Deploy and Test Azure Load Balancer: Boosting Application Performance and Availability.

Cloud series Part 6

> Azure Load Balancer:

Azure Load balancer is a cloud service that distributes incoming network traffic across backend virtual machines (VMs) or virtual machine scale sets (VMSS). This helps you to decide if it fits your organization's load balancing needs for scalable and highly available workloads. This is one of the services that make up the Load balancing and content delivery category in Azure. It operates at layer 4 of the open systems interconnection (OSI) model. It's the single point of contact for clients. The service distributes inbound flows that arrive at the load balancer's frontend to backend pool instances. These flows are distributed according to configured load-balancing rules and health probes.

> Types of Azure Load Balancer

- Internal Load balancer.
- Public Load Balancer.

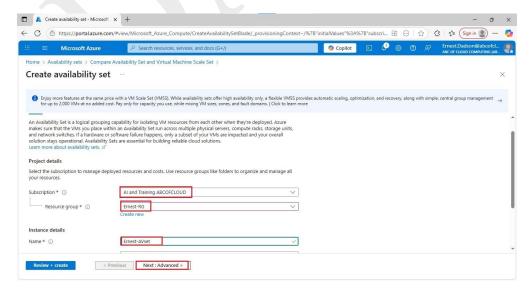
Let set the stage:

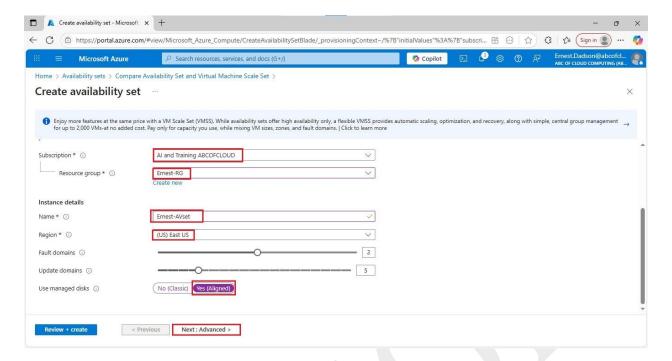
> Sign in to Microsoft Azure Portal

- On your browser key in to https://portal.azure.com
- Log in with your Microsoft or Azure Active Directory account.
- > Search bar has been provided to make the work easier for you: just input what you want to do. (e.g. NSG, Load-balancer, Availability set, and virtual machine, etc.)

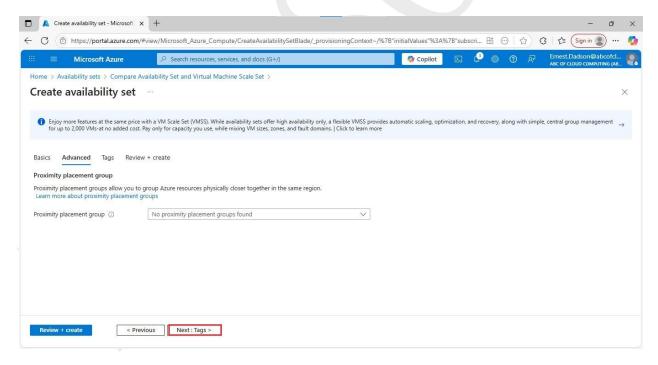
Let begin by creating:

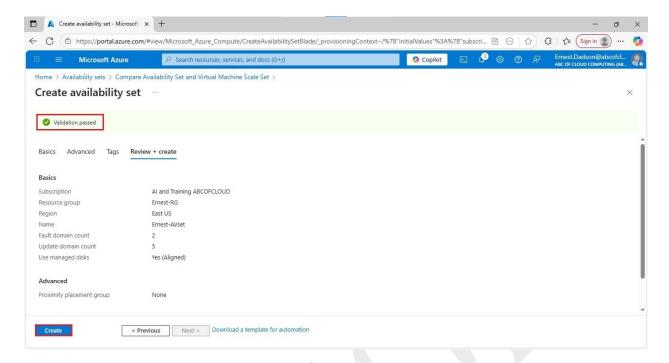
- > Availability set:
 - Search for Availability Set → Create.
 - Fill in the details
 - ✓ Subscription
 - ✓ Resource group name
 - ✓ Instance details →Name→Region





• Setting **aligned to Yes** means the virtual machines in availability set will be aligned with the underlying **fault domains** and **update domains**.

