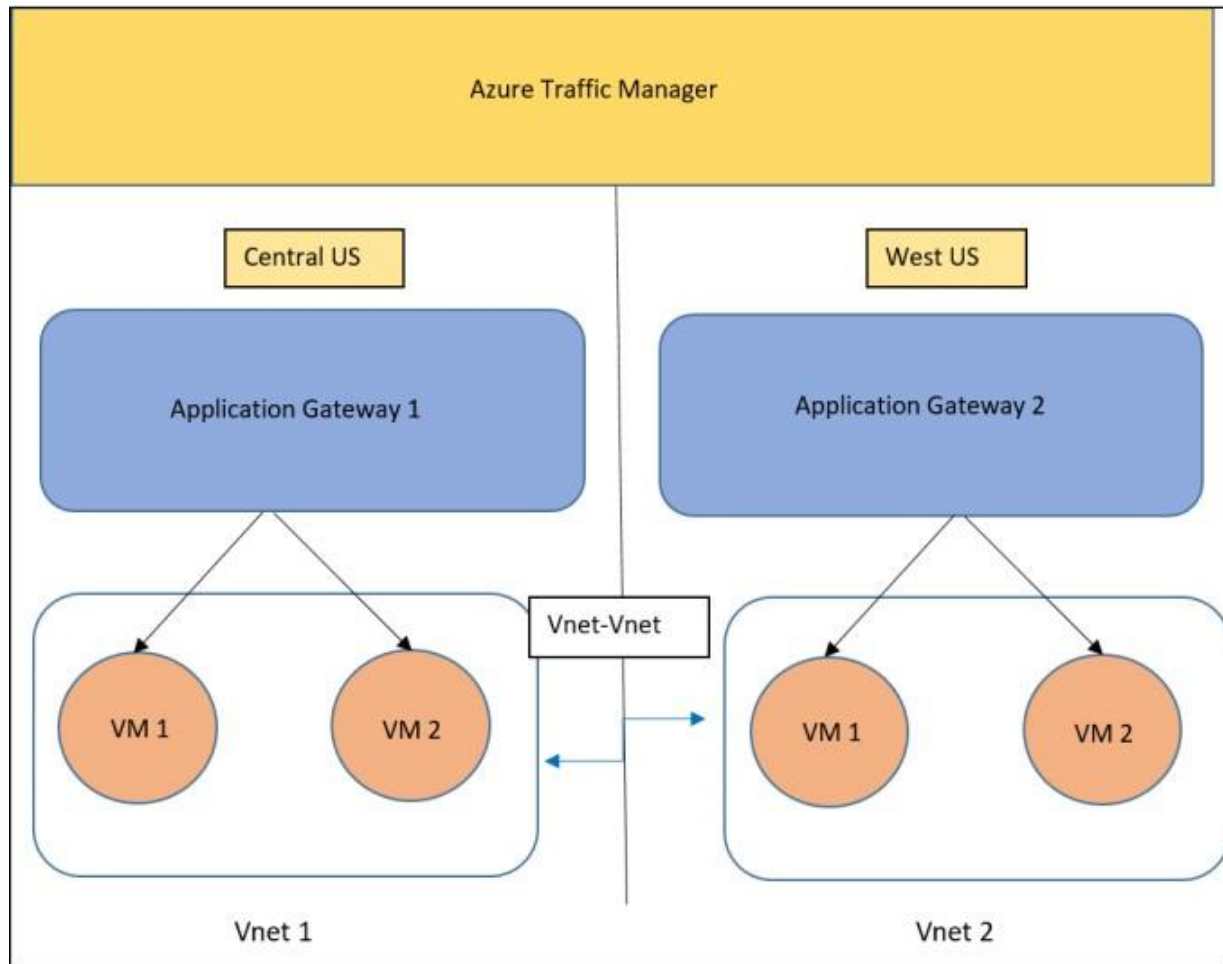




Azure Administrator Capstone Project Az-104

You work as an Azure professional for a Corporation. You are assigned the task of implementing the below architecture for the company's website.



There are three web pages to be deployed:

1. The home page is the default page (VM2)
2. The upload page is where you can upload the files to your Azure Blob Storage (VM1)
3. The error page for 403 and 502 errors

Application Gateway has to be configured in the following manner:

1. Example.com should be pointed to the home page
2. Example.com/upload should be pointed to the upload page

Contact us: support@intellipaat.com / ©

3. Application Gateway's error pages should be pointed to error.html which should be hosted as a static website in Azure Containers. The error.html file is present in the GitHub repository

The term 'Example' here refers to the Traffic Manager's domain name.

The client wants you to deploy them in the Central US and the West US regions such that the traffic is distributed optimally between both regions.

Storage Account has to be configured in the following manner:

1. You need to host your error.html as a static website here, and then point the application gateway's 403 and 502 errors to it.
2. Create a container named upload, this will be used by your code to upload the files.

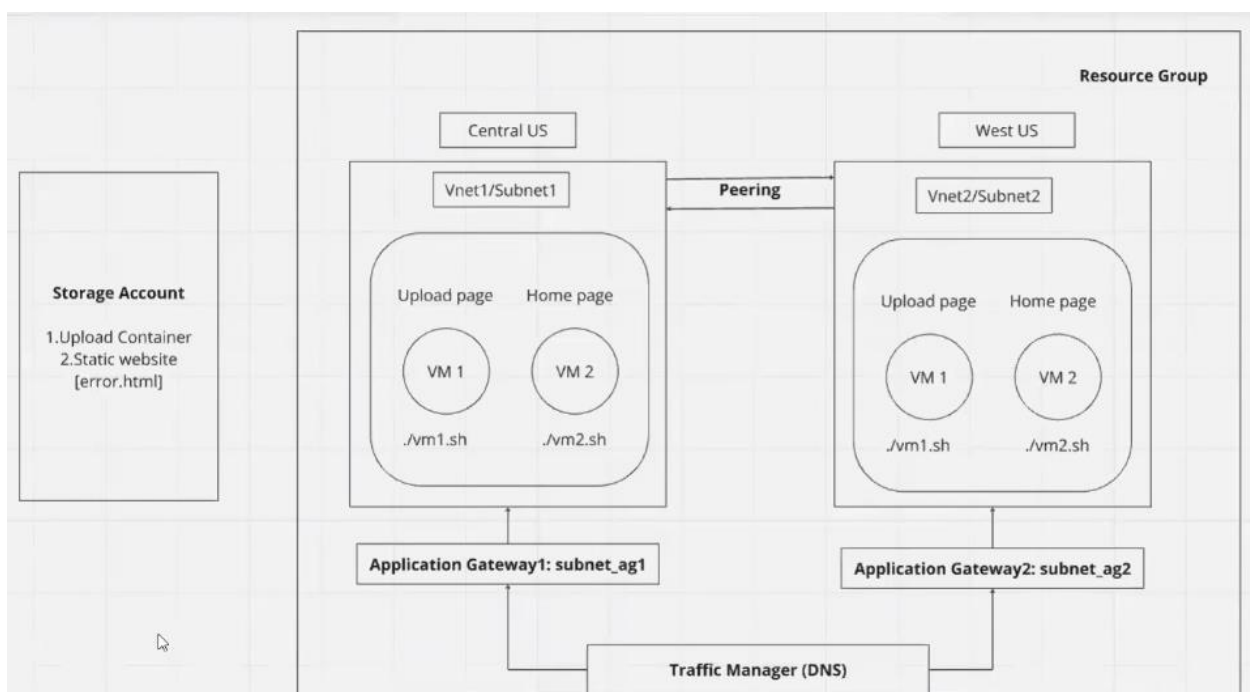
Technical specifications for the deployments are as follows:

1. Deployments in both regions should have VMs inside VNets.
2. Clone the GitHub repo <https://github.com/azcloudberg/azproject> to all the VMs.
3. On VM1, please run vm1.sh this will deploy the upload page, on VM2 please run VM2.sh, this will install the home page.
4. For running the scripts, please run the following command inside the GitHub directory from the terminal.

VM1: ./vm1.sh

VM2: ./vm2.sh

5. After running the scripts, please edit the config.py file on VM1, and enter the details related to your storage account where the files will be uploaded.
6. Once done, please run the following command: **sudo python3 app.py** 7. Both regions should be connected to each other using VNet-VNet Peering.
8. Finally, your Traffic Manager should be pointing to the application gateway of both the regions.



VM - 4
Vnets - 2
Subnets-2
AGW-2
Traffic Manager-1
Storage Acc -1
Peering -1

Creating 4 VM's, 2 in centralus and 2 in west us

[Home](#) > [Virtual machines](#) >

Create a virtual machine

Try out the Microsoft Copilot for Azure for additional recommendations when creating a virtual machine.

Help me create a low cost VM Help me create a VM optimized for high availability Help me choose the right VM size for my workload

[Basics](#) | [Disks](#) | [Networking](#) | [Management](#) | [Monitoring](#) | [Advanced](#) | [Tags](#) | [Review + create](#)

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

This subscription may not be eligible to deploy VMs of certain sizes in certain regions.

Project details

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

Subscription * Free Trial

Resource group * (New) Capstone
[Create new](#)

Instance details

Virtual machine name * VM1-CentralUs

[< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#) [Review + create](#)

Instance details

Virtual machine name * VM1-CentralUs

Region * (US) Central US

Availability options No infrastructure redundancy required

Security type Standard

Image * Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS - x64 Gen2 (free services eligible)
[See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

This image is compatible with additional security features. [Click here to swap to the Trusted launch security type.](#)

VM architecture ☐ Arm64 ☒ x64

Run with Azure Spot discount ☐

[< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#) [Review + create](#)

Username * 📘 ✓

Password * ✓

Confirm password * ✓

Inbound port rules

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports * 📘 ☐ None ☒ Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports * ✓

📘 All traffic from the internet will be blocked by default. You will be able to change inbound port rules in the VM > Networking page.

< Previous
Next : Disks >
Review + create

And also Creating subnet_ag1 for application gateway for further process

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Try out the Microsoft Copilot for Azure for additional recommendations when creating a virtual machine.

[Help me create a low cost VM](#) [Help me create a VM optimized for high availability](#) [Help me choose the right VM size for my work](#)

Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. [Learn more](#)

Network interface

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network * 📘

Public IP 📘

NIC network security group 📘 ☐ None ☒ Basic ☐ Advanced

Public inbound ports * 📘 ☐ None ☒ Allow selected ports

< Previous
Next : Management >
Review + create

Create virtual network

The Microsoft Azure Virtual Network service enables Azure resources to securely communicate with each other in a virtual network which is a logical isolation of the Azure cloud dedicated to your subscription. You can connect virtual networks to other virtual networks, or your on-premises network. [Learn more](#)

Name * ✓

Address space

The virtual network's address space, specified as one or more address prefixes in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24).

Address range *	Addresses	Overlap
<input type="text" value="10.0.0.0/16"/>	10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255 (65536 addresses)	None
<input type="text" value=""/>	(0 Addresses)	None

Subnets

The subnet's address range in CIDR notation. It must be contained by the address space of the virtual network.

