

Server Load Balancer

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Introduction

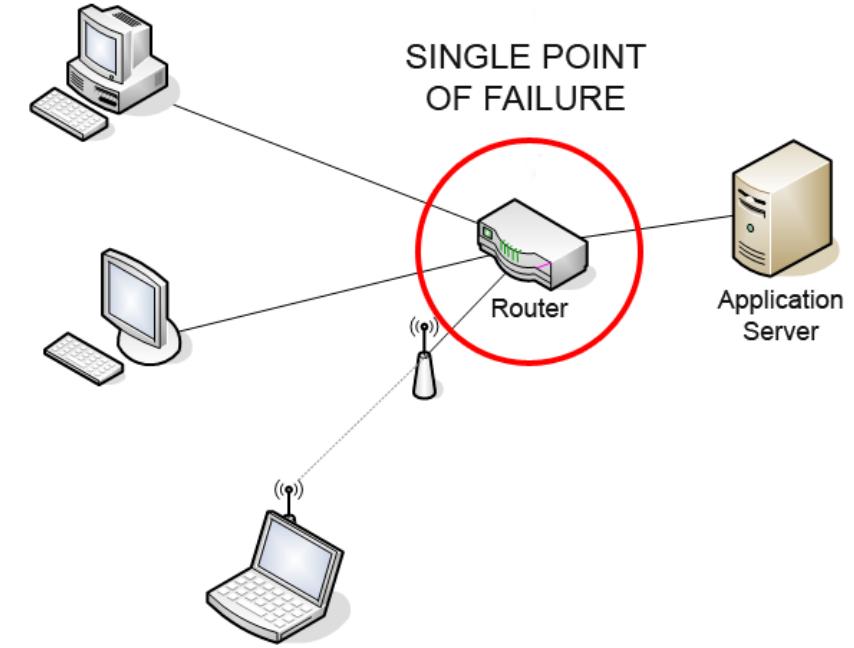
- More users, more resources needed
 - CPU, RAM, HDD ...
- Scale Up & Scale Out
 - One powerful server to service more users; or
 - Multiple servers to service more users
- Pros & Cons ?
- C10K Problem

Introduction

- High Availability
 - A characteristic of a system, which aims to ensure an agreed level of operational performance, usually uptime, for a higher than normal period.
- Availability (per year)
 - 99%: 3.65days
 - 99.9%: 8.77 hours (3 nines)
 - 99.99%: 52.60 minutes (4 nines)
 - 99.999%: 5.26 minutes (5 nines)

High Availability

- Principles
 - Elimination of single points of failure.
 - Reliable crossover.
 - Reliable configuration / topology change
 - Detection of failures as they occur.
- Graceful Degradation
 - the ability of a computer, machine, electronic system or network to maintain limited functionality even when a large portion of it has been destroyed or rendered inoperative.



[Single point of failure - Wikipedia](#)

Load Balancing

- Client Side
 - e.g: DNS round-robin
 - Pros & Cons
- Server Side
 - Server Load Balancer

Server Load Balancer (1)

- Provide “Scale-Out” and HA features
- Share loading among all backend nodes with some algorithms
 - Static Algorithms: does not take into account the state of the system for the distribution of tasks.
 - Dynamic Algorithms

Server Load Balancer (2)

- Layer 4 or Layer 7
 - Layer 4 Switch
- Distribution Algorithms
 - Round-robin
 - Random
 - Ratio
 - Hash Table
 - Least-connections
 - Persistence
 - Session-ID (e.g. HTTP Cookie)

