Deploying the Apache HTTP Server within the Apache Software Foundation

Justin R. Erenkrantz University of California, Irvine http://www.erenkrantz.com/oscon/ justin@erenkrantz.com

Why should I pay attention?

• One of the folks behind root@apache.org • Responsible for maintaining servers • Committer to Apache HTTP Server and APR • Familiar with the httpd 2.x codebase • Committer to Subversion (we run that too) • 'Spare' time: PhD student at UC Irvine

What is the ASF?

• The Apache Software Foundation (ASF) • Organizational, legal, and financial support • Not-for-profit foundation • Currently has 24 top-level projects (TLP) • Each TLP may have many codebases • All of these have websites, code, mailing lists

Apache HTTP Server History

• Apache HTTP Server has been market leader for over eight years ... and counting • 2.0 series went GA in April 2002 • New architecture to fix real-world issues • Windows (and others) are first-class now • Includes mod_dav, mod_ssl out of box

What does the ASF provide?

Three essential services:
Websites: http://jakarta.apache.org/
Version control: httpd-2.0 repository
Mailing Lists: general@xml.apache.org
The failure of any impairs the project!

What does the ASF use?

Desire to eat own dogfood, if possible
Websites: Apache HTTP Server 2.0
Version control: CVS and Subversion
Mailing lists: ezmlm, qpsmtpd, qmail
Platform: FreeBSD (4.x and 5.x)

What level of service?

Users: ~900 committers & ~130 members
Websites: ~40 million views/month
Version control: ~8GB of source
Mailing lists: ~400k inbound emails a day
Expect these numbers to continue to rise

Organizational Structure

• Email is key to our coordination planning • IRC used for real-time fire-fighting • infrastructure@: General list • root@: People with root access • apmail@: People who can create lists • Physical access: Big red button hitters

Where do the servers reside?

• Like our contributors: all over the place • Main servers now at UnitedLayer in SF • Used to reside at CollabNet (for free!) • Strong desire to be self-reliant • Pay our own co-lo costs now • Can now provide access to those in area

