Protecting laaS Apps on Alibaba Cloud with VM-Series (Single VPC)

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Agenda

- Before you begin
- Routing Considerations
- Load Balancer Considerations
- Supported designs
- Create Custom VM-Series Image for Alibaba Cloud
- Deploying VM-Series in Alibaba Cloud
- Building Outbound flow architecture with HA
- Building Inbound flow architecture LB Sandwich



Before you begin



- As of April 2019, since VM-Series is not on Alibaba Cloud Marketplace yet, only BYOL and ELA deployments of VM-Series is available on Alibaba Cloud International Regions and Mainland China. In other words, no PAYG yet.
- You must first use a VM-Series firewall qcow2 image file (8.1.3 or higher) to create a
 Custom Image in the Alibaba Cloud Console and then create the VM-Series using
 that Custom Image.
- The VM-Series firewall on Alibaba Cloud runs on KVM and supports up to 8 network interfaces when you select an Alibaba Cloud instance with sufficient resources.



Before you begin



- Bootstrapping on Alibaba Cloud is not supported yet.
- Recommended Instance Types on Alibaba Cloud for VM-Series deployment:

VM-SERIES MODEL	ELASTIC COMPUTE SERVICE INSTANCE TYPES
VM-100	ecs.g5.xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.xlarge
VM-300	ecs.g5.xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.xlarge
VM-500	ecs.g5.2xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.2xlarge
VM-700	ecs.g5.4xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.4xlarge

 I've tested with both g5 and sn2ne instance types and they worked fine. Do NOT use other instance types as you may see weird interface issues



Routing Considerations



- VPCs are Regionally scoped.
- vSwitches (subnets) are Zonally scoped. (You cannot extend a subnet across several Zones)
- Alibaba Cloud does not allow more specific routes at the VPC level, hence steering the subnet-to-subnet traffic inside a VPC is not possible yet.
- VPN GWs in Alibaba Cloud do not support BGP, hence there's no sense in creating Transit VPC architecture for Outbound and East-West between VPCs.
- Route Tables are assigned at the subnet (vSwitch) level.
- Next-Hop for a route entry can be one of these options:

This could be ANY of the firewall ENIs



ECS Instance
VPN Gateway
NAT Gateway
Secondary NetworkInterface
Router Interface (To VPC)
Router Interface (To VBR)

Next Hop Type



Load Balancer Considerations

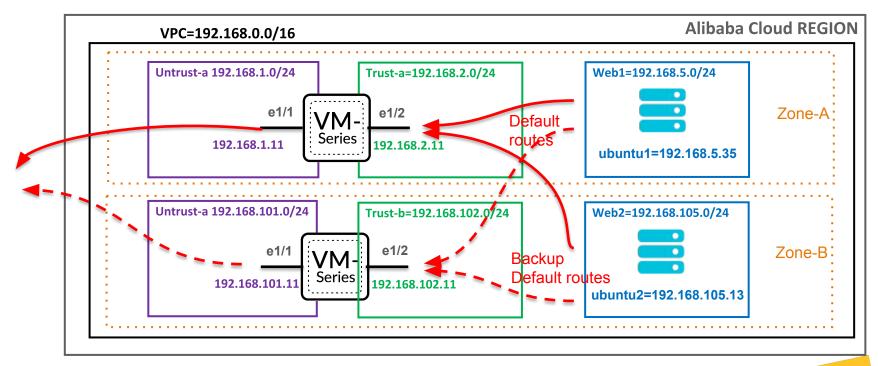


- Load balancers can be public (Internet) or internal (Intranet).
- Load Balancer types are" TCP/UDP/HTTP/HTTPS
- Load Balancers can distribute traffic to instances in multiple zones.
- Internal Load balancer needs to be deployed in its own subnet.
- To configure the backend, you first need to place all instances behind the LB in a 'VServer Group'
- Load balancers can deliver the traffic to ANY ENI, hence interface-swap is not required!
- SRC IP is preserved by default. You can see the actual client SRC IP on the firewall.



Supported designs - Outbound with HA

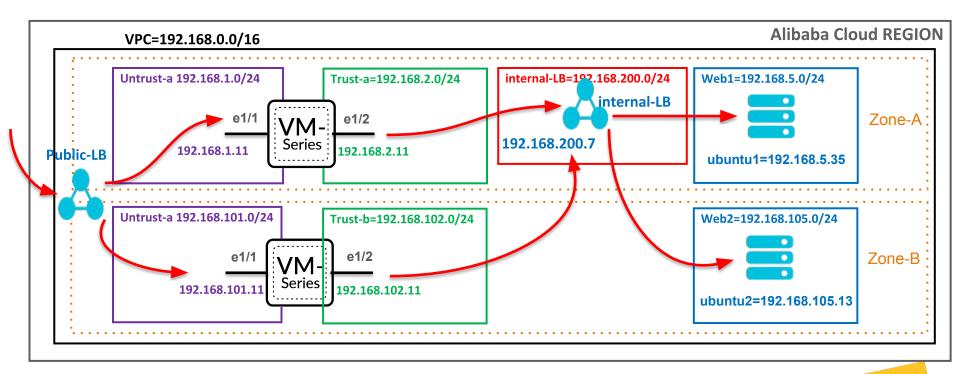
 Outbound flow architecture is based routing to one firewall ENI. The ha-script later provided in this deck can switch the outbound route between FW-a and FW-b, thus ensuring Outbound HA.





Supported designs – Inbound LB Sandwich

Inbound flow architecture is based on the traditional LB Sandwich design







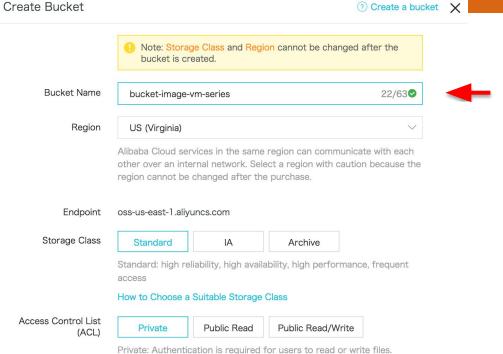
- On the CSP, select Updates > Software Updates and from the Filter By drop-down menu, choose Pan OS for VM-Series KVM Base Image and locate the qcow2 file for the current version.
- Download the qcow2 file (For example, PA-VM-KVM-9.0.0.qcow2) to your laptop.





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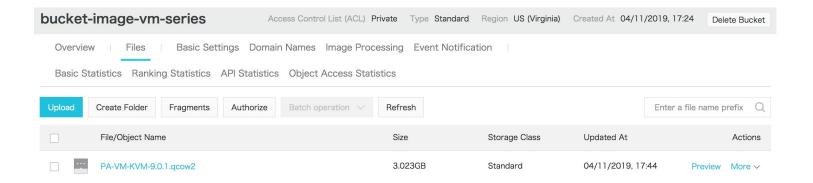
- Now we create a bucket on Alibaba Cloud to upload the qcow2 firewall image.
- This bucket should be in the same Region that you plan to deploy the firewalls.
- On Alibaba Cloud console, navigate to Object Storage Service (OSS) and create the bucket to hold the qcow2 image







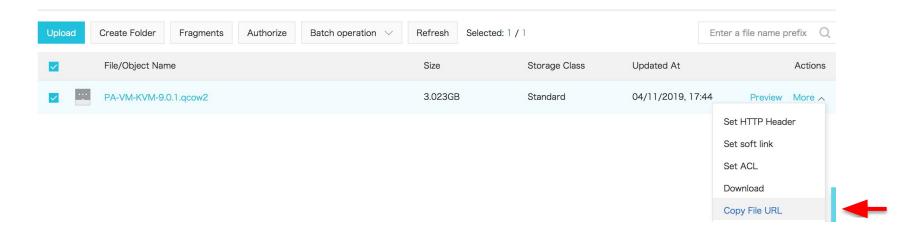
Next, upload the qcow2 image from your laptop to this bucket.







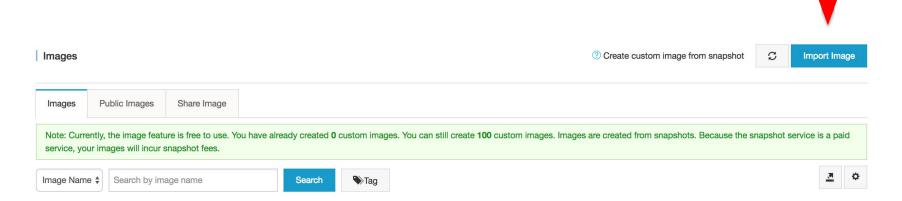
Click on More > Copy File URL and copy the URL of the qcow2 image. You'll need this URL to create
a custom vm-series image on Alibaba Cloud.







Now navigate to ECS > Custom Images and click on "Import Image"







Fill out the required fields and specify the File URL to create the custom vm-series image for Alibaba Cloud

riogion of imago.	oo (viigiiiia)	
* OSS Object Address:	http://bucket-image-vm-series.oss-us-east-1.aliy	File URL
* Image Name:	vm-series-9-0-1	
* Operating System:	Linux \$	
* System Disk Size (GB):	60	
	40 to 500 GB for Windows and 40 to 500 GB for Linux.	
* System Architecture:	x86_64	
* Platform:	CentOS \$	
Image Format:	QCOW2 \$	





 Note: If you get a permission error, click on the link shown to Authorize ECS to access OSS (object store)

Import Image ? Import custom image



When you create an image, a snapshot will be created at the same time. Because the snapshot service is a paid service, your images will incur snapshot fees.

How to import an image:

- 1. Perform the following: Activate OSS
- 2. Upload the image file to the bucket in the same region that the image will be imported to.
- 3. Make sure that you have authorized ECS to access your OSS.Confirm Address

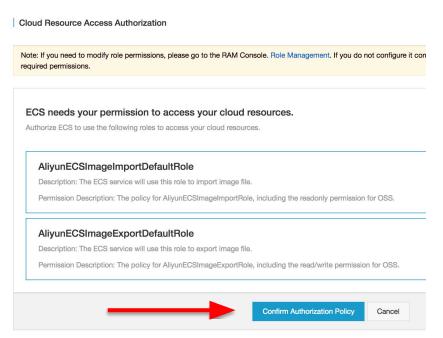


4. Check if the image meetsNotes





Authorizing ECS to access OSS







Authorizing ECS to access OSS

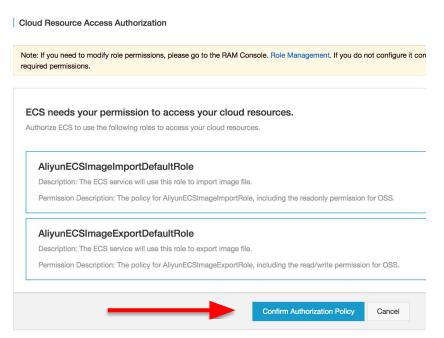
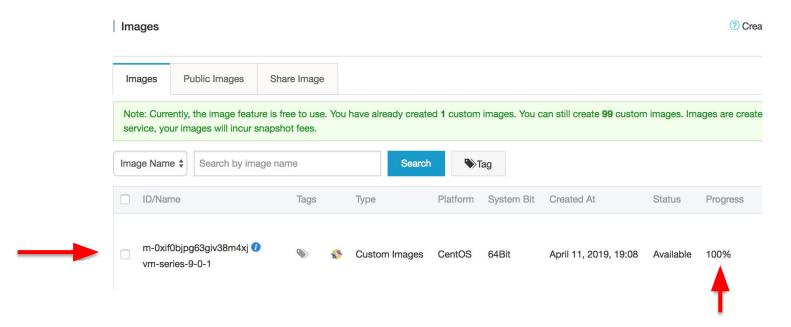






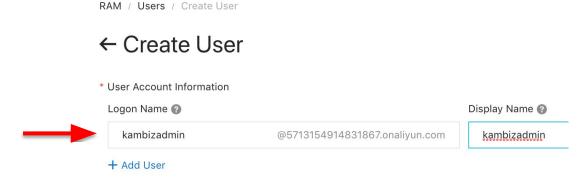
Image creation can take a substantial amount of time so be patient.







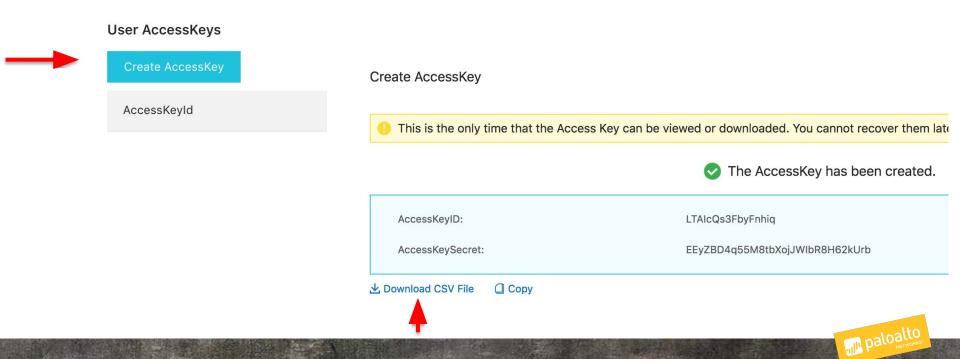
- We need to perform some of the actions later via Alibaba Cloud CLI (Aliyun), so let's get out CLI set up.
- First we need to create an Access Key. Access Keys are used to directly call APIs.
- Navigate to RAM (Resource Access Management) > Users and create a User







 Click on the User you just created, go to the bottom of page and create an Access Key and download the CSV file to your laptop





- Follow the instructions from https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/90765.html to download and install the aliyun for your laptop OS.
- Make sure you can execute aliyun commands from your laptop:

```
DFWMACP14LG8WL:EKS kkazemi$ aliyun --help
Alibaba Cloud Command Line Interface Version 3.0.2

Usage:
aliyun cproduct> <operation> [--parameter1 value1 --parameter2 value2 ...]
```





