

# envoy

## Envoy Intro

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Tetrate

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# State of microservice networking in industry

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- **Languages** and frameworks.
- **Protocols** (HTTP/1, HTTP/2, gRPC, databases, caching, etc.).
- **Infrastructures** (IaaS, CaaS, on premise, etc.).
- Intermediate **load balancers** (AWS ELB, F5, etc.).
- **Observability** output (stats, tracing, and logging).
- Implementations (often partial) of **retry**, **circuit breaking**, **rate limiting**, **timeouts**, and other distributed systems best practices.
- **Authentication** and **Authorization**.
- Per language **libraries** for service calls.

# State of microservice networking in industry

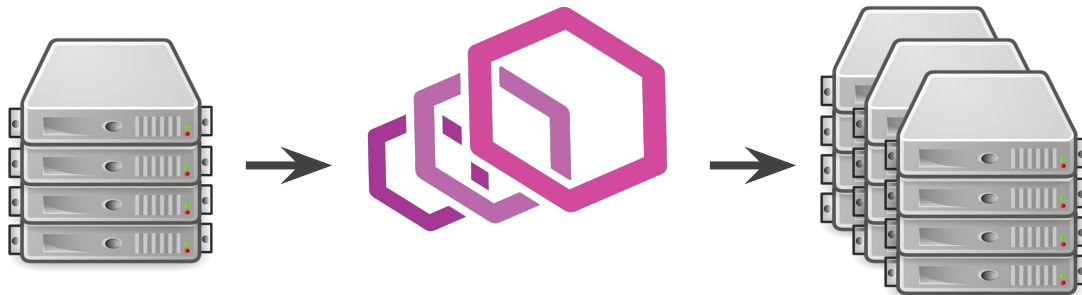
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- Likely already in a **world of hurt** or rapidly approaching that point.
- **Debugging** is difficult or impossible (each application exposes different stats and logs with no tracing).
- **Limited visibility** into infra components such as hosted load balancers, databases, caches, network topologies, etc.).
- Multiple and **partial implementations** of circuit breaking, retry, and rate limiting (If I had a \$ for every time someone told me that retries are “easy” ...).
- Furthermore, if you do have a good solution, you are likely using a **library** and are locked into a particular technology stack essentially forever.
- Libraries are incredibly **painful to upgrade**. (Think CVEs).

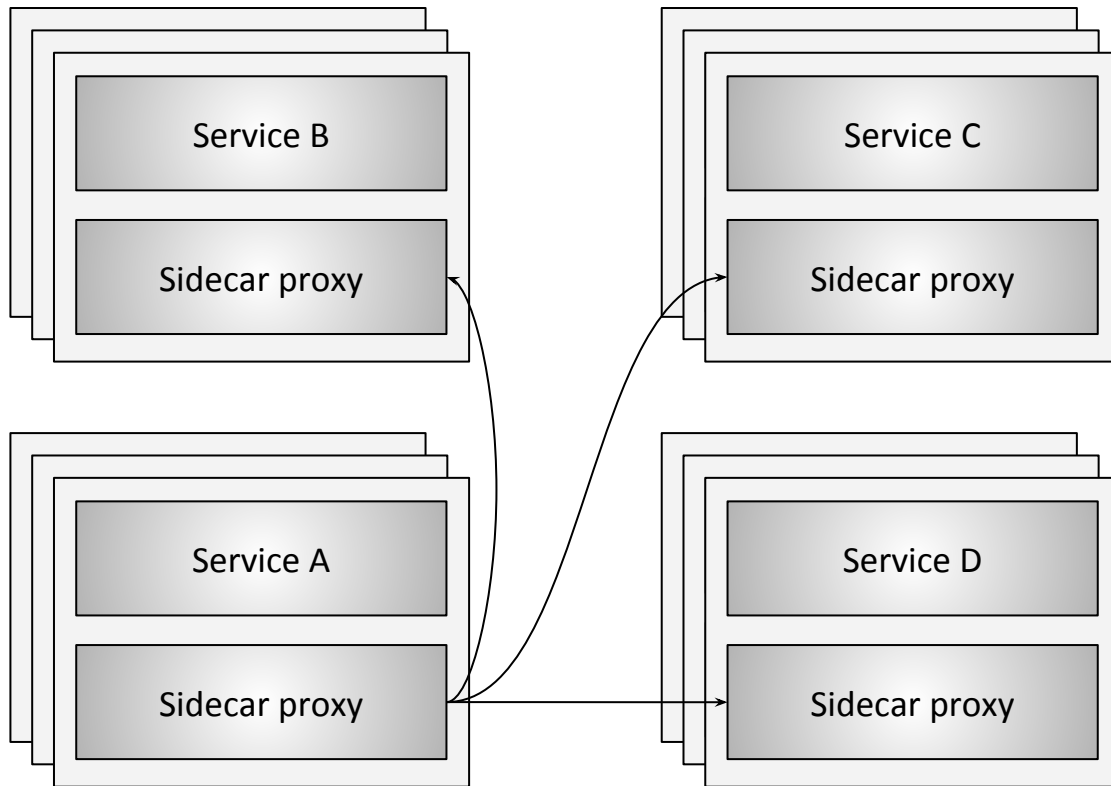
# What is Envoy?

