ATOL: Load Balancing

Marek Grác xgrac@fi.muni.cz

Red Hat Czech s.r.o. / Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University

Advanced Topics of Linux Administration

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- Technique to distribute workload across several computers
- Increase reliability through redundancy
- Application based solutions
- General solutions based on Linux Virtual Server
 - ipvsadm + pulse / piranha (Red Hat)
 - ipvsadm + Idirectord (Novell)
- General solutions based on DNS (round robin)
- Solutions based on specified network protocol

- Application is written with load-balancing as a feature
- Usually based on active-active model (service is running on several machines at same time)
- Examples: Clustered Samba, Oracle RAC
- Advantages: Better performance, Everything included
- Disadvantages: Very difficult to rewrite existing application

- Application does not know about load-balancing
- Active-active model but YOU HAVE TO take care of data (common storage, persistence of connections)
- ipvsadm
 - Kernel + user-space part (ipvsadm)
 - Protocol independent
- pulse + piranha
 - Checking of service availability
 - Improve configuration management
 - piranha (Web User Interface)

- Mostly dedicated for HTTP
- e.g. nginx
 - Reverse proxy
 - Support HTTP, HTTPS, SMTP, POP3, IMAP (nothing else)
 - Used by Sourceforge.net, AOL, WordPress.com

- kvm virtualization packet is lost on router between virbr0 and eth0 is caused by problem with incorrect checksum. On each 'real' server you have to run ethtool -K eth0 tx off
- QEMU and XEN virtualization packet is lost on router between virbr0 and eth0 - problem is not solved yet
- how to setup arptables? Look at http://sources.redhat.com/cluster/wiki/PiranhaSetupSimple

- Create a load-balancing solution based on ipvsadm on router (1PC) and two load-balanced servers (2PC)
- Create an HTTP service that will be load-balanced (use different text on each server to find out that it works correctly)

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