

This guide shows you how to configure Google Cloud URL maps. Before following this guide, familiarize yourself with [URL map concepts](/load-balancing/docs/url-map-concepts) (/load-balancing/docs/url-map-concepts).

URL maps are used with the following Google Cloud products:

- [External HTTP\(S\) Load Balancing](/load-balancing/docs/https/) (/load-balancing/docs/https/)
- [Internal HTTP\(S\) Load Balancing](/load-balancing/docs/l7-internal/) (/load-balancing/docs/l7-internal/)
- [Traffic Director](/traffic-director/docs/traffic-director-concepts) (/traffic-director/docs/traffic-director-concepts)

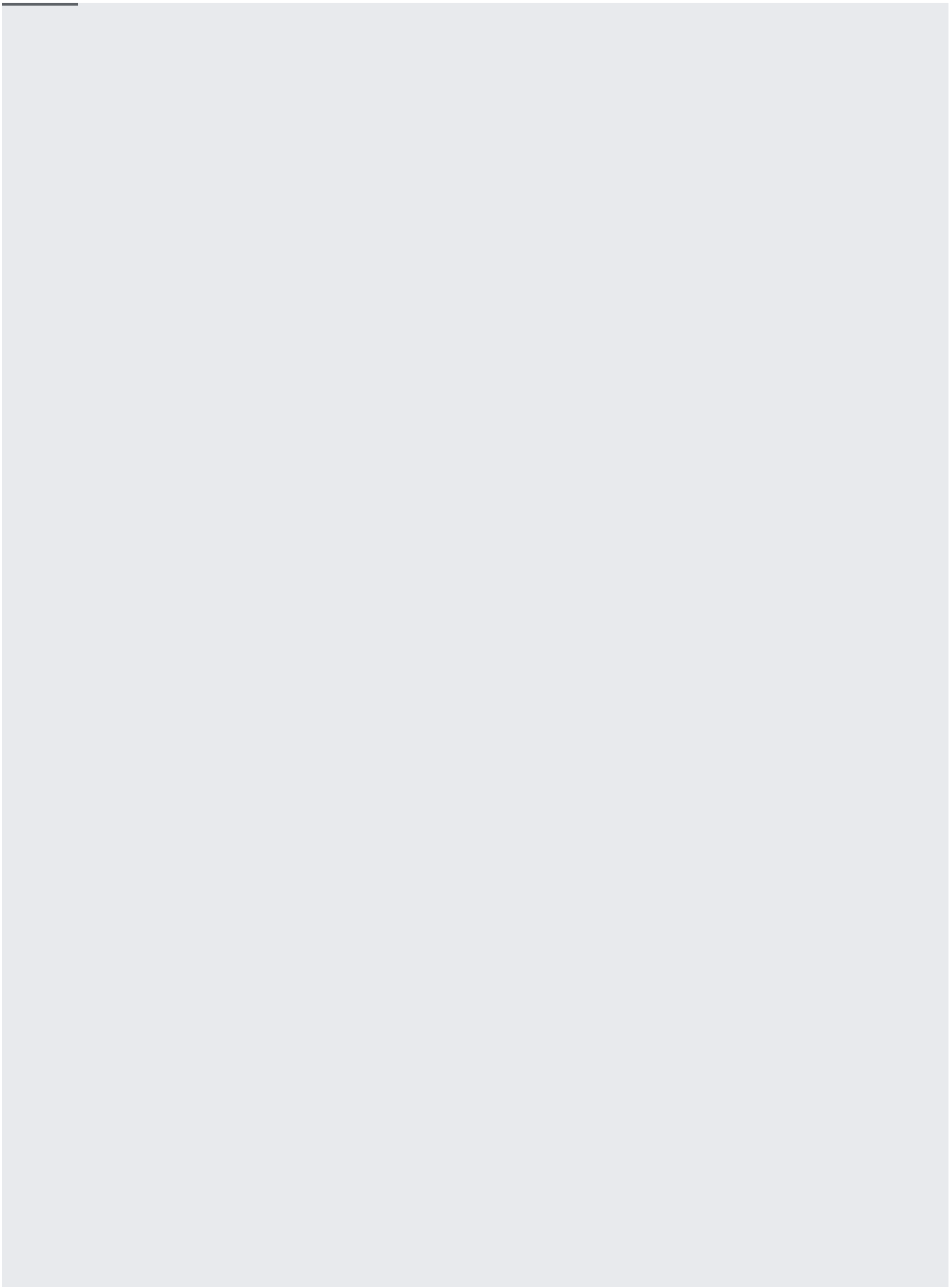
Internal HTTP(S) Load Balancing and Traffic Director support advanced traffic management use cases. For more information, see:

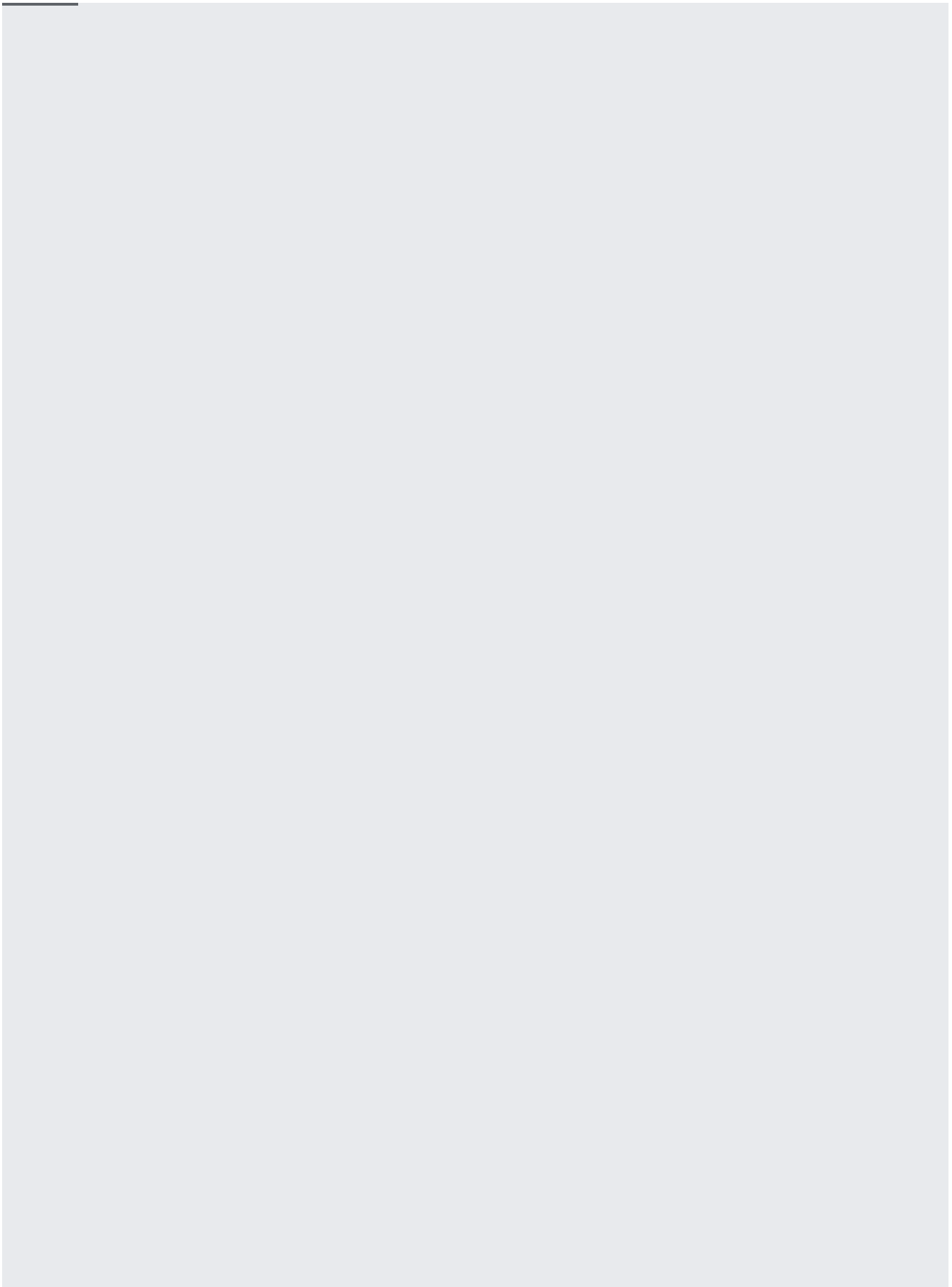
- [Traffic management overview for internal HTTP\(S\) load balancers](/load-balancing/docs/l7-internal/traffic-management) (/load-balancing/docs/l7-internal/traffic-management)
- [Traffic management overview for Traffic Director](/traffic-director/docs/traffic-control) (/traffic-director/docs/traffic-control)

For internal HTTP(S) load balancers, make sure to include the `--region` flag when you create the URL map.

