



OST

Eastern Switzerland
University of Applied Sciences

Distributed Systems & Blockchain (DS1)

Admin

Thomas Bocek

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DS1: Plan 2021

Nr	Date	Vorlesung*	Dozent
01	23.02.2021	Admin / Introduction	Bocek
02	02.03.2021	Protocols, Basics	Bocek
03	09.03.2021	Application Protocols	Bocek
04	16.03.2021	Distributed Applications: load balancing	Bocek
05	23.03.2021	Distributed Applications: CORS, gRPC, git	Bocek
06	30.03.2021	Authorization (basic auth, digest auth, session-based, JWT), queues	Bocek
07	-	Eeaster Vacations	Bocek
08	13.04.2021	Containers and VMs	Bocek
09	20.04.2021	Docker, Docker Compose, Connecting everything	-
10	27.04.2021	Real-world examples	TBA
11	04.05.2021	Blockchain, Bitcoin, Ethereum I	Bocek
12	11.05.2021	Blockchain, Bitcoin, Ethereum II	Bocek
13	18.05.2021	Challenge Task Presentations I	you
14	25.05.2021	Challenge Task Presentations II	you
15	01.06.2021	Challenge Task Award Winner Announcement, Q&A	Bocek

Nr	Date	Vorlesung*	Suggested Milestone
01	23.02.2021	Admin / Introduction	Group forming, idea for services
02	02.03.2021	Protocols, Basics	Group forming, idea for services
03	09.03.2021	Containers and VMs	Information flow, setup dev environment
04	16.03.2021	Distributed Applications: load balancing	Load balancer working
05	23.03.2021	Authorization (basic, digest, session-based, JWT, OAuth)	JWT Authorization
06	30.03.2021	Application Protocols and RPC	Storage backend ready
07	-	Easter Vacations	
08	13.04.2021	Distributed Applications: git, rsync	
09	20.04.2021	Docker, Docker Compose, Connecting everything	
10	27.04.2021	Real-world examples	Frontend ready
11	04.05.2021	Blockchain, Bitcoin, Ethereum I	Connecting everything
12	11.05.2021	Blockchain, Bitcoin, Ethereum II	Testing, testing, testing
13	18.05.2021	Challenge Task Presentations I	
14	25.05.2021	Challenge Task Presentations II	
15	01.06.2021	Challenge Task Award Winner Announcement, Q&A	

* topics may change



Admin

- Some groups are already finished
 - Early hand-in is appreciated!
 - Hand-in:
 - Repo source code, or give me access to gitlab/github
 - Powerpoint or PDF
 - Goal / motivation / idea
 - Software design / architecture
 - Implementation / libraries, frameworks
 - Requirements fulfilled
 - Demonstration
 - Example: [HS20](#), group 6
 - If you send code via email, send to thomas.ost@bocek.ch (OST mail filter)

- Regular hand-in
 - 17.05.2021, 23:59 (CET)



Florian Bitterlin, Andreas Baumgartner, Pascal Schürmann

Load balancing: HTTP Keep Alive

- Traefik does not seem to loadbalance
 - Nginx does
- “Problem” – traefik respects the HTTP keep alive option,
 - Default 0s in the go example app, also in [node](#)
- Keep Alive: A header directive to indicate that the HTTP connection will be reused
 - Helpful to reuse the same connection
- After turning off, round-robin load balancing

```
server := &http.Server{Addr: ":8080", Handler: http.HandlerFunc(dbQuery)}  
server.SetKeepAlivesEnabled( v: false)  
server.ListenAndServe()
```

```
var express = require('express');  
var app = express();  
var server = app.listen(5001);  
  
server.keepAliveTimeout = 30000;
```

Deployment: Health Checks

- Problem: in your docker-compose.yml you define services: db and service
 - Service needs the db up and running, how can hello-world check that?
- 1. Quick and dirty: wait loop in the app
- 2. Less quick and dirty: before you start your app, execute [wait4port](#) – waits until port becomes ready (assuming if a port is available, service is fully available)
- 3. Better: [healthchecks](#) in docker-compose.yml

```
err = db.Ping()
now := time.Now()
for err != nil &&
now.Add(time.Duration(30)*time.Second).After(time.Now()) {
    // check the connection
    err = db.Ping()
    time.Sleep(time.Second)
}
```

db:

```
container_name: flatfeestack-db
image: postgres:13-alpine
volumes:
  - ./db:/var/lib/postgresql/data
ports:
  - 5432:5432
#https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/#healthcheck
healthcheck:
  test: [ "CMD-SHELL", "pg_isready -U postgres" ]
  interval: 1s
  timeout: 5s
  retries: 15
```

backend:

```
container_name: flatfeestack-backend
build: ./backend
ports:
  - 9082:9082
environment:
  - PORT=9082
depends_on:
  db:
    condition: service_healthy
```

Deployment: Distroless

- Alpine is lightweight, but can we go more lightweight?
 - "[Distroless](#)" Docker Images
 - Based on the Debian Distribution
- In production, CVE scanner is often used when deploying image
 - CVE: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
 - E.g., [CVE-2021-30480](#), media coverage
 - 08.04.2021: [Zoom zero-day discovery makes calls safer, hackers \\$200,000 richer](#)
 - E.g. [Clair scanner](#), test [local](#) (postgres:alpine / postgres:latest)
- Alpine image was affected by [CVE-2020-28928](#)
 - Result: if any CVE is found, deployment is stopped
 - Result: spend half day to investigate issues, analyze impact, fix all images.

- Distroless

+ Less code ~ less complexity ~ less security issues

- Less convenience

- E.g., test connectivity with curl/wget: no
- E.g., add packages with apk add xyz: no
- E.g., run chown/chmod: no

- [Fastauth](#) now uses distroless – static

- Statically compile your binaries

```
build:
  go build -ldflags "-linkmode external -extldflags -static"
```

Deployment: Distroless

- Dockerfile
- Assets in Distroless static

```
FROM gcr.io/distroless/static
WORKDIR /home/nonroot
COPY --from=builder /app/login.html /app/banner.txt /app/fastauth /app/rmdb.sql /app/init.sql ./
USER nonroot
ENTRYPOINT ["/home/nonroot/fastauth"]
```

- Docker pull gcr.io/distroless/static
- Docker save gcr.io/distroless/static
 - SSL certificate and timezone information
 - FROM scratch
 - No certs, no tz
- Base vs Alpine
 - gcr.io/distroless/base
 - alpine:3.13
- 6MB vs 16.6MB – Why distroless
 - Less attack surface, many convenience binaries missing
 - No shell access
 - Performance: CPU vs RAM
 - E.g., strlen: optimized for speed in assembler
 - Building image? Alpine may be slower, but image is smaller (download faster, but its cached), statically compile: glibc/musl