 Lastly we have to configure aliyun by typing 'aliyun configure'. You'll need to enter your 'Access Key Id' and 'Access Key Secret'



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- Next we create out VPC Infrastructure.
- Navigate to VPC and create a VPC=VPC-FW=192.168.0.0/16
- For now just create a subnet=vSwitch=Mgmt-a in Zone-a

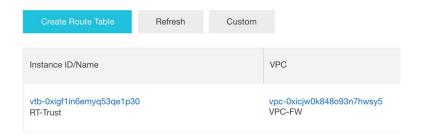
Create VP	PC .		VSwitch		
VPC			VSWITCH	Name 2	
	Region US (Virginia)			Mgmt-a	6/128 🛇
	• Name ?			• Zone ?	
	VPC-FW	6/128 🛇		Virginia Zone A	~
	• IPv4 CIDR Block ②			Zone Resource ? ECS ⊘ RDS ⊘ SLB ⊘	
	192.168.0.0/16	~		IPv4 CIDR Block	
	① The CIDR cannot be changed once	the VPC is created.		192 - 168 - 0 - 0	/ 24 ∨

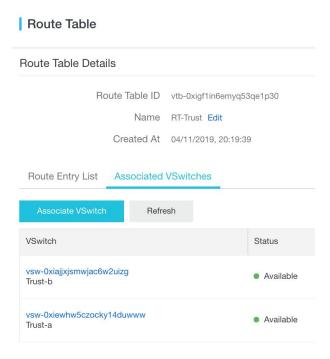
Create 5 additional vSwitches so that we have Mgmt-a, Mgmt-b, Untrust-a, Untrust-b, Trust-a, Trust-b

Instance ID/Name	VPC	Status	IPv4 CIDR Block	Number of Available Private IPs	Default VSwitch	Zone 🏋
vsw-0xiajixjsmwjac6w2uizg Trust-b	vpc- 0xicjw0k848o93n7 hwsy5 VPC-FW	Available	192.168.102.0/24	252	No	Virginia Zone B
vsw-0xiewhw5czocky14duwww Trust-a	vpc- 0xicjw0k848o93n7 hwsy5 VPC-FW	Available	192.168.2.0/24	252	No	Virginia Zone A
vsw-0xihnu9yr3vyw47w5tdxt Untrust-b	vpc- 0xicjw0k848o93n7 hwsy5 VPC-FW	Available	192.168.101.0/24	252	No	Virginia Zone B
vsw-0xi8zzlpy2c7pgitrr4y7 Untrust-a	vpc- 0xicjw0k848o93n7 hwsy5 VPC-FW	Available	192.168.1.0/24	252	No	Virginia Zone A
vsw-0xi1nj2sogosr0dxu6vmr Mgmt-b	vpc- 0xicjw0k848o93n7 hwsy5 VPC-FW	Available	192.168.100.0/24	252	No	Virginia Zone B
vsw-0xi3aqkyblm428pjo9of0 Mgmt-a	vpc- 0xicjw0k848o93n7 hwsy5 VPC-FW	Available	192.168.0.0/24	252	No	Virginia Zone A



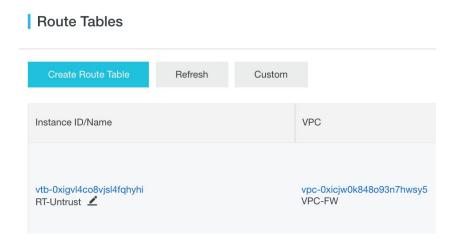
Next, create a RT called RT-Trust. Just leave the system routes inside of it and then associate it with vSwitch Trust-a and Trust-b

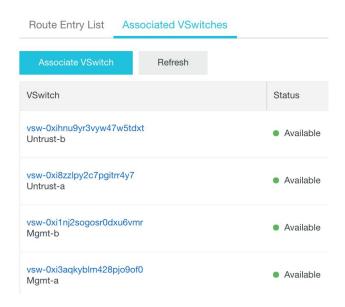






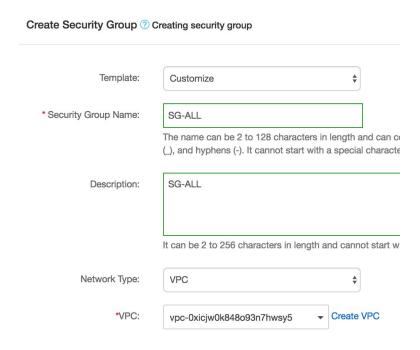
Similarly, create a RT called RT-Unrust. Just leave the system routes inside of it for now and then associate it with vSwitch Mgmt-a, Mgmt-b, Untrust-a, Untrust-b

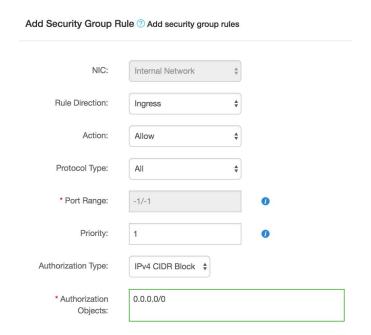






Create a SG and create inbound rules for it (Outbound is allowed by default)





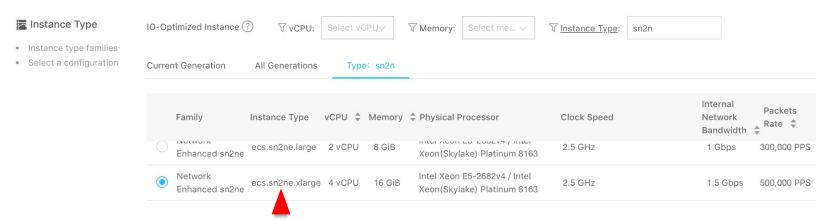


- Now we create FW-a from the Custom Image we created earlier. We will create the firewall with Mgmt interface only and later attach the Untrust and Trust ENIs
- Navigate to ECS > Instances > Create Instance
- Choose custom, PAYG and choose Zone-a in us-east-1 Region





If you're deploying a VM-300, choose Instance Type=sn2.large



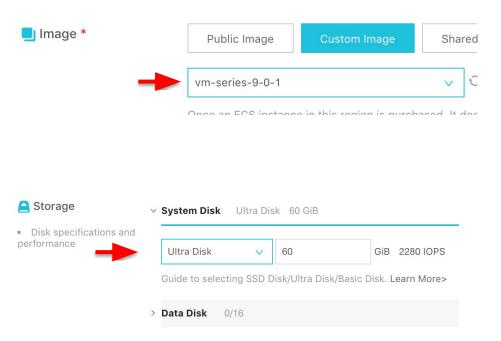
For other VM flavors use:

VM-Series Model	Elastic Compute Service Instance Types
VM-100	ecs.g5.xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.xlarge
VM-300	ecs.g5.xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.xlarge
VM-500	ecs.g5.2xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.2xlarge
VM-700	ecs.g5.4xlarge, ecs.sn2ne.4xlarge

DO NOT use arbitrary instance types!
Use either sn2ne or g5 types otherwise you'll see weird interface issues

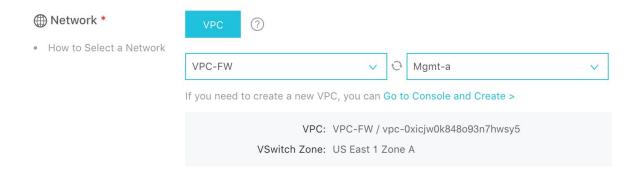


For image, choose the custom image you created earlier. Leave the storage to 60GB





Choose VPC=VPC-FW and vSwitch=Mgmt-a



Do NOT assign a Public IP for now.

