

# Middleware and Web Services

## Lecture 6: High Availability and Performance

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## Good Performance

- What influences a 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 a 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

- **Infrastructure**
  - *Load Balancers*
  - *Cluster Architecture*
- **Performance Tuning**

## Definitions

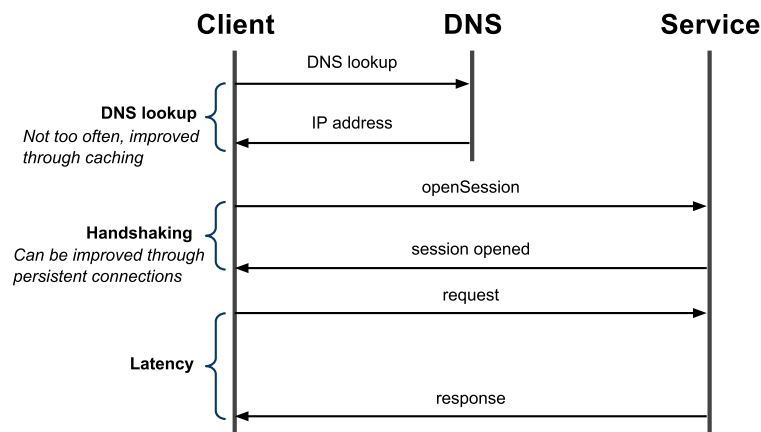
- **Scalability**
  - *server scalability*
    - *ability of a system to scale – when input load changes*
    - *users should not feel a difference when more users access the same application at the same time*
    - **horizontal scaling**
      - *adding new instances of applications/servers*
    - **vertical 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*

## 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

- **Latency**
  - A client-side metric

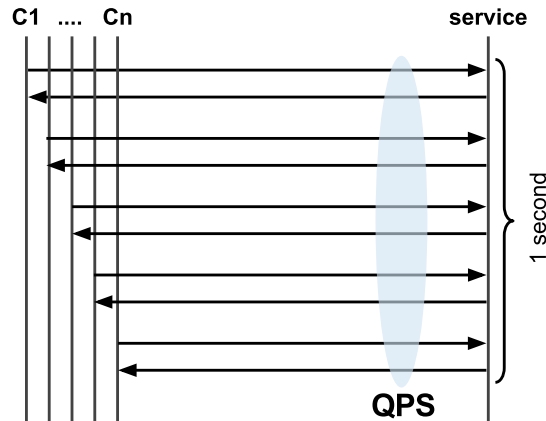


- CPU intensive service or a bad configuration of a service
  - consider asynchronous processing when CPU intensive
- Writing to a data store

## Performance Metrics

- Queries/Requests per Second (QPS)

