NeonCluster Proxies

# Introduction

A key requirement for production clusters is be able to effectively route external (Internet) traffic to cluster services, implementing load balancing and fail-over. The Docker mesh network provides this for Docker swarm mode services, but this works only for containers that are attached to an overlay network. External traffic is not implicitly supported.

Proxies are also required for other situations, typically to provide load balancing and fail-over for a group of stateful containers that combine to offer a stateful service (e.g. an Elasticsearch or Couchbase database cluster).

This document describes NeonCluster addresses these scenarios.

# Docker Images

NeonCluster provides three different Docker images for implementing HTTP and TCP reverse proxies. These are all based off of the HAProxy open source project: [haproxy.org](http://haproxy.org).

[neoncluster/haproxy](https://hub.docker.com/r/neoncluster/haproxy/) A simple image based on the [haproxy](https://hub.docker.com/_/haproxy/)/alpine series of official Docker images. This image gets its configuration from an internal or mounted file and it also monitors the file for changes to dynamically reconfigure itself. This image is intended to be used to deploy relatively static proxies.

[neoncluster/neon-proxy](https://hub.docker.com/r/neoncluster/neon-proxy/) A more sophisticated image also based on the [haproxy](https://hub.docker.com/_/haproxy/)/alpine series of official Docker images. This image downloads its configuration from a HashiCorp Consul key and then dynamically updates itself whenever the key value changes. The configuration is a ZIP archive including the HAProxy configuration file as well as other artifacts such as TLS certificates. The proxy can also download sensitive assets from HashiCorp Vault. This image is intended to be used for most cluster proxies.

# Proxy Services

NeonCluster currently deploys three built-in proxy services:

neon-proxy-vault Handles load balancing and fail-over for the Vault servers running on the cluster managers. This is published to port 11020 on the Docker mesh network. This is a relatively static proxy that will only need to be updated when manager nodes are added or removed. This deploys as the neoncluster/haproxy image.

neon-proxy-public Handles routing of external HTTP and TCP traffic (e.g. from the Internet) to cluster services and containers attached to the neon-cluster-public network. This is published to ports 11100-11199 on the Docker mesh network. Port **11100** handles **HTTP** traffic, **11101** handles **HTTPS**, with the **remaining ports** are dedicated for **TCP** traffic. External routers or load balancers should be configured to direct cluster traffic here.  
  
This deploys as the neoncluster/neon-proxy image that dynamically loads its configuration from Consul and Vault. This proxy will be reconfigured as services are deployed or removed, as TLS certificates are updated and as routing options are changed.

neon-proxy-private Handles the routing of internal cluster HTTP and TCP traffic to services and containers on the neon-cluster-private network. This is published to ports 11200-11299 on the Docker mesh network. Port **11200** handles **HTTP** traffic, **11201** handles **HTTPS**, with the **remaining ports** are dedicated for **TCP** traffic.  
  
This is intended for situations where standard Docker mesh routing is insufficient. A typical situation is when a stateful service needs to be deployed as individual containers for manageability and clients require a single URL to the containers as a group that will load balance and fail-over properly. This deploys as the neoncluster/neon-proxy image that dynamically loads its configuration from Consul and Vault. This proxy will be reconfigured as services are deployed or removed, as TLS certificates are updated and as routing options are changed.

These proxies should handle most scenarios, but it is possible to deploy additional custom proxy services.

# Proxy Manager

The neon-proxy-manager service is deployed to manage the neon-proxy-public and neon-proxy-private proxies. The proxy manager is constrained to run on manager nodes and will be configured to run a single instance. Proxy manager settings are persisted to **Consul** as:

neon/service:  
 neon-proxy-manager:  
 leader  
 leader\_ttl\_seconds: 60  
 poll-seconds: 300  
 cert-warn-days: 30  
  
 proxies:  
 public:  
 conf: haproxy.zip  
 hash: <MD5 hash of conf+certs>  
 private:  
 conf: haproxy.zip  
 hash: <MD5 hash of conf+certs>  
  
 conf:  
  
 reload  
 cert-update  
  
 public:  
 settings: <ProxySettings json>  
 routes:  
 name1: <ProxyRoute json>  
 name2: <ProxyRoute json>  
 ...  
 private:  
 settings: <ProxySettings json>  
 routes:  
 name1: <ProxyRoute json>  
 name2: <ProxyRoute json>  
 ...

where:

leader is used to ensure that only one instance of neon-proxy-manager is actually active.

leader\_ttl\_seconds (double) specifies the number of seconds a leader will hold onto the leader lock without renewing the session. This should be somewhat longer than the time it takes for the neon-proxy-manager to generate the proxy configurations. You may wish to increase this time for clusters with very extensive proxy routing rules.  
  
