Reverse proxy automation - Varnish as a Service

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Overview

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Reverse Proxy

- Forward vs Reverse
- Features
- Caching

Varnish

- Design
- Architecture
- State machine

Allegro use case

- Some metrics
- Monolith to SOA
- ESI

Overview

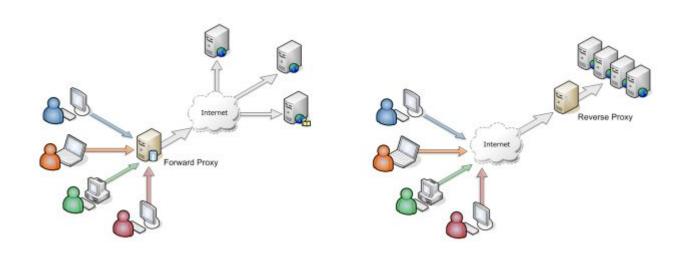
VaaS

- Overview
- Automation
- Contribute:)

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Reverse Proxy

Proxy - reverse vs. forward



Reverse proxy - features

Hide architecture

Hide sophisticated architecture of microservices

Access control on HTTP layer

L7 ACL based on http headers or client ip

SSL termination

Terminate SSL connection before origin servers

Reverse proxy - features

Loadbalancing

Balance traffic based on several predefined LB algorithms

Link usage optimization

Compress content for a client (if needed)

ESI

Composite html responses for a client from several origin servers responses

Reverse proxy - features

Caching

Content caching based on Cache-Control response headers

Availability

Active checks

Scalability

Reconfigure proxy after autoscaling



Cache-Control response header

Caching levels

- public
- private
- no-cache
- no-store

Cache-Control: public,max-age=420;

ETag response header

The ETag HTTP response header is an identifier for a specific version of a resource. It allows caches to be more efficient, and saves bandwidth, as a web server does not need to send a full response if the content has not changed.

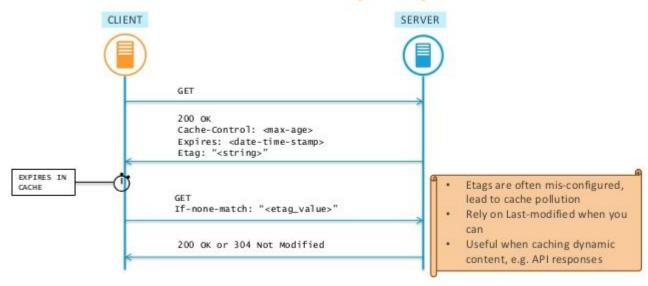
ETag: "737060cd8c284d8af7ad3082f209582d"

If-None-Match response header

Check if outdated resource are really modified.

If-None-Match: "737060cd8c284d8af7ad3082f209582d"

TYPICAL CACHE INTERACTION (ETAG)

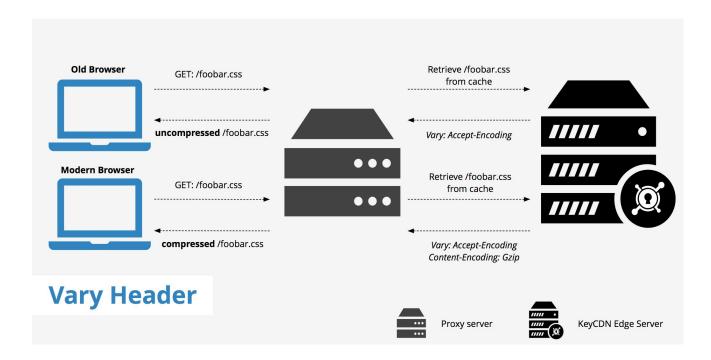


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Vary response header

The Vary HTTP response header determines how to match future request headers to decide whether a cached response can be used rather than requesting a fresh one from the origin server. It is used by the server to indicate which headers it used when selecting a representation of a resource in a content negotiation algorithm.

