

TRAFFIC MANAGER, FRONT DOOR AND FIREWALL



Introduction:

In today's digital landscape, having a reliable and secure online presence is crucial for businesses of all sizes. To achieve this, many companies rely on cloud-based services to manage their web traffic and ensure high availability and performance for their customers.

Azure Traffic Manager, Front Door, and Firewall are three powerful cloud-based solutions offered by Microsoft Azure that can help businesses improve their online performance and security. These services enable businesses to manage their web traffic efficiently, distribute it across multiple endpoints, and filter out potential cyber threats. By leveraging these tools, businesses can enhance their online presence and provide a better experience for their customers.

Azure traffic manager :

Azure Traffic Manager enables businesses to optimize their web traffic for high availability and performance. It can distribute traffic across multiple endpoints, including Azure regions, on-premises data centers, and third-party cloud providers. It operates at the DNS level. Traffic Manager also monitors the health of each endpoint and can automatically reroute traffic if an endpoint becomes unavailable. In addition, Traffic Manager can optimize performance by routing traffic to the closest available endpoint, reducing latency and improving the user experience.

Azure front door:

Azure Front Door is a cloud-based solution that can improve web application performance, security, and scalability. It includes global load balancing capabilities to distribute traffic across multiple endpoints worldwide. Front Door is highly scalable and can handle large volumes of traffic, and includes a Web Application Firewall (WAF) to protect against common web threats. Traffic routing rules can be configured to route traffic to the best available endpoint based on health, geography, and other factors. Front Door is easy to set up and can work with a wide range of applications and services.

Azure firewall:

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based firewall service that provides managed, scalable, and highly available network security in the cloud. With its application and network filtering capabilities, integration with Azure Sentinel for threat intelligence, high availability and scalability, and centralized management through the Azure portal or Azure PowerShell, Azure Firewall simplifies network security for businesses migrating their applications and services to the cloud. The service offers a range of benefits, including streamlined security management, enhanced threat intelligence, and the ability to handle large volumes of traffic, making it a reliable and effective firewall solution for businesses of all sizes.

Questions:

Task 1: Azure traffic manager profile:

1-a. We create 2 virtual machines in different regions:

```
(midaoui@midaoui)-[~]
$ resourcegroup="traffic-rg"

(midaoui@midaoui)-[~]
$ location="northeurope"

(midaoui@midaoui)-[~]
$ echo $location
northeurope

(midaoui@midaoui)-[~]
$ az group create --location $location --resource-group $resourcegroup
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/5dfcf723-ea7b-4a89-b344-86968954d351/resourceGroups/traffic-rg",
  "location": "northeurope",
  "managedBy": null,
  "name": "traffic-rg",
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "Succeeded"
  },
  "tags": null,
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"
}
```

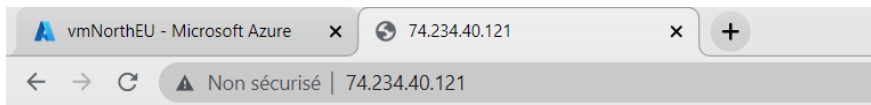
The top screenshot shows the Azure portal for the virtual machine **vmNorthEU**. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Networking, Connect, Windows Admin Center, Disks, Size, and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. The main area displays the **Essentials** tab with details: Resource group (traffic-rg), Status (Running), Location (North Europe (Zone 1)), Subscription (Azure pour les étudiants), Subscription ID (5dfcf723-ea7b-4a89-b344-86968954d351), Availability zone (1), and Tags. The **Properties** tab shows the **Virtual machine** details: Computer name (vmNorthEU), Health state, and Operating system (Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)). The **Networking** tab shows the Public IP address (74.234.40.121) and Network interface (vmnortheu558_z1).

The bottom screenshot shows the Azure portal for the virtual machine **vmUKSouth**. The left sidebar is similar to the top one. The main area displays the **Essentials** tab with details: Resource group (traffic-rg), Status (Running), Location (UK South (Zone 1)), Subscription (Azure pour les étudiants), Subscription ID (5dfcf723-ea7b-4a89-b344-86968954d351), Availability zone (1), and Tags. The **Properties** tab shows the **Virtual machine** details: Computer name (vmUKSouth), Health state, and Operating system (Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)). The **Networking** tab shows the Public IP address (172.187.170.71) and Network interface (vmuksouth916_z1).

