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Tutorials Dojo Study Guide and Cheat Sheets - AWS Certified DevOps Engineer Professional by Jon Bonso and Kenneth Samonte

AWS Elastic Load Balancing (ELB)

- Distributes incoming application or network traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers (ECS), Lambda functions, and IP addresses, in multiple Availability Zones.
- When you create a load balancer, you must specify one public subnet from at least two Availability Zones. You can specify only one public subnet per Availability Zone.

General features

- Accepts incoming traffic from clients and routes requests to its registered targets.
- Monitors the health of its registered targets and routes traffic only to healthy targets.
- Cross Zone Load Balancing when enabled, each load balancer node distributes traffic across the registered targets in all enabled AZs.

Three Types of Load Balancers

- Application Load Balancer
- Network Load Balancer
- Classic load Balancer
- Slow Start Mode gives targets time to warm up before the load balancer sends them a full share of requests.
- Sticky sessions route requests to the same target in a target group. You enable sticky sessions at the target group level. You can also set the duration for the stickiness of the load balancer-generated cookie, in seconds. Useful if you have stateful applications.
- **Health checks** verify the status of your targets. The statuses for a registered target are: