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Cloud Computing Architecture

Introduction to Load Balancing





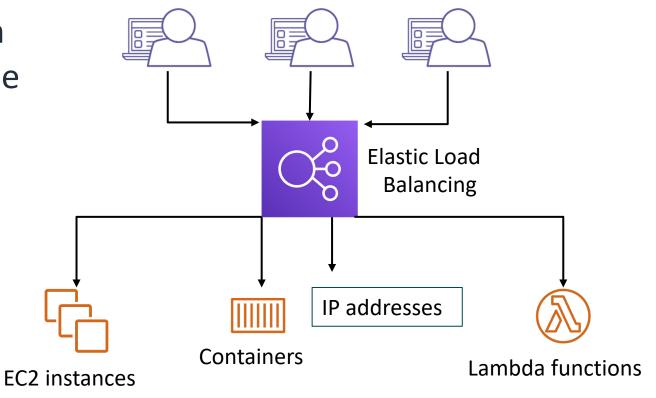
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Elastic Load Balancing

- Distributes incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets in a single Availability
 Zone or across multiple
 Availability Zones.
- Scales your load balancer as traffic to your application changes over time.





Types of load balancers

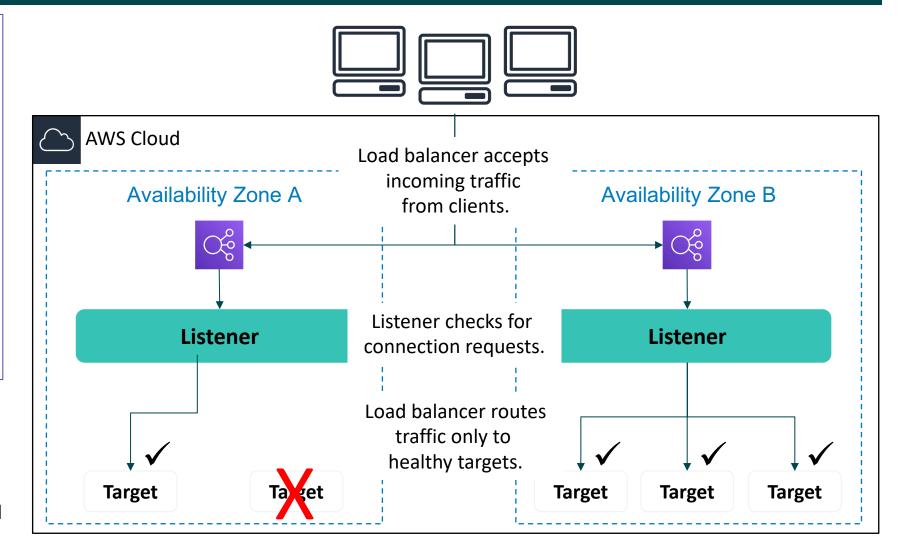
Application Load Balancer	Network Load Balancer	Classic Load Balancer (Previous Generation)
 Load balancing of HTTP and HTTPS traffic 	 Load balancing of TCP, UDP, and TLS traffic where extreme performance is required 	 Load balancing of HTTP, HTTPS, TCP, and SSL traffic
 Routes traffic to targets based on content of request Provides advanced request routing targeted at the delivery of modern application architectures, including microservices and containers 	 Routes traffic to targets based on IP protocol data Can handle millions of requests per second while maintaining ultra-low latencies Is optimized to handle sudden and volatile traffic patterns 	 Load balancing across multiple EC2 instances
 Operates at the application layer (OSI model layer 7) 	 Operates at the transport layer (OSI model layer 4) 	 Operates at both the application and transport layers.



How Elastic Load Balancing works

- With Application Load
 Balancers and Network Load
 Balancers, you register
 targets in target groups, and
 route traffic to the target
 groups.
- With Classic Load Balancers, you register instances with the load balancer.

Load balancer performs health checks to monitor health of registered targets.

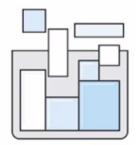




Elastic Load Balancing use cases



Highly available and fault-tolerant applications



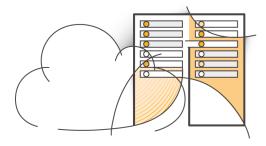
Containerized applications



Elasticity and scalability



Virtual private cloud (VPC)



Hybrid environments



Invoke Lambda functions over HTTP(S)



Lecture References



References

Recommend Viewing

Swinburne Lecture – High Level Overview

AWS Academy – Deeper dive

ACF Module 10

