**Lab 1040: HTTP Session Persistence and Failover with Liberty**



**Last updated:** March 2023

**Duration:** 30 minutes

Need support? Contact **Kevin Postreich, Yi Tang**

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| sign-caution | **IMPORTANT: Please read!**This lab requires the completion of **Lab 1030 – Dynamic Routing** of this series.In other words, you cannot perform this lab until you have completed **Lab 1030 – Dynamic Routing** |

## **Introduction**

In many web applications, user choices or actions determine where the user is sent next, how the application behaves, or what the page displays.

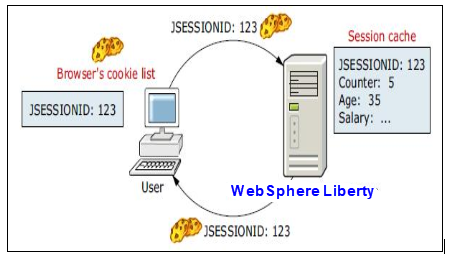
For example, if the user clicks a checkout button on a site, the next page must contain the user's shopping choices and information. The Java servlet specification provides a mechanism for servlet applications to maintain a user's state information. This mechanism is known as a **HTTP session;** **(**or just session**)**.

The **session** allows the servlet engine to “personalize” the user experience by keeping track of the individual users during navigation.

In a digital purchasing scenario, sessions can be used to provide online shopping carts. All purchases are tracked using the user’s session object.

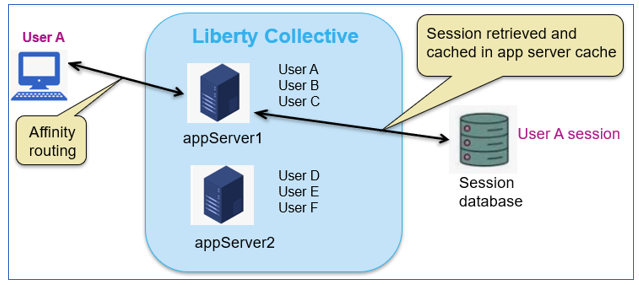
A servlet distinguishes users by their unique session ID. In the case or WebSphere Liberty, this is via a “JESSIONID”. Session tracking can be configured using **cookies** or **URL rewriting**. The illustration below depicts using cookies to track sessions.

The HTTP Server and Web server plug-in are configured to maintain session affinity, also referred to as “sticky sessions” using JSESSIONID which assigns clients to specific Liberty server. It always forwards requests from the same client to the same server.



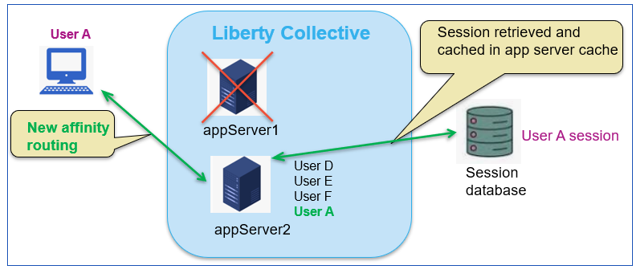
### **Session affinity and failover**

Session can be distributed, which provide for the distribution of the session to other servers to provide for failover. There are multiple mechanisms for session distribution, but this lab will use a database to provide a common persistent session store. In a failure scenario the web server plug-in for WebSphere Liberty routes the requests for a given session to the server with affinity, as illustrated below



After a server failure when the request times out, the web server plug-in redirects the user to another cluster member, and the user's session affinity switches to this replacement Liberty collective member.

After the initial read from the persistent store, the replacement member places the user's session object in the in-memory cache. From then on, requests for that session go to the selected Liberty member. The requests for the session can go back to the failed cluster member when it is recovered.



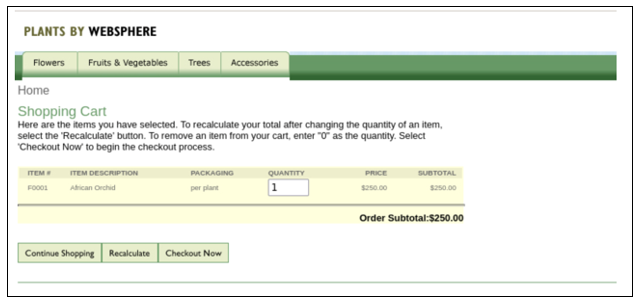
WebSphere Liberty offers features that support Session Distribution via a **database provider** such as DB2 for session persistence, or in-memory replication using a JCache **provider** such as Hazelcast.

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| --- | --- |
|  | **Info:**  It’s often (mistakenly) believed that in-memory replication is faster than session persistence.  The reality is that most of the overhead of session distribution is the serialization of the session by the local session manager, and deserialization by the session store, which is common to both database persistence and in-memory replication.  The difference between these session distribution mechanisms lies in the speed to the read and write of the session object and with decades of experience in optimization of reads and writes, databases outperform in in-memory replication. |

The configuration is straightforward and direct programmatic interaction is not required. This configuration allows multiple servers to share the same session data, and the session data can be recovered in the event of a server failure.

In this Lab, you will learn how to use the Liberty session database persistence feature to improve your application availability and user experience.

Specifically, the lab demonstrates the persistence of the users shopping cart, so that items in the shopping cart are not lost in the event of a server failure.



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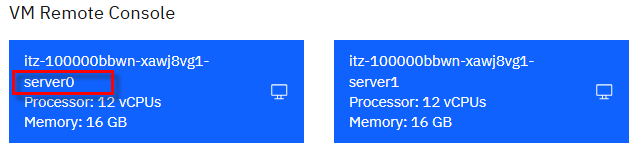
## **Accessing the environment**

If you are doing this lab as part of an instructor led workshop (virtual or face to face), an environment has already been provisioned for you. The instructor will provide the details for accessing the lab environment.

Otherwise, you will need to reserve an environment for the lab. You can obtain one here. Follow the on-screen instructions for the “**Reserve now**” option.

KLP: TBD LINK TO ENV RESERVATION

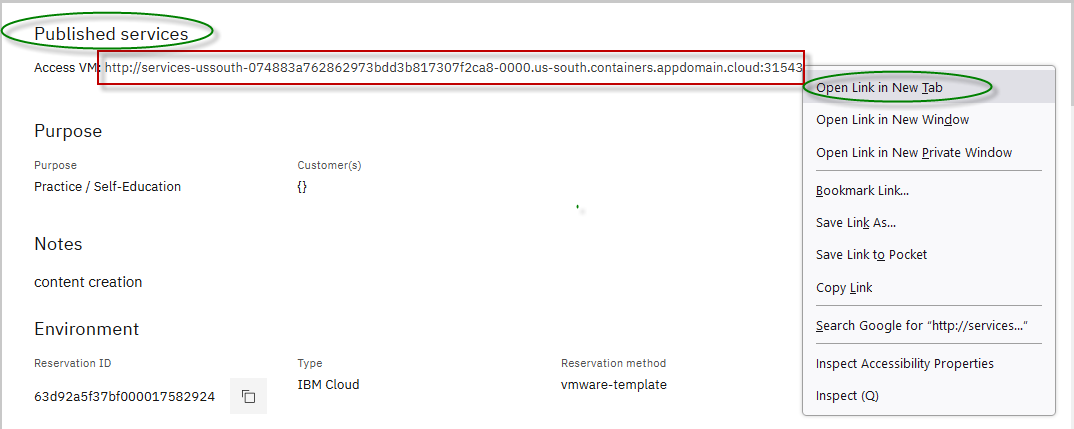
The lab environment contains two (2) Linux VMs.



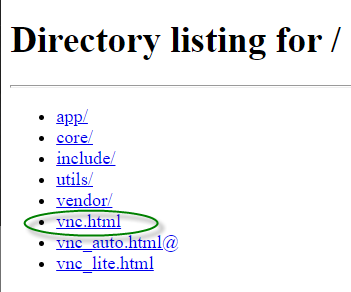
A Published Service is configured to provide access to the **server0** VM through the noVNC interface for the lab environment.

