

Using Traffic Manager on Azure with priority based routing

Hi all.. Welcome to Priority based routing on Azure Traffic Manager.

Azure Traffic Manager:

Traffic Manager is used to route the traffic between your applications which runs on the server machines subjected to be Windows or Linux. Here in Traffic Manager we have four different types of Routing methods and they are:

- Priority Based Routing
- Performance Based Routing
- Geographic Based Routing
- Weighted Based Routing

Priority Based Routing?

In Priority based routing we set priorities for the servers which are connected with help of traffic manager and the request gets routed with help of the priorities that has been configured.

Performance Based Routing?

In Performance Based Routing you will be able to access the applications on the server machines based on the lesser time of retrieval.

Weight Based Routing?

It's just similar to Round Robin Scheduling where you configure weightage towards each applications that has been hosted on the server.

Geographic Based Routing?

In Geographic Based Routing, depending on your Geographical location of access your traffic manager will route the incoming connection towards the nearest geographical location of your application.

In this below demo, we will be working with priority based routing in which we will create two server machines and we will be installing IIS on the same making a small difference to show the visibility of the data center from where it is hosted. We will be setting priority for different server machines in which we will be setting priorities for server 1 and server 2, so the requests served from any region will be routed towards the priority 1 data center at first and if the priority 1 fails to respond than the request will be served by priority 2 data center.

Requirements:

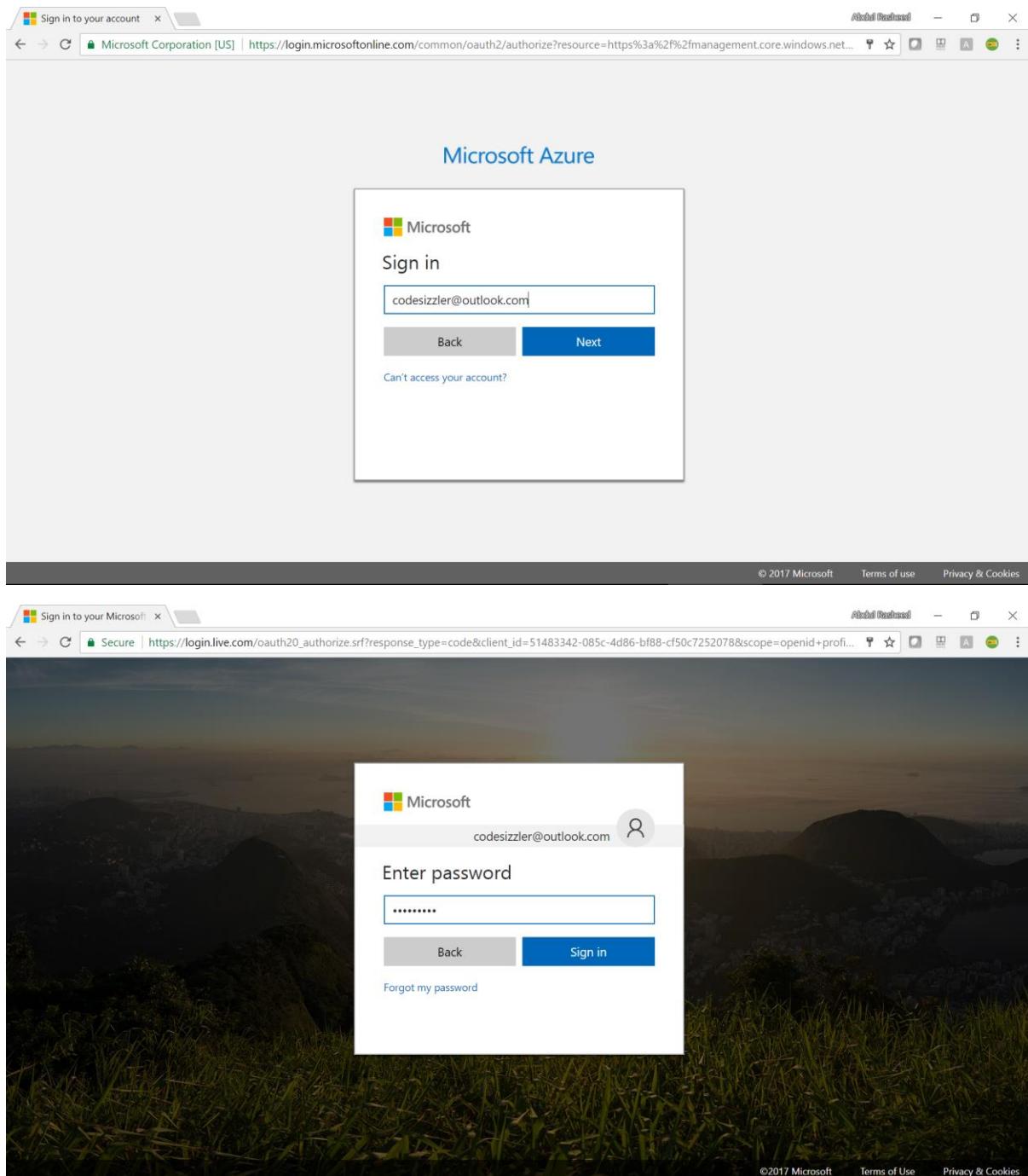
01. You should have an Azure account, if not [click here](#) to get an azure account which will be a free trial one for a month.

Follow the below steps now:

Step – 01: Login to the Azure portal using the below link.

www.portal.azure.com

Sign in with help of your Microsoft Azure account on the below sign in page.



Step – 02: Create a new server machine here

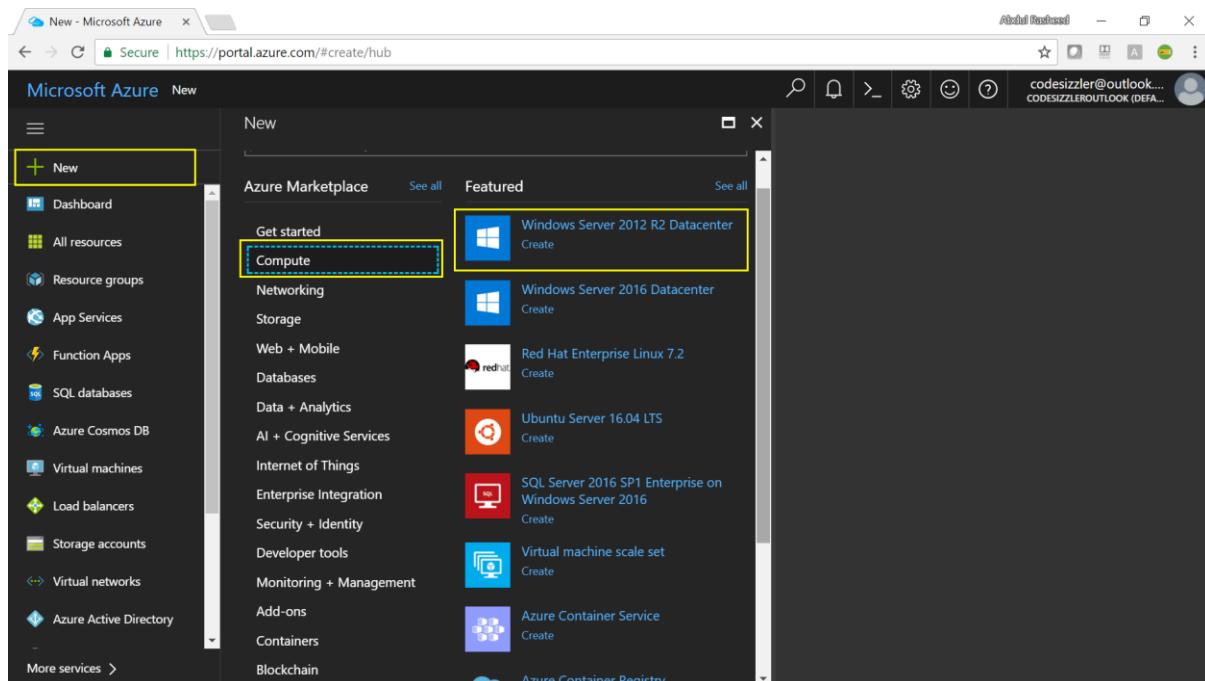
Click on New → Compute → Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacentre.

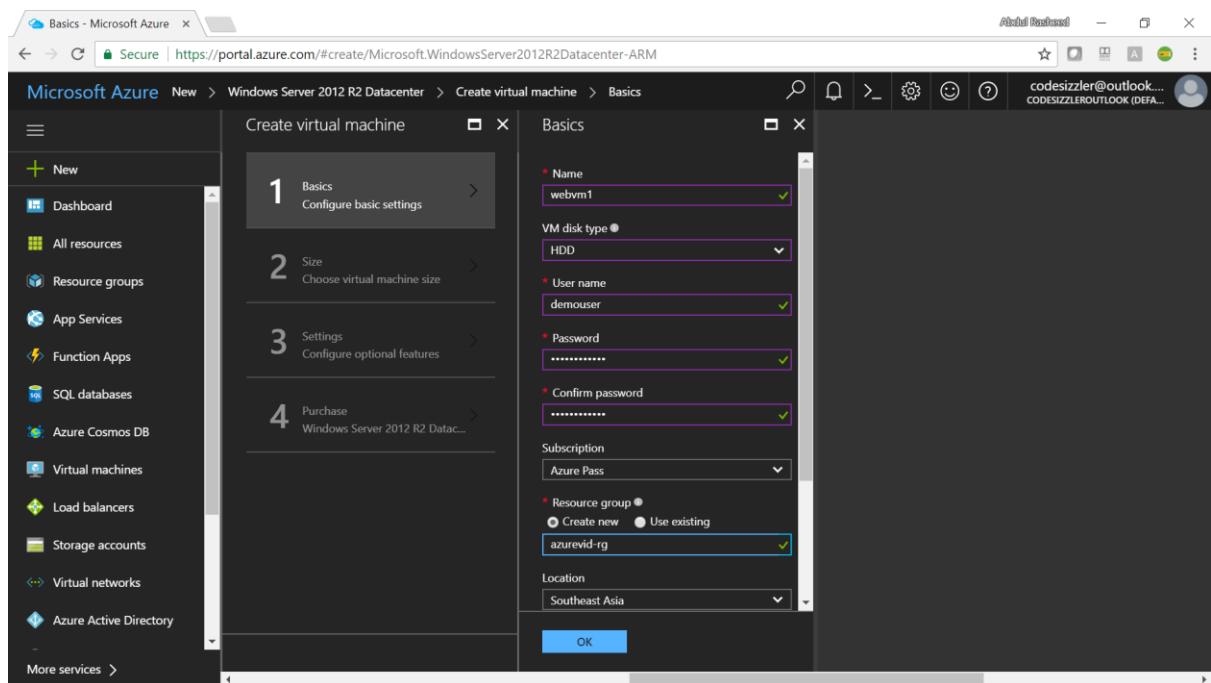
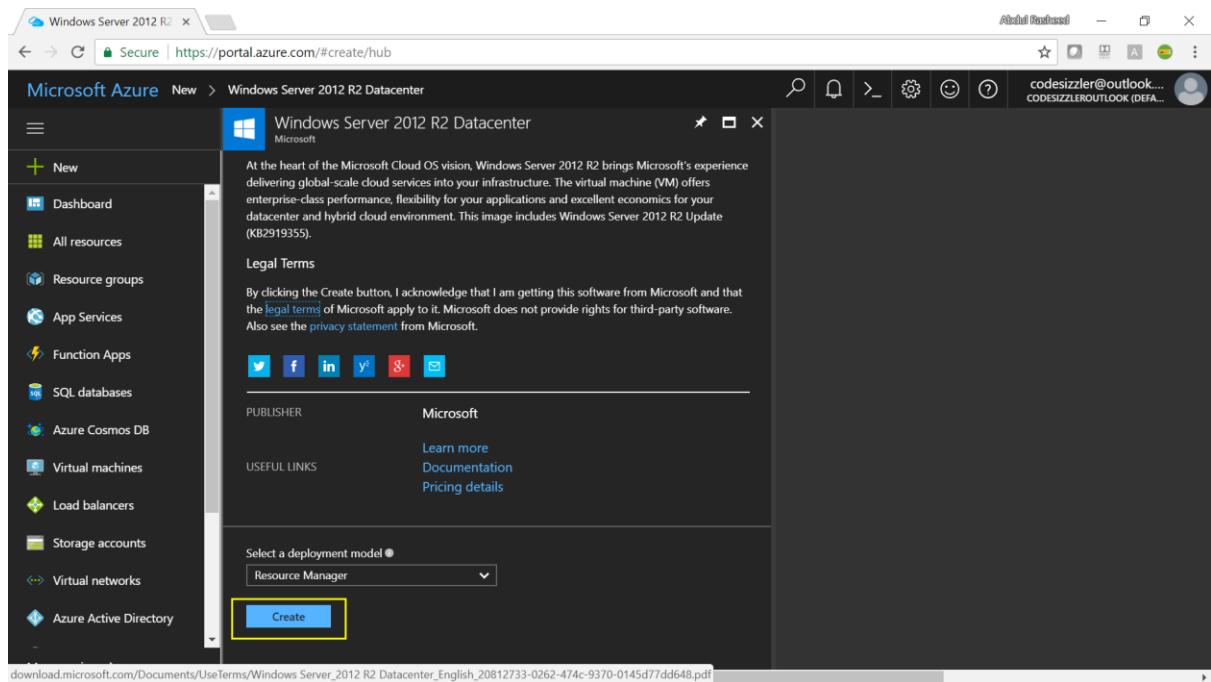
1. New.
2. Compute.
3. Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacentre.

