

# Azure VNET Peering

Step1: Create Vnet1(Frontend) and Vnet2(Backend) with different IP pool range.

## Frontend

- Basics
- Security
- IP addresses
- Tags
- Review + create

### Project details

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

Subscription \*

Pay-As-You-Go

Resource group \*

(New) aryan

Create new

### Instance details

Virtual network name \*

Frontend

Region \* ⓘ

(Canada) Canada Central

Deploy to an Azure Extended Zone

+ Add a subnet

10.0.0.0/16

Delete address space

10.0.0.0

/16

10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255

65,536 addresses

Subnets	IP address range	Size	NAT gateway
default	10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.255	/24 (256 addresses)	-

# Create virtual network

- Basics
- Security
- IP addresses
- Tags
- Review + create

[View automation template](#)

### Basics

Subscription	Pay-As-You-Go
Resource Group	aryan
Name	Frontend
Region	Canada Central

### Security

Azure Bastion	Disabled
Azure Firewall	Disabled
Azure DDoS Network Protection	Disabled

### IP addresses

Address space	10.0.0.0/16 (65,536 addresses)
Subnet	default (10.0.0.0/24) (256 addresses)

- Previous
- Next
- Create

## Backend

### Project details

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

Subscription \*

Pay-As-You-Go

Resource group \*

aryan

[Create new](#)

### Instance details

Virtual network name \*

Backend

Region \* ⓘ

(Canada) Canada Central

[Deploy to an Azure Extended Zone](#)

# Create virtual network ...

Configure your virtual network address space with the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and subnets you need. [Learn more](#)

Define the address space of your virtual network with one or more IPv4 or IPv6 address ranges. Create subnets to segment the virtual network address space into smaller ranges for use by your applications. When you deploy resources into a subnet, Azure assigns the resource an IP address from the subnet. [Learn more](#)

+ Add a subnet

10.1.0.0/16

10.1.0.0

/16

10.1.0.0 - 10.1.255.25565,536 addresses

Delete address space

Subnets	IP address range	Size	NAT gateway
default	10.1.0.0 - 10.1.0.255	/24 (256 addresses)	-

# Create virtual network ...

[View automation template](#)

## Basics

Subscription	Pay-As-You-Go
Resource Group	aryan
Name	Backend
Region	Canada Central

## Security

Azure Bastion	Disabled
Azure Firewall	Disabled
Azure DDoS Network Protection	Disabled

## IP addresses

Address space	10.1.0.0/16 (65,536 addresses)
Subnet	default (10.1.0.0/24) (256 addresses)

**Step2: Create virtual network peer, Go to Vnet → click Frontend → click peering which is present at left side.**

Home > Virtual networks >

## Virtual networks

Default Directory (satishranjan7183gmail.onmicro...)

+ Create Manage view

Filter for any field...

Name ↑

- Backend
- Frontend

Page 1 of 1

### Frontend

Virtual network

Search

Move Delete Refresh Give feedback

#### Essentials

Resource group (move)	Address space
aryan	10.0.0.0/16
Location (move)	DNS servers
Canada Central	Azure provided DNS service
Subscription (move)	Flow timeout
Pay-As-You-Go	Configure
Subscription ID	BGP community string
38d52de4-2fb6-4a85-96fb-5ba22d363e4e	Configure
	Virtual network ID
	b5953b9c-bc03-48d7-8642-c0026f235704

Tags (edit)  
Add tags

Topology Properties Capabilities (5) Recommendations Tutorials

#### DDoS protection

Configure additional protection from distributed denial of service attacks.

#### Azure Firewall

Protect your network with a stateful L3-L7 firewall.

#### Peerings

Seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks.

### Frontend | Peerings

Virtual network

Search

+ Add Refresh Export to CSV Delete Sync

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. [Learn more](#)

Filter by name...

