

# Load Balancing Dell ObjectScale

Version 1.0.0



# Table of Contents

1. About this Brief	4
2. Loadbalancer.org Appliances Supported	4
3. Software Versions Supported	4
3.1. Loadbalancer.org Appliance	4
3.2. Dell ObjectScale	4
4. Dell ObjectScale	4
5. Load Balancing Dell ObjectScale	4
5.1. Load Balancing & HA Requirements	4
5.2. Virtual Service (VIP) Requirements	5
5.3. SSL/TLS Termination	5
5.4. Health Checks	5
5.5. S3 Endpoint and DNS	5
5.6. GSLB	5
6. Deployment Concept	6
7. Load Balancer Deployment Methods	6
7.1. Layer 7 SNAT Mode	6
8. Configuring Dell ObjectScale for Load Balancing	7
9. Loadbalancer.org Appliance – the Basics	8
9.1. Virtual Appliance	8
9.2. Initial Network Configuration	8
9.3. Accessing the Appliance WebUI	8
9.3.1. Main Menu Options	10
9.4. Appliance Software Update	10
9.4.1. Online Update	10
9.4.2. Offline Update	11
9.5. Ports Used by the Appliance	11
9.6. HA Clustered Pair Configuration	12
10. Appliance Configuration for Dell ObjectScale	12
10.1. VIP 1 - ObjectScaleS3HTTP	12
10.1.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration	12
10.1.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)	13
10.2. VIP 2 - ObjectScaleS3HTTPS	13
10.2.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration	13
10.2.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)	14
10.3. VIP 3a - ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTP	15
10.3.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration	15
10.3.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)	15
10.4. VIP 3b - ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTPS	16
10.4.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration	16
10.4.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)	17
10.5. Finalizing the Configuration	17
11. Testing & Verification	17
11.1. Using System Overview	18
11.2. Accessing Dell ObjectScale via the Load Balancer	18
12. Technical Support	18
13. Further Documentation	19
14. Appendix	20
14.1. Configuring HA - Adding a Secondary Appliance	20

14.1.1. Non-Replicated Settings .....	20
14.1.2. Configuring the HA Clustered Pair .....	21
15. Document Revision History .....	23

# 1. About this Brief

This brief outlines the steps required to configure a load balanced Dell ObjectScale environment utilizing Loadbalancer.org appliances. It covers the configuration of the load balancers and also any Dell ObjectScale configuration changes that are required to enable load balancing.

For more information about initial appliance deployment, network configuration and using the Web User Interface (WebUI), please also refer to the [Administration Manual](#).

## 2. Loadbalancer.org Appliances Supported

All our products can be used with Dell ObjectScale. For full specifications of available models please refer to <https://www.loadbalancer.org/products/enterprise>.

Some features may not be available or fully supported in all cloud platforms due to platform specific limitations. For more details, please refer to the "Main Differences to our Standard (Non-Cloud) Product" section in the appropriate cloud platform [Quick Start Guide](#) or check with Loadbalancer.org support.

## 3. Software Versions Supported

### 3.1. Loadbalancer.org Appliance

- V8.9.1 and later

#### Note

The screenshots used throughout this document aim to track the latest Loadbalancer.org software version. If you're using an older version, or the very latest, the screenshots presented here may not match your WebUI exactly.

### 3.2. Dell ObjectScale

- V4.0 and later

## 4. Dell ObjectScale

Dell ObjectScale is a next-generation enterprise object storage platform designed to meet the demands of modern data-centric workloads, especially those driven by AI, analytics, and massive-scale data collection. ObjectScale was built as a completely distributed system. In this model, all hardware nodes provide core storage services. Without dedicated index or metadata nodes the system has limitless capacity and scalability.

## 5. Load Balancing Dell ObjectScale

#### Note

It's highly recommended that you have a working Dell ObjectScale environment first before implementing the load balancer.

### 5.1. Load Balancing & HA Requirements



Using a load balancer with ObjectScale helps deliver maximum performance and availability by evenly distributing workload across all nodes. It also ensures that requests are only sent to healthy nodes.

## 5.2. Virtual Service (VIP) Requirements

To provide load balancing and HA for Dell ObjectScale, the following VIPs are required:

Ref.	VIP Name	Mode	Port(s)	Persistence Mode	Health Check
VIP 1	ObjectScaleS3HTTP	L7 SNAT (TCP)	9020	None	Negotiate HTTP (GET)
VIP 2	ObjectScaleS3HTTPS	L7 SNAT (TCP)	9021	None	Negotiate HTTPS (GET)
VIP 3a	ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTP	L7 SNAT (TCP)	80 > 9020	None	Negotiate HTTP (GET)
VIP 3b	ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTPS	L7 SNAT (TCP)	443 > 9021	None	Negotiate HTTPS (GET)

### Note

VIPs 3a and 3b are optional and are only required if external clients cannot reach 9020/9021 directly. These VIPs present services on ports 80/443 and then translate requests to the internal S3 ports.

