

Middleware Architectures 1

Lecture 6: High Availability and Performance

doc. Ing. Tomáš Vitvar, Ph.D.

tomas@vitvar.com • @TomasVitvar • <https://vitvar.com>



Czech Technical University in Prague

Faculty of Information Technologies • Software and Web Engineering • <https://vitvar.com/lectures>



Modified: Sun Dec 05 2021, 22:09:30
Humla v1.0

Good Performance

- What influences good performance?
 - *Number of users and concurrent connections*
 - *Number of messages and messages' sizes*
 - *Number of services*
 - *Infrastructure – capacity, availability, configuration, ...*
- How can we achieve good performance?
 - *Infrastructure*
 - *Scalability, failover, cluster architectures*
 - *Performance tuning*
 - *Application Server, JVM memory, OS-level tuning, Work managers configuration*
 - *Service configuration*
 - *Parallel processing, process optimization*

Overview

- Definitions
- Load Balancers
- Performance Tuning

Definitions

- Scalability
 - *server scalability*
 - *ability of a system to scale – when input load changes*
 - *users should not feel a difference when more users access the same application at the same time*
 - **horizontal scaling**
 - *adding new instances of applications/servers*
 - **vertical scaling**
 - *adding new resources (CPU, memory) to a server instance*
 - *network traffic*
 - *bandwidth capacity influences performance too*
 - *service should limit the network traffic through caching*
- Availability
 - *probability that a service is operational at a particular time*
 - *e.g., 99.9987% availability – downtime ~44 seconds/year*
- SLA – Service Level Agreement
 - *Guarantee of service availability*
 - *When availability is below a guaranteed value, a customer can get a discount*

Definitions (Cont.)

- High Availability
 - *When a server instance fails, operation of the application can continue*
 - *Failures should affect application availability and performance as little as possible*
- Application Failover
 - *When an application component performing a job becomes unavailable, a copy of the failed object finishes the job.*
 - *Issues*
 - *A copy of the failed object must be available*
 - *A location and operational status of available objects must be available*
 - *A processing state must be replicated*
- Load Balancing
 - *Distribution of incoming requests across server instances*

Performance Metrics

- Response Time
 - *A client-side metric*



- *CPU intensive service or a bad configuration of a service*
 - *consider asynchronous processing when CPU intensive*
- *Writing to a data store*

Performance Metrics

- Queries/Requests per Second (QPS)
 - *A server-side metric*



- *Caching may improve performance*
 - *even if data changes often, with high QPS caching improves a lot*

