

# Using Traffic Manager on Azure with priority based routing

Hi all.. Welcome to Priority based routing on Azure Traffic Manager.

## Azure Traffic Manager:

Traffic Manager is used to route the traffic between your applications which runs on the server machines subjected to be Windows or Linux. Here in Traffic Manager we have four different types of Routing methods and they are:

- Priority Based Routing
- Performance Based Routing
- Geographic Based Routing
- Weighted Based Routing

## Priority Based Routing?

In Priority based routing we set priorities for the servers which are connected with help of traffic manager and the request gets routed with help of the priorities that has been configured.

## Performance Based Routing?

In Performance Based Routing you will be able to access the applications on the server machines based on the lesser time of retrieval.

## Weight Based Routing?

It's just similar to Round Robin Scheduling where you configure weightage towards each applications that has been hosted on the server.

## Geographic Based Routing?

In Geographic Based Routing, depending on your Geographical location of access your traffic manager will route the incoming connection towards the nearest geographical location of your application.

***In this below demo, we will be working with priority based routing in which we will create two server machines and we will be installing IIS on the same making a small difference to show the visibility of the data center from where it is hosted. We will be setting priority for different server machines in which we will be setting priorities for server 1 and server 2, so the requests served from any region will be routed towards the priority 1 data center at first and if the priority 1 fails to respond than the request will be served by priority 2 data center.***

## Requirements:

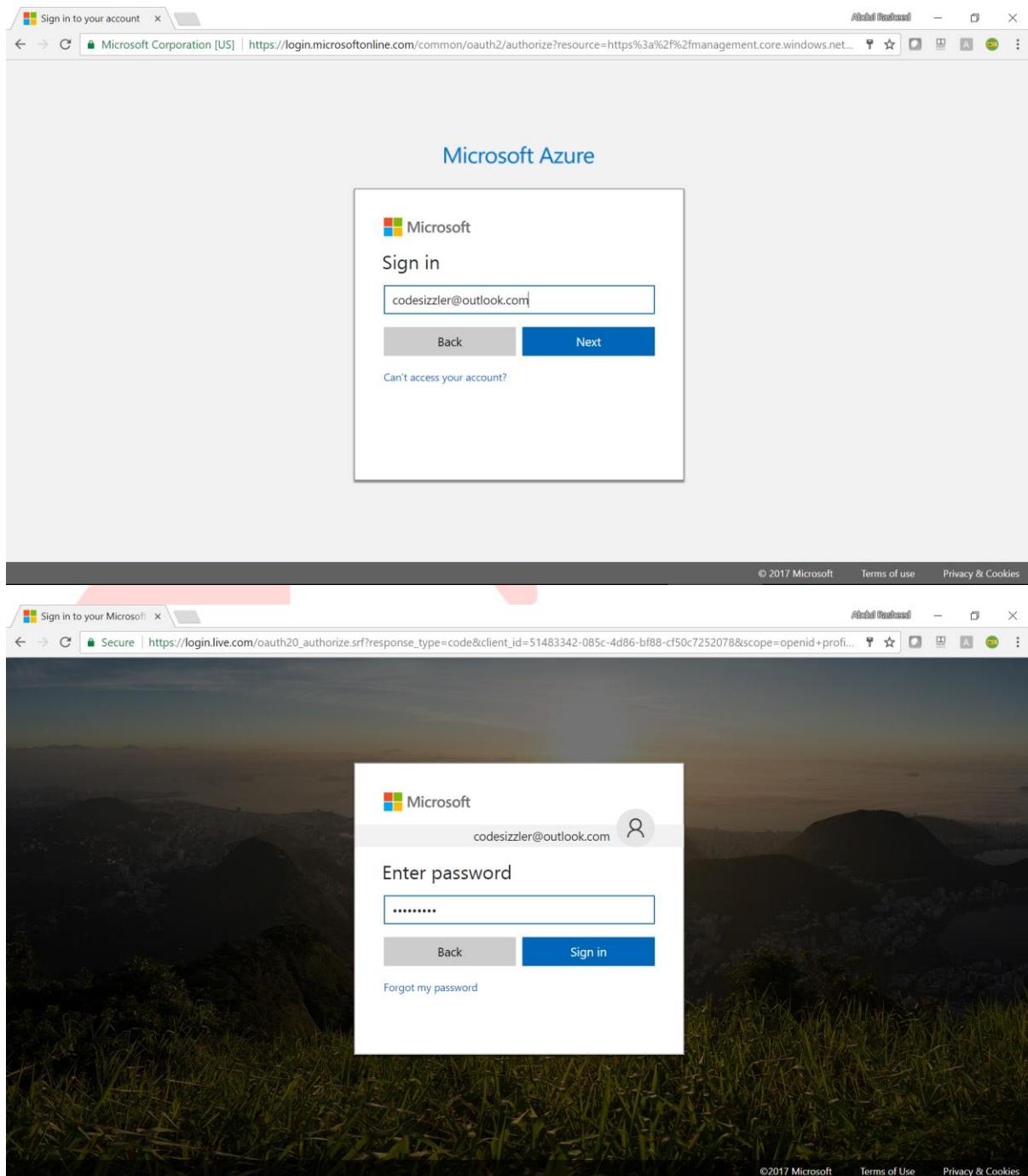
01. You should have an Azure account, if not [click here](#) to get an azure account which will be a free trial one for a month.

## Follow the below steps now:

**Step – 01:** Login to the Azure portal using the below link.

[www.portal.azure.com](http://www.portal.azure.com)

Sign in with help of your Microsoft Azure account on the below sign in page.



### Step – 02: Create a new server machine here

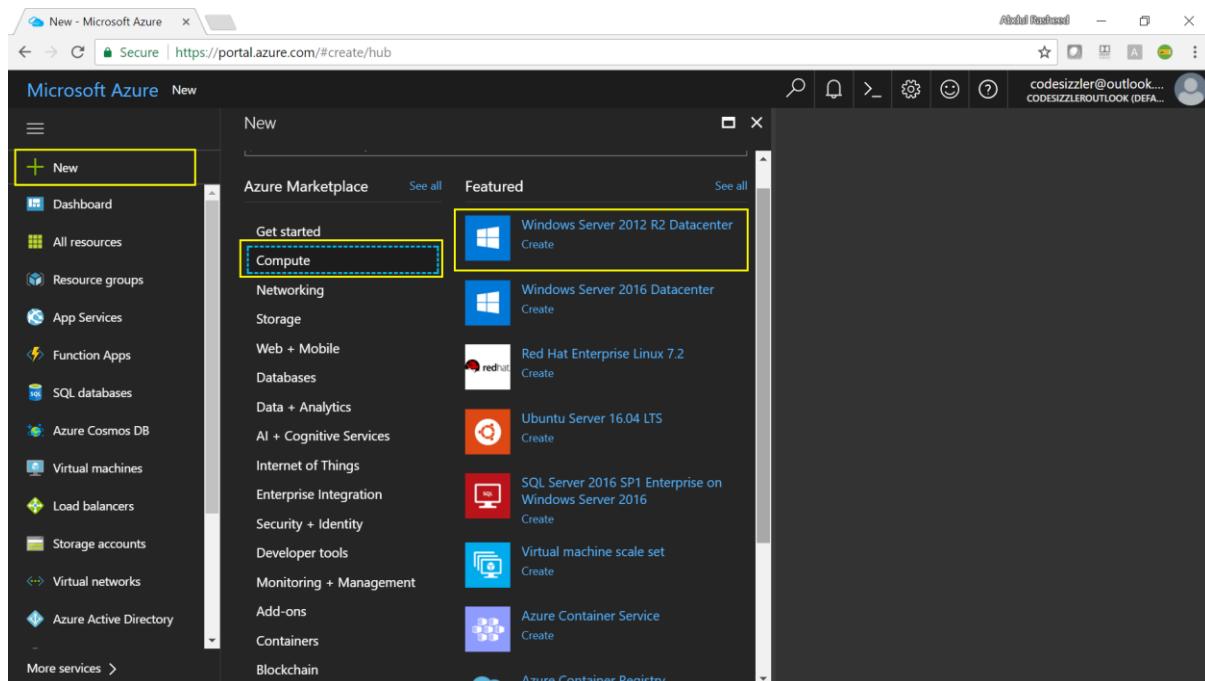
Click on New → Compute → Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacentre.

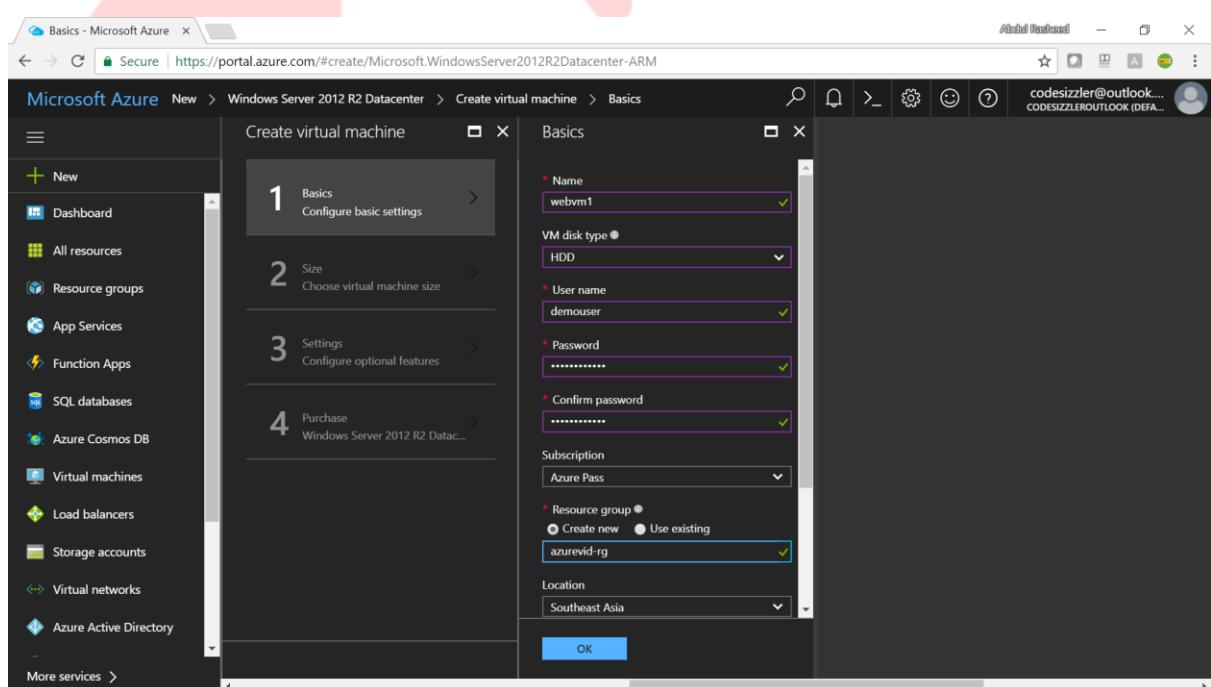
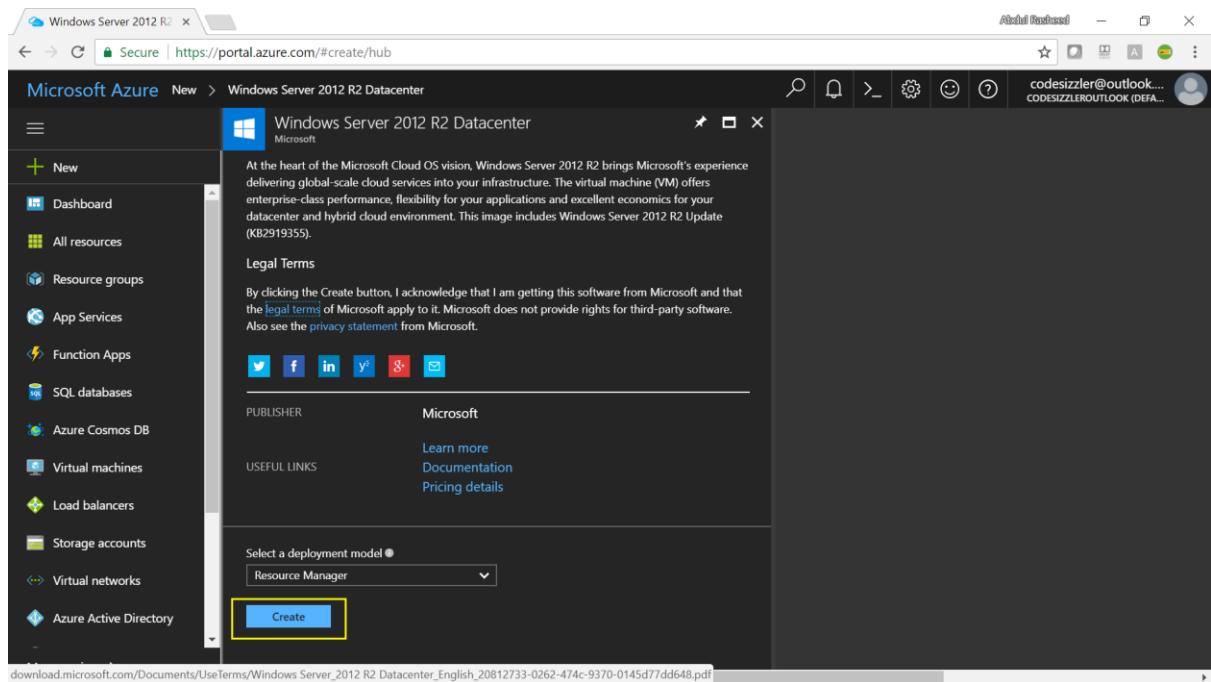
1. New.
2. Compute.
3. Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacentre.