1. Access the lab environment from your web browser.

a. When the environment is provisioned, right-mouse click on the **Published Service** link/ Then select “**Open link in New Tab**” from the context menu.



b. Click on the **"vnc.html"** link to open the lab environment through the **noVNC** interface.

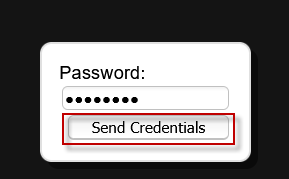
[](https://github.com/IBMTechSales/klp-workshop-labs/blob/master/1161-RuntimeModernization/extras/images/vnc-link.png)

c. Click the **Connect** button

[](https://github.com/IBMTechSales/klp-workshop-labs/blob/master/1161-RuntimeModernization/extras/images/vnc-connect.png)

d. Enter the password as: **passw0rd**. Then click the **Send Credentials** button to access the lab environment.

**Note:** That is a numeric zero in passw0rd

[](https://github.com/IBMTechSales/klp-workshop-labs/blob/master/1161-RuntimeModernization/extras/images/vnc-password.png)

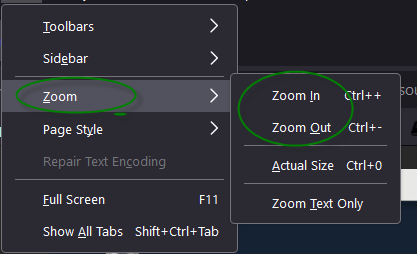
1. Login to the **server0** VM using the credentials below:
   * User ID: **techzone**
   * Password: **IBMDem0s!**

## **Tips for working in the lab environment**

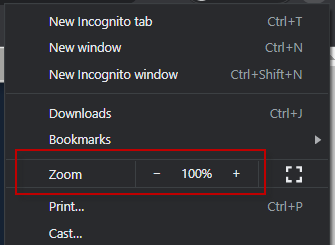
1. You can use your Browsers **zoom in** and **zoom out** options to resize the virtual desktop to fit your screen.

The examples below are using Firefox and Chrome browsers.

* + Firefox example:

[](https://github.com/IBMTechSales/klp-workshop-labs/blob/master/1161-RuntimeModernization/extras/images/zoom.png)

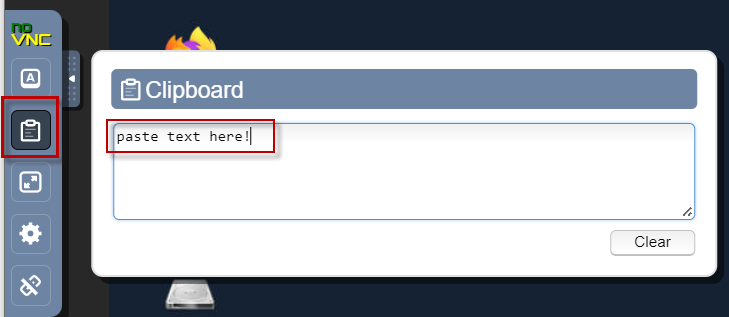
* + Chrome example:

[](https://github.com/IBMTechSales/klp-workshop-labs/blob/master/1161-RuntimeModernization/extras/images/zoom-chrome.png)

1. You can copy / paste text from the lab guide into the lab environment using the clipboard in the noVNC viewer.

a. Copy the text from the lab guide that you want to paste into the lab environment

b. Click the **Clipboard** icon and **paste** the text into the noVNC clipboard

[](https://github.com/IBMTechSales/klp-workshop-labs/blob/master/1161-RuntimeModernization/extras/images/paste.png)

c. Paste the text into the VM, such as to a terminal window, browser window, etc.

d. Click on the **clipboard** icon again to close the clipboard

**NOTE:** Sometimes pasting into a Terminal window in the VM does not work consistently. In this case you might try again or paste the text into a **Text Editor** in the VM, and then paste it into the Terminal window in the VM.

1. An alternative to using the noVNC Copy / Paste option, you may consider opening the lab guide in a web browser inside of the VM. Using this method, you can easily copy / paste text from the lab guide without having to use the noVNC clipboard.