Overview

- Definitions
- **Load Balancers**
- Performance Tuning

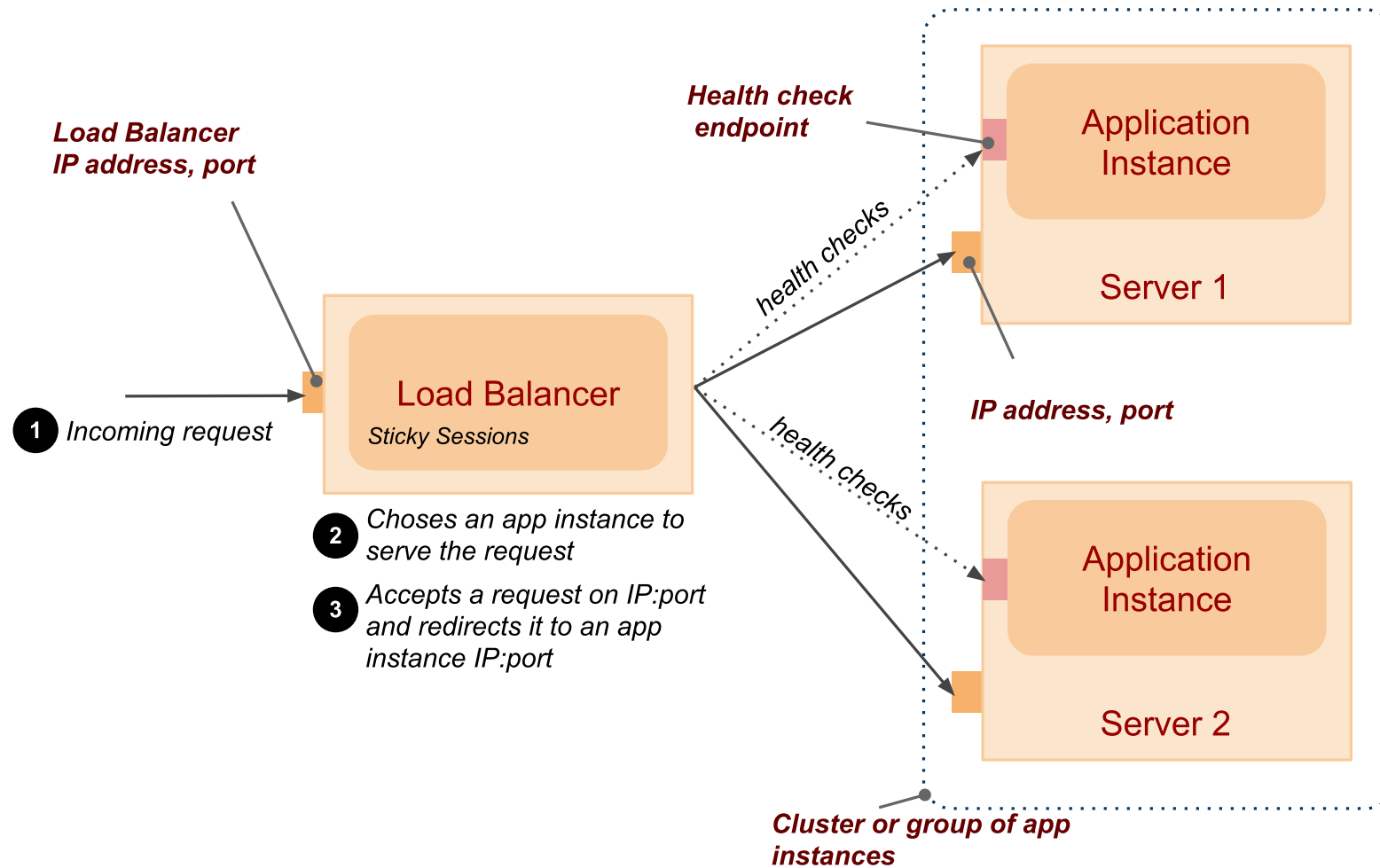
Load Balancing

- Distributes a load to multiple app/object instances
 - *App instances run on different machines*
 - *Load sharing: equal or with preferences*
 - *Health checks*
- Types
 - *DNS-based load balancer*
 - *DNS Round Robin*
 - *NAT-based load balancer (Layer-4)*
 - ***Reverse-proxy load balancer (Layer-7)***
 - *application layer*
 - *Sticky sessions*
 - *JSession, JSession-aware load balancer*
 - *Client-side load balancer*
 - *LB run by a client*
 - *a client uses a replica-aware stub of the object from the server*

