

# **DEVOPS with MULTI-CLOUD**

## **Practice Tasks**

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**Course** : DevOps with Multi-Cloud  
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# **TASK-11 : Traffic Manager.**

**Date :** 03/02/26

## **Objective :-**

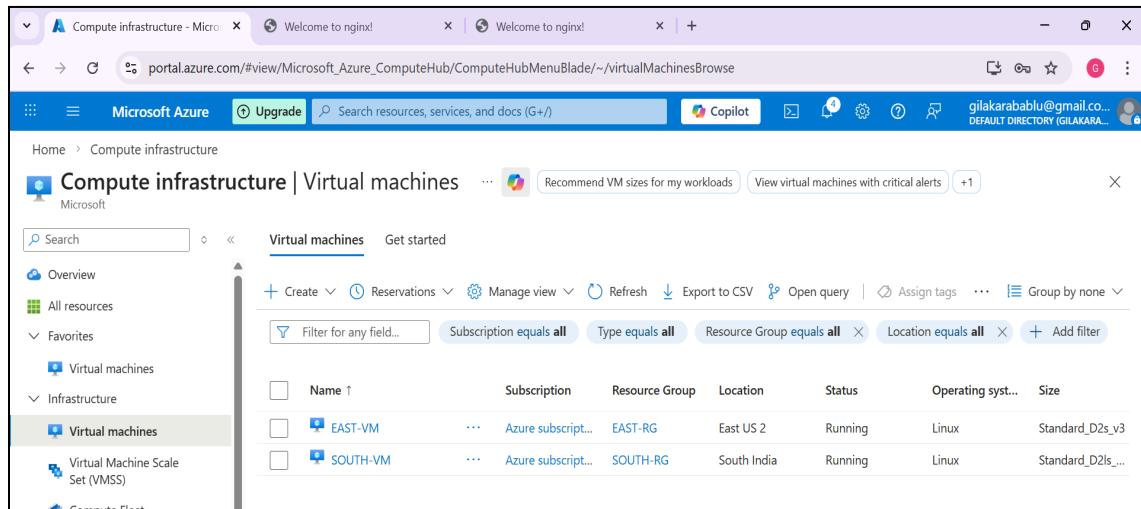
To distribute client requests across multiple endpoints located in different geographic regions using DNS-based routing. It ensures high availability, improved performance, and automatic failover of applications by directing traffic to the most appropriate or healthy endpoint.

## **Traffic Manager :-**

- The traffic manager is a global load balancer, but it does not manage the traffic.
- The traffic manager works on the DNS based principle.
- When we create a traffic manager we get a domain name instead of frontend ip.
- Provides automatic failover if an endpoint becomes unhealthy
- The traffic manager routes the traffic based on the routing methods. There are four main routing methods.....
  - Priority.
  - Weightage.
  - Latency.
  - Geographic.

## To implement the traffic manager :-

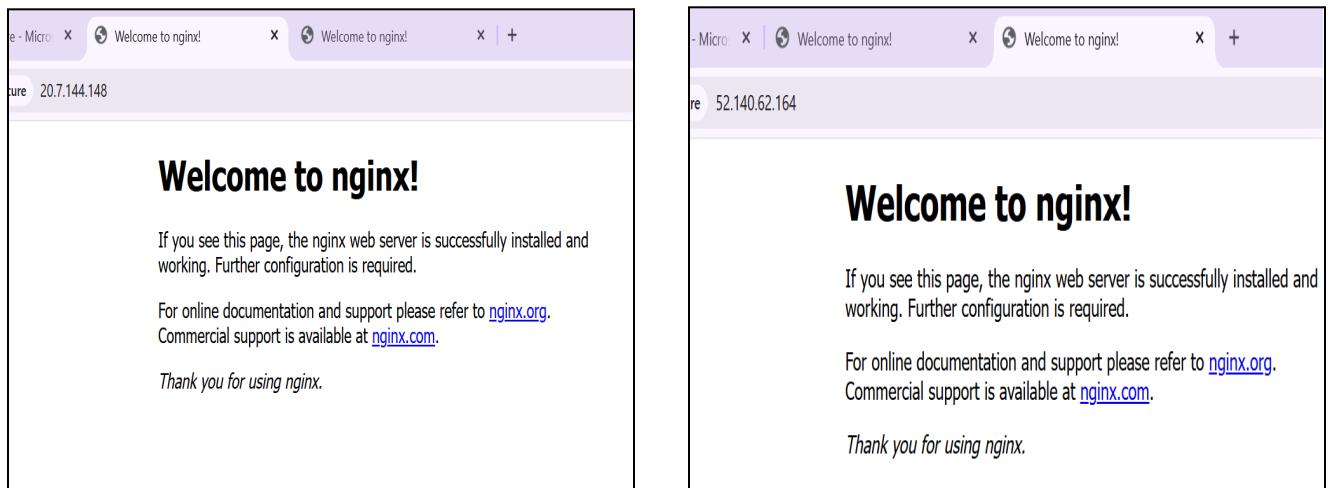
→ Create two vm's in different regions. And install nginx in both of them.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Compute infrastructure Virtual machines page. The left sidebar lists 'Overview', 'All resources', 'Favorites', and 'Infrastructure' sections, with 'Virtual machines' selected. The main area displays a table of virtual machines with columns: Name, Subscription, Resource Group, Location, Status, Operating syst..., and Size. Two entries are present: 'EAST-VM' located in 'East US 2' and 'SOUTH-VM' located in 'South India', both running on Linux operating systems.

Name	Subscription	Resource Group	Location	Status	Operating syst...	Size
EAST-VM	Azure subscript...	EAST-RG	East US 2	Running	Linux	Standard_D2s_v3
SOUTH-VM	Azure subscript...	SOUTH-RG	South India	Running	Linux	Standard_D2s_v3

fig(1) Created two web servers in different regions.

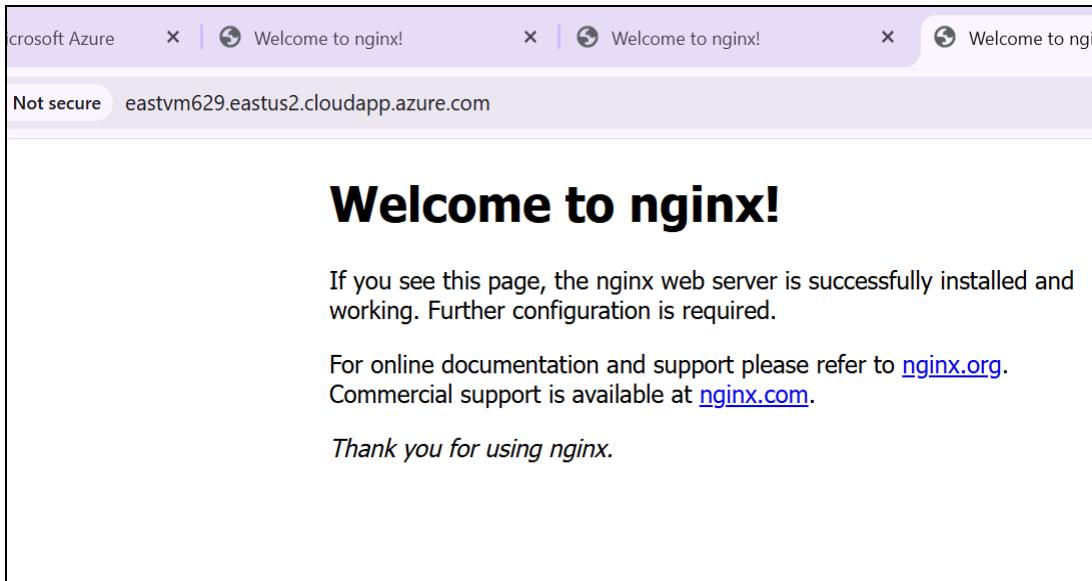


The image contains two side-by-side browser screenshots. Both show the 'Welcome to nginx!' page, indicating successful nginx installation. The left browser has an address bar showing '20.7.144.148' and the right browser shows '52.140.62.164'. Both pages contain the standard nginx welcome message, configuration links, and a 'Thank you for using nginx.' footer.