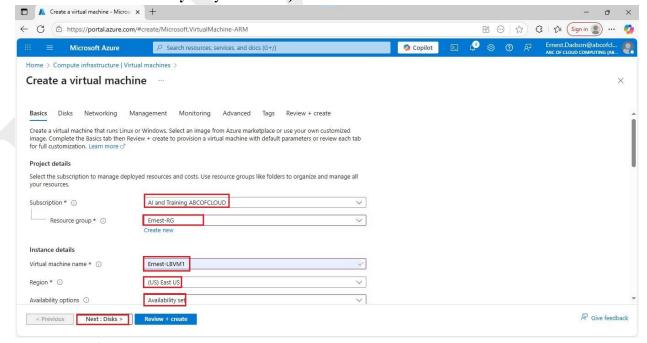




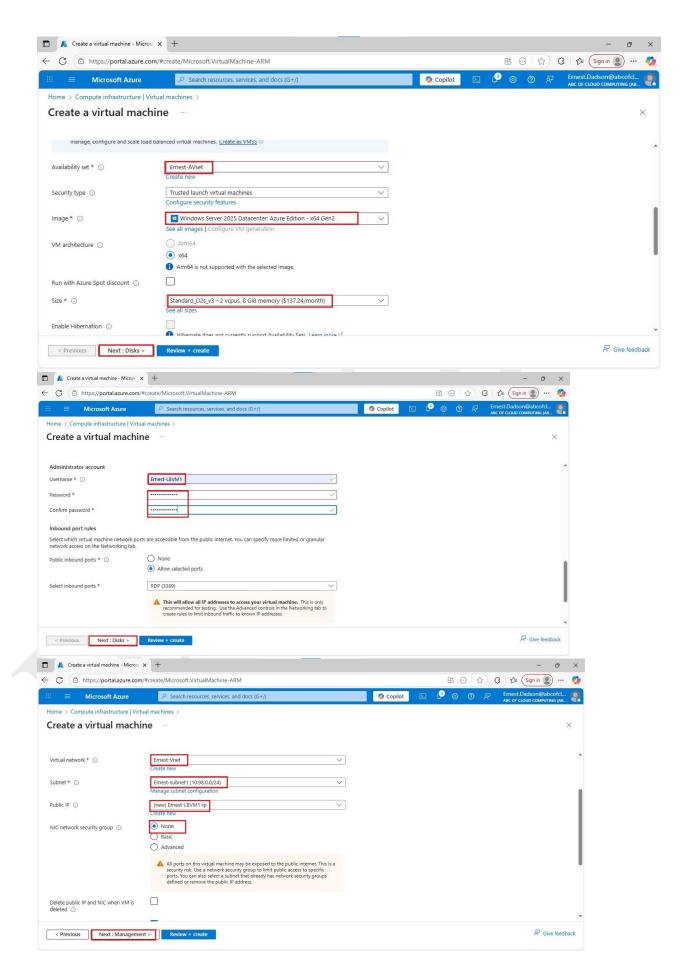
• Pass all validation and click **create** to deploy it.

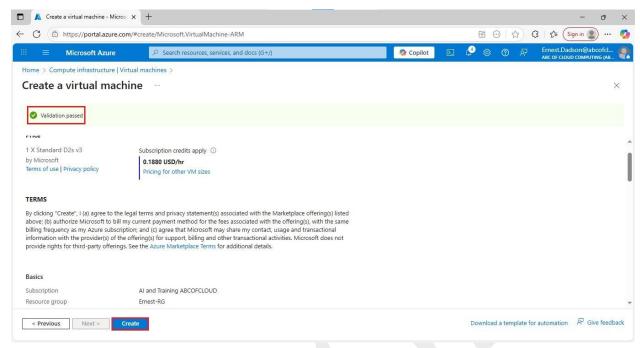
Virtual Machines:

- Search for Virtual Machine → Create
- Fill in the details:
 - ✓ Subscription →Resource group → Instance details (**Do well to set in the availability set** you created)



- ✓ Set your size→ image
- ✓ Set username and password
- ✓ Set your virtual network →Subnet