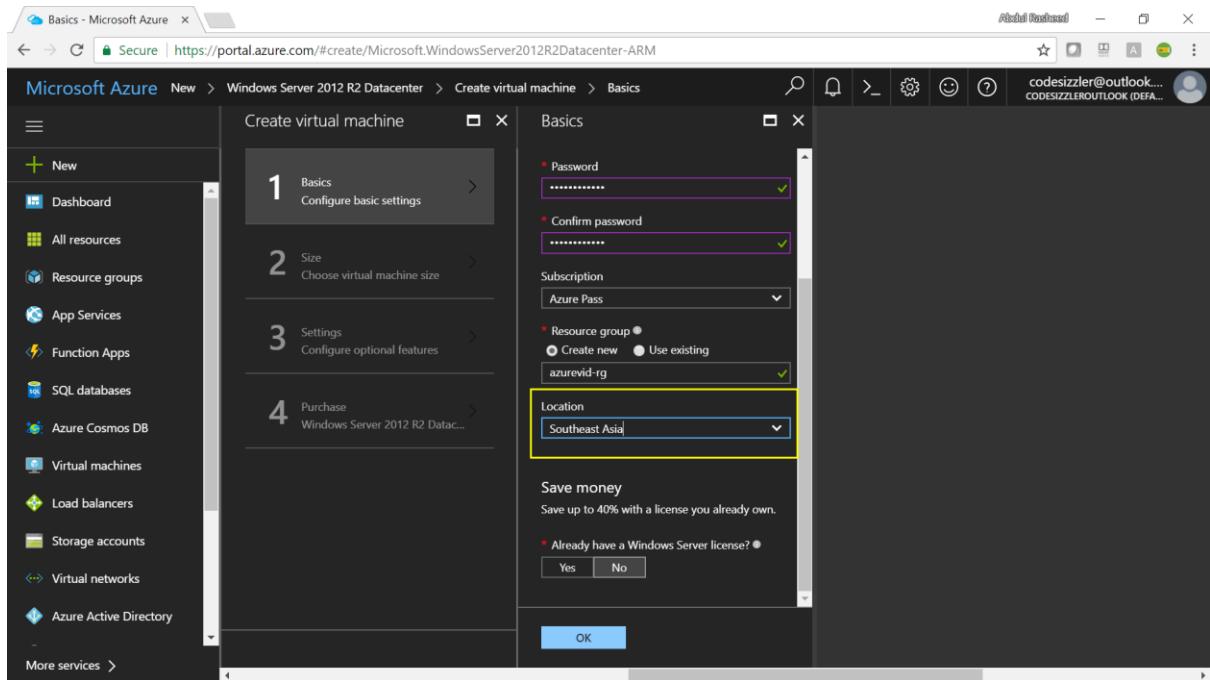
You will be getting four blades as Basics, Size, Settings and Purchase which you have to configure for creating a new Virtual Machine.

For Basics –

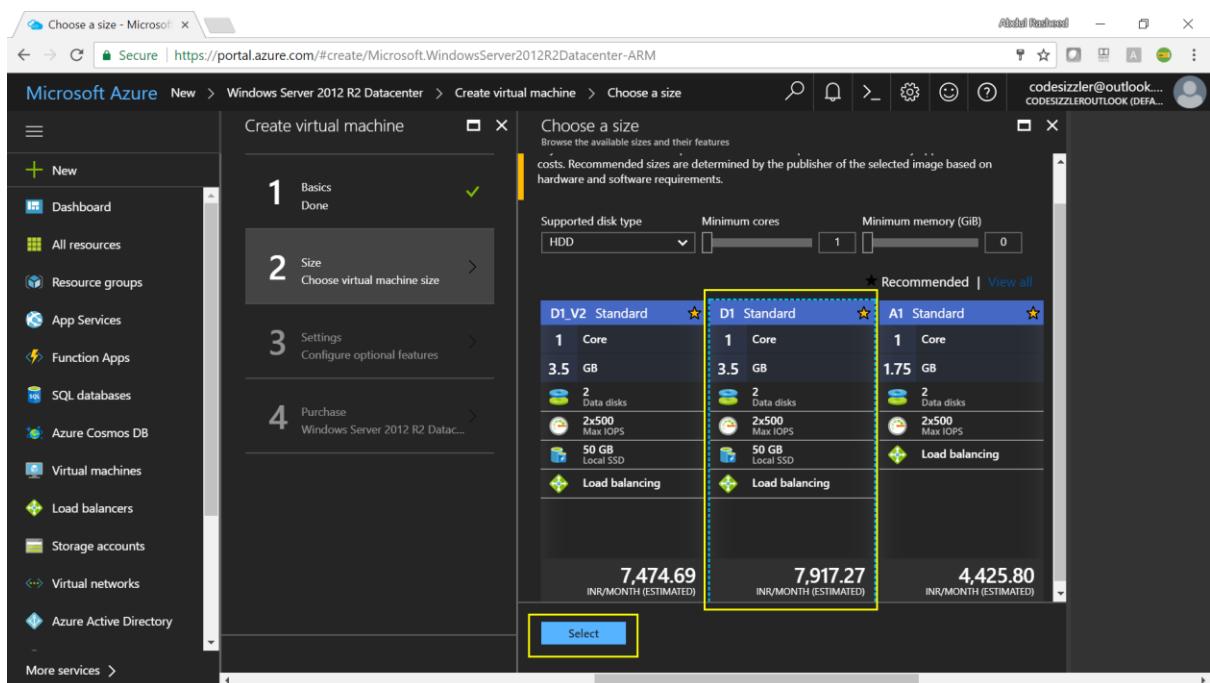
1. Name: Enter your Virtual Machine name.
2. VM disk type: Select your Virtual Machine Disk Type either as HDD or SSD.
3. Username: Mention the login username for your server.
4. Password: Password for your server.
5. Confirm Password: Confirm the same as previous.
6. Subscription: Select the active subscription of the one which you own.
7. Resource Group: Either create a new resource group or select the existing one which you have.
8. Location: Your preferred Datacentre Location, here we have selected South East Asia.
9. Click on OK to move for the next blade.







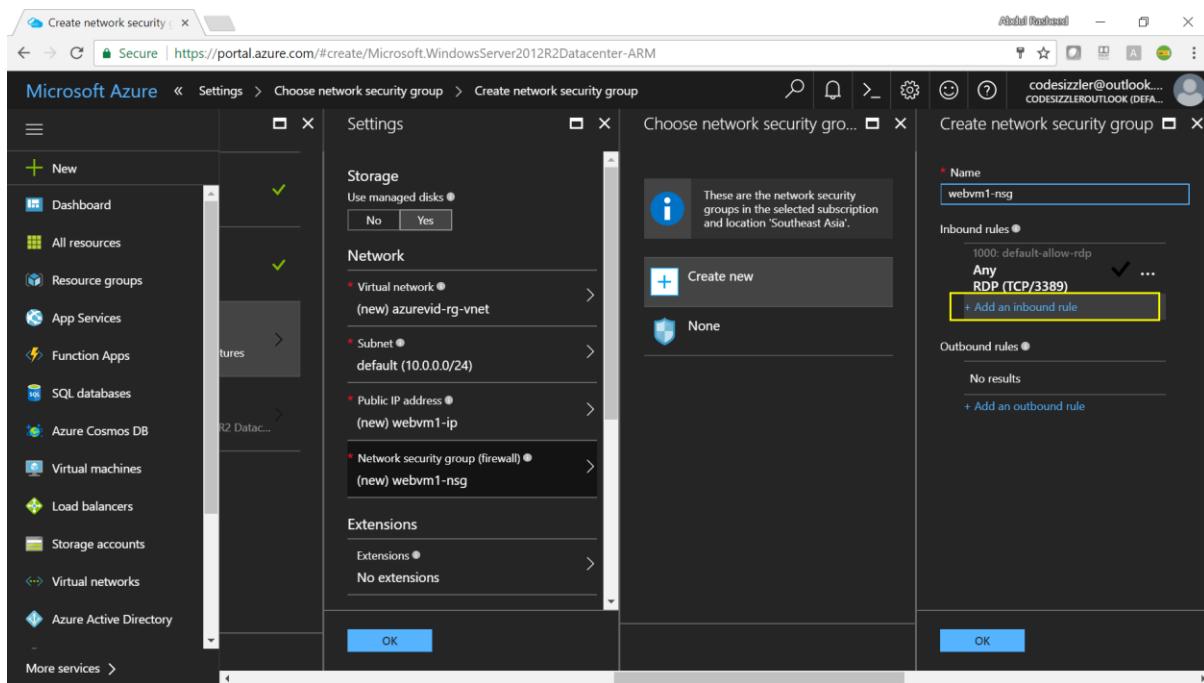
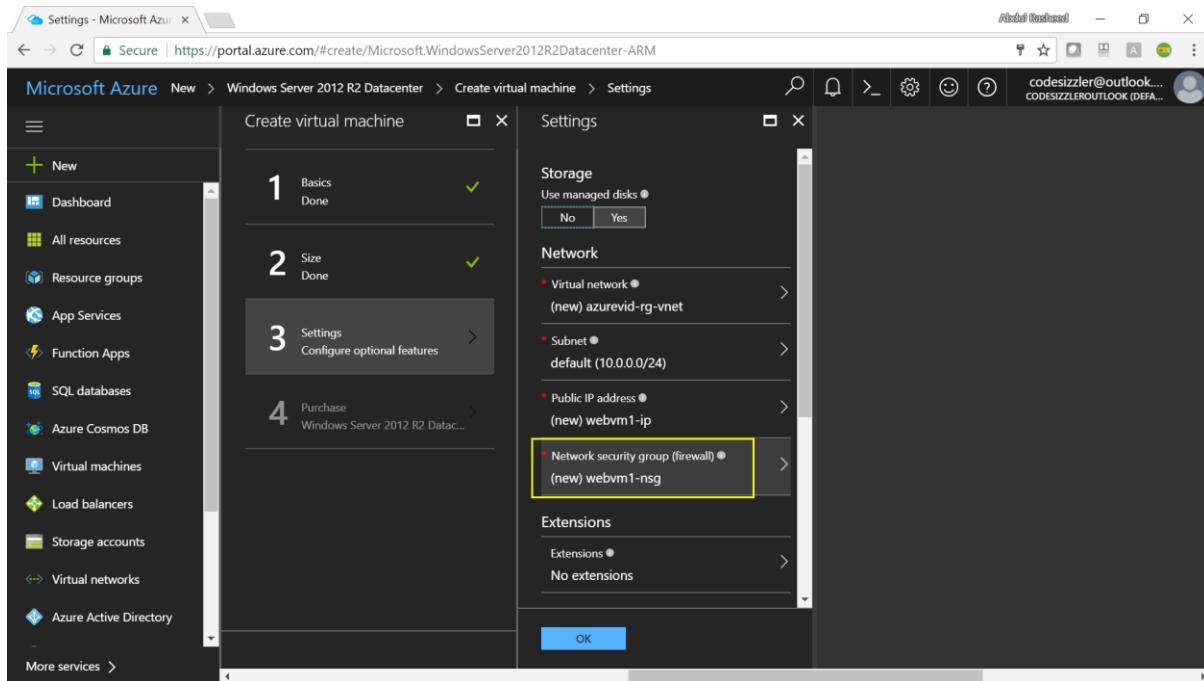
Select the size for your Virtual Machine, I have selected D1 Standard based on my usage. Click on Select to move on to the next blade of Settings.



Step – 3: Configure your NSG (Network Security Group) settings by adding an inbound rule which sets a priority, source, source tag, service, protocol, port range and action. Click on OK followed by it.

- Name – tmrule
- Priority – 200
- Source – Tag
- Source Tag – Internet
- Service – Custom
- Protocol – TCP

- Port range – 80
- Action – Allow



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with various service icons. The main area is titled "Create network security group". In the center, there is a sub-blade titled "Add inbound security rule".

Inbound rules:

- 1000: default-allow-rdp (Any RDP (TCP/3389))
- + Add an inbound rule (highlighted)

Outbound rules:

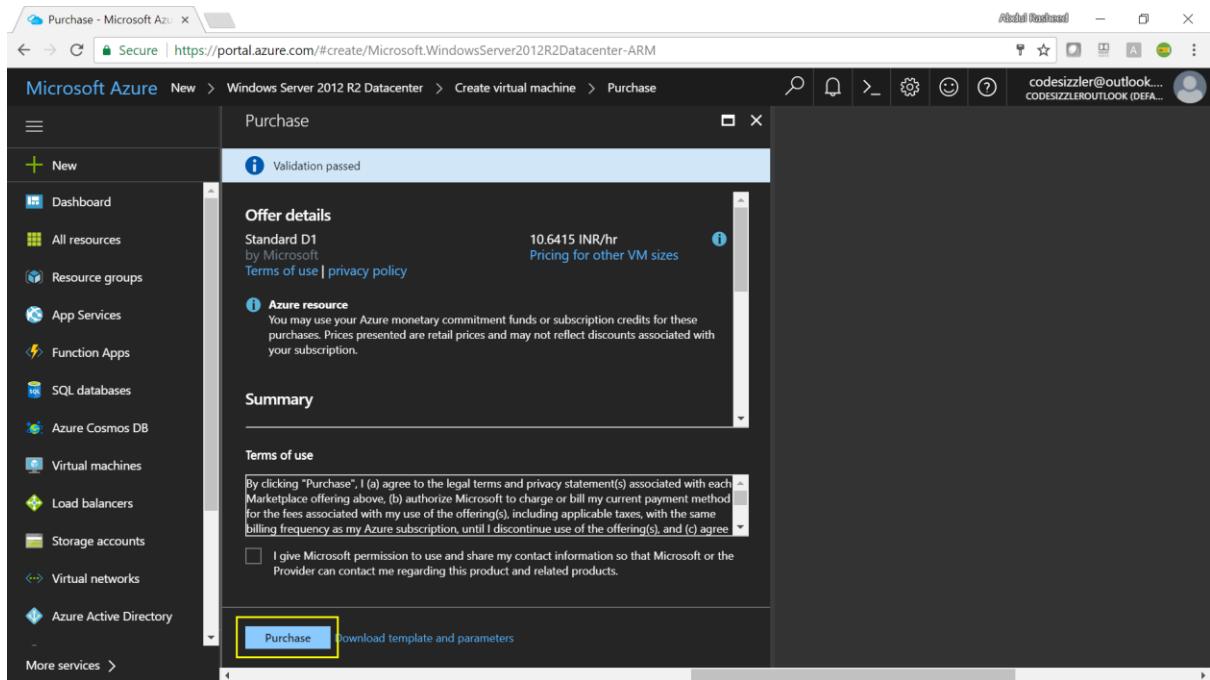
- No results
- + Add an outbound rule

Advanced settings (Right-hand blade):

