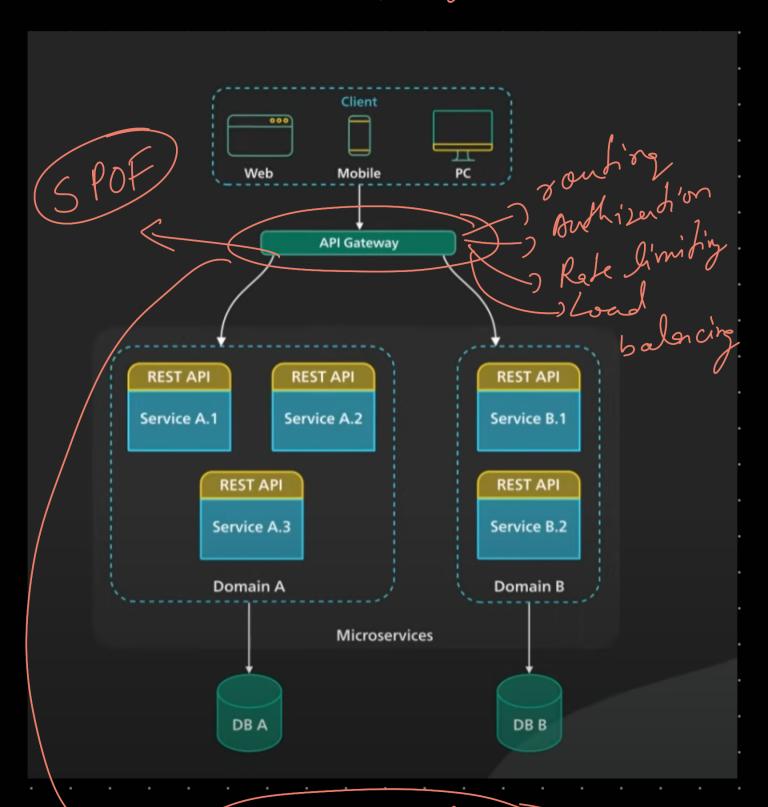
[API Gradeway]



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Key Roles of an API Gateway

- 1. Routing: Directs client requests to the appropriate backend services based on endpoints.
- 2. Security: Enforces authentication and authorization policies to ensure secure access.
- 3. **Load Balancing:** Distributes incoming traffic across multiple service instances to ensure reliability and scalability.
- 4. Rate Limiting and Throttling: Controls the number of requests a client can make to prevent overuse or abuse.
- 5. **Protocol Translation:** Converts between protocols (e.g., HTTP to gRPC) to facilitate interoperability between clients and services.
- 6. **Request Transformation:** Modifies requests (e.g., adding headers) or responses to match the client's needs.
- 7. Caching: Stores frequently requested data to improve performance and reduce backend load.
- 8. **Logging and Monitoring:** Tracks request/response metrics and provides observability for debugging and analysis.

How an API Gateway Works

- 1. Client Request: A client (e.g., a web or mobile app) sends a request to the API Gateway.
- 2. **Processing:** The gateway processes the request, applies security checks, and performs necessary transformations.
- 3. Service Communication: Routes the request to the appropriate backend service(s).
- 4. **Response Delivery:** Collects and consolidates responses (if needed) from backend services and sends them back to the client.

Popular API Gateway Tools

- 1. **Kong:** Open-source, extensible gateway with advanced plugins.
- 2. AWS API Gateway: Fully managed gateway service for AWS environments.
- 3. Apigee: Google's API management platform for enterprise use.
- 4. NGINX: Can be configured as an API Gateway with additional modules.
- 5. Spring Cloud Gateway: Java-based API gateway for Spring Boot microservices.
- 6. Traefik: Cloud-native and lightweight gateway with support for modern protocols.

* Mostly provide by Managed cland Stroker