

Azure Load Balancing Services – Overview



💡 What is Load Balancing?

Load balancing is the process of distributing incoming network traffic across multiple backend resources—such as Virtual Machines (VMs), containers, or web apps—to ensure reliability, availability, and performance.

Azure offers several types of load balancers, each designed for specific use cases and layers of traffic.

Types of Azure Load Balancing Services

Service	Layer	Scope	Use Case
Azure Load Balancer	Layer 4 (TCP/UDP)	Regional	Internal or external load balancing for VMs
Azure Application Gateway	Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS)	Regional	Web application-level routing and WAF
Azure Front Door	Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS)	Global	Global load balancing with CDN and TLS offload
Azure Traffic Manager	DNS (Layer 7 routing via DNS)	Global	Geographic and performance-based routing
Azure Gateway Load Balancer	Layer 3/4	Inline/Regional	Load balancing for network virtual appliances (NVAs)



1. Azure Load Balancer

- **Layer:** Transport layer (Layer 4 TCP/UDP)
- Types:
 - Public Load Balancer: Distributes traffic from internet to Azure VMs

o Internal Load Balancer (ILB): Distributes traffic within a VNet

Use Cases:

- VMSS
- o Internal line-of-business apps
- High-throughput, low-latency scenarios
- Representation or URL routing—purely protocol level

2. Azure Application Gateway

- Layer: Application Layer (Layer 7)
- Key Features:
 - SSL/TLS termination
 - URL-based routing
 - Web Application Firewall (WAF)
 - Cookie-based session affinity

Use Cases:

- Host multiple web apps behind one IP
- Protect web apps with WAF
- Route traffic based on URL path or hostname
- ✓ Best for HTTP/S traffic with advanced routing logic

3. Azure Front Door

• Layer: Application Layer (Layer 7, Global)

Key Features:

- Global HTTP/HTTPS load balancing
- Content delivery network (CDN) capabilities
- SSL offloading and acceleration
- Smart routing: latency-, geo-, and priority-based

Use Cases:

- Global web apps
- Redundancy across regions
- o Fast failover for worldwide users
- Combines CDN, security, and smart traffic routing

4. Azure Traffic Manager

• Layer: DNS-based routing (Layer 7 via DNS resolution)

Key Features:

- o Routes users to closest or healthiest endpoint
- o Policies: Priority, Weighted, Geographic, Performance
- o Works with endpoints like App Services, VMs, AKS, etc.

Use Cases:

- Multi-region app failover
- Global user performance optimization

- **DNS-level redundancy**
- Doesn't handle traffic directly—works through DNS redirection

🧩 5. Azure Gateway Load Balancer

- Layer: Network (Layer 3/4)
- Purpose: Acts as a bump-in-the-wire for network appliances (e.g., firewalls)
- **Use Cases:**
 - Deploy 3rd-party network virtual appliances (NVAs)
 - Add transparent security layer
 - Secure traffic before reaching internal resources
 - Designed for advanced scenarios with custom network inspection

🔄 Comparison Table

Feature / Service	Load Balancer	App Gateway	Front Door	Traffic Manager	Gateway LB
Layer	L4 (TCP/UDP)	L7 (HTTP/S)	L7	DNS	L3/L4
Global/Regional	Regional	Regional	Global	Global	Regional
SSL Termination	X	V	V	X	X
Web Application Firewall (WAF)	×	~	V	×	×
Routing Type	Port/IP-bas ed	URL/path	Latency/geo	DNS-based	Inline with NVAs

Best ForVMs,Web appsGlobalMulti-regionFirewall/NVAVMSSAPIs/Webendpointsdeployment

Summary

If you need... Use...

Basic TCP/UDP load balancing Azure Load Balancer

Intelligent routing for HTTP/S traffic Azure Application Gateway

DNS-based traffic routing Azure Traffic Manager

Inline traffic inspection with NVAs Gateway Load Balancer