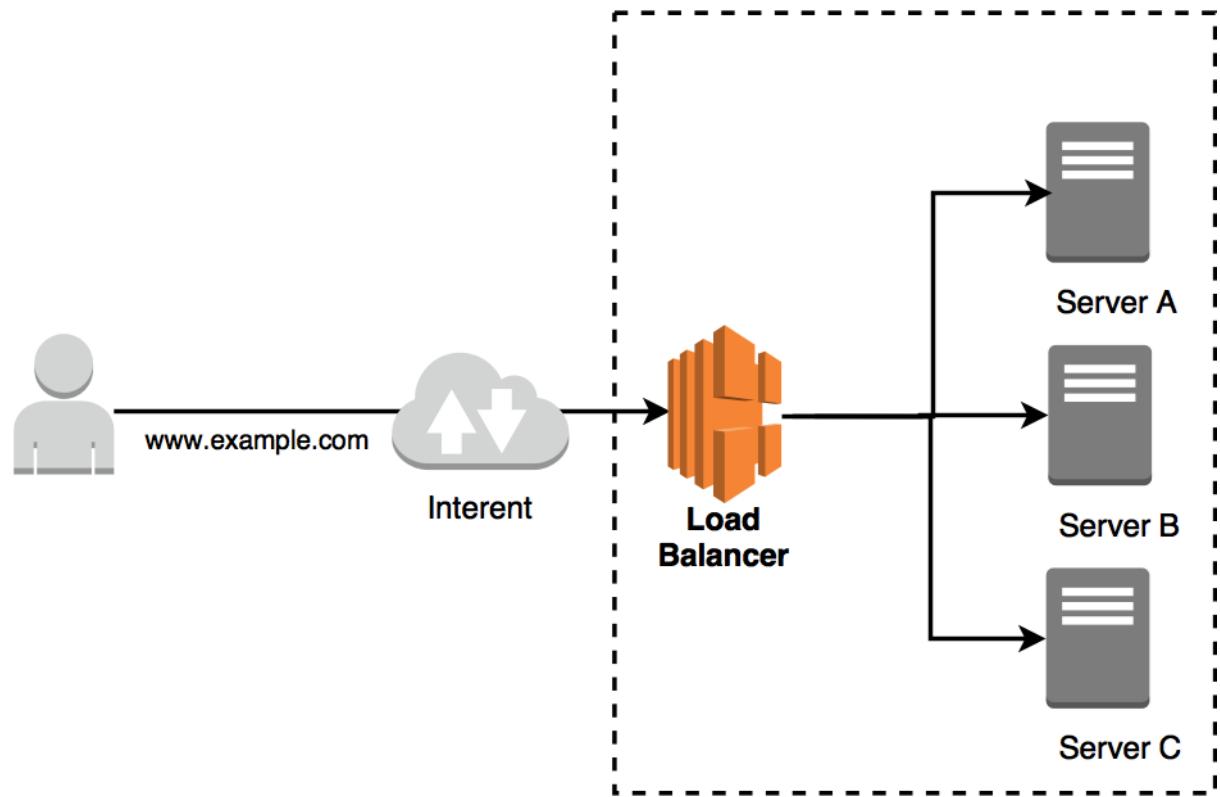
Server Load Balancer (3)

- Persistence (Stickiness)
 - "The Server" in OLG
 - How to handle information that must be kept across the multiple requests in a user's session.
- Session ID?
 - Cookie
 - IP Address
 - TCP Connection
- Pros & Cons ?



Server Load Balancer (4)

- SSL offloading (SSL/TLS termination)
 - Pros?
- Problems of Server Load Balancer
 - SPoF
 - Capacity Limit
 - Latency

