Web Infrastructures

RES, Lecture 8

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Systemic Qualities

The Notion of Systemic Quality



- How do we specify the requirements of a system?
 - We always build systems to deliver some sort of "service" (web, messaging, access control, customer management, etc.).
 - We first have to specify "what" the system should do. In other words, we have to specify functional requirements.
 - We also have to specify "how" the system should behave, i.e. what qualities it should exhibit. These are the non-functional requirements.
- · Non-functional requirements characterize systemic qualities, or "-ilities":
 - There are lots of different systemic qualities. Depending on the system, some are more important than others.
 - Choices made when defining the system architecture have a large impact on the systemic qualities.
 - Your life as an architect will be to deal with trade-offs in addressing conflicting systemic qualities.



System

Vehicle

Functional requirements

Move people around

Non-functional requirements

Performance
Capacity
Reliability
Cost
Aestethics
Ease of use





Different systemic qualities often create opposing forces.

Defining the "right" architecture for a system means finding the right balance between these forces.



Some Systemic Qualities...



· Response time

- Measures the time required to present a result to the user
- Important for the end-user

Throughput

- · Measures the number of requests that can be processed in a given time frame
- · Important for the service provier

Scalability

- Measures how easy/costly it is to adapt the system in order to handle additional load
- Ideally: linear scalability. "2 x more users => 2 x more servers"

Availability

- Measures the percentage of time during which the system can be used
- 99% availability = average unavailability of 3.65 jours per year, i.e 1 hour and 41 minutes per week.

Security

Manageability

· Measures the ease of operating the system: how easy is it to monitor it, to detect issues, to upgrade, etc.

Specifying/Measuring Qualities



Performance

- Response time in ms
- Throughput in requests/seconds

Scalability

 Can we sustain a bigger load with additional resources? How much will it cost and how much time do we need?

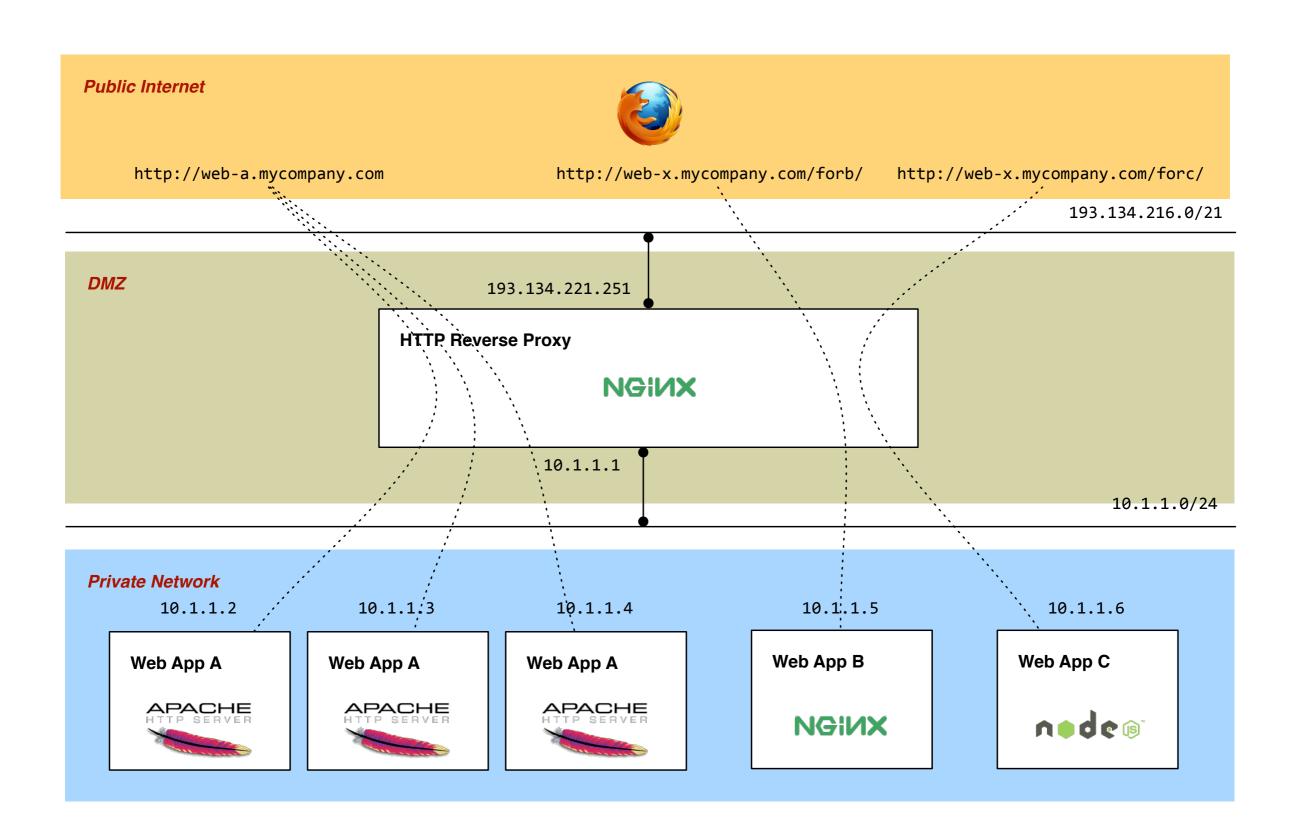
Availability

- Over a given period
- Percentage, ration between the time when the service was available over the total time
- Towards the "five nines" (99.999% uptime)
- Availability = Mean Time Between Failures / (Mean Time Between Failures + Mean Time To Repair)



If this is your web "infrastructure", what are its systemic qualities?