*The network should be transparent to applications.*

*When network and application problems do occur it should be easy to determine the source of the problem.*



# Service mesh refresher



# Envoy design goals

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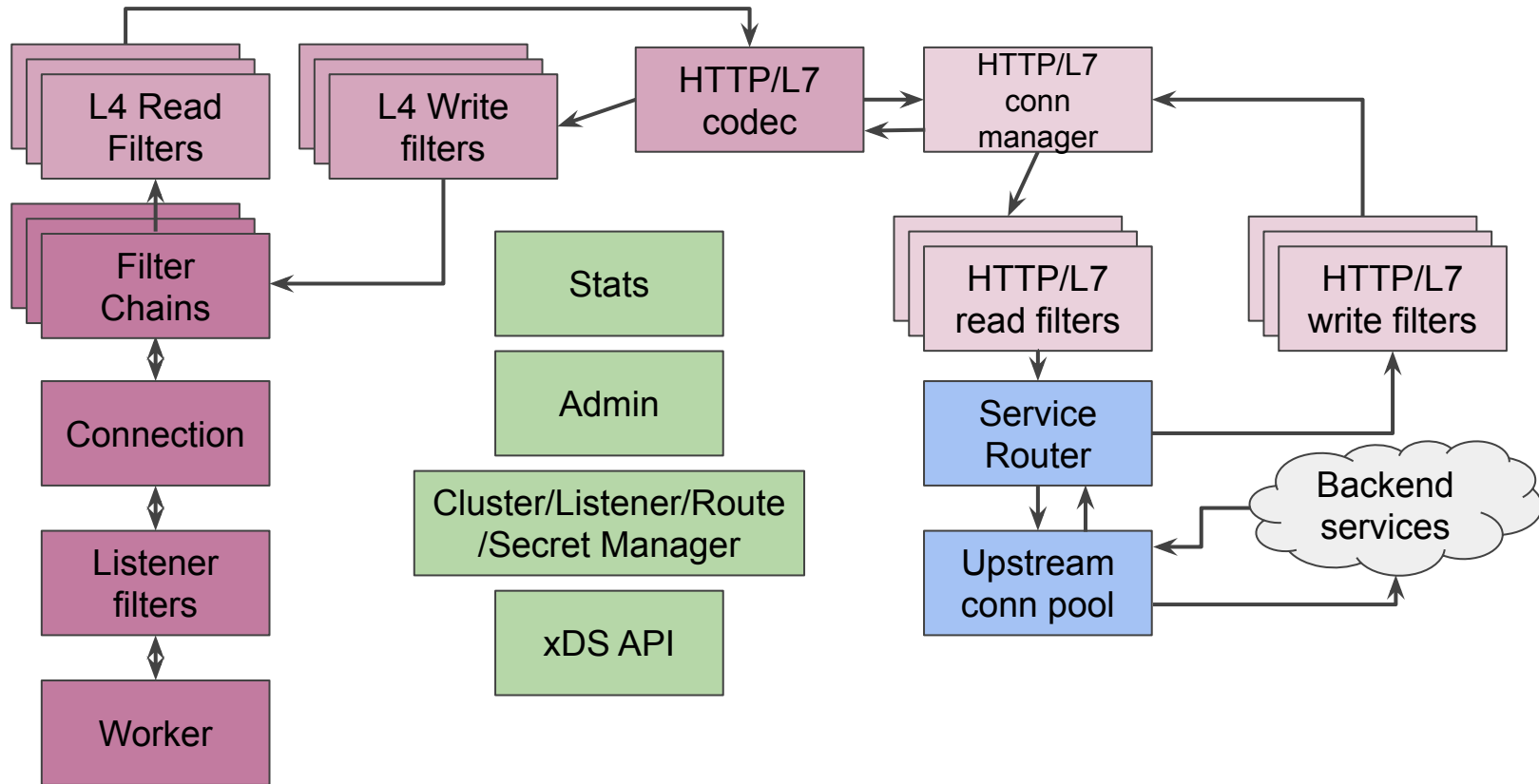
- **Out of process architecture**
- **High performance / low latency code base**
- **L3/L4 filter architecture**
- **HTTP L7 filter architecture**
- **HTTP/2 first**
- **Service discovery and active/passive health checking**
- **Advanced load balancing**
- **Best in class observability** (stats, logging, and tracing)
- **Authentication and authorization**
- **Edge proxy**