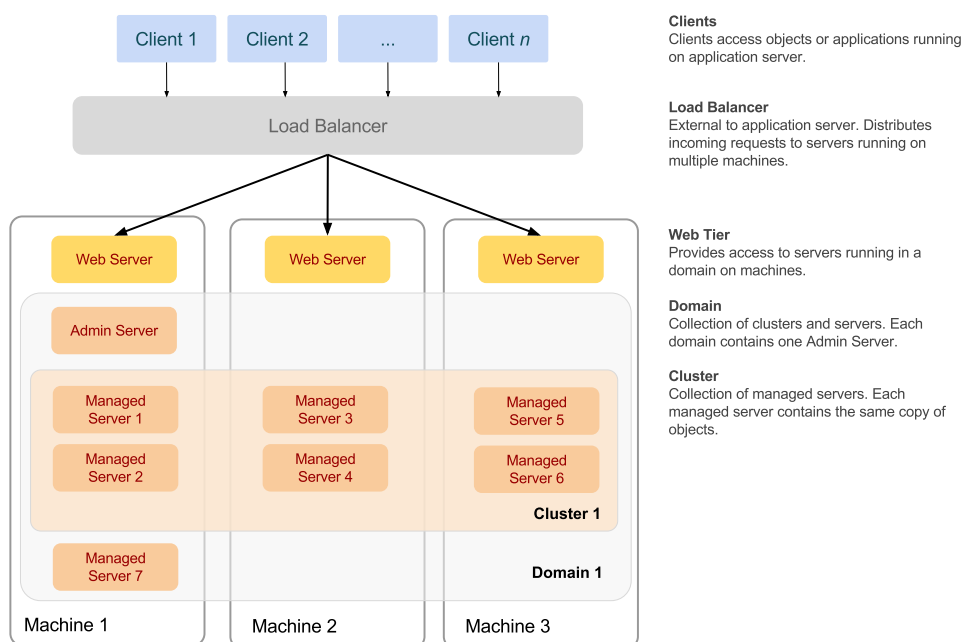
– *A server-side metric*



– *Caching may improve performance*

→ *even if data changes often, with high QPS caching improves a lot*

## Infrastructure Example – Weblogic



## Best Configuration Practices

- Domain configuration
  - *A server is an admin server or a managed server*
  - *Each server is running on a separated JVM*
  - *A physical machine may run one or more servers*
  - *There should be at least two managed servers running on one machine*
    - *This provides a better performance*  
*(as opposed to one server running on one machine)*
  - *A domain can have clustered or unclustered servers*
- Load balancers (LB)
  - *Load Balancers are not part of the domain*
    - *They are external to Weblogic server*
    - *There is usually one HW LB and several SW LBs*
    - *Software LB*
      - *Realized by the Web Tier (Apache HTTP server)*
      - *Redirects requests too all managed servers in a domain (across multiple machines)*

## Overview

- Infrastructure
  - *Load Balancers*
  - *Cluster Architecture*
- Performance Tuning

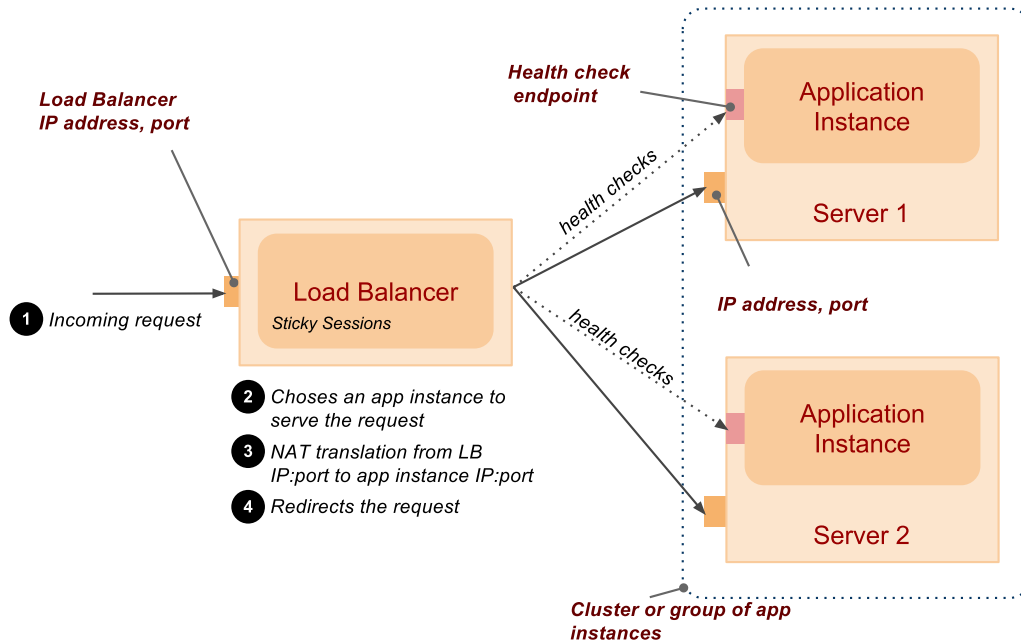
## Load Balancing

- 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

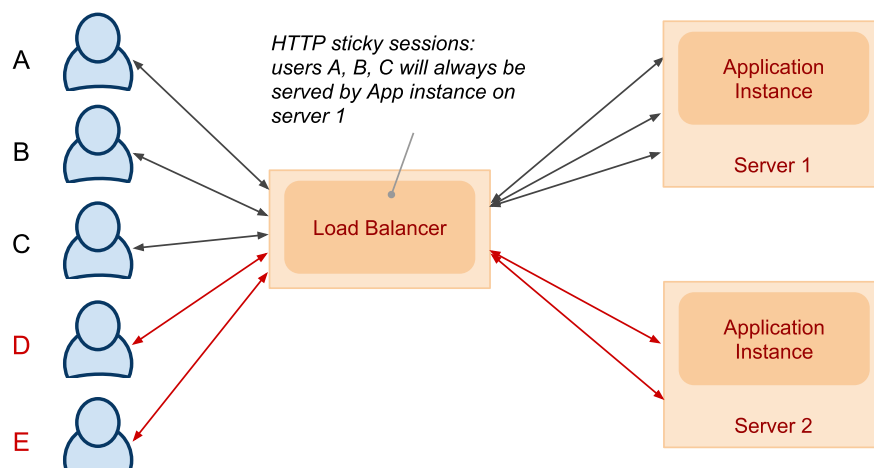
## DNS-based Load Balancer

- 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*
  - *HTTP Session persistence – sticky sessions*
- *WebLogic proxy plug-in*

```
1 <Location /soa-infra>
2   SetHandler weblogic-handler
3   WebLogicCluster czfmwapp03-vf:8001,czfmwapp04-vf:8001,czfmwapp05-vf:800
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)

**czfmwapp{N}** is a hostname that corresponds to a virtual IP to which the managed server JVM processes is bounded (using the tcp port **8001**).

**WebLogicCluster** specifies the list of servers for load balancing

- Hardware

- *Cisco, Avaya, Barracude*

## Round-Robin Algorithm with Health Check

- Uses

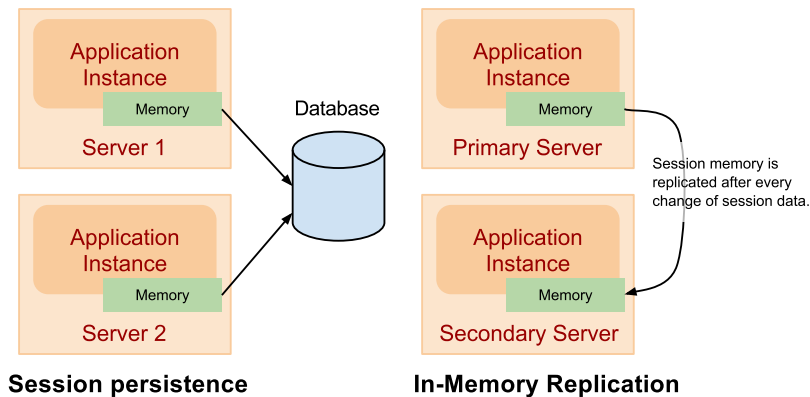
- *request – client request with or without a cookie information*
- *server list – a list of servers that can process the request*
  - e.g. **WebLogicCluster** value (see previous slide)
- *unhealthy treshhold – a number of negative consecutive health checks before moving the server to the "unhealthy" state.*

- Steps

- *if a cookie exist in the request that identifies a server*
- *always use that server*
- **health check**
- *LB polls the servers' healthcheck endpoints*
- *if a number of health checks exceeds the unhealthy threshold*
  - *LB removes the server from the server list*
- *if a server was unhealthy and a there was a successful healthcheck*
  - *LB adds the server to the server list*



