

Azure Load Balancer

Azure Load Balancer is a Layer-4 network load balancing service that distributes incoming TCP/UDP traffic across multiple backend virtual machines to provide high availability and scalability. It uses frontend IPs, backend pools, health probes, and load-balancing rules to route traffic only to healthy instances.

Main components

→ Frontend IP Configuration

Entry point for traffic.

- Public IP → Internet-facing apps
- Private IP → Internal apps (inside VNet)

→ Backend Pool

A group of resources that receive traffic:

- Virtual Machines
- VM Scale Set instances
- NICs / Private IPs

These are your **actual application servers**.

→ Health Probes

Continuously checks backend servers (TCP/HTTP):

- If VM is **healthy** → traffic continues
- If VM is **unhealthy** → traffic stops to that VM

This gives **automatic failover**.

→ Load Balancing Rules

Define:

- Frontend port (example: 80)
- Backend port (example: 80)
- Protocol (TCP/UDP)
- Which backend pool to use

Types of Load Balancers

→ public Load balancer

- Has public ip
- Used for internet-facing apps
- Ex: Web Servers

→Private Load balancere

- Uses private IP
- Works only inside Vnet
- Example: app tier → db tier

Steps to create ALB

→Lets Create Azure Load Balancer

→Create two Vms with in a vnet with different Subnets

→Creating a WebVm1

Home > Compute infrastructure | Virtual machines

Create a virtual machine

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

⚠ Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

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 *

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

Availability options

Security type

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

< Previous | Next : Disks > | **Review + create**

[Give feedback](#)

→Adding Vnet and Subnet for WebVm1

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Create a virtual machine

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

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

Virtual network
[Edit virtual network](#)

Subnet *
[Edit subnet](#) 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.0.255 (256 addresses)

Public IP
[Create new](#)
Public IP addresses have a nominal charge. [Estimate price](#)

NIC network security group ☐ None
☒ Basic
☐ Advanced

Public inbound ports * ☐ None
☒ Allow selected ports

Select inbound ports *

⚠ This will allow all IP addresses to access your virtual machine. This is only recommended for testing. Use the Advanced controls in the Networking tab to

< Previous | Next : Management > | **Review + create**

→Creating Second WebVm as WebVm2

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Create a virtual machine

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

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 * Azure subscription 1

Resource group * Sai-rg
[Create new](#)

Instance details

Virtual machine name * WebVm2

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

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→ Adding Vnet and Subnet for WebVm2

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Create a virtual machine

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

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 * vnet-1 (Sai-rg)
[Edit virtual network](#)

Subnet * snet-2
[Edit subnet](#) 172.16.1.0 - 172.16.1.255 (256 addresses)

Public IP * (new) WebVm2-ip
[Create new](#)
Public IP addresses have a nominal charge. [Estimate price](#)

NIC network security group *
☐ None
☒ Basic
☐ Advanced

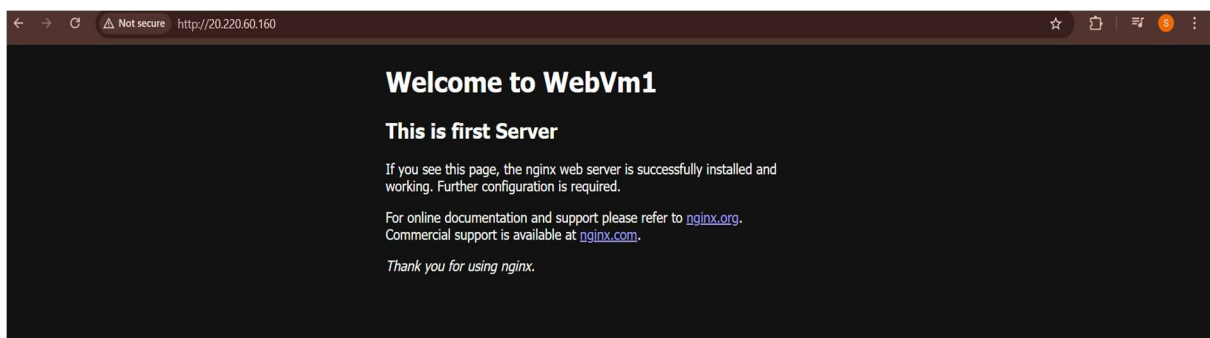
Public inbound ports *
☐ None
☒ Allow selected ports