## **Lab: HTTP Session Persistence and Failover with Liberty**

In this lab you configure the Liberty servers with session persistence feature using a DB2 database. Using this configuration, the Liberty servers persist the session data to the DB2 database where session data can be recovered in the event of a Liberty server failover.

The sample application you are going to use to test the session persistence is **PlantsByWebSphere**.

You will start and stop members in the collective to experience the session persistence and failover behavior.

**This lab contains the following activities:**

* Test the PlantsByWebSphere application without session persistence enabled
* Configure database persistence feature in WebSphere Liberty
* See the value of session persistence and session failover
* Summary

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| sign-caution | **IMPORTANT: Please read!**  This lab requires the completion of **Lab 1030 – Dynamic Routing** of this series.  In other words, you cannot perform this lab until you have completed **Lab 1030 – Dynamic Routing** |

## **Clone the GitHub repo for this workshop**

This lab requires artifacts that are stored in a GitHub repository. Run the command below to clone the repository to the local VM used for the lab.

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1. If not already done so in a previous lab, clone the GitHub repo that contains lab artifacts needed for the lab.
2. Open a new terminal window on the “**server0.gym.lan**” VM



1. Clone the GitHub repository required for the lab

|  |
| --- |
| git clone <https://github.com/IBMTechSales/liberty_admin_pot.git> |

1. Navigate to the “**lab-scripts**” directory in the cloned repo

|  |
| --- |
| cd ~/liberty\_admin\_pot/lab-scripts |

1. Add the “**execute**” permissions to the lab-scripts directories and shell scripts

|  |
| --- |
| chmod -R 755 ./ |

## **Part 1: Ensure the Liberty collective member servers are running**

In this section, you will launch the Liberty Admin Center, and ensure the servers are running. start these two servers from the Liberty Admin Center.

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| --- | --- |
|  | **Info:**  You may have already started the db2 container in a preceding lab.  To find out if the db2 container is already running, execute the following command:  docker ps | grep db2\_demo\_data  **FYI:** It is OK to execute the docker start command below, even if the container is already running. |

1. Before starting the Liberty servers, you need to start the db2 database used by the **PlantsByWebSphere** application with the command below.

|  |
| --- |
| docker start db2\_demo\_data |

1. Login to the Liberty Admin Center
   1. From the Browser, open a new tab and access the Liberty Admin Center URL

|  |
| --- |
| <https://server0.gym.lan:9491/adminCenter> |

* 1. Login to the Admin Center using the login credentials: **admin** **/ admin**

**Note:** If you see the “Warning: Potential Security Risk Ahead”, click **Advance..->Accept Risk and Continue** to continue.

The Liberty collective Admin Center page is displayed.

Graphical user interface, application

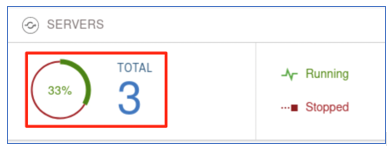
Description automatically generated

* 1. Click the **Explore** icon

Icon

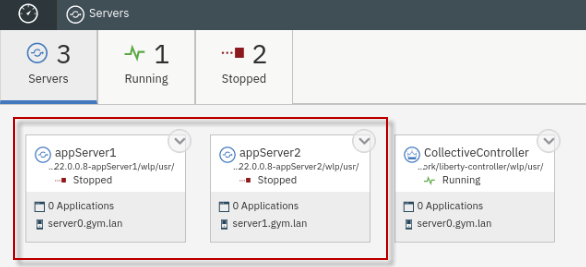
Description automatically generated

1. List the Liberty servers in the collective.
2. Click **Server** section to display the Liberty servers in the collective



At this point, you should have two Liberty collective members in the collective, and named as follows:

* appServer1
* appServer2



|  |  |
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| sign-caution | **IMPORTANT: Please read!**  If the two servers illustrated above are NOT in your collective, then you cannot continue with the lab.  Ensure that you completed **Lab 1030** of this series. |