# Session State Persistence and Replication



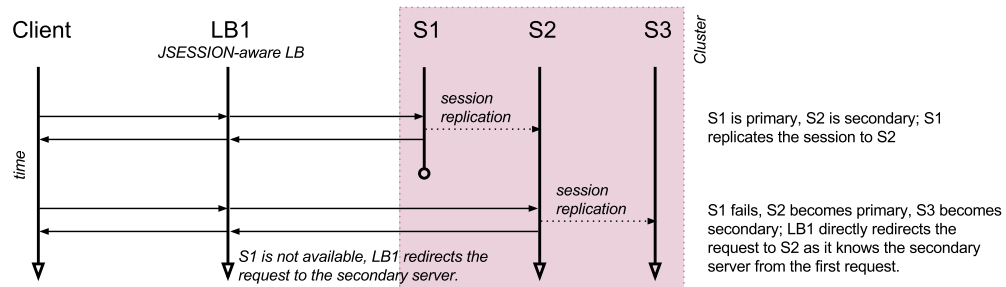
- Session persistence
  - Session information is maintained in the database
  - Does not require sticky sessions
  - Implements **HttpSession** interface that writes data to the DB
- In-memory replication
  - A **primary server** holds a session state, the **secondary server** holds its replica.
  -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

## In-Memory Replication

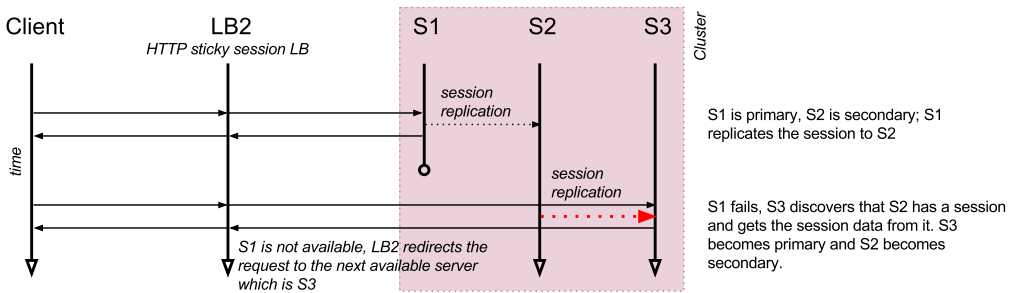
- Session format
  - It's a cookie
  - **JSESSIONID=SESSION\_ID!PRIM\_SERVER\_ID!SEC\_SERVER\_ID!CREATION\_TIME**
    - SESSION\_ID** – session id, generated by the server to identify memory associated with the session on the server
    - PRIM\_SERVER\_ID** – ID of the managed server holding the session 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

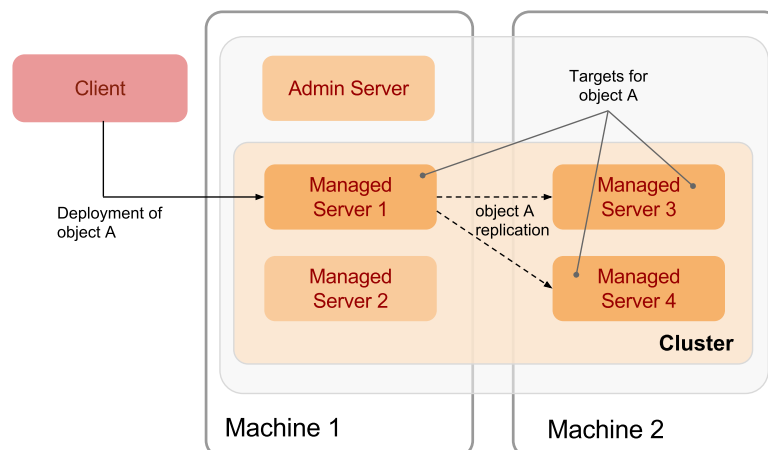
- Infrastructure
  - Load Balancers
  - Cluster Architecture
- Performance Tuning

## Overview

- Cluster
  - A group of servers that act together to serve client requests
  - Cluster appears to clients as a single application server
  - Servers can run on the same machines or on different machines
  - Cluster's capacity can be increased by adding servers to the cluster
  - Servers in a cluster may have the same copy of objects and they are aware of each other objects
    - objects: applications, JMS destinations, RMI objects
- Communication in the cluster
  - peer-to-peer communication using IP sockets
  - IP multicast which servers use to broadcast availability of objects and heartbeats