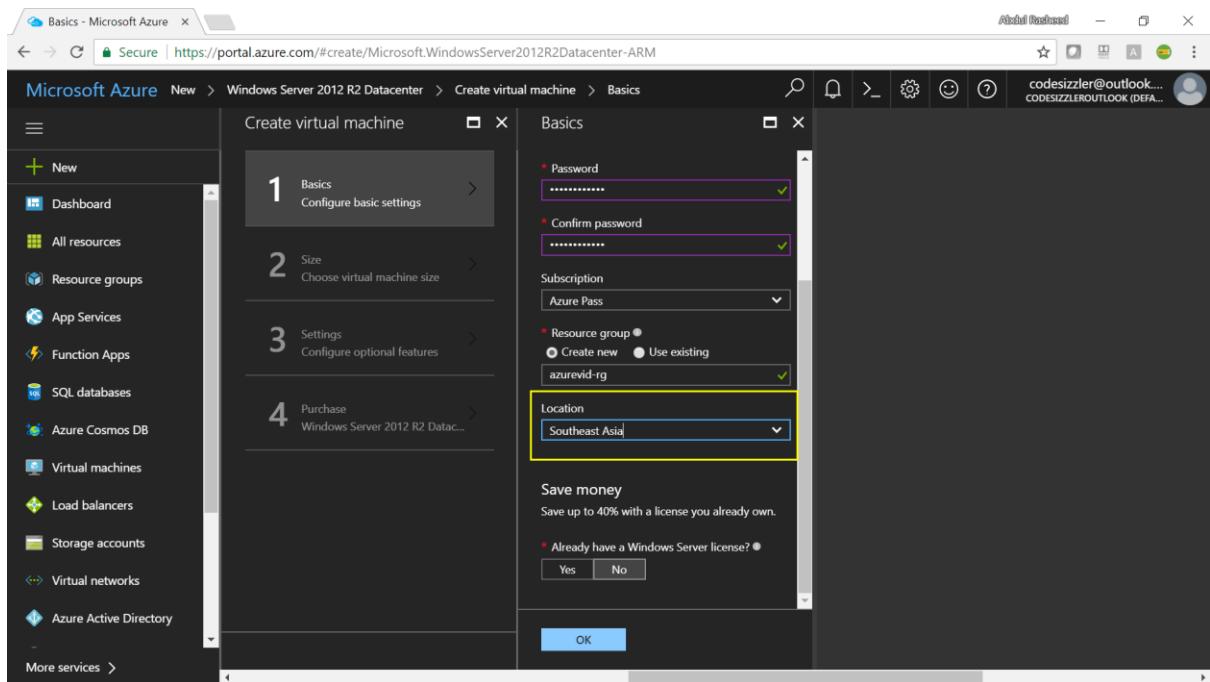
You will be getting four blades as Basics, Size, Settings and Purchase which you have to configure for creating a new Virtual Machine.

## For Basics –

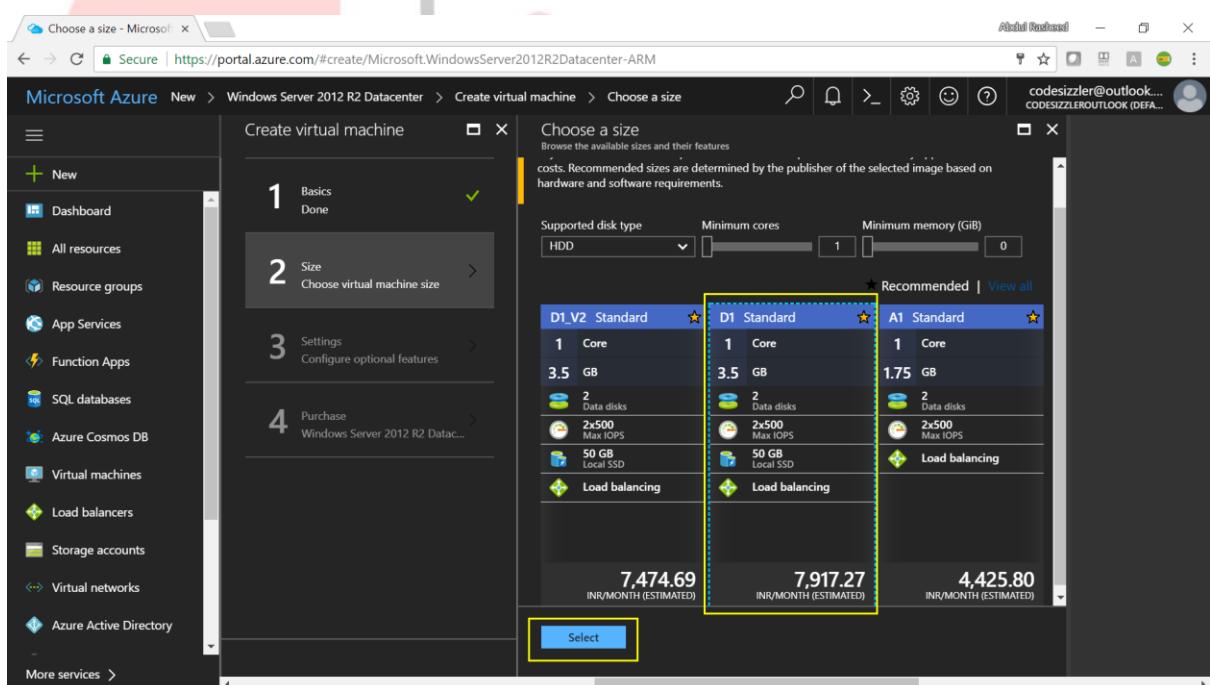
1. Name: Enter your Virtual Machine name.
2. VM disk type: Select your Virtual Machine Disk Type either as HDD or SSD.
3. Username: Mention the login username for your server.
4. Password: Password for your server.
5. Confirm Password: Confirm the same as previous.
6. Subscription: Select the active subscription of the one which you own.
7. Resource Group: Either create a new resource group or select the existing one which you have.
8. Location: Your preferred Datacentre Location, here we have selected South East Asia.
9. Click on OK to move for the next blade.







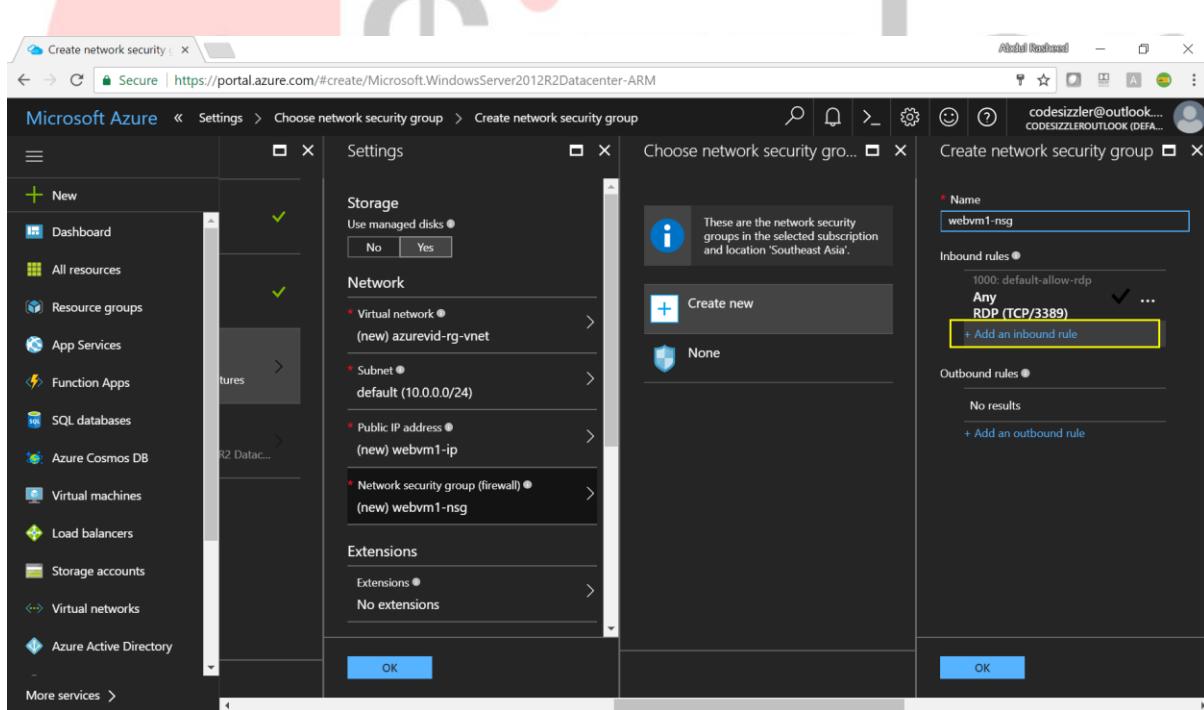
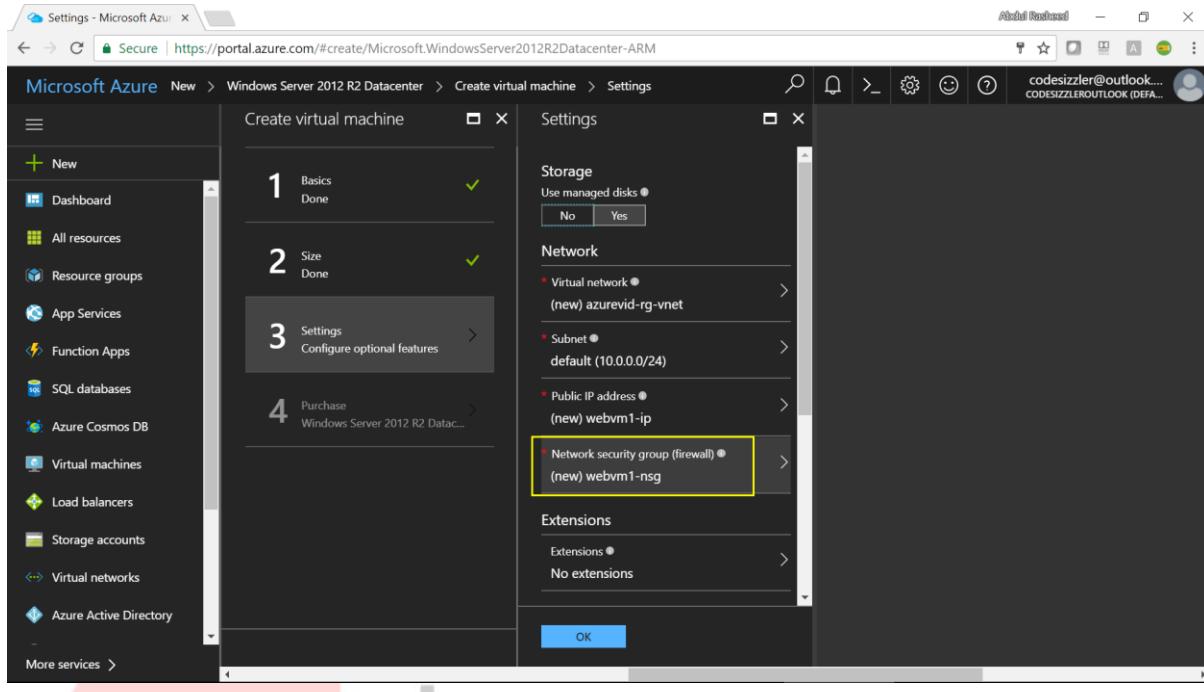
Select the size for your Virtual Machine, I have selected D1 Standard based on my usage. Click on Select to move on to the next blade of Settings.



**Step – 3:** Configure your NSG (Network Security Group) settings by adding an inbound rule which sets a priority, source, source tag, service, protocol, port range and action. Click on OK followed by it.