Subnet name	Address range	Addresses
<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet1	<input type="text" value="10.0.0.0/24"/>	10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.255 (256 addresses)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subnet_ag1	<input type="text" value="10.0.1.0/24"/> ✓	10.0.1.0 - 10.0.1.255 (256 addresses)
<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	(0 Addresses)

NETWORK INTERFACE

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network * ⓘ (new) Vnet1
[Create new](#)

Subnet * ⓘ (new) Subnet1 (10.0.0.0/24)
[Create new](#)

Public IP ⓘ (new) VM1-CentralUs-ip
[Create new](#)

NIC network security group ⓘ ☐ None ☒ Basic ☐ Advanced

Public inbound ports * ⓘ ☐ None ☒ Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports * HTTP (80), SSH (22)

< Previous Next : Management > Review + create

Home > **CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-focal-2-20240820211544 | Overview** ⓘ ...

Deployment

Search [] X << Delete Cancel Redeploy Download Refresh

Overview Inputs Outputs Template

✓ **Your deployment is complete**

Deployment name: CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-f... Start time: 8/20/2024, 9:21:28 PM
 Subscription: [Free Trial](#) Correlation ID: 1a80e0a5-2080-4d49-8f3a-bce3b6337deb ⓘ
 Resource group: [Capstone](#)

Deployment details

Next steps

[Setup auto-shutdown](#) Recommended

[Monitor VM health, performance and network dependencies](#) Recommended

[Run a script inside the virtual machine](#) Recommended

[Go to resource](#) [Create another VM](#)

Home > **Virtual machines** ⓘ ...

Default Directory (shaiksalmanfarsi@gmail.onmicrosoft.com)

+ Create Switch to classic Reservations Manage view Refresh Export to CSV Open query Assign tags Start Restart Stop Delete Services Maintenance

Filter for any field... Subscription equals all Type equals all Resource group equals all Location equals all Add filter

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 records. No grouping

Name	Subscription	Resource group	Location	Status	Operating system	Size	Public IP address	Disks
VM1-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	40.86.114.46	1

For 2nd Central US Basic data I am skipping here, and configuring only networking part selecting same vnet1 which we created for 1st VM

Basics Disks **Networking** Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. [Learn more](#)

Network interface

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network *

Subnet *

Public IP

NIC network security group

☐ None
☒ Basic
☐ Advanced

< Previous Next : Management > Review + create

Home > **CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-focal-2-20240820213726** | Overview ...

Deployment

Search < Delete Cancel Redeploy Download Refresh

Overview Inputs Outputs Template

Your deployment is complete

Deployment name: CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-f... Start time: 8/20/2024, 9:38:48 PM
Subscription: [Free Trial](#) Correlation ID: 035c516e-bd19-41ba-95b7-f09e0c2a1e60

Resource group: [Capstone](#)

Deployment details

Next steps

[Setup auto-shutdown](#) Recommended
[Monitor VM health, performance and network dependencies](#) Recommended
[Run a script inside the virtual machine](#) Recommended

Go to resource Create another VM

Microsoft Azure Upgrade Search resources, services, and docs (G+/I) Copilot shailcalmanfars80@gmail... DEFAULT DIRECTORY (SHAILCAL...

Home > **Virtual machines** ...

Default: Directory (shailcalmanfars80@gmail.com@microsoft.com)

+ Create Switch to classic Reservations Manage view Refresh Export to CSV Open query Assign tags Start Restart Stop Delete Services Maintenance

Filter for any field Subscription equals all Type equals all Resource group equals all Location equals all Add filter

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 records.

Name	Subscription	Resource group	Location	Status	Operating system	Size	Public IP address	Disks
VM1-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	40.86.114.46	1
VM2-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	13.89.242.124	1

Now Creating 2 VM's in West Us Region

Try out the Microsoft Copilot for Azure for additional recommendations when creating a virtual machine.

Help me create a low cost VM Help me create a VM optimized for high availability Help me choose the right VM size for my workload

[Basics](#) Disks Networking Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. [Learn more](#)

This subscription may not be eligible to deploy VMs of certain sizes in certain regions.

Project details

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

Subscription *

Resource group * [Create new](#)

Instance details

Virtual machine name *

[< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#) [Review + create](#)

Instance details

Virtual machine name *

Region *

Availability options

Security type

Image * [See all images](#) | [Configure VM generation](#)

This image is compatible with additional security features. [Click here to swap to the Trusted launch security type.](#)

VM architecture ☐ Arm64 ☒ x64

Run with Azure Spot discount ☐

[< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#) [Review + create](#)

Authentication type ⓘ

☐ SSH public key

☒ Password

Username * ⓘ

Password *

Confirm password *

Inbound port rules

Select which virtual machine network ports are accessible from the public internet. You can specify more limited or granular network access on the Networking tab.

Public inbound ports * ⓘ

☐ None

☒ Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports *

Info All traffic from the internet will be blocked by default. You will be able to change inbound port rules in the VM > Networking page

[< Previous](#) [Next : Disks >](#) [Review + create](#)

Change 10 to any another subnet series I selected 20.0.0.0/16 because same subnet we can't peering it, it will failed, And also Creating Subnet2_ag2 for application gateway for further process

[Home](#) > [Virtual machines](#) >

Create a virtual machine

Try out the Microsoft Copilot for Azure for additional recommendations when creating a virtual machine.

[Help me create a low cost VM](#) [Help me create a VM optimized for high availability](#) [Help me choose the right VM size for my work](#)

Basics Disks **Networking** Management Monitoring Advanced Tags Review + create

Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. [Learn more](#)

Network interface

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network * ⓘ

Subnet * ⓘ

Public IP ⓘ

NIC network security group ⓘ

☐ None

☒ Basic

☐ Advanced

[< Previous](#) [Next : Management >](#) [Review + create](#)

Create virtual network

The Microsoft Azure Virtual Network service enables Azure resources to securely communicate with each other in a virtual logical isolation of the Azure cloud dedicated to your subscription. You can connect virtual networks to other virtual network premises network. [Learn more](#)

Name *

Address space

The virtual network's address space, specified as one or more address prefixes in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24).

Address range *	Addresses	Overlap
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20.0.0.0/16	20.0.0.0 - 20.0.255.255 (65536 addresses)	None
<input type="text" value=""/>	(0 Addresses)	None

Subnets

The subnet's address range in CIDR notation. It must be contained by the address space of the virtual network.

Subnet name	Address range	Addresses
<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet2	20.0.0.0/24	20.0.0.0 - 20.0.0.255 (256 addresses)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subnet2_ag2	20.0.1.0/24	20.0.1.0 - 20.0.1.255 (256 addresses)
<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	(0 Addresses)

[OK](#) [Discard](#)

Network interface

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network * ⓘ (new) Vnet2 ▼
[Create new](#)

Subnet * ⓘ (new) Subnet2 (20.0.0.0/24) ▼
[Create new](#)

Public IP ⓘ (new) VM1-WestUs-ip ▼
[Create new](#)

NIC network security group ⓘ ☐ None
☒ Basic
☐ Advanced

Public inbound ports * ⓘ ☐ None
☒ Allow selected ports

< Previous Next : Management > Review + create

[Home](#) > **CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-focal-2-20240820214150** | Overview 🔖 ⋮

Deployment

× ⏪ 🗑️ Delete 🔄 Cancel 🔄 Redeploy ⬇️ Download 🔄 Refresh

Overview

[Inputs](#)

[Outputs](#)

[Template](#)

✓ **Your deployment is complete**

Deployment name: CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-f... Start time: 8/20/2024, 9:46:15 PM
 Subscription: [Free Trial](#) Correlation ID: be494b97-f3db-4555-ab63-8889196002bd 📄
 Resource group: [Capstone](#)

▼ Deployment details

^ Next steps

[Setup auto-shutdown](#) Recommended

[Monitor VM health, performance and network dependencies](#) Recommended

[Run a script inside the virtual machine](#) Recommended

[Go to resource](#) [Create another VM](#)

[Home](#) > **Virtual machines** 🔖 ⋮

Default Directory (shahkalmfanfari8@gmail.onmicrosoft.com)

+ Create 📄 Switch to classic 🕒 Reservations ⚙️ Manage view 🔄 Refresh 📄 Export to CSV 🔍 Open query | 🏷️ Assign tags ▶️ Start ↺️ Restart 🛑 Stop 🗑️ Delete ⚙️ Services 🔧 Maintenance

[Filter for any field](#) [Subscription equals all](#) [Type equals all](#) [Resource group equals all](#) [Location equals all](#) [Add filter](#)

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 records. No grouping List

<input type="checkbox"/> Name ↑↓	Subscription ↑↓	Resource group ↑↓	Location ↑↓	Status ↑↓	Operating system ↑↓	Size ↑↓	Public IP address ↑↓	Disks ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	40.86.114.46	1
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1-WestUs	Free Trial	Capstone	West US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	20.43.240.84	1
<input type="checkbox"/> VM2-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	13.89.242.124	1

For 2nd West US Basic data I am skipping here, and configuring only networking part selecting same vnet2 which we created for 1st VM

Define network connectivity for your virtual machine by configuring network interface card (NIC) settings. You can control ports, inbound and outbound connectivity with security group rules, or place behind an existing load balancing solution. [Learn more](#)

Network interface

When creating a virtual machine, a network interface will be created for you.

Virtual network * ⓘ Vnet2 Create new

Subnet * ⓘ Subnet2 (20.0.0.0/24) Manage subnet configuration

Public IP ⓘ (new) VM2-WestUs-ip Create new

NIC network security group ⓘ ☐ None ☒ Basic ☐ Advanced

Public inbound ports * ⓘ ☐ None

[< Previous](#) [Next : Management >](#) [Review + create](#)

Home > **CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-focal-2-20240820221958** | Overview ✕ ...

Deployment

× ◀ 🗑️ Delete 🚫 Cancel 🔄 Redeploy ⬇️ Download 🔄 Refresh

Overview Inputs Outputs Template

✅ **Your deployment is complete**

Deployment name: CreateVm-canonical.0001-com-ubuntu-server-f... Start time: 8/20/2024, 10:23:05 PM
Subscription: [Free Trial](#) Correlation ID: 84b5c96d-0f19-49d8-9e2a-d03ea7d39f15 📄
Resource group: [Capstone](#)

▼ Deployment details

⤴️ Next steps

[Setup auto-shutdown](#) Recommended

[Monitor VM health, performance and network dependencies](#) Recommended

[Run a script inside the virtual machine](#) Recommended

[Go to resource](#) [Create another VM](#)

Now Successfully deployed all 4 VM's

Home > **Virtual machines** ✕ ...

