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Client side and Server Side Load Balancing

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Abstract: In the microservice architecture it is vital to distribute loads across replicated instances of microservices. Load distribution such that no single instance is overloaded is called as load balancing. Often the instances of microservices are replicated across different racks, different data centers or even different geographies. Modern cloud based platforms offer deployment of microservices across different server instances which are geographically disperse. Having a system that will balance the load across service instances becomes a key success criteria for accurate functioning of distributed software architecture

Keywords: Load Balancing, Microservices, Distributed software system

I. INTRODUCTION

There are a different kinds of load balancing strategies that can be implemented to ensure that no single instance of a microservice is overloaded when compared to other instance [2]. Load balancing can be integrated with any load balancing algorithm. The strategy of load balancing only defines approach that can be adopted by front controllers to distribute load and does not define the actual algorithm. Algorithm can be plugged on either side of load balancing . There are two strategies in which load balancing can be done, on client side or on server side. The load balancing that happens on client side is called as client side load balancing and the load balancing that happens on server side is called as server side load balancing. In the microservice architecture it is vital to distribute loads across replicated instances of microservices. Load distribution such that no single instance is overloaded is called as load balancing. Often the instances of microservices are replicated across different racks, different data centers or even different geographies. Modern cloud based platforms offer deployment of microservices across different server instances which are geographically disperse. Having a system that will balance the load across service instances becomes a key success criteria for accurate functioning of distributed software architecture. There are a different kinds of load balancing strategies that can be implemented to ensure that no single instance of a microservice is overloaded when compared to other instance [2]. Load balancing can be integrated with any load balancing algorithm. The strategy of load balancing only defines approach that can be adopted by front controllers to distribute load and does not define the actual algorithm. Algorithm can be plugged on either side of load balancing . There are two strategies in which load balancing can be done , on client side or on server side. The load balancing that happens on client side is called as client side load balancing and the load balancing that happens on server side is called as server side load balancing

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Spring framework supports a Ribbon architecture, Ribbon is essentially a library used for client side load balancing. Client is a component that requests services from another component called as server. The problem statement is that there are a multiple instances of server running. In client side load balancing the client will own the choice making logic as to on which server instance its request should go. The code for load balancing is invoked by the client to invoke the right server instance. Client may create a Load Balancing client instance and invoke a method like choose() which will choose the right server instance for the client.

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In the server side load balancing server owns the algorithm to decide which instance of the server to invoke against client request. This technique is often adopted by software systems when the design of client code is not in developers control rather its out of scope . This could be because of several reasons wherein the client code is an external code that calls the server to invoke its servers. Spring framework supports Zuul which is an API gateway that can be used for server side load balancing

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In the microservice architecture it is vital to distribute loads across replicated instances of microservices. Load distribution such that no single instance is overloaded is called as load balancing. Often the instances of microservices are replicated across different racks, different data centers or even different geographies[1]. Modern cloud based platforms offer deployment of microservices across different server instances which are geographically disperse. Having a system that will balance the load across service instances becomes a key success criteria for accurate functioning of distributed software architecture

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In the server side load balancing server owns the algorithm to decide which instance of the server to invoke against client request. This technique is often adopted by software systems when the design of client code is not in developers control rather its out of scope . This could be because of several reasons wherein the client code is an external code that calls the server to invoke its servers. Spring framework supports Zuul which is an API gateway that can be used for server side load balancing[5]

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IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Spring framework supports a Ribbon architecture, Ribbon is essentially a library used for client side load balancing. Client is a component that requests services from another component called as server. The problem statement is that there are a multiple instances of server running[4]. In client side load balancing the client will own the choice making logic as to on which server instance its request should go. The code for load balancing is invoked by the client to invoke the right server instance. Client may create a Load Balancing client instance and invoke a method like choose() which will choose the right server instance for the client.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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VI. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors depict no conflict of interest.

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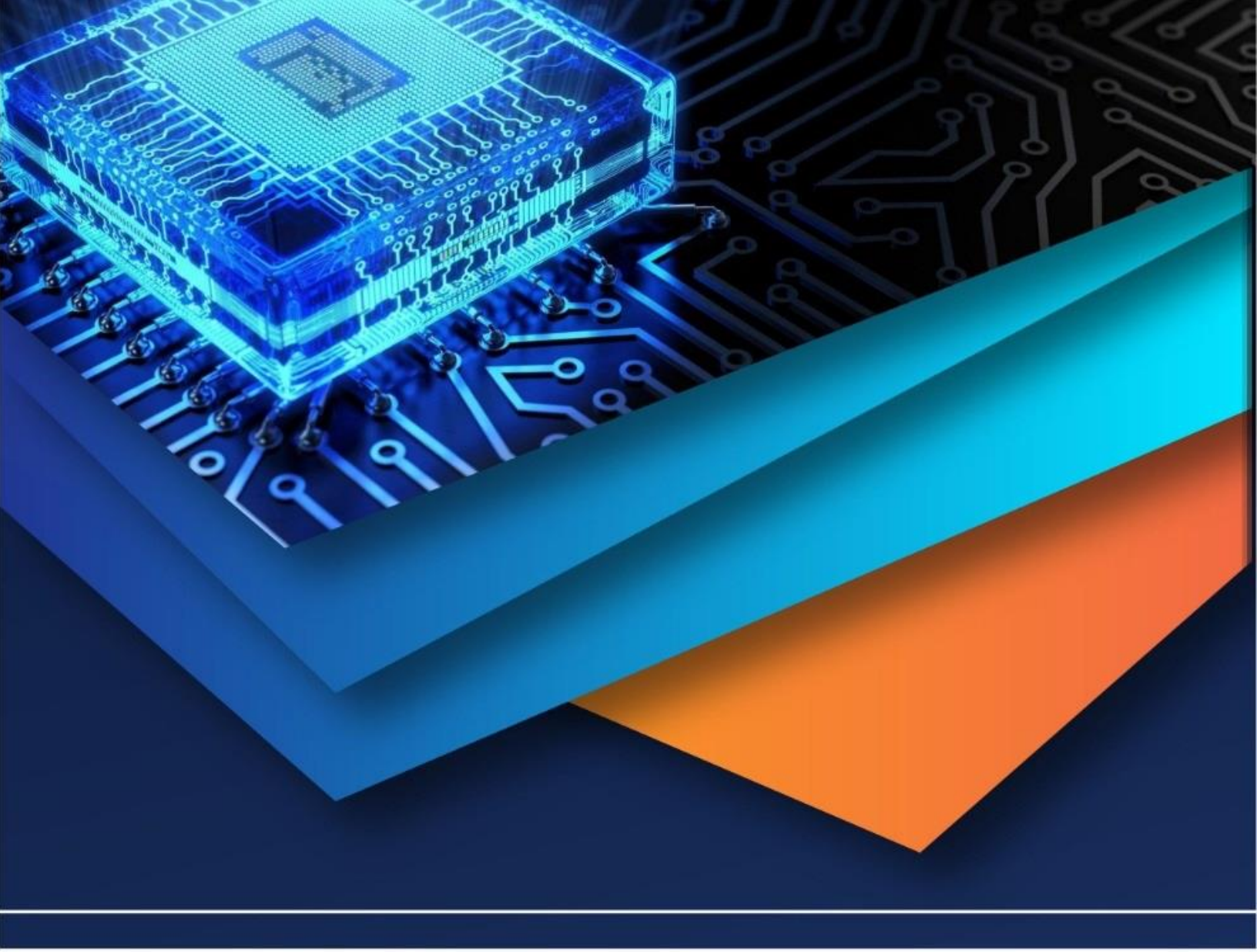

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