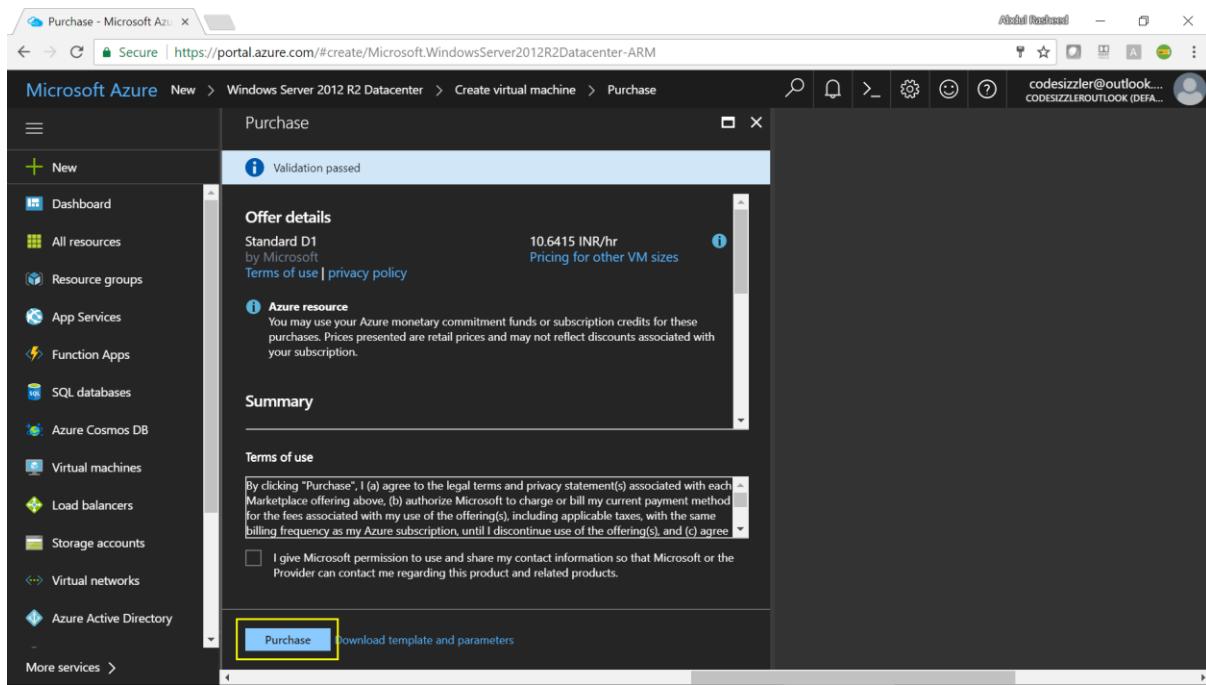
- Name – tmrule
- Priority – 200
- Source – Tag
- Source Tag – Internet
- Service – Custom
- Protocol – TCP

- Port range – 80
- Action – Allow

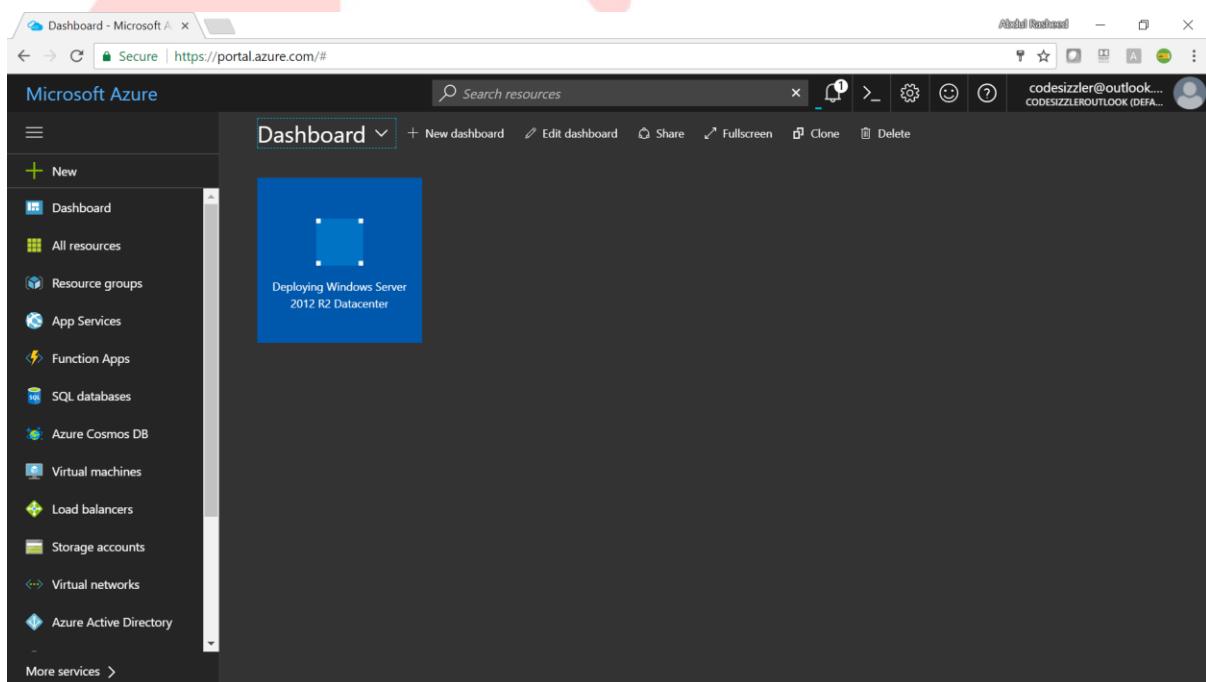


The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar lists various services: Dashboard, All resources, Resource groups, App Services, Function Apps, SQL databases, Azure Cosmos DB, Virtual machines, Load balancers, Storage accounts, Virtual networks, and Azure Active Directory. The main area is titled "Create network security group" and shows a "network security selected subscription Southeast Asia". The "Inbound rules" section contains a single rule: "1000: default-allow-rdp Any RDP (TCP/3389)". A new rule "tmrule" is being added. The "Outbound rules" section is currently empty. The right panel is titled "Add inbound security rule" and displays the configuration for the new rule "tmrule". The "Name" field is set to "tmrule", "Priority" is 200, "Source" is "Any", "Source tag" is "Internet", "Service" is "Custom", "Protocol" is "TCP", and "Port range" is "80". The "Action" dropdown is set to "Allow". Both the main NSG configuration and the detailed rule configuration have an "OK" button at the bottom.

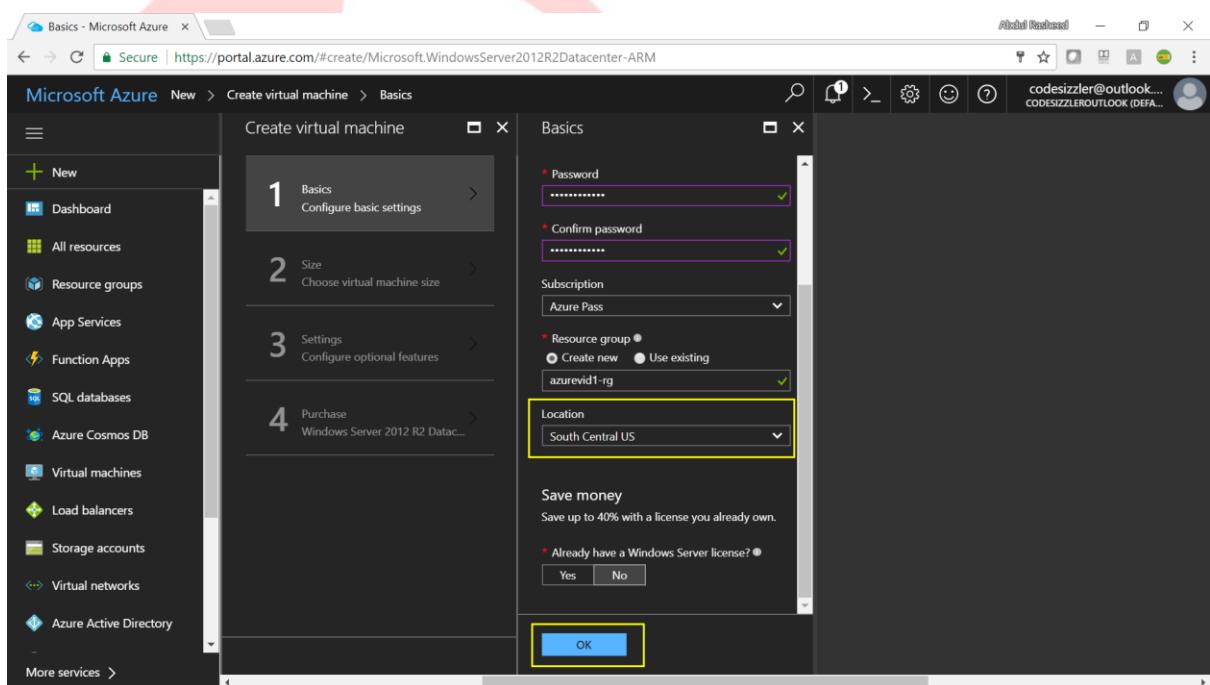
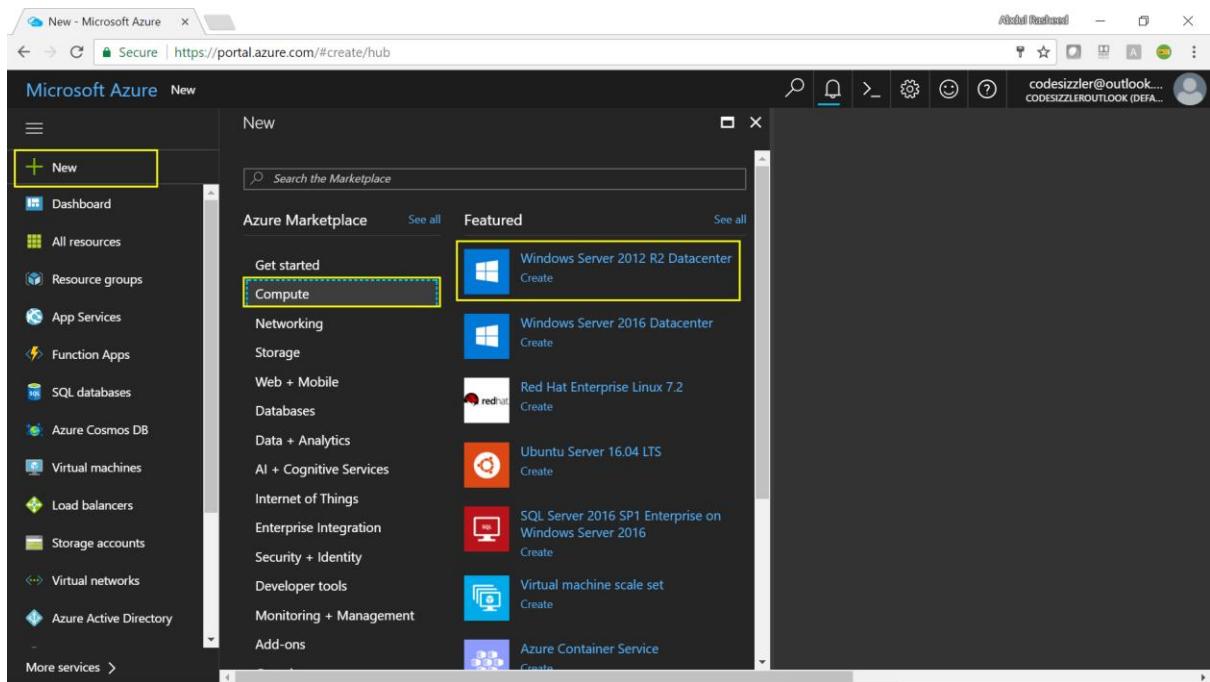
Click on Purchase after validation on the final blade of summary.



Here goes your virtual machine deployed on azure portal.



Repeat the steps of two and three for creating another server machine at a different data center location as shown on the below images.



Choose a size - Microsoft

Secure | https://portal.azure.com/#create/Microsoft.WindowsServer2012R2Datacenter-ARM

Microsoft Azure New > Create virtual machine > Choose a size

1 Basics Done ✓

2 Size Choose virtual machine size >

3 Settings Configure optional features >

4 Purchase Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter - Standard (1 vCore) >

Choose a size

Browse the available sizes and their features  
costs. Recommended sizes are determined by the publisher of the selected image based on hardware and software requirements.

Supported disk type: HDD Minimum cores: 1 Minimum memory (GB): 0

D1\_V2 Standard ★ D1 Standard ★ A1 Standard ★

	1 Core	1 Core	1 Core
3.5 GB	3.5 GB	1.75 GB	
2 Data disks	2 Data disks	2 Data disks	
2x500 Max IOPS	2x500 Max IOPS	2x500 Max IOPS	
50 GB Local SSD	50 GB Local SSD	50 GB Local SSD	
Load balancing	Load balancing	Load balancing	

6,392.83 INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED) 6,392.83 INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED) 4,425.80 INR/MONTH (ESTIMATED)

Select

Detailed description: This screenshot shows the 'Choose a size' step in the Azure VM creation wizard. It lists three standard VM sizes: D1\_V2 Standard, D1 Standard, and A1 Standard. Each size is detailed with its core count (1), memory (3.5 GB, 1.75 GB, or 1.75 GB), data disks (2, 2, or 2), IOPS (2x500, 2x500, or 2x500), and local SSD (50 GB, 50 GB, or 50 GB). Below each size is its estimated monthly cost in INR.

tmrule - Microsoft Azure

Secure | https://portal.azure.com/#create/Microsoft.WindowsServer2012R2Datacenter-ARM