Default Directory (shaiksalmanfars8@gmail.onmicrosoft.com)

[+ Create](#) [Switch to classic](#) [Reservations](#) [Manage view](#) [Refresh](#) [Export to CSV](#) [Open query](#) [Assign tags](#) [▶ Start](#) [⏹ Restart](#) [⏹ Stop](#) [🗑️ Delete](#) [⚙ Services](#) [Maintenance](#)

[Subscription equals all](#) [Type equals all](#) [Resource group equals all](#) [Location equals all](#) [Add filter](#)

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

Name	Subscription	Resource group	Location	Status	Operating system	Size	Public IP address	Disks
VM1-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	40.86.114.46	1
VM1-WestUs	Free Trial	Capstone	West US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	20.43.240.84	1
VM2-CentralUs	Free Trial	Capstone	Central US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	13.89.242.124	1
VM2-WestUs	Free Trial	Capstone	West US	Running	Linux	Standard_B1s	104.210.42.127	1

Now Creating an Storage Account

Home > Storage accounts >

Create a storage account

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more about Azure storage accounts](#)

Project details

Select the subscription in which to create the new storage account. Choose a new or existing resource group to organize and manage your storage account together with other resources.

Subscription *

Resource group * [Create new](#)

Instance details

Storage account name *

Region * [Deploy to an Azure Extended Zone](#)

Performance * ☒ Standard: Recommended for most scenarios (general-purpose v2 account)
☐ Premium: Recommended for scenarios that require low latency.

Redundancy *

[Previous](#) [Next](#) [Review + create](#)

And Enable Anonymous Access on here

Home > Storage accounts >

Create a storage account

Basics **Advanced** Networking Data protection Encryption Tags Review + create

Security

Configure security settings that impact your storage account.

Require secure transfer for REST API operations ☒

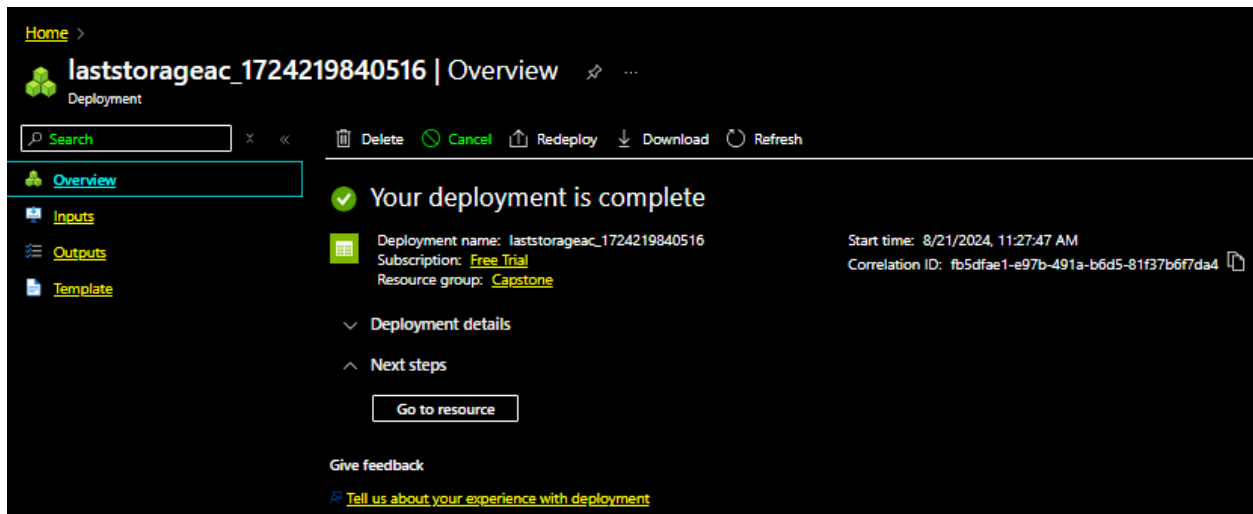
Allow enabling anonymous access on individual containers ☒

Enable storage account key access ☒

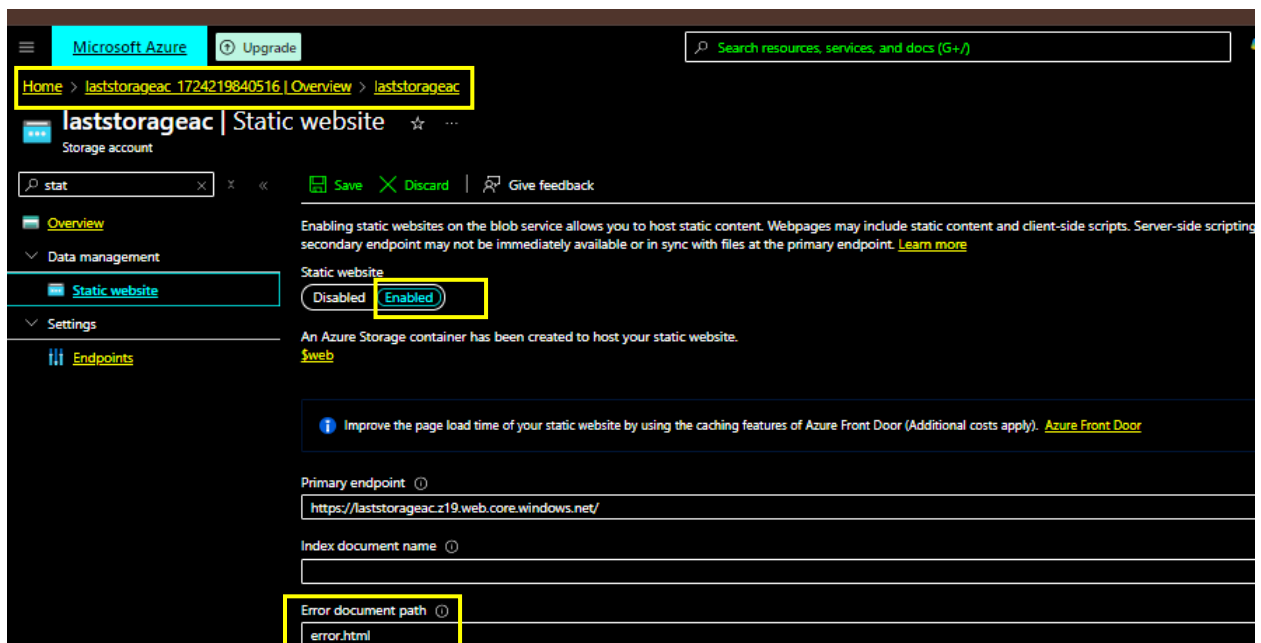
Default to Microsoft Entra authorization in the Azure portal ☐

Minimum TLS version

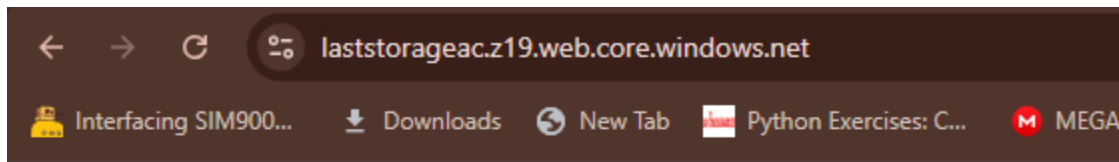
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)



Now in the Storage Account creating a Static Website and enable it and name it document path and add it, it will provide a primary endpoint link



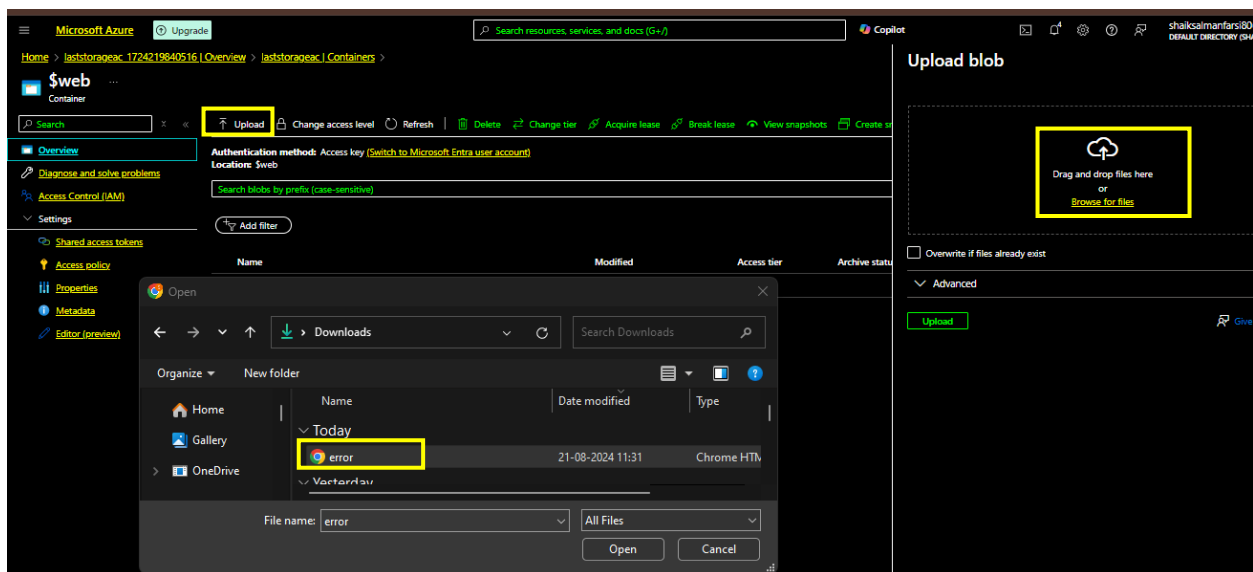
Currently there is nothing, we need to upload a file into the container



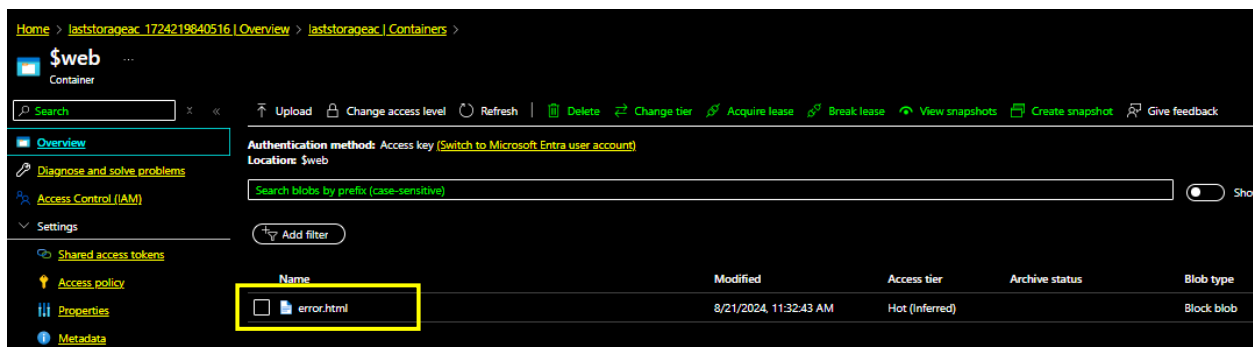
The requested content does not exist.