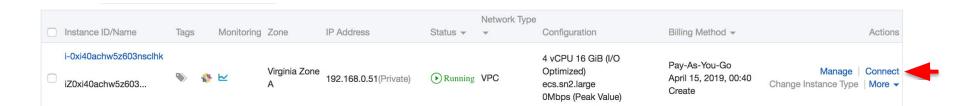


- For Log on credentials, choose inherit from Image.
- Give the instance a name (fw-a)
- Finish creating the Instance.

Log on Credentials:	Key Pair Inherit Password From Image
	Use the password pre-configured in the image of y
Instance Name:	fw-a



After the Instance is created, on the right side click on 'connect'



- Note: The VNC password is shown only once. Copy it somewhere.
- Paste the VNC password to see the console. Then login with admin/admin

```
PA-VM login: admin
Password:
Last login: Mon Apr 15 13:48:19 on tty1
Number of failed attempts since last successful login: 0
```



Immediately change the admin password

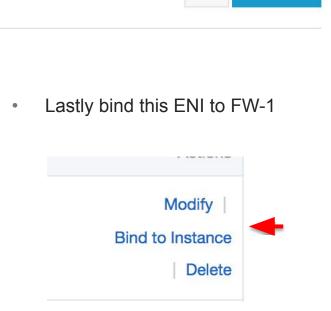
```
admin@PA-VM> configure
Entering configuration mode
[edit]
admin@PA-VM# set mgt-config users admin password
Enter password :
Confirm password :
[edit]
admin@PA-VM# commit
```

DO NOT disable DPDK!

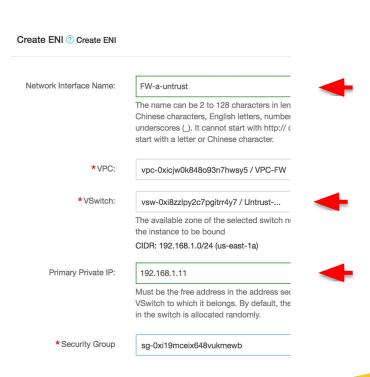


- Next we will create the untrust and trust ENIs and bind them to to FW-a. Make sure you shut down FW-a before doing the ENI creation/binding.
- Create an ENI for Untrust interface of FW-a in vSwitch=untrust-a

Create ENI

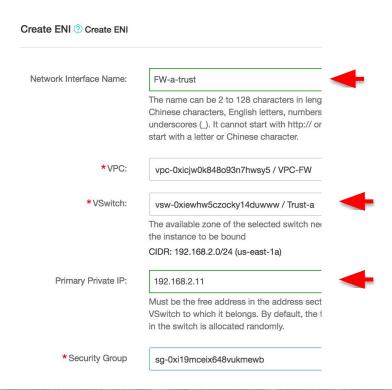


Elastic network interfaces



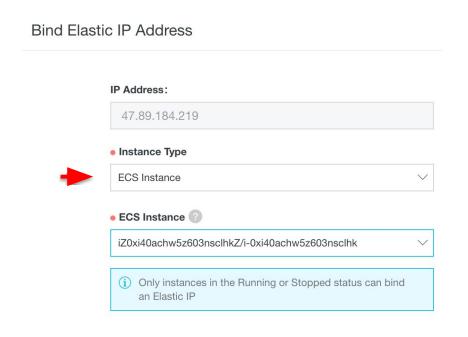


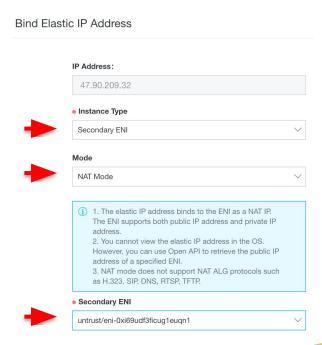
Similarly, create an ENI for Trust interface of FW-a in vSwitch=trust-a and bind it to FW-a





- Create an EIP for FW-a-mgmt and an EIP for FW-a-untrust
- Bind the first EIP to FW-a-mgmt (by ECS Instance) and bind the second EIP to FW-a-untrust (by secondary ENI)







- At this point, go ahead and start FW-a from Alibaba Cloud console so it recognizes the newly attached ENIs
- From your laptop, open a browser to the EIP you just assigned to FW-a-mgmt.
- Configure FW interfaces and a default route per below

Interface	Interface Type	Management Profile	Link State	IP Address	Virtual Router	Tag	VLAN / Virtual- Wire	Security Zone
ethernet1/1	Layer3	ping	m	Dynamic-DHCP Client	default	Untagged	none	Untrust
ethernet1/2	Layer3	ping		Dynamic-DHCP Client	default	Untagged	none	Trust

			Next Hop			
Name	Destination	Interface	Туре	Value		
default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/1	ip-address	192.168.1.253		



Default Gateway in an Alibaba Cloud subnet is always the broadcast IP of the subnet minus 2



- Make sure from untrust interface of FW-a you can ping to Internet before proceeding.
- Note: in Alibaba Cloud there is not concept of an IGW. Any VM with a public IP, can reach out to Internet.

```
admin@PA-VM> show interface all
total configured hardware interfaces: 2
                              speed/duplex/state
                                                        mac address
name
ethernet1/1
                              auto/auto/up
                        16
                                                        00:16:3e:00:bf:db
ethernet1/2
                              auto/auto/up
                       17
                                                        00:16:3e:00:35:56
aggregation groups: 0
total configured logical interfaces: 2
                                                forwarding
                                                                                address
name
                          vsys zone
                                                                         tag
ethernet1/1
                                                vr:default
                                                                                192.168.1.11/24
                   16
                              Untrust
ethernet1/2
                                                                                192.168.2.11/24
                   17
                              Trust
                                                vr:default
```

```
[admin@PA-VM> ping source 192.168.1.11 host 192.168.1.253
PING 192.168.1.253 (192.168.1.253) from 192.168.1.11 : 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.253: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.380 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.253: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.422 ms
^C
```



- Repeat the previous steps to create FW-b (in AZ-b) with interfaces in Mgmt-b, untrust-b and trust-b. Fw-b configuration should look like this.
- License both firewalls at this time

Interface	Interface Type	Management Profile	Link State	IP Address	Virtual Router	Tag	VLAN / Virtual- Wire	Security Zone
ethernet1/1	Layer3	ping		Dynamic-DHCP Client	default	Untagged	none	Untrust
ethernet1/2	Layer3	ping		Dynamic-DHCP Client	default	Untagged	none	Trust