Microsoft Azure < Settings > Choose network security group > Create network security group > tmrule

network security group

Advanced

Name: tmrule

Priority: 200

Source: Any, CIDR block, Tag

Source tag: Internet

Service: HTTP

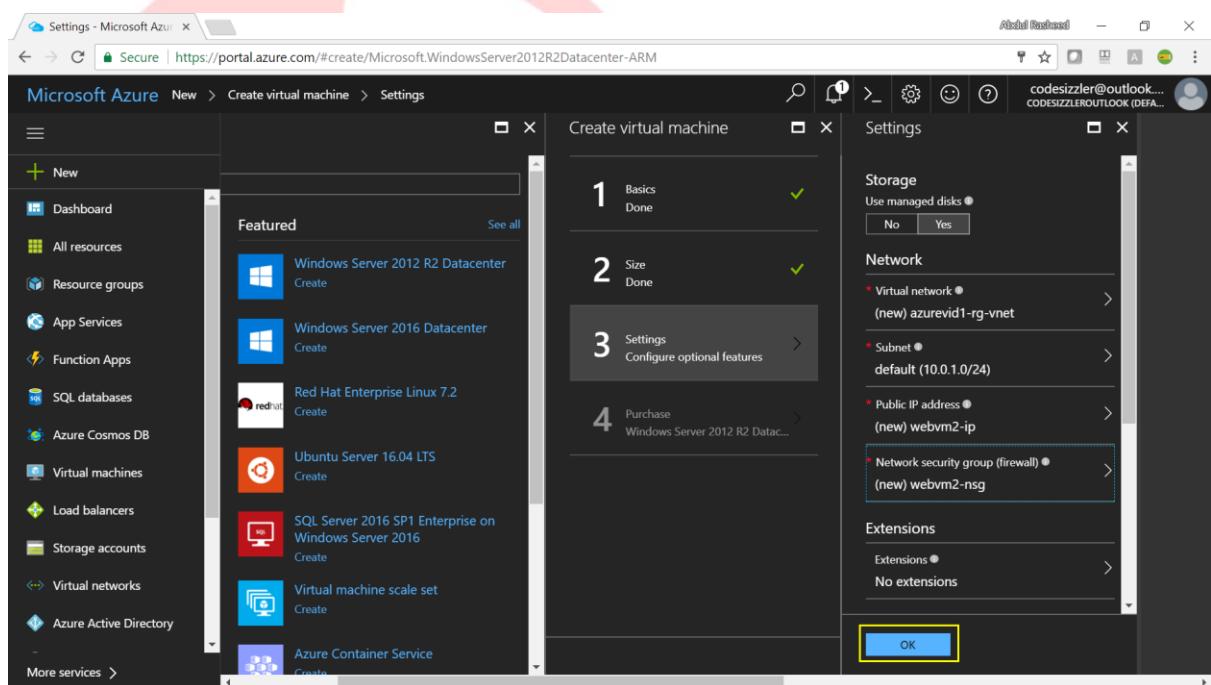
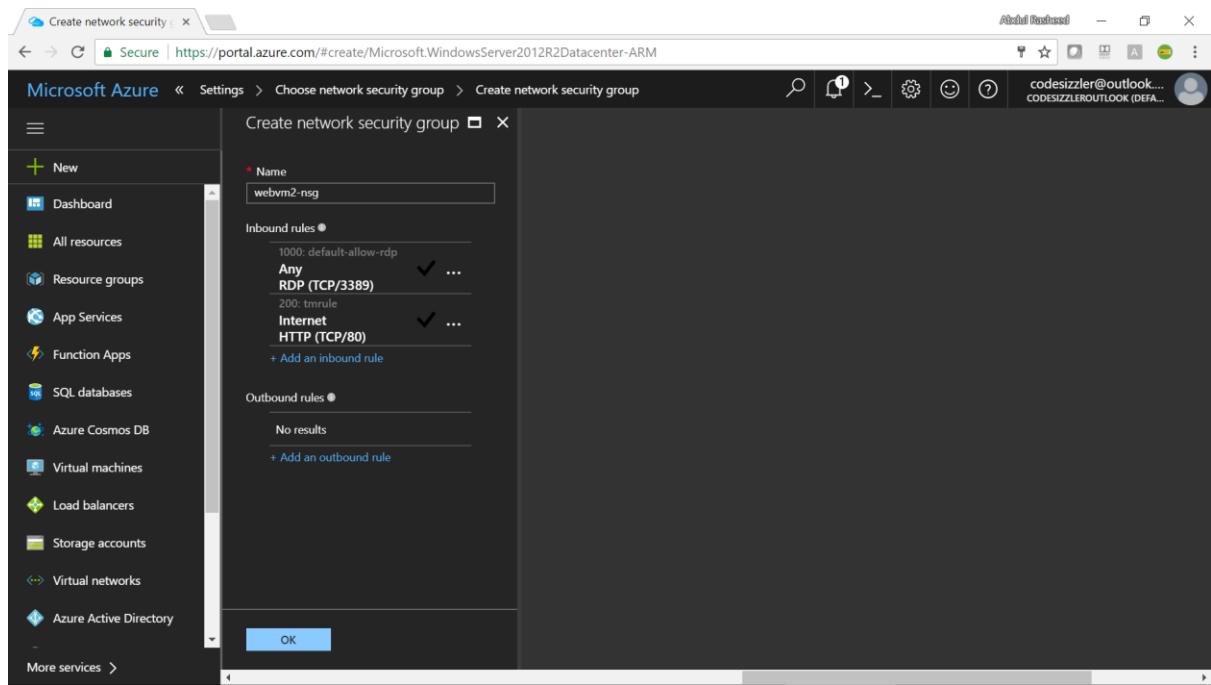
Protocol: Any, TCP, UDP

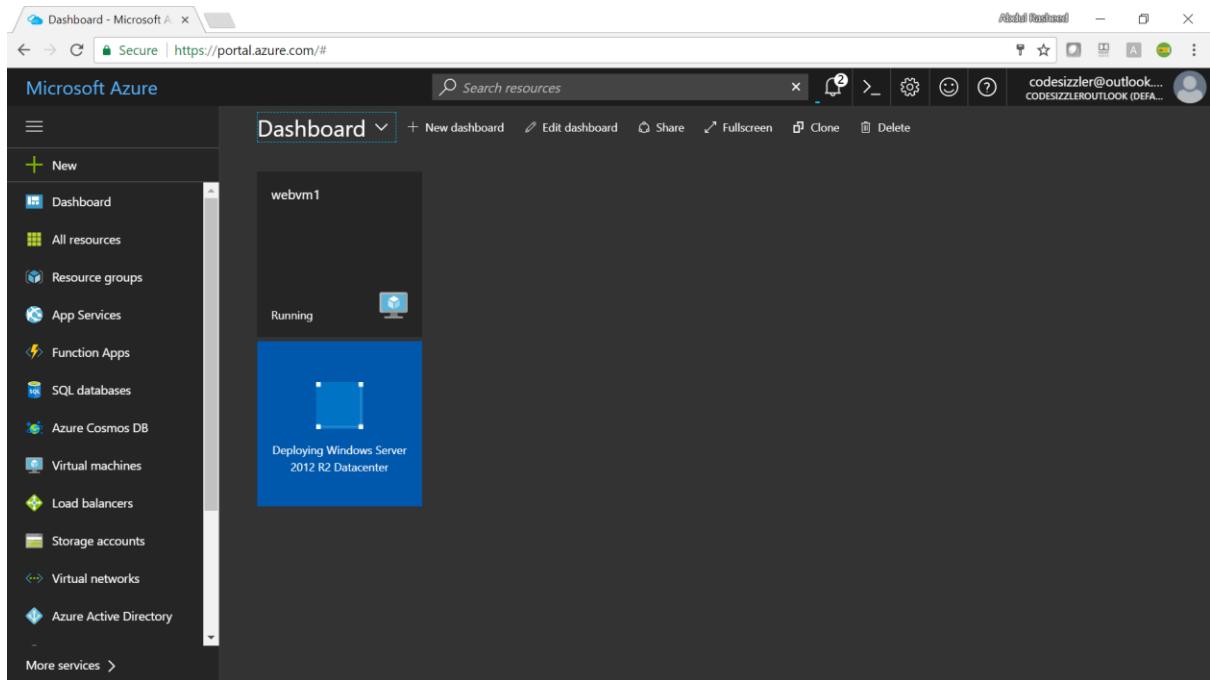
Port range: 80

Action: Deny, Allow

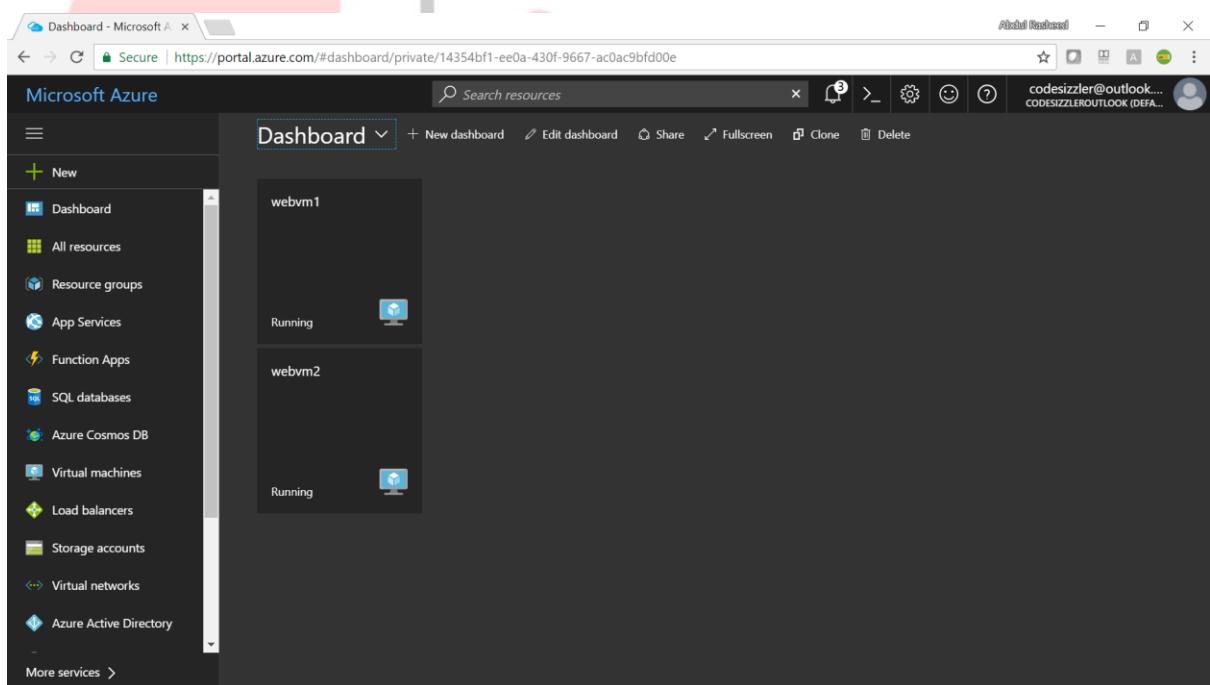
OK

Detailed description: This screenshot shows the 'Create network security group' dialog. It's creating a new rule named 'tmrule' with a priority of 200. The source is set to 'Internet'. The service is 'HTTP' and the protocol is 'Any'. The port range is set to 80. The action is set to 'Allow'.





So now we have two virtual machines created on different resource groups and in different data center regions.

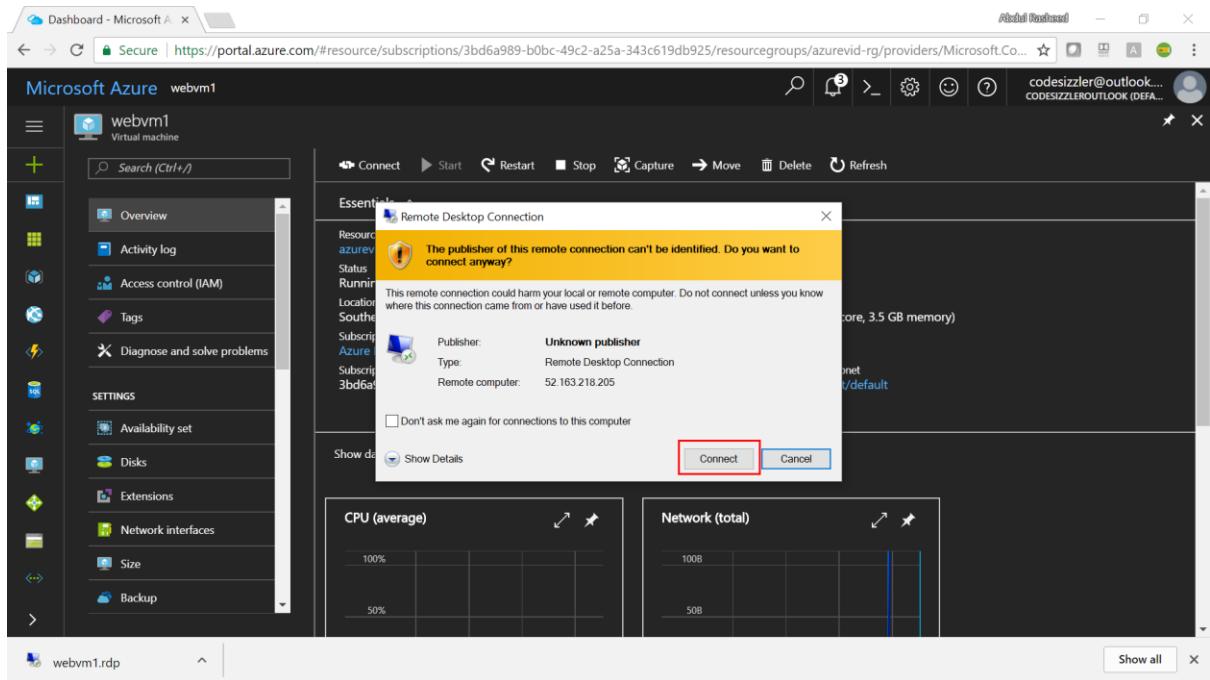


**Step - 04:** You can click on connect to connect towards the virtual machines using the remote desktop.

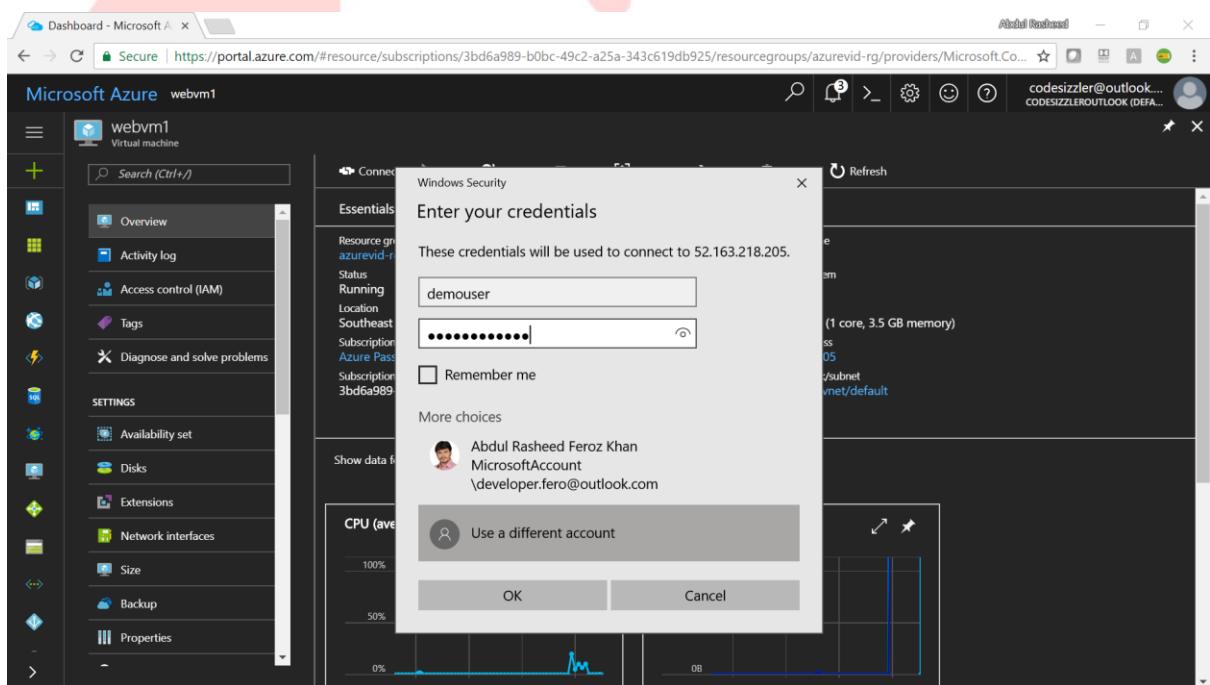
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons and a search bar labeled 'Search (Ctrl+/' followed by 'webvm1'. The main content area is titled 'Microsoft Azure webvm1'. At the top, there are several action buttons: 'Connect' (highlighted with a yellow box), 'Start', 'Restart', 'Stop', 'Capture', 'Move', 'Delete', and 'Refresh'. Below these buttons is a section titled 'Essentials' which provides detailed information about the virtual machine, including its resource group ('azurevid-rg'), status ('Running'), location ('Southeast Asia'), subscription ('Azure Pass'), and size ('Standard D1 (1 core, 3.5 GB memory)'). It also lists its public IP address ('52.163.218.205'), virtual network/subnet ('azurevid-rg-vnet/default'), and DNS name ('-'). A chart at the bottom shows CPU usage (average) and Network traffic (total) over time.