- HttpStatusCode: 404
- ErrorCode: WebContentNotFound
- RequestId : 7de269af-301e-0062-2d8f-f37bba000000
- TimeStamp : 2024-08-21T05:59:25.0286693Z

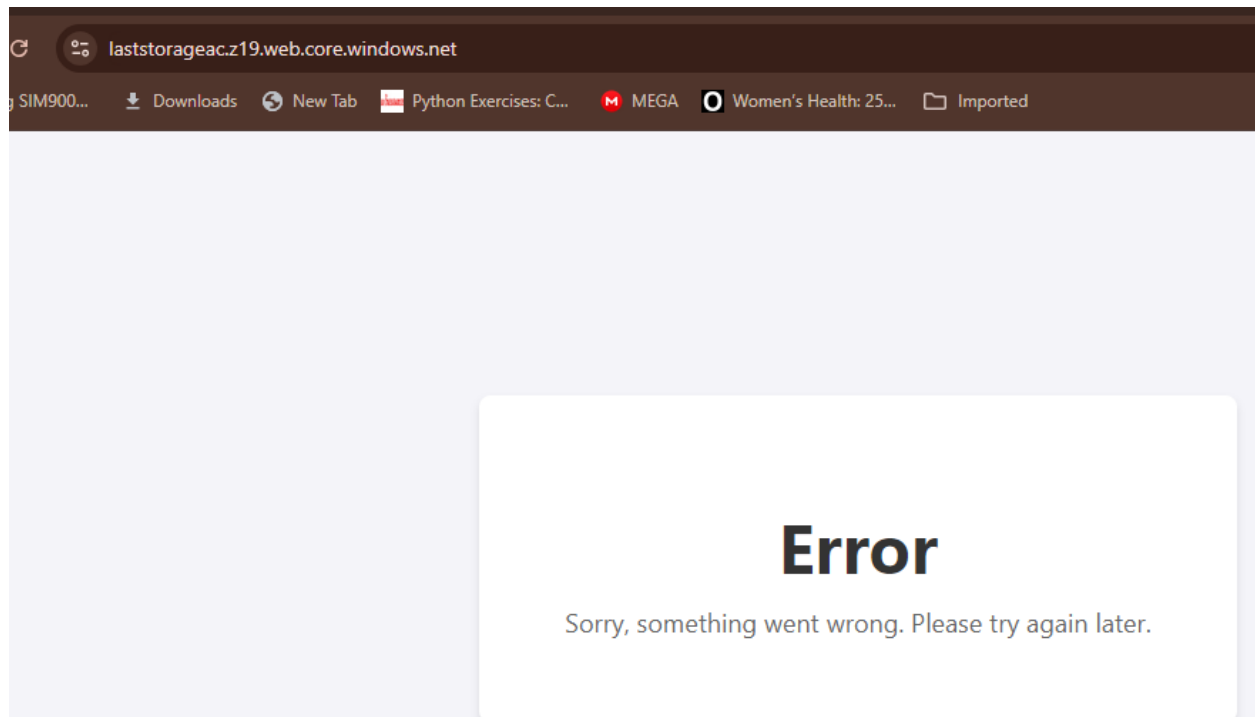
Go to the Container > Web > upload a error file



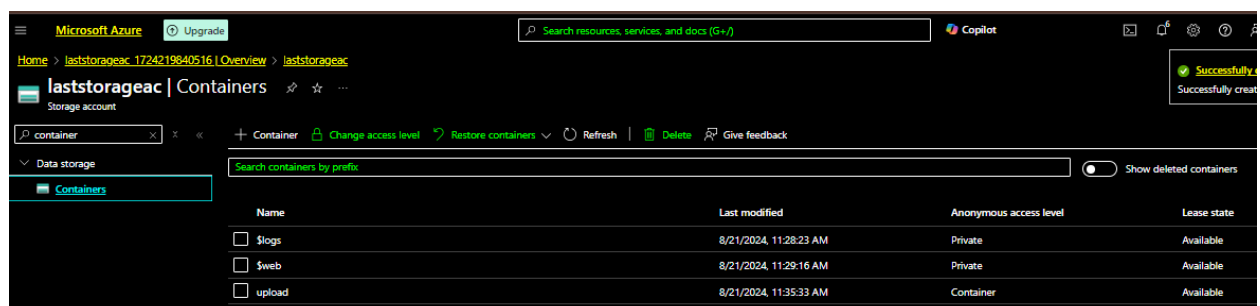
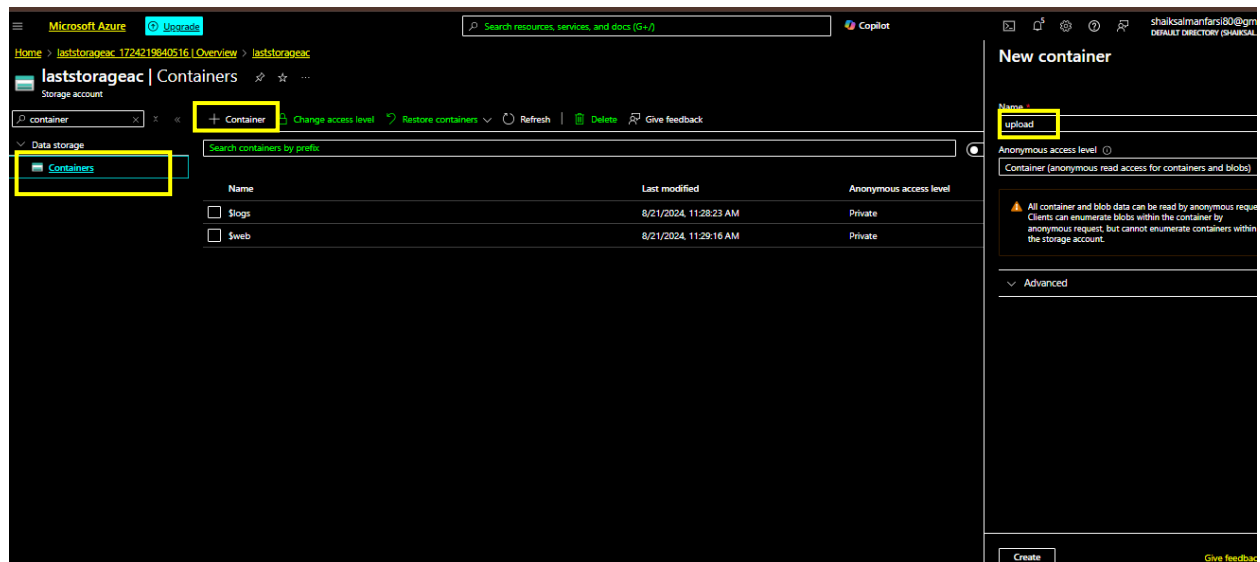
Now in the container its uploaded successfully



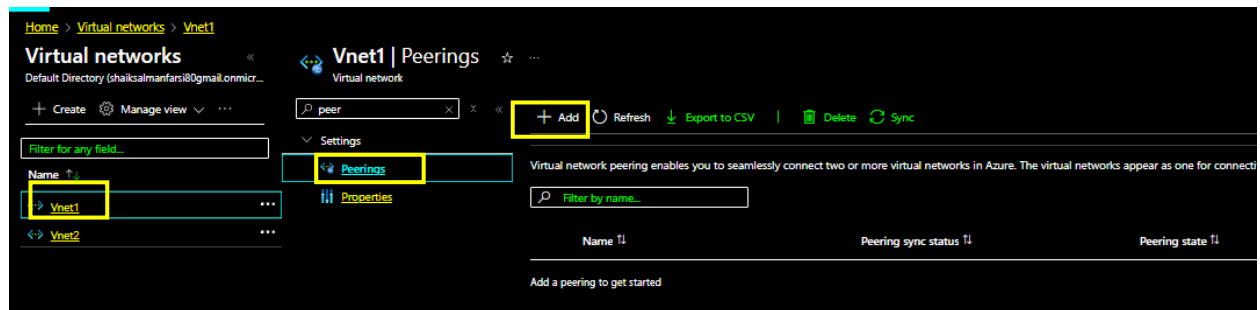
Now refresh it, it will show the error page



Now Creating a Container Name it as upload



Now Going to vnet section and searching peerings to connect both the vnets



Setup to peering connection

The screenshot shows the 'Add peering' form in the Azure portal. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Home > Virtual networks > Vnet1 | Peerings >. The main heading is 'Add peering'. Below the heading, there is a sub-heading 'Vnet1'. The form contains the following sections:

- Remote virtual network summary**
 - Peering link name: vnet1tovnet2
 - Virtual network deployment model: ☒ Resource manager, ☐ Classic
 - I know my resource ID: ☐
 - Subscription: Free Trial
 - Virtual network: Vnet2 (Capstone)
- Remote virtual network peering settings**
 - Allow 'Vnet2' to access 'Vnet1': ☒
 - Allow 'Vnet2' to receive forwarded traffic from 'Vnet1': ☐
 - Allow gateway or route server in 'Vnet2' to forward traffic to 'Vnet1': ☐
 - Enable 'Vnet2' to use 'Vnet1's' remote gateway or route server: ☐
- Local virtual network summary**
 - Peering link name: vnet2tovnet1

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Add' and 'Cancel'.

Successfully peered the connections

The first screenshot shows the 'Vnet1 | Peerings' page in the Azure portal. The left sidebar lists 'Vnet1' and 'Vnet2' under 'Virtual networks'. The main pane shows a table of peerings for Vnet1, with one entry 'vnet2to1vnet1' in a 'Fully Synchronized' state. The second screenshot shows the 'Vnet2 | Peerings' page, with a table showing a peering 'vnet1to1vnet2' in a 'Fully Synchronized' state. Both tables include columns for Name, Peering sync status, Peering state, and Remote virtual network.

Now go to Application Gateway and create

The screenshot shows the 'Create application gateway' wizard in the Azure portal. The 'Basics' tab is selected. The form includes the following fields:

- Subscription:** Free Trial
- Resource group:** Capstone
- Application gateway name:** ag1
- Region:** Central US
- Tier:** Standard V2
- Enable autoscaling:** Yes (selected)
- Minimum instance count:** 1
- Maximum instance count:** 5
- Availability zone:** Zones 1, 2, 3

At the bottom, there are 'Previous' and 'Next: Frontends >' buttons.

Now I am here creating vnet of central us

Availability zone * ⓘ Zones 1, 2, 3

HTTP2 ⓘ ☐ Disabled ☒ Enabled

IP address type ⓘ ☒ IPv4 only ☐ Dual stack (IPv4 & IPv6)

Configure virtual network

Virtual network * ⓘ Vnet1
[Create new](#)

Subnet * ⓘ Subnet_ag1 (10.0.1.0/24)
[Manage subnet configuration](#)

[Previous](#) [Next: Frontends >](#)

Add New

[Home](#) > [Load balancing / Application Gateway](#) >

Create application gateway

✓ Basics **2 Frontends** 3 Backends 4 Configuration 5 Tags 6 Review + create

Traffic enters the application gateway via its frontend IP address(es). An application gateway can use a public IP address, private IP address, or one of each type.