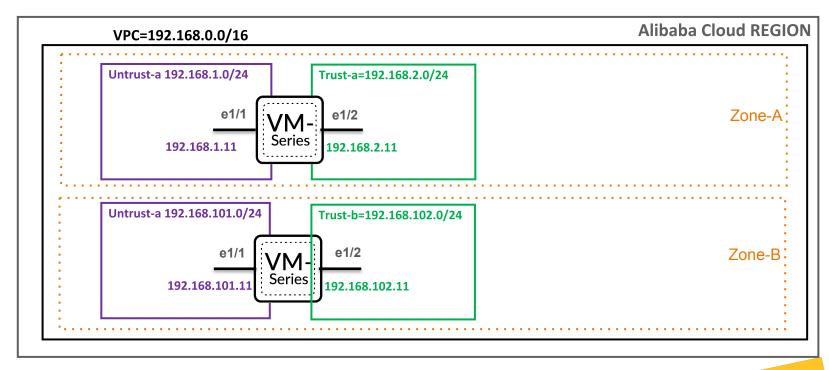
			1	Next Hop
Name	Destination	Interface	Туре	Value
default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/1	ip-address	192.168.101.253



Default Gateway in an Alibaba Cloud subnet is always the broadcast IP of the subnet minus 2



This is the base architecture we have built so far

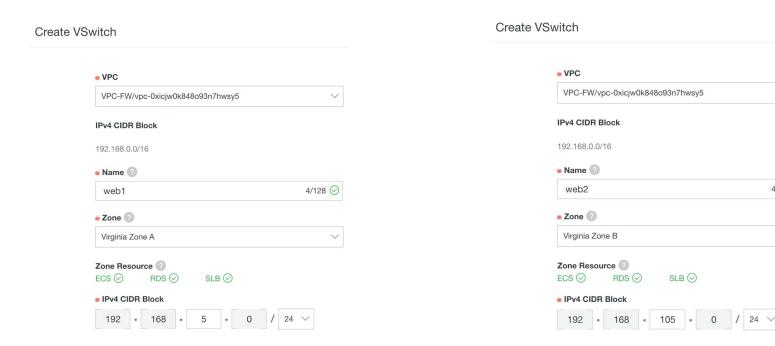




- Next, we will focus on creating:
 - Inbound flow architecture
 - Outbound flow architecture
- Note: In Alibaba Cloud you cannot hide the VPC route (you can not define a custom route more specific than the VPC route), which means that inside a VPC, you cannot steer the subnet-to-subnet traffic to a firewalls, thus East-West flow inside a VPC is not a use case!



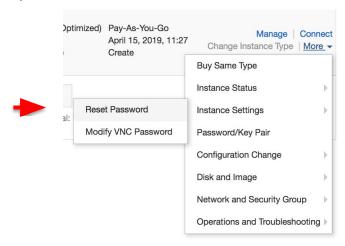
- We will create 2 subnets to host our web servers behind the firewall
 - web1=192.168.5.0/24 in Zone-A
 - web2=192.168.105.0/24 in Zone-b





4/128

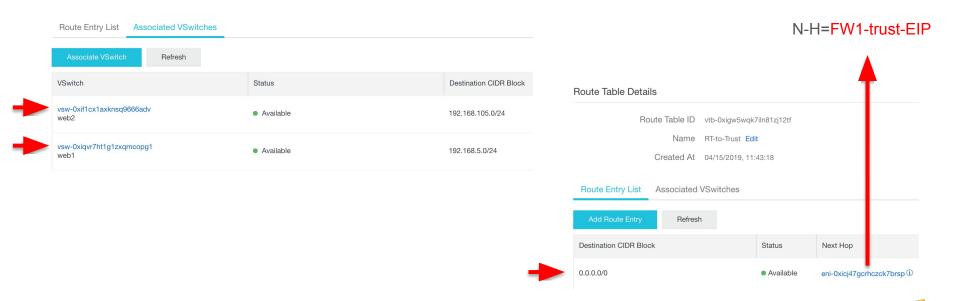
- Create two VMs: ubuntu1 in web1 subnet and ubuntu2 in web2 subnet.
- Note: You can set the VM password at the time of creation, or if you forget, after VMs are created, click on more > reset password and place your desired password (reboot the instance to take effect)



Next, from VNC, connect to the ubuntu VMs using user=root and the password you just set.



 Create a RT called RT-to-Trust, associate it to web1 and web2 subnets and create the following route entry inside of it (default route to FW-a-trust ENI)





On FW-a/FW-b define routes to get back to web1/web2 subnets

FW-a

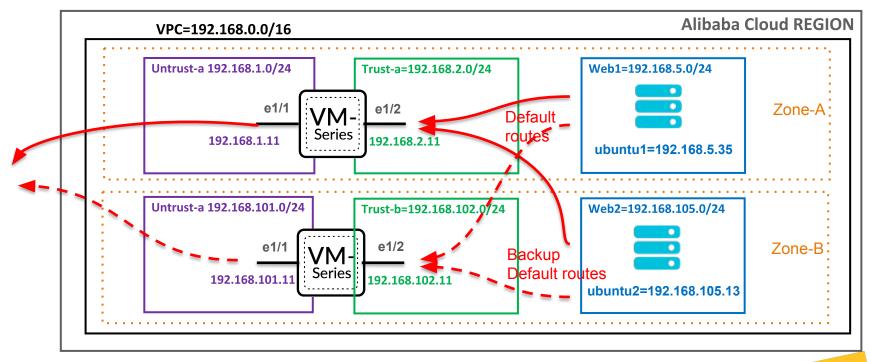
				Ne	ext Hop
1	Name	Destination	Interface	Туре	Value
	default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/1	ip-address	192.168.1.253
T t	to-web1	192.168.5.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.2.253
e t	to-web2	192.168.105.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.2.253

FW-b

				Next Hop			
Name	Destination	Interface	Туре	Value			
default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/1	ip-address	192.168.101.253			
to-web1	192.168.5.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.102.253			
to-web2	192.168.105.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.102.253			



This is the base architecture we have built so far





• From console VNC (or by SSHing from FW-a as a jumpbox), connect to ubuntu1 and verify that you can reach out to Internet through FW-a and that you can see the sessions on FW-a

```
root@iZ0xi8yf0avh1v3qy1ts1zZ:~# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=120 time=1.79 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=120 time=1.72 ms
```

	Receive Time	Туре	From Zone	To Zone	Source	Source User	Destination	To Port	Application	Action	Rule	Session End Reason	Bytes
	04/16 18:41:31	end	Trust	Untrust	192.168.5.35		8.8.8.8	0	ping	allow	allow-all-out	aged-out	392
5	04/16 18:41:24	start	Trust	Untrust	192.168.5.35		8.8.8.8	0	ping	allow	allow-all-out	n/a	196





