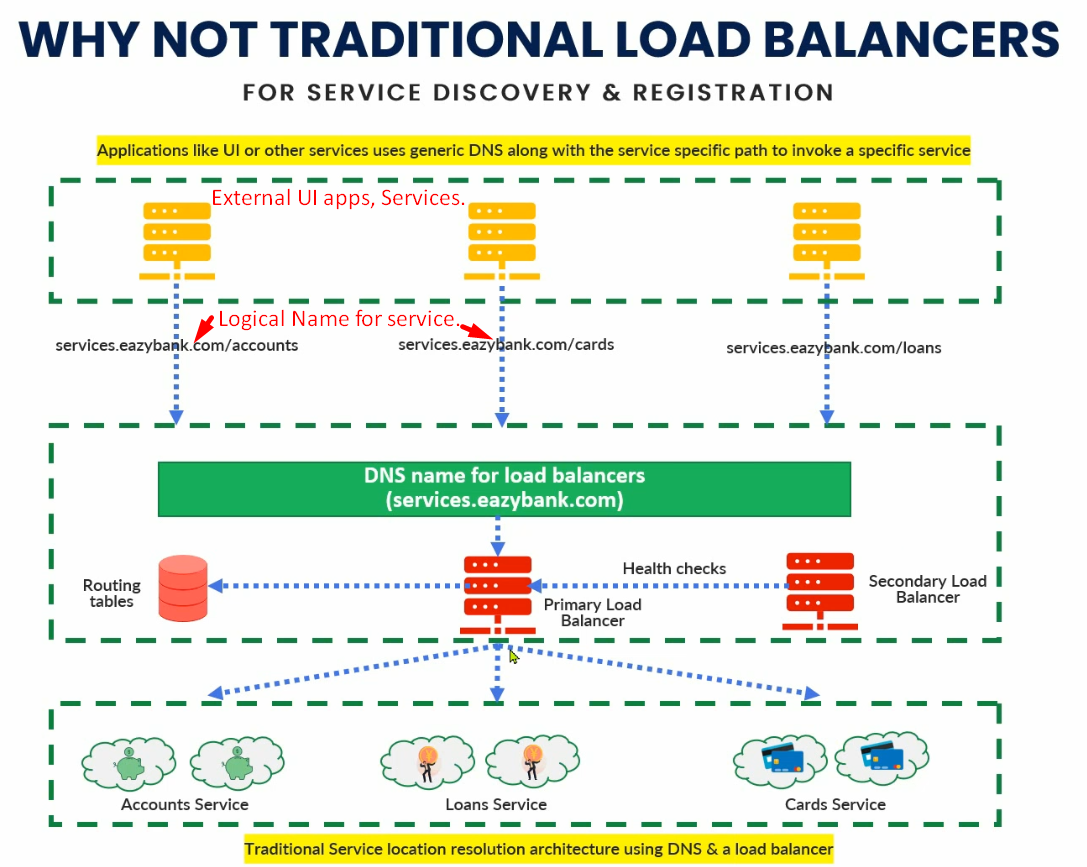
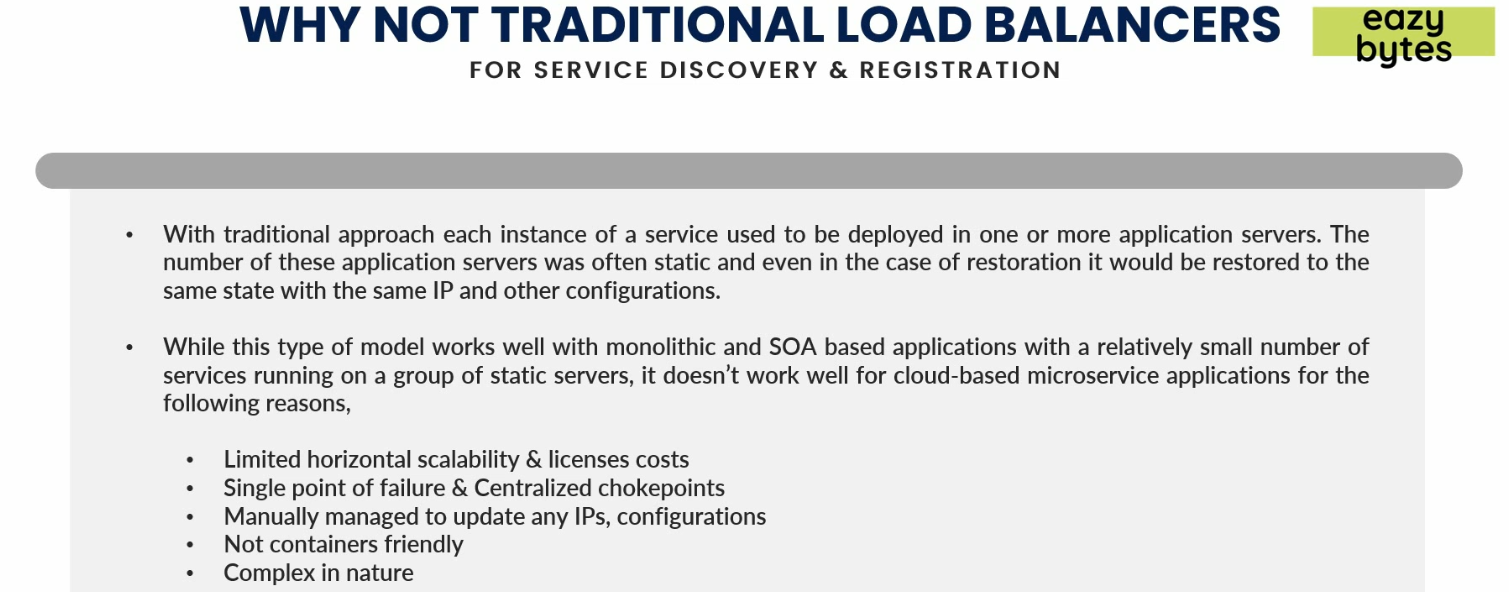
1. **Agenda**:
   1. Why we can’t use traditional load balancer in our microservice architecture?
2. If you don’t know how a load balancer works, we will study in this lecture.
3. 
   1. Logical Service names for our microservices are exposed to outside world.  
      Such as services.eazybank.com/accounts for accounts microservice.
   2. UI Apps or other apps call our microservices using these logical names.
   3. Inside load balancer, we do DNS mapping.  
      Such as for services.eazybank.com/accounts (which is logical service name), it knows the registered IPs addresses and port number.  
      Load balancer stores these all info in “Routing Table” as shown in the diagram.  
      Whenever someone calls our load balancer with logical service name, the load balancer will look into the “Routing Table” for the physical address (actual address).  
      For instance, if someone invokes services.eazybank.com/accounts service, the load balancer knows there are two instances of accounts microservice running along with its physical address.
   4. Internally, load balancer has its internal logic of Round-Robin or geographical location way of balancing the requests that are coming from outside the app towards the services that we’re maintaining.
   5. We have a primary and Secondary Load Balancers.
   6. Primary load balancer is centralized load balancer which means all the requests land on this load balancer so it has great dependency.  
      If it is not working, no request can be served.  
      So, in traditional load balancer, a secondary load balancer is maintained and is always in standby mode.
   7. The secondary load balancer keeps on sending “health check” to the primary load balancer like “Are you done fine?”
   8. If the primary’s health is not ok, immediately secondary load balancer takes the responsibility and starts serving the requests.
