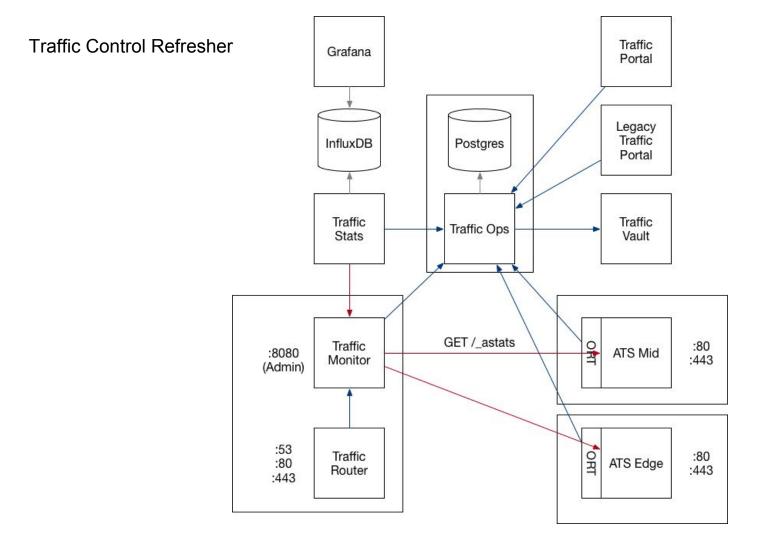


Apache Traffic Control & Lua

Matt Mills Comcast

Who am I & What is this talk about?

- Sr. Systems Engineer Comcast CDN Denver, Colorado
- Somewhere in between Dev and Ops
- How I want to use Lua within Traffic Control
- Why I want to build a generic layer for describing programmatic functionality
- Some tangentially related problems

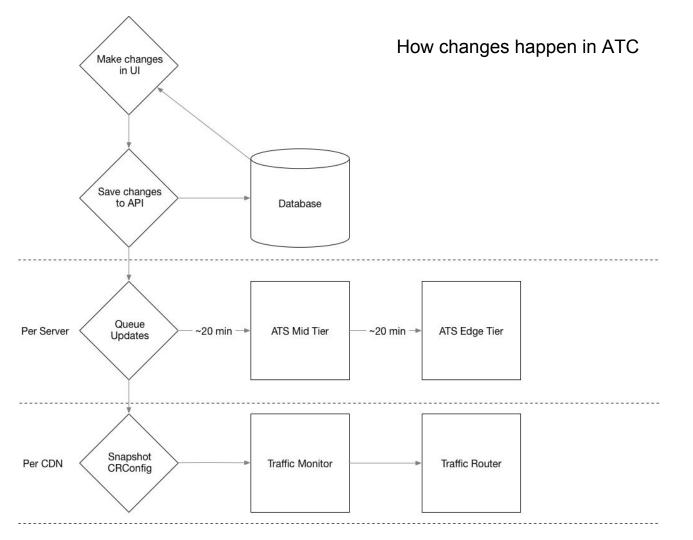


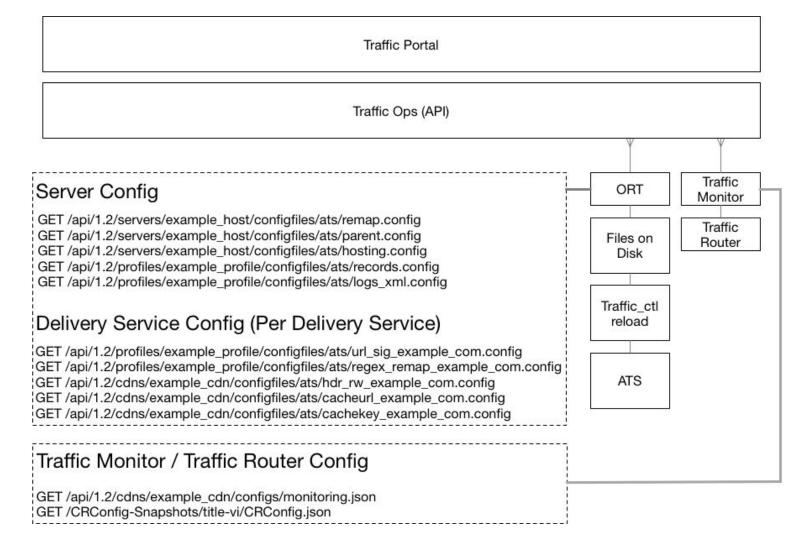
Problem:

- 1. UI, database schema, and API all speak ATS
 - a. Self service users don't understand regex or header rewrite or...
 - b. Can't leverage non-ATS caching proxy without a LOT of development
- Adding new custom delivery service functionality requires touching too many components

Related problems:

- 1. CDN changes propagate too slowly and can cause a thundering herd.
- 2. Changes are not atomic (Queued updates & Snapshot CRConfig)
 - a. Different users' changes can collide
 - b. User A can push out User B's changes before User B is ready





Delivery service configuration

Edge Header Rewrite Rules	set-header Accept-Encoding None [L]
Mid Header Rewrite Rules	
Traffic Router Additional Response Headers	
Traffic Router Log Request Headers	
Regex remap expression	^/([^/]+)/(.*)\$ https://\$1.example.com/\$2
Cache URL expression	
Raw remap text	@plugin=tslua.so @pparam=/opt/trafficserver/etc/trafficserver/test.lua

service functionality" mean?

What does "custom delivery

Support in-url range requests

- Customer had legacy clients that couldn't support Range: header
- But also clients that DO support and use Range header
- So they put it in the URL (/path/to/file/range/100-200)
- Need to parse in-URL range request when present, and convert to normal Range header at the edge
- 11 lines of Lua

Manipulate URLs in flight to "capture" sessions

- Customer wanted our CDN to use another CDN as upstream
- But they can't change the URLs that they use for playback (streaming video)
- Also, they didn't want us to talk to the other CDN about it
- Need to manipulate API responses as well as HLS m3u8 manifests
- Replace existing URLs with our CDN edge URL
- 9 Lines of Lua

Speed test (mod_hotair/generator at the edge)

- Generate hot air (bytes) at the edge, no upstream request
- Variable size (1 byte to 1 gigabyte)
- Should respond with 200 OK to POST (upload speed test)
- Upstream requests to other URLs should still work
- Preferably doesn't crash server or leak memory
- 57 lines of Lua

AWS S3 v4 Signing

- Before the existing ATS s3_auth plugin was updated to support v4 we had a customer requirement to support upstream auth against AWS S3 v4 signing
- Didn't need to support full feature set, just sign GET requests
- LUA OpenSSL binding library
- Now we can do HMAC SHA256 in Lua!
- 109 Lines of Lua

Simpler stuff

- Add/Remove/Modify headers
- Manipulate parent or origin URL / URI / Query Params / Scheme
- Manipulate parent or origin hostname
- Enabling debug logging
- Config overrideables per delivery service
- A lot of the existing functionality of:
 - Header_rewrite
 - Cache URL / Cache Key
 - Regex remap

What do I want to do?