- Right now, all outbound traffic from web1/web2 subnets is routed through FW-a. If FW-a goes down, outbound traffic will be blackholed.
- In order to address this issue and have a highly available setup for outbound traffic, we will use a bash ha-script that will be running on a monitoring VM that will monitor the health of firewalls and make API calls to change the route between FW-a and FW-b if needed. Note: ha-script is NOT officially supported by Palo Alto Networks. Please use or modify it at your own discretion and after sufficient testing..
- For this setup, first spin up a monitor-vm in a publicly accessible subnet in your VPC. It also needa. apublic IP assigned to it. The reason is that the API calls from this monitor-vm needs to publicly routed over Internet.
- In my case, I spun up the monitor-cm in Mgmt-a subnet.

i-0xi4rdade76n3yjjkgzc

Virginia 47.90.206.30(Internet)
Zone A 192.168.0.52(Private)

Virginia 47.90.206.30(Internet)
Zone A 192.168.0.52(Private)

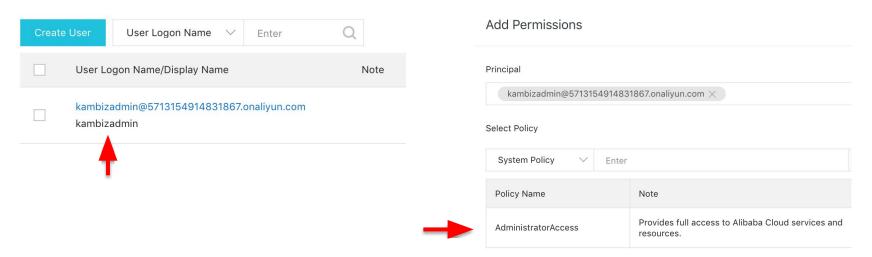
VPC

2 vCPU 8 GiB (I/O Optimized) Pay-As-You-Go ecs.g5.large April 15, 2019, 22:39 5Mbps (Peak Value)

C reate

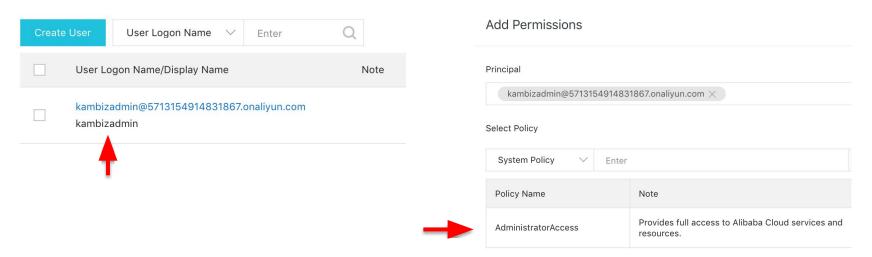


- From your laptop, SSH into the monitor-vm and install aliyun CLI. Instructions can be found here:
- https://www.alibabacloud.com/help/doc-detail/90765.htm
- Next, on Alibaba Cloud console, create a user and give them "AdministratorAccess" permission.



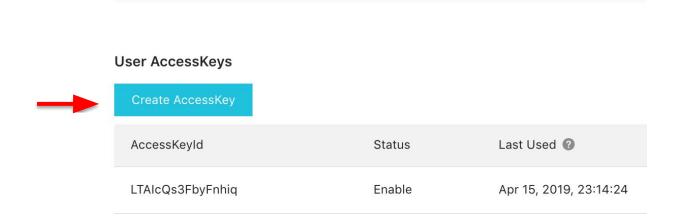


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 Lastly, create an Access Key for this user and download the CSV file. You'll need the to set up your aliyun on the monitor-vm





On the monitor-vm, set up your aliyun configuration.

Issue a command to make sure the monitor-vm can access Alibaba Cloud and make API calls.



 ha-script can be found here(double click to open)



In the ha-script provided, adjust your variables such as FW-a/FW-b ENIs, the web RouteTableId and FW-a/FW-b trust interface IP and then run the script.

```
#1/bin/bash
F W 1 T R U S T I P = 1 9 2 . 1 6 8 . 1 . 1 1
FW 2 TRU STIP = 1 9 2 . 1 6 8 . 1 0 1 . 1 1
FW 1TRUSTENI=eni-0xicj47gcrhczck7brsp
FW 2 TR U S T E N I = e n i - 0 x ig 1 k 8 a v | 2 8 y 7 y i | 9 u 9
RouteTableId=vtb-0xigw 5w gk7iln81zi12tf
  ping -i1 -c1 -W 1 $FW 1TRUSTIP & > /dev/null
  ping -i1 -c1 -W 1 $FW 1TRUSTIP & > /dev/null
  if [[$rc1 -eq 0 || $rc2 -eq 0 ]]; then
echo -e "FW 1 Healthy \c"; echo -e 'date
     echo "FW 1 Unhealthy, Rem oving Route to FW 1, Adding Route to FW 2"
     aliyun ecs DeleteRouteEntry --RouteTableId $RouteTableId --DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 --NextHopId
SFW 1TRUSTENI
     alliyun ecs CreateRouteEntry --RouteTableId $RouteTableId --DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0 --
NextHopType NetworkInterface -- NextHopId $FW 2TRUSTENI
     w hile true ; do
      ping -i1 -c1 -W 1 $FW 1TRUSTIP& > /dev/null
      ping -i1 -c1 -W 1 $FW 1TRUSTIP& > /dev/null
      if [[$rc3 -ne 0 & & $rc4 -ne 0 ]]; then
        echo "Path is via FW 2"
        continue
        echo "FW 1 Healthy, Adding Route to FW 1"
```



ha-script can be found here(double click to open)

• In the ha-script provided, adjust your variables such as FW-a/FW-b ENIs, the web RouteTableId and FW-a/FW-b trust interface IP and then run the script (on the monitor-vm)

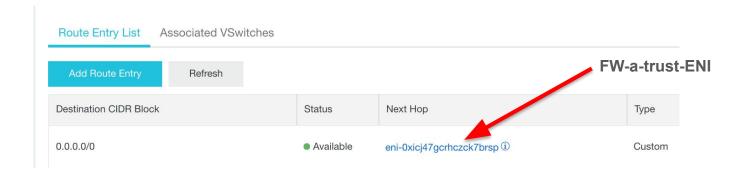
root@iZ0xi4rdade76n3yjjkgzcZ:~# bash ha-script.sh



Below is the output of script when FW-a is healthy.

```
root@iZ0xi4rdade76n3yjjkgzcZ:~# bash ha-script.sh
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:18 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:19 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:20 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:21 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:22 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:23 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:24 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:21:25 CST 2019
```

And the RT of web1 subnet points to FW-a-trust-ENI

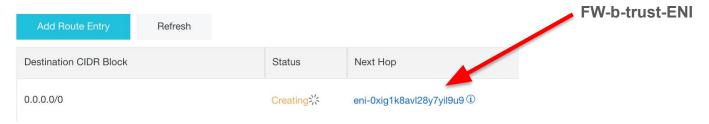




If FW-a is rebooted or crashes, the script will remove the route in web1 subnet to FW-a-trust-ENI and add the route
to FW-b-trust-ENI

```
FW1 Healthy Wed Apr 17 06:31:31 CST 2019
FW1 Unhealthy, Removing Route to FW1, Adding Route to FW2
{"RequestId":"5EF42832-DE94-44C2-955D-E0D0FD9E1920"}
{"RequestId":"48B93857-EE3D-4A0D-BFAF-432BEFC21A5B"}
Path is via FW2
Path is via FW2
Path is via FW2
```