## 5.3. SSL/TLS Termination

For raw performance and simplicity, we recommend that SSL is terminated on the ObjectScale nodes. This is the method used in this brief. We recommend that terminating SSL on the load balancer should only be used when specifically required. For example, when centralising certificate management or when applying Layer-7 features such as ACLs, redirects and headers. When SSL is terminated on the load balancer, it's recommended that backend encryption is enabled to ensure that traffic is encrypted between the load balancer and ObjectScale nodes.

## 5.4. Health Checks

ObjectScale provides a lightweight health endpoint at `/?ping`. In this brief, the health check expects `<Status>OFF</Status>` which indicates that MAINTENANCE\_MODE is not enabled.

## 5.5. S3 Endpoint and DNS

If clients use a hostname endpoint such as `s3.example.com` (recommended), ensure DNS resolves that name to the VIP address. If you plan to use virtual-host-style S3 addressing (bucket as subdomain), you may also need appropriate DNS (wildcard or per-bucket) and matching certificates. If using path-style addressing, a single hostname is typically sufficient.

## 5.6. GSLB

In federated/multi-site deployments, GSLB can steer clients to the nearest available site. Exact read/write locality and bucket placement behavior should follow Dell ObjectScale replication/namespace design.

If ObjectScale is deployed across multiple sites/DCs, Loadbalancer.org GSLB can provide site-level failover (and optional proximity/topology steering) while keeping a single S3 hostname for clients. The most common approach is GSLB → per-site Virtual Service (VIP). Here, GSLB returns the "best" site VIP, then the local load



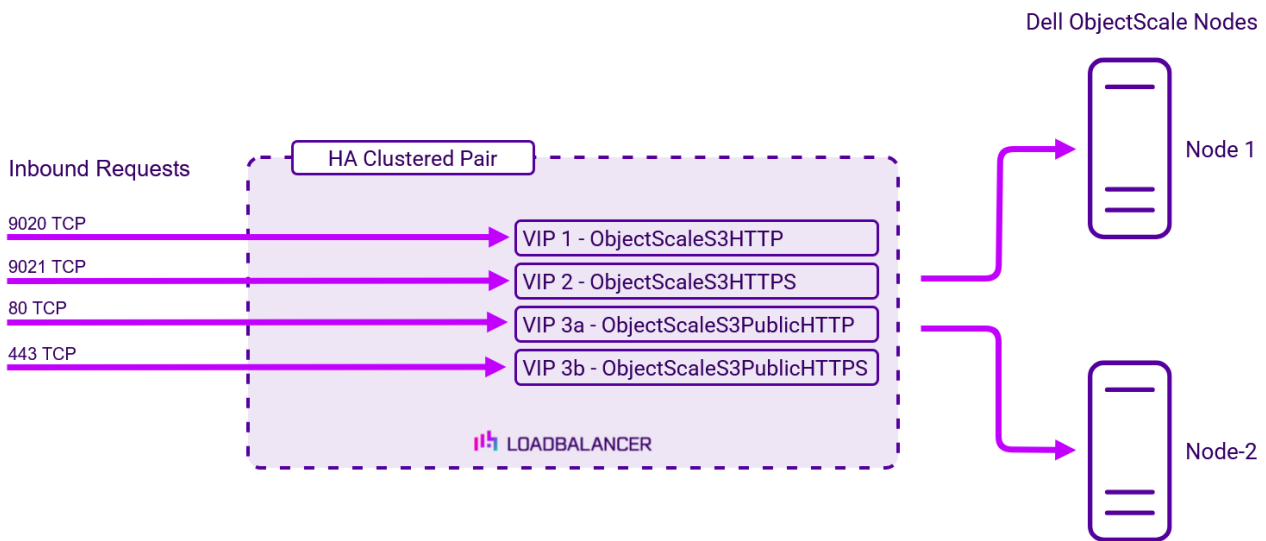
balancer distributes traffic across the ObjectScale nodes in that site. An alternative is GSLB → Real Server (RIP), also known as "Direct-to-Node" GSLB, where GSLB returns individual node IPs directly for maximum throughput.

**Note**

This brief does not cover the configuration of GSLB. If this is a requirement, please [contact support](#) for assistance.