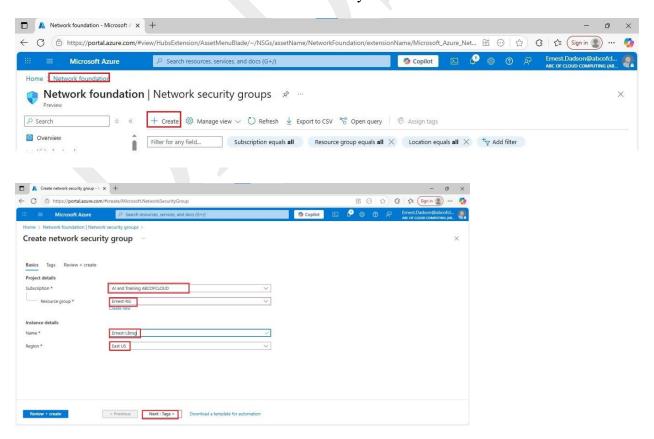


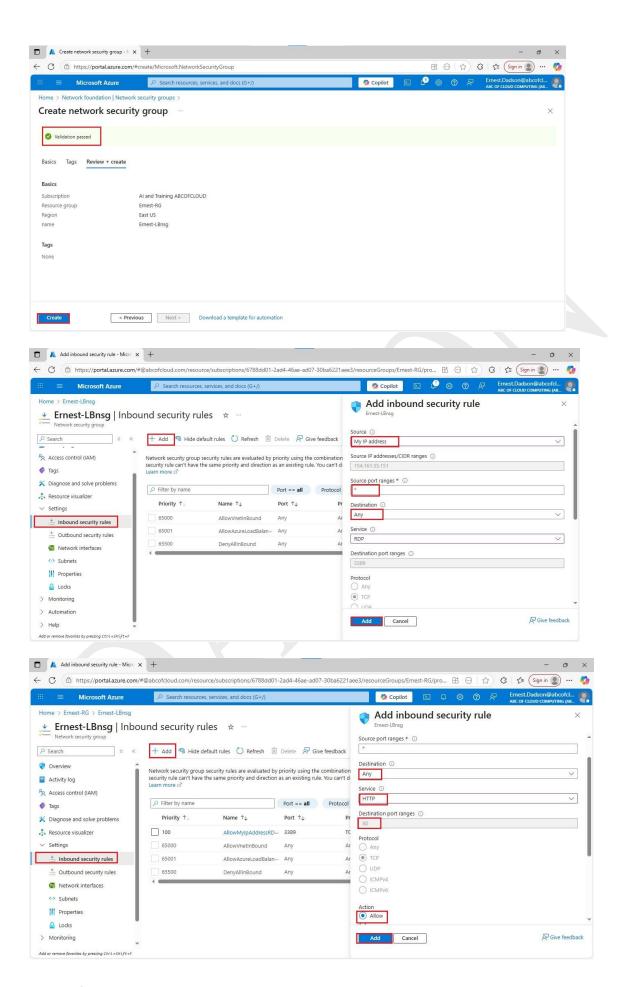


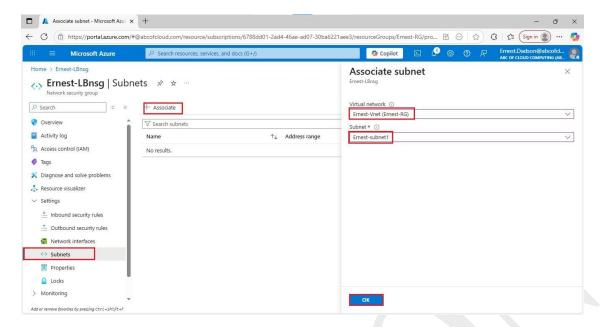
• Pass all validation and click **create**

> Network Security Group (NSG)

- Search for NSG→ create
- Allow inbound rules for port 3389 (RDP) from your IP address (low priority).
- Allow inbound rule for **port 80**.
- Associate NSG to the subnet shared by both virtual machines.