Showing all 0 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	Peering sync status ↑	Peeri... ↑	Remo... ↑	Virtu... ↑
Add a peering to get started					

### Step3: Add Peering.

#### Details peering from remote (Vnet2\_Backend) to local (Vnet1\_Frontend)

[Home](#) > [Virtual networks](#) > [Frontend | Peerings](#) >

## Add peering

Frontend

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more virtual networks in Azure. This will allow resources in either virtual network to directly connect and communicate with resources in the peered virtual network.

### Remote virtual network summary

Peering link name *	<input type="text" value="vnet-2-to-vnet-1"/>
Virtual network deployment model ⓘ	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Resource manager <input type="radio"/> Classic
I know my resource ID ⓘ	<input type="checkbox"/>
Subscription *	<input type="text" value="Pay-As-You-Go"/>
Virtual network *	<input type="text" value="Backend (aryan)"/>

### Remote virtual network peering settings

Allow 'Backend' to access 'Frontend' ⓘ ☒

Allow 'Backend' to receive forwarded traffic from 'Frontend' ⓘ ☒

Allow gateway or route server in 'Backend' to forward traffic to 'Frontend' ⓘ ☐

Enable 'Backend' to use 'Frontend's' remote gateway or route server ⓘ ☐

#### Details peering from local (Vnet1\_Frontend) to remote (Vnet2\_Backend)

### Local virtual network summary

Peering link name *	<input type="text" value="vnet-1_Frontend-to-vnet-2_Backend"/>
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### Local virtual network peering settings

Allow 'Frontend' to access 'Backend' ⓘ ☒

Allow 'Frontend' to receive forwarded traffic from 'Backend' ⓘ ☒

Allow gateway or route server in 'Frontend' to forward traffic to 'Backend' ⓘ ☐

Enable 'Frontend' to use 'Backend's' remote gateway or route server ⓘ ☐

Setting	Value
<b>Remote virtual network summary</b>	
Peering link name	Enter <b>vnet-2-to-vnet-1</b> .
Virtual network deployment model	Leave the default of <b>Resource Manager</b> .
Subscription	Select your subscription.
Virtual network	Select <b>vnet-2</b> .
<b>Remote virtual network peering settings</b>	
Allow 'vnet-2' to access 'vnet-1'	Leave the default of selected.
Allow 'vnet-2' to receive forwarded traffic from 'vnet-1'	Select the checkbox.
Allow gateway or route server in 'vnet-2' to forward traffic to 'vnet-1'	Leave the default of cleared.
Enable 'vnet-2' to use 'vnet-1's' remote gateway or route server	Leave the default of cleared.
<b>Local virtual network peering summary</b>	
Peering link name	Enter <b>vnet-1-to-vnet-2</b> .
<b>Local virtual network peering settings</b>	
Allow 'vnet-1' to access 'vnet-2'	Leave the default of selected.
Allow 'vnet-1' to receive forwarded traffic from 'vnet-2'	Select the checkbox.
Allow gateway or route server in 'vnet-1' to forward traffic to 'vnet-2'	Leave the default of cleared.
Enable 'vnet-1' to use 'vnet-2's' remote gateway or route server	Leave the default of cleared.

#### Step4: Add Peering, now peering done

The screenshot shows the Azure Portal interface for managing virtual network peerings. The main pane displays the 'Frontend | Peerings' page, which includes a search bar, action buttons (Add, Refresh, Export to CSV, Delete, Sync), and a table of peerings. The table shows one peering named 'vnet-1\_Frontend-to-vnet-2\_Backend' with a 'Fully Synchronized' status. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Frontend' selected under 'Virtual networks'.

Name	Peering sync status	Peering status	Remote network	Virtual network
vnet-1_Frontend-to-vnet-2_Backend	Fully Synchronized	Connected	Backend	Disabled

**Step5: If we want to check peering then need to create one-one vm in each vnet, then login in vm. Try to ping from one vnet to other, now we are able to ping.**