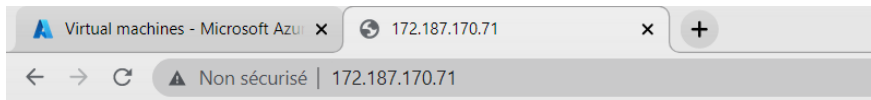
1-b. We install and configure IIS servers for each machine:

```
(midaoui@midaoui)-[~]
$ az vm run-command invoke -g "traffic-rg" \
  -n "vmNorthEU" \
  --command-id RunPowerShellScript \
  --scripts "Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools"
{
  "value": [
    {
      "code": "ComponentStatus/StdOut/succeeded",
      "displayStatus": "Provisioning succeeded",
      "level": "Info",
      "message": "Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result\n-----\nTrue      No      Success\nfeatures, Default Document, D...\n\n",
      "time": null
    },
    {
      "code": "ComponentStatus/StdErr/succeeded",
      "displayStatus": "Provisioning succeeded",
      "level": "Info",
      "message": "",
      "time": null
    }
  ]
}
```

```
(midaoui@midaoui)~$ az vm run-command invoke -g "traffic-rg" \
-n "vmNorthEU" \
--command-id RunPowerShellScript \
--scripts "Install-WindowsFeature -name Web-Server -IncludeManagementTools"
{
  "value": [
    {
      "code": "ComponentStatus/StdOut/succeeded",
      "displayStatus": "Provisioning succeeded",
      "level": "Info",
      "message": "Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result\n-----\nTrue      No      Success      {Common HTTP F
eatures, Default Document, D...\n\n",
      "time": null
    },
    {
      "code": "ComponentStatus/StdErr/succeeded",
      "displayStatus": "Provisioning succeeded",
      "level": "Info",
      "message": "",
      "time": null
    }
  ]
}
```



This is North Europe VM



This is the UK South VM

1-c. We create the traffic manager profile:

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Home > Load balancing | Traffic Manager >

Create Traffic Manager profile

Name * tp4rmpprofile ✓ .trafficmanager.net

Routing method Performance

Subscription * Azure pour les étudiants

Resource group * traffic-rg Create new

Resource group location North Europe

1-d. We add the virtual machines as External endpoints:

tp4rmprofile | Endpoints
Traffic Manager profile

Search

+ Add

Search endpoints

Name

No results.

Add endpoint
tp4rmprofile

Type * ⓘ
External endpoint

Name *
vmNorthEUendpoint

Enable Endpoint
☒

Fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) or IP *
74.234.40.121

Location ⓘ
North Europe

Custom Header settings ⓘ
Configure in this format, host:contoso.com,customheader:contoso

⚠ Do NOT input sensitive customer data in this field (i.e. APIKeys, Secrets, and Auth tokens etc.).

tp4rmprofile | Endpoints
Traffic Manager profile

Search

+ Add

Search endpoints

Name

vmNorthEUe

Add endpoint
tp4rmprofile

Cannot mix External Endpoints that have IP addresses as targets with Azure Endpoints in the same profile or nested profile hierarchy.

Type * ⓘ
External endpoint

Name *
vmUKSouthendpoint

Enable Endpoint
☒

Fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) or IP *
172.187.170.71

Location ⓘ
UK South

Custom Header settings ⓘ
Configure in this format, host:contoso.com,customheader:contoso

⚠ Do NOT input sensitive customer data in this field (i.e. APIKeys, Secrets, and Auth tokens etc.).

1-e. We make a request onto the traffic manager profile and analyze the results:

Wireshark packet capture showing a list of network packets. The selected packet is a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) packet from 192.168.1.12 to 239.255.255.250, port 443, sequence 1, length 0.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
208	11.883036	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.129	QUIC	114	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=c5347ba41a9b6563
209	11.926477	142.251.143.129	192.168.1.17	QUIC	69	Protected Payload (KP0)
210	11.927022	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.129	QUIC	1292	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=c5347ba41a9b6563
211	11.927105	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.129	QUIC	395	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=c5347ba41a9b6563
212	11.992002	142.251.143.129	192.168.1.17	QUIC	69	Protected Payload (KP0)
213	11.992002	142.251.143.129	192.168.1.17	QUIC	73	Protected Payload (KP0)
214	12.024978	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.129	QUIC	74	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=c5347ba41a9b6563
215	12.152507	142.251.143.129	192.168.1.17	QUIC	662	Protected Payload (KP0)
216	12.152736	142.251.143.129	192.168.1.17	QUIC	64	Protected Payload (KP0)
217	12.153061	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.129	QUIC	77	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=c5347ba41a9b6563
218	12.181137	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.129	QUIC	74	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=c5347ba41a9b6563
219	12.300794	142.251.143.129	192.168.1.17	QUIC	66	Protected Payload (KP0)
220	12.924653	192.168.1.11	255.255.255.255	UDP	150	49155 → 25860 Len=108
221	13.000868	192.168.1.17	142.251.143.106	UDP	71	63022 → 443 Len=29
222	13.072294	142.251.143.106	192.168.1.17	UDP	67	443 → 63022 Len=25
223	14.153846	192.168.1.11	255.255.255.255	UDP	150	49155 → 25860 Len=108
224	14.455575	192.168.1.12	239.255.255.250	SSDP	167	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
225	14.865924	192.168.1.12	239.255.255.250	SSDP	167	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1