## 6. Deployment Concept

Once the load balancer is deployed, clients connect to the Virtual Services (VIPs) rather than connecting directly to one of the Dell ObjectScale servers. These connections are then load balanced across the Dell ObjectScale servers to distribute the load according to the load balancing algorithm selected.



**Note**

The load balancer can be deployed as a single unit, although Loadbalancer.org recommends a clustered pair for resilience & high availability. Please refer to the section [Configuring HA - Adding a Secondary Appliance](#) in the appendix for more details on configuring a clustered pair.

## 7. Load Balancer Deployment Methods

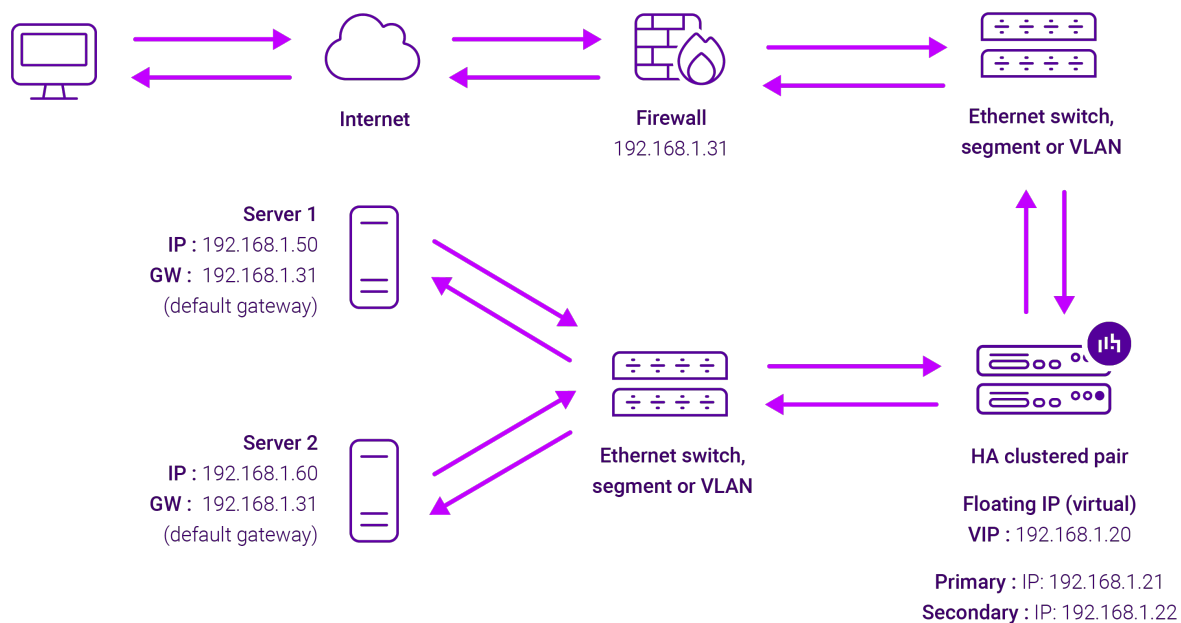
The load balancer can be deployed in 4 fundamental ways: *Layer 4 DR mode*, *Layer 4 NAT mode*, *Layer 4 SNAT mode*, and *Layer 7 SNAT mode*.

For Dell ObjectScale, layer 7 SNAT mode is recommended. This mode is described below and is used for the configuration presented in this guide.

### 7.1. Layer 7 SNAT Mode

Layer 7 SNAT mode uses a proxy (HAProxy) at the application layer. Inbound requests are terminated on the load balancer and HAProxy generates a new corresponding request to the chosen Real Server. As a result, Layer 7 is typically not as fast as the Layer 4 methods. Layer 7 is typically chosen when either enhanced options such as SSL termination, cookie based persistence, URL rewriting, header insertion/deletion etc. are required, or when the network topology prohibits the use of the layer 4 methods. The image below shows an example network diagram for this mode.





- Because layer 7 SNAT mode is a full proxy, Real Servers in the cluster can be on any accessible network including across the Internet or WAN.
- Layer 7 SNAT mode is not transparent by default, i.e. the Real Servers will not see the source IP address of the client, they will see the load balancer's own IP address by default, or any other local appliance IP address if preferred (e.g. the VIP address). This can be configured per layer 7 VIP. If required, the load balancer can be configured to provide the actual client IP address to the Real Servers in 2 ways. Either by inserting a header that contains the client's source IP address, or by modifying the Source Address field of the IP packets and replacing the IP address of the load balancer with the IP address of the client. For more information on these methods please refer to [Transparency at Layer 7](#).
- Layer 7 SNAT mode can be deployed using either a one-arm or two-arm configuration. For two-arm deployments, **eth1** is typically used for client side connections and **eth0** is used for Real Server connections, although this is not mandatory since any interface can be used for any purpose.
- Requires no mode-specific configuration changes to the load balanced Real Servers.
- Port translation is possible with Layer 7 SNAT mode, e.g. VIP:80 → RIP:8080 is supported.
- You should not use the same RIP:PORT combination for layer 7 SNAT mode VIPs and layer 4 SNAT mode VIPs because the required firewall rules conflict.

