**Amazon Elastic Load Balancer (ELB):**

* Incoming traffic is automatically distributed across a group of backend servers.
* It improves Scalability and Security.
* Allows us to configure health checks for the targets. If it fails, then it will not route the traffic to that target.

***Classic Load Balancer:***

* Distributes traffic among the instances.
* Does not support host-based routing or path based routing.
* Reduces efficiency and performance.
* Between transport layer(TCP/SSL) and application layer(HTTP/HTTPS).

***Application Load Balancer:***

* Used when decisions are related to HTTP and HTTPS routing.
* Supports path and host based routing.
* It is in application layer.

***Network Load Balancer:***

* Works at Transport layer(TCP/SSL) model.
* Handles millions of request per second.

***Gateway Load Balancer:***

* Gateway Load Balancer provides facility to deploy, scale and manage firewall.

***Disadvantages of ELB:***

* It adds latency to application as traffic is passed to Load Balancer before the application.
* It have only limited configurations and it needs some additional tools.
* It adds complexity to the application architecture.
* It increases the overall AWS costs especially if you have high volume of traffic.