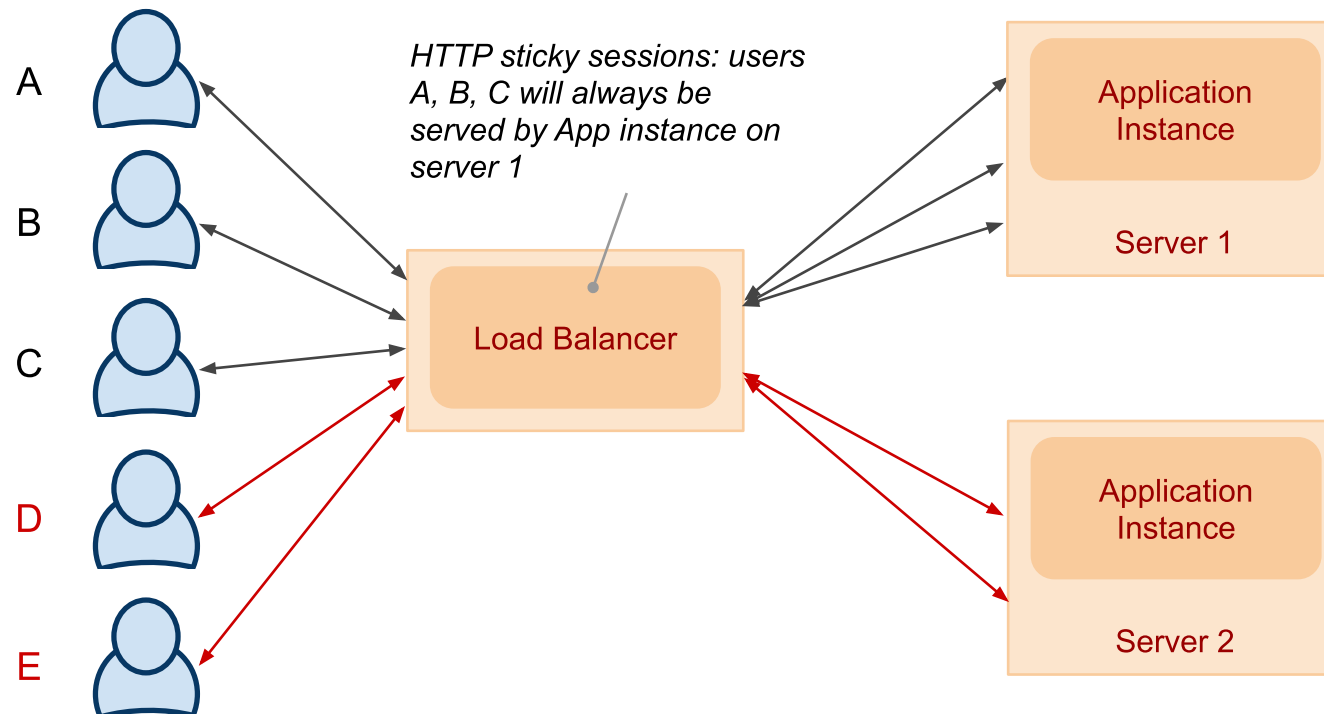
DNS-based Load Balancer

- DNS Round Robin
 - *A DNS record has multiple assigned IP addresses*
 - *DNS system delivers different IP addresses from the list*
 - *Example DNS A Record:*
`company.com A 147.32.100.71 147.32.100.72 147.32.100.73`
- Advantages
 - *Very simple, easy to implement*
- Disadvantages
 - *IP address in cache, could take hours to re-assign*
 - *No information about servers' loads and health*

Reverse Proxy Load Balancer



HTTP Sticky Sessions Example



- How to identify a server that hosts the session state
 - *Passive cookie persistence* – LB uses a cookie from the server
 - *Active cookie persistence* – LB adds its own cookie

Types of Load Balancers

- Software

- *Apache mod_proxy_balancer, NGINX*
 - *HTTP Session persistence – sticky sessions*
 - *Various configuration options*
- *WebLogic proxy plug-in*

```
1 <Location /soa-infra>
2     SetHandler weblogic-handler
3     WebLogicCluster czfmwapp03-vf:8001,czfmwapp04-vf:8001,czfmwapp05-vf:8001
4 </Location>
5
```

/soa-infra is a first part of an URL path that rules in this Location will be applied (this is a standard Apache configuration mechanism)