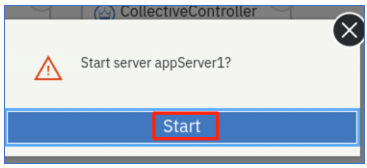
1. In the server details page, click the dropdown menu icon of **appServer1** and select **Start** to start the server.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**Note:** If prompted, enter the Admin Center username and password as: **admin** / **admin**

1. Click **Start** to confirm the start **appServer1** server command.



Server **appServer1** will get started, and you can see it is Running status.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

1. Repeat the same server start procedure for **appServer2** server. Once it is done, the **appServer2** server is started as show below:

Graphical user interface, application

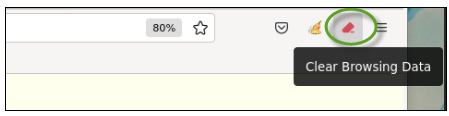
Description automatically generated

## **Part 2: Test the application WITHOUT Session Persistence**

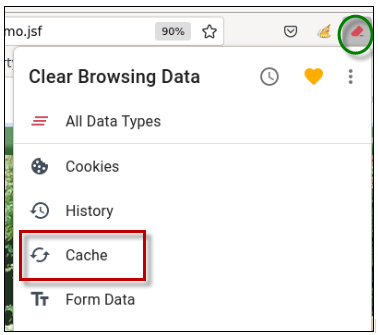
In this section, you are going to test the **PlantsByWebSphere** application without session persistence. Without session persistence, if you stop the application server where the application is running, the Liberty dynamic routing will re-direct the traffic to another application server and you can still access the application. However, the shopping cart data is lost because it was stored in the local session object in the Liberty server.

### **Clear Firefox Browsing Data**

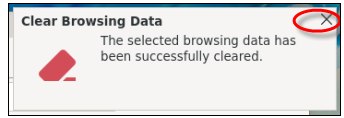
1. Clear the browsing data that is cached in Firefox before continuing to Test Case
   1. From Firefox, click on the “**Clear Browsing Data**” icon located in the upper right-corner of the browser window.



* 1. Select “**Cache**” from the menu



* 1. **Close** the “Clear Browsing Data” message box

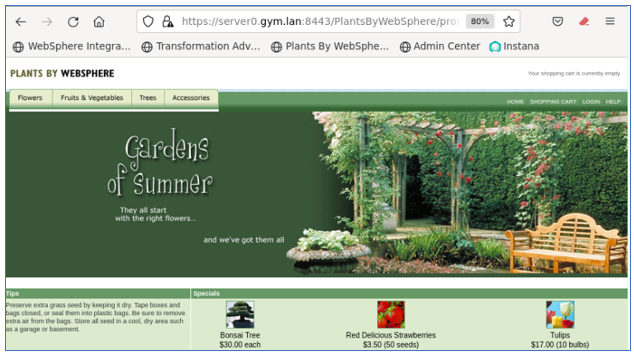


### **Test the application without session persistence**

1. To access the **PlantsByWebSphere** application through IHS server and plugin, open a new browser window and enter the application URL as:

|  |
| --- |
| https://server0.gym.lan:8443/PlantsByWebSphere |

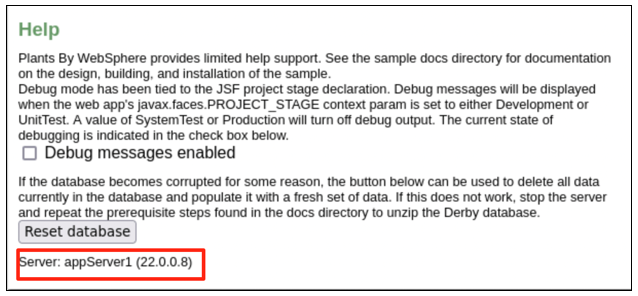
The application **Home** page is displayed.



1. Click the **Help** link to go to application **Help** page.



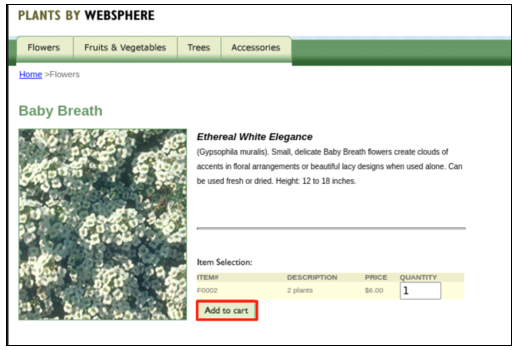
The application Help page is displayed. On this page, you can see which Liberty server handled the request. As shown in the screen shot below, the application is running from **appServer1**, which could bedifferent in your case.