- Configurations
  - Objects deployed to all servers in a cluster
    - Cluster-wide JNDI tree allows to look-up clustered objects
  - Servers in a cluster may get replicated through migration

## Deployment to Cluster

- Deployment of an object
  - Client deploys to one managed server in the cluster
  - Object gets replicated to its targets
    - Targets can be configured for the object, usually all servers but can be selected servers
    - See [Lecture 4](#) for the definition of the object

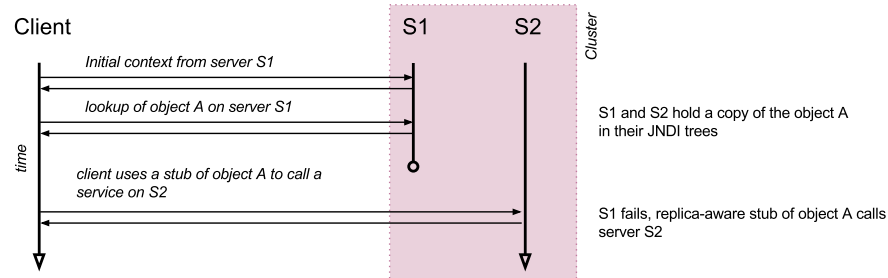


## Object Failover

- Failover

- *Failover = ability to locate an object on another server that holds a copy of the object without an impact on the performance and configuration*

### Replica-aware stub of object A, failover in cluster

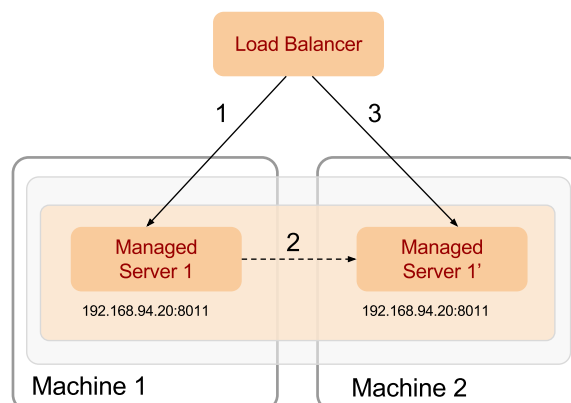


- *A client gets a stub of the object by calling **lookup** on the context*
- *A client uses the stub of the object to access the object on the server*
- *When a server fails, replicate-aware stub calls the next server that holds the object copy*

## Server Failover

- Failover

- *Failover = ability to relocate the server to another machine without an impact on the performance*



- *Managed server listens on **virtual\_IP:port***
- *A load balancer forwards a request to **virtual\_IP:port***
- *When the server moves, **virtual\_IP:port** remains the same*

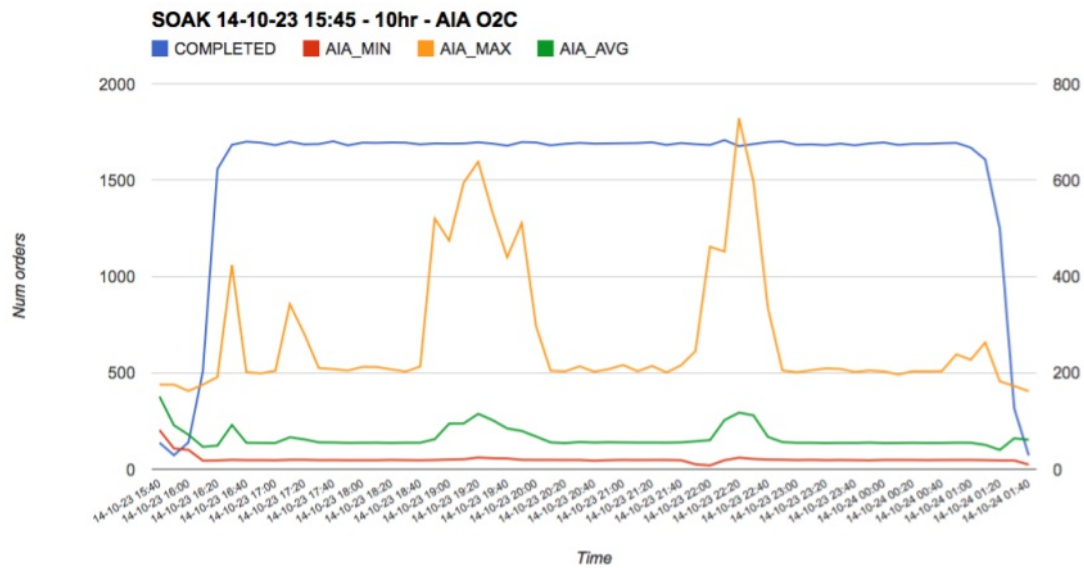
## Overview

- Infrastructure
- Performance Tuning

## Performance Limiting Factors



## Example Performance Testing

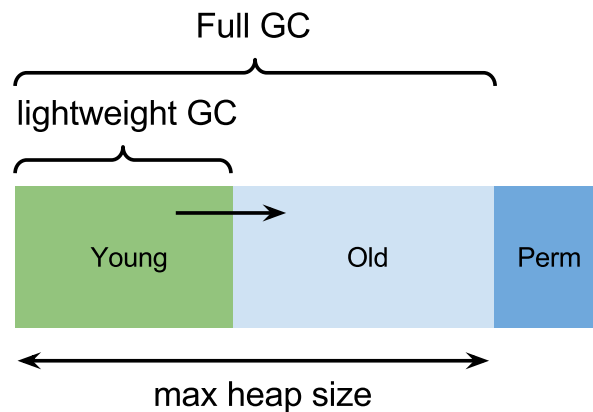