A newly created URL map matches only one path, the default one (`/`). This default path matcher is created automatically. All traffic that does not match a manually created path matcher or host rule is sent to the URL map default backend service.

A path matcher maps HTTP(S) request paths or path prefixes (for example, `/video`) to backend services. All traffic that matches the specified path is processed by path rules in the path matcher. If a path matches a path rule, then the request is forwarded to the backends associated with that path rule. If a request matches the path matcher no path rules, then the request is forwarded to the default backend for the path matcher.

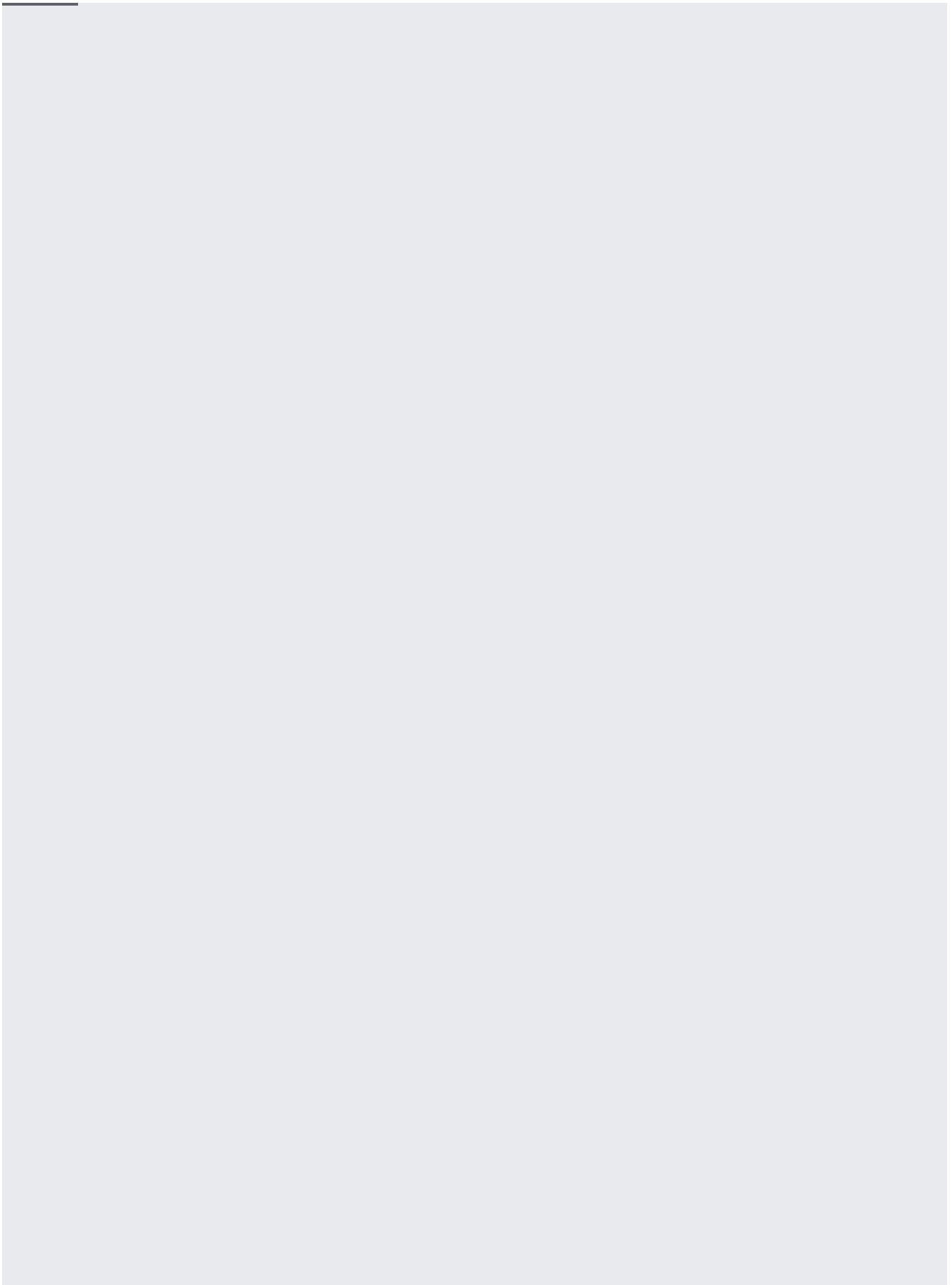




You can add configuration tests to a URL map to ensure that your URL map routes requests to the backend services as intended.