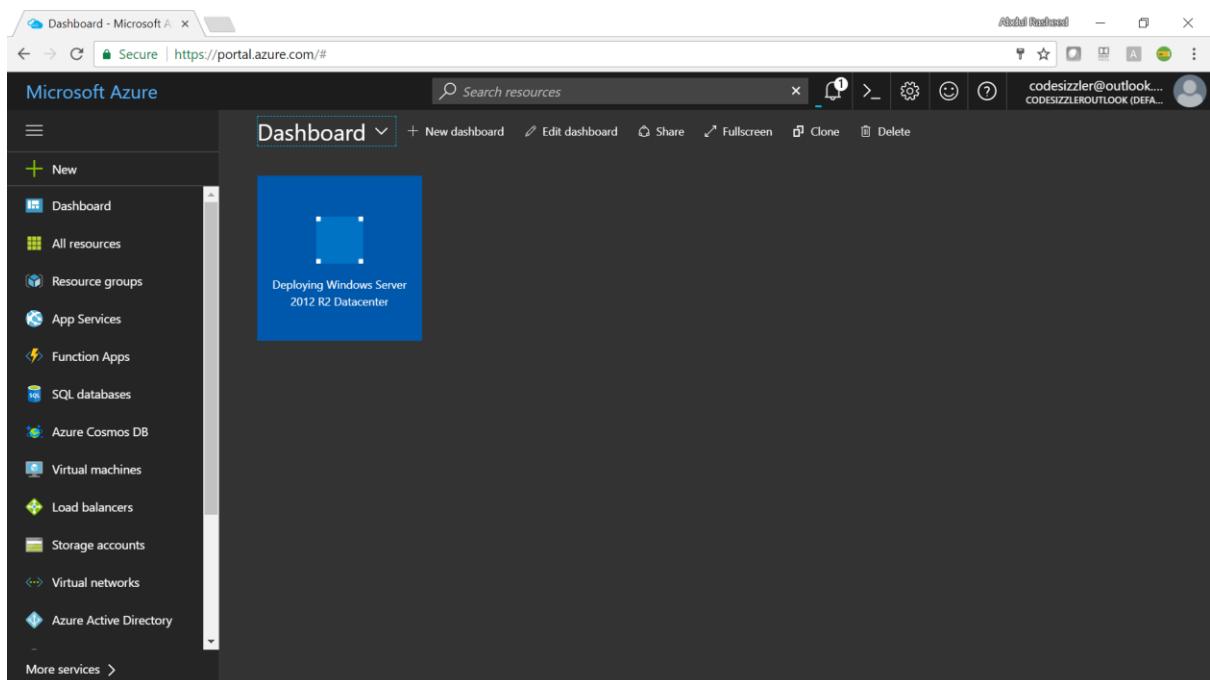
- Name: webvm1-nsg
- Inbound rules:
 - Name: tmrule
 - Priority: 200
- Source:
 - Any CIDR block
 - Tag
- Source tag: Internet
- Service: Custom
- Protocol: Any TCP UDP
- Port range: 80
- Action: Deny Allow (highlighted)

Both the "OK" button in the main blade and the "OK" button in the advanced settings blade are highlighted with a yellow box.

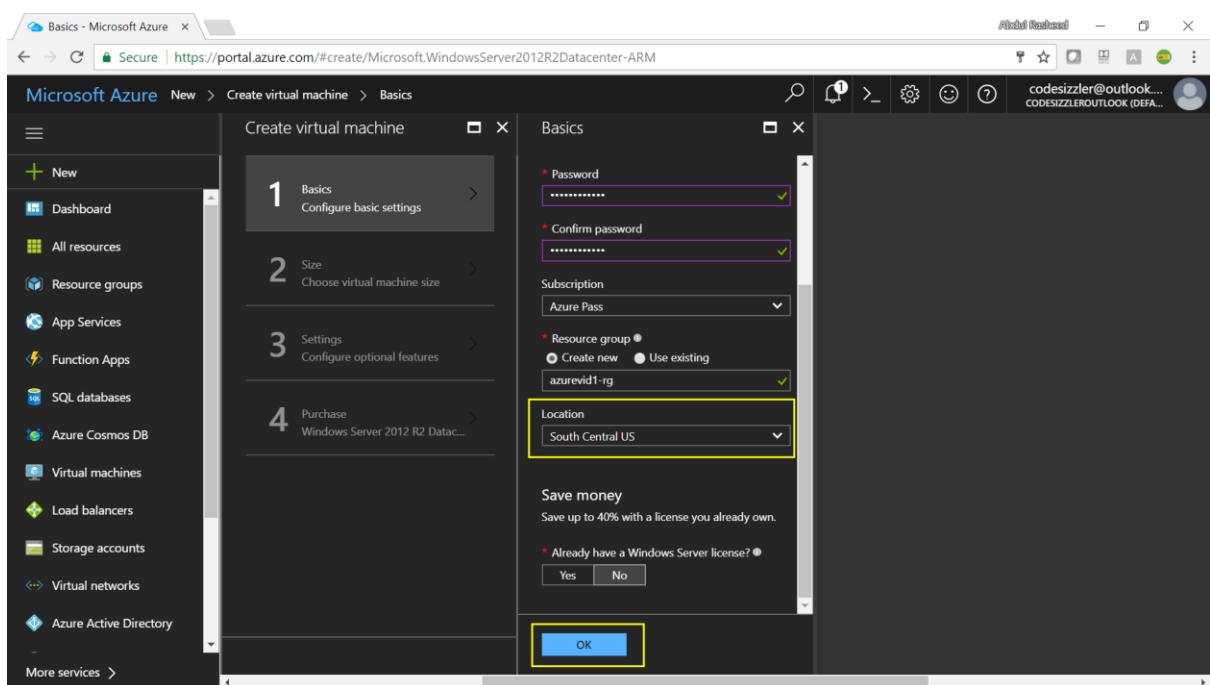
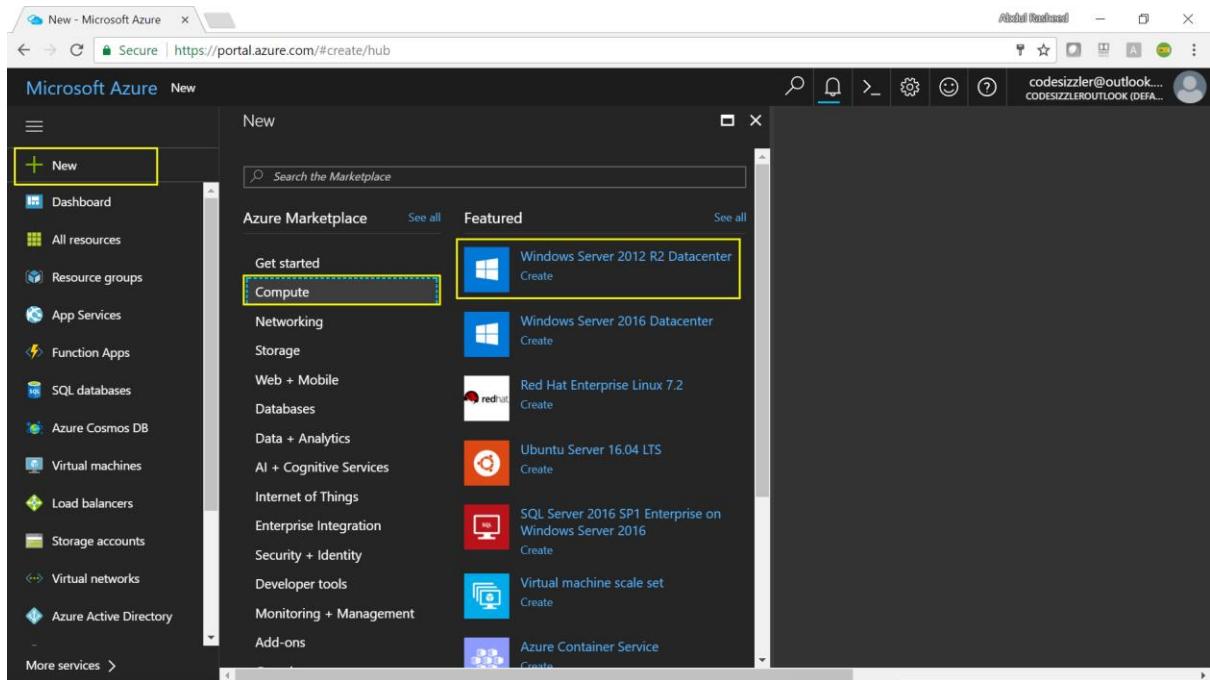
Click on Purchase after validation on the final blade of summary.



Here goes your virtual machine deployed on azure portal.



Repeat the steps of two and three for creating another server machine at a different data center location as shown on the below images.



Choose a size - Microsoft

Secure | https://portal.azure.com/#create/Microsoft.WindowsServer2012R2Datacenter-ARM

Microsoft Azure New > Create virtual machine > Choose a size

1 Basics Done ✓

2 Size Choose virtual machine size >

3 Settings Configure optional features >

4 Purchase Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter - Standard (1 vCore) INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED) 6,392.83

Choose a size

Browse the available sizes and their features
costs. Recommended sizes are determined by the publisher of the selected image based on hardware and software requirements.

Supported disk type: HDD Minimum cores: 1 Minimum memory (GB): 0

D1_V2 Standard ★ D1 Standard ★ A1 Standard ★

	1 Core	1 Core	1 Core
3.5 GB	3.5 GB	1.75 GB	
2 Data disks	2 Data disks	2 Data disks	
2x500 Max IOPS	2x500 Max IOPS	2x500 Max IOPS	
50 GB Local SSD	50 GB Local SSD	50 GB Local SSD	
Load balancing	Load balancing	Load balancing	

6,392.83 INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED) 6,392.83 INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED) 4,425.80 INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED)

Select

The screenshot shows the 'Create virtual machine' wizard in the Azure portal. Step 1 (Basics) is completed. Step 2 (Size) is active, showing the 'Choose a size' dialog. The 'D1 Standard' size is highlighted with a dashed blue border. Step 3 (Settings) and Step 4 (Purchase) are shown below. The purchase summary indicates a cost of 6,392.83 INR/month for a Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter VM with 1 vCore and 3.5 GB of memory.

tmrule - Microsoft Azure

Secure | https://portal.azure.com/#create/Microsoft.WindowsServer2012R2Datacenter-ARM

Microsoft Azure < Settings > Choose network security group > Create network security group > tmrule

network security group

tmrule

Advanced

Name: tmrule

Priority: 200

Source: Any

Source tag: Internet

Service: HTTP

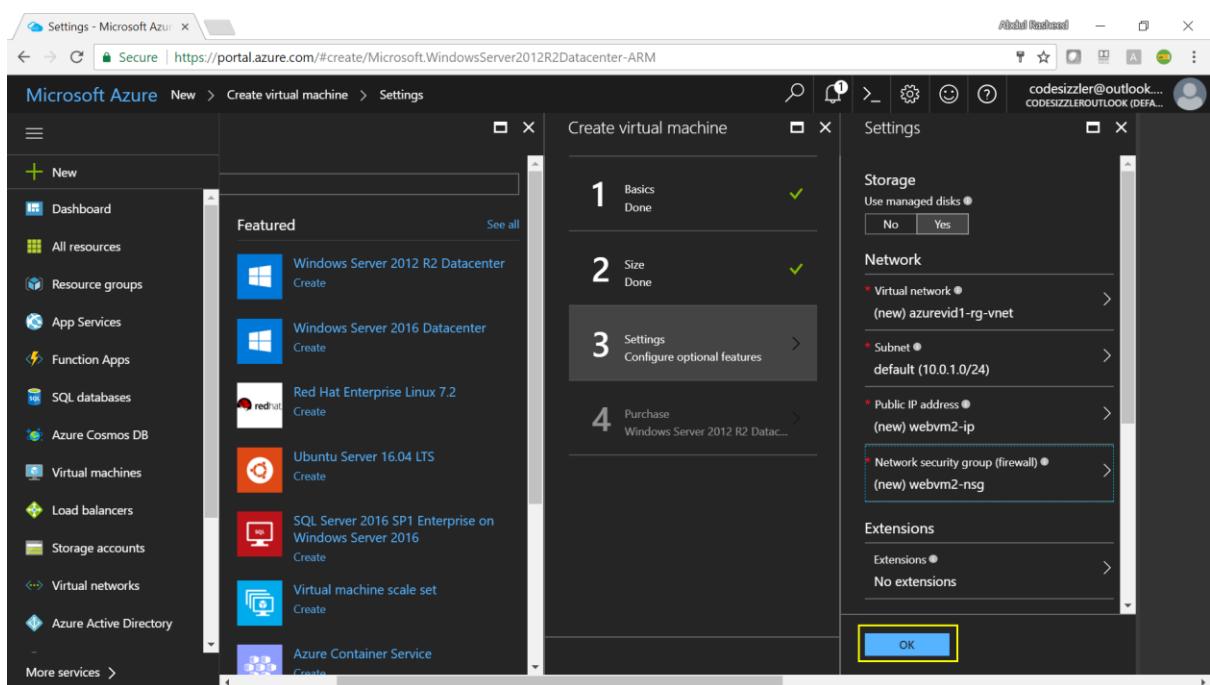
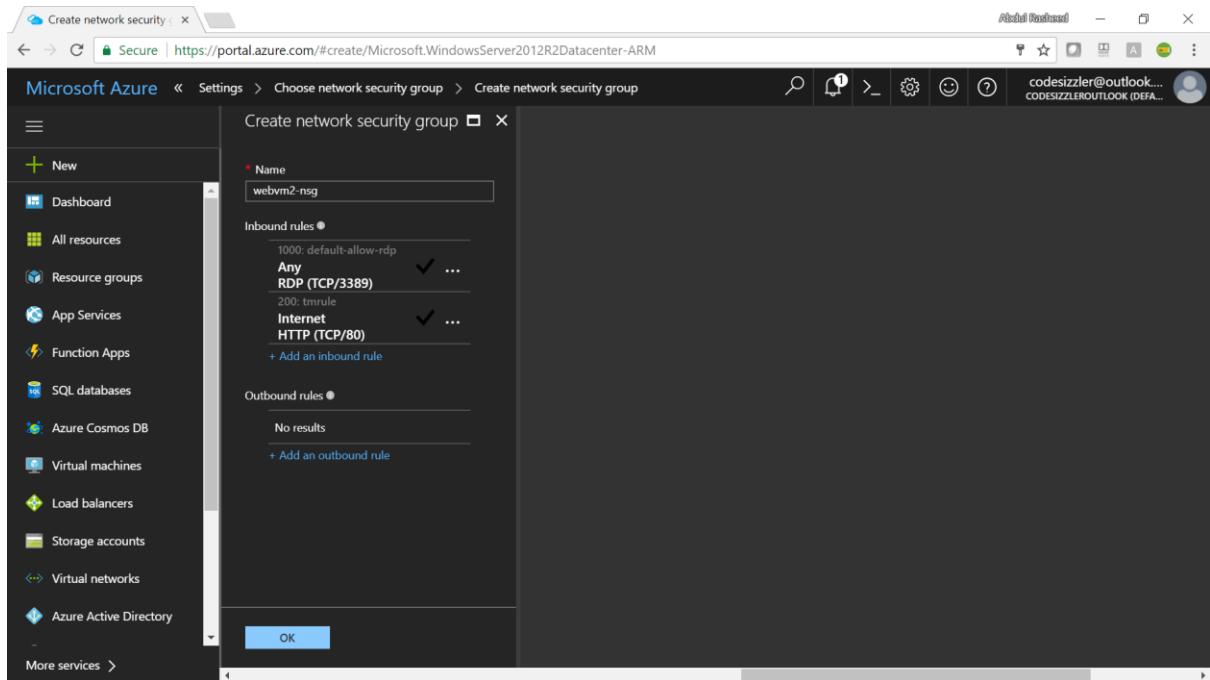
Protocol: Any