Frontend IP address type ⓘ ☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both

Public IPv4 address * (New) ag1ip
[Add new](#)

Add Pool1 as VM1

[Home](#) > [Load balancing / Application Gateway](#) >

Create application gateway

✓ Basics ✓ Frontends **3 Backends** 4 Configuration 5 Tags 6 Review + create

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

[Add a backend pool](#)

Backend pool	Targets
No results	

Add a backend pool.

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, IP addresses, domain names, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

Name * pool1

Add backend pool without targets ☐ Yes ☒ No

Backend targets

1 item

Target type	Target
Virtual machine	vm1-centralus1 (10.0.0.4)
IP address or FQDN	

Add Pool2 as VM2

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway

✓ Basics ✓ Frontends **Backends** ④ Configuration ⑤ Tags ⑥ Review + create

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

[Add a backend pool](#)

Backend pool	Targets
pool1	> 1 target

Add a backend pool.

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or an App Service.

Name: pool2

Add backend pool without targets: Yes No

Backend targets: 1 item

Target type	Target
Virtual machine	vm2-centralus737 (10.0.0.5)
IP address or FQDN	

2 VM's Added Successfully

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway

⚠ Changes you make on this tab may affect any configuration you've done on other tabs. Review all options prior to creating the application gateway.

✓ Basics ✓ Frontends **Backends** ④ Configuration ⑤ Tags ⑥ Review + create

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

[Add a backend pool](#)

Backend pool	Targets
pool1	∨ 1 target vm1-centralus1
pool2	∨ 1 target vm2-centralus737

Click to Create Routing Rules

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway

✓ Basics ✓ Frontends ✓ Backends **Configuration** ④ Tags ⑤ Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already, or edit previous configurations.

Frontends

+ Add a frontend IP

Public (new) wafq

Routing rules

+ Add a routing rule

Backend pools

+ Add a backend pool

pool1

pool2

Rule1 and configure on listener first, add the error links on below

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway

✓ Basics ✓ Frontends ✓ Backends **4 Configuration** ⑤ Tags ⑥ Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already.

Frontends
+ Add a frontend IP
Public (new) ag1ip

Routing rules
+ Add a routing rule

Add a routing rule

Configure a routing rule to send traffic from a given frontend IP address to one or more backend targets. A routing rule must contain a listener and at least one backend target.

Rule name * rule1 ✓

Priority * 1 ✓

Listener Backend targets

A listener "listens" on a specified port and IP address for traffic that uses a specified protocol. If the listener criteria are met, the application gateway will apply this routing rule.

Listener name * name ✓

Frontend IP * Public IP ✓

Protocol ☒ HTTP ☐ HTTPS ✓

Port * 80 ✓

Listener type ☒ Basic ☐ Multi site ✓

Custom error pages

Show customized error pages for different response codes generated by Application Gateway. This section lets you configure Listener-specific error pages. [Learn more](#)

Please verify that the url(s) being added here is reachable from your application gateway using the [connection troubleshoot](#) tool to prevent any deployment error.

Bad Gateway - 502 <https://lartstorageac.z19.web.core.windows.net/error.html> ✓

Forbidden - 403 <https://lartstorageac.z19.web.core.windows.net/error.html> ✓

[Show more status codes](#)

Previous Next : Tags >

Add Cancel

And go to backend targets Selecting pool2 not pool1 and click Add New

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway

✓ Basics ✓ Frontends ✓ Backends **4 Configuration** ⑤ Tags ⑥ Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already.

Frontends
+ Add a frontend IP
Public (new) ag1ip

Routing rules
+ Add a routing rule

Add a routing rule

Configure a routing rule to send traffic from a given frontend IP address to one or more backend targets. A routing rule must contain a listener and at least one backend target.

Rule name * rule1 ✓

Priority * 1 ✓

Backend targets

Choose a backend pool to which this routing rule will send traffic. You will also need to specify a set of Backend settings behavior of the routing rule.

Target type ☒ Backend pool ☐ Redirection

Backend target * pool1 ✓

Backend settings * Add new ✓

Path-based routing

You can route traffic from this rule's listener to different backend targets based on the URL path of the request. You can also create a different set of Backend settings based on the URL path.

Path based rules

Path	Target name	Backend setting name	Backend pool
No additional targets to display			

[Add multiple targets to create a path-based rule](#)

Previous Next : Tags >

Add Cancel

Add New name it as default and Add

Add Backend setting

[← Discard changes and go back to routing rules](#)

Backend settings name *

Backend protocol ☒ HTTP ☐ HTTPS

Backend port *

Additional settings

Cookie-based affinity ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Connection draining ☐ Enable ☒ Disable

Request time-out (seconds) *

Override backend path

Host name

By default, the Application Gateway sends the same HTTP host header to the backend as it receives from the client. If your backend application/service requires a specific host value, you can override it using this setting.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Override with new host name ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐

Create custom probes ☐

Click on Add Multiple Targets

Add a routing rule

Configure a routing rule to send traffic from a given frontend IP address to one or more backend targets. A routing rule must contain a listener and at least one backend target.

Rule name *

Priority

Listener * **Backend targets**

Choose a backend pool to which this routing rule will send traffic. You will also need to specify a set of Backend settings that define the behavior of the routing rule.

Target type ☒ Backend pool ☐ Redirection

Backend target * [Add new](#)

Backend settings * [Add new](#)

Path-based routing

You can route traffic from this rule's listener to different backend targets based on the URL path of the request. You can also apply a different set of Backend settings based on the URL path.

Path	Target name	Backend setting name	Backend pool
No additional targets to display			

[Add multiple targets to create a path-based rule](#)

/upload is path and upload target name and here pool1 is the target

The screenshot shows the 'Add a path' configuration window in the Microsoft Azure portal. The window is titled 'Add a path' and has a yellow border. It contains the following fields and options:

- Target type:** Radio buttons for 'Backend pool' (selected) and 'Redirection'.
- Path:** Text input field containing '/upload'.
- Target name:** Text input field containing 'upload'.
- Backend settings:** Text input field containing 'default'.
- Backend target:** Text input field containing 'pool1'.

Below the input fields, there are links for 'Add new' and 'Add new' (highlighted in purple). At the top of the window, there is a link to 'Discard changes and go back to routing rules'.

And Add

The screenshot shows the 'Add a routing rule' configuration window in the Microsoft Azure portal. The window is titled 'Add a routing rule' and has a yellow border. It contains the following fields and options:

- Rule name:** Text input field containing 'rule1'.
- Priority:** Text input field containing '1'.
- Listener:** Radio buttons for 'Backend targets' (selected) and 'Listener'.
- Target type:** Radio buttons for 'Backend pool' (selected) and 'Redirection'.
- Backend target:** Text input field containing 'pool2'.
- Backend settings:** Text input field containing 'default'.
- Path-based routing:** Section with a description and a table of rules.

Path	Target name	Backend setting name	Backend pool
/upload	upload	default	pool1

At the bottom of the table, there is a link to 'Add multiple targets to create a path-based rule'.


Now Review + Create


Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >


Create application gateway





✓ Basics ✓ Frontends ✓ Backends **4 Configuration** ③ Tags ④ Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already, or edit previous configurations.

**Frontends**
[+ Add a frontend IP](#)

**Routing rules**
[+ Add a routing rule](#)



**Backend pools**
[+ Add a backend pool](#)






Public (new) ip1 	rule1  Manage Backend settings	pool1  pool2 
--	--	--





Home >


Microsoft.ApplicationGateway-20240821114225 | Overview


Deployment

 Delete  Cancel  Redeploy  Download  Refresh


 **Overview**
 [Inputs](#)
 [Outputs](#)
 [Template](#)

**Your deployment is complete**

**Deployment details**
Deployment name : Microsoft.ApplicationGateway-20240821114225
Subscription : [Free Trial](#)
Resource group : [Capstone](#)

Start time : 8/21/2024, 11:57:28 AM
Correlation ID : 227783b0-fc44-4948-9bf9-e775628e4ad1

Next steps
[Go to resource group](#)

Give feedback
 [Tell us about your experience with deployment](#)

Same Process to Create Application Gateway for WestUS Region

[Home](#) > [Load balancing](#) | [Application Gateway](#) >

Create application gateway

An application gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web application. [Learn about creating application gateway](#)

Project details

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

Subscription * ⓘ Free Trial ✓

Resource group * ⓘ Capstone ✓
[Create new](#)

Instance details

Application gateway name * ag2 ✓

Region * West US ✓

Tier ⓘ Standard V2 ✓

Enable autoscaling ☒ Yes ☐ No

Minimum instance count * ⓘ 1 ✓

Maximum instance count 5 ✓

Availability zone ⓘ None ✓

HTTP2 ⓘ ☐ Disabled ☒ Enabled

[Previous](#) [Next : Frontends >](#)

Availability zone ⓘ None ✓

HTTP2 ⓘ ☐ Disabled ☒ Enabled

IP address type ⓘ ☒ IPv4 only ☐ Dual stack (IPv4 & IPv6)

Configure virtual network

Virtual network * ⓘ Vnet2 ✓
[Create new](#)

Subnet * ⓘ Subnet2_ag2 (20.0.1.0/24) ✓
[Manage subnet configuration](#)

[Previous](#) [Next : Frontends >](#)

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

2 Frontends

3 Backends

4 Configuration

5 Tags

6 Review + create

Traffic enters the application gateway via its frontend IP address(es). An application gateway can use a public IP address, private IP address, or one of each type.

Frontend IP address type ^①

☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both

Public IPv4 address *

(New) ag2ip

Add new

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

✓ Frontends

3 Backends

4 Configuration

5 Tags

6 Review + create

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

Add a backend pool

Backend pool

Targets

No results

Add a backend pool.

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

Name *

pool1

Add backend pool without targets

Yes

No

Backend targets

1 item

Target type

Target

Virtual machine

vm1-westus600 (20.0.0.4)

IP address or FQDN

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

✓ Frontends

3 Backends

4 Configuration

5 Tags

6 Review + create

A backend pool is a collection of resources to which your application gateway can send traffic. A backend pool can contain virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, app services, IP addresses, or fully qualified domain names (FQDN).

Add a backend pool

Backend pool

Targets

pool1

1 target

vm1-westus600

pool2

1 target

vm2-westus937

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

✓ Frontends

✓ Backends

4 Configuration

5 Tags

6 Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already, or edit previous configurations.

Frontends

+ Add a frontend IP

Public (new) ag2ip

Routing rules

+ Add a routing rule

Backend pools

+ Add a backend pool

pool1

pool2

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

✓ Frontends

✓ Backends

Configuration

Tags

Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already.

Frontends

+ Add a frontend IP

Public (new) 992ip

...

Routing rules

+ Add a routing rule

Previous

Next: Tags >

Add a routing rule

Configure a routing rule to send traffic from a given frontend IP address to one or more backend targets. A listener and at least one backend target.

Rule name *

rule1

Priority *

1

Listener

Backend targets

A listener "listens" on a specified port and IP address for traffic that uses a specified protocol. If the listener application gateway will apply this routing rule.