- Packet loss happens for around 20 seconds.
- You can verify that web1 subnet route has changed to FW-b-trust ENI





When FW-a becomes available again, ha-script moves the route back to FW-a

```
Path is via FW2
Path is via FW2
FW1 Healthy, Adding Route to FW1
                                                                         Remove the route to FW-b-trust-ENI
{"RequestId": "B8F4E67F-C0C4-4C82-8753-E6D09C2EA8BF"}
                                                                          Add the route to FW-a-trust-ENI
{"RequestId": "314EF16D-BA0C-4D36-9B23-F93B6FB1038D"}
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:35:27 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:35:28 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
             Wed Apr 17 06:35:29 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
              Wed Apr 17 06:35:30 CST 2019
FW1 Healthy
              Wed Apr 17 06:35:31 CST 2019
```

Verify that route has changed back to FW-a-trust-ENI

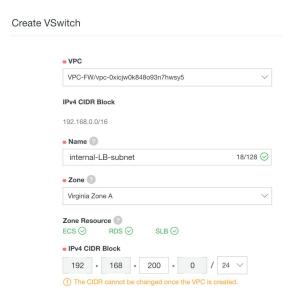




- This concludes the use case for outbound use case in a single VPC.
- Next we turn our focus to building the Inbound use case in a single VPC.



- For Inbound use case, we use our traditional LB-Sandwich design. We will create a Public-LB that has the Firewalls in the backend and an internal-LB that has ubuntu1/ubuntu2 in the backend.
- The internal-LB need its own subnet (vSwitch), so let's create it first. This interna-LB-subnet=192.168.200.0/24 can sit in either of Zones. Here we create it in Zone-A

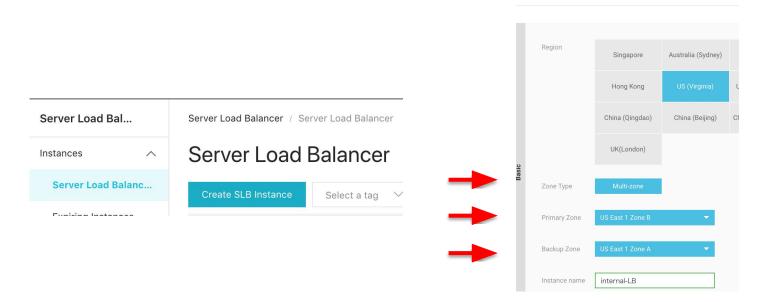




Now navigate to SLB and create an internal-LB in your Region (all LBs in Alibaba Cloud are Regional) that will have
ubuntu1 and ubuntu2 in its backend

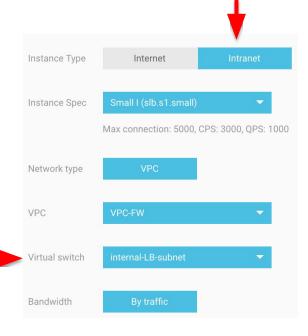
Server Load Balancer

Choose multi-zone and select Zone-A and Zone-B





- Choose Type=Intranet (internal LB)
- Choose the internal-LB-subnet that we just created.

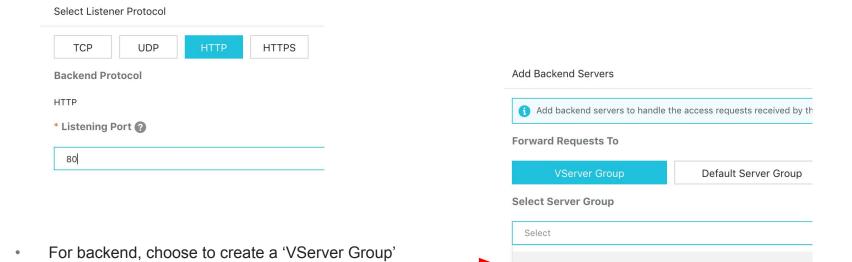


internal-LB gets created. Click on Configure to set up the LB





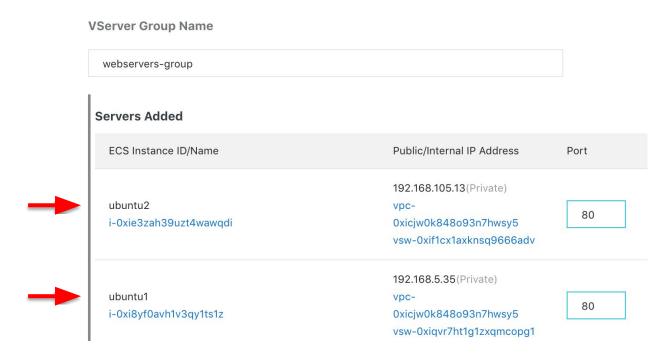
- Listener = HTTP-80
- Note: If you're hosting web apps, choose HTTP listeners for both internal-LB and Public-LB. I had issues with TCP Loadbalancers on port 80



Create VServer Group



• Add ubuntu1 and ubuntu2 to the VServer Group. Choose TCP-80 (This is the ports web servers expect the traffic on)

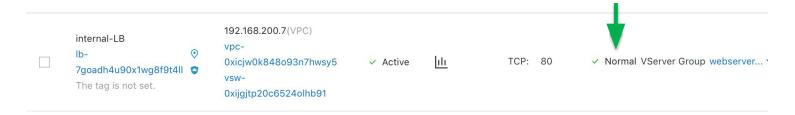




- Finish creating the internal-LB.
- Now, through your monitor-vm or through one of the firewalls (as a jumpbox), SSH into ubuntu1 and ubuntu2 and bring up apache2 (repeat these steps on both ubuntu servers).

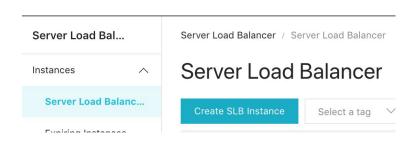
```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install apache2
```

- Before you continue, make sure from your monitor-vm you can 'curl' into ubuntu1 and ubuntu2
- After 30 seconds or so, the backend for internal-LB should show healthy (normal)





- Now, navigate to SLB again and create a Public-LB in your Region (all LBs in Alibaba Cloud are Regional)
- Choose multi-zone and select Zone-A and Zone-B

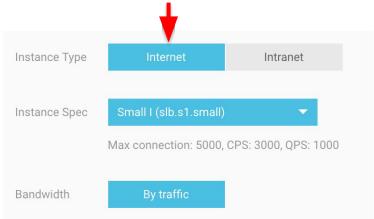


Server Load Balancer





Choose Type=Internet (public LB)