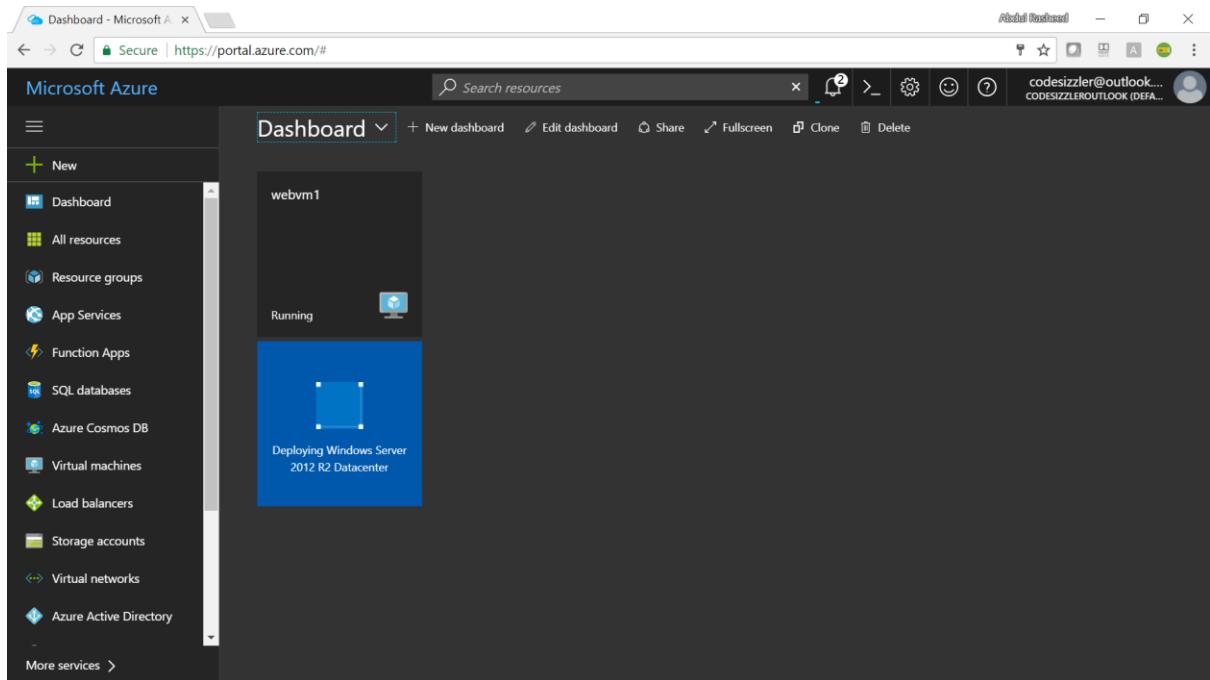
Port range: 80

Action: Allow

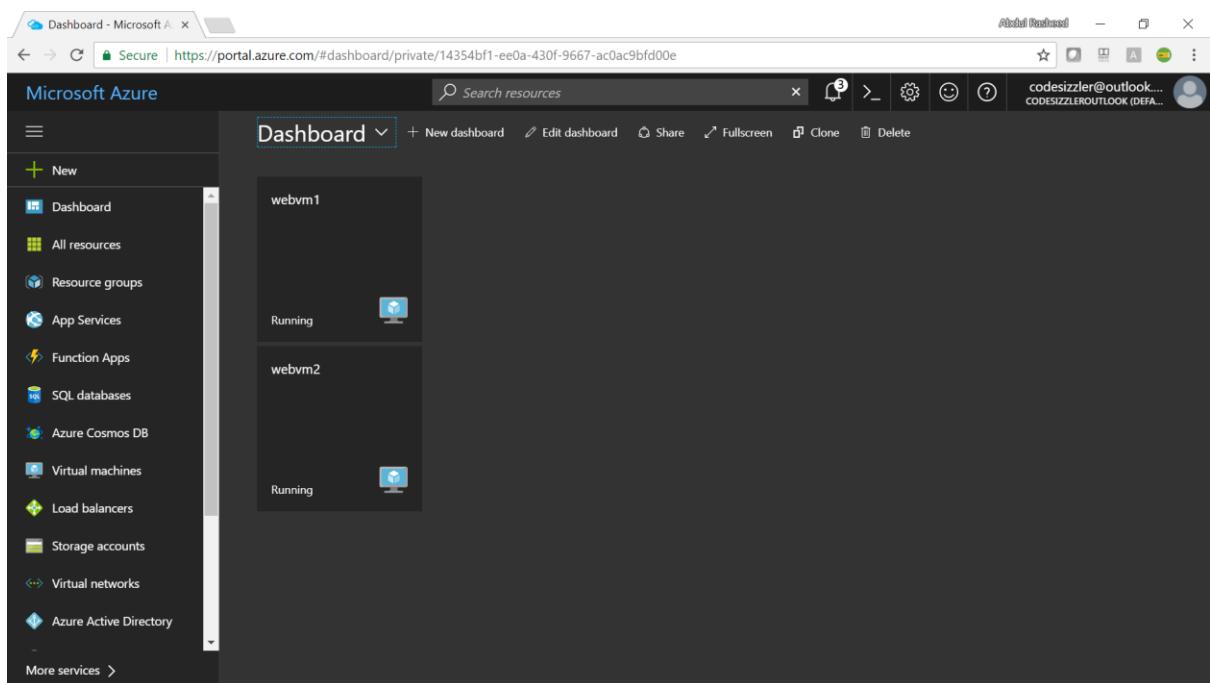
OK

The screenshot shows the 'Create network security group' wizard in the Azure portal. Step 1 (Basics) is completed. Step 2 (Create network security group) is active, showing the 'Advanced' configuration for a new rule named 'tmrule'. The rule is configured to allow traffic from the Internet on port 80 to the HTTP service. The 'Action' is set to 'Allow'.





So now we have two virtual machines created on different resource groups and in different data center regions.



Step - 04: You can click on connect to connect towards the virtual machines using the remote desktop.

Microsoft Azure webvm1

webvm1 Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Connect Start Restart Stop Capture Move Delete Refresh

Essentials

Resource group (change) azurevid-rg Computer name webvm1
Status Running Operating system Windows
Location Southeast Asia Size Standard D1 (1 core, 3.5 GB memory)
Subscription (change) Azure Pass Public IP address 52.163.218.205
Subscription ID 3bd6a989-b0bc-49c2-a25a-343c619db925 Virtual network/subnet azurevid-rg-vnet/default
DNS name -

Show data for last: 1 hour 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 7 days 30 days

CPU (average) Network (total)

Use the downloaded rdp file to get connected with the server machines.

Dashboard - Microsoft A x

Secure | https://portal.azure.com/#resource/subscriptions/3bd6a989-b0bc-49c2-a25a-343c619db925/resourcegroups/azurevid-rg/providers/Microsoft.Co... ☆

Abhilash Reddy codesizzler@outlook... CODESIZZLEROUTLOOK (DEFAL)

Microsoft Azure webvm1

webvm1 Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Connect Start Restart Stop Capture Move Delete Refresh

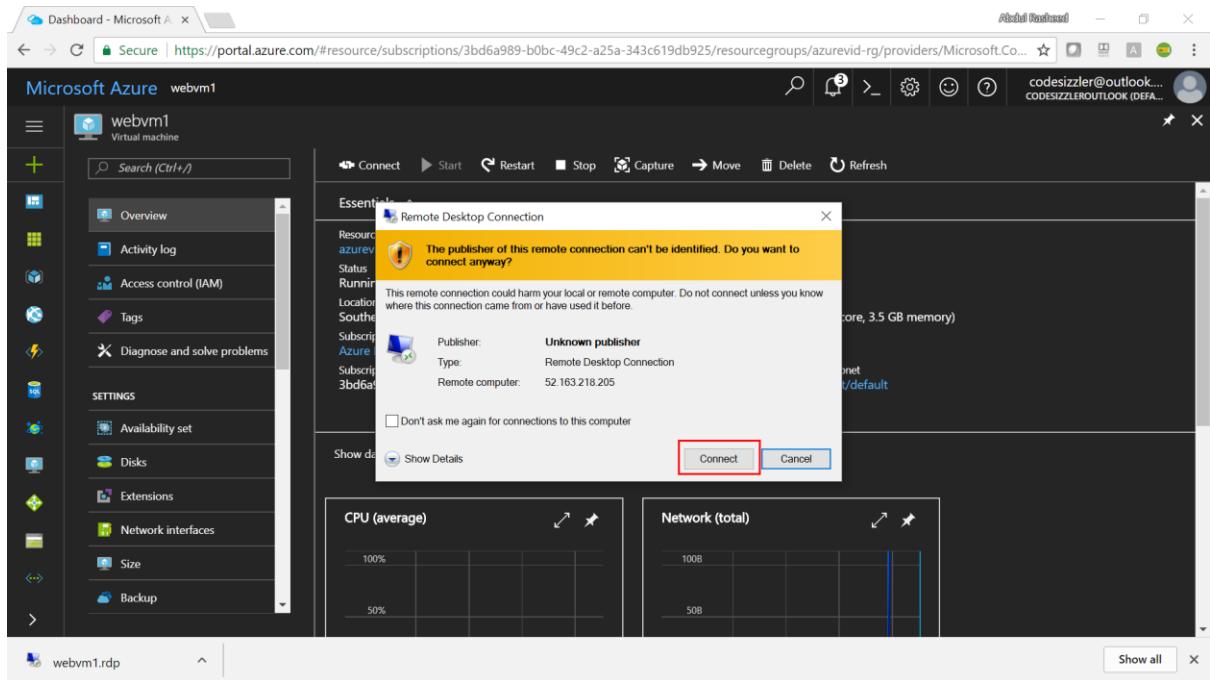
Essentials

Resource group (change) azurevid-rg Computer name webvm1
Status Running Operating system Windows
Location Southeast Asia Size Standard D1 (1 core, 3.5 GB memory)
Subscription (change) Azure Pass Public IP address 52.163.218.205
Subscription ID 3bd6a989-b0bc-49c2-a25a-343c619db925 Virtual network/subnet azurevid-rg-vnet/default
DNS name -

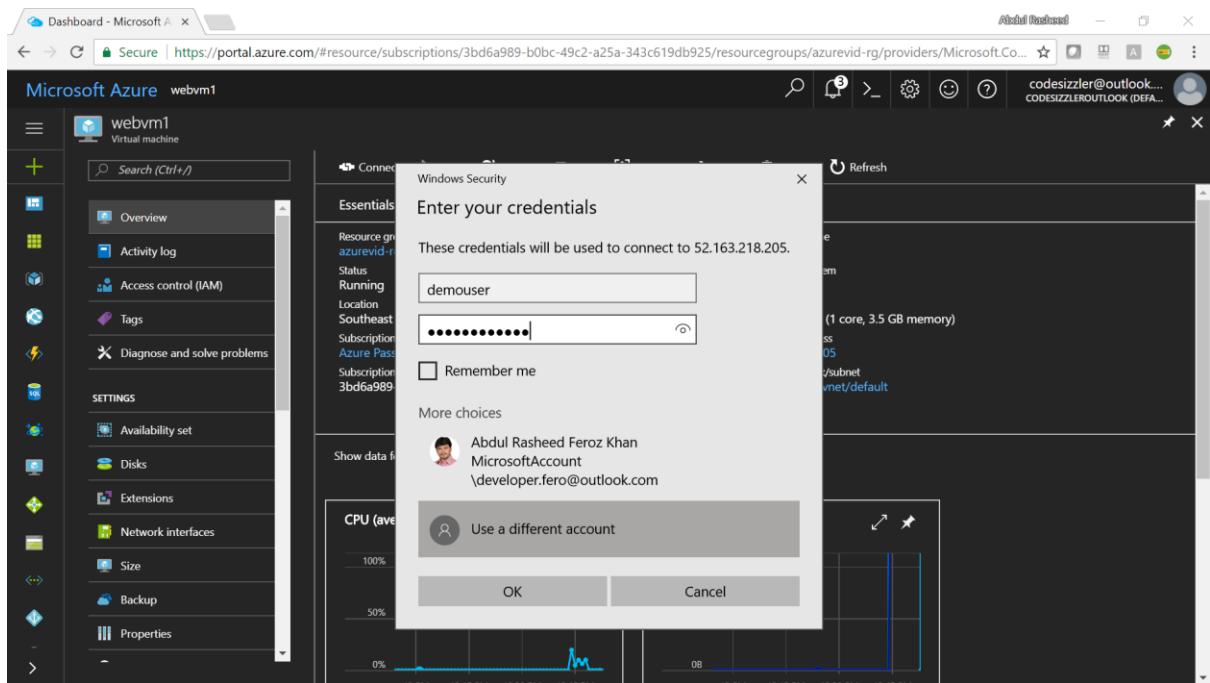
Show data for last: 1 hour 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 7 days 30 days