Listener name *

name

Frontend IP *

Public IP4

Protocol

☒ HTTP
 ☐ HTTPS

Port *

80

Listener type

☒ Basic
 ☐ Multi site

Custom error pages

Show customized error pages for different response codes generated by Application Gateway. This section specific error pages. [Learn more](#)

Please verify that the url(s) being added here is reachable from your application gateway using the [connectivity test](#) to prevent any deployment error.

Bad Gateway - 502

https://laststorageac.z19.web.core.windows.net/error.html

Forbidden - 403

https://laststorageac.z19.web.core.windows.net/error.html

Show more status codes

Add

Cancel

Microsoft Azure

Upgrade

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Copilot

shahkaimanfa

DEFAULT DIRECTOR

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

✓ Frontends

✓ Backends

Configuration

Tags

Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already.

Frontends

+ Add a frontend IP

Public (new) 992ip

...

Routing rules

+ Add a routing rule

Add a routing rule

Configure a routing rule to send traffic from a given frontend IP address to one or more backend targets. A routing rule must have a listener and at least one backend target.

Rule name *

rule1

Priority *

1

Listener

Backend targets

Choose a backend pool to which this routing rule will send traffic. You will also need to specify a set of Backend settings that behavior of the routing rule.

Target type

☒ Backend pool
 ☐ Redirection

Backend target *

pool2

Add new

default

Add new

Backend settings *

Path-based routing

You can route traffic from this rule's listener to different backend targets based on the URL path of the request. You can also specify a different set of Backend settings based on the URL path.

Path based rules

Path	Target name	Backend setting name	Backend pool
/upload	upload	default	pool1

Add multiple targets to create a path-based rule

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway >

Create application gateway ...

✓ Basics

✓ Frontends

✓ Backends

Configuration

Tags

Review + create

Create routing rules that link your frontend(s) and backend(s). You can also add more backend pools, add a second frontend IP configuration if you haven't already, or edit previous configurations.

Frontends

+ Add a frontend IP

Public (new) 992ip

...

Routing rules

+ Add a routing rule

rule1

Manage Backend settings

Backend pools

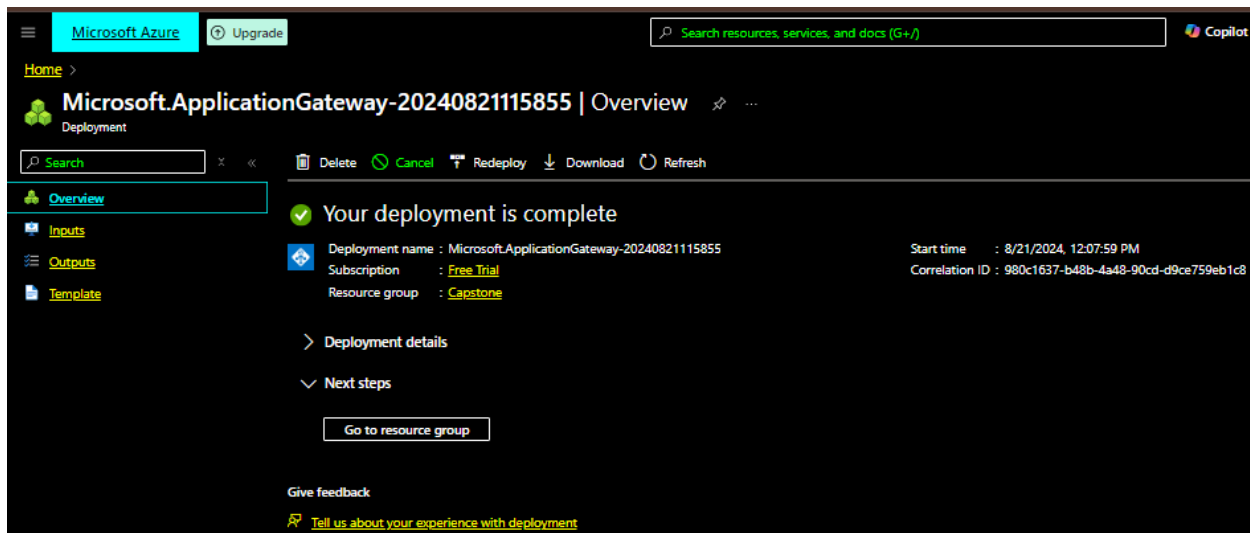
+ Add a backend pool

pool1

pool2

...

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Now go to cmd and Launch all 4 machines

```
C:\Users\shaik>ssh Salman@40.86.114.46
Salman@40.86.114.46's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1070-azure x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro
```

Update all

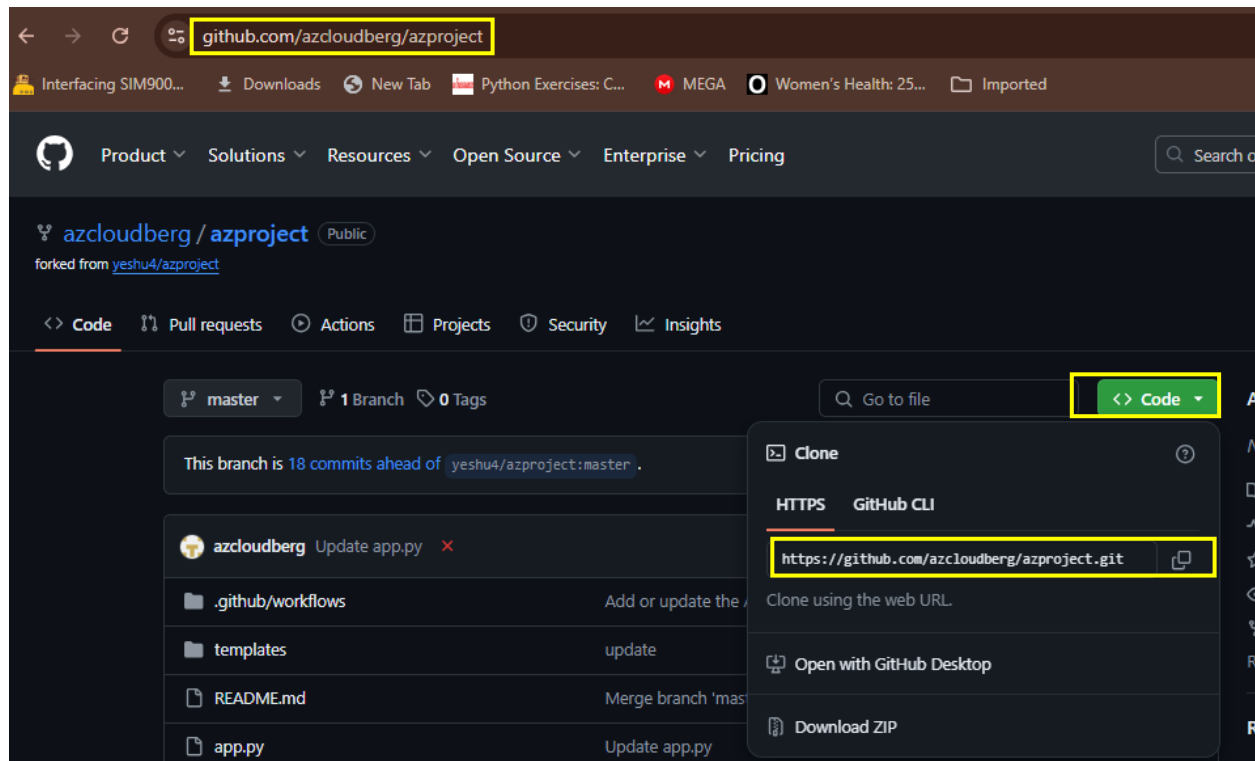
```
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~$ sudo apt-get update
```

```
Salman@VM2-CentralUs:~$ sudo apt-get update
```

```
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~$ sudo apt-get update
```

```
Salman@VM2-WestUs:~$ sudo apt-get update
```

Copy the link and go to browser paste it and go code copy the link to clone



Clone it in all 4 VM's

```
Salman@VM1-CentralUs: ~$ git clone https://github.com/azcloudberg/azproject.git
Cloning into 'azproject'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 229, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
remote: Total 229 (delta 21), reused 14 (delta 14), pack-reused 203 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (229/229), 52.16 KiB | 2.48 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (108/108), done.
Salman@VM1-CentralUs: ~$
```

```
Salman@VM2-CentralUs: ~$ git clone https://github.com/azcloudberg/azproject.git
Cloning into 'azproject'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 229, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
remote: Total 229 (delta 21), reused 14 (delta 14), pack-reused 203 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (229/229), 52.16 KiB | 2.48 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (108/108), done.
Salman@VM2-CentralUs: ~$
```

```
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~$ git clone https://github.com/azcloudberg/azproject.git
Cloning into 'azproject'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 229, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
remote: Total 229 (delta 21), reused 14 (delta 14), pack-reused 203 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (229/229), 52.16 KiB | 2.01 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (108/108), done.
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~$
```

```
Salman@VM2-WestUs:~$ git clone https://github.com/azcloudberg/azproject.git
Cloning into 'azproject'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 229, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
remote: Total 229 (delta 21), reused 14 (delta 14), pack-reused 203 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (229/229), 52.16 KiB | 1.80 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (108/108), done.
Salman@VM2-WestUs:~$
```

Now go to azproject `cd azproject`

```
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~/azproject$
```

And run `sh vm2.sh` on vm2 machines on central and west

```
Salman@VM2-CentralUs:~/azproject$ ls
README.md app.py config.py error.html index.html templates vm1.sh vm2.sh
Salman@VM2-CentralUs:~/azproject$ ./vm2.sh
```

```
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~$ cd azproject
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~/azproject$
```

```
Salman@VM2-WestUs:~$ cd azproject
Salman@VM2-WestUs:~/azproject$ ls
README.md app.py config.py error.html index.html templates vm1.sh vm2.sh
Salman@VM2-WestUs:~/azproject$ sh vm2.sh
```

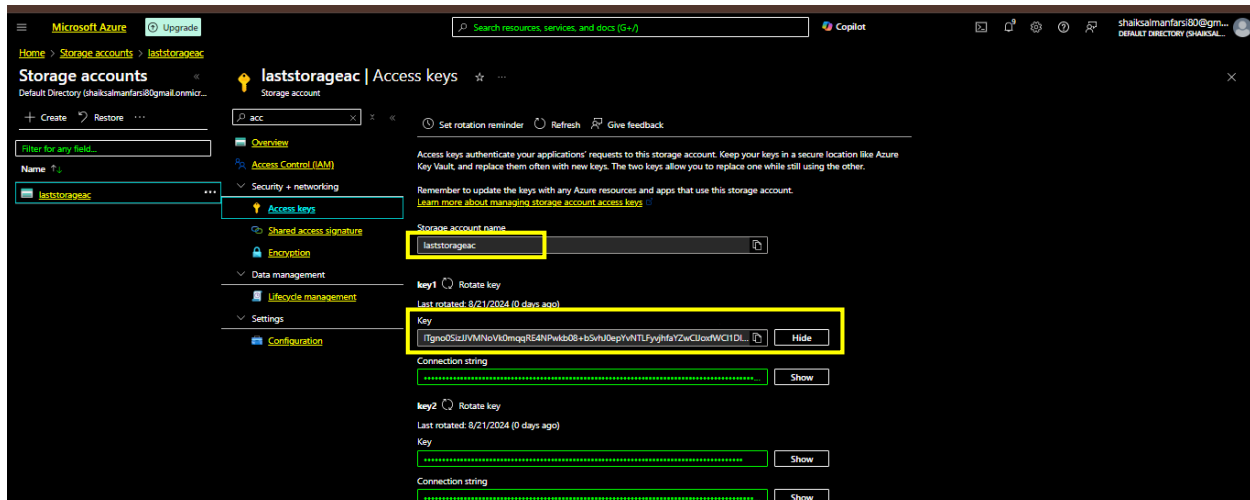
And run sh vm2.sh on vm2 machines on CentralUs

```
Salman@VM2-CentralUs: ~/azproject$ ./vm2.sh
Hit:1 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap libjansson4
  liblua5.2-0 ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom www-browser openssl-blacklist
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap
```

And run sh vm2.sh on vm2 machines on WestUS

```
Salman@VM2-WestUs: ~/azproject$ sh vm2.sh
Hit:1 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap libjansson4 libl
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom www-browser openssl-blacklist
The following NEW packages will be installed:
```

Now Come to Storage Account > Access Keys name of storage account and key



And Here on VM2 WestUs machine type `sudo nano config.py` and replace your storage account name and your key, and container name leave it as it is.

```
GNU nano 4.8 config.py
[DEFAULT]
# Account name
account =laststorageac
# Azure Storage account access key
key =ITgno0SizJJVMNoVk0mqgRE4NPwkb08+bSvhJ0epYvNTLFyvjhfaYZwCLJoxfWCL1DlmkqSbuxcI+ASt6/KU4A==
# Container name
container =upload
```

Cat to view

```
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~/azproject$ ls
README.md app.py config.py error.html index.html templates vm1.sh vm2.sh
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~/azproject$ sudo nano config.py
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~/azproject$ cat config.py
[DEFAULT]
# Account name
account =laststorageac
# Azure Storage account access key
key =ITgno0SizJJVMNoVk0mqgRE4NPwkb08+bSvhJ0epYvNTLFyvjhfaYZwCLJoxfWCL1DlmkqSbuxcI+ASt6/KU4A==
# Container name
container =upload
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~/azproject$
```

And Here on VM2 CentralUs machine type `sudo nano config.py` and replace your storage account name and your key, and container name leave it as it is.

```
GNU nano 4.8 config.py
[DEFAULT]
# Account name
account =laststorageac
# Azure Storage account access key
key =ITgno0SizJJVMNoVk0mqgRE4NPwkb08+bSvhJ0epYvNTLFyvjhfaYZwCLJoxfWCL1DlmkqSbuxcI+ASt6/KU4A==
# Container name
container =upload
```


Cat to view

```
Salman@VM1-CentralUs: ~/az X  Salman@VM2-CentralUs: ~/az X  Salman@VM1-WestUs: ~/azpri X  Salman@VM2-WestUs: ~
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~/azproject$ ls
README.md app.py config.py error.html index.html templates vm1.sh vm2.sh
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~/azproject$ sudo nano config.py
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~/azproject$ cat config.py
[DEFAULT]
# Account name
account =laststorageac
# Azure Storage account access key
key =ITgno0SizJJVMNoVk0mqqRE4NPwkb08+bSvhJ0epYvNTLFyvjhfayZWCLJoxfWCL1DlmkqSbuxcI+Ast6/KU4A==
# Container name
container =upload
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~/azproject$
```

Now Run on vm1.sh on centralus and westus machine

```
Salman@VM1-CentralUs: ~/az X  Salman@VM2-CentralUs: ~/az X  Salman@VM1-WestUs: ~/azpri X
Salman@VM1-CentralUs:~/azproject$ sh vm1.sh
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
Hit:1 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
```

```
Salman@VM1-CentralUs: ~/az X  Salman@VM2-CentralUs: ~/az X  Salman@VM1-WestUs: ~/azpri X  Salma
Salman@VM1-WestUs:~/azproject$ sh vm1.sh
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
Hit:1 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:2 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
python3 is already the newest version (3.8.2-0ubuntu2).
python3 set to manually installed.
```

Now Create a Traffic Manager

Home > Load balancing | Traffic Manager >

Create Traffic Manager profile

Name *
azurecapstoneproject

Routing method
Performance

Subscription *
Free Trial

Resource group *
Capstone

Resource group location ⓘ
Central US

Created and Before creating endpoint go to Application gateway

Home > Load balancing

Load balancing | Traffic Manager

Overview

Load Balancing Services

- Application Gateway
- Front Door and CDN profiles
- Load Balancer
- Traffic Manager**

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 records.

Name	Status	Routing method	Resource group	Subscription
azurecapstoneproject	Enabled	Performance	Capstone	Free Trial

And go to inside the ag1 and ag2

Home > Load balancing

Load balancing | Application Gateway

Overview

Load Balancing Services

- Application Gateway**
- Front Door and CDN profiles
- Load Balancer
- Traffic Manager

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 records.

Name	Public IP	Public IP	Private IP	Private IP	Resource group	Location	Subscription
ag1	4.150.154.97	-	-	-	Capstone	Central US	Free Trial
ag2	13.88.14.239	-	-	-	Capstone	West US	Free Trial

Give it dns name and save it

Microsoft Azure

Home > Load balancing | Application Gateway > ag1 > ag1ip

ag1ip | Configuration

Public IP address

Save Discard Refresh

IP address assignment
Static

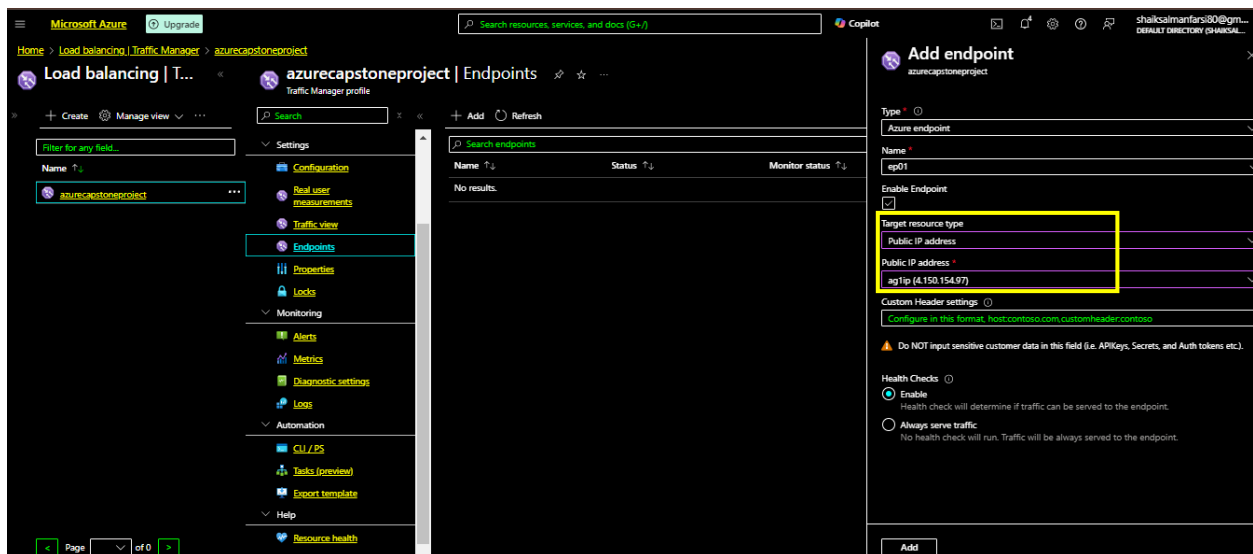
IP address ⓘ
4.150.154.97

Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ
4

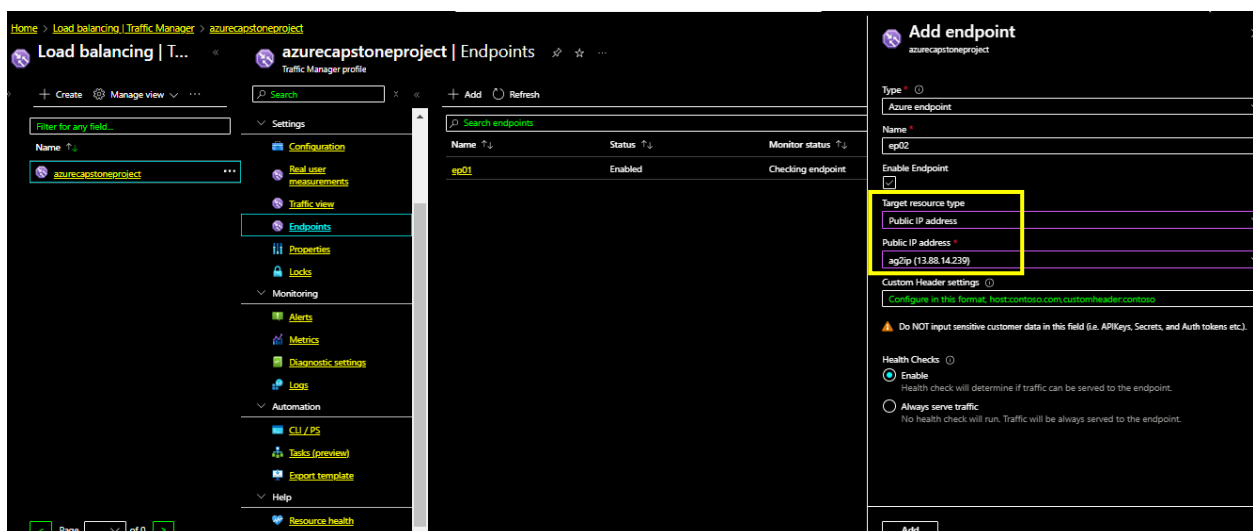
DNS name label (optional) ⓘ
centralusag01



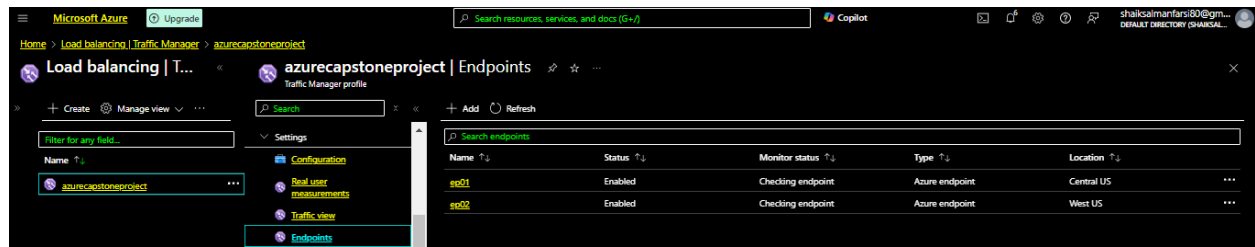
Now Again Come here On Traffic Manager create a endpoint-01 and select public Ip and ag1