Frame 1: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{09E98FC3-D...} Ethernet II, Src: AzureWav_df:2c:43 (e8:fb:1c:df:2c:43), Dst: Tp-LinkT_c5:4c:80 (34:e8:94:c5:4c:80) Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.17, Dst: 152.199.21.118 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62638, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0

tp4rmprofile - Microsoft Azure x tp4rmprofile.trafficmanager.net x +

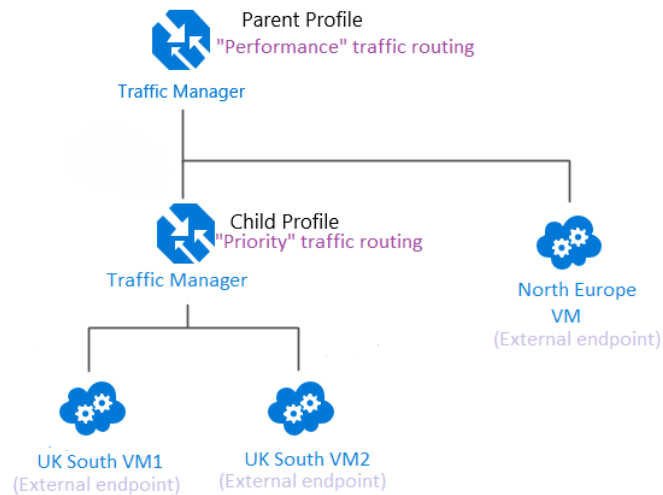
Non sécurisé | tp4rmprofile.trafficmanager.net

This is the UK South VM

Wireshark packet capture showing a list of DNS queries and responses. The selected packet is a DNS Standard query response from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.17, port 53, sequence 1, length 107.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	0.016504	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	88	Standard query 0xb808 A ams03pap004.storage.live.com
3	0.094173	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	88	Standard query 0xb808 A ams03pap004.storage.live.com
4	0.122319	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	336	Standard query response 0xb808 A ams03pap004.storage.live.com CNAME ams03pcor004-meta.fe.1drv.com CNAME odc-ams03pap004-meta-geo.one...
30	0.405440	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	105	Standard query 0x00d8 A onedriveclucprodn20039.blob.core.windows.net
33	0.458284	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	161	Standard query response 0x00d8 A onedriveclucprodn20039.blob.core.windows.net CNAME blob.lvl02prdr02a.store.core.windows.net A 20...
34	0.459962	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	88	Standard query 0x8e7f A tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org
35	0.460355	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	88	Standard query 0x1e0e AAAA tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org
36	0.523803	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	88	Standard query 0x1e0e AAAA tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org
37	0.523803	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	88	Standard query 0x8e7f A tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org
38	0.530798	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	227	Standard query response 0x8e7f A tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org CNAME cfw.gti.mcafee.akadns.net CNAME repper-lb-frankfurt.gtinitiative.c...
39	0.530798	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	273	Standard query response 0x1e0e AAAA tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org CNAME cfw.gti.mcafee.akadns.net CNAME repper-lb-frankfurt.gtinitiative...
41	0.578195	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	227	Standard query response 0x8e7f A tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org CNAME cfw.gti.mcafee.akadns.net CNAME repper-lb-frankfurt.gtinitiative.c...
42	0.580925	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	273	Standard query response 0x1e0e AAAA tunnel.cfw.trustedsource.org CNAME cfw.gti.mcafee.akadns.net CNAME repper-lb-frankfurt.gtinitiative...
445	3.603478	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	91	Standard query 0x66cc A tp4rmprofile.trafficmanager.net
454	3.661107	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.1	DNS	91	Standard query 0x66cc A tp4rmprofile.trafficmanager.net
461	3.672427	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.17	DNS	107	Standard query response 0x66cc A tp4rmprofile.trafficmanager.net A 172.187.170.71

2- Proposed architecture diagram:



Task 2: Azure Front door:

1-

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'Microsoft Azure' logo, a search bar, and user information. The main content area displays the 'Compare offerings' page for 'Front Door and CDN profiles'. It lists various offerings including 'Azure Front Door', 'Azure Front Door (classic)', 'Azure CDN Standard from Microsoft (classic)', 'Azure CDN Premium from Verizon', 'Azure CDN Standard from Verizon', and 'Azure CDN Standard from Akamai'. A 'Continue' button is visible at the bottom of the comparison section.