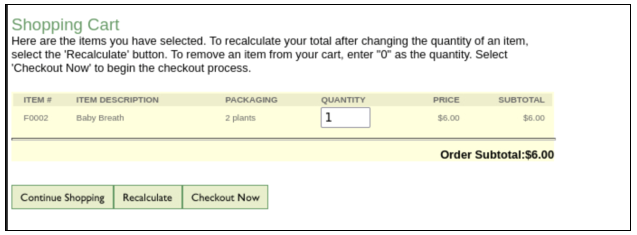
1. Navigate to the application **Catalog** page, select a catalog, and click one of products listed.



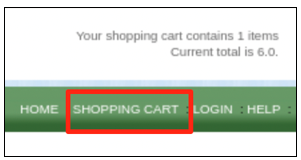
1. In the product details page, click “**Add to cart”** to add the product your shopping cart.



The product is added to your shopping cart.



1. You can see the message showing that you have 1 item in your shopping cart, and you can check it by clicking the **SHOPPING CART** link.



1. **Stop** the Liberty server that was identified in the application Help page, as the server handing the PlantsByWebSphere requests.
   1. Now go back to Liberty collective **Admin Center** Servers page.
   2. **Stop** the application server showing in the **Help** page of the **PlantsByWebSphere** application to simulate the server down situation

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

If prompted, enter the Admin Center credentials as: **admin / admin**.

The server is stopped.

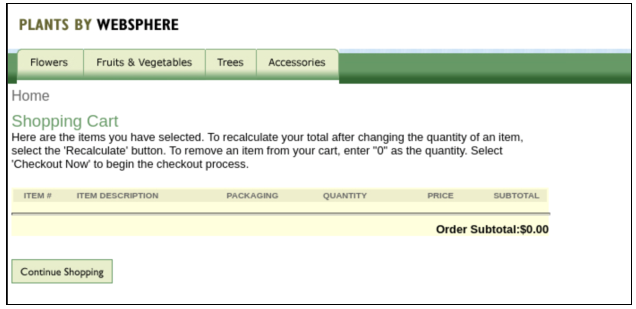
Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

1. From the **PlantsByWebSphere** application page, click the **HOME** link on the page



1. Click the **SHOPPING CART** link to go to application **Shopping Cart** page, you can see the shopping cart list is empty indicating that the shopping cart data is lost in the server down incident.



## **Part 3: Configure Liberty Session Persistence with Database**

WebSphere Liberty offers features that support Session Persistence, which provides session cache via a **database provider** such as DB2, or a **jcache provider** such as Hazelcast.

In this section of the lab, you will session database persistence in Liberty to ensure items in the user’s shopping cart is not lost in the event of a Liberty server outage.

To enable session persistence, you can define a shared session management configuration for the Liberty servers. This configuration allows multiple servers to share the same session data, and session data can be recovered in the event of a failover.

To define a shared session management configuration for Liberty servers, you need to do the followings:

* Add **sessionDatabase-1.0** feature
* Define session data source
* Refer to the data source from the session database configuration
* Refer to the persistent storage location from the session management configuration.

### **Run the automation script to configure the session database persistence**

For the session persistence to work, the Liberty **sessionDatabase-1.0** feature is required in Liberty servers configuration. This feature enables persistence of HTTP sessions to a data source using JDBC.

