

# Load Balancing - Structure

## SYT - 5A HIT

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Instruction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	The Need and Goals for Load Balancing . . . . .	3
1.2	Use Cases and Examples . . . . .	3
1.3	Applications . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Basic Concepts</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Networking Fundamentals . . . . .	4
2.2	Higher Layered Distribution . . . . .	4
2.3	Load-Distribution Methods . . . . .	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Advanced Concepts</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Session Persistence . . . . .	5
3.2	URL Switching . . . . .	5
3.3	Network-Address Translation . . . . .	5
<b>4</b>	<b>Scheduling Algorithms</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1	Weighted Balance . . . . .	6
4.2	Priority . . . . .	6
4.3	Overflow . . . . .	6
4.4	Persistence . . . . .	6
4.5	Round-Robin . . . . .	6
<b>5</b>	<b>Caches</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1	Definition . . . . .	7
5.2	Types . . . . .	7
5.3	Deployment . . . . .	7
<b>6</b>	<b>Problems</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1	Mega Proxy Session . . . . .	8
<b>7</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>11</b>

# 1 Instruction

The concept of Load Balancing is not new in the server and network space. There are different types of Load Balancing. A Router, for example, distributes the traffic across multiple paths to the same destination. A Server Load Balancer, on the other hand, distributes traffic among server resources rather than network resources.

## 1.1 The Need and Goals for Load Balancing

The main goal of Load Balancing is to distribute workload across resources. It is suppose to optimize the traffic, maxmaize throughput, minimize response time and try not to overload any single recourse.

Since the Internet and Intranet have gotten so important for businesses, Load Balancing has become a very essential component for networks and servers. If the network goes down or works poorly, it can critically damage a business. Especially for e-commerce a slow server can make the users experience really bad.

## 1.2 Use Cases and Examples

This section should pick up the significant points from the "Needs and Goals" and bring them in a relation with specific, real examples.

## 1.3 Applications

An overview about the common used applications for load distribution.

## 2 Basic Concepts

### 2.1 Networking Fundamentals

The OSI model contains seven layers and every single one provides it's own functionality and data.

If we take a closer look on the deeper layers like data link and network, which is representative for layer two and three, we can see that their header information contains IP and MAC addresses. These addresses can be used to decide where a package has to be send when it's revived by a switch.

This basic concept of routing packages builds the fundament for load balancing. It's about making a decision if, and where the data has to go. [1]

### 2.2 Higher Layered Distribution

Description how load distribution works on OSI-Layers six and seven.

### 2.3 Load-Distribution Methods

Summary of common load distribution Methods, their benefits and disadvantages.

## **3 Advanced Concepts**

### **3.1 Session Persistence**

Reasons and benefits of using Session Persistence to track and store session data.

### **3.2 URL Switching**

The flexibility of layer seven load balancing and the included url switching.

### **3.3 Network-Address Translation**

Fast Layer 4 load balancing and the appliance as default gateway.

## **4 Scheduling Algorithms**

### **4.1 Weighted Balance**

Ways to guarantee a weighted balance in busy systems.

### **4.2 Priority**

The meaning of priorities concerning the process of load balancing and how to route traffic to a preferred link, as long it's available.

### **4.3 Overflow**

How to prevent traffic flow from slowing down when the connection runs out of available bandwidth.

### **4.4 Persistence**

Eliminate session termination issue for HTTPS, E-banking, and other secure websites.

### **4.5 Round-Robin**

A closer explanation to the scheduling procedure "Round Robin"

## **5 Caches**

### **5.1 Definition**

Define what a cache is for when we talk about load balancing.

### **5.2 Types**

The different types of caches and their usage as well as benefits and disadvantages.

### **5.3 Deployment**

Examples and explanation how to deploy load distribution using caches.

## **6 Problems**

### **6.1 Mega Proxy Session**

Problems triggered through the use of Mega Proxys on the client site.





## References

- [1] Chandra Kopparapu. *Load Balancing Servers, Firewalls and Caches*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 2001.

## 7 Sources

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