Implement an Azure Traffic Manager Profile



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Overview



Introducing Azure Traffic Manager

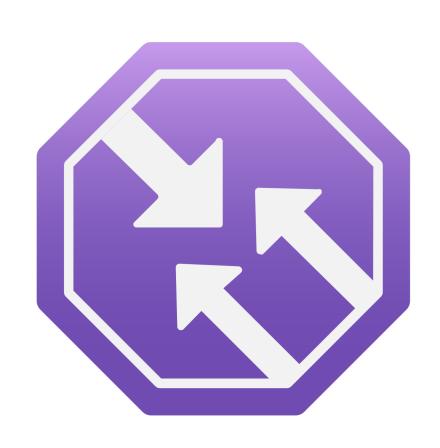
- Use case
- Comparison with Azure Front Door

Deploy and configuring Azure Traffic Manager

- Routing method(s)
- Endpoints
- HTTP settings

Introducing Azure Traffic Manager

Azure Traffic Manager



Domain Name System (DNS)-based traffic load balancer

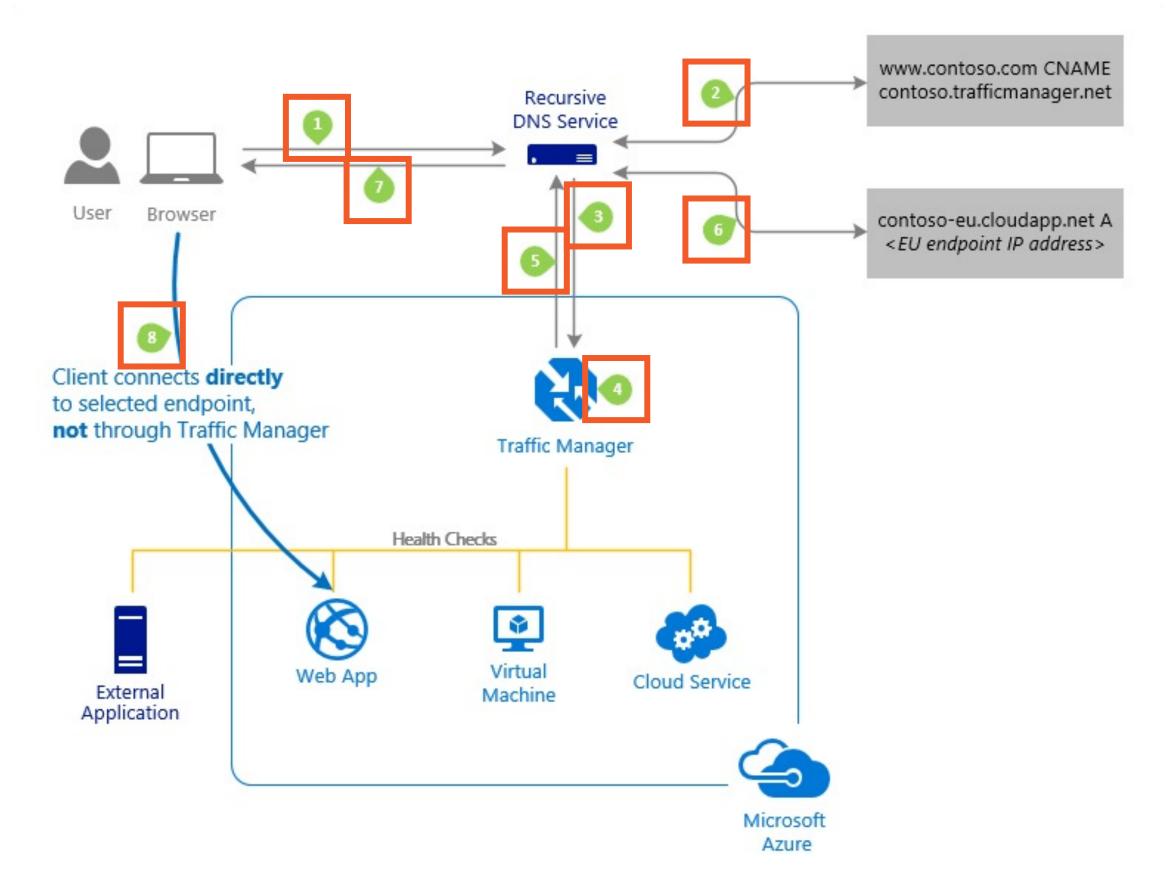
- OSI Layer 7

Support multi-region, multi-cloud app deployments with several traffic distribution methods

You can load-balance the root (apex) domain just like you can with Azure Front Door