## 8. Configuring Dell ObjectScale for Load Balancing

### Backend Ports

Ensure each ObjectScale node listens on ports 9020 (HTTP) and 9021 (HTTPS).

### DNS

Ensure that DNS is updated so that client endpoints (e.g. [s3.example.com](#)) point at the relevant Virtual Service (VIP) rather than individual nodes.



## Certificates

Install valid certificates on each ObjectScale node for HTTPS on 9021. The same certificate should be used on all nodes.

# 9. Loadbalancer.org Appliance – the Basics

## 9.1. Virtual Appliance

A fully featured, fully supported 30 day trial is available if you are conducting a PoC (Proof of Concept) deployment. The VA is currently available for VMware, Virtual Box, Hyper-V, KVM, XEN and Nutanix AHV and has been optimized for each Hypervisor. By default, the VA is allocated 2 vCPUs, 4GB of RAM and has a 20GB virtual disk. The Virtual Appliance can be downloaded [here](#).

### Note

The same download is used for the licensed product, the only difference is that a license key file (supplied by our sales team when the product is purchased) must be applied using the appliance's WebUI.

### Note

Please refer to [Virtual Appliance Installation](#) and the ReadMe.txt text file included in the VA download for additional information on deploying the VA using the various Hypervisors.

### Note

The VA has 4 network adapters. For VMware only the first adapter (**eth0**) is connected by default. For HyperV, KVM, XEN and Nutanix AHV all adapters are disconnected by default. Use the network configuration screen within the Hypervisor to connect the required adapters.

## 9.2. Initial Network Configuration

After boot up, follow the instructions on the appliance console to configure the management IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS servers and other network and administrative settings.

### Important

Be sure to set a secure password for the load balancer, when prompted during the setup routine.

## 9.3. Accessing the Appliance WebUI

The WebUI is accessed using a web browser. By default, users are authenticated using Apache authentication. Users can also be authenticated against LDAP, LDAPS, Active Directory or Radius - for more information, please refer to [External Authentication](#).

### Note

There are certain differences when accessing the WebUI for the cloud appliances. For details, please refer to the relevant [Quick Start / Configuration Guide](#).

1. Using a browser, navigate to the following URL:

**<https://<IP-address-configured-during-the-network-setup-wizard>:9443/lbadmin/>**

### Note

You'll receive a warning about the WebUI's SSL certificate. This is due to the default self



signed certificate that is used. If preferred, you can upload your own certificate - for more information, please refer to [Appliance Security Features](#).

**Note**

If you need to change the port, IP address or protocol that the WebUI listens on, please refer to [Service Socket Addresses](#).

2. Log in to the WebUI using the following credentials:

**Username:** loadbalancer

**Password:** <configured-during-network-setup-wizard>

**Note**

To change the password, use the WebUI menu option: *Maintenance > Passwords*.

Once logged in, the WebUI will be displayed as shown below:

**LOADBALANCER** Enterprise VA Max

Primary | Secondary Active | Passive Link 8 Seconds ↻

**System Overview**

Local Configuration

Cluster Configuration

Maintenance

View Configuration

Reports

Logs

Support

Live Chat

**WARNING: YOUR TRIAL IS DUE TO EXPIRE IN 30 DAYS.**

Buy with confidence. All purchases come with a 90 day money back guarantee. Already bought? Enter your license key [here](#)

**Buy Now**

**System Overview** ? 2025-05-08 12:37:21 UTC

Would you like to run the Setup Wizard?

**Accept** **Dismiss**

VIRTUAL SERVICE	IP	PORTS	CONNS	PROTOCOL	METHOD	MODE
No Virtual Services configured.						