Below the comparison section, the 'Create a Front Door' page is shown. It includes a 'Basics' tab and a 'Configuration' tab. The 'Basics' tab contains the following information:

- Subscription:** Azure pour les étudiants
- Resource group:** traffic-rg
- Resource group location:** North Europe

At the bottom of the page, there are buttons for 'Review + create', '< Previous', 'Next : Configuration >', and a link to 'Download a template for automation'.

raniamidaoui@insa-lu-...
MINISTRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT...

✕

Add a frontend host

The frontend host specifies a desired subdomain on Front Door's default domain i.e. azurefd.net to route traffic from that host via Front Door. You can optionally onboard custom domains as well. [Learn more](#)

Host name * ⓘ
 ✓
azurefd.net

SESSION AFFINITY

Enables direct subsequent traffic from a user session to the same application backend for processing using Front Door generated cookies. [Learn more](#)

Status
Enabled Disabled

WEB APPLICATION FIREWALL

You can apply a WAF policy to one or more Front Door frontends to provide centralized protection for your web applications. [Learn more](#)

Status
Enabled Disabled

Add

raniamidaoui@insa-lu-...
MINISTRE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT...

✕

Add a backend pool

frontdoorbk ✓

BACKENDS

Backend host name	Status	Priority	Weight
74.234.40.121	✓ Enabled	1	100
172.187.170.71	✓ Enabled	1	100

+ Add a backend

HEALTH PROBES

Front Door sends periodic HTTP/HTTPS probe requests to each of your configured backends to determine the proximity and health of each backend to load balance your end user requests. [Learn more](#)

Status
Disabled Enabled

Path *

Protocol ⓘ
HTTP HTTPS

Probe method ⓘ

Add

ckends in a backend pool and

Backend pools

* Step 2

Now you can create a backend pool for your frontend host to connect to. Once you have a backend pool you will be able to create a rule.

automation

9

Update routing rule

Frontends/domains
frontdoorfr.azurefd.net

PATTERNS TO MATCH

Set this to all the URL path patterns that this route will accept. For example, you can set this to /users/* to accept all requests on the URL www.contoso.com/users/*. [Learn more](#)

/*

/path

ROUTE DETAILS

Once a route for a Front Door is matched, the Rules Engine configuration associated with this routing rule is executed, followed by general route configuration defined below. [Learn more](#)

Route type ⓘ

Forward Redirect

Backend pool *
frontdoorbk

Forwarding protocol ⓘ

☐ HTTPS only

☐ HTTP only

☒ Match request

Update Delete

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)

Home > Microsoft.Frontdoor-20230420175822 | Overview >

frontdoorfr Front Door and CDN profiles

Search Delete Refresh

Overview

- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Settings**
 - Front Door designer
 - Web application firewall
 - Rules engine configuration

Essentials

Resource group (move) : [traffic-rg](#)

Status : Enabled

Subscription (move) : [Azure pour les étudiants](#)

Subscription ID : 5dfcf723-ea7b-4a89-b344-86968954d351

Tags (edit) : [Click here to add tags](#)

[See more](#)

Frontend host : <https://frontdoorfr.azurefd.net>

Pricing Tier : Azure Front Door Classic

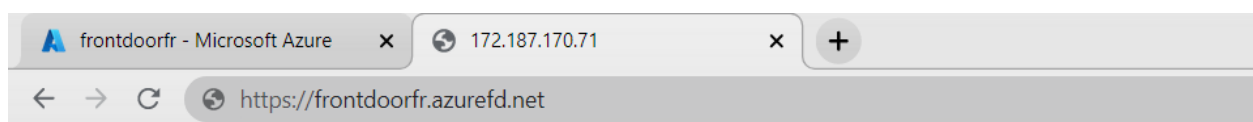
Front Door ID : 108bc8cb-64c3-4990-90f3-d931e2b96c9e

Operational state : Enabled

Total backend pools : 1

JSON View

2- We copy the URL link of the fronted host and paste it in a new browser tab:



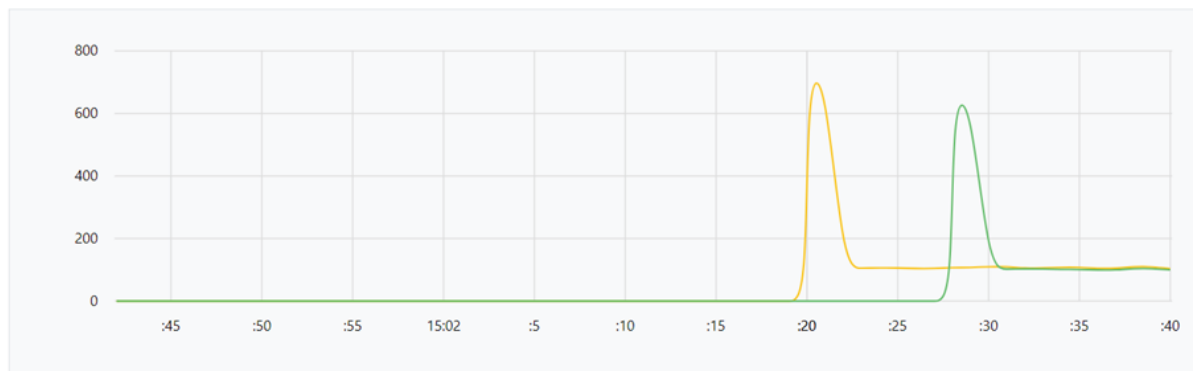
This is the UK South VM

Why was the UK south VM selected ?

When we accessed the URL of the Azure Front Door, Azure Front Door used the IP address of the device we used to determine our location. Based on this location, Azure Front Door used the Geographic routing method, which is the default routing method, to determine which endpoint is closest to us. Since we are located in Tunis, which is closer to the UK South location than the North Europe location, Azure Front Door directed us to the endpoint in the UK South.

Closest Datacenters

Region	Average Latency (ms)
UK South (London)	100 ms
North Europe (Ireland)	103 ms



3- We delete the resource group:

resource group ↻

Notifications

More events in the activity log →

Dismiss all ▾

✓ Deleted resource group traffic-rg

Deleted resource group traffic-rg

a few seconds ago

Task 3: Azure firewall:

1- We create a virtual machine:

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. At the top, the navigation bar shows 'Microsoft Azure' and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail indicates the path: 'Home > CreateVm-MicrosoftWindowsServer.WindowsServer-201-20230420202856 | Overview >'. The main content area is titled 'demovm' and 'Virtual machine'. On the left, there is a sidebar with various settings and monitoring options. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Essentials' and 'Properties'. The 'Essentials' section provides a summary of the virtual machine's configuration, including its resource group, status, location, subscription, and availability zone. The 'Properties' section is further divided into 'Virtual machine' and 'Networking' tabs, each displaying a table of configuration details.

Essentials

Resource group (move)	: firewallrg	Operating system	: Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)
Status	: Running	Size	: Standard B1s (1 vcpu, 1 GiB memory)
Location	: North Europe (Zone 1)	Public IP address	: -
Subscription (move)	: Azure pour les étudiants	Virtual network/subnet	: demovm-vnet/default
Subscription ID	: 5dfcf723-ea7b-4a89-b344-86968954d351	DNS name	: -
Availability zone	: 1		
Tags (edit)	: Click here to add tags		

Properties

Virtual machine

Computer name	demovm
Health state	-
Operating system	Windows (Windows Server 2019 Datacenter)
Publisher	MicrosoftWindowsServer
Offer	WindowsServer
Plan	2019-datacenter-gensecond
VM generation	V2

Networking

Public IP address	-
Public IP address (IPv6)	-
Private IP address	10.0.0.4
Private IP address (IPv6)	-
Virtual network/subnet	demovm-vnet/default
DNS name	-

2- We create a firewall:

The screenshot shows the 'Create a firewall' page in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Basics' tab. The page header includes the Microsoft Azure logo, a search bar, and navigation icons. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Firewalls > Create a firewall'. The 'Basics' tab is selected, with 'Tags' and 'Review + create' as options. A descriptive paragraph explains that Azure Firewall is a managed cloud-based network security service. Below this, the 'Project details' section contains a 'Subscription' dropdown set to 'Azure pour les étudiants' and a 'Resource group' dropdown set to 'firewallrg' with a 'Create new' link. The 'Instance details' section includes a 'Name' field with 'firewall', a 'Region' dropdown set to 'North Europe', and an 'Availability zone' dropdown set to 'None'.

This screenshot shows the 'Tags' tab of the 'Create a firewall' page. It includes an information banner about premium firewalls. The configuration options are as follows: 'Firewall SKU' has radio buttons for 'Basic', 'Standard' (selected), and 'Premium'; 'Firewall management' has radio buttons for 'Use a Firewall Policy to manage this firewall' (selected) and 'Use Firewall rules (classic) to manage this firewall'; 'Firewall policy' has a dropdown set to '(New) firewall-policy' with an 'Add new' link; 'Choose a virtual network' has radio buttons for 'Create new' and 'Use existing' (selected); 'Virtual network' is set to 'demovm-vnet (firewallrg)'; 'Public IP address' is set to '(New) firewallpubip' with an 'Add new' link; and 'Forced tunneling' is a toggle set to 'Disabled'. Two modal dialogs are overlaid on the page. The first, 'Create a new Firewall Policy', prompts the user to create a policy with default settings, showing a 'Policy name' of 'firewall-policy', 'Region' of 'North Europe', and 'Policy tier' of 'Standard' (selected). The second, 'Add a public IP', prompts the user to add a public IP, showing a 'Name' of 'firewallpubip', 'SKU' of 'Standard' (selected), and 'Assignment' of 'Static' (selected).