- Completed – number of completed orders
- MIN, MAX, AVG – a minimum/maximum/average processing time in 10 minutes
- At 18:30–20:20 was a performance issue with OMS environment

## Tuning – A Layered Approach

- Application server can be tuned at multiple layers
  - Service configuration optimization
  - Transport-level tuning
  - Application Server Tuning
  - JVM Memory Tuning
  - OS Tuning
- Lower levels are cheaper to tune

# Memory Allocations



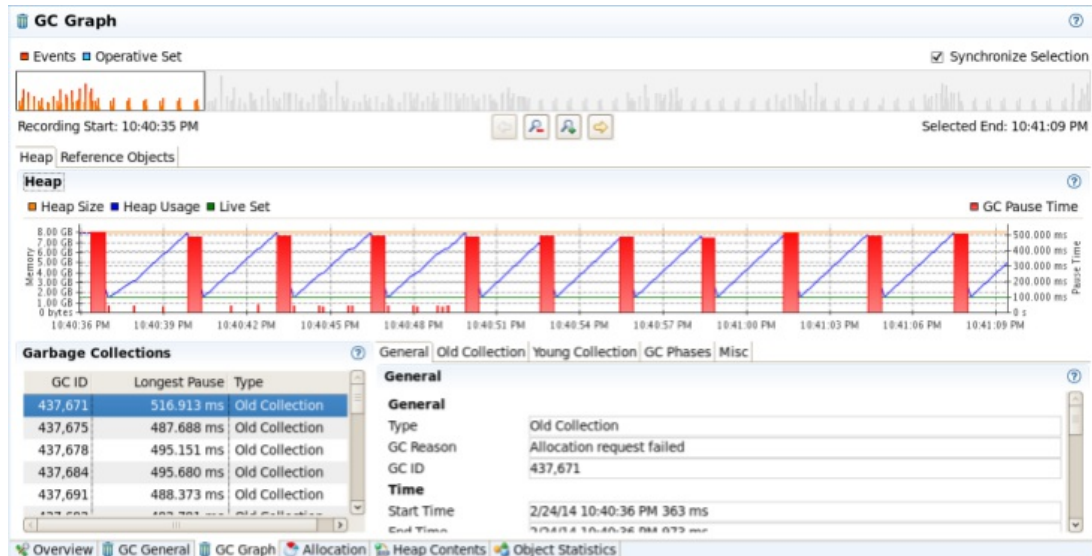
- Generations
  - Young – objects get allocated in this space initially
  - Old – objects get promoted to old from young
  - Perm – space for permanent allocations, e.g. objects describing classes and methods

# Garbage Collection

- Steps to move objects around
  1. Objects are created in young
  2. When young is full, the live objects are copied to old, dead are discarded
    - **lightweight GC**
  3. When young is full and no space in old → the full GC frees the old space
    - **Full GC** – nothing is running in JVM, the application stops
    - **Too frequent full GC has an impact on performance**
- A memory leak or inadequate heap allocation
  - Old is out of space → full GC will run often (or continuously)
  - High CPU utilization, ESB will not be able to process/respond to requests

## Heap Size and GC Runs

- Heap Size and GC runs
  - *Wrong heap size allocation – too small or memory leaks*
  - *GC full runs too often, this has a negative impact on performance*



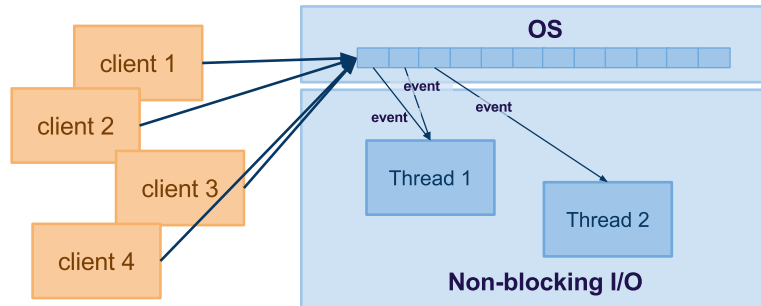