**Network Bandwidth**

Bytes/s

200 k  
150 k  
100 k  
50 k  
0

Wed 18:00 Thu 00:00 Thu 06:00 Thu 12:00

RX 28 Min, 2713 Avg, 27344772 Total,  
TX 0 Min, 13777 Avg, 138872181 Total,

**System Load Average**

System Load

1.0  
0.8  
0.6  
0.4  
0.2  
0.0


Wed 18:00 Thu 00:00 Thu 06:00 Thu 12:00

1m average 0.00 Min, 0.08 Avg, 0.68 Max  
5m average 0.00 Min, 0.04 Avg, 0.30 Max  
15m average 0.00 Min, 0.02 Avg, 0.12 Max

**Memory Usage**



- You'll be asked if you want to run the Setup Wizard. Click **Dismiss** if you're following a guide or want to configure the appliance manually. Click **Accept** to start the Setup Wizard.

 **Note** The Setup Wizard can only be used to configure Layer 7 services.

### 9.3.1. Main Menu Options

**System Overview** - Displays a graphical summary of all VIPs, RIPs and key appliance statistics

**Local Configuration** - Configure local host settings such as IP address, DNS, system time etc.

**Cluster Configuration** - Configure load balanced services such as VIPs & RIPs

**Maintenance** - Perform maintenance tasks such as service restarts and creating backups

**View Configuration** - Display the saved appliance configuration settings

**Reports** - View various appliance reports & graphs


**Logs** - View various appliance logs


**Support** - Create a support download, contact the support team & access useful links

**Live Chat** - Start a live chat session with one of our Support Engineers

## 9.4. Appliance Software Update

We recommend that the appliance is kept up to date to ensure that you benefit from the latest bug fixes, security updates and feature improvements. Both online and offline update are supported.

 **Note** For full details, please refer to [Appliance Software Update](#) in the Administration Manual.

 **Note** Services may need to be restarted/reloaded after the update process completes or in some cases a full appliance restart may be required. We therefore recommend performing the update during a maintenance window.

### 9.4.1. Online Update

The appliance periodically contacts the Loadbalancer.org update server ([update.loadbalancer.org](http://update.loadbalancer.org)) and checks for updates. This is the default behavior and can be disabled if preferred. If an update is found, a notification similar to the example below will be displayed at the top of the WebUI:

**Information: Update 8.13.4 is now available for this appliance.**

**Online Update**

Click **Online Update**. A summary of all new features, improvements, bug fixes and security updates included in the update will be displayed. Click **Update** at the bottom of the page to start the update process.

 **Important** Do not navigate away whilst the update is ongoing, this may cause the update to fail.

The update can take several minutes depending on download speed and upgrade version. Once complete, the following message will be displayed:



**Information:** Update completed successfully. Return to system overview.

If services need to be reloaded/restarted or the appliance needs a full restart, you'll be prompted accordingly.

## 9.4.2. Offline Update

If the appliance does not have access to the Internet, offline update can be used.

To check for the latest version, please refer to our product roadmap page available [here](#). To obtain the latest offline update files contact [support@loadbalancer.org](mailto:support@loadbalancer.org).

To perform an offline update:

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to: **Maintenance > Software Update**.
2. Select **Offline Update**.
3. The following screen will be displayed:

### Software Update

#### Offline Update

The following steps will lead you through offline update.

1. Contact **Loadbalancer.org support** to obtain the offline update archive and checksum.
2. Save the archive and checksum to your local machine.
3. Select the archive and checksum files in the upload form below.
4. Click *Upload and Install* to begin the update process.

Archive:  No file chosen

Checksum:  No file chosen

4. Select the *Archive* and *Checksum* files.
5. Click **Upload and Install**.
6. If services need to be reloaded/restarted or the appliance needs a full restart, you'll be prompted accordingly.

## 9.5. Ports Used by the Appliance

By default, the appliance uses the following TCP & UDP ports:

Protocol	Port	Purpose
TCP	22	SSH
TCP & UDP	53	GSLB
TCP & UDP	123	NTP



Protocol	Port	Purpose
TCP & UDP	161	SNMP
UDP	6694	Heartbeat between Primary & Secondary appliances in HA mode
TCP	7778	HAProxy persistence table replication
TCP	9000	Gateway service for ADC Portal comms
TCP	9080	WebUI - HTTP (disabled by default)
TCP	9081	Nginx fallback server
TCP	9443	WebUI - HTTPS
TCP	25565	Shuttle service for ADC Portal comms

**Note**

All ports listed above except port 123 (NTP) can be changed if required.

- To change the port used for heartbeat, refer to [Configuring High Availability](#)
- To change the port used for HAProxy replication, refer to [Layer 7 - Advanced Configuration](#)
- To change other ports, refer to [Service Socket Addresses](#)

## 9.6. HA Clustered Pair Configuration

Loadbalancer.org recommend that load balancer appliances are deployed in pairs for high availability. In this guide a single unit is deployed first, adding a secondary unit is covered in the section [Configuring HA - Adding a Secondary Appliance](#) of the appendix.

