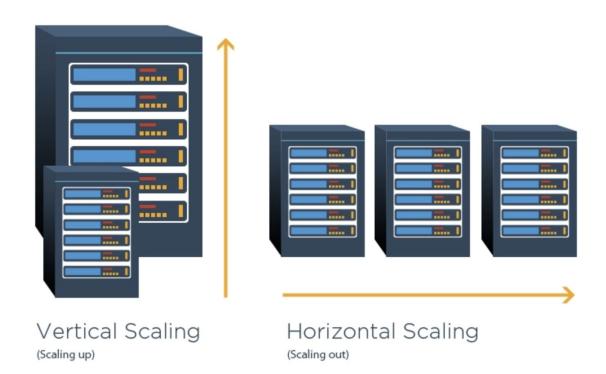
Scalability and Load balancing

OpsCI

What is it?

- Respond to everyone

- Automatisation



The coffee shop problem

Clients are waiting in line to buy coffee

You have **baristas** and **coffee** machine

You must execute actions to provide them coffee before they leave impatiently

Basic scenario

- one barista
- one coffee machine
- one client line





Borderline case and bottleneck

- too much people are waiting aka people arrive faster than you serve coffee
- the coffee machine is broken
- people are in the hurry
- on people ask for 24 coffees
- 50 people arrive at the same time
- etc







Upscaling your coffee shop

- use a bigger coffee machine
- put two people to serve coffee (split task or not)



Vertical vs horizontal scaling

Vertical

Better machine

Experienced barista

(bigger coffee shop)













Horizontal

More machine

More barista

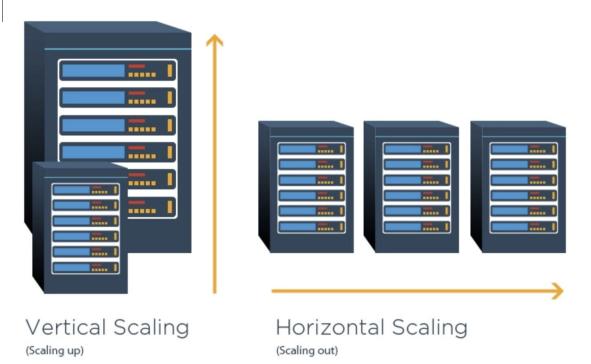
(more coffee shop)

Vertical vs horizontal

- resources limit

- entry costs

- organization

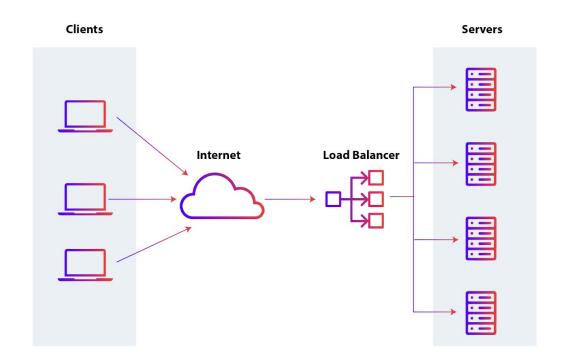


Load balancing

- split load

- single entry point

- load :
 - number of requests
 - CPU usage
 - memory usage
 - version management



Load balancing

Everybody want the coffee:

network load balancing









Load balancing

Clients want differents things:

application load balancing









Mixing scaling and load balancing

- differents kinds of services
- multiple type of load balancing















Now using real servers

coffee machine => database (postgreSQL, redis...)

barista/cashier => server (nodeJS, React)

menu => Frontend client (React in browser, Android, IOs)

- client => client

Managing everything

Scaling vertically: docker, kubernetes => giving more resources

Scaling horizontally: docker, kubernetes => create more containers/pods

Load balancing network: docker, kubernetes => create services and target groups

Load balancing application: reverse proxy => create routes