3- We add a DNAT rule:

Add a rule collection

Name: RDPRules ✓

Rule collection type: DNAT ✓

Priority: 100 ✓

Rule collection action: Destination Network Address Translation (DNAT) ✓

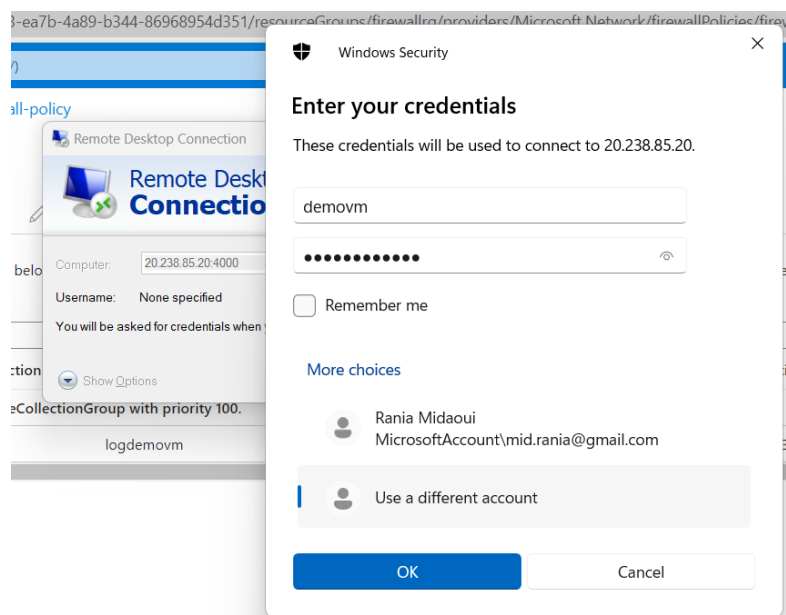
Rule collection group: DefaultDnatRuleCollectionGroup ✓

Name *	Source type	Source	Protocol *	Destination Ports *	Destination Type *	Destination *	Translated
logdemovm ✓	IP Address	41.62.186.147 ✓	TCP	4000 ✓	IP Address	20.238.85.20 ✓	IP Ad...
<small>The value must not be empty. The value must not be empty. The value must be a number. The value must be between 1 and 64000.</small>							
	IP Address	*, 192.168.10.1, 192...	0 selected	8080	IP Address	192.168.10.1	IP Ad...

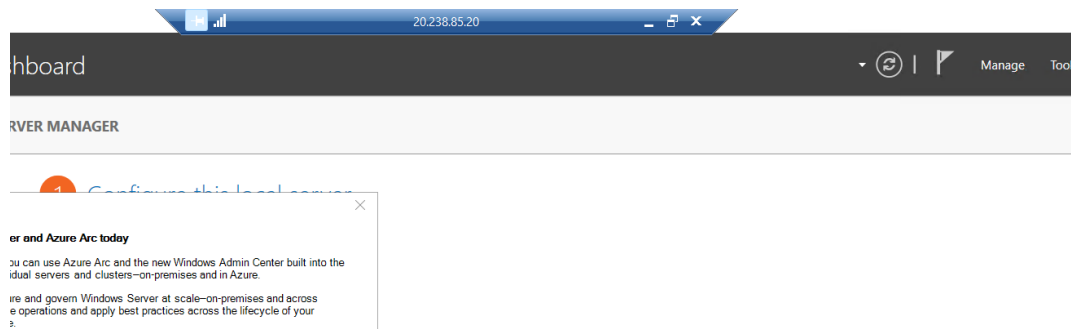
Destination Type * **Destination *** **Translated type *** **Translated address or FQDN *** **Translated port ***

IP Address	20.238.85.20 ✓	IP Address	10.0.0.4	3389 ✓
------------	----------------	------------	----------	--------