CPU (average) Network (total)

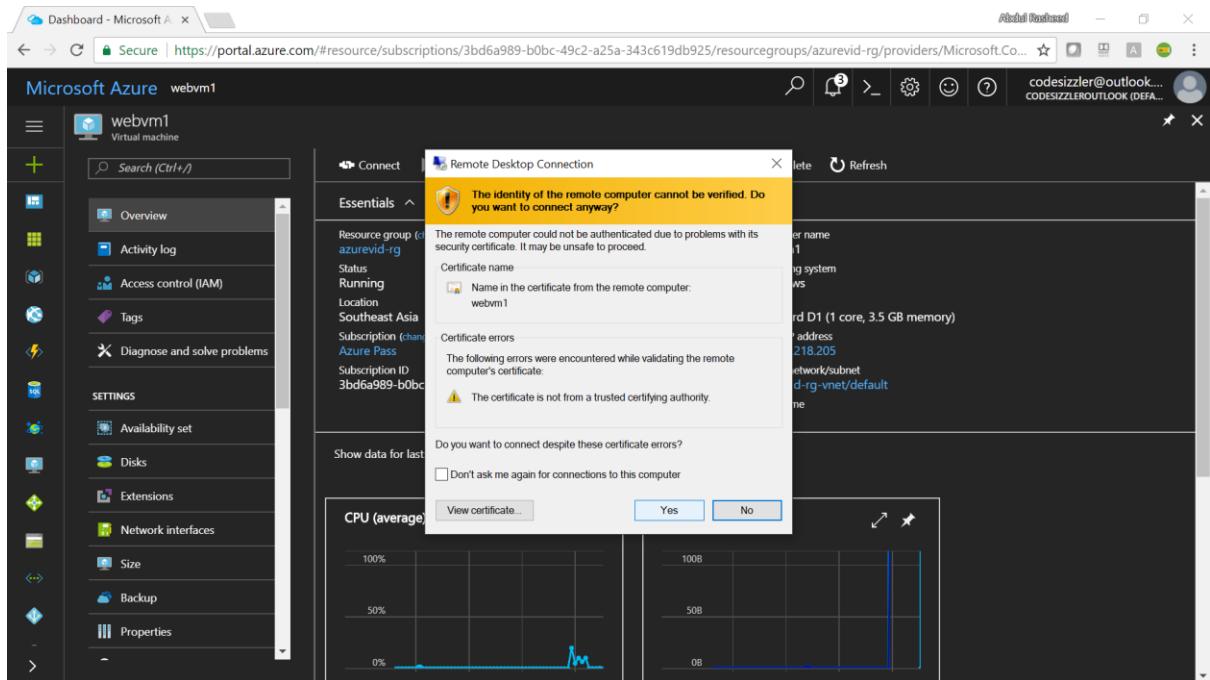
webvm1.rdp Show all X



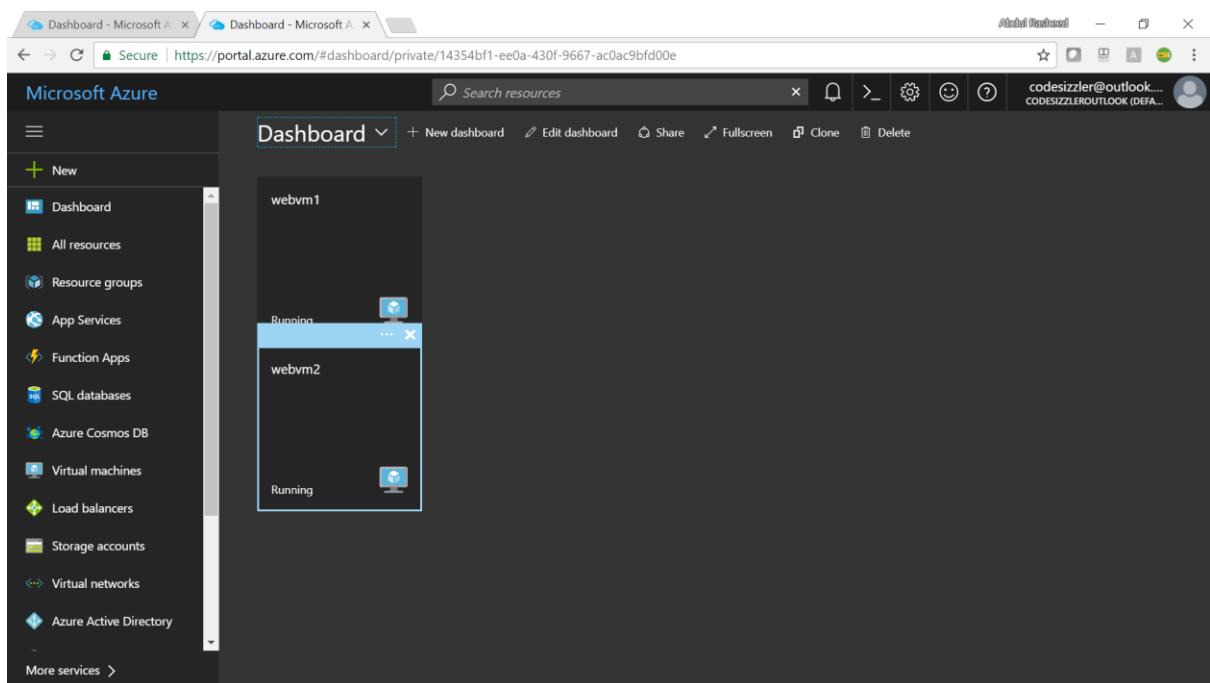
Connect with help of the credentials given to the server machines when it was created.



Click on yes to validate the certificate.

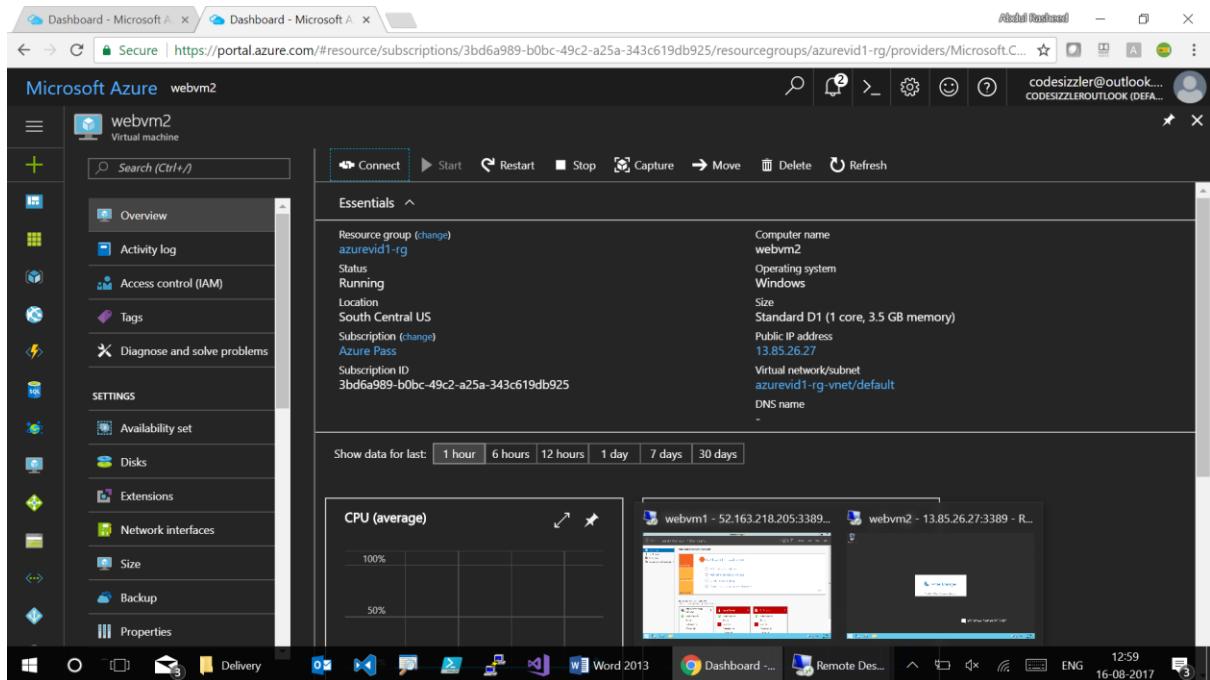


Repeat the same step 4 for connecting towards the second server machine, surf the below images for reference.



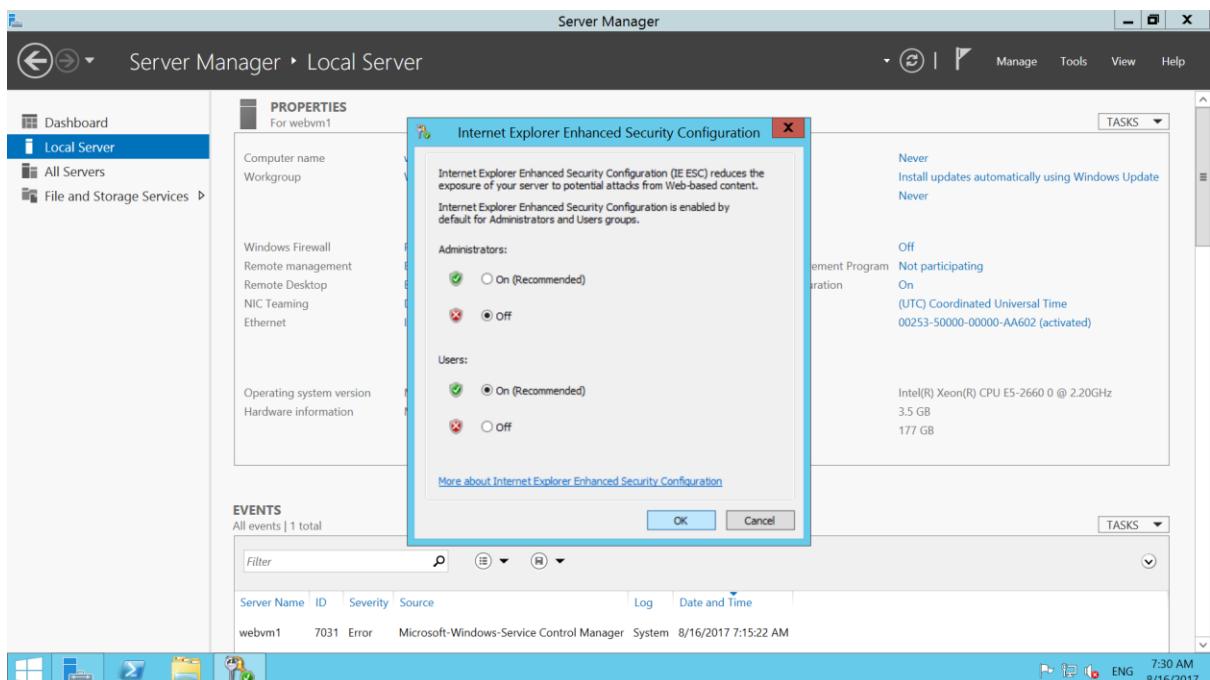
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons and a search bar. The main area is titled 'Microsoft Azure webvm2'. At the top, there are several action buttons: 'Connect' (highlighted with a yellow box), 'Start', 'Restart', 'Stop', 'Capture', 'Move', 'Delete', and 'Refresh'. Below these buttons is a section titled 'Essentials ^'. It displays basic information about the virtual machine, such as its resource group ('azurevid1-rg'), status ('Running'), location ('South Central US'), subscription ('Azure Pass'), and size ('Standard D1 (1 core, 3.5 GB memory)'). It also shows its public IP address ('13.85.26.27') and network details ('Virtual network/subnet: azurevid1-rg-vnet/default'). A chart at the bottom shows CPU usage (average) and Network traffic (total). A time selector at the bottom allows viewing data for the last hour, 6 hours, 12 hours, 1 day, 7 days, or 30 days.

This screenshot shows the same Azure portal interface as the first one, but with a 'Remote Desktop Connection' dialog box overlaid. The dialog has a yellow header bar asking, 'The publisher of this remote connection can't be identified. Do you want to connect anyway?'. Below this, it provides some details: 'Publisher: Unknown publisher', 'Type: Remote Desktop Connection', and 'Remote computer: 13.85.26.27'. There's a checkbox for 'Don't ask me again for connections to this computer' and two buttons at the bottom: 'Show Details' and 'Connect' (highlighted with a red box). The background of the portal is visible through the dialog.