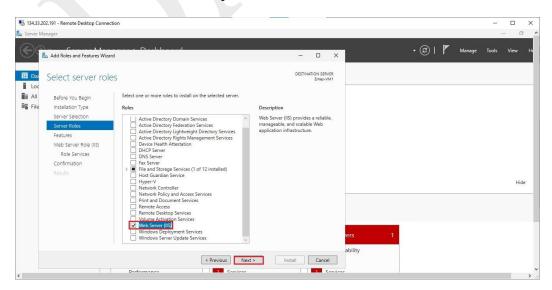


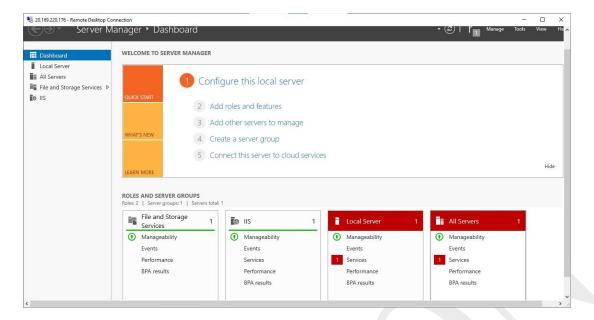
> Two virtual Machines: Ensure both are added to the same availability set (for fault domain separation)

Configure the Virtual Machine;

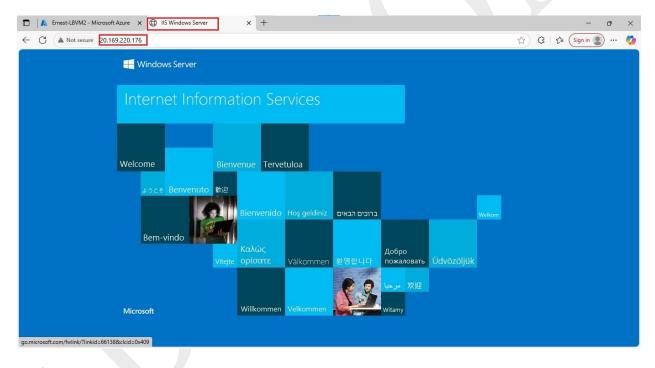
NB: Exposing **RDP** (port 3389) to the internet is not recommended in production environments. Use **VPN** or **Azure Bastion** instead. This setup is for testing purposes only.

- On the Virtual machine overview page →select connect→ download RDP file.
- Connect to the virtual machine using the public IP address → Enter credentials → Click OK.
- > Install Web server IIS.
 - On your server manager → Dashboard →Add roles and features.
 - Choose Web server IIS as the role you want to install.
 - Proceed and complete the wizard →click install.



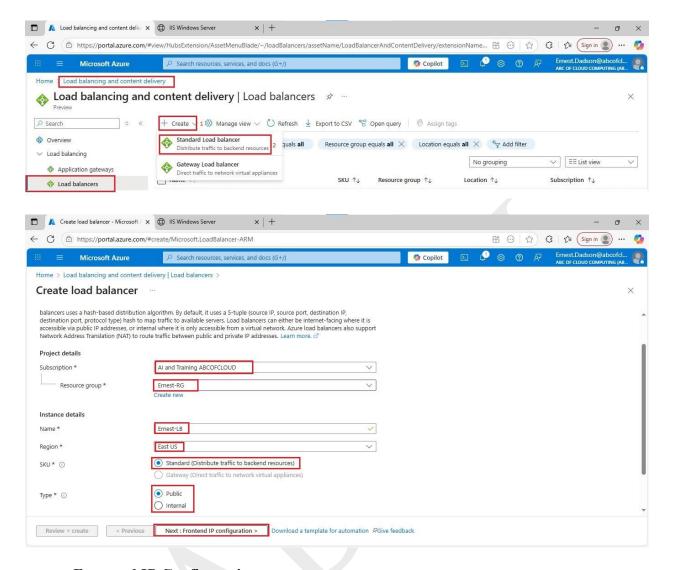


• Confirm the new html page reflect the virtual machine.



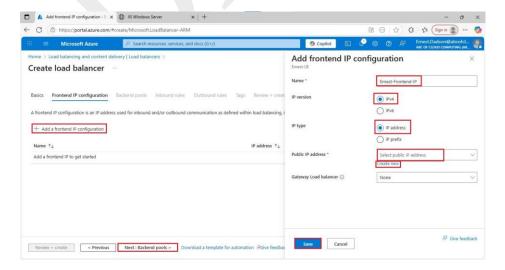
Load-Balancer:

- Search for Load balancer→ create.
- Fill the basic details:
 - ✓ Subscription →Resource group → Instance details.
 - ✓ SKU: Select standard ideal for workloads that require high performance and low latency.
 - ✓ Tier: Regional
 - ✓ Type: Select public load balancer.