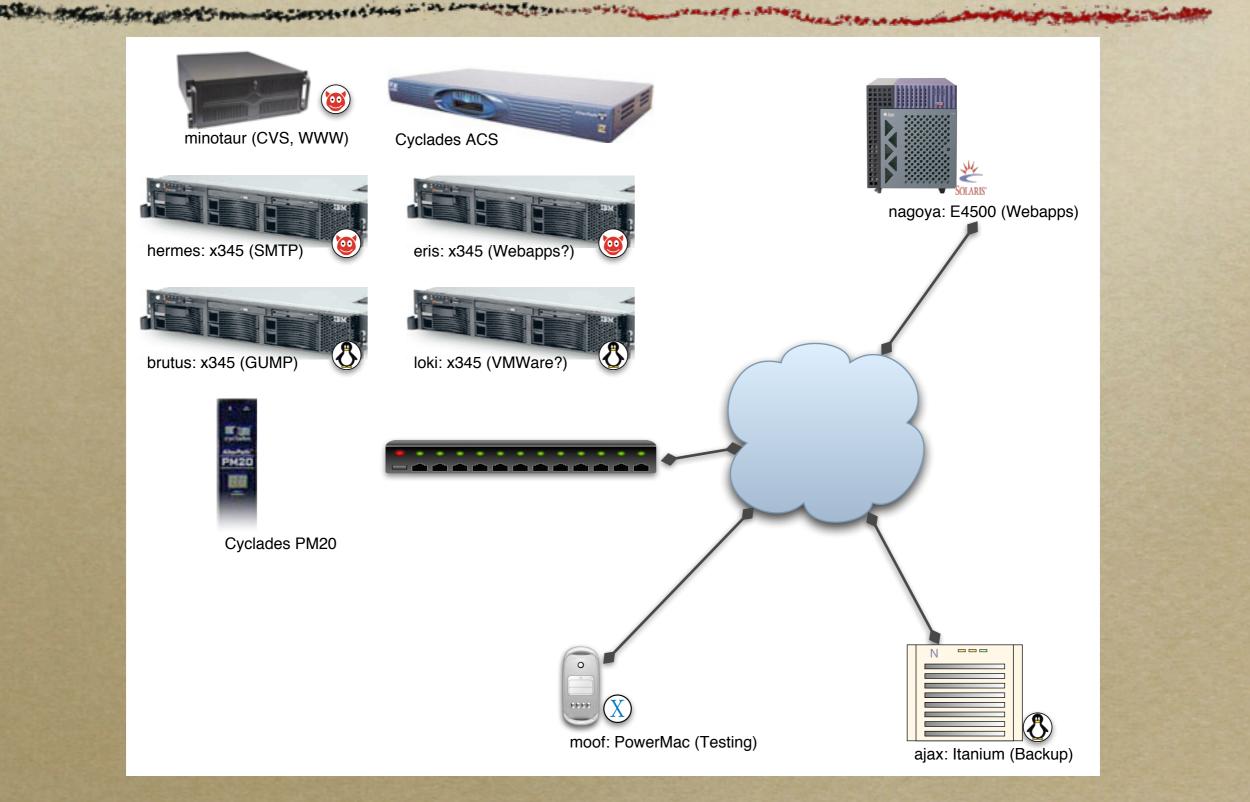
Supporting Hardware

- Still try to reduce need for physical access
 Terminal Server
 - Allows remote serial console
 - Not all machines support BIOS output!
- Power distributor
 - Allows power-cycling if all else fails

The ASF machines

- minotaur: Shell, CVS, WWW
- hermes: email server
- nagoya: bug-tracking, web mail archives
- brutus: Gump continuous builds
- moof: Apple test box
- ajax: European backup

The 'Not-quite-so-big' Picture



Dual Virtual Host Strategy

- www.apache.org = cvs.apache.org
- Traffic primarily on www instance
- 'cvs' requires Subversion, SSL, WebDAV
 High(er) memory footprint!
- Leverage 'IP alias': .194 and .195
- Two instances with one optimized for space

Two Parallel Instances

• Other advantage of two instances • Allows 'unstable' testing, too • www.apache.org • httpd-2.0 APACHE_2_0_BRANCH • cvs.apache.org • httpd-2.0 HEAD (aka 2.1)

Choice of MPM

- Multi-Processing Module (MPM) in 2.0 • Prefork: Traditional Apache 1.3 model • Worker MPM: smaller footprint w/ threads • Configured for 800 clients. • Yet, we use prefork...Why?
- Threads busted in FreeBSD (5.3: first fix!)

Off-loading Large Transfers

- Main webpages are not mirrored
 Downloads are mirrored
- Selected Mirroring Strategy
 - Importance of being fresh: 4x daily.
 - $\circ \sim 5GB$ of releases served by mirrors
 - ~225 mirrors around the world

The Need for Mirroring

• ASF had long history of informal mirrors • Only HTTP Server used them • Jakarta was majority of traffic • Users defaulted to our servers not mirrors • Too many downloads to serve ourselves • Had to respect our bandwidth cap!

Mirroring Strategy

• Made mirrors mandatory • Looked at how SourceForge did it • Found extra steps too cumbersome... • Promote digital signatures • Mirrors could be corrupt or malicious • Signature links still point to our servers

Building a Web of Trust

• MD5 and PGP signatures available • Provide that it hasn't been corrupted • Yet also requires user participation • You need to verify the signature • You should also have a path to signer • Keysigning parties are extremely beneficial

Mirroring Overview

• Developed Python script to read mirrors • Greg Stein's EZT template engine • Project-specific look and feel • Use GeoIP to find geographic region • Present locale-appropriate mirrors • 95% percentile usage now ~18Mbps

Evolution of ASF Setup

• Then: daedalus (mail/www); icarus (CVS) • Now: minotaur (www/CVS); hermes (mail) • Icarus retired when minotaur came • Begin of switchover to UL co-lo • Hermes forced into production • Had been testing it, but daedalus died

The role of minotaur

 daedalus and icarus were initial boxes • Dual PIII/800s: ~2000-2003/2004 • Obtained around early 2003 • Xeon/2.4GHz with HyperThreading • RAID5 array with 400GB • Two months doing 'make world'

Why was that history important?