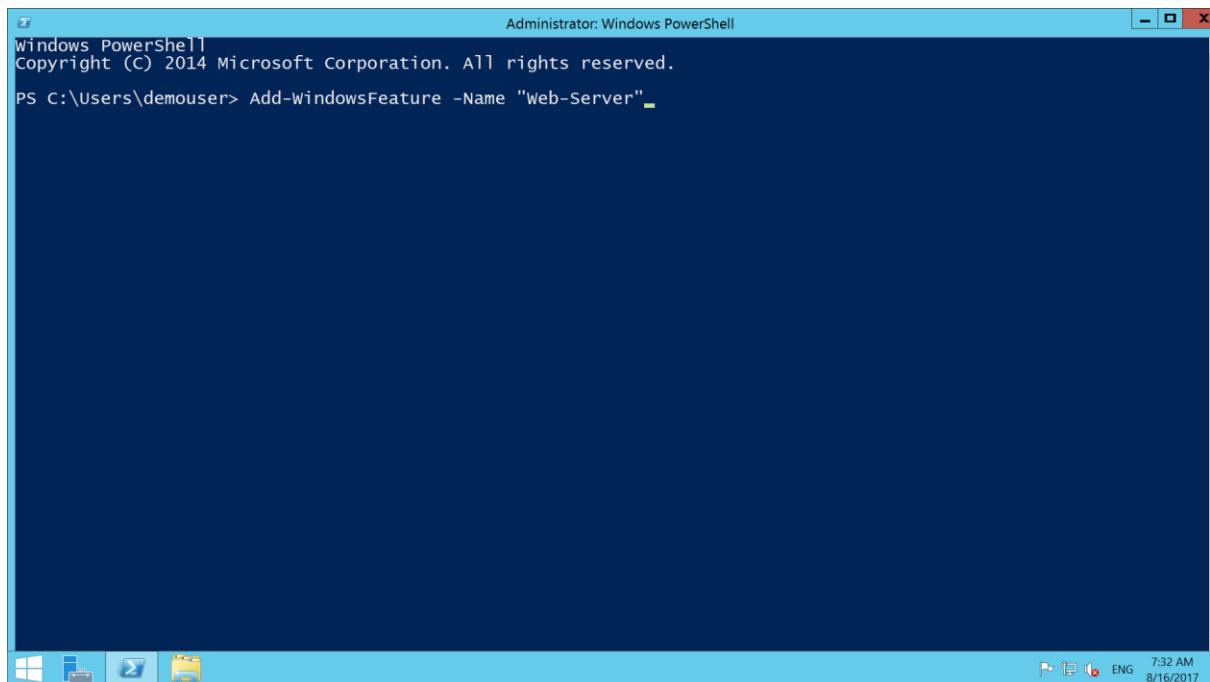


Step – 05: Repeat this step for both the server machines.

Move to the server machines and go for server manager, turn off the IE enhanced security configuration to browse on the server machines.



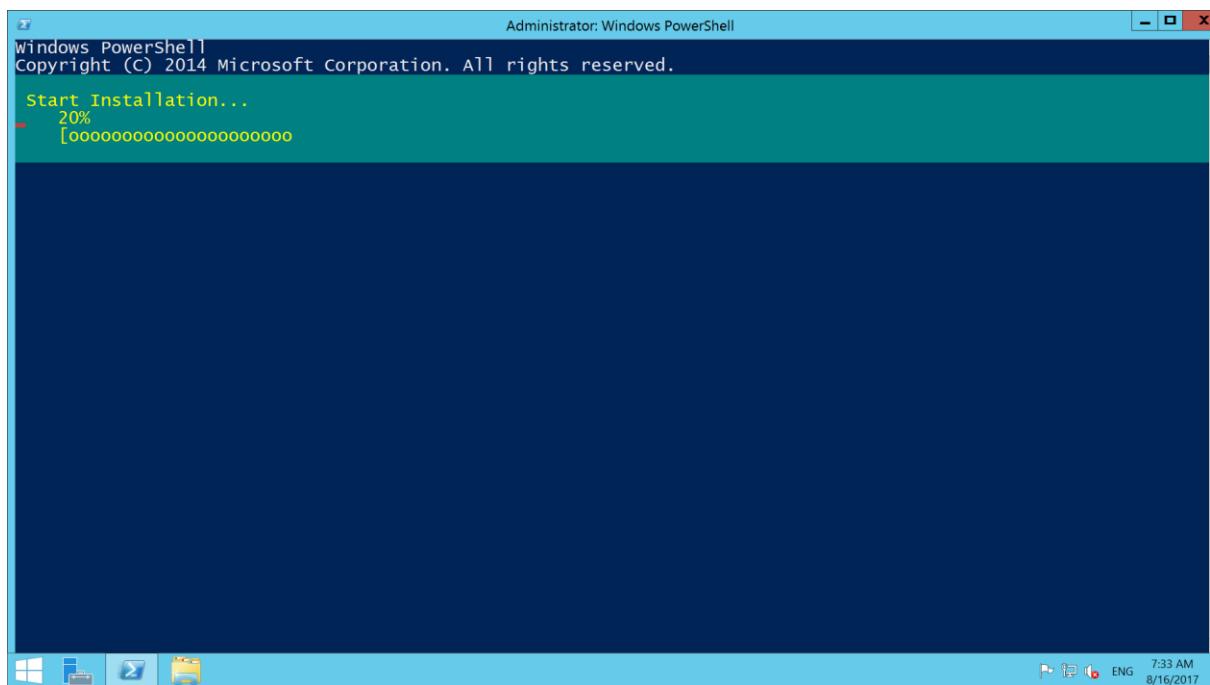
Run powershell and install Add-WindowsFeature –Name “Web-Server”



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\demouser> Add-WindowsFeature -Name "Web-Server"
```

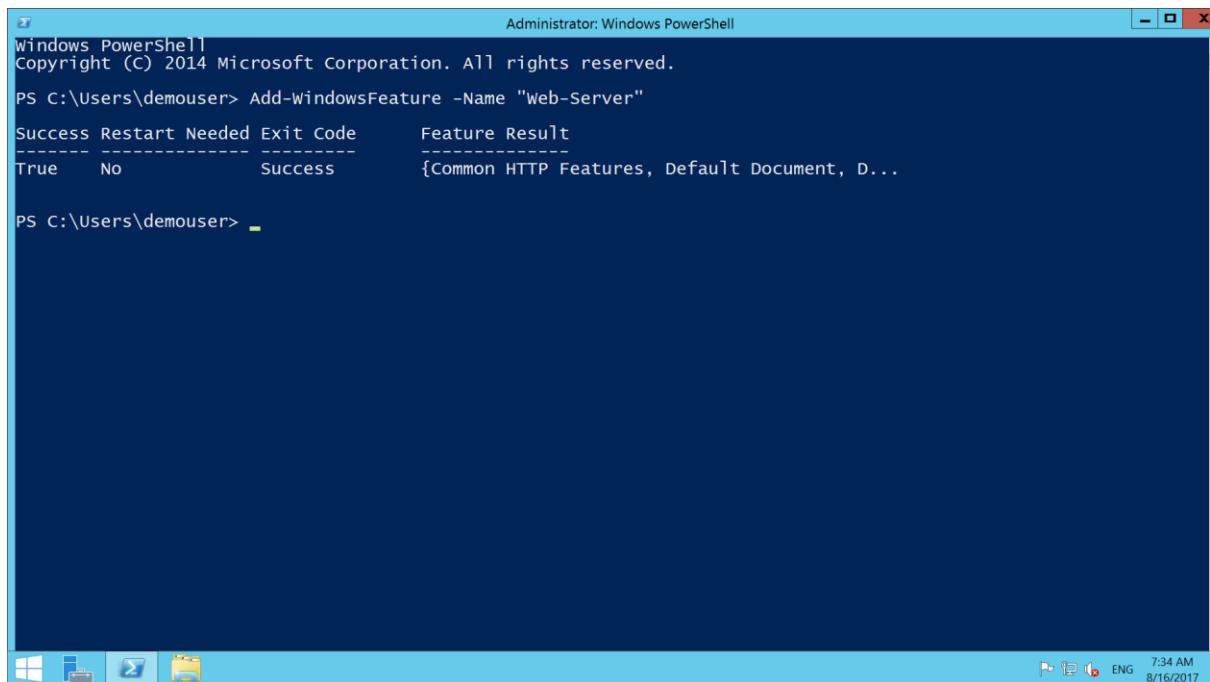
This will install IIS on the server machine as shown below.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Start Installation...
- 20%
[oooooooooooooooooooo]
```

Now IIS has been installed on the server machine. Repeat this Step 5 for the second server machine also.



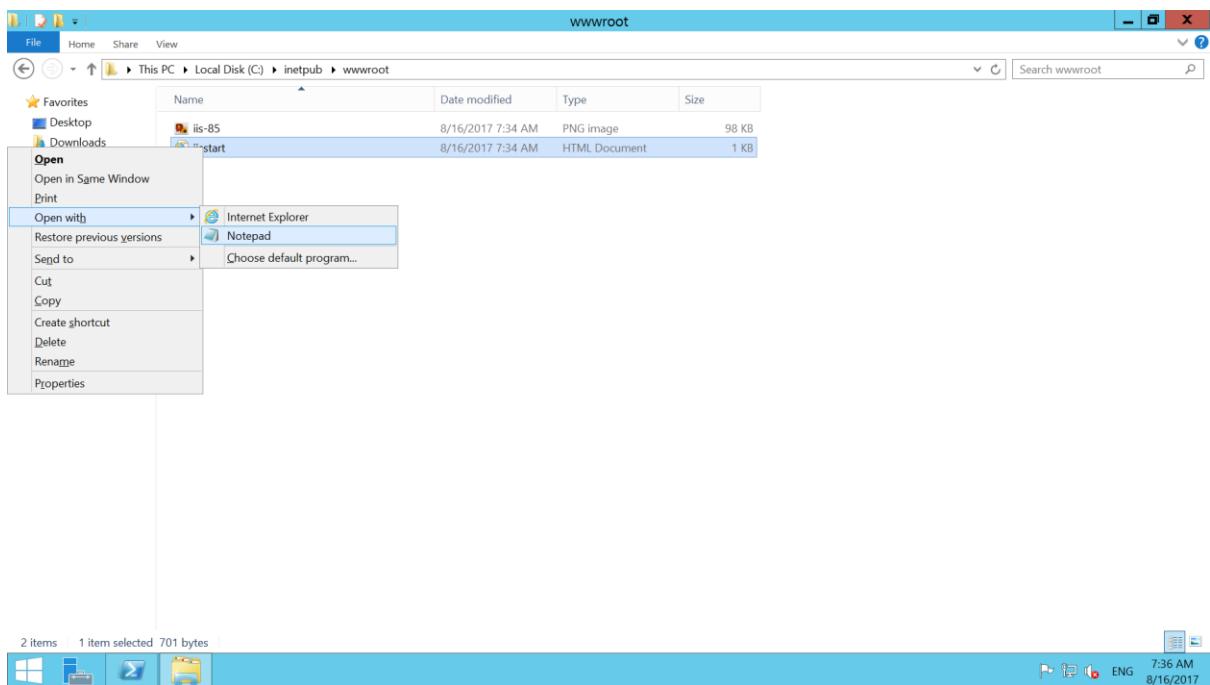
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\demouser> Add-WindowsFeature -Name "Web-Server"

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
----- ----- ----- {Common HTTP Features, Default Document, D...
True    No       Success           {Common HTTP Features, Default Document, D...
```

Step – 06: Repeat this step for both the server machines.

Move to the specific location “C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iistart.html” and open the html file using notepad and add the location of the server machine for visibility.



```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>IIS Windows Server</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    color:#000000;
    background-color:#0072C6;
    margin:0;
}

#container {
    margin-left:auto;
    margin-right:auto;
    text-align:center;
}

a img {
    border:none;
}

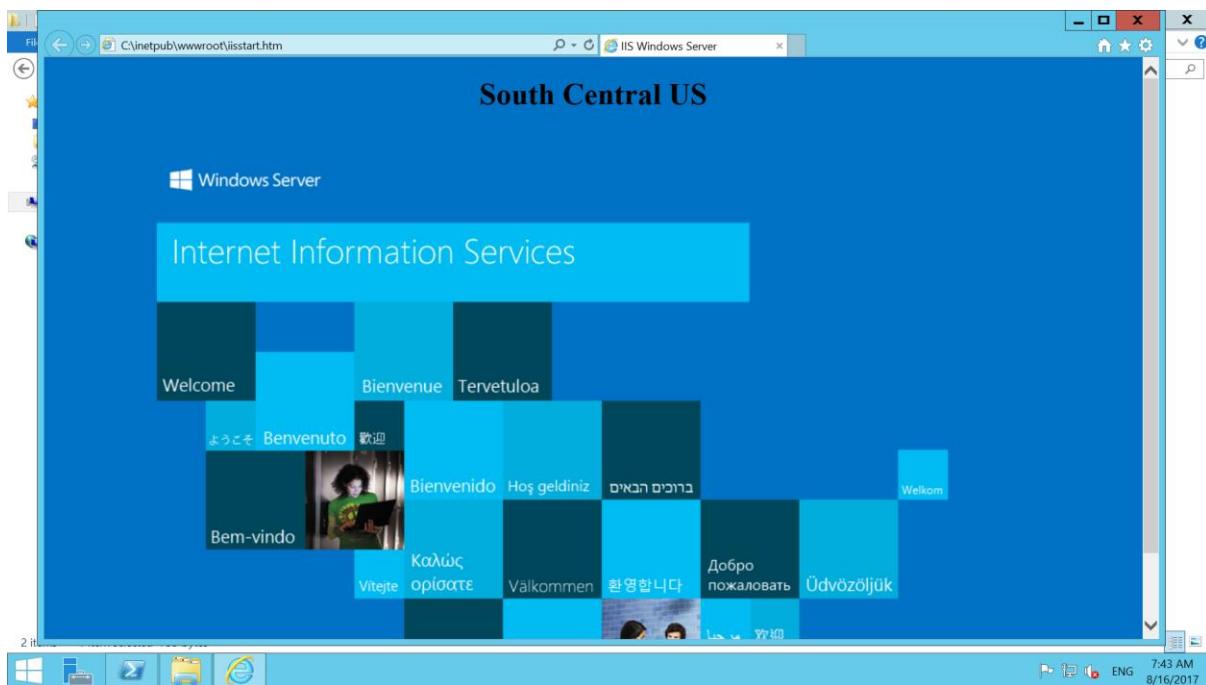
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="container">
<h1>South East Asia</h1>
<br/>
<a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=66138&clcid=0x409"></a>
</div>
</body>
</html>