In this lab, the feature is added to the Liberty servers using an automation script that adds the configuration for **sessionDatabase-1.0** feature via a Liberty server override xml file named “**httpSessionPersistence.xml”.**

1. Run commands below to copy the **httpSessionPersistence.xml** to **appServer1**

|  |
| --- |
| /home/techzone/liberty\_admin\_pot/lab-scripts/applyOverrides.sh -n appServer1 -v 22.0.0.8 -h server0.gym.lan SESSIONDB |

1. Run commands below to copy the **httpSessionPersistence.xml** to **appServer2**

|  |
| --- |
| /home/techzone/liberty\_admin\_pot/lab-scripts/applyOverrides.sh -n appServer2 -v 22.0.0.8 -h server1.gym.lan SESSIONDB |

The Liberty session persistence is now configured for **appServer1** and **appServer2**.

### **Review the sessionDatabase-1.0 feature configuration**

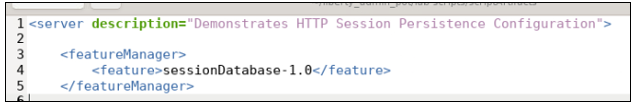
The following configuration was added to the Liberty server configuration for appServer1 and appServer2 to enable the sessionDatabase-1.0 feature.

The configuration includes the following:

* Add the sessionDatabase-1.0 feature to the server configuration
* Adds the datasource and database driver details to the server configuration
* Adds the httpSessionDatabase parameters
* Adds the httpSession parameters
  1. Examine the httpSessionPersistence.xml file

|  |
| --- |
| gedit /home/techzone/liberty\_admin\_pot/lab-scripts/scriptArtifacts/httpSessionPersistence.xml |

**The Liberty feature added is the sessionDatabase-1.0 feature**



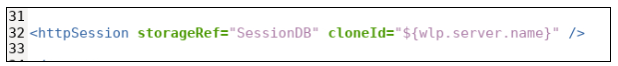
**The data source contains the connection details to the session database:**



* **DB2 session persistence database name: sdb**
* **This database is running in the same container as the db2\_demo\_data that hosts the pbw database for the PlantsByWebSphere application.**
* **The data source is associated with session database as shown below:**



* The **persistent storage location** is defined as follows:

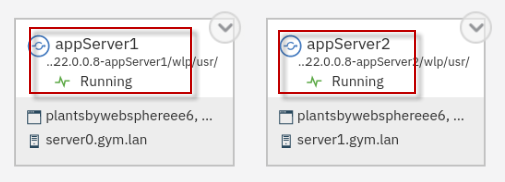


* + **The HTTP server plugin uses the clone ID that is inserted into the response/request header to maintain session affinity between requests.**
  + **While the clone ID is normally unchanging, in Liberty, the clone ID is generated when you start a server for the first time.**
  + **In this lab the clone ID is the Liberty server name.**
  1. **Close** the editor. DO NOT save any changes.

## **Part 4: Testing the application with Session Persistence configured**

With session persistence enabled, you can repeat the same testing steps used in **Part 2** of the labto verify the high availability and session failover scenario.

1. Ensure the two Liberty servers are running
   1. Go back to Liberty collective Admin Center Servers page.
   2. Start the application server you stopped in **Part 2** of the lab
2. Both appServer1 and appServer2 should now be running:



1. From the browser, return to the PlantsByWebSphere application

|  |
| --- |
| https://server0.gym.lan:8443/PlantsByWebSphere |

1. In the **PlantsByWebShere** window, click **HOME** link.

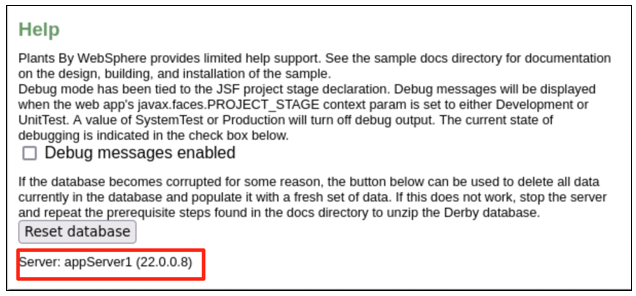


1. Click the **Help** link to go to application **Help** page.

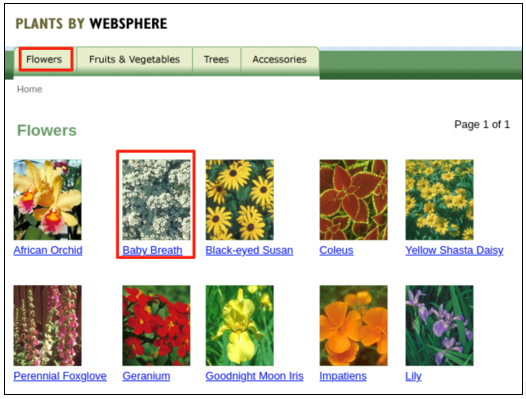


The application Help page is displayed, and you can see that the application is running from which application server.