• Frontend IP Configuration:

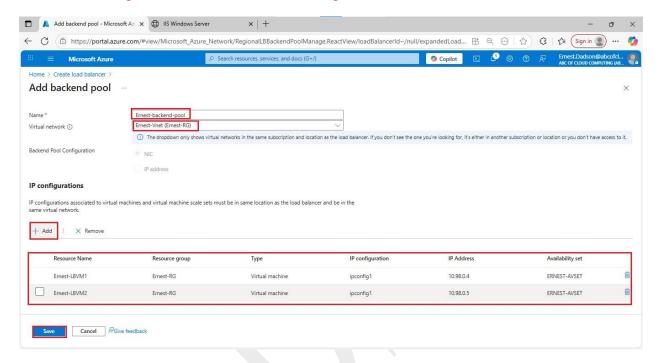
- ✓ Select + Add a frontend IP configuration.
- ✓ Select a preferred name (e.g. Ernest-Frontend-IP)
- ✓ Set it to IPv4
- ✓ Select your public IP or create one.



• Backend pool:

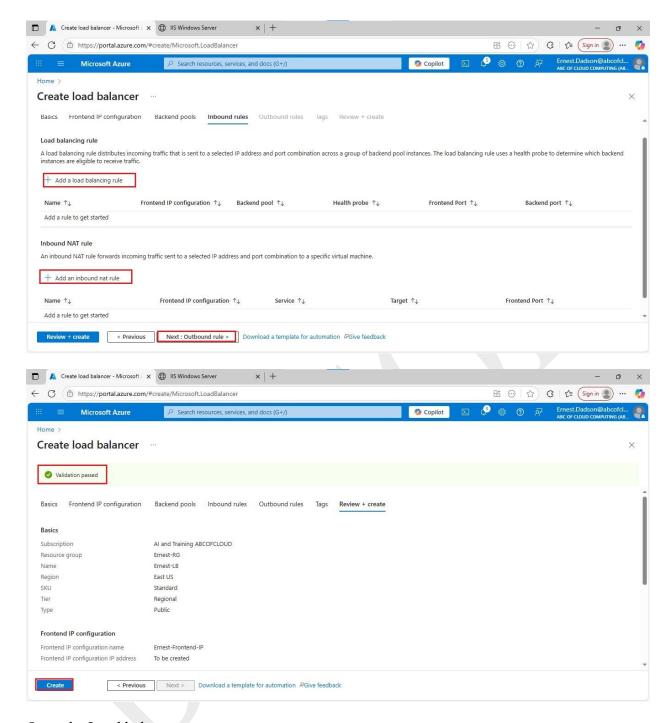
- ✓ Enter your preferred name. (e.g. Ernest-backend-pool)
- ✓ Select the VNet.
- ✓ Backend pool configuration: Select NIC
- ✓ Add the two virtual machines.

NB: All IP configurations must be in the same region and VNet as the Load balance.



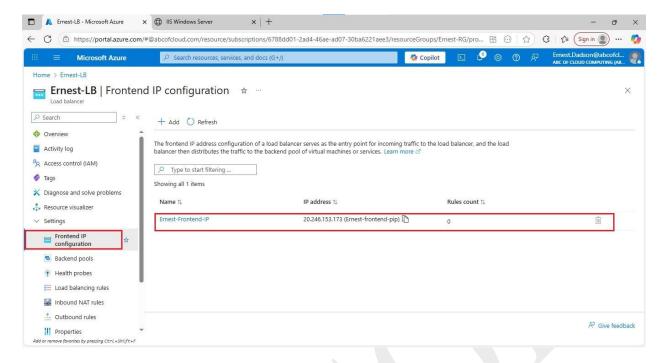
> Create Inbound rules:

- ✓ Add a load balancing rule: It defines how incoming traffic is distributed across multiple backend resources (e.g. virtual machine). It maps a frontend IP and port(s) to the backend pool of servers, specifying which protocol and ports to use for forwarding traffic.
- ✓ Add an inbound Nat rule: It's used to forward traffic from a load balancer's frontend to specific instances within a backend pool. It allows you to map a frontend IP address and port on the load balancer to specific backend virtual machine, enabling connections to individual VM's using load balancer's public IP.
- We will create these two later.
- Proceed to deploy the load balancer.
- Pass all validation and create.