When you edit your URL map, the tests run, and an error message appears if a test fails.

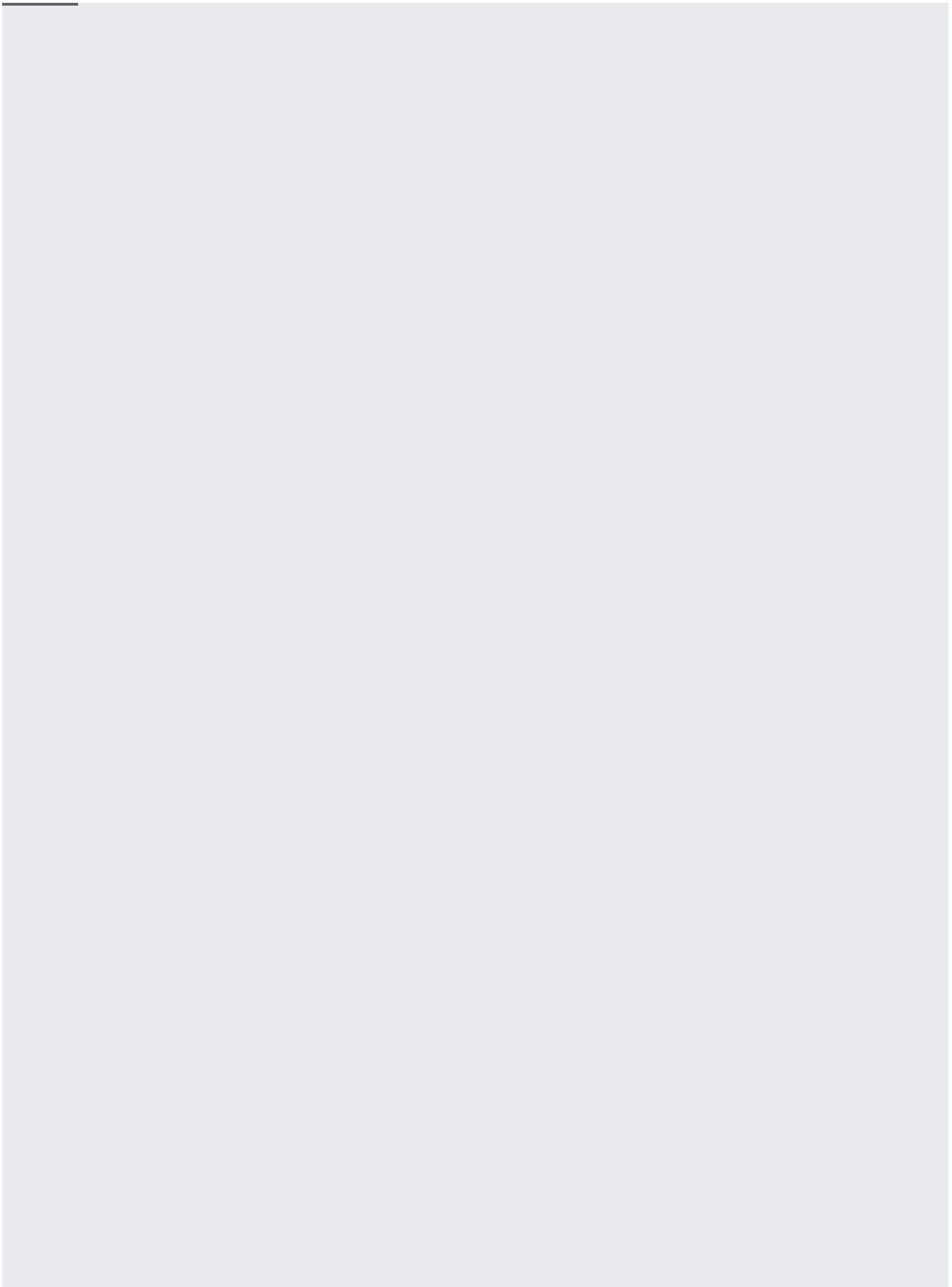
Adding tests to URL maps is optional.