Use the downloaded rdp file to get connected with the server machines.

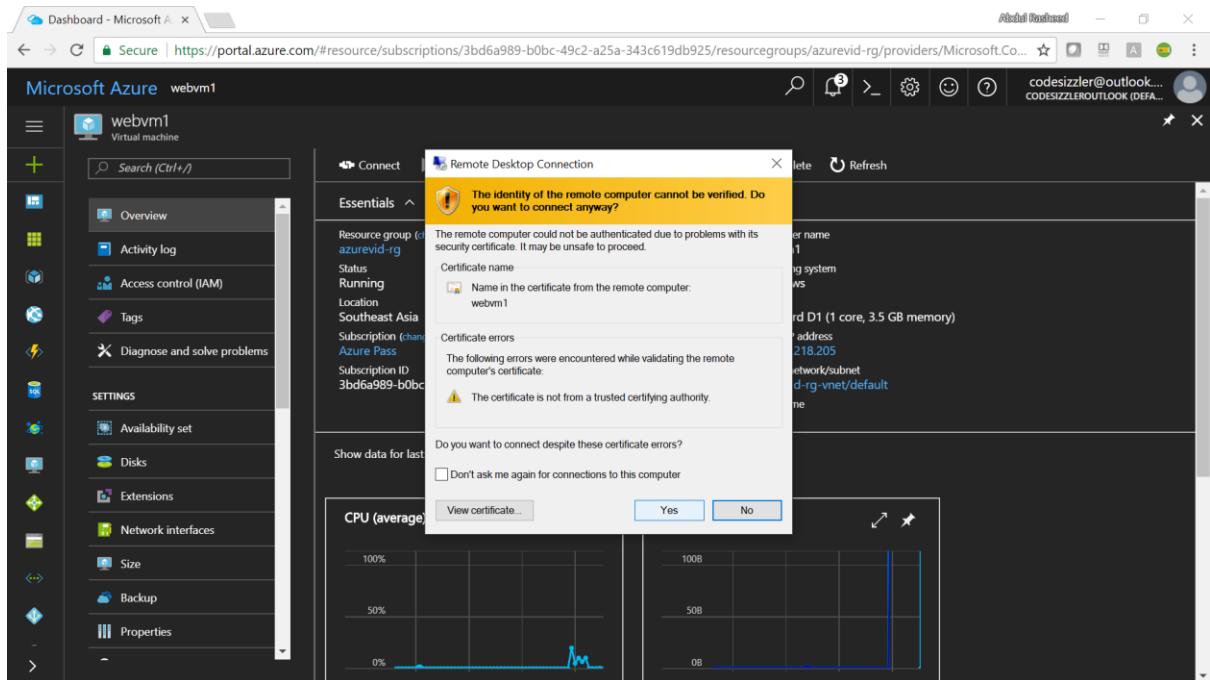
This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the Microsoft Azure portal for the virtual machine 'webvm1'. The 'Connect' button is now highlighted with a blue box. The rest of the interface, including the sidebar, 'Essentials' details, and performance charts, remains the same.



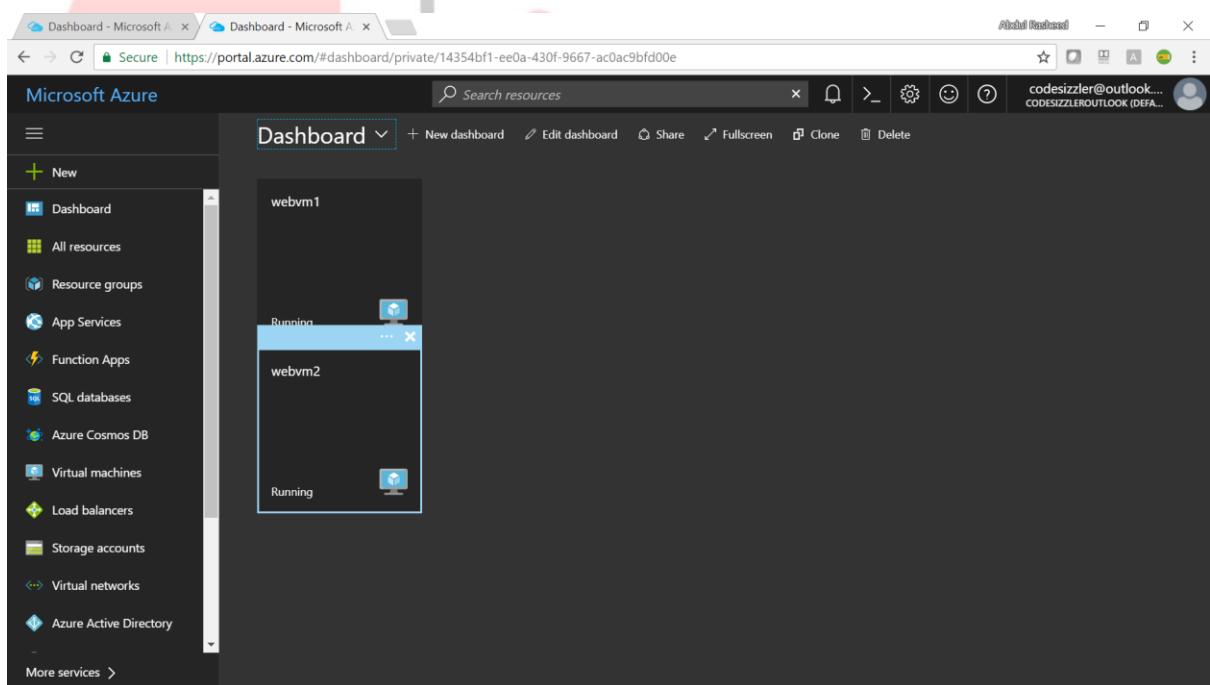
Connect with help of the credentials given to the server machines when it was created.



Click on yes to validate the certificate.



Repeat the same step 4 for connecting towards the second server machine, surf the below images for reference.



**Microsoft Azure** webvm2

**Connect**

Resource group: **azurevid1-rg**

Status: **Running**

Location: **South Central US**

Subscription: **Azure Pass**

Subscription ID: **3bd6a989-b0bc-49c2-a25a-343c619db925**

Computer name: **webvm2**

Operating system: **Windows**

Size: **Standard D1 (1 core, 3.5 GB memory)**

Public IP address: **13.85.26.27**

Virtual network/subnet: **azurevid1-rg-vnet/default**

DNS name: -

Show data for last: 1 hour | 6 hours | 12 hours | 1 day | 7 days | 30 days

**CPU (average)** **Network (total)**

**Microsoft Azure** webvm2

**Remote Desktop Connection**

The publisher of this remote connection can't be identified. Do you want to connect anyway?

This remote connection could harm your local or remote computer. Do not connect unless you know where this connection came from or have used it before.