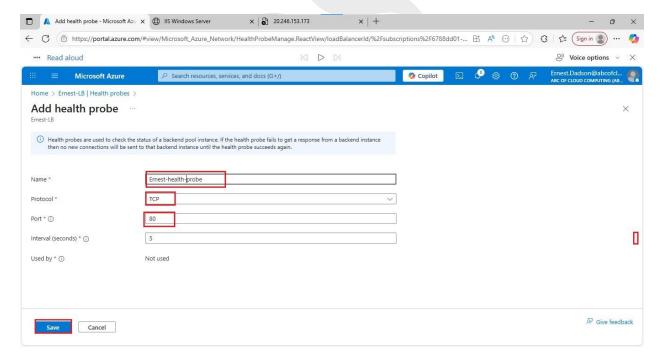
Open the Load balancer.

- > Select your configured frontend IP from the drop-down menu.
- > Select your backend pool from the drop-down menu.
 - ✓ Protocol: Select TCP
 - ✓ Port:80
 - ✓ Backend port: 80



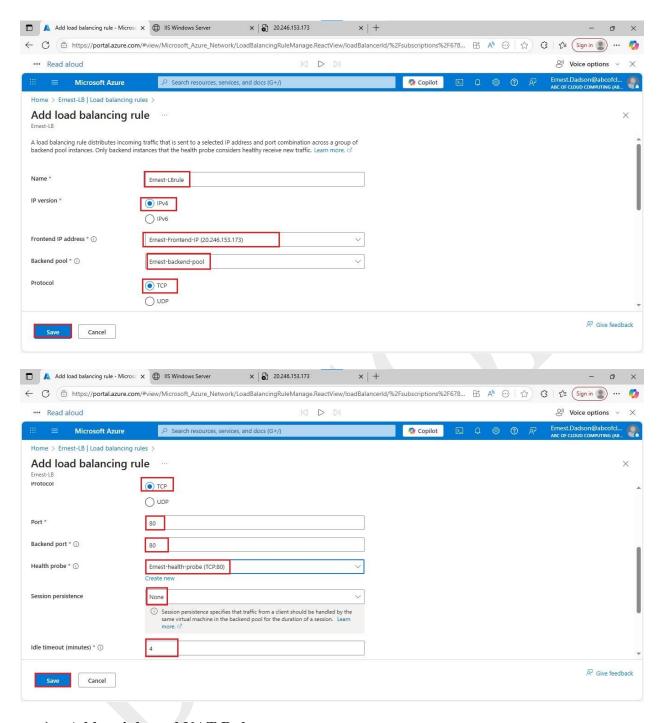
Health Probe:

- Create new one.
 - ✓ Name \rightarrow Protocol (TCP) \rightarrow Port (80) \rightarrow Save.



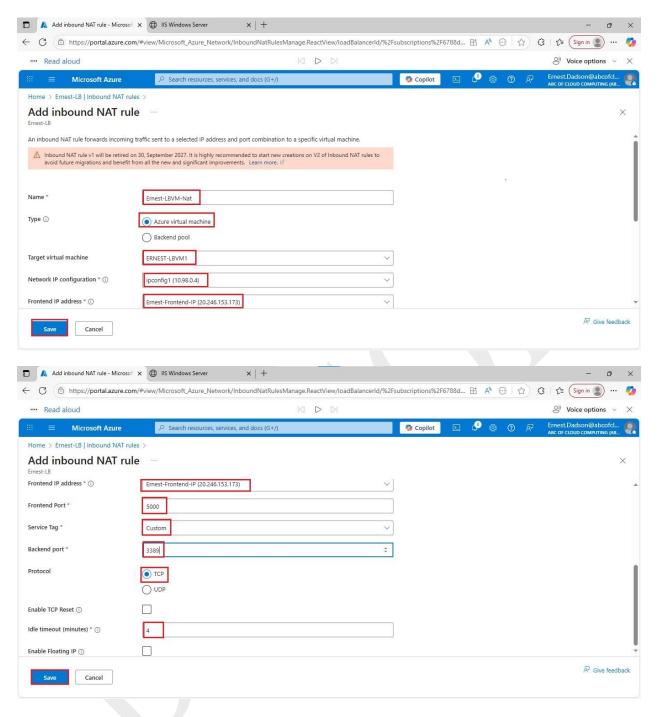
Let add load balancing rule and an inbound NAT rule.