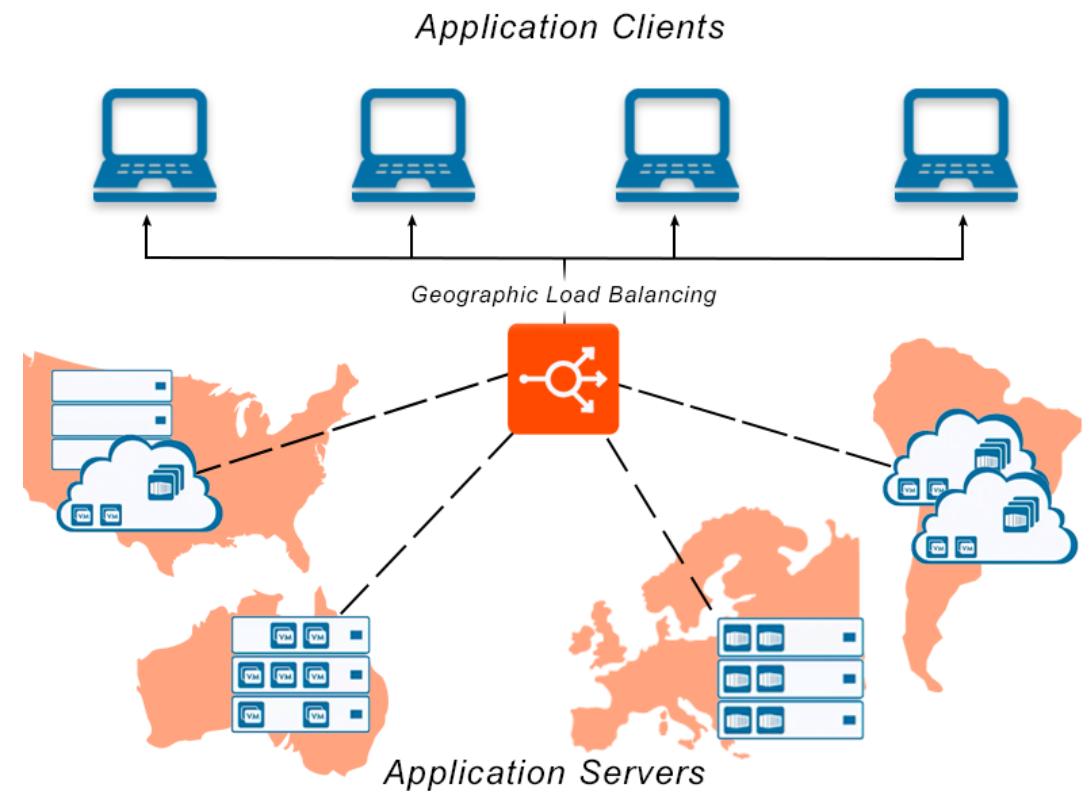


HW & SW of Server Load Balancer

- Nginx
 - Used in K8S
- PF in FreeBSD
- haproxy
- Envoy Proxy
- F5 BIG-IP
- A10
- on Cloud
 - AWS ELB (Elastic Load Balancer)
 - Google CLB (Cloud Load Balancer)

Global Server Load Balancer (GSLB)

- Globally balancing traffic to the nearest node.
- Pros
 - (Speed of light)
- Cons ?
- Technology
 - GeoDNS
 - resolve IP address based by the location of clients
 - Anycast
 - use BGP
 - Google DNS 8.8.8.8



Haproxy

- <http://www.haproxy.org>
- Reliable & High Performance TCP/HTTP Load Balancer
 - Layer 4 (TCP) and Layer 7 (HTTP) load balancing
 - SSL/TLS termination
 - Gzip compression
 - Health checking
 - HTTP/2

Haproxy - Installation

- In FreeBSD:
 - pkg install haproxy
 - You can also build it from ports
 - Config file: /usr/local/etc/haproxy.conf

Haproxy - Configuration

```
global
    daemon
    log 127.0.0.1 local0
    log 127.0.0.1 local1 notice
    maxconn 4096
    tune.ssl.default-dh-param 2048

defaults
    log           global
    retries      3
    maxconn     2000
    timeout connect 5s
    timeout client 50s
    timeout server 50s

listen stats
    bind 127.0.0.1:9090
    balance
    mode http
    stat enable
    stat auth admin:admin
```

Haproxy - Configuration

```
frontend www_csie_nctu
    bind 140.113.208.102:80
    mode http
    use_backend www_csie_nctu_server

frontend cscc_csie_nctu
    bind 140.113.208.103:80
    mode http
    use_backend www_csie_nctu_server

frontend game_server
    bind 140.113.208.104:9876
    mode tcp

backend www_csie_nctu_server
    balance roundrobin
    mode http
    http-request set-header X-forwarded-Port %[dst_port]
    http-request set-header X-forwarded-Proto https if { ssl_fc }
    server www1 192.168.99.1:80
    server www1 192.168.99.2:80
```

Haproxy - Configuration

```
backend cscc_csie_nctu_server
    balance roundrobin
    mode http
    option httpchk HEAD /health_check.php HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:\ cscc.cs.nctu.edu.tw
    option forwardfor
    http-request set-header X-forwarded-Port %[dst_port]
    http-request set-header X-forwarded-Proto https if { ssl_fc }
    server www1 192.168.99.101:80 check fall 3 rise 2
    server www1 192.168.99.102:80 check fall 3 rise 2
```

Haproxy Configuration

- global
 - log
 - chroot
 - uid / gid
 - pidfile

Haproxy Configuration

- defaults
 - log
 - option
 - retries
 - timeout

Haproxy Configuration

- listen
 - stats

The screenshot shows the Haproxy stats page at `192.168.10.10:1936/haproxy?stats`. The page includes a legend for server states and a table for general process information, followed by three tables for different service ports.