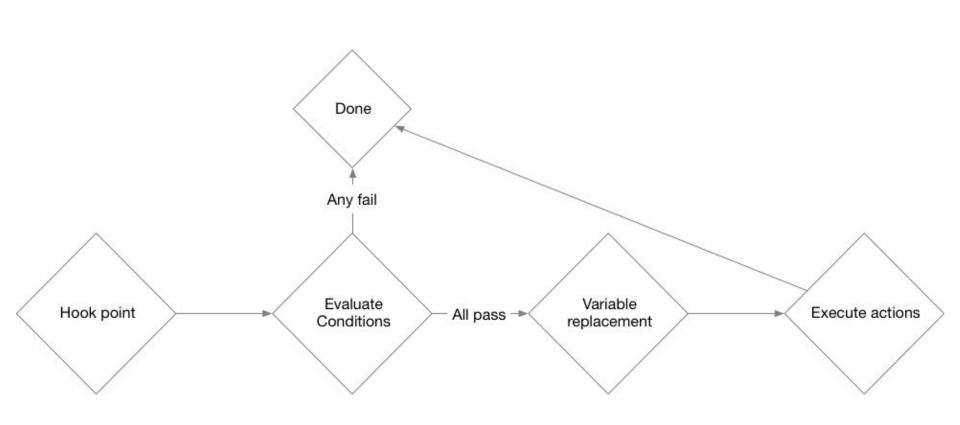
LUA all the things!

What do I want to do (cont'd)

- Create a structured way to describe programmatic functionality of a Delivery Service (rules)
- Create a Lua plugin for ATS that interprets & executes that structure, but also allows custom expansion
- Replace existing ATS specific database & API elements in Traffic Control
- Add a web UI for manipulating these rules easily to existing Traffic Portal
- Add an administrative UI for managing the defined components of a rule (conditions and actions) as well as adding custom functionality and defining who can access it

CDN		
Delivery Service		
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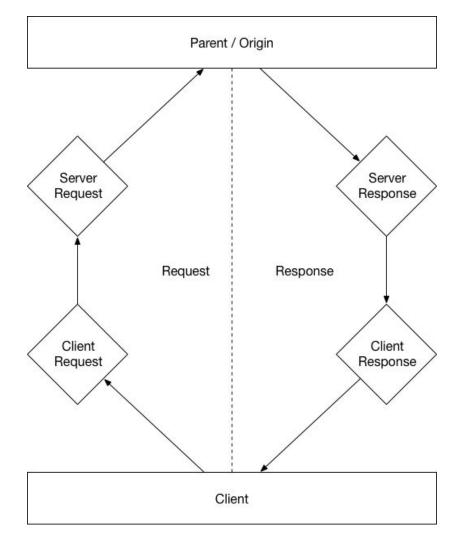
Condition

Type	Target	Operator	Value	Arguments (type specific)
is_internal_request uri url header incoming_port scheme	client_request server_request client_response server_response	== != regex store starts_with ends_with contains	User defined	User defined
url	client_request	store	variable1	

Action

Type	Target	Arguments (type specific)
set_header remove_header set_response set_uri set_uri_args set_uri_params set_url_host set_url_scheme set_status	client_request server_request client_response server_response	User defined
custom_thing_here		

Hook points



Why?

- Moves most ATS specific functionality out of the core of Traffic Control
 - Simpler to upgrade ATS
- Rules functionality can be re-implemented or translated to existing config language on other caches (nginx, varnish, homebrew_cache.exe)
- Allows self-service users (of a CDN) to access a lot more functionality
- Can build simple and "advanced" rules UIs for easier use
- Adding new custom (lua based) functionality is as simple as:
 - Write Lua code & check into CI/CD system (should run tests & deploy)
 - Add newly defined condition or action to admin UI, configure permission levels
 - Users with appropriate permissions can now configure that rule on their delivery services
 - Probably not quite that simple in reality
- Provides better isolation between delivery services

Examples from proof of concept

(This probably isn't how the final result will look)

```
name = 'test_set_header-client_request',
  hook_point = ",
  conditions = {
        type = 'uri',
        target = 'client_request',
        args = \{\},
        operator = '==',
        value = '/test_set_header-client_request',
     },
  },
  actions = {
        type = 'set_header',
        target = 'client_request',
        args = {name='X-test-header', value='This is only a test.'},
     },
},
```

```
name = 'test_set_response',
  hook_point = ",
  conditions =
  actions =
       type = 'set_response',
       target = ",
       args = {response_code=418, body="I'm a teapot"},
     },
},
```