# Envoy config management via xDS APIs

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- Envoy is a **universal data plane**
- xDS == \* Discovery Service (various configuration APIs). E.g.,:
  - LDS == Listener Discovery Service
  - CDS == Cluster Discovery Service
- Both gRPC streaming and JSON/YAML REST via proto3!
- Central management system can control a fleet of Envoys **avoiding per-proxy config file hell**
- **Global bootstrap config** for every Envoy, rest taken care of by the management server
- Envoys + xDS + management system == **fleet wide traffic management distributed system**

# Envoy architecture





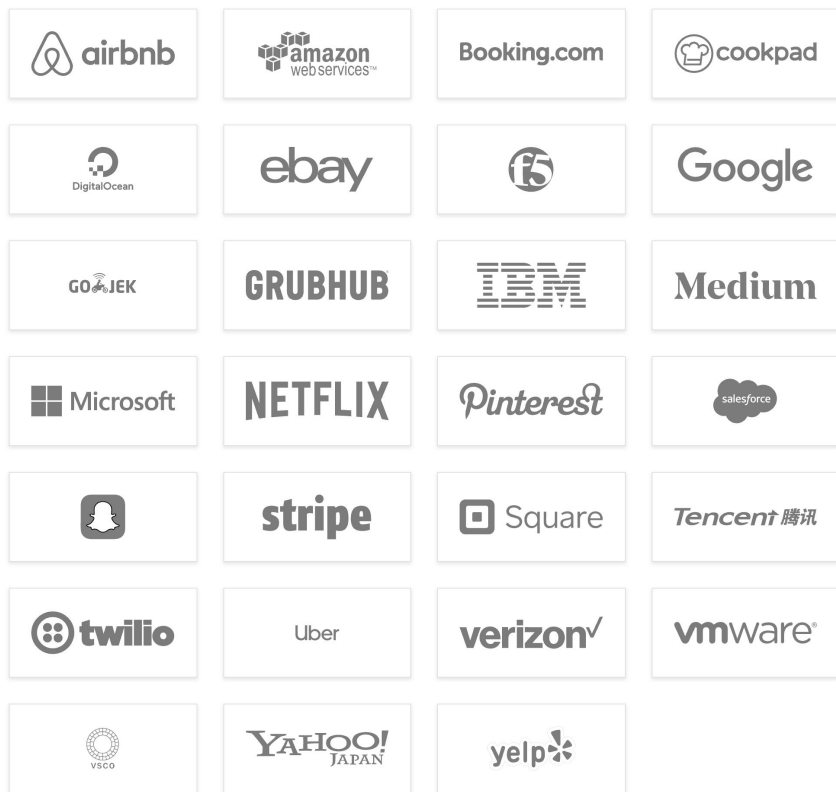
# Extension and pluggability

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Envoy is designed to have multiple extension point. E.g.:

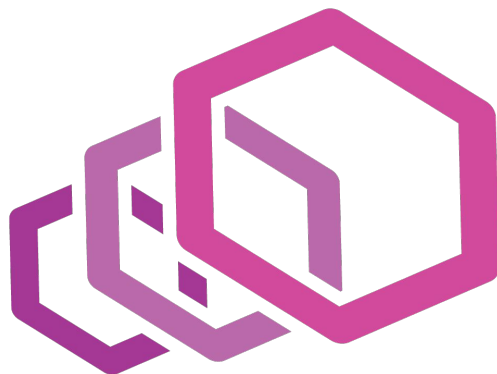
- L4/L7 filters
- Access loggers
- Tracers
- Health checkers
- Transport sockets
- Retry policy
- Resource monitors
- Stats sink

# Envoy Adoption



# Adoption in China

NetEase, Inc.



envoy

# Envoy 在网易内部的实践

曾宇星 网易资深架构师

# 目录

01

Envoy 在内部微服务框架中的应用适配

02

扩展Envoy 实现微服务多环境治理



以网易某大型 电商产品ServiceMesh演进为例

## 现状

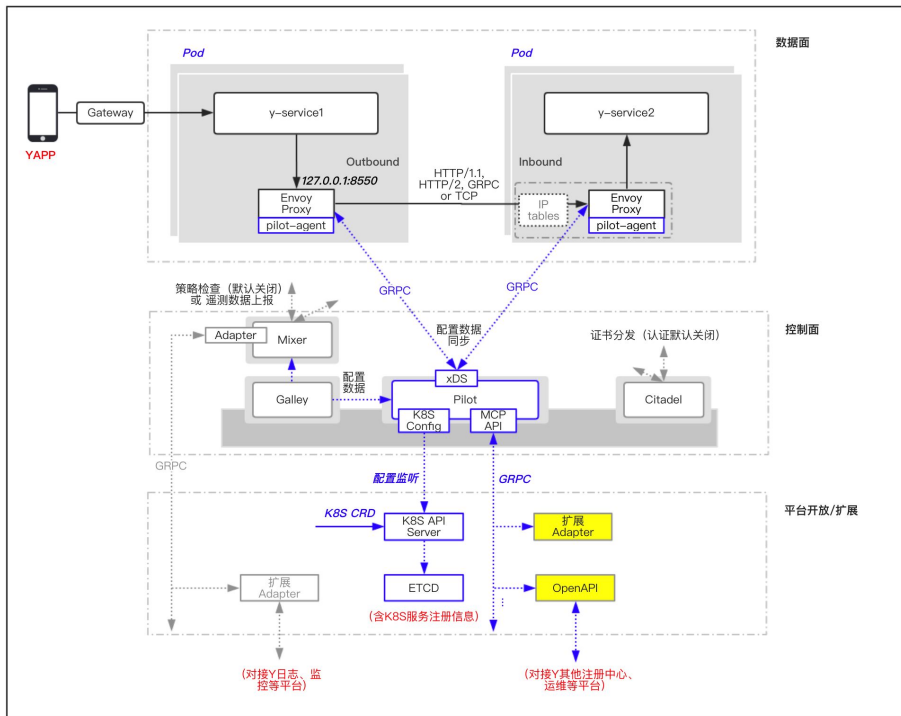
- 以Nginx作为流量出口代理
- 与Consul紧密结合
- 服务发现基本实现业务无感知

## 挑战

- 数据面能力弱, 无控制面
- 维护成本高
- 开源社区偏离



- 整体基于Envoy+Istio方案
- Outbound指向Sidecar
- Inbound可配置流量拦截
- 控制面以Pilot为核心
- 注册中心以K8S原生方式
- 通过MCP机制扩展





- 适配原有服务调用配置

127.0.0.1:8550/proxy/servicea/path/xxx

127.0.0.1:8550/hash/serviceb/path/xxx

proxy 和 hash 为prefix，可配置

- Istio 适配

默认下发8550的LDS至Envoy，其中route\_config\_name 配置

为80

- Envoy适配

在http\_connection\_manager 下增加url\_transformer 配置选

项，针对类似URL 127.0.0.1:8550/proxy/servicea/path/xxx

更改http请求的host 和 path 分别为“servicea”和

“path/xxx”

