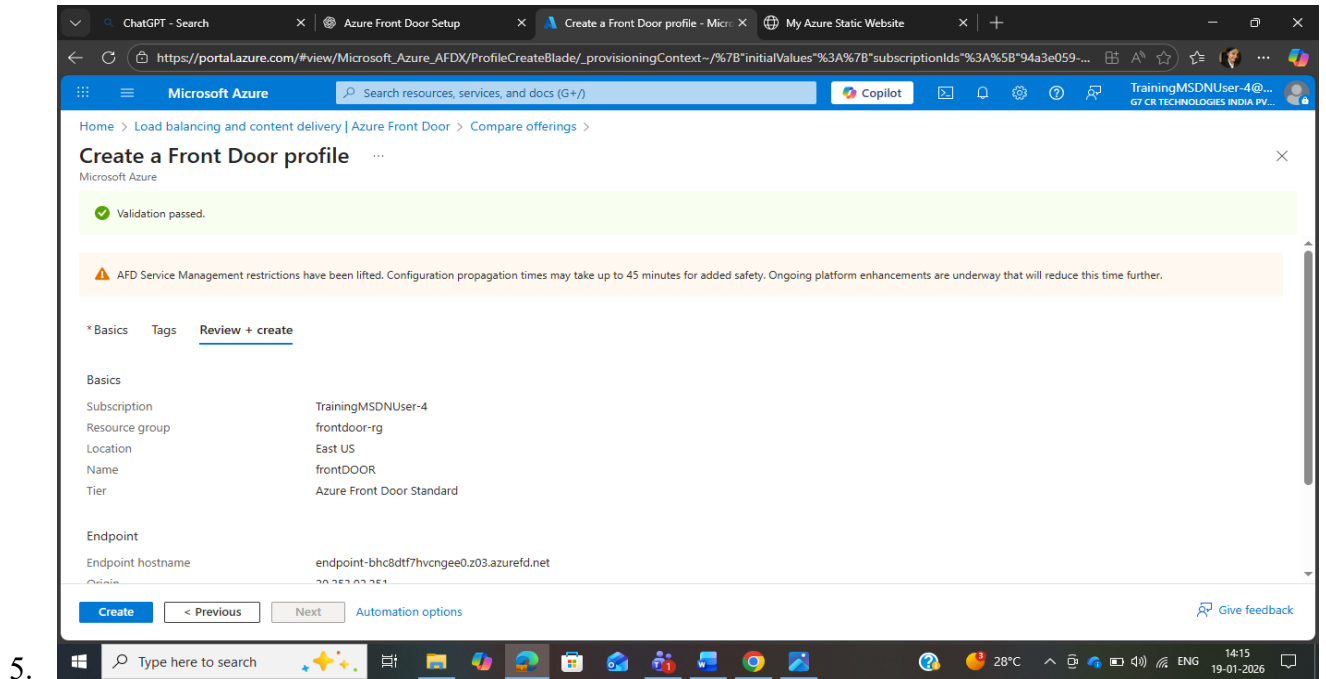




## 5. Azure Front Door Creation

### Step 1: Create Azure Front Door

1. Login to **Microsoft Azure Portal**
2. Search for **Azure Front Door**
3. Click **Create**
4. Select:
  - Tier: **Front Door Standard**
  - Resource Group
  - Front Door name (DNS name)



### Purpose:

This creates a **global Front Door endpoint** that users will access.

## 6. Origin Configuration

### 6.1 Origin Group – Azure VM

1. Navigate to **Front Door → Origin Groups**
2. Create a new origin group:
  - Name: **vm**
3. Add an origin:
  - Origin type: **Custom**
  - Host name: **VM Public IP or DNS**
  - HTTP port: **80**
  - HTTPS port: **443**

### Purpose:

This tells Azure Front Door where to send requests meant for the **dynamic VM-based application**.

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the "Update origin group" configuration page for a Front Door resource. The left sidebar displays the navigation menu with "Origin groups" selected. The main content area shows the "Update origin group" form with the following details:

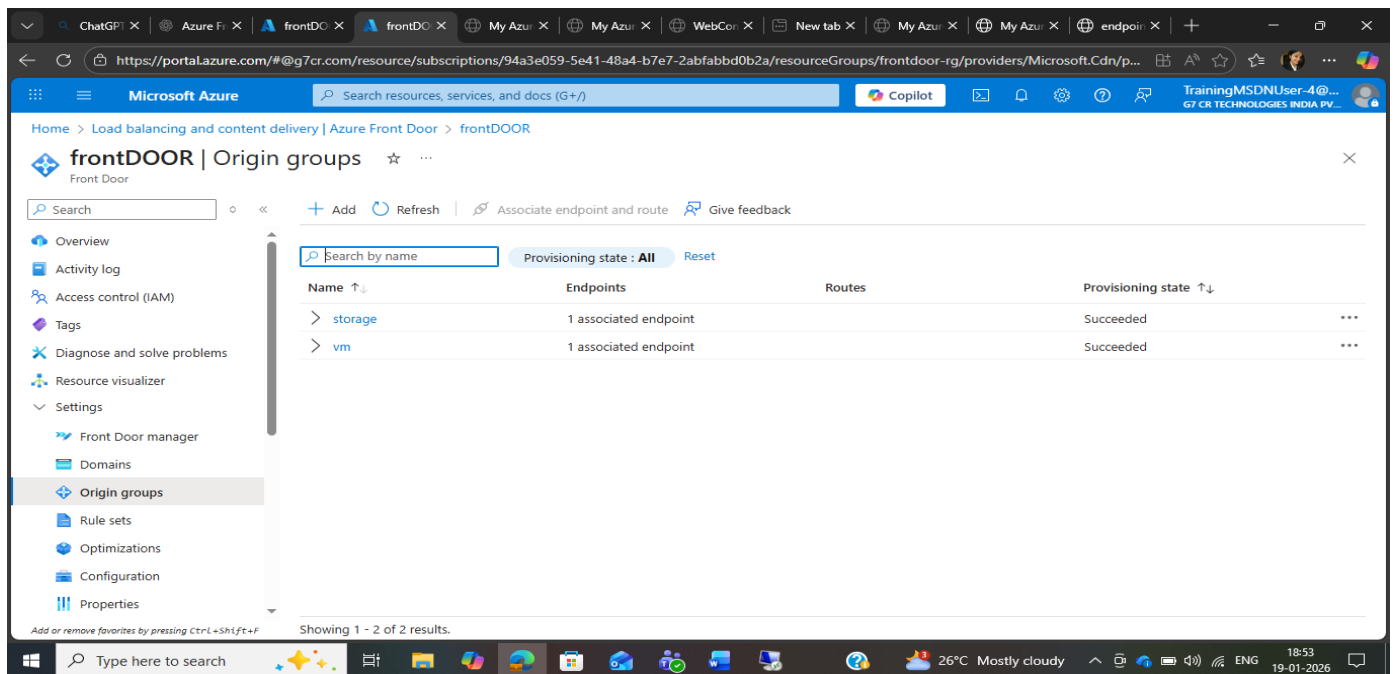
- Origins:** Origins are the application servers where Front Door will route your client requests. Utilize any publicly accessible application server, including App Service, Traffic Manager, Private Link, and many others. [Learn more](#)
- Add an origin:** A table with columns: Origin host name, Status, Priority, Weight.
- Session affinity:** ☒ Enable session affinity
- Health probes:** If enabled, Front Door will send periodic requests to each of your origins to determine their proximity and health for load balancing purposes. [Learn more](#)
- Status:** ☒ Enable health probes
- Path:** /
- Protocol:** ☒ HTTP, ☐ HTTPS

Buttons: Update, Cancel, Close

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the "Update origin group" configuration page for a Front Door resource. The left sidebar displays the navigation menu with "Origin groups" selected. The main content area shows the "Update origin group" form with the following details:

- Status:** ☒ Enable health probes
- Path:** /
- Protocol:** ☒ HTTP, ☐ HTTPS
- Probe method:** HEAD
- Interval (in seconds):** 100
- Load balancing:** Configure the load balancing settings to define what sample set we need to use to call the backend as healthy or unhealthy. The latency sensitivity with value zero (0) means always send it to the fastest available backend, else Front Door will round robin traffic between the fastest and the next fastest backends within the configured latency sensitivity. [Learn more](#)
- Sample size:** 4
- Successful samples required:** 3
- Latency sensitivity (in milliseconds):** 50

Buttons: Update, Cancel, Close



## 6.2 Origin Group – Azure Storage Static Website

1. Create another origin group:
  - Name: storage
2. Add an origin:
  - Origin type: **Storage (Static Website)**
  - Host name: <storage-name>.z13.web.core.windows.net
  - Protocol: **HTTPS**

### Purpose:

This allows Azure Front Door to serve **static website content** directly from Azure Storage.

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the "Update origin group" configuration for a Front Door origin group. The left sidebar displays the navigation menu with "Origin groups" selected. The main content area shows the "Update origin group" dialog with the following details:

- Name:** storage
- Origins:** stor421.z13.web.core.windows.net
- Status:** Enabled
- Priority:** 1
- Weight:** 1000
- Session affinity:** ☐ Enable session affinity
- Health probes:** ☒ Enable health probes

The dialog includes "Update", "Cancel", and "Close" buttons. The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 18:53 on 19-01-2026.

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the "Update origin group" configuration for a Front Door origin group. The left sidebar displays the navigation menu with "Origin groups" selected. The main content area shows the "Update origin group" dialog with the following details:

- Status:** ☒ Enable health probes
- Path:** /
- Protocol:** ☒ HTTPS
- Probe method:** HEAD
- Interval (in seconds):** 100
- Load balancing:** Configure the load balancing settings to define what sample set we need to use to call the backend as healthy or unhealthy. The latency sensitivity with value zero (0) means always send it to the fastest available backend, else Front Door will round robin traffic between the fastest and the next fastest backends within the configured latency sensitivity.
- Sample size:** 4
- Successful samples required:** 3
- Latency sensitivity (in milliseconds):** 50

The dialog includes "Update", "Cancel", and "Close" buttons. The bottom status bar shows the system clock as 18:54 on 19-01-2026.



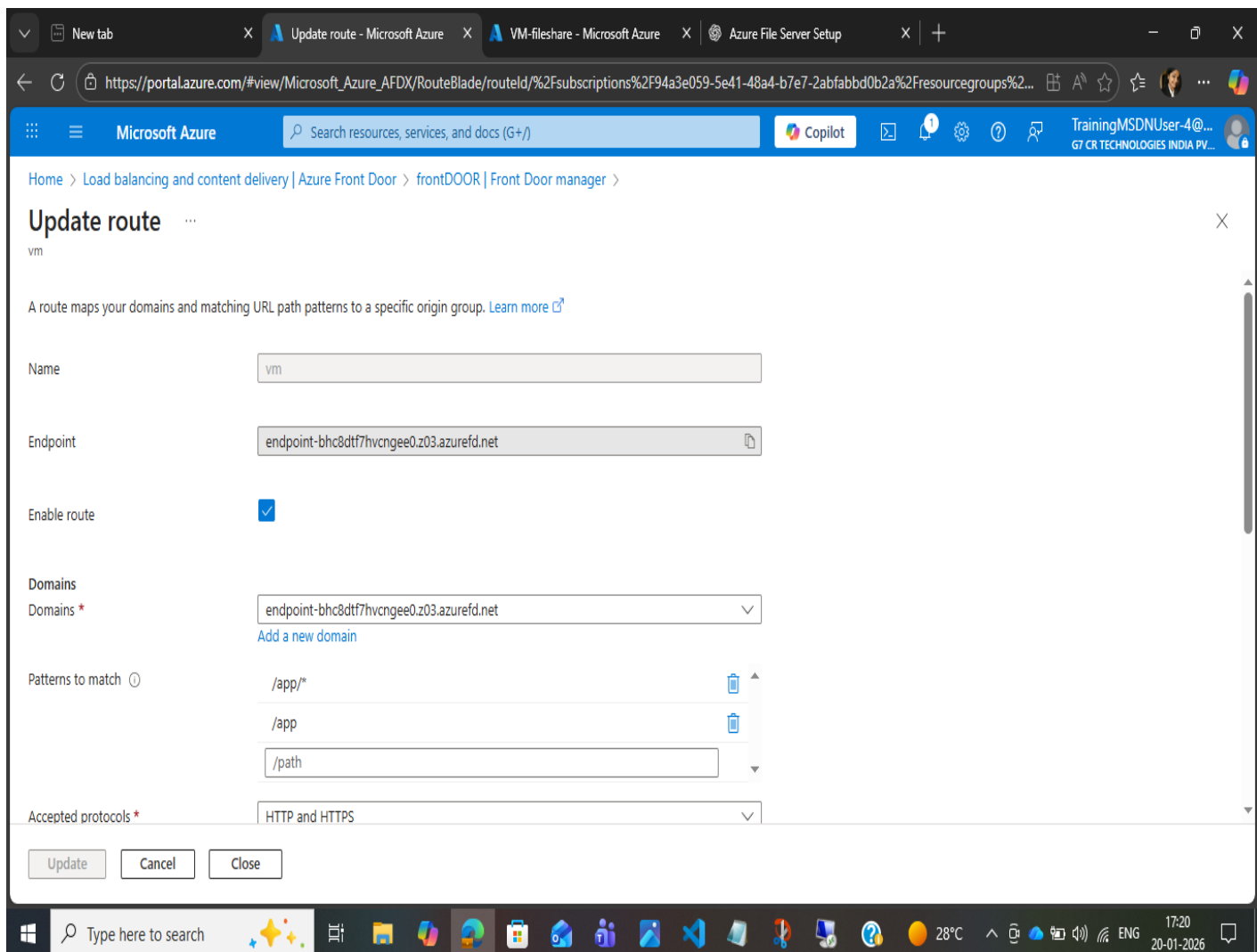
## 7.1 Route for VM Application

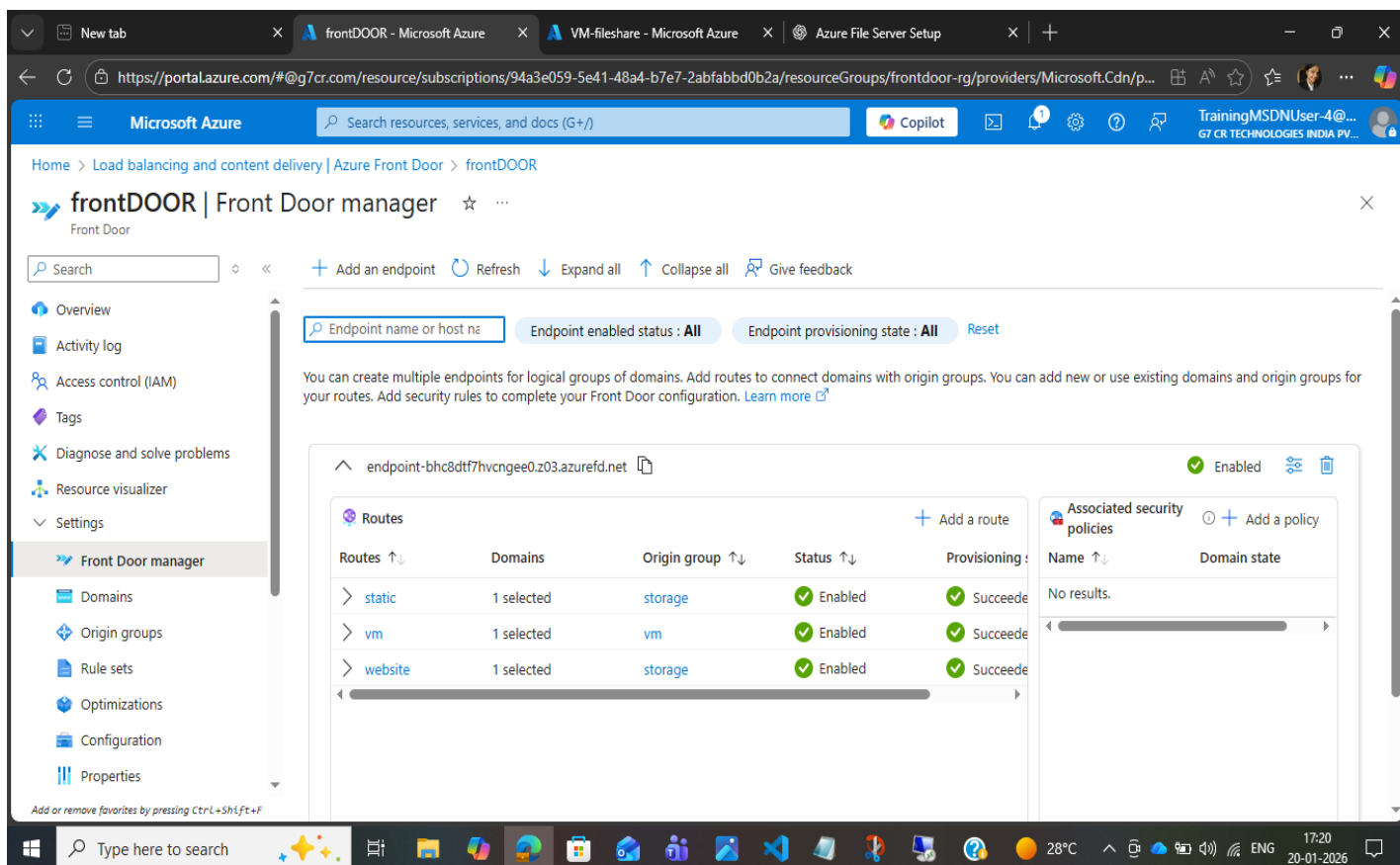
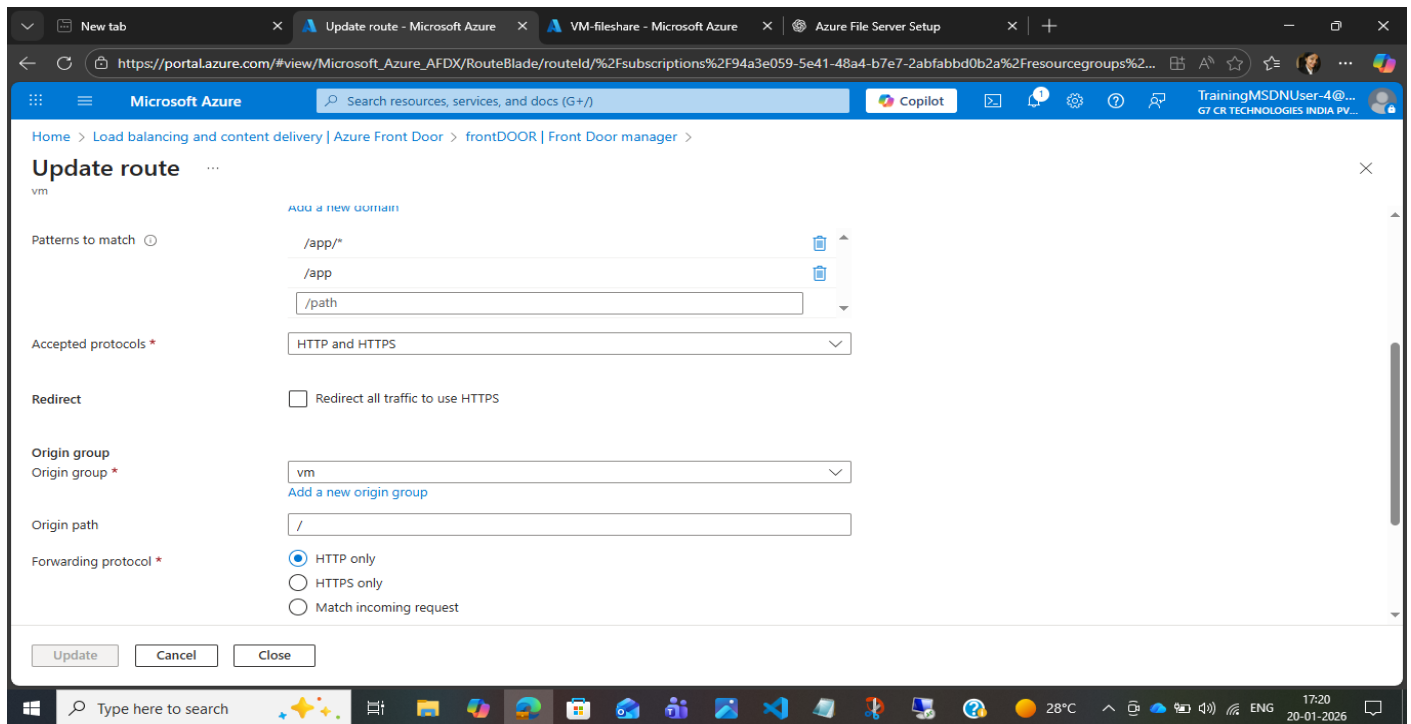
### Configuration:

- Route name: vm
- Domain: Front Door default domain
- Path pattern: /app/\*
- Origin group: vm
- Accepted protocols: HTTP & HTTPS

### Purpose:

Any request starting with /app is routed to the **Azure VM**.





https://<frontdoor-name>.azurefd.net/app

## 7.2 Route for Static Website

### Configuration:

- Route name: static
- Path pattern: /static /\*
- Origin group: storage

### Purpose:

This is the **default route**, which serves static content from Azure Storage.

The screenshot displays the 'Update route' configuration page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page is titled 'Update route' with a subtitle 'static'. Below the title, a description states: 'A route maps your domains and matching URL path patterns to a specific origin group. [Learn more](#)'. The configuration fields are as follows:

- Name:** static
- Endpoint:** endpoint-bhc8dtf7hvcngee0.z03.azurefd.net
- Enable route:** ☒
- Domains:** endpoint-bhc8dtf7hvcngee0.z03.azurefd.net (with a link to 'Add a new domain')
- Patterns to match:** /static/\*, /static, /path
- Accepted protocols:** HTTPS only

At the bottom of the configuration section, there are three buttons: 'Update', 'Cancel', and 'Close'. The browser's address bar shows the URL: [https://portal.azure.com/#view/Microsoft\\_Azure\\_AFDX/RouteBlade/routelid/%2Fsubscriptions%2F94a3e059-5e41-48a4-b7e7-2abfabbd0b2a%2Fresourcegroups%2F...](https://portal.azure.com/#view/Microsoft_Azure_AFDX/RouteBlade/routelid/%2Fsubscriptions%2F94a3e059-5e41-48a4-b7e7-2abfabbd0b2a%2Fresourcegroups%2F...). The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, task view, and various application icons, along with system information like temperature (28°C) and time (17:20 on 20-01-2026).

**Update route** ...

static

Accepted protocols \* HTTPS only

Redirect ☐ Redirect all traffic to use HTTPS

Origin group storage  
[Add a new origin group](#)

Origin path

Forwarding protocol \* ☒ HTTP only  
☒ HTTPS only  
☐ Match incoming request

Caching ☐ Enable caching

Rules  
 Select rule sets to apply to this route. Rule sets are executed in the order shown, move rule sets up or down to prioritize.