WebLogicCluster specifies the list of backend servers for load balancing

- Hardware

- *Cisco, Avaya, Barracude*

Round-Robin Algorithm

- Uses
 - request** – *client request with or without a cookie information*
 - server_list** – *a list of backend servers that can process the request*
 - rbinx** – *round robin index*
 - sticky_sessions** – *associative array of pairs <session_id,server>*
 - unhealthy_treshhold** – *a number of negative consecutive health checks before moving the server to the "unhealthy" state.*
- Round Robin Algorithm
 - if **session_id** exist in the **request** and in **sticky_sessions**
 - send the **request** to the server **sticky_sessions[session_id]**
 - otherwise
 - send the **request** to the **rbinx** server in the **server_list**
 - extract **session_id** from the response from the server
 - if the **session_id** exist, add a pair <**session_id**;server_list[rbinx]> to **sticky_sessions**
 - increase **rbinx** by one or reset it to 0 if it exceeds the length of **server_list**

Health Check

- Health Check
 - For each server in the `server_list`
 - call the server's healthcheck endpoint
 - if a number of failed health checks for the server exceeds the `unhealthy_threshold`
 - remove the server from the `server_list`
 - if the server was unhealthy and there was a successful healthcheck
 - add the server back to the `server_list`

Backend Server Selection Options

- Backend server with a weight and a backup server

- *NGINX example:*

```
http {  
    upstream backend {  
        server backend1.example.com weight=5;  
        server backend2.example.com;  
        server 192.0.0.1 backup;  
    }  
  
    server {  
        location / {  
            proxy_pass http://backend;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- Least connections

- *A request is sent to a server with the least number of active connections*

- Least time

- *A request is sent to a server with the lowest average response time and the lowest number of active connections*

- *Time can be:*

- *Time to receive the response header*

- *Time to receive full response body*

Backend Server Selection Options (Cont.)

- Limiting the Number of Connections

- *Maximum number of connections per backend server*
- *Number of connections in the queue*

