2. (Active - Active Vs Active - Passive)

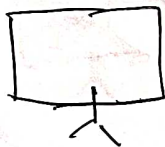to Acheive High Availability is Scaling Systems

Active - Passive we already discussed in the previous video. How the servers in the network have virtual IP Address and only 1 is the master and rest are the back up.   [Active - Master]   [backup - Passive]

Now Lets discuss (Active - Passive) (Fail Over)
                              Active
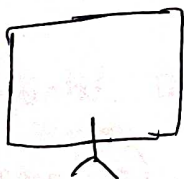
Highest level of Load Balancing Acheived

ip: 192-168-254-81
VIP: 192-168-250-100 (master)
DNS = VIP: 192-168-250-100
VIP: 192-168-254-200   VIP: 192-168-254-200 (backup)

ip: 192-168-254-82
VIP: 192-168-250-100 (backup)
Vip: 192-168-254-200 (master)
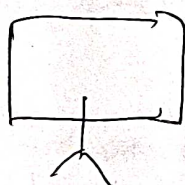
If you notice in Active-Active the DNS has two VIPs

So in one computer in the (VIP1) → the computer1 is the
master of VIP1 and computer 2 is backup of VIP 1.

And in computer2 in VIP2 it is the master and
computer1 is the backup

The DNS, does the round robin → Costly Operation
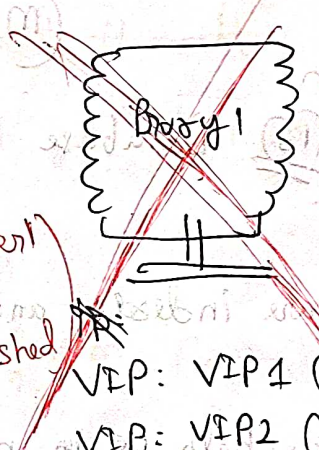which ever DNS is picked, the ARP requests returns us the
master of that VIP.

Case: [Proxy1 fails { Basically master of VIP1 fails }

✗ Traffic directed
to VIP2
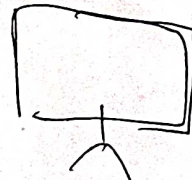will be
serviced by
Proxy 2 as
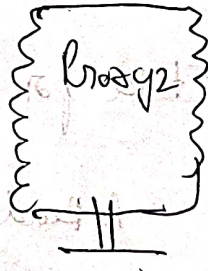(usual)

(Server1
has
crashed)

Proxy1

VIP: VIP1 (master)
VIP: VIP2 (backup)

DNS: VIP1 is
selected.

Proxy2

Now as
you have read
about VRRP.

Server2 becomes
VIP1 (master)
as well

VIP: VIP1 (backup)
VIP: VIP2 (master)

Active-Passive	Active-Active
✱ Load on one machine alone	• No load on single machine as it keeps routing
• Simple setup	• Complex setup
• when master goes down some lag for new master to be selected and redirect traffic	• When master of 1 VIP goes down, same lag as Active-Passive)
	(Lower chances of Server die because of low pressure on each)
• Cheap	• Not Cheap [DNS Round Robin]

(Ms Deep Singh)