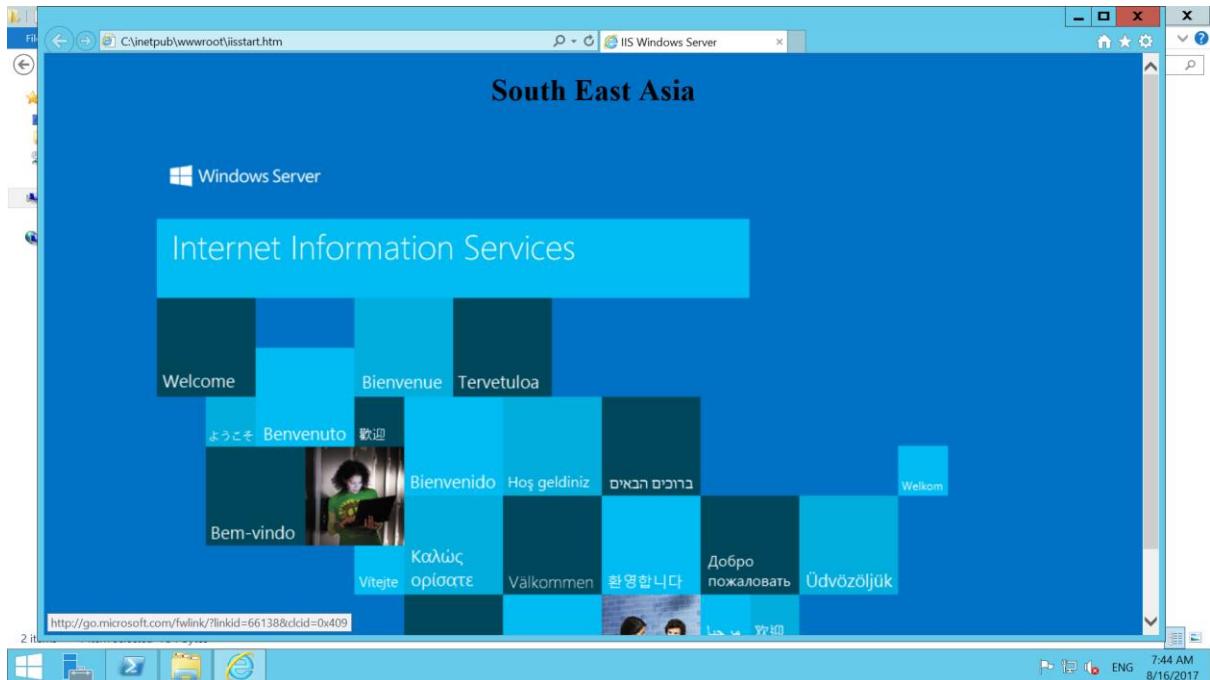
```

Repeat the above step 6 for second server machine hosted at South Central US.

<h1>South Central US</h1>

Run the html file on a browser, the page should resemble the same of the below one's as shown.

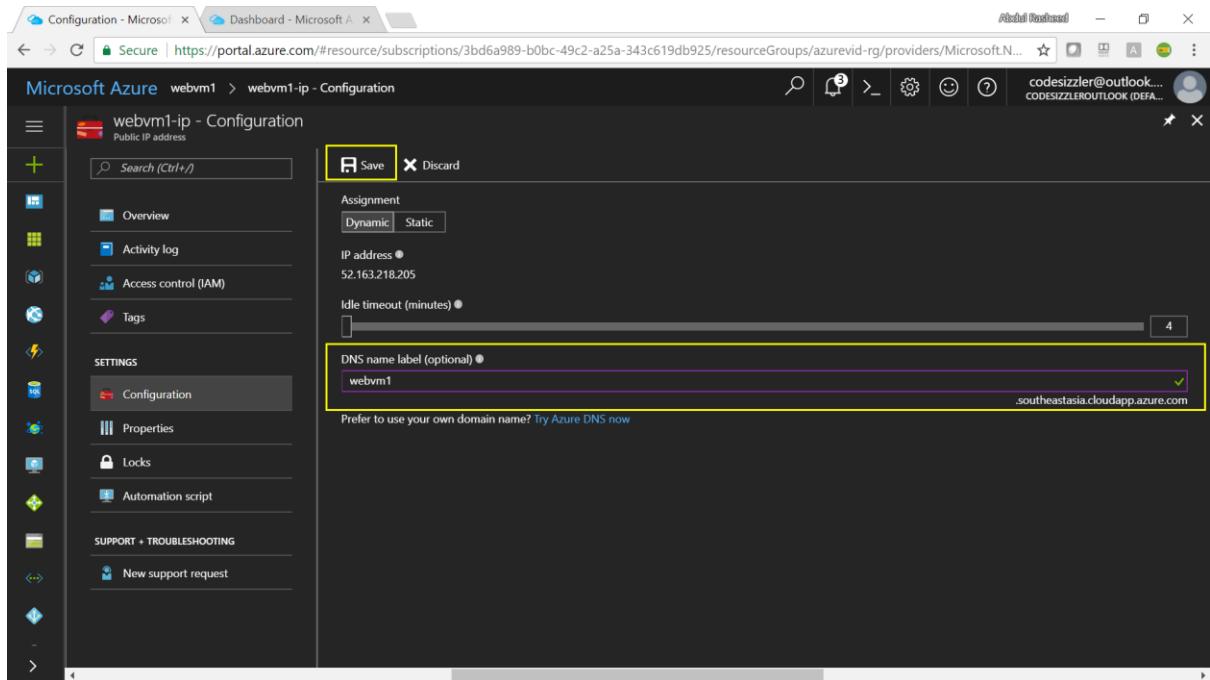




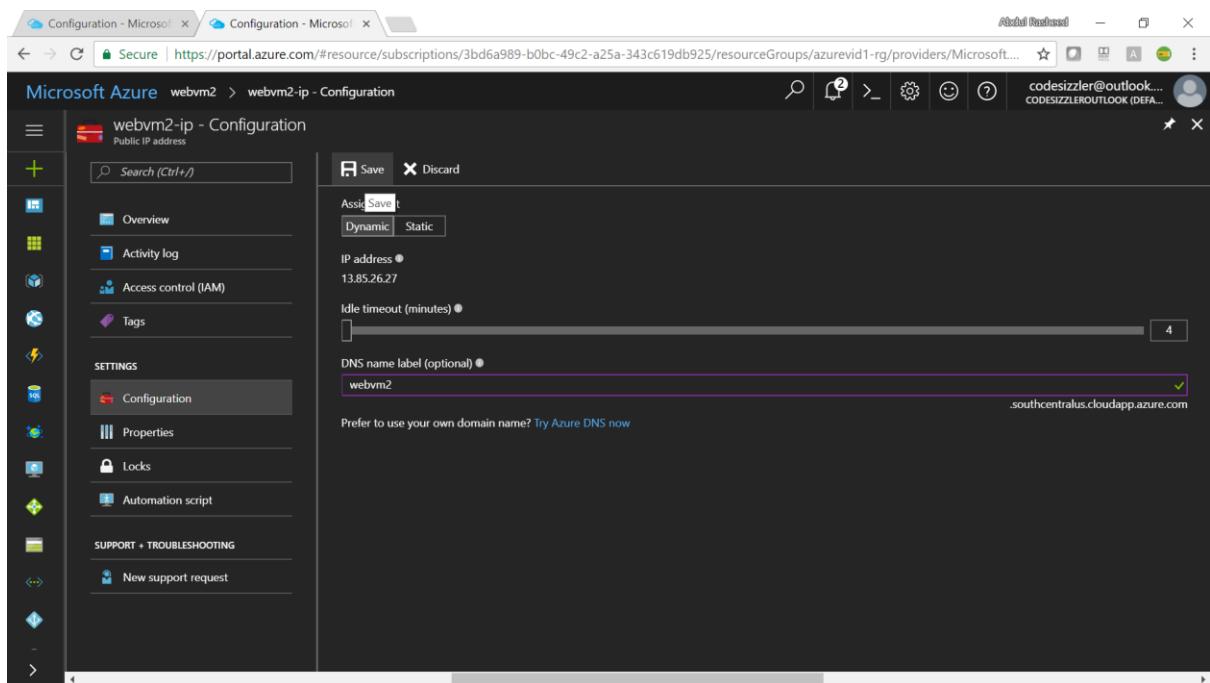
Step – 07: Labelling the DNS – repeat the same for both the server machines.

Click on the public IP address of the server machine 1 and name it with a unique name as shown and save it.

Essentials	Value
Resource group (change)	azurevid-rg
Status	Running
Location	Southeast Asia
Subscription (change)	Azure Pass
Subscription ID	3bd6a989-b0bc-49c2-a25a-343c619db925
Public IP Address	52.163.218.205
Virtual network/subnet	azurevid-rg-vnet/default
DNS name	-

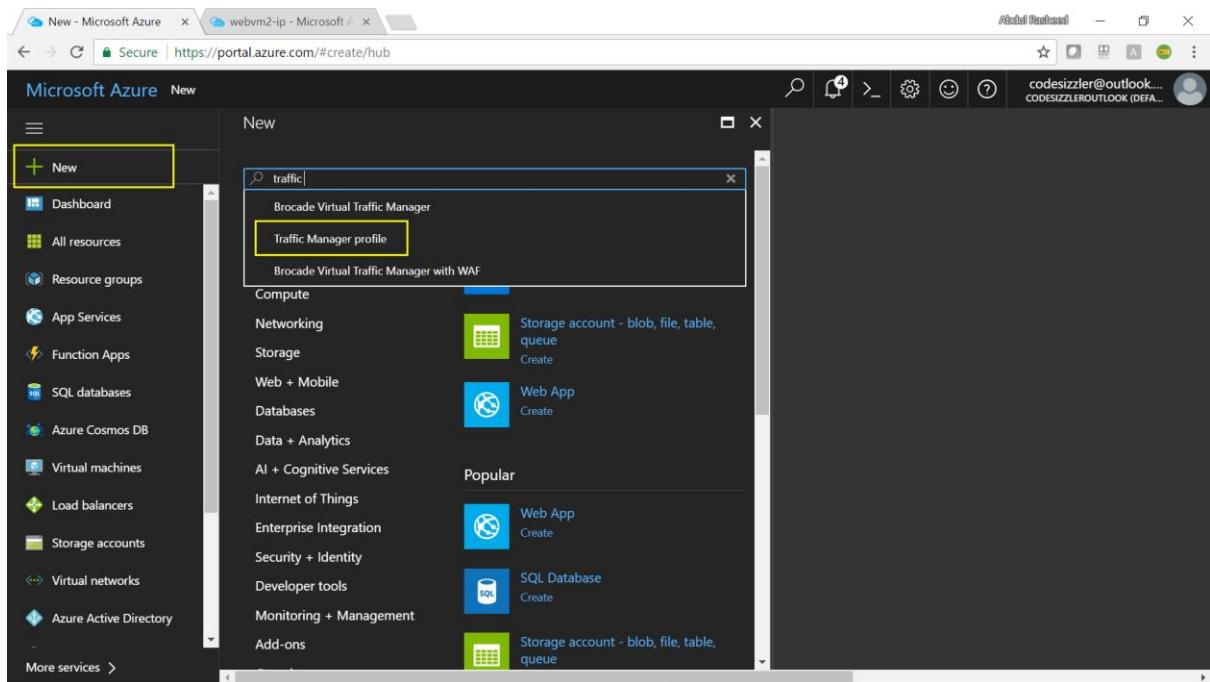


Repeat the above step 07 for the second server machine also.

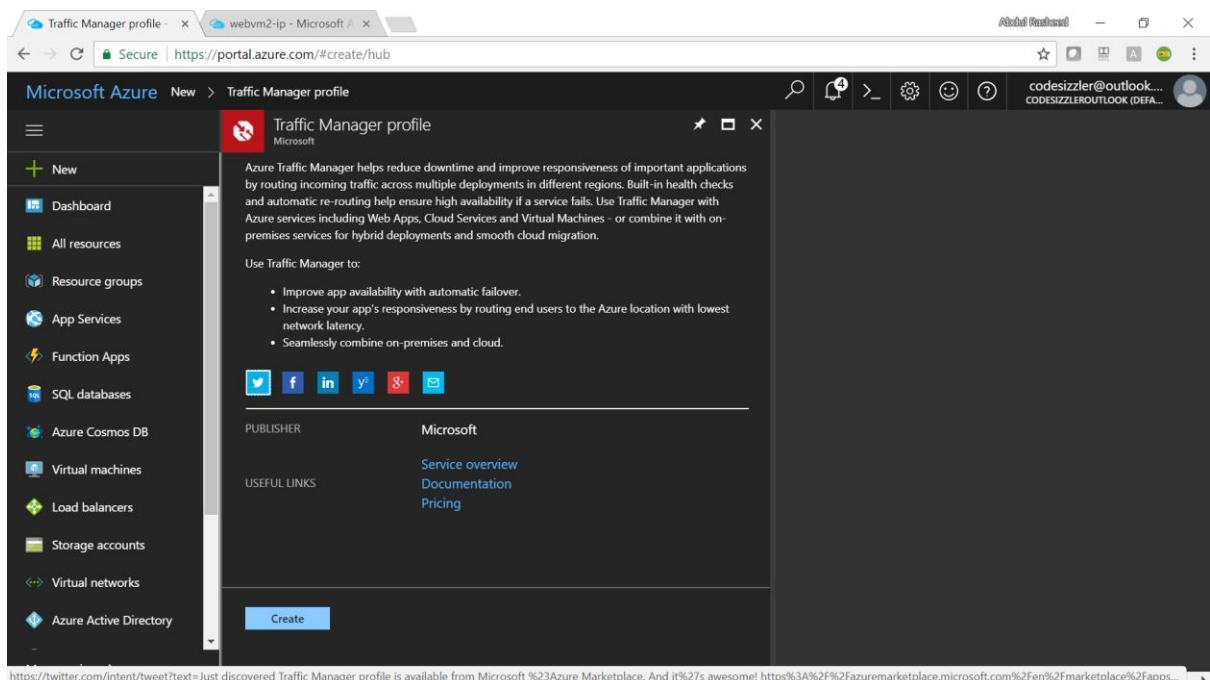


Step – 08: Creating a traffic manager profile.

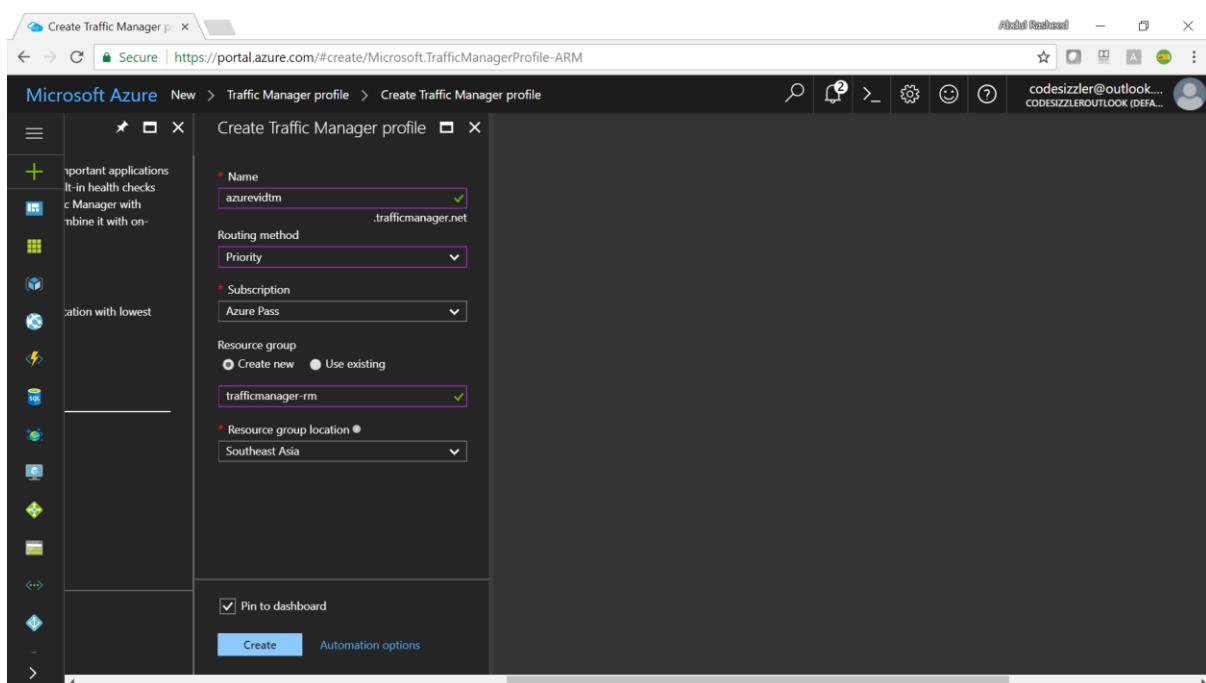
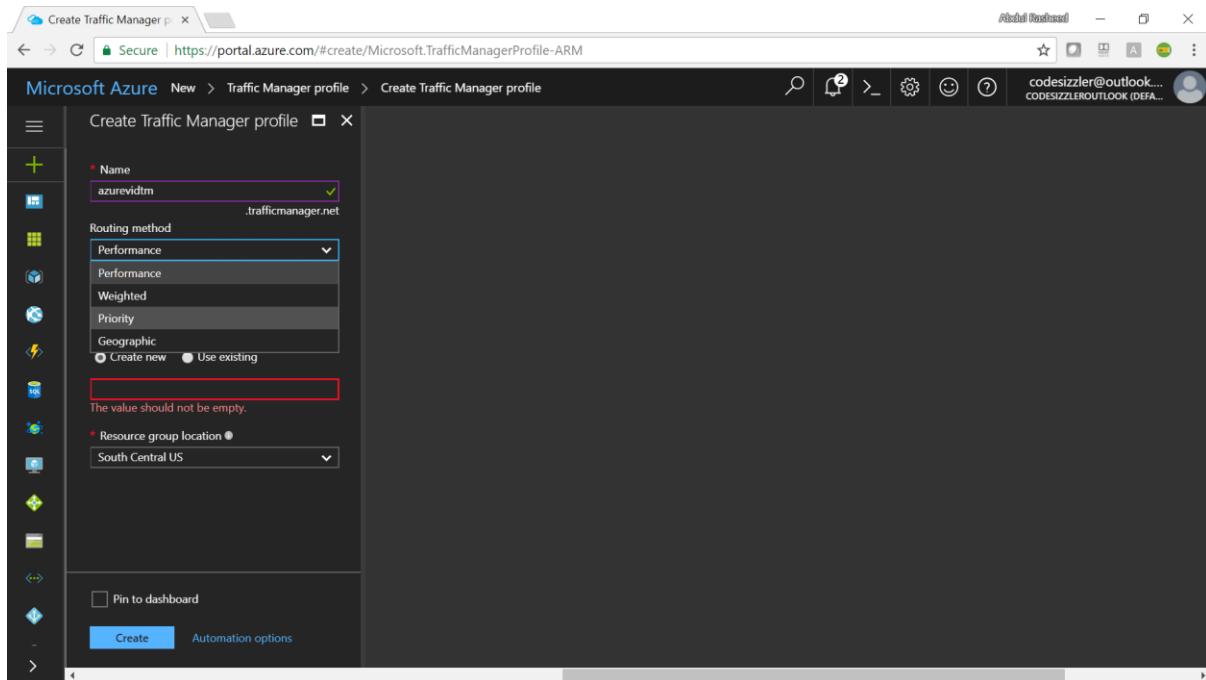
Go to your Azure portal and search for traffic manager profile in the marketplace as shown below.



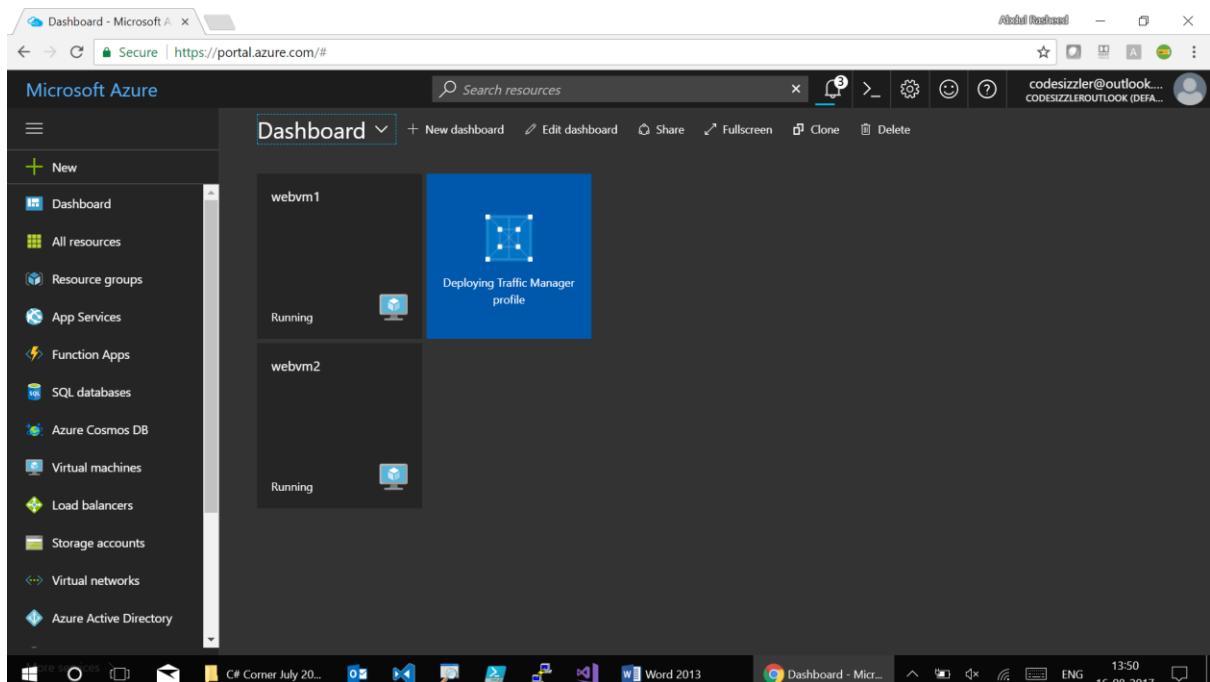
Click on Create to create the traffic manager profile.



Fill up the below details for traffic manager profile name, routing method as priority, resource group and its location.



Here goes your traffic manager profile created.



Step – 09:

Click on Configuration of the Azure Traffic Manager and configure it for priority, click on save once after configuring it.

A screenshot of the Azure Traffic Manager configuration page. The left sidebar shows 'azurevidtm - Configuration' with options like 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'SETTINGS' (selected), 'Configuration' (selected), 'Endpoints', 'Properties', 'Locks', 'Automation script', and 'SUPPORT + TROUBLESHOOTING'. The main panel shows a 'Routing' section with 'Priority' selected. Other options include 'Performance' and 'Weighted'. Below this are sections for 'Protocol' (set to 'HTTP'), 'Port' (set to '80'), and 'Path' (set to '/'). At the bottom, there are 'Fast endpoint failover settings' with 'Probing interval' set to '30', 'Tolerated number of failures' set to '3', and 'Probe timeout' set to '10'. There are 'Save' and 'Discard' buttons at the top of the configuration panel.