• We do not have a pure dedicated web server • Most compete with other critical services • In minotaur's case, CVS is hosted on it • Also acts as shell server for accounts • Our CVS setup mandates shell accounts • Must keep load 'low': ~1 load average (CVS)

No dynamic pages

• Emphasize static content to reduce load • Adopt tools like Anakia, Forrest, etc. • Transform XML into (X)HTML • Provides benefits of SSIs without cost! • Python CGI scripts handle mirroring • MoinMoin Python Wiki (wiki.apache.org)

Deciding When to Deploy

• Two reasons for deploying a new build • New release pending • Prefer to see a release run for 48 hours • Minotaur has 'honorary' release vote • Resolve issues seen on our servers • Fixes for unknown reproduction cases

Deploying New Builds

• Greg Ames and Jeff Trawick handle www • Will deploy a new build and send email • Only one custom patch at the moment • Stores input in brigade • Facilitates crashdump reproduction • Rest of patches have been committed!

Responding to Failures

• httpd architecture is fairly resilient • Each client handled in separate process • Crashes cause new child to be spawned • Segfault triggers crash dump and log • Most common install error with 'suexec' • We often forget the suid root bit! (Oops)

Adopting Subversion

• Moving away from CVS to Subversion • Developer advantages: • Renames, atomic commits, etc, etc. • Administration advantages: • Easier incremental backups • Better access control

Subversion Backups

• CVS has fundamental flaw • Every commit changes an RCS file • Not possible to keep just 'delta' • SVN: Incremental backups post-commit • Atomic commit can be 'replayed' later • Synchronized to off-site mirrors

Access Control

• As ASF has grown, blurred group lines • Avalon wants to give commit access to **Cocoon and JAMES developers** • Complicated 'avail' system on top of CVS o mod_authz_svn provides group control • First written by Sander Striker (root@ too)

Migrating from CVS

• More projects are starting to ask to migrate • No forced migration...yet. • Users beginning to feel comfortable • Tried to make all tools available from CVS • ViewCVS still works, commit emails, etc. • Still haven't obtained a valid SSL cert! Ugh.

Spam, spam, spam

- Spam has been an increasing problem
 Most email is for mailing lists
 Human moderator gets requests
 - Hundred moderate emails/day for some
 - Reach tipping point for us
- Re-deployed a new mail architecture

qmail

• I wish I knew why we use qmail...Yet, we do. • Have lots of hacks to handle our load • Remote Concurrency & Big ToDo • Very hard for new admins to understand • Can't migrate away from qmail easily o ezmlm is too central to our mail delivery

qpsmtpd

• Replacement for qmail SMTP component • Written in Perl by Ask Bjørn Hansen o perl.org and mysql.org uses it too • Allows easy introduction of plugins • Major difficulty with qmail by itself • If you use qmail, highly recommended!

clamav

- Free GPL Virus Scanner
- Automatic updates through freshclam
- Daemon via persistent clamd
- Qmail-scanner was awful with clamav
 - Actually spurred us to qpsmtpd
- Rejects about 10,000 messages a day

SpamAssassin

• Part of our strategy to eat our dog food • Using SA 3.0.0rc1 with spamd • Reject if email over 10.0 score • All network tests enabled now • No Bayes rejection...yet (How??) • Rejects about 12,000 messages a day

Real-time Blackhole Lists

- Reject a message outright if you are on:
 Spamhaus XBL/SBL
 SORBS DUL RBL (Dynamic IP)
 DSBL
- Rejects about 130,000 messages a day!
 Wish didn't have to reject dynamic IPs, but...

Custom Plugins

o check_virtualdomains: Mail to @apache.org check_badrcpto: Reject john@, clark@ o exe_filter: Blocks EXE & ZIP (~90k/day!) • spamwatch: Custom rule sets • SpamAssassin guys showed not effective • Catches ~500 emails/day w/false positives

Forced migration!

• We received a donation of four IBM 345s • Did initial testing; No urgent schedule • Daedalus hard drive died... • Placed hermes into production before 'ready' • Later found problem with RAID controller • Deployed a kernel patch on faith (worked)

Lessons Learned

- We can do 40 million page views/month on one box. You can too. Be smart!
- Always re-evaluate what you are doing.
- Try to involve as many as feasible.
- Can you off-load the work?
- Stick to the basics.

Useful links

- WWW: http://www.apache.org/server-status/
- CVS: http://cvs.apache.org/server-status/
- Henk Penning: http://www.apache.org/~henkp/
- Vadim Gritsenko: http://www.apache.org/~vgritsenko/