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

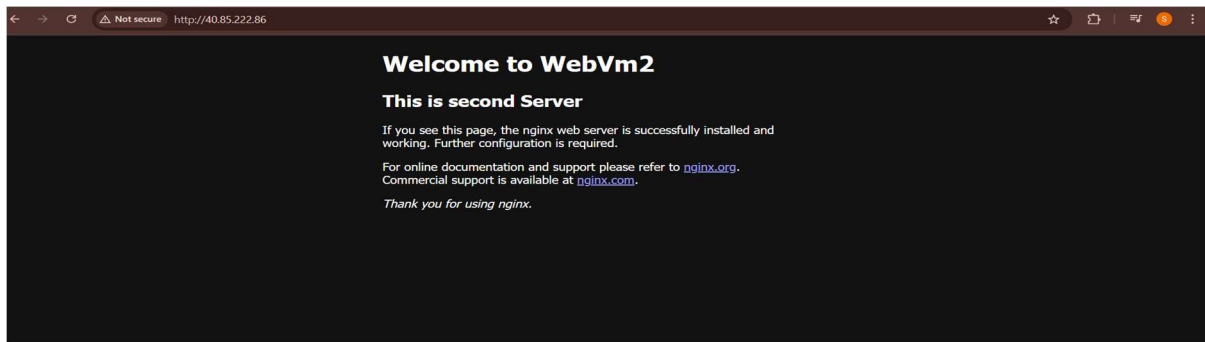
< Previous Next : Management > Review + create Give feedback