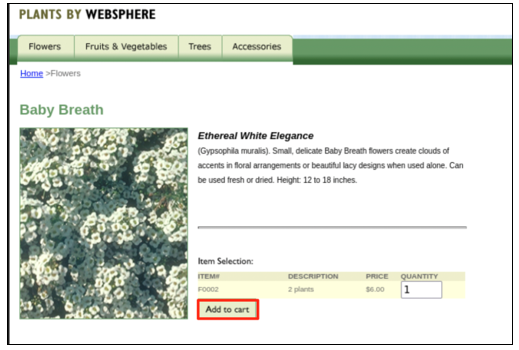
As showing in the screen shot below, the application is running from **appServer1** which might be different in your case.



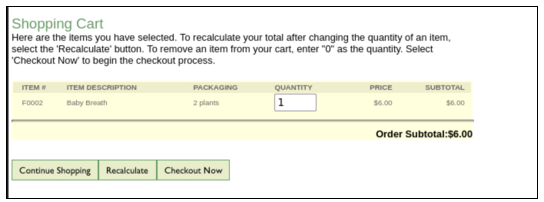
1. Navigate to the application **Catalog** page, select a catalog, and click one of products listed.



1. In the **product details** page, click **Add to cart** to add the product your shopping cart.



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   1. Now go back to Liberty collective **Admin Center** Servers page.
   2. **Stop** the application server showing in the **Help** page of the **PlantsByWebSphere** application to simulate the server down situation

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

If prompted, enter the Admin Center credentials as: **admin / admin**.

The server is stopped.

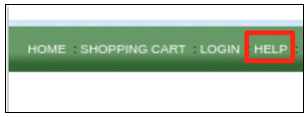
Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

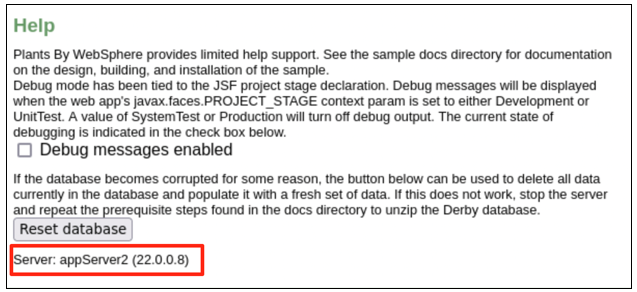
1. From the **PlantsByWebSphere** application page, click the **HOME** link on the page.



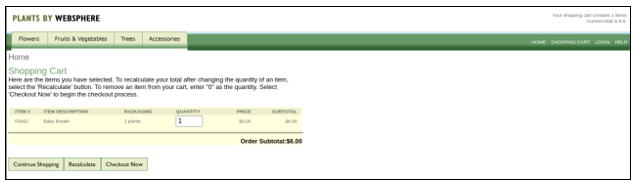
1. Click the **Help** link to go to application **Help** page.



You can see the application is now running on the other server.



1. Click the **SHOPPING CART** link to go to application **Shopping Cart** page, you can see your shopping cart data is still listed after the server down incident.



## **Summary**

**Congratulations!**

**You have successfully completed the lab “HTTP session persistence and Failover with WebSphere Liberty”**

In this lab, you learned the value of configuring the sessionDatabase-1.0 feature for WebSphere Liberty to enable Session Persistence, which provides session cache via a **database provider.**

This configuration allowed multiple servers to share the same session data, and the session data can be recovered from the session database in the event of a server failure.

Specifically, in this lab, you were able to demonstrate persistence of the users shopping cart, so that items in the shopping cart are not lost in the event of a server failure.