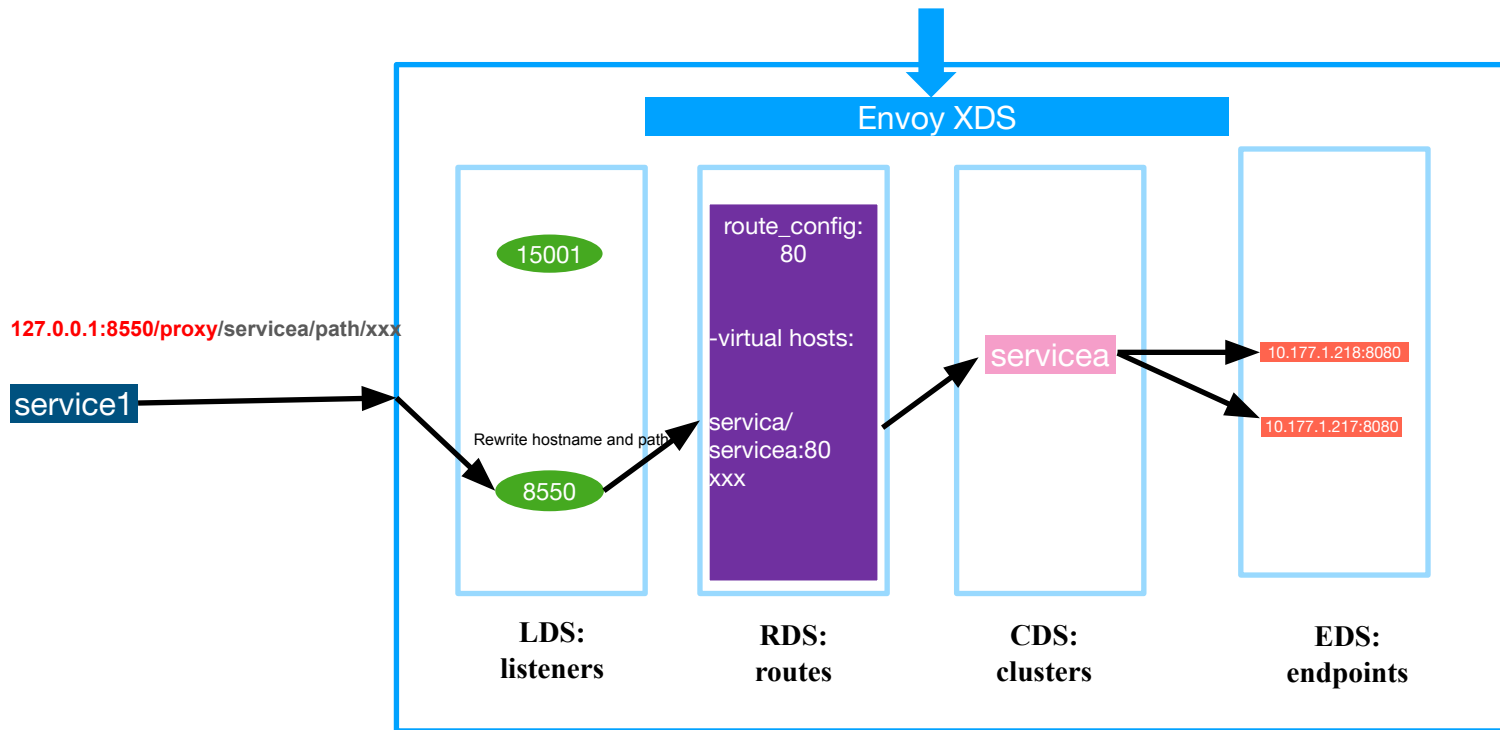
```
listeners:
- name: listener_0
  address:
    socket address:
      address: 0.0.0.0
      port value: 8550
  filter_chains:
  - filters:
    - name: envoy.http_connection_manager
      typed_config:
        "@type": type.googleapis.com/envoy.config.filter.network.http_connection_manager.v2.HttpConnectionManager
        stat_prefix: ingress_http
        url_transformer:
          - prefix: "/proxy"
          - prefix: "/p"
          - prefix: "/hash"
          - prefix: "/chash"
          - prefix: "/least"

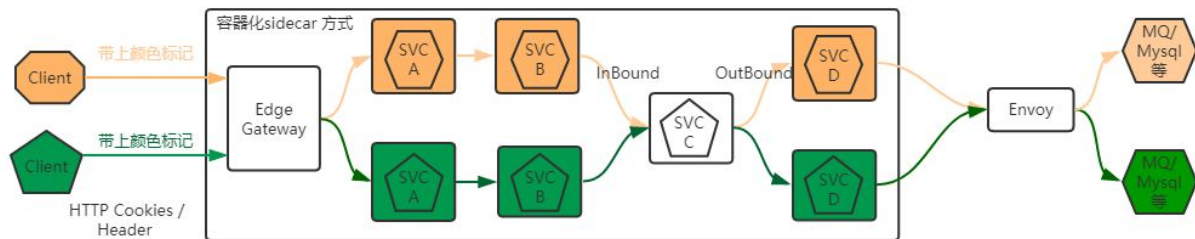
        route_config:
          name: local_route
          virtual_hosts:
          - name: service_b
            domains: ["*"]
            routes:
            - match:
                prefix: "/world"
              route:
                cluster: cluster_01
                timeout: "0.005s"
          http_filters:
          - name: envoy.router
```