```
upstream backend {  
    server backend1.example.com max_conns=3;  
    server backend2.example.com;  
    queue 100 timeout=70;  
}
```

- Hash (ip hash, generic hash)

- *A server to which a request is sent is determined from the client IP address or an arbitrary value (string, request URL, etc.)*

- Server Slow-Start

- *This prevents a recently recovered server from being overwhelmed*
- *During server slow-start, connections may time out*
 - *This may cause the server to be marked as failed again.*

Session Persistence

- Session Persistence

- *Sticky cookie*

- *A cookie defined by the load balancer for every client*

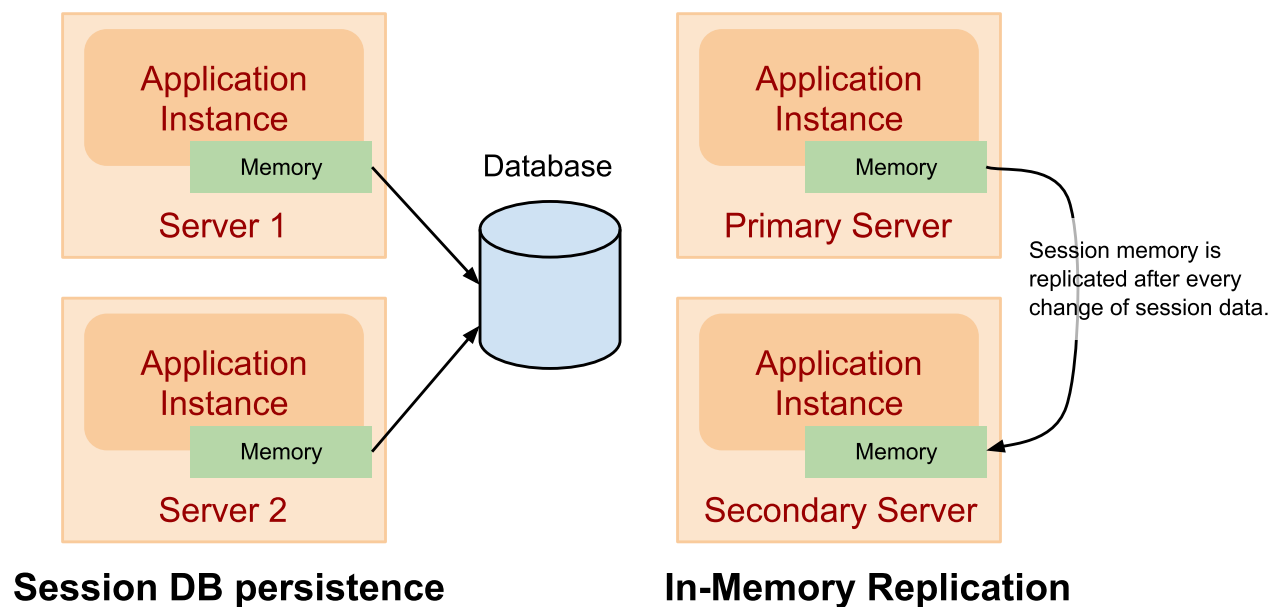
```
upstream backend {  
    server backend1.example.com;  
    server backend2.example.com;  
    sticky cookie srv_id expires=1h domain=.example.com path=/  
}
```

- *Sticky learn*

- *LB finds a cookie by inspecting requests and responses*

- *LB uses the cookie for subsequent redirection*

Session State Persistence and Replication



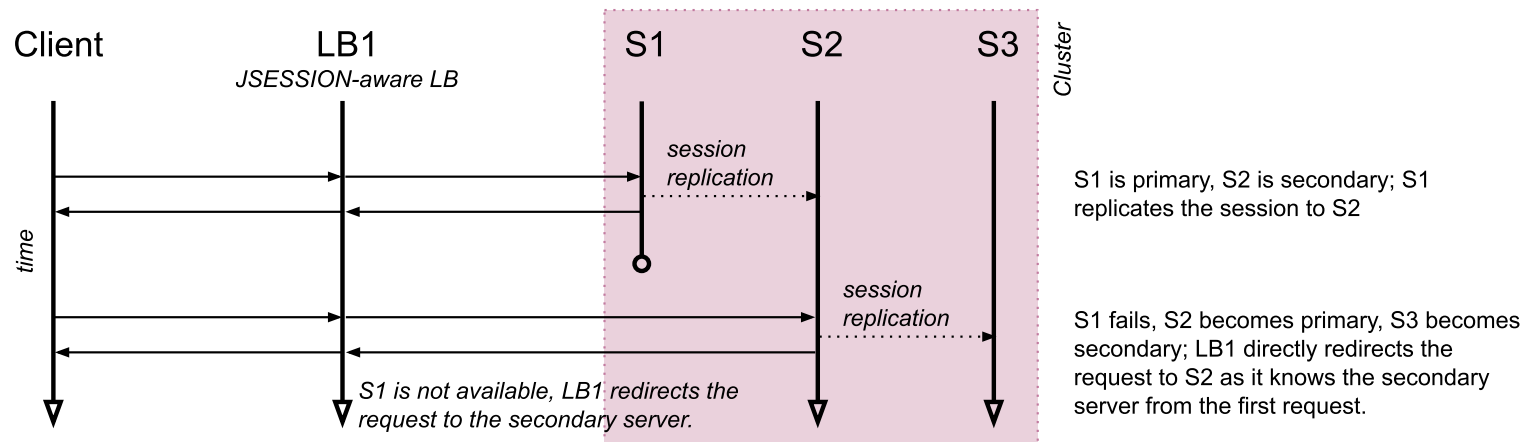
- Session DB persistence
 - Session information is maintained in the database
 - Does not require sticky sessions in LB
 - Implements `HttpSession` interface that writes data to the DB