How Azure Traffic Manager Works



Traffic Manager Routing Methods

Priority:Disaster recovery

Weighted:
Canary testing

Performance: Latency

Geographic:
Data sovereignty

MultiValue: IPv4/6-only endpoints

Subnet:
Mapped end-user IP
address ranges



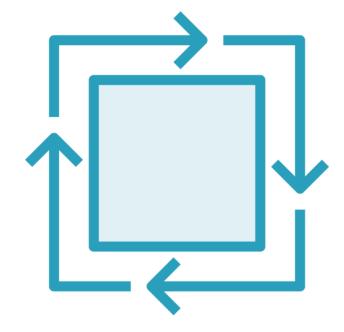
Deploying and Configuring Azure Traffic Manager



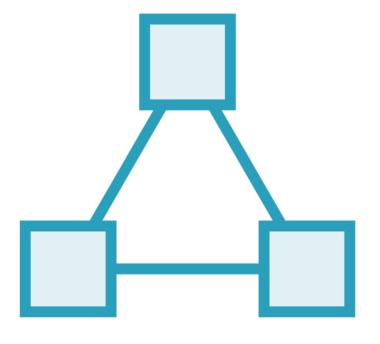
Traffic Manager Endpoint Types



Azure
App Service, App
Service slot, or Azure
public IP address



External FQDN or public **IP** address



Nested
Sub-Traffic
Manager profile



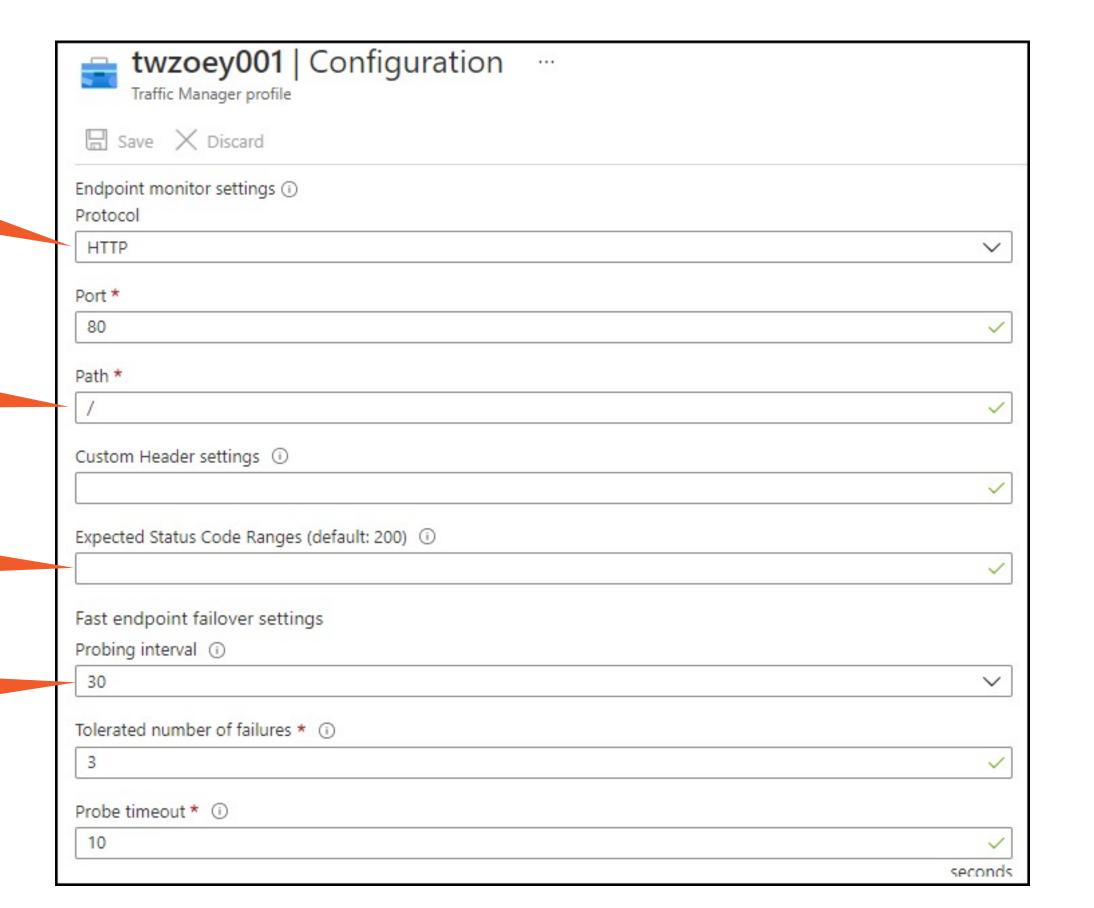
Traffic Manager Endpoint Monitor Settings