Rewrite Host 和 Path、默认路由适配





**需求:**

- 流量染色
- 流量穿梭
- 业务无感知



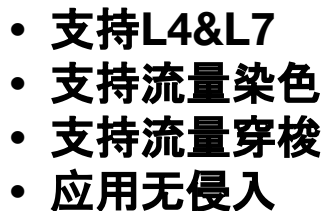
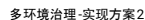
```
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1alpha3
kind: VirtualService
metadata:
  name: ratings
spec:
  hosts:
  - ratings
  http:
  - match:
    - sourceLabels:
        corlor: red
    route:
    - destination:
        host: ratings
        subset: red

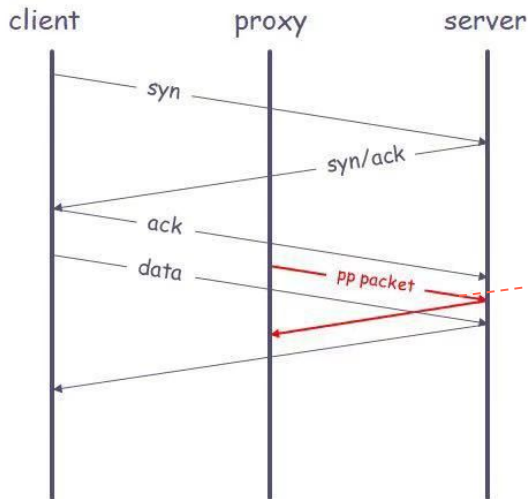
apiVersion: networking.istio.io/v1alpha3
kind: DestinationRule
metadata:
  name: ratings
spec:
  host: ratings
  subsets:
  - name: red
    labels:
      color: red
  - name: green
    labels:
      color: green
```