HTTP Infrastructure



The Role of the Reverse Proxy



- An HTTP proxy that is "close" to the server
- Forwarding requests to the "appropriate" server
- Balancing requests between several "equivalent" servers (load balancing)
- Sticky sessions!

```
ProxyRequests Off

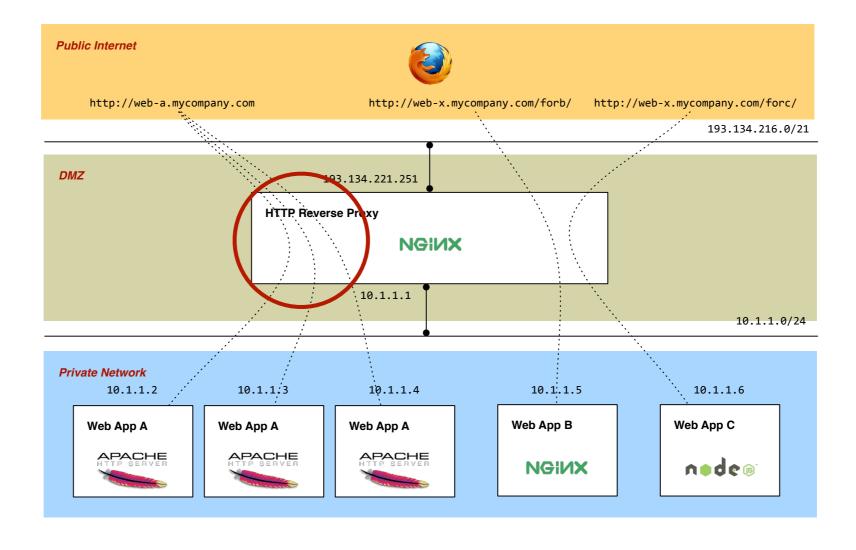
<Proxy *>
Order deny,allow
Allow from all
</Proxy>

ProxyPass /foo http://192.168.1.2:8080/bar
ProxyPassReverse /foo http://192.168.1.2:8080/bar
```

Availability



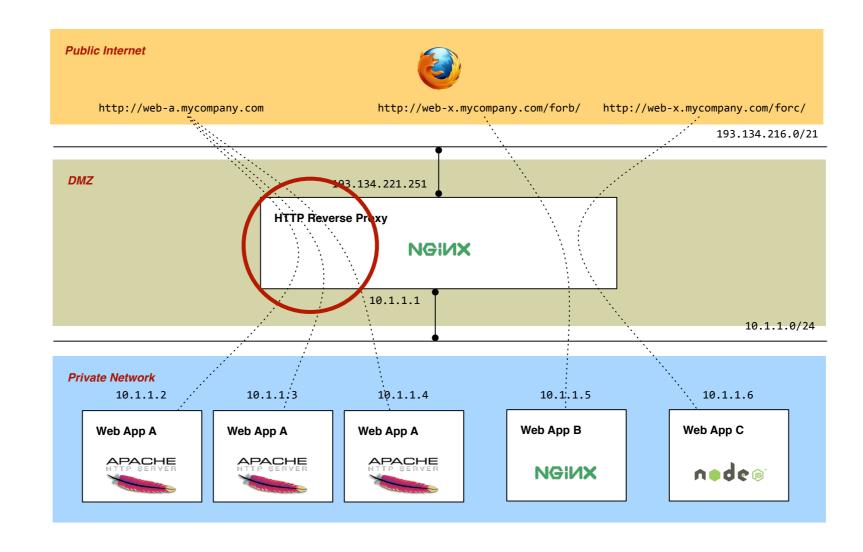
• What happens if a server (or server component) fails?