HTTP/HTTPS GET request

Ex: /health.aspx with app-specific checks

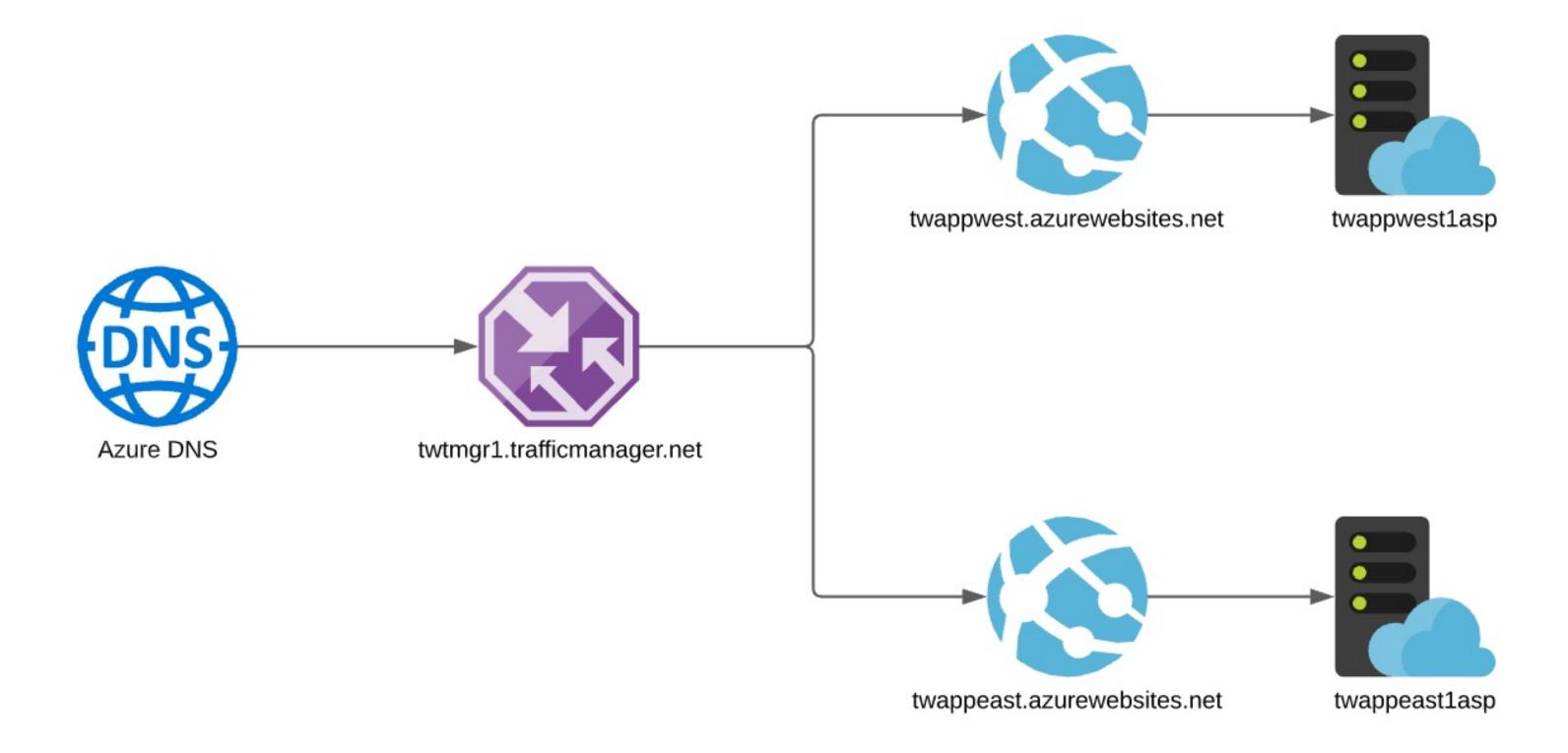
Ex: HTTP 200-299

"Fast" interval is 10 seconds



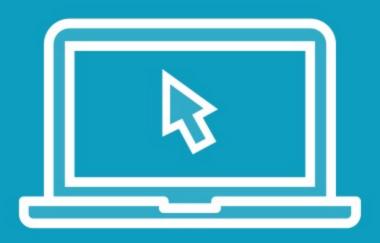


Our Lab Topology





Demo



Deploy TM profile

Configure endpoints

Tweak HTTP settings

Test access & failover

Summary



If you're willing to implement the resources separately, Traffic Manager and Application Gateway make a powerful combination

As always, the answer to any Azure load balancing question is...

- "It depends!"

"We can't give our API server a public IP, but we need to track its outbound Internet access with a predictable public IP address. What should we do?"



Up Next: Design and Implement Azure Virtual Network NAT