Publisher: Unknown publisher

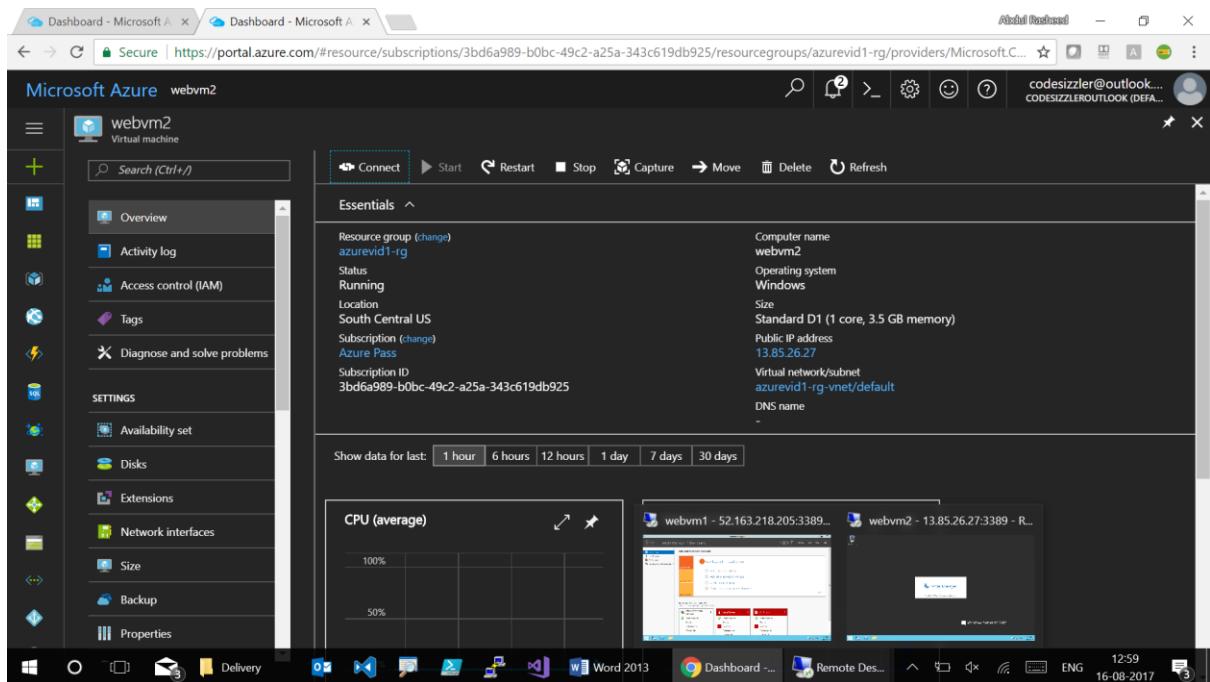
Type: Remote Desktop Connection

Remote computer: 13.85.26.27

Don't ask me again for connections to this computer

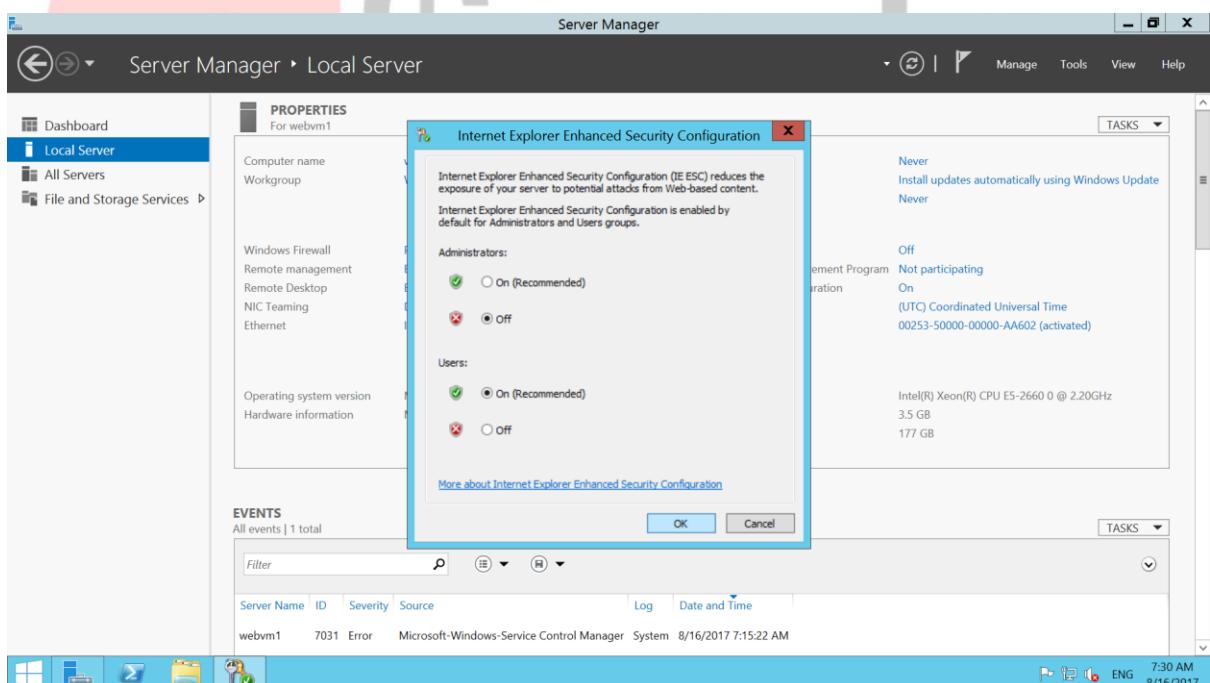
**Connect** **Cancel**

**CPU (average)** **Network (total)**

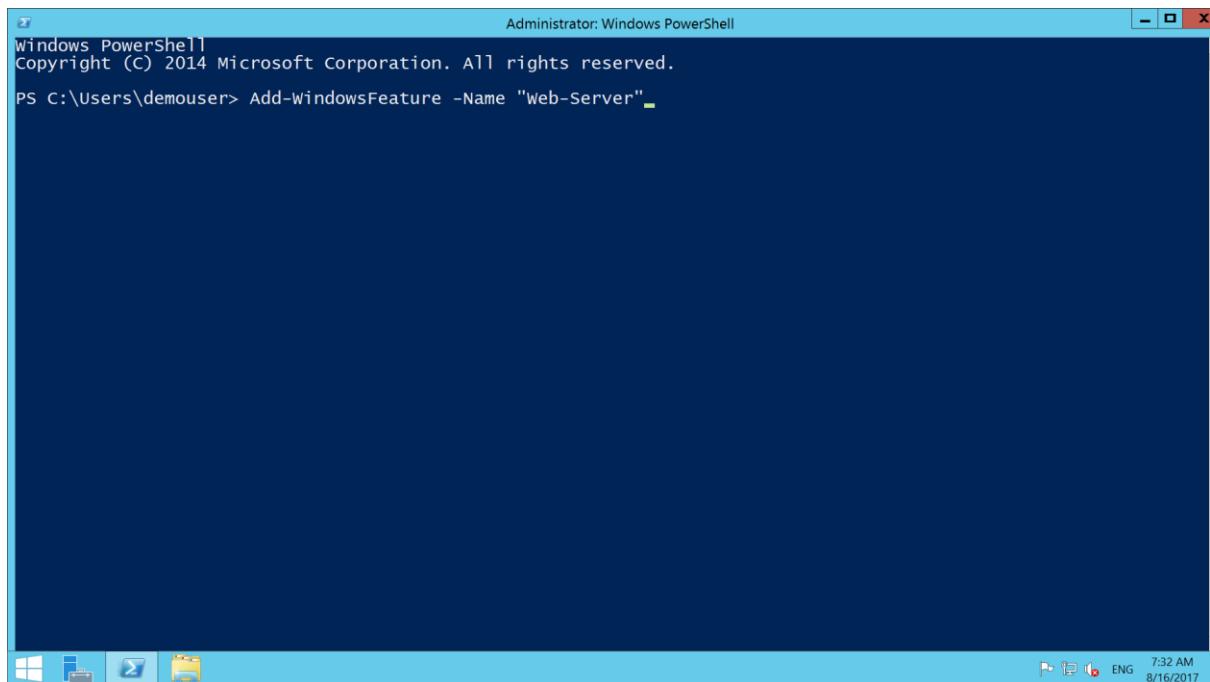


### Step – 05: Repeat this step for both the server machines.

Move to the server machines and go for server manager, turn off the IE enhanced security configuration to browse on the server machines.



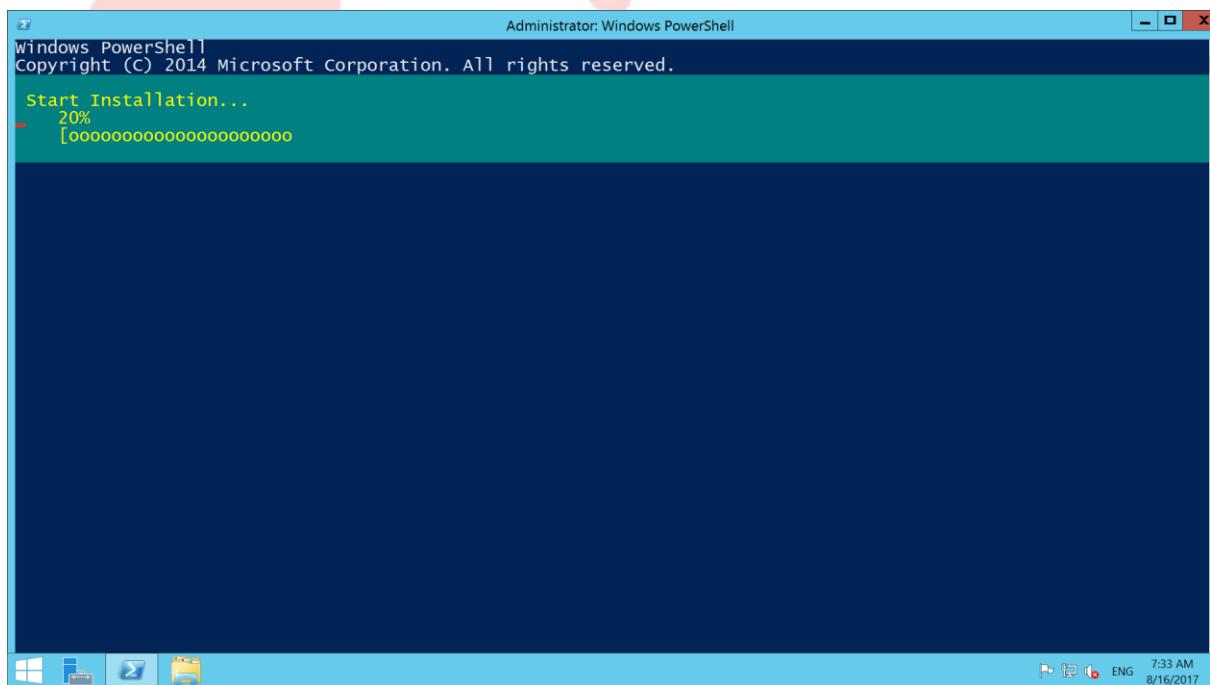
Run powershell and install Add-WindowsFeature –Name “Web-Server”



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\demouser> Add-WindowsFeature -Name "Web-Server"
```

This will install IIS on the server machine as shown below.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Start Installation...
- 20%
[oooooooooooooooooooo]
```

Now IIS has been installed on the server machine. Repeat this Step 5 for the second server machine also.

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

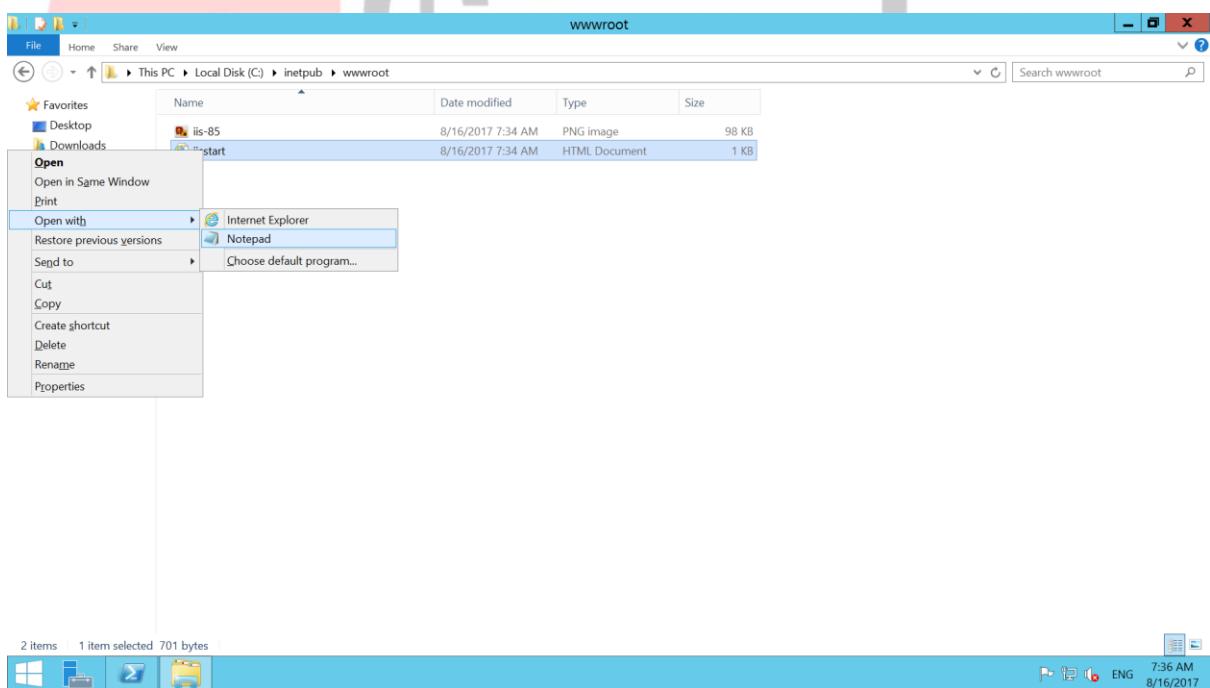
PS C:\Users\demouser> Add-WindowFeature -Name "Web-Server"

Success Restart Needed Exit Code      Feature Result
----- ----- ----- {Common HTTP Features, Default Document, D...
True    No       Success           {Common HTTP Features, Default Document, D...

PS C:\Users\demouser>
```

**Step – 06: Repeat this step for both the server machines.**

Move for the specific location “C:\inetpub\wwwroot\iistart.html” and open the html file using notepad and add the location of the server machine for visibility.



```
iisstart - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>IIS Windows Server</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    color:#000000;
    background-color:#0072C6;
    margin:0;
}

#container {
    margin-left:auto;
    margin-right:auto;
    text-align:center;
}

a img {
    border:none;
}

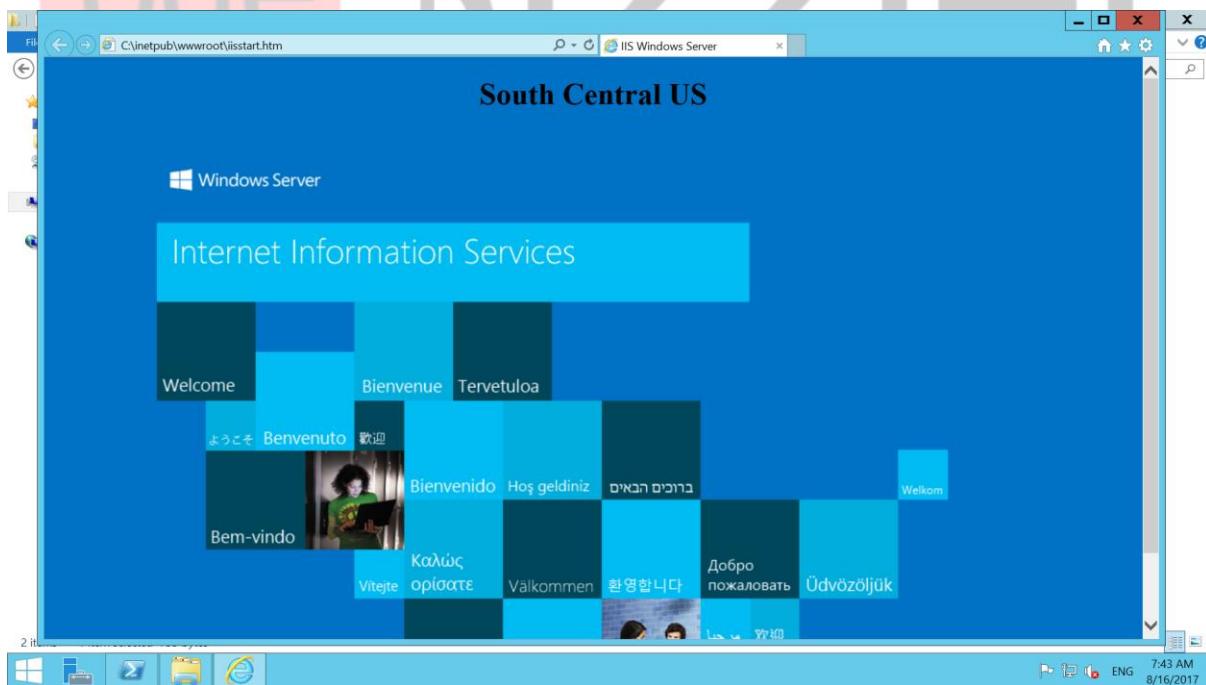
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="container">
<h1>South East Asia</h1>
<br/>
<a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=66138&clcid=0x409"></a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

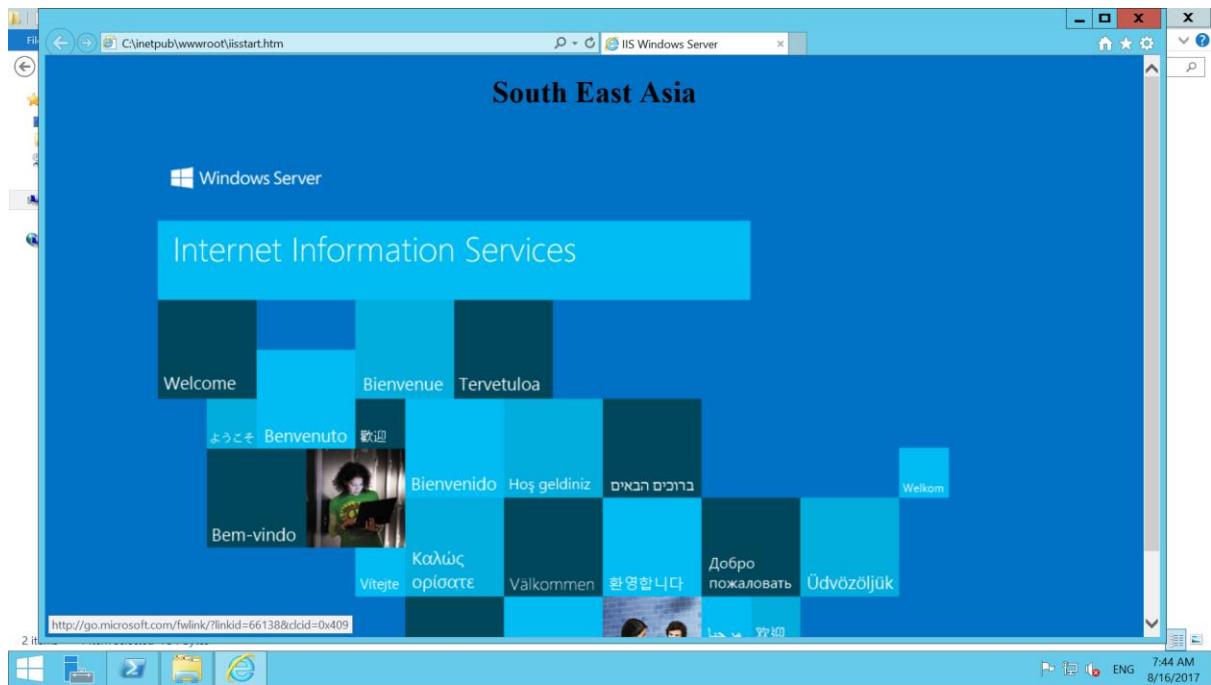
Repeat the above step 6 for second server machine hosted at South Central US.