Public-LB gets created. Click on Configure to set up the LB





Select Listener Protocol

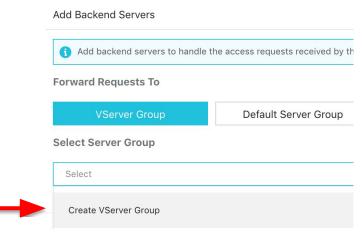
TCP UDP HTTP HTTPS

Backend Protocol

HTTP

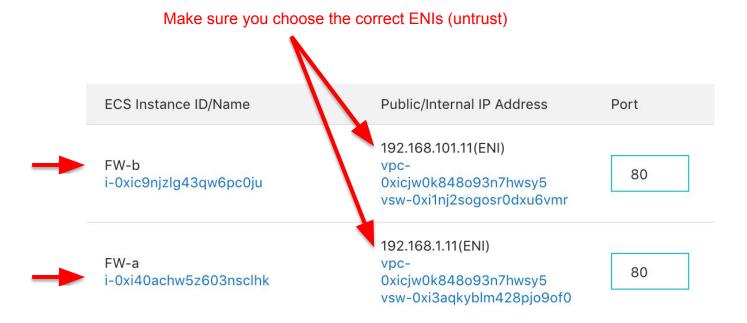
* Listening Port ?

For backend, choose to create a 'VServer Group'





Add FW-a and FW-b to the VServer Group and choose port=80 (This is the port Firewalls expect to receive the traffic on)





- At this point, we have to configure FW-a and FW-b to SNAT and DNAT incoming traffic from Public-LB.
 - SNAT will be to FW-trust interface. DNAT will be to the internal-LB frontend address (192.168.200.7)
- We also have to allow web traffic from Untrust to Trust
- Configuration for FW-a

						ırce			Destination			
	Name	Tags	Туре	Zone	Address	User	HIP Profile	Zone	Address	Application	Service	Action
-	allow-web-IN	none	universal	m Untrust	any	any	any	Trust	any	web-browsing		Allow
2	allow-all-out	none	universal	Trust	any	any	any	[22] Untrust	any	any	💥 application-d	Allow

				Original		Translated Packet			
Name	Tags	Source Zone	Destination Zone	Destination Interface	Source Address	Destination Address	Service	Source Translation	Destination Translation
NAT-OUT	none	ma Trust	m Untrust	any	any	any	any	dynamic-ip-and-port	none
								ethernet1/1	
NAT-web-IN	none	(M) Untrust	ma Untrust	any	any	§ 192.168.1.11	💥 service-http	dynamic-ip-and-port	dynamic-destination-translation
								ethernet1/2	address: 192.168.200.7



Add a route on FW-a to the internal-LB-subnet

				Ne	xt Hop
	Name	Destination	Interface	Туре	Value
	default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/1	ip-address	192.168.1.253
	to-web1	192.168.5.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.2.253
	to-web2	192.168.105.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.2.253
	to-internal-LB	192.168.200.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.2.253



Repeat (with slight changes) this config on FW-b

				Source				tination			
Name	Tags	Туре	Zone	Address	User	HIP Profile	Zone	Address	Application	Service	Action
allow-all-out	none	universal	Trust	any	any	any	m Untrust	any	any	🎇 application-d	Allow
allow-web-IN	none	universal	ma Untrust	any	any	any	Trust	any	web-browsing	💥 application-d	Allow

					Original		Translated Packet			
	Name	Tags	Source Zone	Destination Zone	Destination Interface	Source Address	Destination Address	Service	Source Translation	Destination Translation
1	NAT-OUT	none	Trust	M Untrust	any	any	any		dynamic-ip-and-port ethernet1/1	none
2	NAT-web-IN	none	(M) Untrust	(Martinest Property of the Control o	any	any	§ 192.168.101.11	any	ethernet1/2	dynamic-destination-translate address: 192.168.200.7 port: 80

				Next Hop
Name	Destination	Interface	Туре	Value
default	0.0.0.0/0	ethernet1/1	ip-address	192.168.101.253
to-web1	192.168.5.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.102.253
to-web2	192.168.105.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.102.253
to-internal-LB	192.168.200.0/24	ethernet1/2	ip-address	192.168.102.253



You should see the probes coming into FW-a and FW-b and detected as web-browsing

	Receive Time	Туре	From Zone	To Zone	Source	Source User	Destination	To Port	Application
	04/17 02:29:42	start	Untrust	Trust	100.117.204.254		192.168.1.11	80	web-browsing
5	04/17 02:29:42	start	Untrust	Trust	100.117.204.202		192.168.1.11	80	web-browsing

Public-LB should show also healthy backends now.

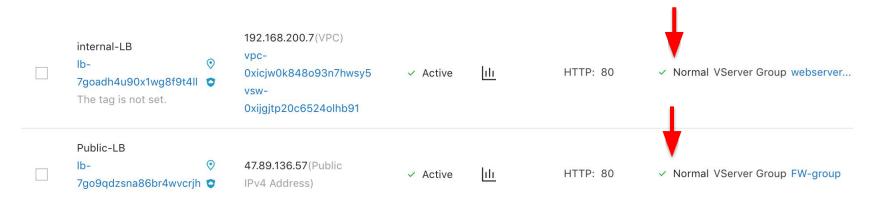
 From your laptop, browse to the Public-LB IP address. You should see the web page for backend ubuntu servers.



You should see the probes coming into FW-a and FW-b and detected as web-browsing

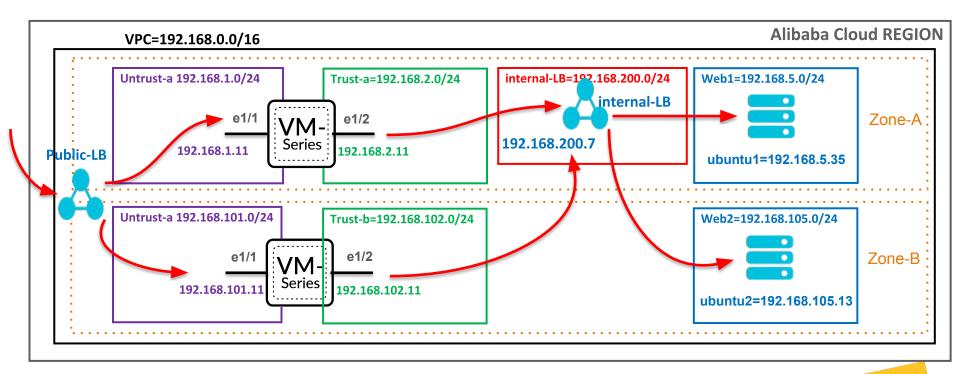
	Receive Time	Туре	From Zone	To Zone	Source	Source User	Destination	To Port	Application
	04/17 02:29:42	start	Untrust	Trust	100.117.204.254		192.168.1.11	80	web-browsing
5	04/17 02:29:42	start	Untrust	Trust	100.117.204.202		192.168.1.11	80	web-browsing

Public-LB should show also healthy backends now.





This is what we have built for Inbound Load Balancer Sandwich design





- From your laptop, browse to the Public-LB frontend address. You should get the ubuntu web server pages.
- This concludes the Inbound use case.