Vary: Accept-Encoding





Varnish

Varnish - design

Designed as reverse-proxy

Handle only HTTP traffic

Configurable via DSL

No native API (CLI via telnet)

Varnish - terminology

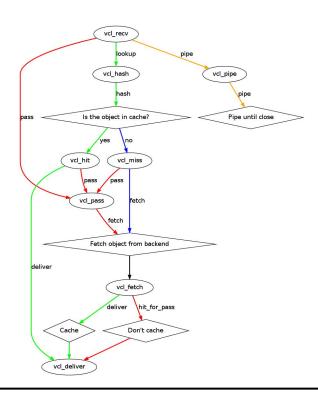
Backend - ip:port - origin server

Director - logical set of backends enriched with LB algorithms (RR, Random, Hash)

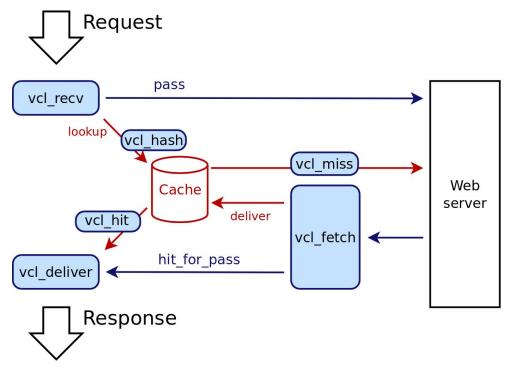
Probe - verify backend readiness to handle traffic

VCL - Varnish Configuration Language

Varnish - state machine



Varnish - simple flow



Varnish

Possibility to expand state machine

Possibility to modify http headers req/resp bereq/beresp

Possibility to use simple logical conditions

Varnish - VCL

Directors/backend definition

Predefined sub implementation:

- Recv
- Fetch
- Deliver

Custom sub implementation

Varnish - VCL example

Allegro use case

allegro.pl - some metrics

20k rps

5Gbps

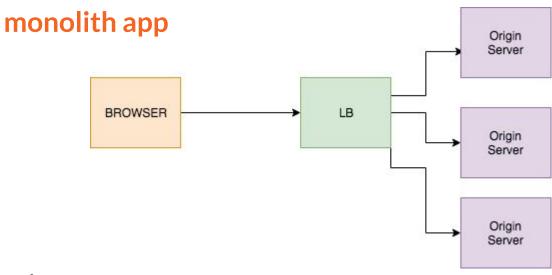
>100 front microservices

>800 origin servers



Allegro - monolith to SOA

Old http architecture /





Allegro - monolith to SOA

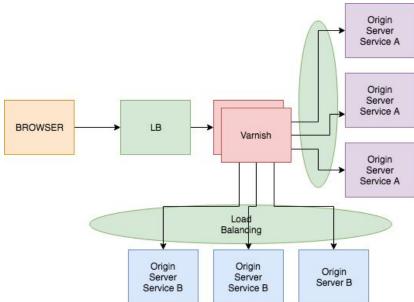
Challenges:

- Application routing to multiple microservices
- Composite single html response based on several microservices
- Unhealthy instances active detection
- Load balancing based on cookies
- Retries for 5xx response codes
- Move cache near to client



Allegro - monolith to SOA

Http architecture - varnish / SOA





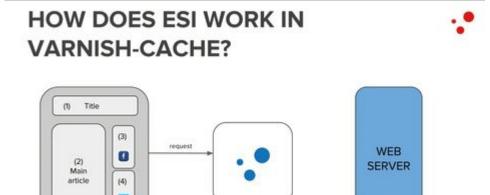
Allegro - ESI

Composite single html response:

- In main response use <esi src="/path/to/fragment">
- Varnish parse response and execute subrequest for each ESI tag
- ESI tags in main response are replaced by responses from subrequests

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Allegro - ESI





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VaaS - motivation

Monolith to SOA

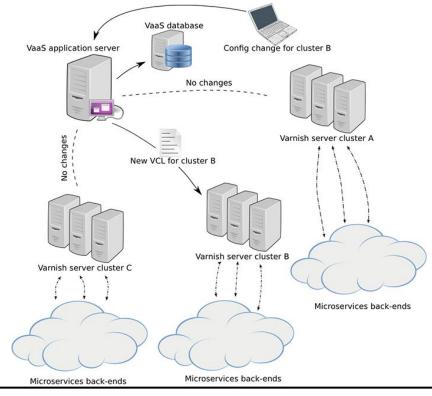
Lack of management tools

Reload configuration on each change

Automated reload after automated change

Automated support for local processing

VaaS - overview



Generating VCL based on templates & DB objects representing directors and backends

Homogeneous clusters (same configuration on each machine in the same dc)

Directors & backends exists independently of VCL

Automated generating VCL regard to local processing

Synchronous reconfiguration

Expose REST API - enable automation with other ecosystem components (ie. service-discovery)

VaaS - automation - Templates

Placeholders:

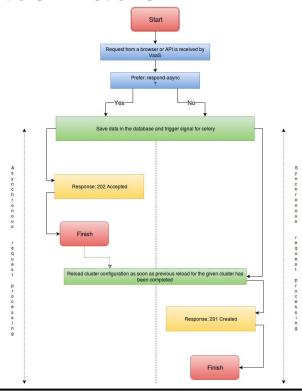
- VCL
- DIRECTORS
- ROUTER
- SET_BACKEND_director_name

VaaS - automation - Templates

```
<VCL>
   <HEADERS/>
   <ACL/>
   <DIRECTORS>
      <DIRECTOR {DIRECTOR}>
          <BACKEND DEFINITION LIST {DIRECTOR} {DC}/>
          <DIRECTOR DEFINITION {DIRECTOR} {DC}>
             <BACKEND LIST {DIRECTOR} {DC}/>
          </DIRECTORS>
   <RECV>
      <PROPER PROTOCOL REDIRECT/>
      <ROUTER>
          <SET BACKEND {DIRECTOR}/>
          <SET BACKEND {DIRECTOR}/>
       </ROUTER>
   </RECV>
   <OTHER FUNCTIONS/>
</VCL>
```

VaaS is used by other parts of ecosystem via REST API

VaaS provide sync and async model of making changes



- Application routing SOA
- Front microservices deployment
- Canary
- Redirect protocols
- Composite site from fragments
- HA, cross-dc fallbacks

... any many more is easier thanks to Varnish+VaaS

VaaS numbers - in allegro

- 20 clusters
- >70 varnishes
- >200 directors
- >1000 backends
- 50-100 deployments per day
- Thousands of VCL changes per day

VaaS - allegro dev perspective

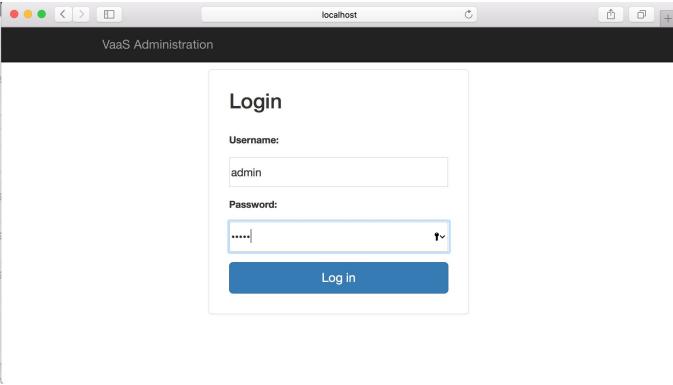
- Integrated with sophisticated ecosystem
- Transparent for most operations
- Similar to declarative infrastructure as LoadBalancer in K8s

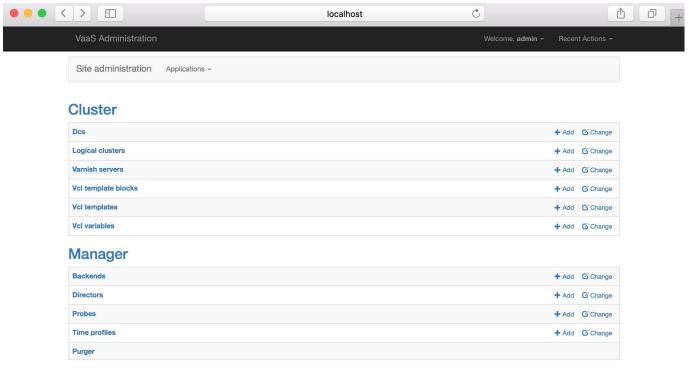
Prerequisite

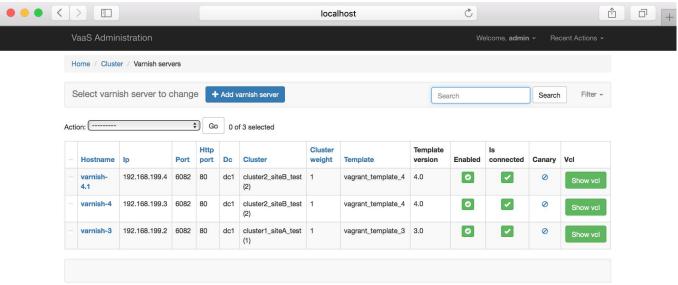
VirtualBox Vagrant

Run development environment

git clone https://github.com/allegro/vaas.git
cd vaas
vagrant up
open http://localhost:3030







VaaS - useful links

- 1. https://vaas.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
- 2. https://github.com/allegro/vaas/
- 3. https://allegro.tech/2015/09/vaas-open-source-management-tool-for-varnish-cache.html

Q&A

