

Haproxy

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Installation

Installation sur conteneur LCX

Déploiement du conteneur:

Pour l'installation d'haproxy sur un conteneur lxc il y a certaines options à paramétrer:

```
resource "proxmox_lxc" "ha-servers" {
  count = 1
  hostname = "ha-front-0${1 + count.index}"
  target_node = "pve-front-01"
  otemplate = "/var/lib/vz/template/cache/debian-12-standard_12.0-1_amd64.tar.zst"
  unprivileged = false
  onboot = true
  start = true
  searchdomain = "kvega.local"
  memory = 1024
  cores = 1

  rootfs {
    storage = "local-lvm"
    size = "8G"
  }

  features {
    fuse = false
    nesting = true
    mount = "nfs"
  }

  network {
    name = "eth0"
    bridge = "vmbr1"
    ip = "172.16.250.3/26"
    gw = "172.16.250.1"
  }
}
```

```
ssh_public_keys = <<-EOT
  Votre clé ssh publique
EOT
}
```

Après avoir déployé le conteneur il faudra se connecter dessus en ssh.
Puis procéder comme suit:

1. Installer haproxy

- `apt update -y && apt upgrade -y`

- `apt install haproxy -y`

2. Vérifier le fonctionnement de haproxy

```
root@ha-front-01:~# systemctl status haproxy
* haproxy.service - HAProxy Load Balancer
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/haproxy.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-09-21 10:16:53 UTC; 32s ago
     Docs: man:haproxy(1)
           file:/usr/share/doc/haproxy/configuration.txt.gz
   Main PID: 2831 (haproxy)
     Tasks: 2 (limit: 4607)
    Memory: 39.2M
       CPU: 124ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/haproxy.service
           |-2831 /usr/sbin/haproxy -Ws -f /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg -p
           /run/haproxy.pid -S /run/haproxy-master.sock
           `--2833 /usr/sbin/haproxy -Ws -f /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg -p
           /run/haproxy.pid -S /run/haproxy-master.sock

Sep 21 10:16:53 ha-front-01 systemd[1]: Starting haproxy.service - HAProxy Load
Balancer...
Sep 21 10:16:53 ha-front-01 haproxy[2831]: [NOTICE] (2831) : New worker (2833)
forked
Sep 21 10:16:53 ha-front-01 haproxy[2831]: [NOTICE] (2831) : Loading success.
Sep 21 10:16:53 ha-front-01 systemd[1]: Started haproxy.service - HAProxy Load
Balancer.
```

3. Paramétrer le fichier de configuration haproxy pour avoir accès à la page de statistique

```
nano /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg
```

Ligne à ajouter à la fin du fichier:

```
global
    log /dev/log      local0
    log /dev/log      local1 notice
    chroot /var/lib/haproxy
    stats socket /run/haproxy/admin.sock mode 660 level admin
    stats timeout 30s
    user haproxy
    group haproxy
    daemon

    # Default SSL material locations
    ca-base /etc/ssl/certs
    crt-base /etc/ssl/private

    # See: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/#server=haproxy&server-
version=2.0.3&config=intermediate
    ssl-default-bind-ciphers ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-
SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-ECDSA-
CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-
AES256-GCM-SHA384
    ssl-default-bind-ciphersuites
TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256:TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256
    ssl-default-bind-options ssl-min-ver TLSv1.2 no-tls-tickets

listen stats
    bind :9000
    mode          http
    log           global

    maxconn 10
    timeout queue 100s
    timeout connect 5s
    timeout client 1m
    timeout server 1m

    stats enable
```

```
stats hide-version
stats refresh 30s
stats show-node
stats auth admin:password
stats uri /haproxy?stats
```

4. Tester la configuration haproxy:

```
root@ha-front-01:~# haproxy -c -f /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg
Configuration file is valid
```