Update Cancel Close

## Configuration:

- Route name: static
- Path pattern: /website /\*
- Origin group: storage

**Update route** ...

website

A route maps your domains and matching URL path patterns to a specific origin group. [Learn more](#)

Name website

Endpoint endpoint-bhc8dtf7hvcngee0.z03.azurefd.net

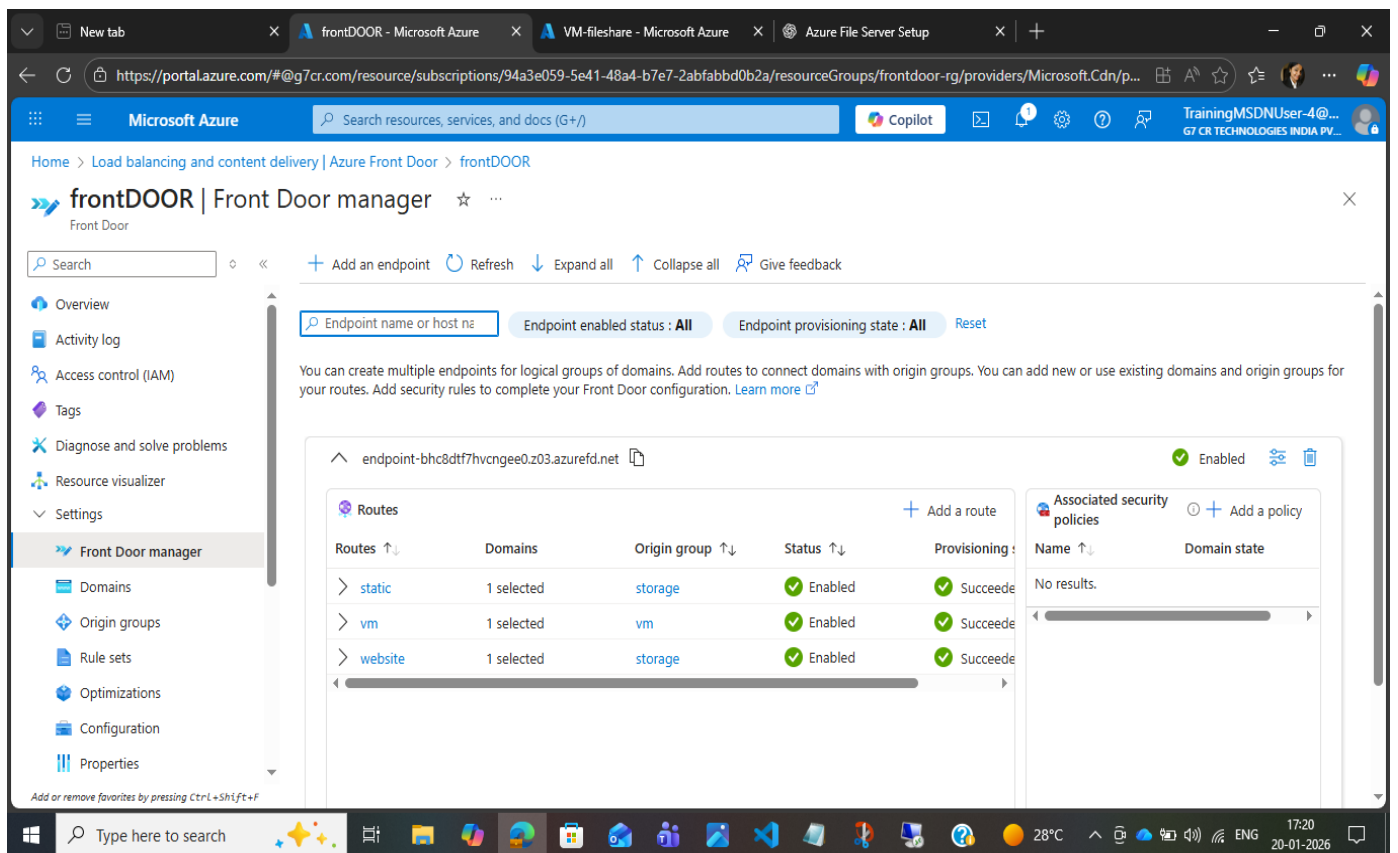
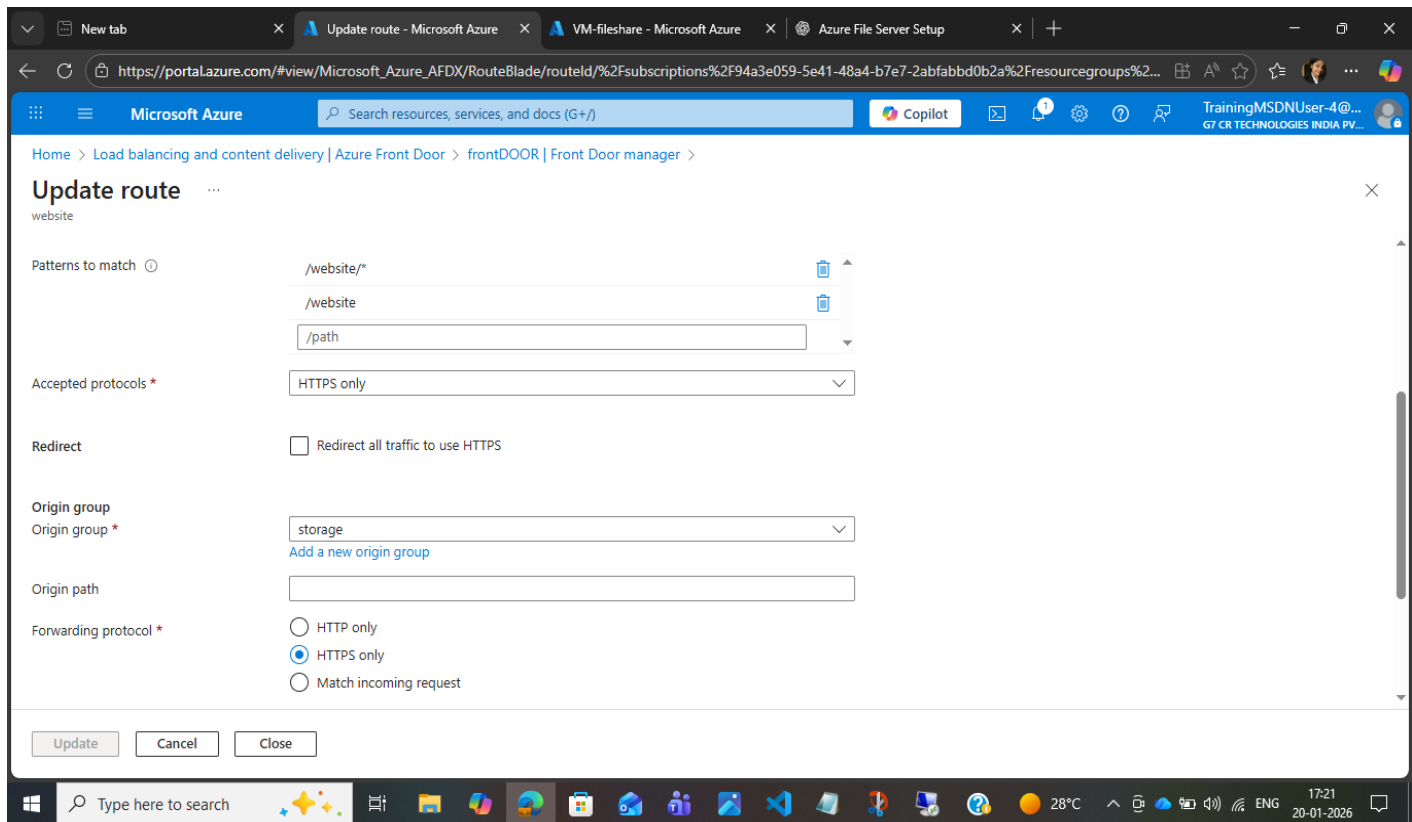
Enable route ☒