- In-memory replication
 - A **primary server** holds a session state, the **secondary server** holds its replica.
 - Information about primary and secondary servers are part of `JSession`

In-Memory Replication

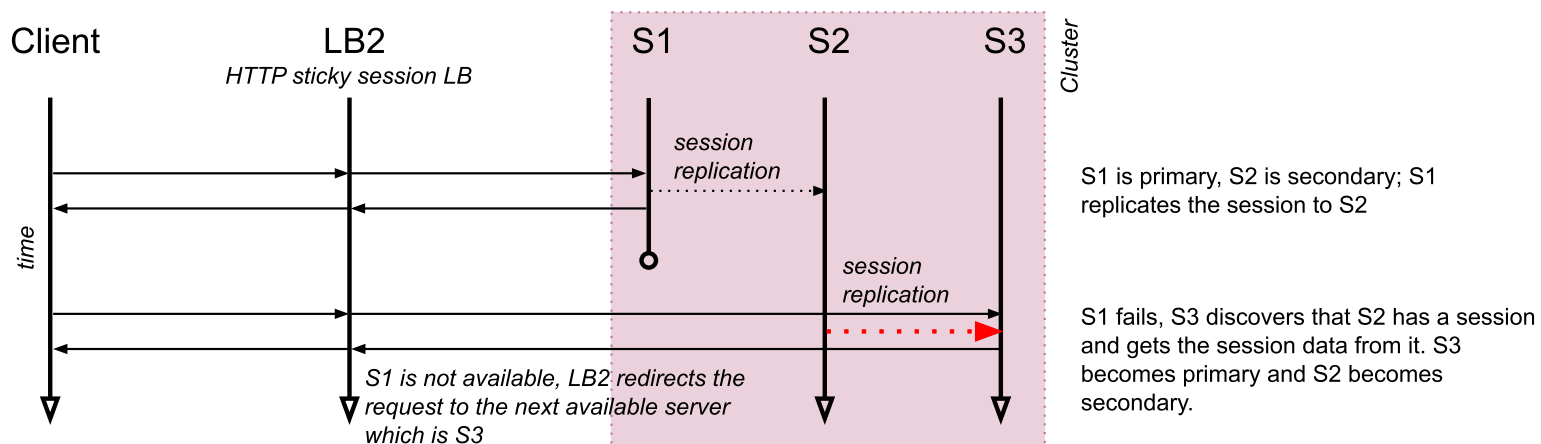
- Session format
 - *It's a cookie*
 - `JSESSIONID=SESSION_ID!PRIM_SERVER_ID!SEC_SERVER_ID!CREATION_TIME`
 - `SESSION_ID` – *session id, generated by the server to identify memory associated with the session on the server*
 - `PRIM_SERVER_ID` – *ID of the managed server holding the session data*
 - `SEC_SERVER_ID` – *ID of the managed server holding the session replica*
 - `CREATION_TIME` – *time the session data was created/updated*
- How LB uses this information
 - *LB has information whether the server is running or not (via healthchecks)*
 - *if the primary server is running, it redirects the request there*
 - *if the primary server is not running, it redirects the request to the secondary server directly*
 - *if primary and secondary servers are not running, it redirect the request to any other server it has in the list – this may cause side effects!*

In-Memory Replication Scenarios

Scenario A: JSession-aware load balancer