- Fill in the details
 - ✓ Name → IP version (IPv4) → Frontend IP address → Backend pool → Protocol → Port (80) → Health probe → Session persistence (None) → Idle timeout → Leave other options as default → Save.

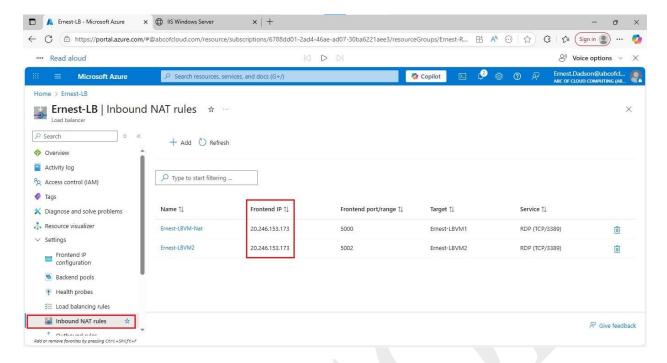


> Add an inbound NAT Rule:

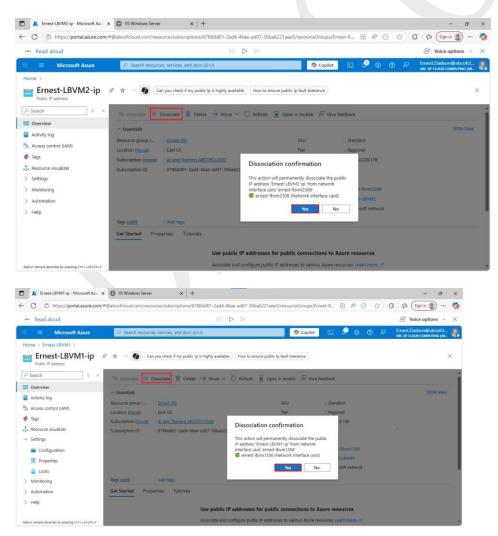
- Fill in the details:
 - ✓ Name→ Type (VM) → Target virtual machine (select your target VM from the dropdown menu) → Network IP configuration (VM private IP) → Frontend IP address (select from the dropdown menu) → frontend port (5000) → service tag (custom) → Backend port (3389).
 - ✓ Leave the rest to default and select save.

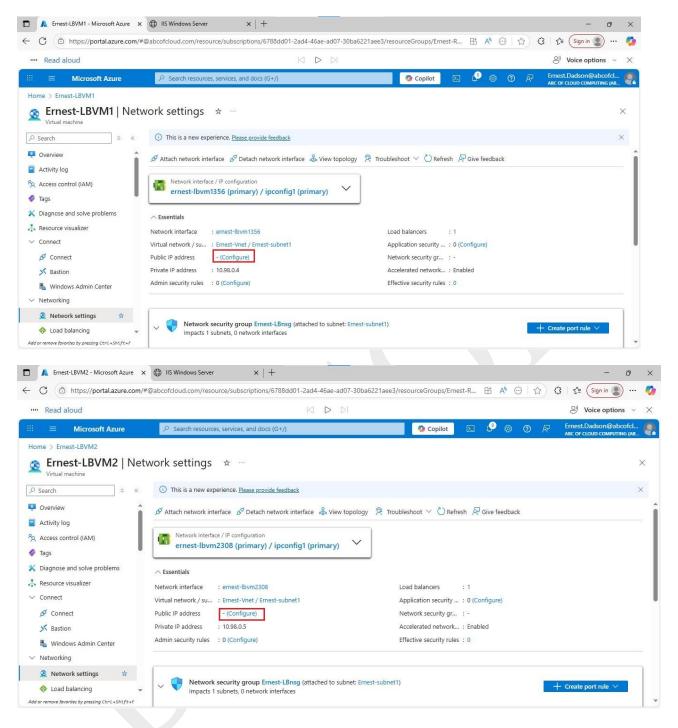


• Repeat for the 2nd virtual Machine.



Once completed, disassociate the public IPs from both Virtual machines. The load balancer will route traffic.





Successfully connected to both virtual machines via the load balancer and test web access on port 80.