## JVM Memory Tuning

- JVM Memory Parameters
  - **-Xms** – *initial java heap size*
  - **-Xmx** – *maximum java heap size*
  - **-XX:NewSize** – *the initial size of the heap for young generation*
  - **-XX:MaxNewSize** – *the maximum size of the heap for young generation*
- General recommendations
  - **-Xms** and **-Xmx** should be set to the same value  
(do not allow the heap to grow → limit the overhead)
  - **-XX:NewSize** and **-XX:MaxNewSize** should be set to the one half of maximum heap
  - Example, 1GB heap size
    - **-Xms1024m -Xmx1024m -XX:NewSize=500m -XX:MaxNewSize=500m**



## Asynchronous I/O: Recall

- Connections maintained by the OS, not the Web app
  - *The Web app registers events, OS triggers events when occur*



- Characteristics
  - *Event examples: new connection, read, write, closed*
  - *The app may create working threads, but controls the number!*
    - *much less number of working threads as opposed to blocking I/O*

## Work Manager Configuration

- Work Manager
  - *Controls the number of thread allocated to processing of requests*
  - *In WLS is called a dispatch policy*
    - *Can be assigned to OSB proxy services*
  - *Parameters*
    - **maximum threads (max)** – *maximum number of working threads*
    - **capacity (cap)** – *maximum number of connections*
  - *maximum connections waiting to be processed: **cap - max***
  - *refused connections: when number of connections is **> cap***
- Inbound throttling
  - *A dispatch policy applied to a single proxy service*
  - *Rejected connections will not be processed*