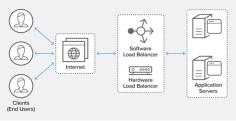


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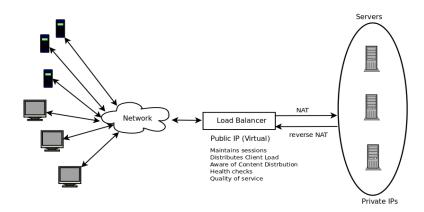
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Switches with extended functionality

Load Balancers: The Big Picture



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- Stateful load balancing: The load balancer keeps track of state information for every session and makes load balancing decisions for each session.
 - A session is identified by the (source IP, destination IP, source port, destination port). Easier to identify for TCP than for UDP (why?)
 - Keeps a session table. We also need an idle timer to remove entries so the table doesn't fill up.

- Round robin
- Least connections
- Weighted distribution
- Response time (in-band monitoring versus out-of-band monitoring)
- Server probes (that run on servers)
- Server load thresholds

Scalability Options

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- Use two load balancers: either in Active-Standby or in Active-Active configurations. We an also duplicate routers and switches to get even higher bandwidth
- Global server load balancing.
 - Use standard DNS that allows multiple addresses for the same host address
 - Use HTTP Redirect
 - Make the load balancer be the authoritative DNS server
 - Make the load balancer be the forward DNS proxy server

References

► Load Balancing Servers, Firewalls, and Caches. Chandra Kopparapu. Wiley.