Domains endpoint-bhc8dtf7hvcngee0.z03.azurefd.net  
[Add a new domain](#)

Patterns to match /website/\*  
/website  
/path

Accepted protocols \* HTTPS only

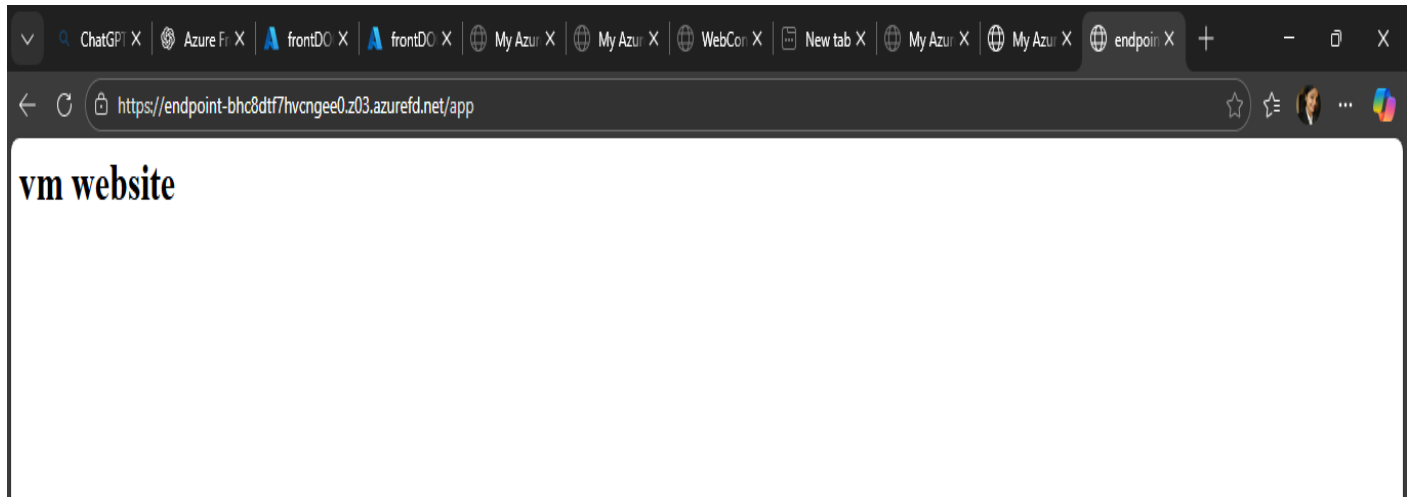
Update Cancel Close



## 8. Validation and Testing

### 8.1 Test VM Application

<https://<frontdoor-name>.azurefd.net/app>

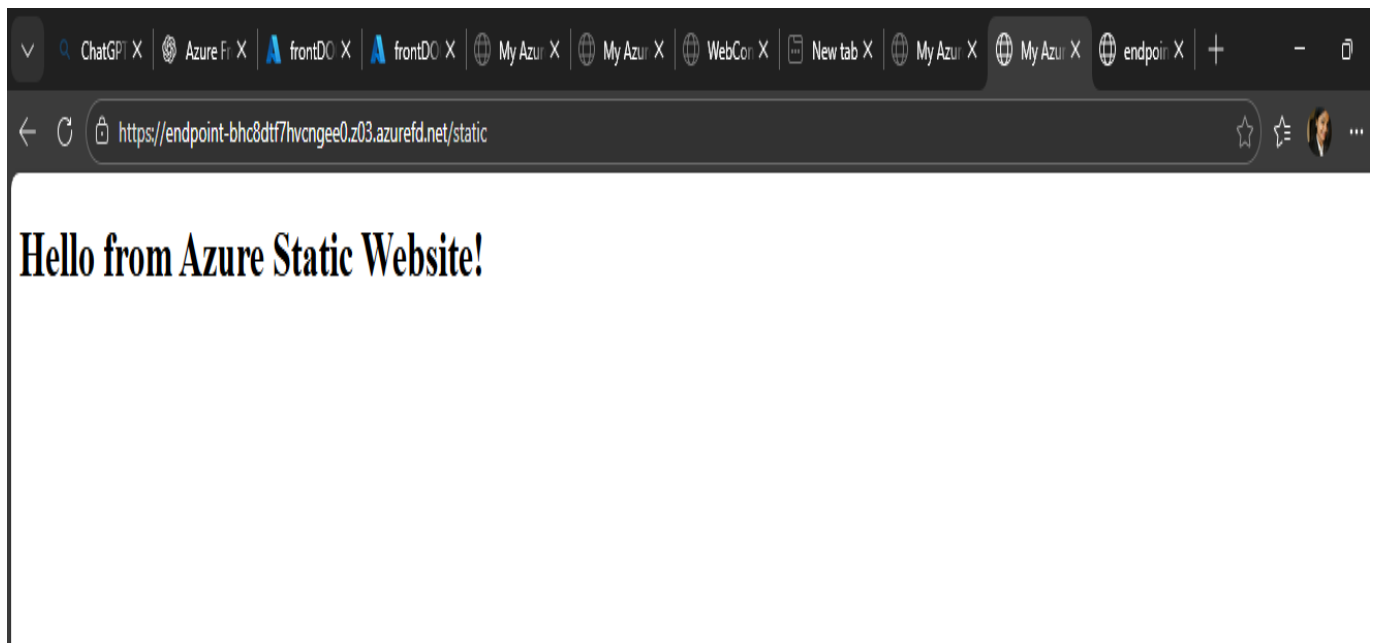


VM-hosted dynamic application loads successfully

### 8.2 Test Static Website

<https://<frontdoor-name>.azurefd.net/static>

<https://<frontdoor-name>.azurefd.net/website>



## **9. Explanation**

“Azure Front Door is a Layer-7 global load balancer and CDN service. In this POC, I configured Azure Front Door with two origins—an Azure Virtual Machine for dynamic content and an Azure Storage Account for static content. Using path-based routing, both services were exposed through a single Front Door endpoint, improving performance, scalability, and centralized access management.”

## **10. Conclusion**

This POC successfully demonstrates:

- Centralized application access using Azure Front Door
- Path-based routing to multiple backend services
- Improved performance and scalability using CDN capabilities
- Simplified architecture with a single public endpoint