Add Endpoints for the traffic manager profile created for both the virtual machines using the public IP address and set the endpoints for individual public IP addresses with the target virtual machines.

Microsoft Azure azurevidtm - Endpoints

+ Add Refresh

Search endpoints

NAME	STATUS	MONITOR STATUS	TYPE	PRIORITY
No results.				

Add endpoint azurevidtm

Type: Azure endpoint

Name: endpoint1

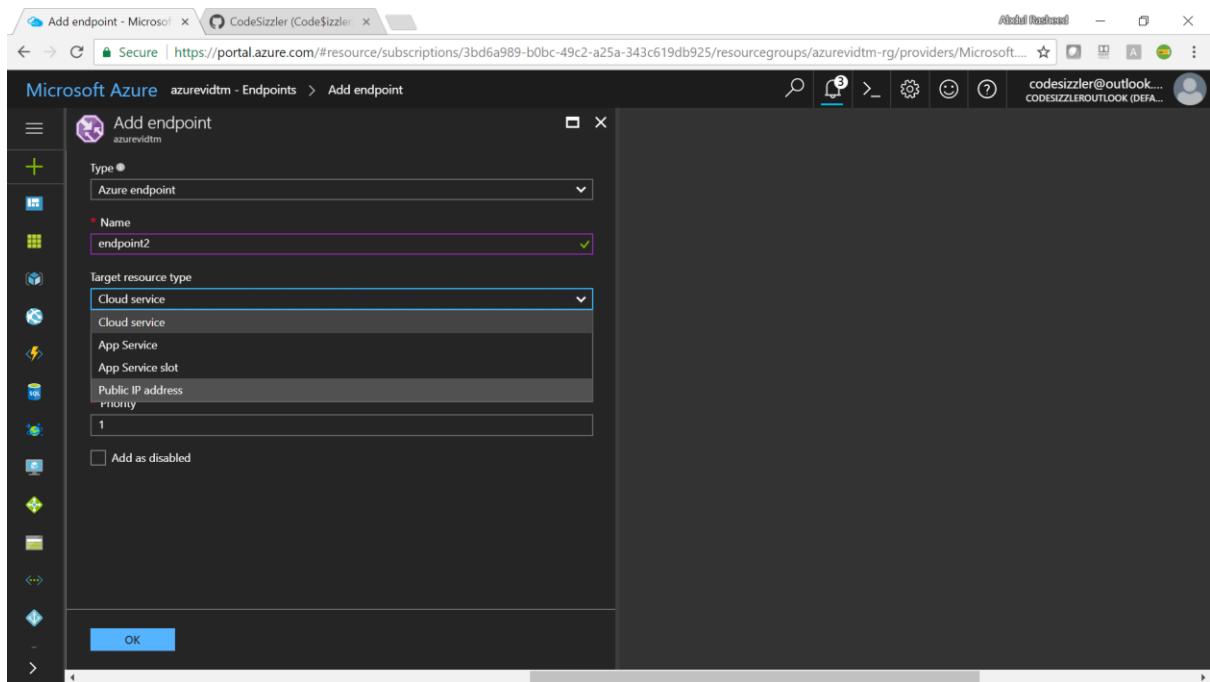
Target resource type: Public IP address

Priority: 1

OK

Resource

Resource	Region
webvm1-ip azurevidt-rg	Southeast Asia
webvm2-ip azurevid1-rg	South Central US



The screenshot shows the 'Endpoints' blade for the 'azurevidtm' traffic manager profile. The left sidebar includes 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Configuration', 'Endpoints' (selected), 'Properties', 'Locks', and 'Automation script'. The main area shows a table of endpoints:

NAME	STATUS	MONITOR STATUS	TYPE	PRIORITY
endpoint1	Enabled	Checking endpoint	Azure endpoint	1

A success message at the top right states: 'Saved Traffic Manager profile changes' and 'Successfully saved configuration changes to Traffic Manager profile 'azurevidtm''. The time is 2:21 PM.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface. On the left, the navigation menu for 'Endpoints' under 'azurevidtm - Endpoints' is visible. The main area is titled 'Add endpoint' and shows the configuration for a new endpoint named 'endpoint2'. The 'Type' is set to 'Azure endpoint', 'Target resource type' is 'Public IP address', and the 'Priority' is set to 2. A list of resources is shown on the right, with 'webvm1-ip' from 'azurevid1-rg' in Southeast Asia and 'webvm2-ip' from 'azurevid1-rg' in South Central US.

NAME	STATUS	MONITOR STATUS	TYPE	PRIORITY
endpoint1	Enabled	Online	Azure endpoint	1
endpoint2	Enabled	Checking endpoint	Azure endpoint	2

Goto the DNS name of the traffic manager profile now and open it on a new tab, you request will be responded from the server machine for which the priority has been set for 1. Now when you put the virtual machine which is of priority 1 to be deallocated then your request will be responded from second priority virtual machine.