# 10. Appliance Configuration for Dell ObjectScale

## 10.1. VIP 1 - ObjectScaleS3HTTP

### 10.1.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Virtual Services* and click **Add a new Virtual Service**.

**Virtual Service**
[Advanced +]

Label  ?

IP Address  ?

Ports  ?

**Protocol**
[Advanced +]

Layer 7 Protocol  ?

Cancel
Update



2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Virtual Service, e.g. **ObjectScaleS3HTTP**.
3. Set the *Virtual Service IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.250**.
4. Set *Ports* to **9020**.
5. Set the *Layer 7 Protocol* to **TCP Mode**.
6. Click **Update**.
7. Now click **Modify** next to the newly created VIP.
8. Scroll down to the *Health Checks* section.
  - Set *Health Checks* to **Negotiate HTTP (GET)**.
  - Set *Request to Send* to **/?ping**.
  - Set *Response Expected* to **Equals** and set the value to **<Status>OFF</Status>**.
9. Click **Update**.

### 10.1.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Real Servers* and click on **Add a new Real Server** next to the newly created VIP.

Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScale-Node1"/>	?
Real Server IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.144"/>	?
Real Server Port	<input type="text" value="9020"/>	?
Re-Encrypt to Backend	<input type="checkbox"/>	?
Weight	<input type="text" value="100"/>	?

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Real Server, e.g. **ObjectScale-Node1**.
3. Set the *Real Server IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.144**.
4. Set the *Real Server Port* field to **9020**.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Repeat these steps to add additional Real Servers as required.

## 10.2. VIP 2 - ObjectScaleS3HTTPS

### 10.2.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Virtual Services* and click **Add a new Virtual Service**.

Virtual Service		[Advanced +]
Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScaleS3HTTPS"/>	?
IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.250"/>	?
Ports	<input type="text" value="9021"/>	?
Protocol		[Advanced +]
Layer 7 Protocol	<input type="text" value="TCP Mode"/>	?

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Virtual Service, e.g. **ObjectScaleS3HTTPS**.
3. Set the *Virtual Service IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.250**.
4. Set *Ports* to **9021**.
5. Set the *Layer 7 Protocol* to **TCP Mode**.
6. Click **Update**.
7. Now click **Modify** next to the newly created VIP.
8. Scroll down to the *Health Checks* section.
  - Set *Health Checks* to **Negotiate HTTPS (GET)**.
  - Set *Request to Send* to **/?ping**.
  - Set *Response Expected* to **Equals** and set the value to **<Status>OFF</Status>**.
9. Click **Update**.

### 10.2.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Real Servers* and click on **Add a new Real Server** next to the newly created VIP.

Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScale-Node1"/>	?
Real Server IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.144"/>	?
Real Server Port	<input type="text" value="9021"/>	?
Re-Encrypt to Backend	<input type="checkbox"/>	?
Weight	<input type="text" value="100"/>	?

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Real Server, e.g. **ObjectScale-Node1**.

3. Set the *Real Server IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.144**.
4. Set the *Real Server Port* field to **9021**.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Repeat these steps to add additional Real Servers as required.

## 10.3. VIP 3a - ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTP

### Note

VIP 3a is optional as mentioned in [Virtual Service \(VIP\) Requirements](#).

### 10.3.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Virtual Services* and click **Add a new Virtual Service**.

Virtual Service		[Advanced +]
Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTP"/>	?
IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.250"/>	?
Ports	<input type="text" value="80"/>	?
Protocol		[Advanced +]
Layer 7 Protocol	<input type="text" value="TCP Mode"/>	?

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Virtual Service, e.g. **ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTP**.
3. Set the *Virtual Service IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.250**.
4. Set *Ports* to **80**.
5. Set the *Layer 7 Protocol* to **TCP Mode**.
6. Click **Update**.
7. Now click **Modify** next to the newly created VIP.
8. Scroll down to the *Health Checks* section.
  - Set *Health Checks* to **Negotiate HTTP (GET)**.
  - Set *Request to Send* to **/?ping**.
  - Set *Response Expected* to **Equals** and set the value to **<Status>OFF</Status>**.
9. Click **Update**.

### 10.3.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Real Servers* and click on **Add a new Real Server** next to the newly created VIP.



Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScale-Node1"/>	?
Real Server IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.144"/>	?
Real Server Port	<input type="text" value="9020"/>	?
Re-Encrypt to Backend	<input type="checkbox"/>	?
Weight	<input type="text" value="100"/>	?