→ Then install nginx on two Vms and check it is working or not

→ WebVm1

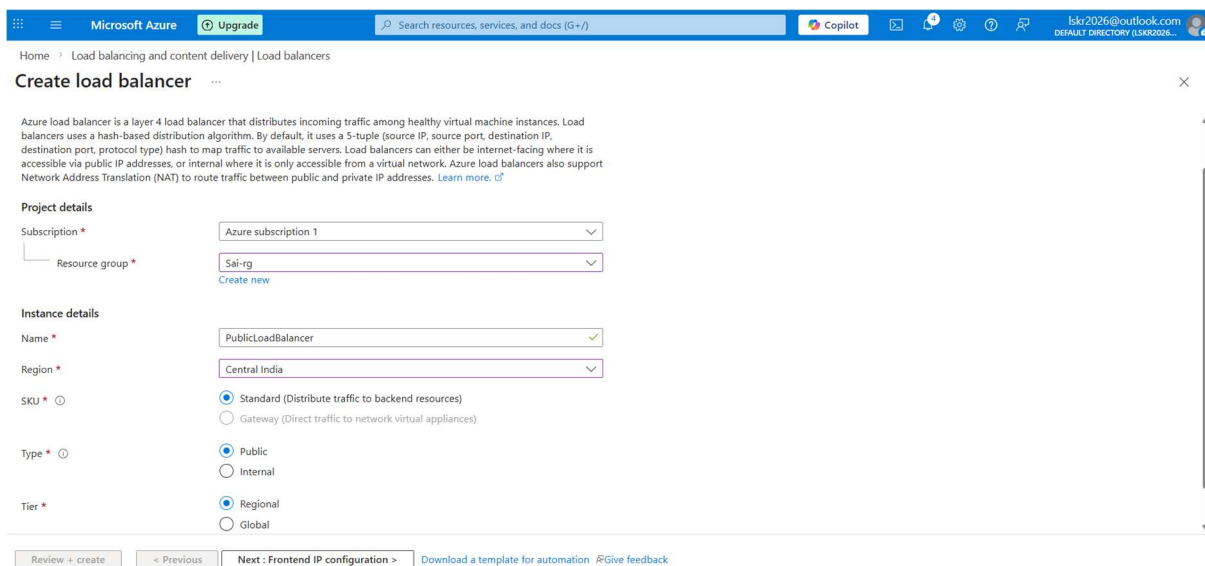


→WebVm2

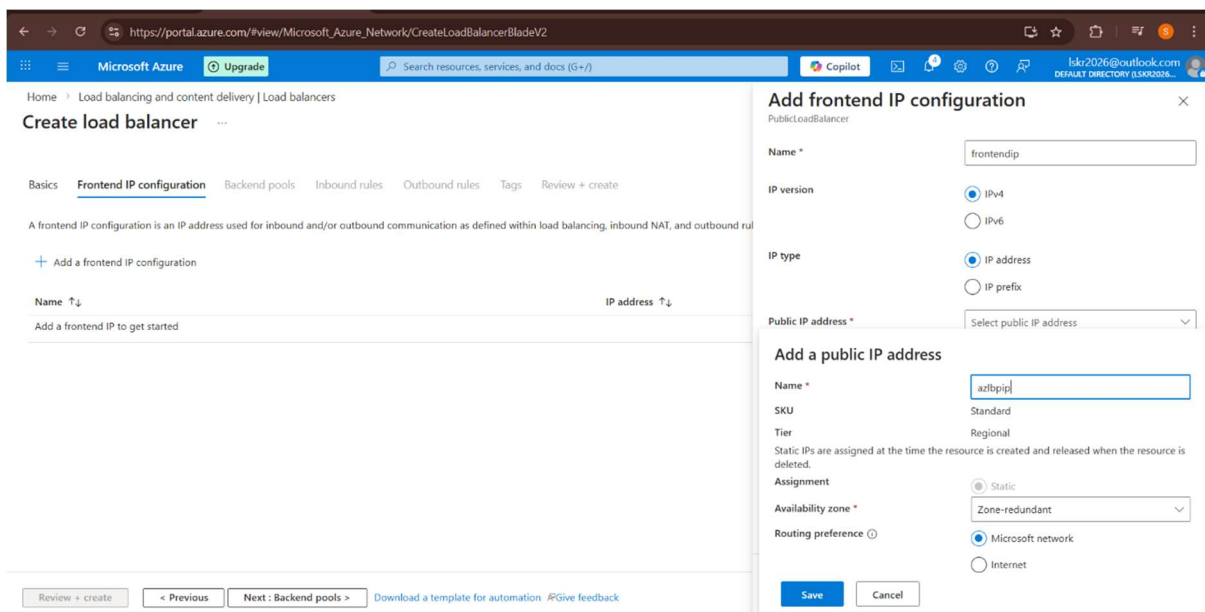


→Search for load balancer and click on create and select standard load balancer

→Creating a Load balancer



→Adding Frontend ip to the load balancer



→ Adding a backend pool to the load balancer and the two vms for this load balancer

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

Home > Load balancing and content delivery | Load balancers

Add backend pool

Name * mybackendpool

Virtual network vnet-1 (Sai-rg)

Backend Pool Configuration

☒ NIC

☐ IP address

IP configurations

IP configurations associated to virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets must be in same location as the load balancer and be in the same virtual network.

+ Add | X Remove

Resource Name	Resource group	Type	IP configuration	IP Address	Availability set	Tags
WebVm1	Sai-rg	Virtual machine	ipconfig1	172.16.0.4	-	-
WebVm2	Sai-rg	Virtual machine	ipconfig1	172.16.1.4	-	-

Save Cancel Give feedback

→ Add Load Balancing rule

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Create load balancer

Basics Frontend IP configuration Backend pools Inbound rules Outbound rules Tags Review + create

Load balancing rule

A load balancing rule distributes incoming traffic that is sent to a selected IP address and port combination across a group of backend pool instances. The load balancer sends traffic to the first instance that responds to the health probe.

+ Add a load balancing rule

Name	Frontend IP configuration	Backend pool	Health probe
Add a rule to get started			

Inbound NAT rule

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic sent to a selected IP address and port combination to a specific virtual machine.

+ Add an inbound nat rule

Name	Frontend IP configuration	Service	Target
Add a rule to get started			

Review + create < Previous Next: Outbound rule > Download a template for automation Give feedback

Add load balancing rule

PublicLoadBalancer

IP version * ☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

Frontend IP address * frontendip (To be created)

Backend pool * mybackendpool

Protocol ☒ TCP ☐ UDP

Port * 80

Backend port * 80

Health probe * No existing probes

Session persistence None

Save Cancel Give feedback

→ Adding Health probe

Health probes are used to check the status of a backend pool instance. If the health probe fails to get a response from a backend instance then no new connections will be sent to that backend instance until the health probe succeeds again.