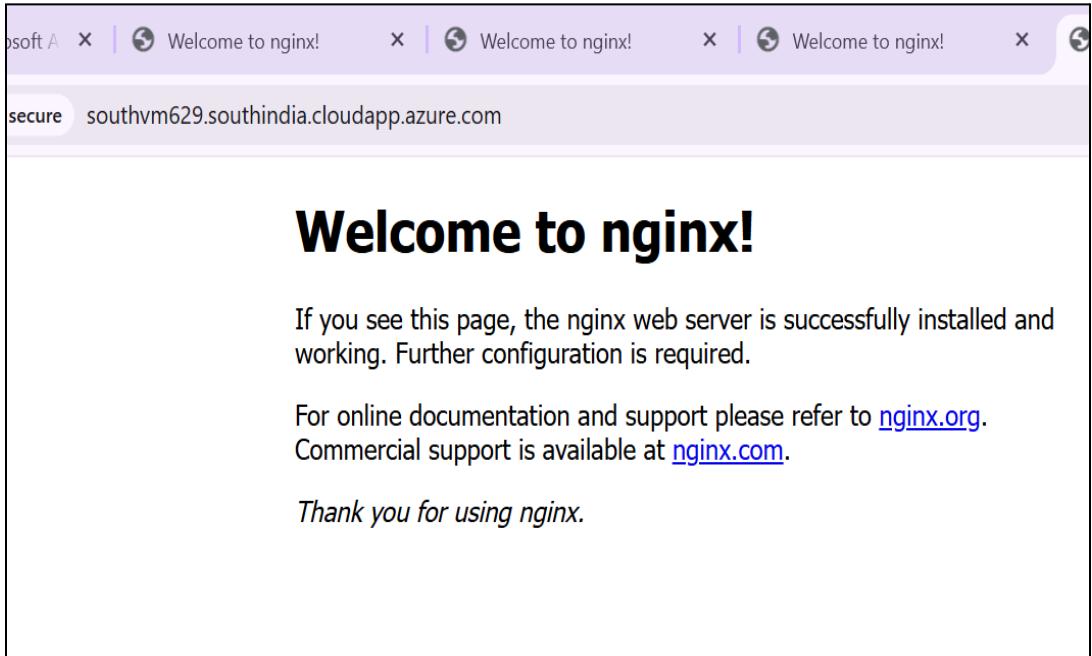
fig(2) installed nginx in both the machines successfully.

→ As the Traffic Manager works on the DNS principle, we need to configure the dns for the virtual machines.

→ After configuring the dns we can browse through the dns name instead of the ip address.



fig(3) east webserver with dns name.



fig(4) south webserver with the dns name.

→ Now create a traffic manager in west europe rg . After the deployment of traffic manager, add the endpoints, endpoints are like backend pools.

→ Add the webservers in the backend pools of the traffic manager.

→ To know where our traffic is going lets change the content of south webserver

From “welcome to nginx” to “welcome to south india”.

→ We configured everything, now lets check the traffic flow using different routing methods.

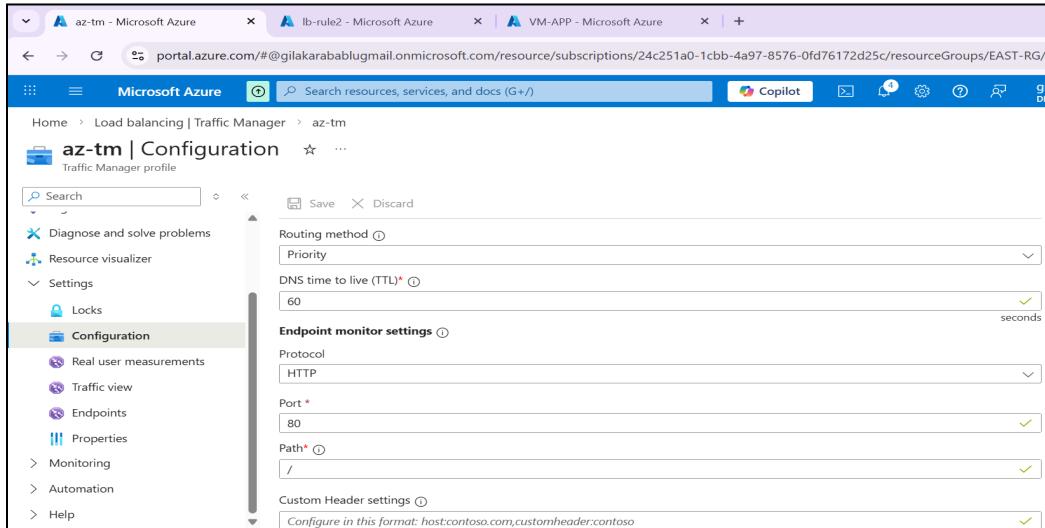
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar has four tabs: 'az-tm - Microsoft Azure', 'lb-rule2 - Microsoft Azure', 'VM-APP - Microsoft Azure', and two 'Welcome to nginx!' tabs. Below the navigation is a search bar and a Copilot button. The main content area is titled 'az-tm' and 'Traffic Manager profile'. On the left is a sidebar with links for Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, and Settings (which includes Locks and Configuration). The main pane is titled 'Overview' and contains sections for 'Essentials' and 'DNS Name'. The 'Essentials' section lists Resource group (move to FAST-RG), Subscription (move to Azure subscription 1), Subscription ID (24c251a0-1ccb-4a97-8576-0fd76172d25c), Status (Enabled), and Location. The 'DNS Name' section shows http://az-tm.trafficmanager.net. Other details listed include Monitor Status (Online), Routing Method (Priority), and Endpoints (2).

fig(5) created a traffic manager.