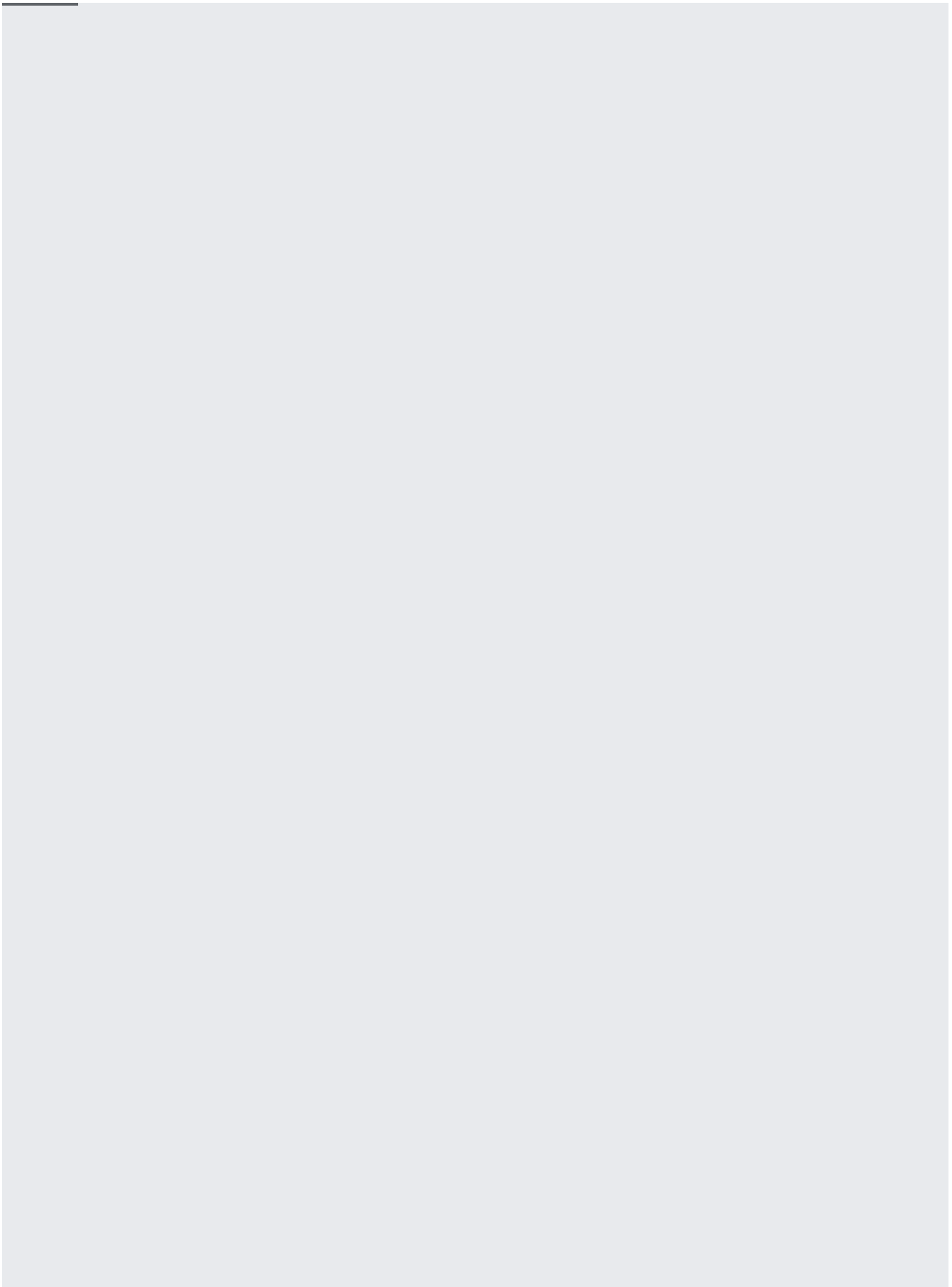


For Internal HTTP(S) load balancers, your service URLs must point to regional backend services. For example:

Note that if you do not specify a host in a host rule, then URLs from all hosts (both example.com and example.net) can match. If you do have host rules, then you must create rules that match both example.com and example.net.

You can delete a URL map only after you've deleted all target proxies that reference it. For more information, see [Deleting a target proxy](/load-balancing/docs/target-proxies#delete_a_target_proxy) (/load-balancing/docs/target-proxies#delete_a_target_proxy).





- See [URL Map Concepts \(/load-balancing/docs/url-map-concepts\)](/load-balancing/docs/url-map-concepts) for information on how URL maps work.
- See [HTTP\(S\) Load Balancing Concepts \(/load-balancing/docs/https/index\)](/load-balancing/docs/https/index) for information on how URL maps work in HTTP(S) Load Balancing.
- See [Internal HTTP\(S\) Load Balancing Concepts \(/load-balancing/docs/l7-internal/index\)](/load-balancing/docs/l7-internal/index) for information on how URL maps work in Internal HTTP(S) Load Balancing.