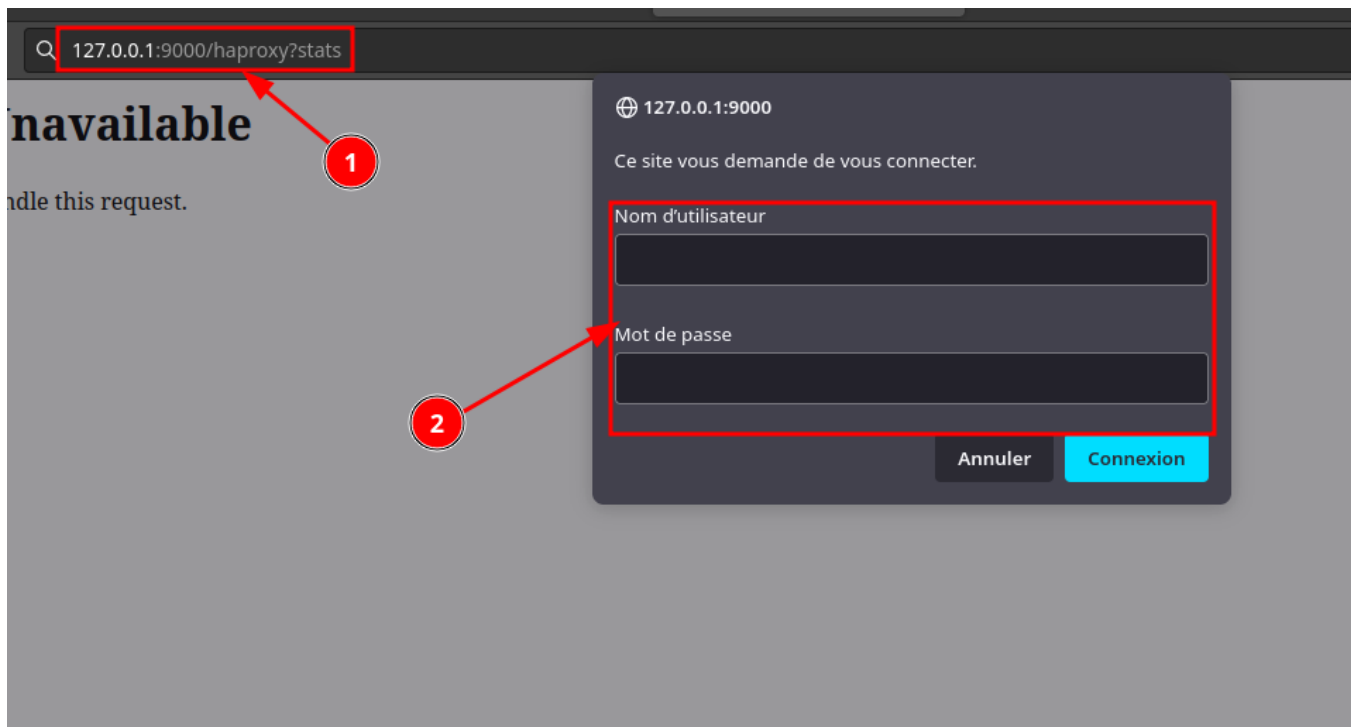
5. Si le fichier est valide on reload le serveur haproxy:

```
root@ha-front-01:~# systemctl reload haproxy.service
```

6. Pour tester si la page est OK et si le serveur haproxy est derrière un firewall on peut faire un tunnel ssh pour accéder à la page:

Mise en place d'un tunnel SSH:

```
ssh -L 9000:172.16.250.3:9000 root@192.168.1.44
```



On atterit bien sur la page de statistiques de haproxy:

Statistics Report for pid 3144 on ha-front-01

> General process information

pid = 3144 (process #1, nbproc = 1, nbthread = 1)
 uptime = 0s 0m12m29s
 system limits: memmax = unlimited; ulimit-n = 524287
 maxsock = 524287; maxconn = 262125; maxpipes = 0
 current conn = 1; current pipes = 0; conn rate = 1/sec; bit rate = 0.000 kbps
 Running tasks: 0/12; idle = 100 %

active UP backup UP
 active UP, going down backup UP, going down
 active DOWN, going up backup DOWN, going up
 active or backup DOWN [] not checked
 active or backup DOWN for maintenance: [MAINT]
 active or backup SQFT STOPPED for maintenance
 Note: "NO LB/DRAIN" = UP with load-balancing disabled.

Display options:

- Scope:
- [Hide DOWN servers](#)
- [Disable refresh](#)
- [Refresh now](#)
- [CSV export](#)
- [JSON export \(schema\)](#)

External resour

- [Print](#)
- [Update](#)
- [Refresh](#)

stats

	Queue			Session rate			Sessions				Bytes		Denied		Errors		Warnings			Server											
	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Total	LbTot	Last	In	Out	Req	Resp	Req	Conn	Resp	Retr	Redis	Status	LastChk	Wght	Act	Bck	Chk	Down	DownTime		
Frontend				1	1	-	1	1	10	2			1.178	903	0	0	0					OPEN									
Backend	0	0		0	2		0	1	1	2	0	0s	1.178	903	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12m29s UP		00	0	0	0	0	0		

Installation de serveur web derrière le Haproxy

PRÉREQUIS:

- Avoir 2 machine disonible pour installer les serveur web dessus.