控制面通过  
sourceLabels 下发定向  
路由, 环境较多时配置太  
麻烦, 而且不能解决  
subset 不存在时cluster  
降级问题







```
// get the downstream color
auto down_stream_color = downstreamConn->getPreferClusterColor();
auto listener_config_color = transport_socket_options->getDefaultDownStreamColor();

if (!down_stream_color.empty()) {
    send_color = down_stream_color.data();
    ENVOY_LOG(debug, "using downstream connection color: {}", down_stream_color);
} else if (!listener_config_color.empty()) {
    send_color = listener_config_color;
    ENVOY_LOG(debug, "using listener config default color: {}", send_color);
}

if (!send_color.empty()) {
    // add extension color property
    // defined in <type>
    proxy_data->tlv.type = 0x30; // PP2_TYPE_NETNS;

    int len = send_color.length();
    len = std::min(len, 16);
    proxy_data->tlv.length = ::htons(len);

    strncpy(reinterpret_cast<char*>(proxy_data->tlv.value), send_color.data(), len);

    proxy_data->length += len + PP2_TLV_HEADER_SIZE;

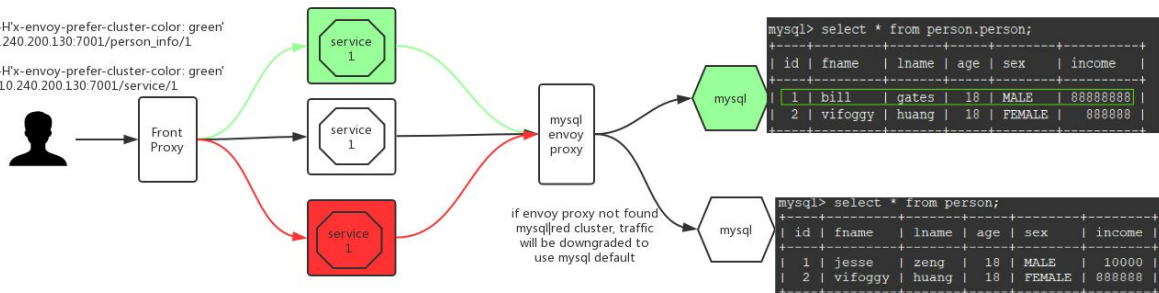
    uint8_t* proxy_data_buf = reinterpret_cast<uint8_t*>(proxy_data.get());
    memmove(&proxy_data_buf[28], &(proxy_data->tlv), sizeof(Network::ProxyProtocol::pp2_tlv));
} else {
    ENVOY_LOG(debug, "proxy protocol : not color data--");
}
```

Sidecar 通过header (x-prefer-color)、Proxy protocol 协议的扩展字段传递 color 属性



## 多环境治理-example

1. curl -H'x-envoy-prefer-cluster-color: green' 10.240.200.130:7001/person\_info/1
2. curl -H'x-envoy-prefer-cluster-color: green' 10.240.200.130:7001/service/1

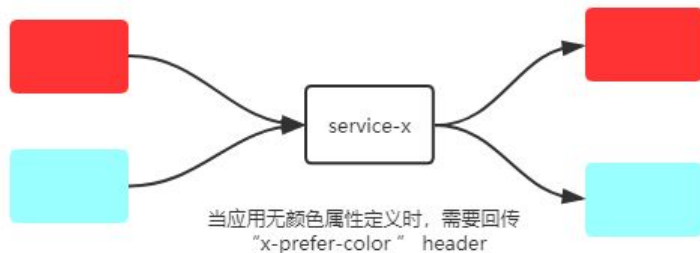


```
app.route('/service/{service_number}')
def hello(service_number):
    return 'Hello from behind Envoy (service {}) hostname: {} resolved'
    hostname = '{}\n'.format(os.environ['SERVICE_NAME'], socket.gethostname(),
    socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname()))

app.route('/person_info/{id}')
def get_person_info(id):
    db = MySQLdb.connect("mysql-envoy-proxy", "demo", "demo123", "person", charset='utf8', port=13306)
    cursor = db.cursor()
    sql = "SELECT 'fname', 'lname', 'age', 'sex', 'income' FROM person WHERE id = %s" % (id)
    try:
        cursor.execute(sql)
        results = cursor.fetchall()
        for row in results:
            fname = row[0]
            lname = row[1]
            age = row[2]
            sex = row[3]
            income = row[4]
            return ('Person information: id: {}, firstName: {}, lastName: {}, age: {}, '
            'sex: {}, income: {}'.format(id, fname, lname, age, sex, income))
    except:
        return ("Error: unable to fetch data")
```



流量穿梭:



**注意:类似分布式追踪应用回传  
x-request-id相关头, 流量穿梭功能需  
要业务应用回传x-prefer-color 头**



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# Q&A

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- Thanks for coming!
- <https://envoyproxy.io/>
- Talk to us if you need help getting started with Envoy.
- **Tetrate is hiring:** Contact us if you want to work on the problems and solutions based on Service Mesh.