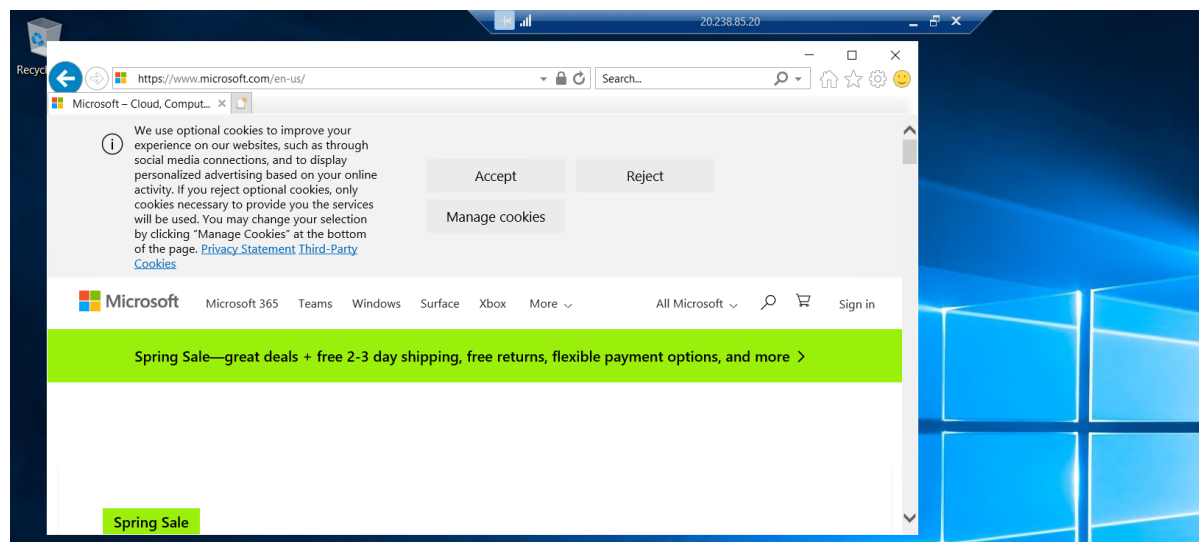
4- We access the vm via RDP, using the port we defined:



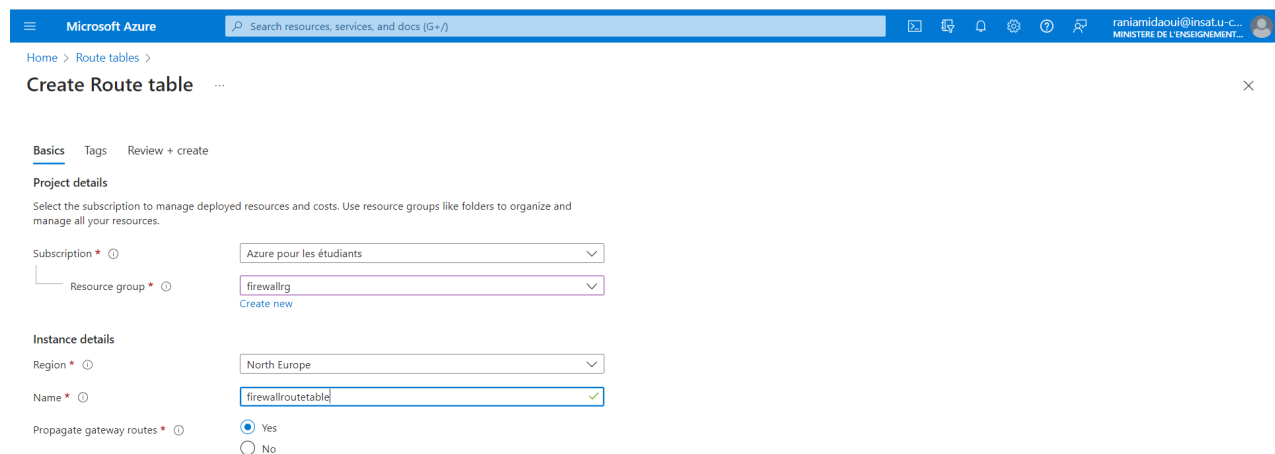
And we're connected!!



5- We are able to reach www.microsoft.com from the VM:



6-



Microsoft Azure

Home > Microsoft.RouteTable-20230420214335 | Overview >

firewallroutetable
Route table

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Essentials

Resource group (move) : [firewall](#)

Location : North Europe

Subscription (move) : [Azure pour les étudiants](#)

Subscription ID : 5dfcf723-ea7b-4a89-b344-86968954d351

Tags (edit) : [Click here to add tags](#)

Associations : 0 subnet associations

Routes

7- We associate the default subnet:

Microsoft Azure

Home > Microsoft.RouteTable-20230420214335 | Overview > firewallroutetable

firewallroutetable
Route table

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Subnets

Associate

Search subnets

Name ↑↓	Address range ↑↓	Virtual network ↑↓	Security group ↑↓
default	10.0.0.0/24	demovm-vnet	-

Saved route table for subnet
Successfully saved route table for subnet 'default'.

then, we add a route:

Microsoft Azure

Home > Microsoft.RouteTable-20230420214335 | Overview > firewallroutetable

firewallroutetable
Route table

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Routes

Add

Search routes

Name ↑↓	Address prefix ↑↓	Next hop
No results.		

Add route

Route name *
Internetroute

Destination address prefix *
IP Addresses

Destination IP addresses/CIDR ranges *
0.0.0.0/0

Next hop type *
Virtual appliance

Next hop address *
10.0.14

Adding route
Adding route 'Internetroute' to route table 'firewallroutetable'...

Ensure you have IP forwarding enabled on your virtual appliance. You can enable this by navigating to the respective network interface's IP address settings.

8- Now, if we try to access the microsoft page from the VM, the action will be denied:

20238.85.20

Recycle bin

Can't connect securely to this page

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/

Search...

Can't connect securely to this page

This might be because the site uses outdated or unsafe TLS security settings. If this keeps happening, try contacting the website's owner.

Try this:

- Go back to the last page

9- We create an application rule to allow traffic onto the website:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the navigation pane is open, showing the 'firewall-policy' resource under 'Firewalls'. The 'Application rules' section is selected. The main area displays the 'Add a rule collection' dialog. The dialog has the following fields:

- Name: AllowSites
- Rule collection type: Application
- Priority: 100
- Rule collection action: Allow
- Rule collection group: (empty)

Below these fields, there is a table for rules:

Name *	Source type	Source	Protocol *	TLS inspection	Destination Type *	Destination *
allowmicrosoft	IP Address	10.0.0.4	http:80,https:443	<input type="checkbox"/> TLS inspection	FQDN	www.microsoft.co...
	IP Address	*, 192.168.10.1, 192...	http:80,https,mssql:...	<input type="checkbox"/> TLS inspection	FQDN	*,*.microsoft.com,*...

A note at the bottom of the table states: "mssql: SQL should be enabled in proxy mode. This may require additional configuration. [Learn more](#)".

The 'Add' button is at the bottom right of the dialog.

10- We are now able to reach the website from the VM!

The screenshot shows a Windows virtual machine (VM) with the IP address 20.238.85.20. A web browser window is open, displaying the Microsoft website (https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/). The browser shows the Microsoft logo, navigation links (Microsoft 365, Teams, Windows, Surface, Xbox, More), and a search bar. A green banner at the top of the page reads: "Spring Sale—great deals + free 2-3 day shipping, free returns, flexible payment options, and more >". Below the banner, there is a section titled "Spring Sale" with the headline "Save up to \$300 on select Surface Pro 9". The text below the headline says: "New season, new savings on the tablet flexibility you want plus the laptop performance you need—all in one ultra-portable device. Offer expires 4/23." A blue button labeled "Shop Surface Pro 9" is visible at the bottom of the section.

11- We add a network rule to allow collection to allow “demovm” to access the DNS server 8.8.8.8:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the navigation pane is open, showing the 'firewall-policy' resource group. The 'Rule collections' section is selected. The main area displays the 'Add a rule collection' dialog. The dialog has the following fields:

- Name: AllowDNS
- Rule collection type: Network
- Priority: 100
- Rule collection action: Allow
- Rule collection group: DefaultNetworkRuleCollectionGroup

Below these fields, there is a table for rules. The table has columns: Name, Source type, Source, Protocol, Destination Ports, Destination Type, and Destination. The first rule is 'AllowDNS' with a source type of 'IP Address', source '10.0.0.4', protocol 'TCP', destination ports '53', destination type 'IP Address', and destination '8.8.8.8'. The second rule is partially visible with source type 'IP Address', source '*', 192.168.10.1, 192...', protocol '0 selected', destination ports '80,8000-9000', destination type 'IP Address', and destination '*',10.0.0.1,10.1.0.0/1...'. An 'Add' button is at the bottom of the dialog.

12- We delete the resource group:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the navigation pane is open, showing the 'Delete resource group' option. The main area displays the 'Notifications' panel. The panel has a title 'Notifications' and a close button. Below the title, there is a link 'More events in the activity log →' and a 'Dismiss all' button. The notification list shows a single event: 'Deleting resource group firewallrg' with a status of 'Running' and a timestamp of 'a few seconds ago'.

Conclusion:

This TP on Azure Traffic Manager, Front Door, and Firewall demonstrates the significant benefits these services can provide for businesses. Azure Traffic Manager improves availability and reliability by distributing traffic across multiple endpoints, while Azure Front Door optimizes routing and improves performance for global application delivery. Azure Firewall simplifies network security management for businesses migrating to the cloud. These cloud-based solutions offer powerful network security and performance optimization, and are worth considering for businesses looking to enhance their network infrastructure.