1. Installer le service nginx:

```
apt update; apt upgrade; apt install nginx
```

2. Tester si le serveur est bien installé

Mes deux serveurs web on ces IPs 172.16.250.4 et 172.16.250.5

Se connecter sur un serveur disposant de la commande curl:

```
root@bastion-front-01:~/GIT/cours_bts# for i in {4..5}; do echo -e "####Je  
vais tester 172.16.250.${i}### \n";curl -IL http://172.16.250.${i} ; done  
####Je vais tester 172.16.250.4###
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx/1.22.1  
Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2023 16:51:40 GMT  
Content-Type: text/html  
Content-Length: 615  
Last-Modified: Thu, 21 Sep 2023 16:47:16 GMT  
Connection: keep-alive  
ETag: "650c7394-267"  
Accept-Ranges: bytes
```

```
####Je vais tester 172.16.250.5###
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx/1.22.1  
Date: Thu, 21 Sep 2023 16:51:40 GMT  
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
Content-Length: 615
Last-Modified: Thu, 21 Sep 2023 16:47:20 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
ETag: "650c7398-267"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
```

Les deux serveurs répondent bien

3. Modifier le fichier affiché par Nginx:

```
echo $HOSTNAME > /var/www/html/index.nginx-debian.html
```

On refait la commande pour tester:

```
root@bastion-front-01:~/GIT/cours_bts# for i in {4..5}; do echo -e "####Je
vais tester 172.16.250.${i}### \n";curl -L http://172.16.250.${i} ; done
####Je vais tester 172.16.250.4###

web-front-01
####Je vais tester 172.16.250.5###

web-front-02
```

Les deux serveurs répondent bien leurs Hostname(NOM)

4. Paramétrer le serveur haproxy pour qu'il renvoie vers les serveurs web Ajouter les ligne suivante dans le fichier /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg

```
#L'ip que je veux mettre en avant
frontend http-external
    bind 172.16.250.3:80
    default_backend http

#Les IP vers lesquelles je veux renvoyer les requete
backend http
    balance roundrobin
    mode http
    option forwardfor
    option http-server-close
    server web-front-01 172.16.250.4:80 check
    server web-front-02 172.16.250.5:80 check
```

5. On Va tester le fichier de configuration

```
haproxy -c -f /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg
```

1. Puis on va reload le service

```
systemctl reload haproxy
```

2. Nous allons tester si le haproxy prends bien en compte en regardant la page de stats

HAProxy
Statistics Report for pid 3226 on ha-front-01

> **General process information**

pid = 3226 (process #1, nbproc = 1, nbthread = 1)
uptime = 0d 0h00m32s
system limits: memmax = unlimited; ulimit-n = 524288
maxsock = 524288; maxconn = 262124; maxpipes = 0
current conns = 1; current pipes = 0/0; conn rate = 0/sec; bit rate = 0.000 kbps
Running tasks: 0/16; idle = 100 %

Legend:
active UP
active UP, going
active DOWN, g
active or backup
active or backup
active or backup
Note: "NOLB"/"DRA"

stats

	Queue			Session rate			Sessions						Bytes		P
	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Total	LbTot	Last	In	Out	
Frontend				0	1	-	1	1	10	1			460	22 595	
Backend	0	0		0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0s	460	22 595	

http-external

	Queue			Session rate			Sessions						Bytes		Re
	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Total	LbTot	Last	In	Out	
Frontend				0	0	-	0	0	262 124	0			0	0	

http

	Queue			Session rate			Sessions						Bytes		D
	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Cur	Max	Limit	Total	LbTot	Last	In	Out	
web-front-01	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	?	0	0	
web-front-02	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	?	0	0	
Backend	0	0		0	0		0	0	26 213	0	0	?	0	0	0

C'est OK on voit bien les deux serveurs

3. On va tester avec la commande curl

```
root@bastion-front-01:~/GIT/cours_bts# for i in {1..2}; do curl http://172.16.250.3;
done
web-front-01
web-front-02
```