Cancel
Update

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Real Server, e.g. **ObjectScale-Node1**.
3. Set the *Real Server IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.144**.
4. Set the *Real Server Port* field to **9020**.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Repeat these steps to add additional Real Servers as required.

## 10.4. VIP 3b - ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTPS

 **Note** VIP 3b is optional as mentioned in [Virtual Service \(VIP\) Requirements](#).

### 10.4.1. Virtual Service (VIP) Configuration

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Virtual Services* and click **Add a new Virtual Service**.

<b>Virtual Service</b>		[Advanced +]
Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTPS"/>	?
IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.250"/>	?
Ports	<input type="text" value="443"/>	?
<b>Protocol</b>		[Advanced +]
Layer 7 Protocol	<input type="text" value="TCP Mode"/>	?

Cancel
Update

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Virtual Service, e.g. **ObjectScaleS3PublicHTTPS**.
3. Set the *Virtual Service IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.250**.
4. Set *Ports* to **443**.
5. Set the *Layer 7 Protocol* to **TCP Mode**.

6. Click **Update**.
7. Now click **Modify** next to the newly created VIP.
8. Scroll down to the *Health Checks* section.
  - Set *Health Checks* to **Negotiate HTTPS (GET)**.
  - Set *Request to Send* to **/?ping**.
  - Set *Response Expected* to **Equals** and set the value to **<Status>OFF</Status>**.
9. Click **Update**.

### 10.4.2. Configure the Associated Real Servers (RIPs)

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Real Servers* and click on **Add a new Real Server** next to the newly created VIP.

Label	<input type="text" value="ObjectScale-Node1"/>	?
Real Server IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.20.80.144"/>	?
Real Server Port	<input type="text" value="9021"/>	?
Re-Encrypt to Backend	<input type="checkbox"/>	?
Weight	<input type="text" value="100"/>	?

2. Enter a suitable *Label* (name) for the Real Server, e.g. **ObjectScale-Node1**.
3. Set the *Real Server IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **10.20.80.144**.
4. Set the *Real Server Port* field to **9021**.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Repeat these steps to add additional Real Servers as required.

## 10.5. Finalizing the Configuration

To apply the new settings, HAProxy must be reloaded. This can be done using the button in the "Commit changes" box at the top of the screen or by using the Restart Services menu option:

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to: *Maintenance > Restart Services*.
2. Click **Reload HAProxy**.

# 11. Testing & Verification

### Note

For additional guidance on diagnosing and resolving any issues you may have, please also refer to [Diagnostics & Troubleshooting](#).



## 11.1. Using System Overview

The System Overview can be viewed in the WebUI. It shows a graphical view of all Virtual Services & the associated Real Servers (i.e. the ObjectScale nodes) and shows the state/health of each node as well as the overall state of each cluster. The example below shows that all nodes are healthy (green) and available to accept connections:

### System Overview ?

2026-02-02 08:51:55 UTC

VIRTUAL SERVICE	IP	PORTS	CONNS	PROTOCOL	METHOD	MODE	
ObjectScaleS3HTTP	10.20.80.250	9020	0	TCP	Layer 7	Proxy	
REAL SERVER							
	ObjectScale-Node1	10.20.80.144	9020	100	0	Drain	Halt
	ObjectScale-Node2	10.20.80.145	9020	100	0	Drain	Halt
ObjectScaleS3HTTPS	10.20.80.250	9021	0	TCP	Layer 7	Proxy	
REAL SERVER							
	ObjectScale-Node1	10.20.80.144	9021	100	0	Drain	Halt
	ObjectScale-Node2	10.20.80.145	9021	100	0	Drain	Halt
ObjectScaleS3PublicH...	10.20.80.250	80	0	TCP	Layer 7	Proxy	
REAL SERVER							
	ObjectScale-Node1	10.20.80.144	9020	100	0	Drain	Halt
	ObjectScale-Node2	10.20.80.145	9020	100	0	Drain	Halt
ObjectScaleS3PublicH...	10.20.80.250	443	0	TCP	Layer 7	Proxy	
REAL SERVER							
	ObjectScale-Node1	10.20.80.144	9021	100	0	Drain	Halt
	ObjectScale-Node2	10.20.80.145	9021	100	0	Drain	Halt

## 11.2. Accessing Dell ObjectScale via the Load Balancer

Connect via VIP 1 and VIP 2 on ports 9020/9021 and use an S3 client (e.g. aws s3api or s3cmd) to perform various S3 operations (PUT, GET, LIST, DELETE). If using VIPs 3a and 3b on ports 80/443, repeat the tests accordingly. All operations should succeed when the cluster is healthy.