<h1>South Central US</h1>

<br/>

Run the html file on a browser, the page should resemble the same of the below one's as shown.





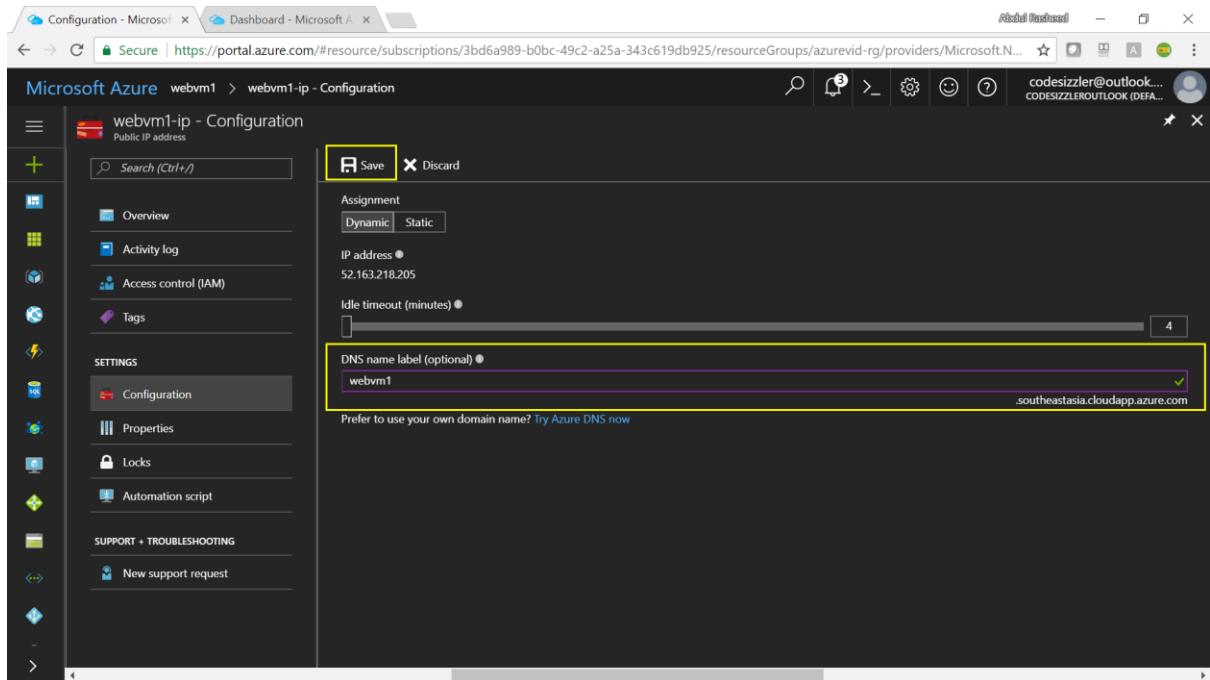
### Step – 07: Labelling the DNS – repeat the same for both the server machines.

Click on the public IP address of the server machine 1 and name it with a unique name as shown and save it.

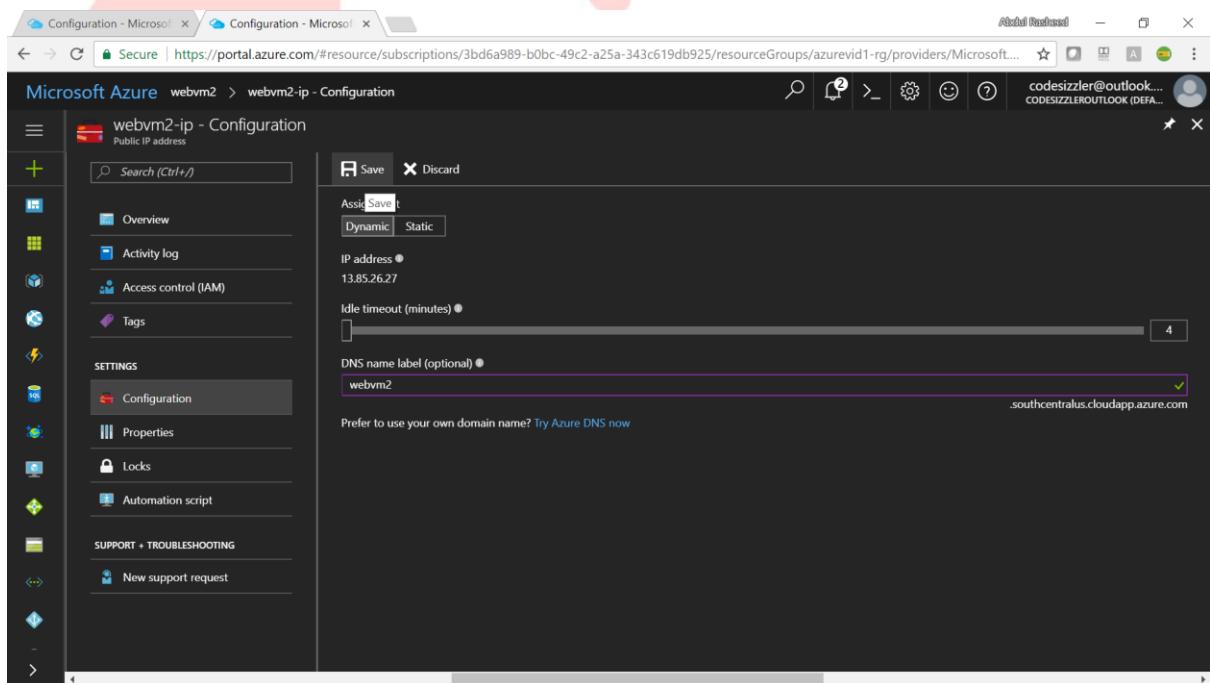
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal dashboard for a virtual machine named "webvm1". The "Essentials" section displays the following details:

- Resource group: azurevid-rg
- Status: Running
- Location: Southeast Asia
- Subscription: Azure Pass
- Subscription ID: 3bd6a989-b0bc-49c2-a25a-343c619db925
- Computer name: webvm1
- Operating system: Windows
- Size: Standard D1 (1 core, 3.5 GB memory)
- Public IP Address: 52.163.218.205 (highlighted with a yellow box)
- Virtual network/subnet: azurevid-rg-vnet/default
- DNS name: -

Below the essentials, there are two performance charts: "CPU (average)" and "Network (total)".

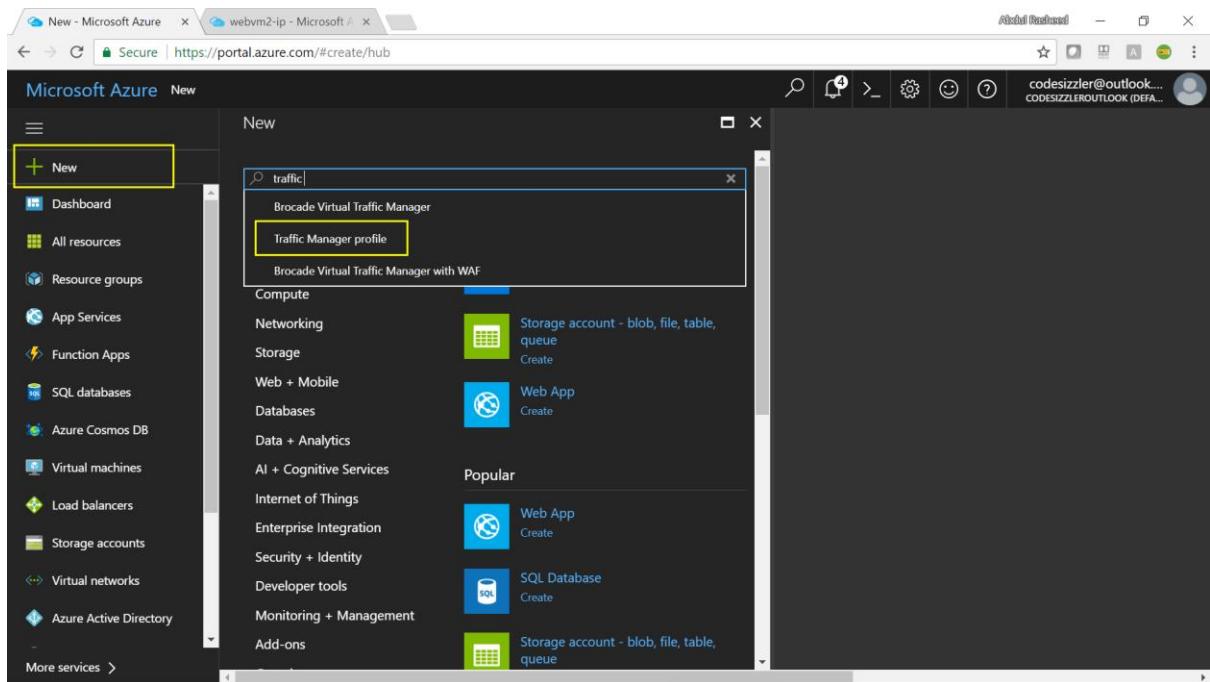


Repeat the above step 07 for the second server machine also.