Name * myprobe

Protocol * TCP

Port * 80

Interval (seconds) * 5

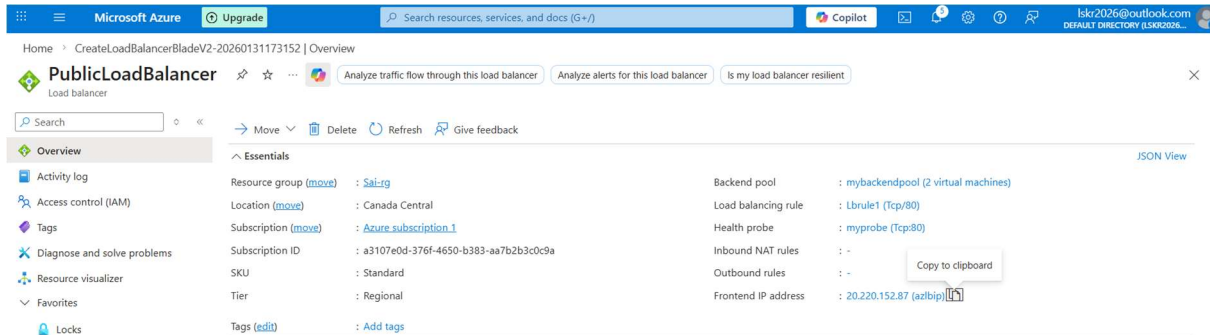
Used by *

Save Cancel

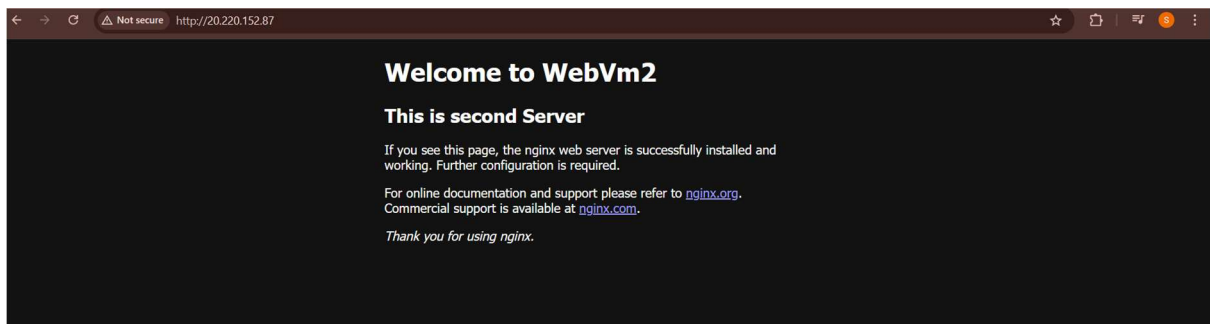
→ Check the review and click on create

→The frontend ip is the public ip of your load balancer

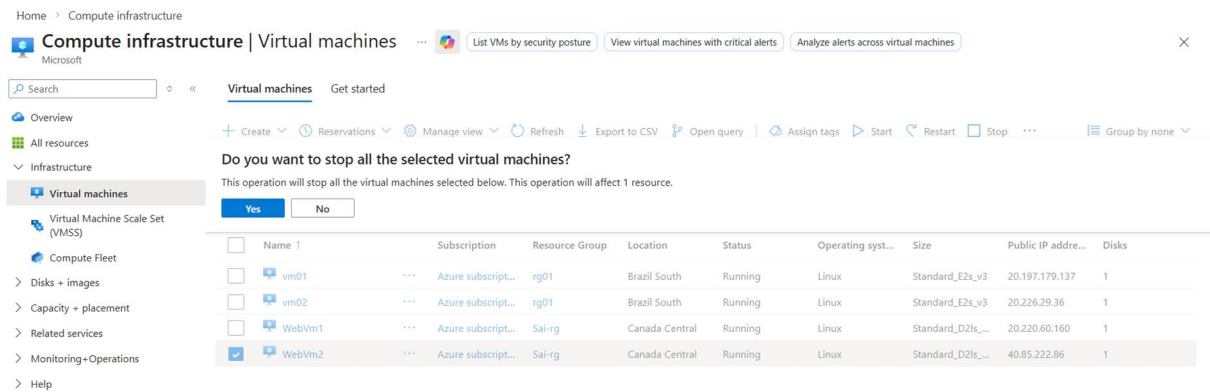
→Copy and search in browser



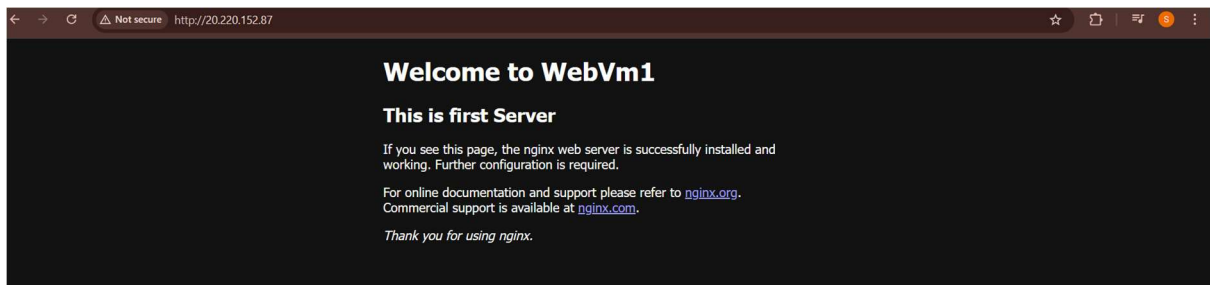
→First I search in this browser the traffic route to my webVm2



→When I stop my WebVm2



→Then traffic routes to my WebVm1



→When you start WebVm2 and search in another browser you can see the webvm2 after some time.