[ceph: root@node /]# ceph config get client.rgw rgw\_frontends

beast port=80+443s

# Using the Beast Front-end

The RADOS Gateway provides Beast embedded HTTP servers as a front-end. A Beast front-end uses the Boost.Beast library for HTTP parsing and the Boost.Asio library for asynchronous network I/O.

## **Beast Configuration Options**

Configure the Beast web server to use TLS by configuring certificates from a Certificate Authority (CA) with the hostname of the RGW instances and matching secret keys.

Beast configuration options are passed to the embedded web server in the Ceph configuration file or from the configuration database. If a value is not specified, the default value is empty.

### port and ssl\_port

Sets the listening port number for the IPv4 and IPv6 protocols and can be specified multiple times, as in port=80 port=8000.

#### endpoint and ssl\_endpoint

Sets the listening address in the form address [:port], and can be specified multiple times, as in endpoint=[::1] endpoint=192.168.0.100:8000.

#### ssl\_certificate

Specifies the path to the SSL certificate file used for SSL-enabled endpoints.

### ssl\_private\_key

Specifies an SSL private key, but if a value is not provided, then the file specified by ssl\_certificate is used as the private key.

#### tcp nodelay

Sets performance optimization parameters in some environments.



#### Important

Red Hat recommends use of HAProxy and keepalived services to configure TLS/SSL access in production environments.

# **High Availability Proxy and Encryption**

When the RADOS Gateway service load increases, you can deploy more RGW instances to support the workload. You can add instances in a single zone group deployment, but consider that each RGW instance has its own IP address and it can be difficult to balance requests to different instances in a single zone.

Instead, configure HAProxy and keepalived to balance the load across RADOS Gateway servers. HAProxy presents only one IP address and it balances the requests to all RGW instances. Keepalived ensures that the *proxy* nodes maintain the same presented IP address, independent of node availability.