→ We can browse the traffic manager DNS name since we have added the vm's in the endpoints (backend pools).

## ➤ Priority :-

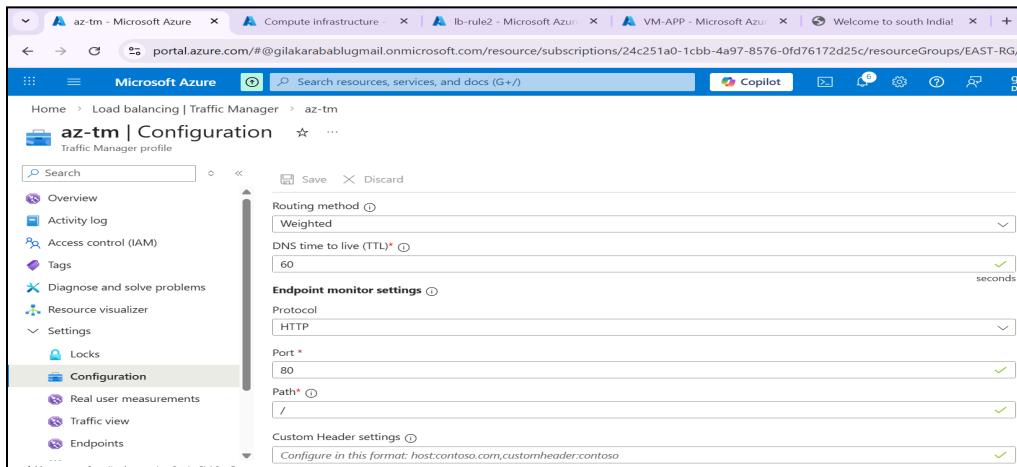
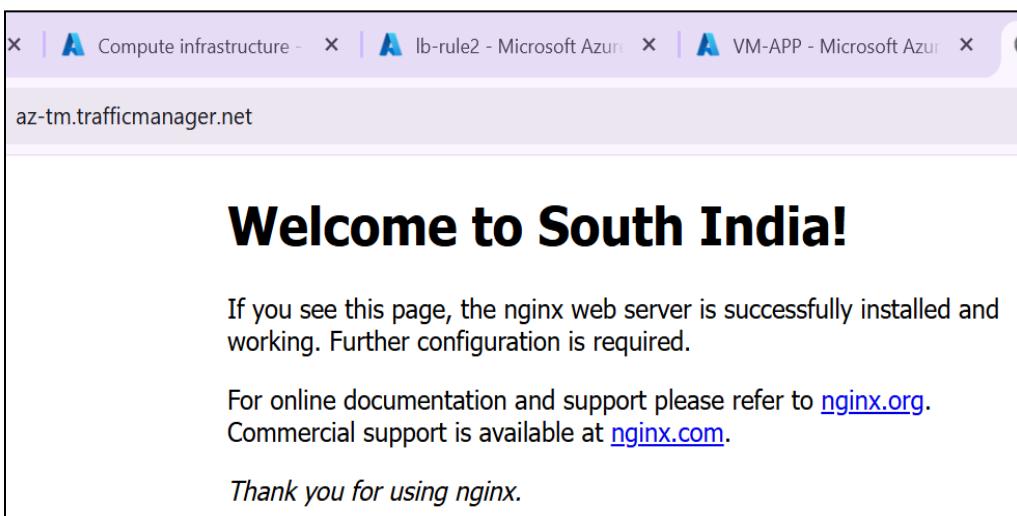
Priority routing directs all traffic to the primary endpoint. If the primary endpoint becomes unavailable, traffic is automatically redirected to the next priority endpoint. It is mainly used for disaster recovery and failover scenarios.

nginx.org. Commercial support is available at [nginx.com](#)'. At the bottom, it says 'Thank you for using nginx.'." data-bbox="186 515 826 753"/>

→ Here, the priority is 1 for the east-us webserver, so we only get nginx page since the traffic will go to the highest priority. If we change the priority the o/p will also change.  
→ “lower the number higher the priority”.