Note that under certain circumstances, it may up to this much time for a new leader to take over when the previous leader was terminated so you don’t want to set this too high.

poll-seconds (**double**) specifies how often the proxy manager should scan TLS certificates persisted in Vault for expiration checks and updates and also poll the individual proxy definitions for changes.

cert-warn-days (double) specifies the number of days in advance to begin warning of certificate expirations.

proxies/\*/conf holds public or private proxy’s generated HAProxy configuration as a ZIP archive.

proxies/\*/hash is the MD5 hash of the public or private proxy’s conf archive combined with the hash of all of the referenced certificates. This is used to detect when the proxy configuration has changed.

conf root key for proxy settings that need to be monitored for changes.

reload is touched when the neon.exe proxy NAME reload command is executed.

cert-update is touched by the neon.exe tool whenever certificates are modified.

settings global per proxy settings for a proxy formatted as json (see the ProxySettings type).

routes named per proxy routes formatted as json (see the ProxyRoute type).

The neon-proxy-public and neon-proxy-private services are both based on the neoncluster/neon-proxy image. This image is designed to download a ZIP archive from a Consul key. This ZIP file includes the HAProxy configuration as well as other configuration artifacts. The services then continue to monitor the Consul key for changes to dynamically reconfigure themselves.

Each proxy service settings key holds global definitions (JSON), and the route keys describe how traffic is to be routed (also JSON). The conf key holds the generated HAProxy configuration ZIP archive and artifacts. **hash** is the MD5 hash of the **conf** data plus the hashes of any referenced certificates.

Vault works by monitoring **neon/service/neon-proxy-manager/conf/\*** for changes. The settings and/or **route/\*** keys will be modified by neon.exe whenever a proxy definition is changed. reload will be touched whenever **neon proxy PROXY reload** is executed. cert-update will be touched whenever TLS certificates are uploaded or modified.

The proxy manager performs the following steps when certificate or proxy definition changes are detected:

1. TLS certificates are downloaded from Vault and are verified. Invalid, expired, or near expired certificates will be logged.
2. MD5 hashes will be generated for each certificate.
3. These steps will be performed for each managed proxy:
   1. The proxy settings and endpoints will be loaded and a new haproxy.zip configuration will be generated.
   2. An **MD5 hash** will be computed for the haproxy.zip along with the hashes of the certificates referenced by the configuration.
   3. The new hash will be compared against that saved in Consul for the proxy. If they differ, the new configuration and hash will be updated in Consul.
   4. Each proxy container monitors its proxies/\*/conf key for changes and will dynamically update itself when the configuration changes.

The proxy manager also periodically polls the certificates in Vault, proxy settings and route definitions performing the steps outlined above as a way to verify certificates over time when nothing else changes as well as to ensure that proxy configurations don’t inadvertently get out of sync with their definitions.

## Docker Secrets

As of version 1.13.0, Docker supports secrets for swarm mode services. Docker secrets are created by piping the secret (text or data) to the docker secret NAME command. This persists the secret in Docker using the NAME passed. The necessary secrets must be made available to cluster services as they are deployed.

Secret names prefixed by neon-\* are reserved for NeonCluster services.

The public and private cluster proxies require read access to the TLS certificates stored in the Vault at neon-secret/cert/\*. Access to this is secured by the **neon-proxy-public** and **neon-proxy-private** Vault AppRoles. The role credentials are persisted as the following Docker secrets and will be made available to the proxies when they are launched.

neon-proxy-manager-credentials Vault credentials for the neon-proxy-manager service.

neon-proxy-public-credentials Vault credentials for the neon-proxy-public service.

neon-proxy-private-credentials Vault credentials for the neon-proxy-private service.

# Proxy Port Ranges

NeonClusters reserves a block of 100 ports on the overlay mesh network for each of the public and private proxies.

**neon-proxy-public**: ports 11100 – 11199

http: 11100  
 https: 11101  
 other: 11102 - 11199

**neon-proxy-private**: ports 11200 – 11299

http: 11200  
 https: 11201  
 other: 11202 - 11299

The first two ports in each block are reserved for inbound HTTP and HTTPS traffic. Most, if not all HTTP(S) requests should be directed to these ports and then the proxies should be configured with routes that use the HTTP host header to decide where to deliver traffic.

**Note** This convention makes it easy to configure edge routers or load balancers. Simply have them direct traffic targeting external ports 80 and 443 to ports 11100 and 11101 on one or more cluster nodes. This one-time configuration will handle many deployment scenarios.

The remaining 98 ports in each block can be used for routing TCP connections, HTTPS pass-thru, or HTTPS endpoints for older clients that don’t support SNI (server name indication). You’ll need to manually configure your edge router or load balancer to route inbound traffic to the correct port.