### Note

Make sure that DNS is updated so that any FQDNs used point to the VIPs rather than individual servers.

## 12. Technical Support

For more details about configuring the appliance and assistance with designing your deployment please don't hesitate to contact the support team using the following email address: [support@loadbalancer.org](mailto:support@loadbalancer.org).



## 13. Further Documentation

For additional information, please refer to the [Administration Manual](#).



# 14. Appendix

## 14.1. Configuring HA - Adding a Secondary Appliance

Our recommended configuration is to use a clustered HA pair of load balancers to provide a highly available and resilient load balancing solution. We recommend that the Primary appliance is fully configured first, then the Secondary appliance can be added to create an HA pair. Once the HA pair is configured, load balanced services must be configured and modified on the Primary appliance. The Secondary appliance will be automatically kept in sync.

 **Note**

For Enterprise Azure, the HA pair should be configured first. For more information, please refer to the Azure Quick Start/Configuration Guide available in the [documentation library](#)

The clustered HA pair uses Heartbeat to determine the state of the other appliance. Should the active device (normally the Primary) suffer a failure, the passive device (normally the Secondary) will take over.

### 14.1.1. Non-Replicated Settings

A number of settings are not replicated as part of the Primary/Secondary pairing process and therefore must be manually configured on the Secondary appliance. These are listed by WebUI menu option in the table below:

WebUI Main Menu Option	Sub Menu Option	Description
Local Configuration	Hostname & DNS	Hostname and DNS settings
Local Configuration	Network Interface Configuration	Interface IP addresses, bonding configuration and VLANs
Local Configuration	Routing	Default gateways and static routes
Local Configuration	System Date & time	Time and date related settings
Local Configuration	Physical – Advanced Configuration	Various appliance settings
Local Configuration	Portal Management	Portal management settings
Local Configuration	Security	Security settings
Local Configuration	SNMP Configuration	SNMP settings
Local Configuration	Graphing	Graphing settings
Local Configuration	License Key	Appliance licensing
Maintenance	Backup & Restore	Local XML backups
Maintenance	Software Updates	Appliance software updates
Maintenance	Firewall Script	Firewall (iptables) configuration
Maintenance	Firewall Lockdown Wizard	Appliance management lockdown settings



**(!) Important**

Make sure that where any of the above have been configured on the Primary appliance, they're also configured on the Secondary.

### 14.1.2. Configuring the HA Clustered Pair

**(!) Important**

During HA pairing, all WebUI users and passwords are synchronized from the Primary to the Secondary. After clustering completes (you will be logged out of the Secondary when this occurs), the Primary's credentials should be used to login to both nodes.

**Note**

If you have already run the firewall lockdown wizard on either appliance, you'll need to ensure that it is temporarily disabled on both appliances whilst performing the pairing process.

1. Deploy a second appliance that will be the Secondary and configure initial network settings.
2. Using the WebUI on the Primary appliance, navigate to: *Cluster Configuration > High-Availability Configuration*.

#### Create a Clustered Pair

**LOADBALANCER**

**Local IP address**  
10.11.40.55

**IP address of new peer**  
10.11.40.56

**Password for loadbalancer user on peer**  
.....

**Add new node**

3. Specify the IP address and the *loadbalancer* user's password for the Secondary (peer) appliance as shown in the example above.
4. Click **Add new node**.
5. The pairing process now commences as shown below:

## Create a Clustered Pair

LOADBALANCER Primary  
IP: 10.11.40.55

Attempting to pair..

LOADBALANCER Secondary  
IP: 10.11.40.56

Local IP address  
10.11.40.55

IP address of new peer  
10.11.40.56

Password for *loadbalancer* user on peer  
.....

configuring

6. Once complete, the following will be displayed on the Primary appliance:

## High Availability Configuration - primary

LOADBALANCER Primary  
IP: 10.11.40.55

LOADBALANCER Secondary  
IP: 10.11.40.56

Break Clustered Pair

7. To finalize the configuration, restart heartbeat and any other services as prompted in the "Commit changes" message box at the top of the screen.

**Note** Clicking the **Restart Heartbeat** button on the Primary appliance will also automatically restart heartbeat on the Secondary appliance.

**Note** For more details on configuring HA with 2 appliances, please refer to [Configuring High Availability](#).

**Note** For details on testing and verifying HA, please refer to [Clustered Pair Diagnostics](#).

## 15. Document Revision History

Version	Date	Change	Reason for Change	Changed By
1.0.0	4 February 2026	Initial version		RJC





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