## ➤ Weightage :-

Weighted routing distributes traffic based on assigned weights to endpoints. Endpoints with higher weight receive more traffic compared to others. It is useful for load distribution or testing new deployments gradually.

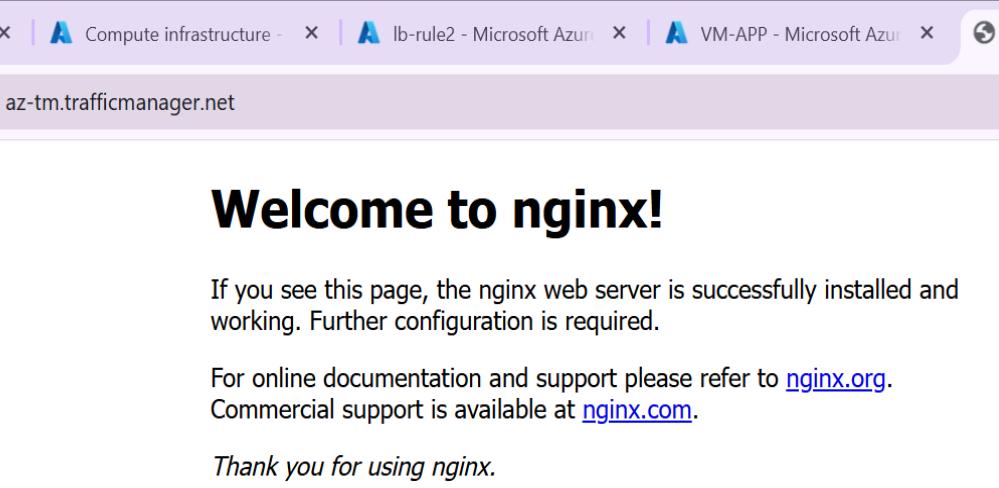
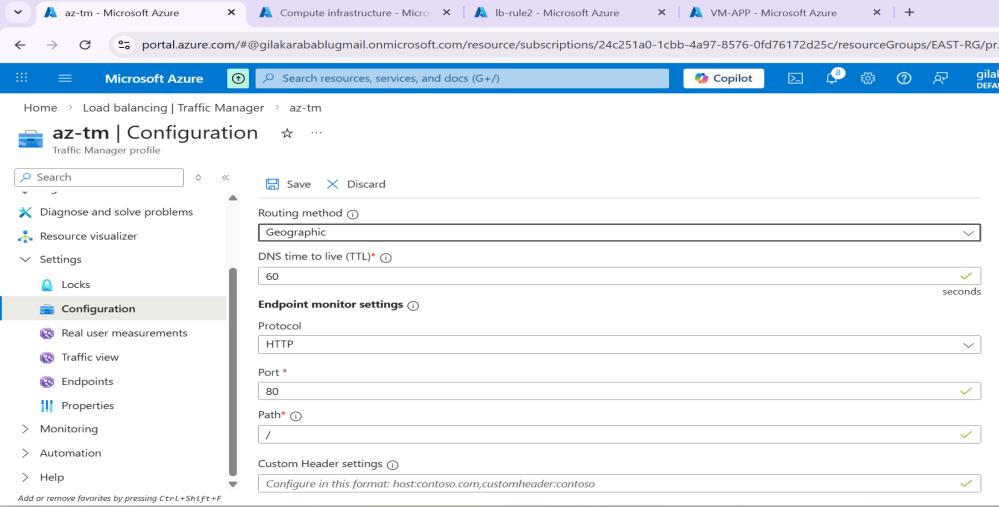
  


→ Here, the weightage is same for both the webservers but since the south ind is nearest server, the traffic will go to south ind server.

→ if we change the weightage and use another browser the result will change.

## > Geographic :-

Geographic routing directs users to specific endpoints based on their geographic location (country/region). It is useful for data compliance, localization, or region-based content delivery.



- First we need to delete end points and later configure by adding new ones.
- Here I assigned India country traffic should go to only eastus webservers , so the result will always be nginx only.

**> Latency :-**

Latency routing sends user traffic to the endpoint with the lowest network latency. This improves application response time by connecting users to the nearest or fastest region.

**Conclusion:-**

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based global load balancing service that ensures high availability, performance, and reliability of applications deployed across multiple regions. By intelligently routing traffic using different routing methods, it provides seamless failover and optimized user experience worldwide.