   9. So, in this way, the traditional load balancer will make sure that the requests are being processed through a logical service name rather than directly invoking through IP numbers and port number.
   10. If we expose IP and Port, there are some problems
       1. Which is a starting point for hackers to hack your app.
       2. If you change IP (server), port number, you need to convey these changes to all your clients which is not an ideal for enterprise solution.  
          **NOTE**: For this, we have load balancer which takes care of them in our enterprise app.
4. Now coming to the question
   1. 🡺 Why we can’t use “Traditional Load Balancer” in our microservice architecture?
5. There are multiple issues if we use “Traditional Load Balancer” in our microservice architecture.  
   
6. Reasons:
   1. Let’s first understand why this will for monolithic and SOA based applications.  
      Monolithic or SOA apps are deployed on one or two servers and very rarely we change server so they are static in nature.  
      If you are going to restore a server, it will be restored to the same IP address. There is no need of dynamic change of IP address and port no in traditional app because there are limited no of services/apps to be taken care of.
   2. This will not work for cloud based microservice app for the following reasons.
      1. If you have 100 microservices, the kind of load you can imagine that load balancer will have to handle. If you think about horizontal scaling for this problem, then we have limited options to horizontal scale up traditional load balancer.  
         If I want to create a cluster for primary load balancer, it is very tuff.
      2. **Single Point of Failure**: As we have only primary and secondary, what if they stop working.
      3. **Manually configurations for IP addresses**: Whenever a new instance is created, it needs to be registered manually.  
         In microservice architecture, we have 100 microservices and we are scaling up or down frequently.
      4. **Complex in nature:**
         1. This is not container friendly. But it works well for big server.