Legend:

- active UP
- backup UP
- active UP, going down
- backup UP, going down
- active DOWN, going up
- backup DOWN, going up
- active or backup DOWN
- not checked

Display option:

- Hide 'DOWN' servers
- Disable refresh
- Refresh now
- CSV export

External resources:

- Primary site
- Updates (v1.3)
- Online manual

General process information:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|
| pid = 7076 (process #1, nbproc = 1) | uptime = 0d 0h00m32s | system limits: memmax = unlimited; ulimit-n = 90017 | maxsock = 90017; maxconn = 45000; maxpipes = 0 | current connns = 1; current pipes = 0/0 | Running tasks: 1/5 | Note: UP with load-balancing disabled is reported as "NOLB". |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|

http_tecadmin.net:

| Queue | | Session rate | | | Sessions | | | | | Bytes | | Denied | | Errors | | Warnings | | Server | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------|-----|----------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| Cur | Max | Limit | Cur | Max | Limit | Cur | Max | Limit | Total | LbTot | In | Out | Req | Resp | Req | Conn | Resp | Retr | Redis | Status | Wght | Act | Bck | Chk | Dwn | Dwntme | Thrtle |
| Frontend | | | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 | | 1 372 | 26 971 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | OPEN | | | | | | | |
| Backend | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 372 | 26 971 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32s UP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

https_tecadmin.net:

| Queue | | Session rate | | | Sessions | | | | | Bytes | | Denied | | Errors | | Warnings | | Server | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|----|--------|-----|--------|-----|----------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|---|
| Cur | Max | Limit | Cur | Max | Limit | Cur | Max | Limit | Total | LbTot | In | Out | Req | Resp | Req | Conn | Resp | Retr | Redis | Status | Wght | Act | Bck | Chk | Dwn | Dwntme | Thrtle | |
| Frontend | | | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | OPEN | | | | | | | | |
| server1 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32s UP | 1 | Y | - | 0 | 0 | 0s | - | |
| server2 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32s UP | 1 | Y | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0s | - |
| Backend | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32s UP | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0s | |

Haproxy Configuration

- frontend
 - bind
 - mode
 - option
 - use_backend

Haproxy Configuration

- backend
 - balance
 - roundrobin, leastconn, hdr(param)
 - mode
 - http-request
 - server
 - check
 - fall
 - rise
 - inter
 - cookie

Haproxy - run

- /etc/rc.conf.local
 - haproxy_enable="YES"
- /usr/local/etc/rc.d/haproxy start
- Question: how to setup a backup node for haproxy?

Haproxy - Reference

<http://cbonte.github.io/haproxy-dconv/2.1/configuration.html>

Envoy

- <https://www.envoyproxy.io>
- Developed by Lyft (a ride-sharing company like Uber) and opensourced in 2017
 - Apache License 2.0
- Features
 - Dynamic APIs for configuration
 - Service Discovery
 - gRPC / MongoDB / HTTP support
- MicroService

Envoy - Installation

- Broken in FreeBSD now (require BoringSSL)
 - You can install it on Linux instead
- <https://www.getenvoy.io>
 - Debian: <https://www.getenvoy.io/install/envoy/debian/>
 - Ubuntu: <https://www.getenvoy.io/install/envoy/ubuntu/>
 - Centos: <https://www.getenvoy.io/install/envoy/centos/>

Envoy - Configuration

```
static_resources:
  listeners:
    - name: listener_0
      address:
        socket_address: { address: 127.0.0.1, port_value: 10000 }
      filter_chains:
        - filters:
            - name: envoy.filters.network.http_connection_manager
              typed_config:
                "@type":
                  type.googleapis.com/envoy.extensions.filters.network.http_connection_manager.v3.HttpConnectionManager
                stat_prefix: ingress_http
                codec_type: AUTO
                route_config:
                  name: local_route
                  virtual_hosts:
                    - name: local_service
                      domains: ["*"]
                      routes:
                        - match: { prefix: "/" }
                          route: { cluster: some_service }
                http_filters:
                  - name: envoy.filters.http.router
```

Envoy - Configuration

```
clusters:
- name: some_service
  connect_timeout: 0.25s
  type: STATIC
  lb_policy: ROUND_ROBIN
  load_assignment:
    cluster_name: some_service
    endpoints:
    - lb_endpoints:
      - endpoint:
        address:
          socket_address:
            address: 127.0.0.1
            port_value: 1234
```

[Examples — envoy 1.18.0-dev-fce386 documentation \(envoyproxy.io\)](#)

Envoy - Configuration

- YAML file format
- Basic concept is same as haproxy
 - Listen (frontend) address
 - Backend addresses
 - Healthy Checks
 - <https://www.envoyproxy.io/learn/health-check>
 - Routes

Envoy - Run

- `envoy -c config.yaml`

Envoy - Reference

- <https://www.envoyproxy.io/docs/envoy/latest/>
- <https://blog.getambassador.io/envoy-vs-nginx-vs-haproxy-why-the-open-source-ambassador-api-gateway-chose-envoy-23826aed79ef>