

Load balancing:

— Use more servers

(P) (Need a load balancer)

→ Maybe a separate device

→ Some routers can also do

• Clients will use the IP of load balancer. load balancer will relay the packet to one of the servers.

High Availability:

✓ VRRP → Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol.

• Virtual Router - go if client hit 2000.



• Active and stand-by hello packet  
 exchange - exchange, Stand-by receives  
 and sends Active hello and  
 then becomes active, active down. So,  
 then serve traffic - traffic, Active  
 (master)  
 and up then stand-by then  
 then.

→ Load-balancing and distributed system  
 communication system.

→ Packet distribution system, then  
 serve traffic, then.

SDN (Software Defined Networking):

CP → Control plane → Network controlling and  
 then exchange, User is not concerned.

DP → Data Plane → Data exchange

SDN and distributed control plane is then  
 central controller and distributed system,



overlay → User side abstraction  
masks.

Underlay → Real Network

Controller router configuration

Network Virtualization:

→ A PC (server) & multiple operating system (Hypervisor → creates VM virtual environment) [server virtualization]

→ Network Virtualization → e.g. IPV6  
→ A packet IPV4 is packet  
send over, [Tunneling]

[complex task is done virtually, simple task is done feel]

Vlan id → 1024 bit max [s. limited]

VXLAN:

Virtual Extensible LAN.

id is more than 20 bits. (More than 20 bits)



→ Geographically different ~~আপ~~ ~~নয়~~  
same Vlan maintain possible. এতদ্বারা  
Tunneling use হয় [Network virt.]  
feel ~~কিছু~~ দিহা হয় একই Vlan  
এই, মার্কি অফিস, কিন্তু একই মার্কি  
দুই অফিস এর complex network  
বাহার মার্কি, VTEP device use হয়,

↑  
Tunneling এর  
responsibility

VXLAN ~~enable~~ supported

Routers [VTEP দিহা use করতে

হলে VXLAN enable করতে দিহা

হয়]