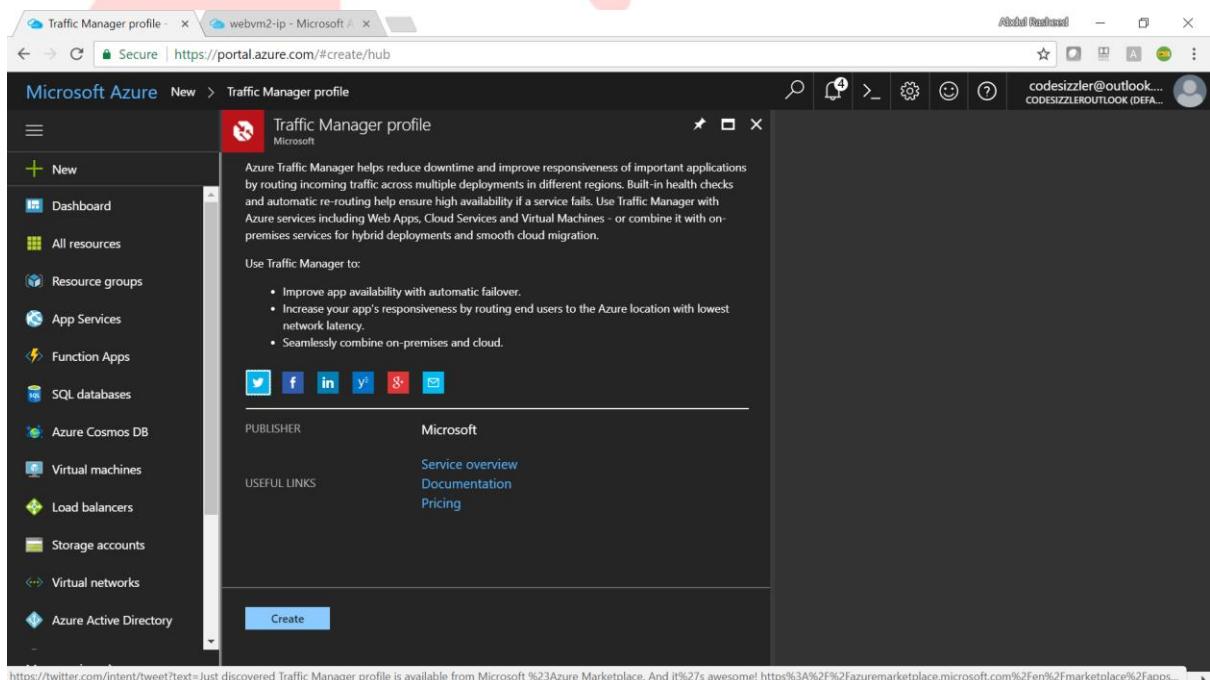


### Step – 08: Creating a traffic manager profile.

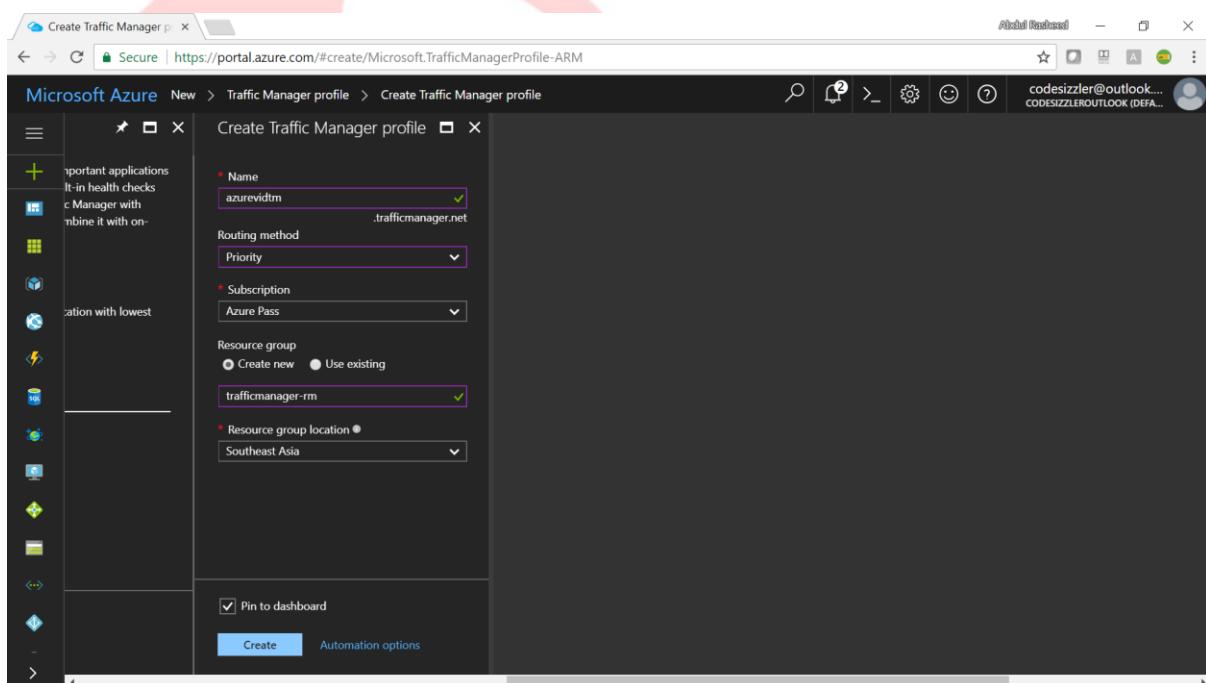
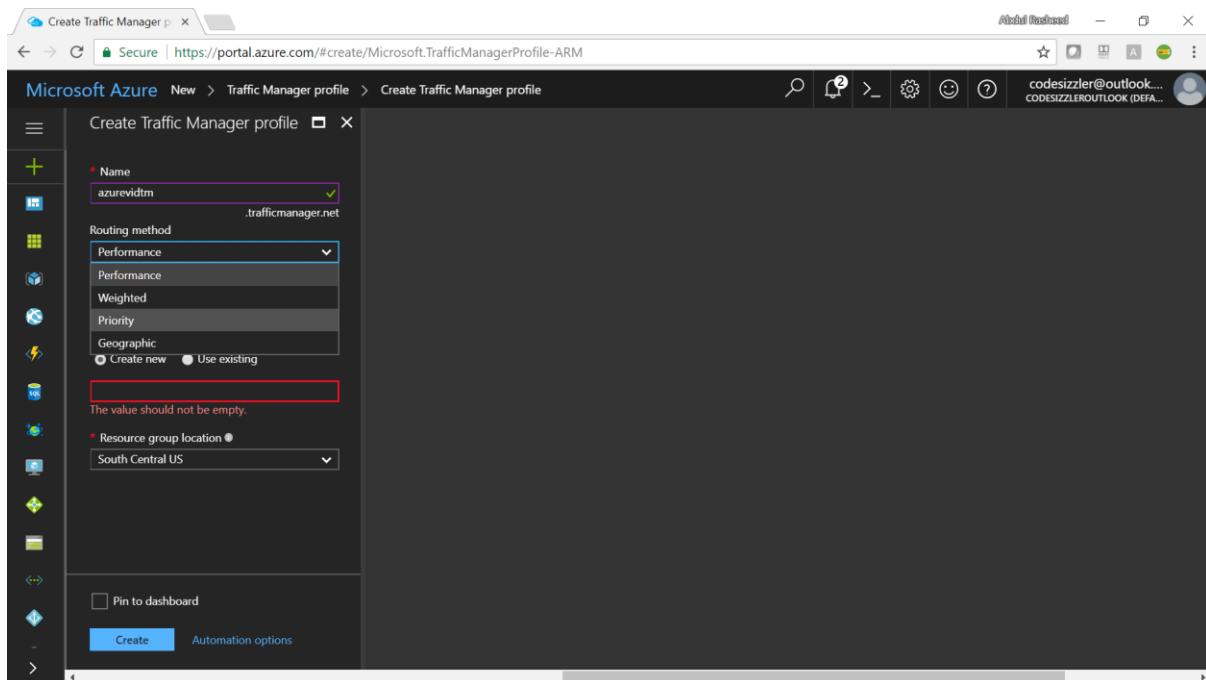
Go to your Azure portal and search for traffic manager profile in the marketplace as shown below.



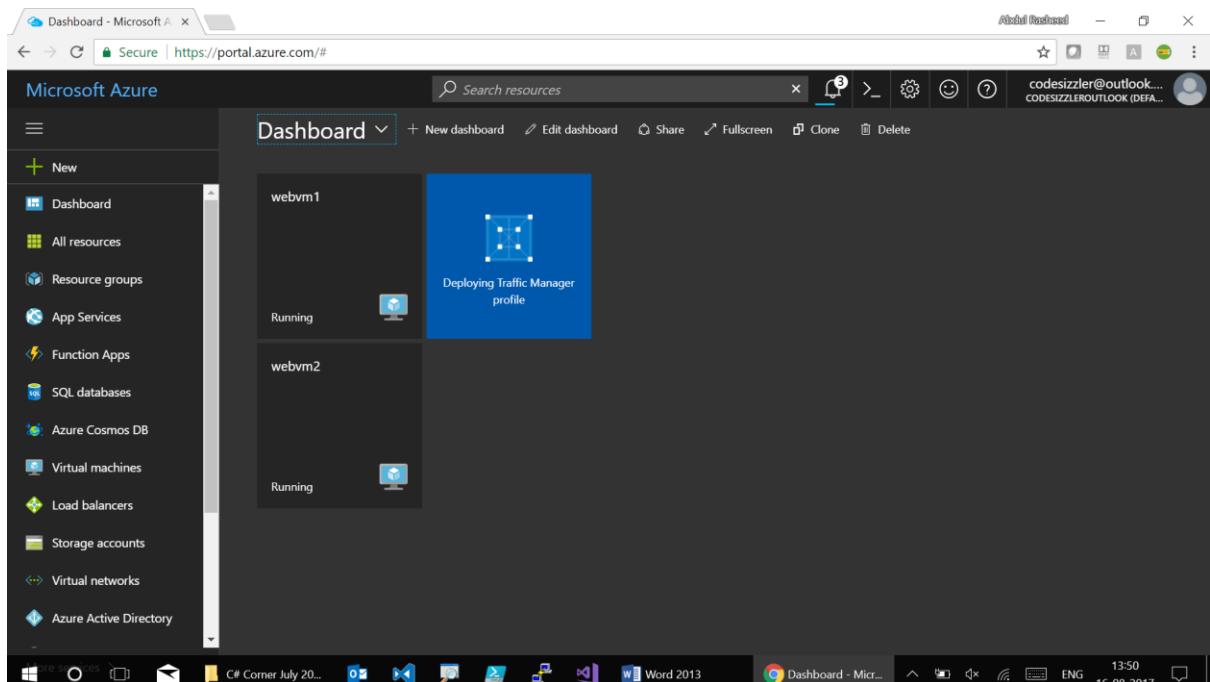
Click on Create to create the traffic manager profile.



Fill up the below details for traffic manager profile name, routing method as priority, resource group and its location.



Here goes your traffic manager profile created.



### Step – 09:

Click on Configuration of the Azure Traffic Manager and configure it for priority, click on save once after configuring it.

A screenshot of the Azure Traffic Manager configuration page. The left sidebar shows 'azurevidtm - Configuration' with options like 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'SETTINGS' (selected), 'Configuration' (selected), 'Endpoints', 'Properties', 'Locks', 'Automation script', and 'SUPPORT + TROUBLESHOOTING'. The main panel shows the 'Configuration' tab with a 'Save' button. Under 'Routing methods', 'Priority' is selected. Other options include 'Performance', 'Weighted', and 'Geographic'. Below that, 'Protocol' is set to 'HTTP', 'Port' is '80', and 'Path' is '/'. Under 'Fast endpoint failover settings', 'Probing interval' is '30', 'Tolerated number of failures' is '3', and 'Probe timeout' is '10'.

Add Endpoints for the traffic manager profile created for both the virtual machines using the public IP address and set the endpoints for individual public IP addresses with the target virtual machines.

Microsoft Azure azurevidtm - Endpoints

+ Add Refresh

Search endpoints

NAME	STATUS	MONITOR STATUS	TYPE	PRIORITY
No results.				

Add endpoint azurevidtm

Type ● Azure endpoint

\* Name endpoint1

Target resource type Public IP address

\* Target resource Choose a public IP address >

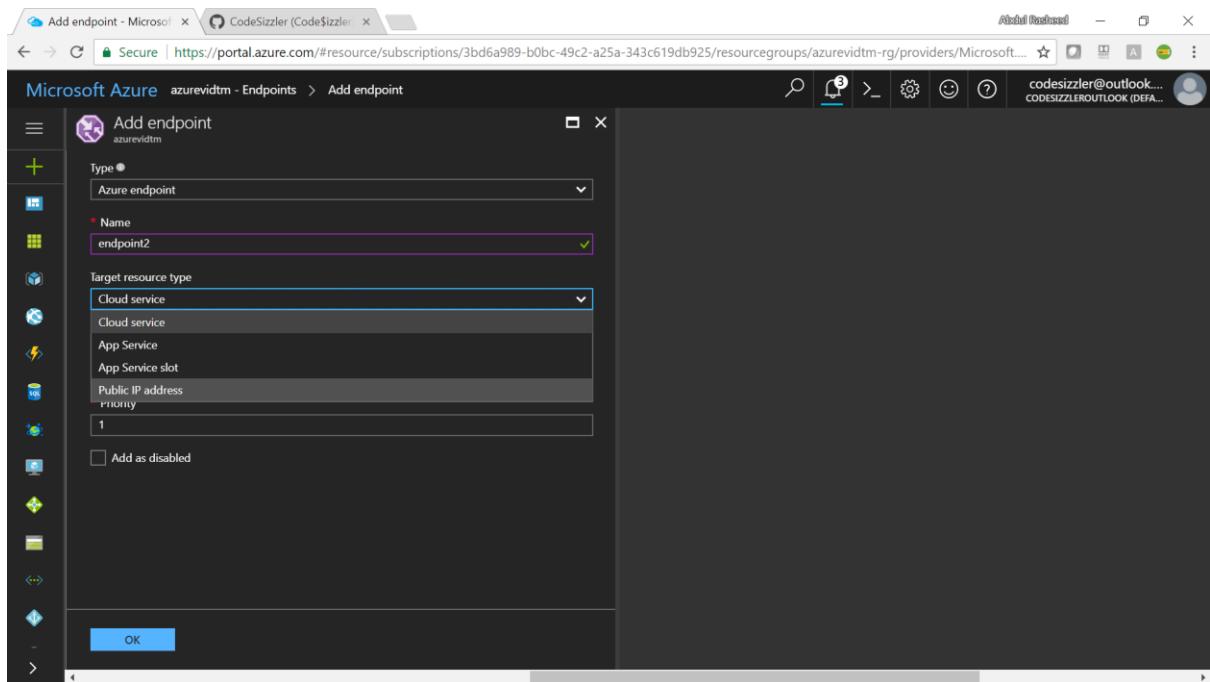
\* Priority 1

Add as disabled

OK

Resource

Resource	Region
webvm1-ip azurevid1-rg	Southeast Asia
webvm2-ip azurevid1-rg	South Central US



Endpoints - Microsoft Azure | Presentation Manager X | Microsoft Azure | azurevidtm - Endpoints

azurevidtm - Endpoints

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

SETTINGS

Configuration

Endpoints (Selected)

Properties

Locks

Automation script

Search endpoints

NAME	STATUS	MONITOR STATUS	TYPE	PRIORITY
endpoint1	Enabled	Checking endpoint	Azure endpoint	1

✓ Saved Traffic Manager profile changes 2:21 PM  
Successfully saved configuration changes to Traffic Manager profile 'azurevidtm'

**Endpoint Configuration (Left Panel):**

- Type: Azure endpoint
- Name: endpoint2
- Target resource type: Public IP address
- Target resource: Choose a public IP address
- Priority: 2
- Add as disabled: Unchecked

**Endpoints - Microsoft Azure (Right Panel):**

NAME	STATUS	MONITOR STATUS	TYPE	PRIORITY
endpoint1	Enabled	Online	Azure endpoint	1
endpoint2	Enabled	Checking endpoint	Azure endpoint	2

Goto the DNS name of the traffic manager profile now and open it on a new tab, you request will be responded from the server machine for which the priority has been set for 1. Now when you put the virtual machine which is of priority 1 to be deallocated then your request will be responded from second priority virtual machine.