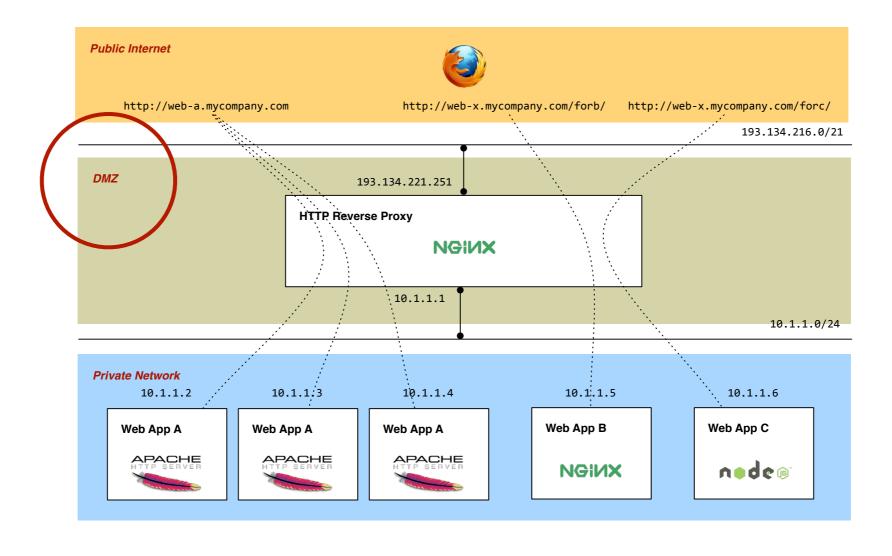


Scalability



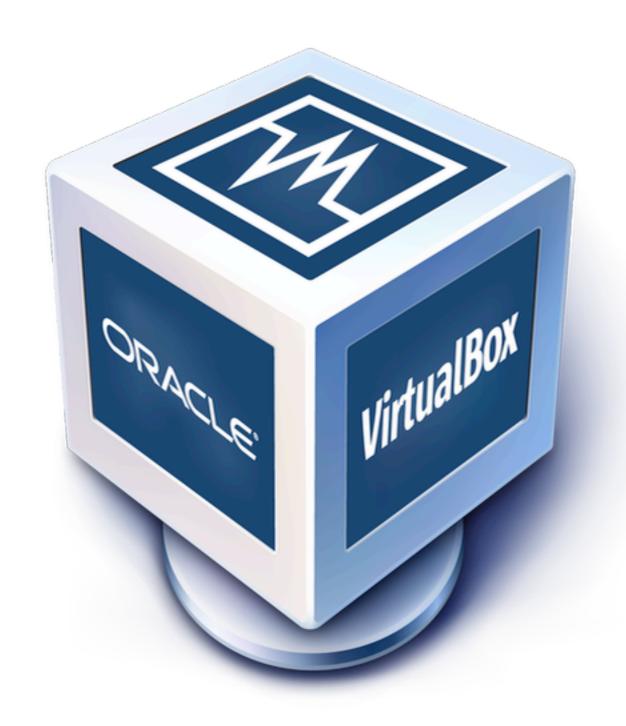
- Ability to evolve in order to sustain a bigger load, in quick and economical manner.
- Horizontal vs Vertical Scalability
- Elasticity





Virtualization and Provisioning Technologies

Run a guest OS on top of your OS



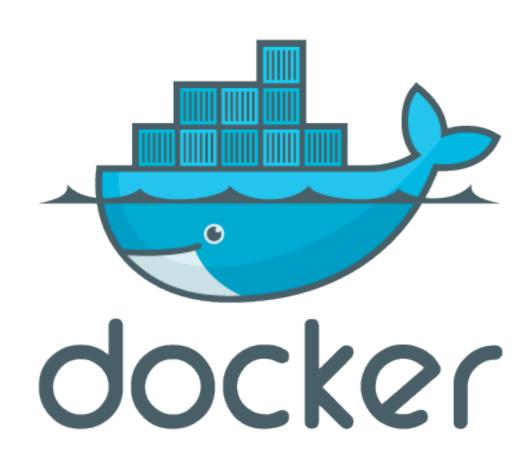
https://www.virtualbox.org/

Manage your VMs in a reproducible way

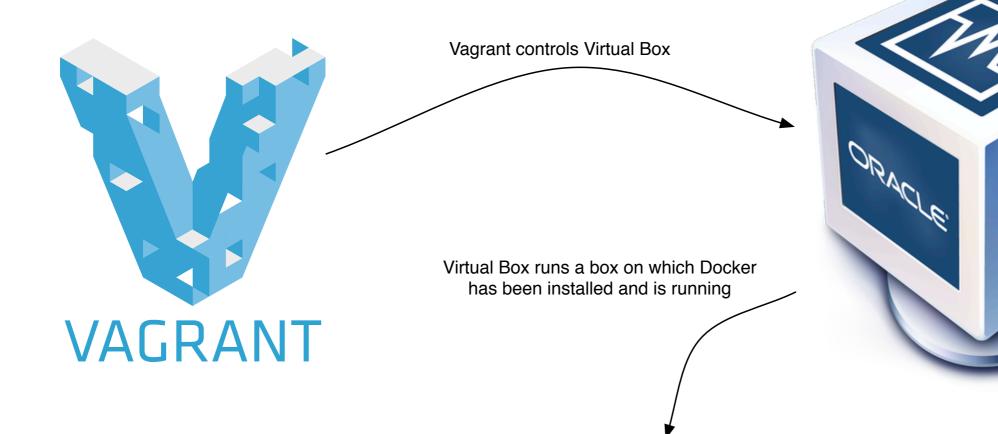


http://www.vagrantup.com/

Run lightweight containers on top of your Linux OS



https://www.docker.io/





rp-node container

web-node-1 container

web-node-2 container

app-node container

reverse proxy image

NGINX

web server image



app server image