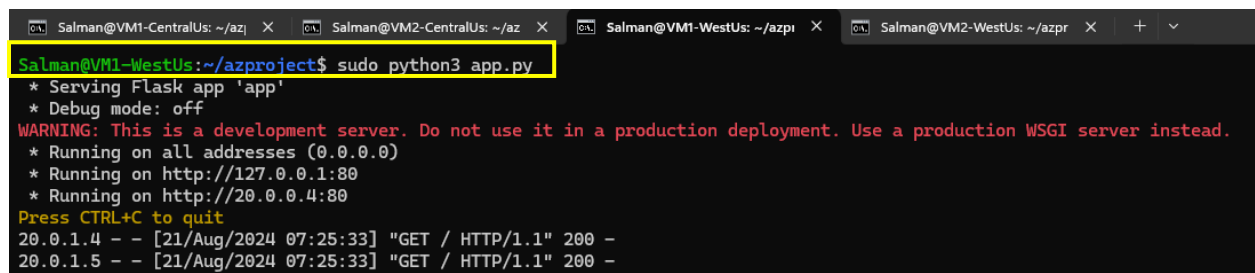
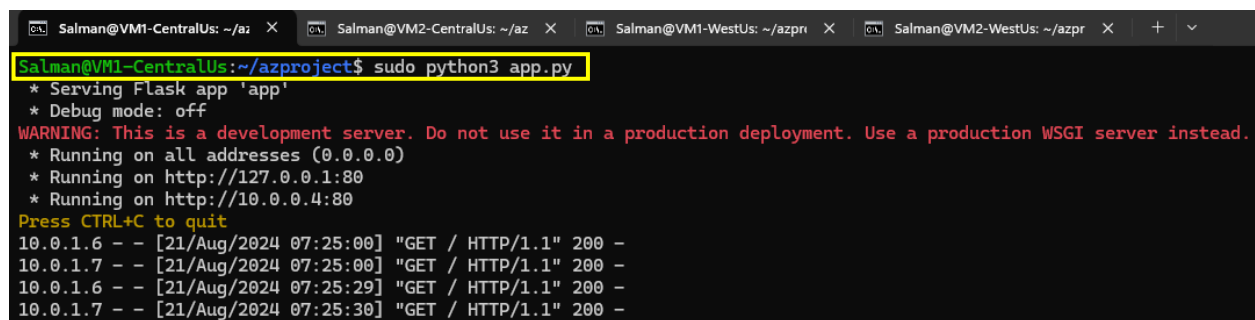
Again Traffic Manager create a endpoint-02 and select public Ip and ag2



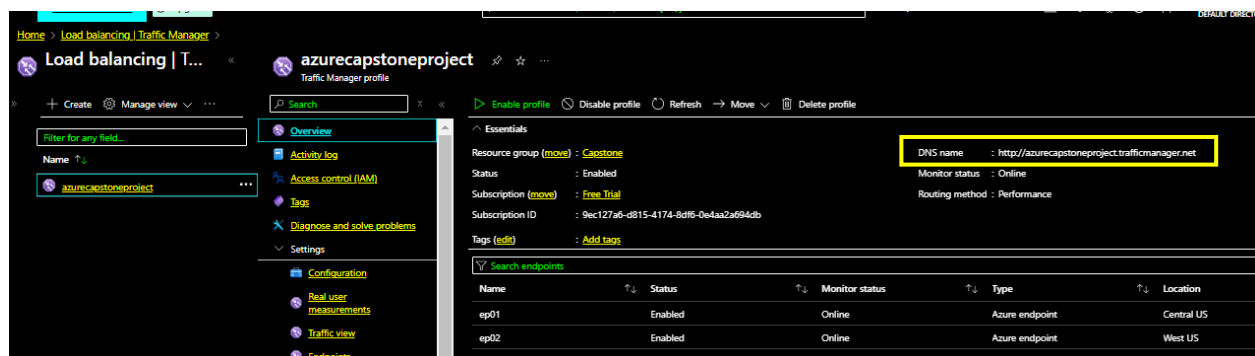
Successfully created the endpoints



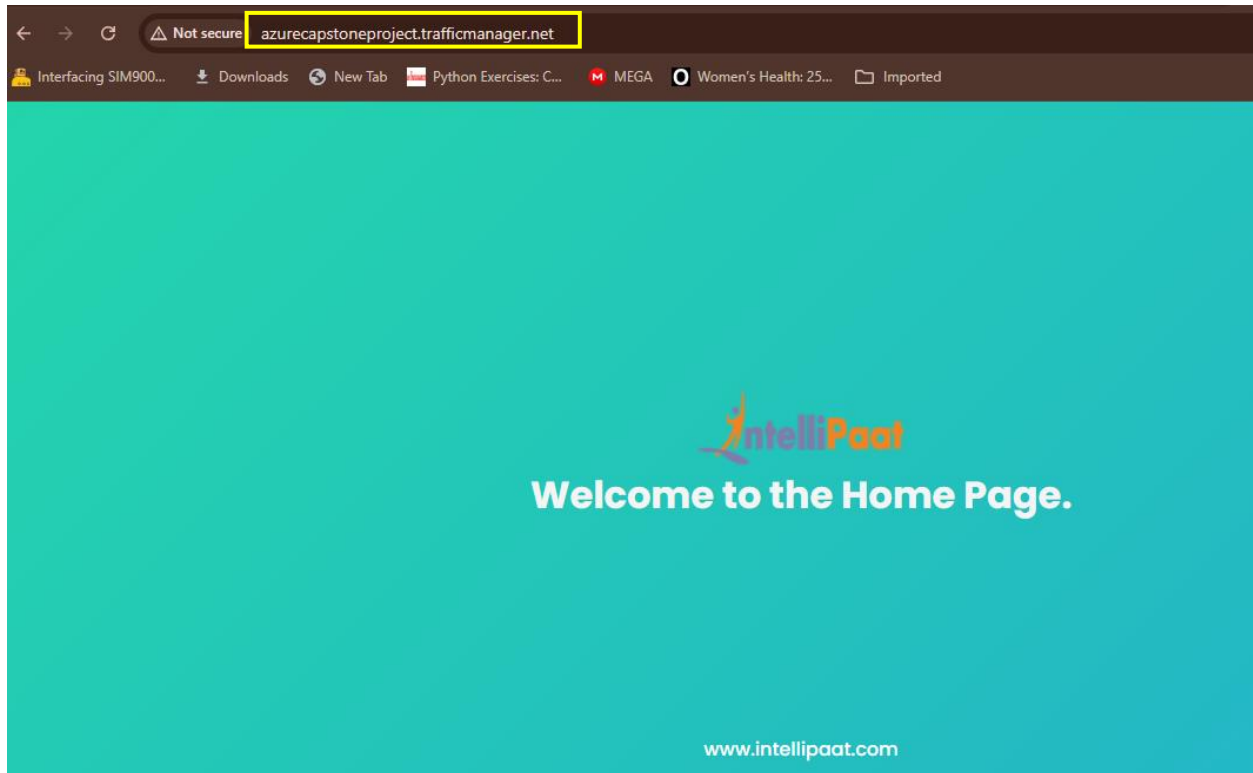
Now go to centralus and westus vm1 machines, run the command `sudo python3 app.py`



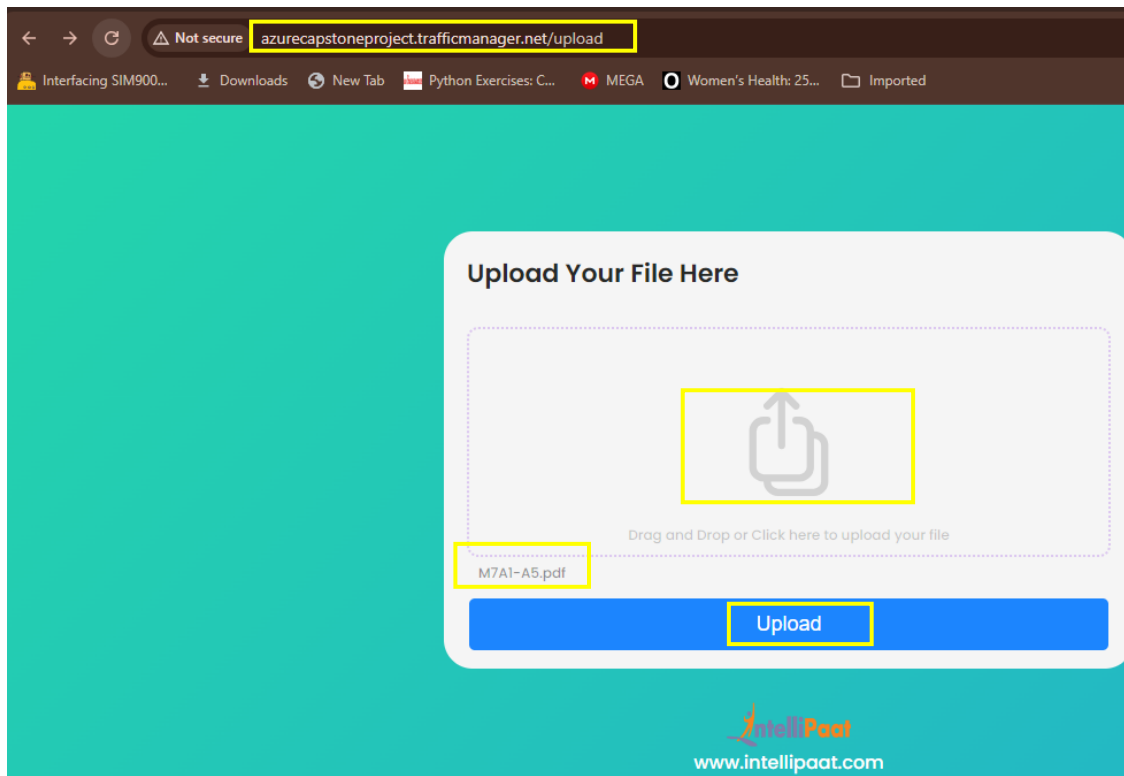
Now copy the Traffic-Manager DNS



Paste it on Browser, we can see the home page



Now give the /upload and it will trigger to upload page and upload a file



Go to Storage account > container > Upload > we can see the uploaded file

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Home > Storage accounts > laststorageacc1 > Containers > upload. The 'upload' container is selected, and the 'Overview' tab is active. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Overview, Diagnose and solve problems, Access Control (IAM), Settings, Shared access tokens, Access policy, and Properties. The main content area shows the 'upload' container details, including the authentication method (Access key) and a search bar for blobs. A table lists the blobs in the container, with one entry highlighted: 'MTA1-AS.pdf'.

Name	Modified	Access tier	Archive status	Blob type	Size	Lease state
MTA1-AS.pdf	8/21/2024, 1:01:38 PM	Hot (inferred)		Block blob	1.44 MB	Available