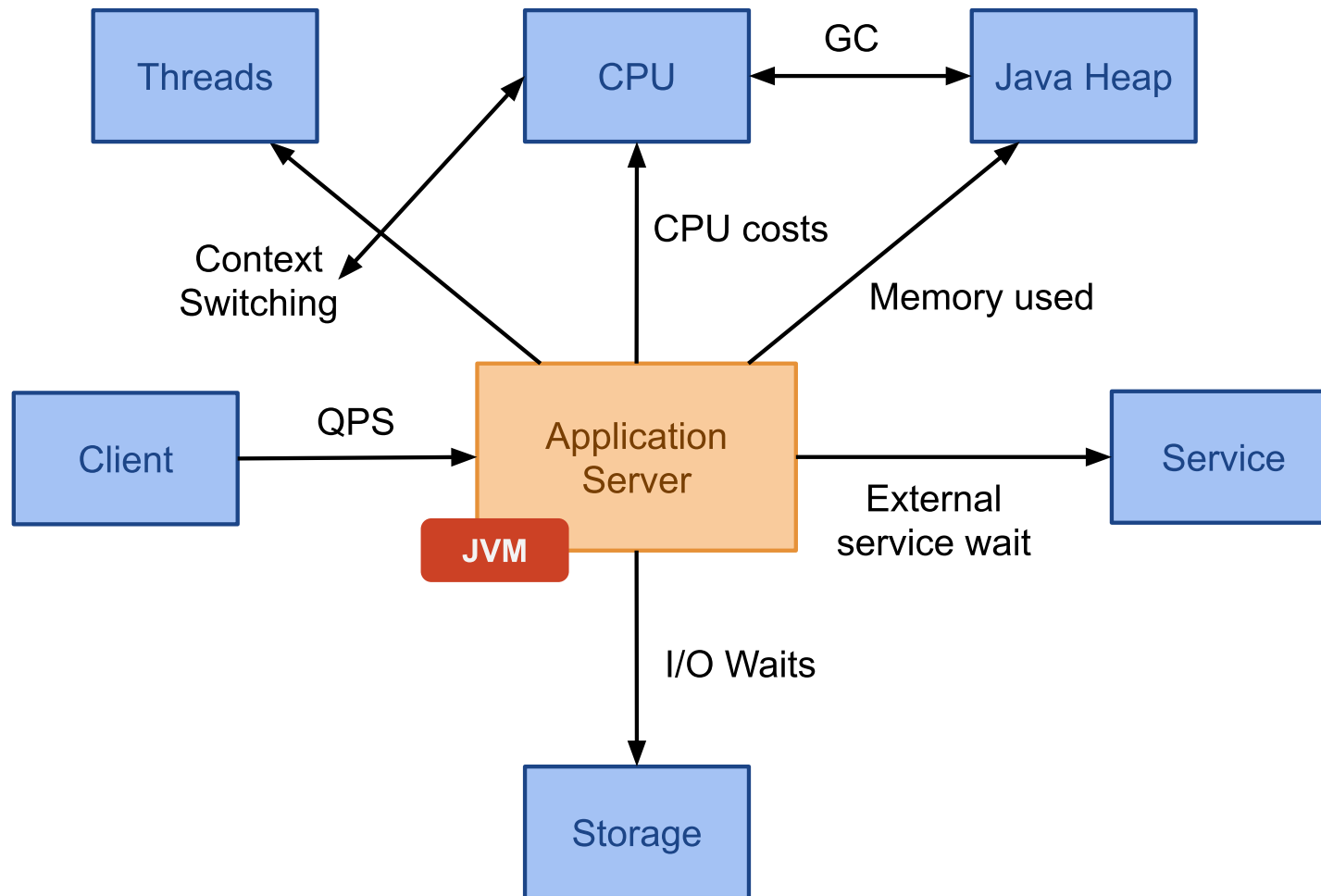
Scenario B: HTTP sticky session load balancer



Overview

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Performance Limiting Factors



Monitoring

- Important to understand performance
 - *DevOps monitoring trends*
- What you need
 - *Collect → Filter → Store → View → **Tune***
 - *Metrics, dashboards, alerting, log management, reporting, tracing capabilities*
 - *It is necessary to organize metrics well in order to understand what is going on*
 - *Start from a high-level process, detail to technical components*
- Source
 - *Application server*
 - *usually management beans with JMX interfaces*
 - *log files (access logs, server logs, etc.)*
 - *OS*
 - *many utilities available out of the box*
 - *open sockets, memory, context switches, I/O performance, CPU usage*
 - *Database*
 - *applications may write metrics to the DB*
 - *SQL scripts to collect metrics*

Monitoring Tools

- Commercial Monitoring Solutions
 - *Application server vendor usually offers a monitoring solution*
 - *AppDynamics, Oracle Enterprise Manager, Splunk*
 - *Google stackdriver, Amazon AWS CloudWatch*
- Open source examples
 - *Elasticsearch + LogStash + Kibana*
 - *InfluxDB + Telegraph + DataGraph*