Load Balancing Epicor ERP 10
Version 1.1.0
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1. About this Brief

This brief outlines the steps required to configure a load balanced Epicor ERP 10 environment utilizing Loadbalancer.org appliances. It covers the configuration of the load balancers and also any Epicor ERP 10 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 Epicor ERP 10. For full specifications of available models please refer to https://www.loadbalancer.org/products.

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. Epicor ERP

- Version 10

4. Epicor ERP 10

Epicor ERP 10 enables business users to handle a combination of scheduling obligations remotely from a single area of the system. Easy-to-use visual tools permit resource optimization, capability-based scheduling, change management, and more.

5. Load Balancing Epicor ERP 10

   Note: It’s highly recommended that you have a working Epicor ERP 10 environment first before implementing the load balancer.

5.1. Persistence (aka Server Affinity)

Epicor ERP 10 requires source IP address-based persistence in order to load balancer connections correctly.
5.2. Virtual Service (VIP) Requirements

To provide load balancing and HA for Epicor ERP 10, a single VIP is required:

- ERP 10

5.3. Port Requirements

The following table shows the port that is load balanced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Protocols</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>808</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>ERP 10 application traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Deployment Concept

VIP = Virtual IP Address

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 Epicor ERP 10, using layer 7 SNAT mode is recommended. This mode is described below and is used for the configurations presented in this guide. For configuring using layer 7 SNAT mode please refer to the section Appliance Configuration for Epicor ERP 10 – Using Layer 7 SNAT Mode.

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.

- Because layer 7 SNAT mode is a full proxy, any server in the cluster can be on any accessible subnet 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, eth0 is normally used for the internal network and eth1 is used for the external network although this is not mandatory.

- 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. Loadbalancer.org Appliance – the Basics

8.1. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2. 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. |

8.3. 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:


| 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>

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

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

3. You’ll be asked if you want to run the Setup Wizard which can be used to configure layer 7 services. Click Dismiss if you’re following a guide or want to configure the appliance manually or click Accept to start the wizard.

**Main Menu Options**

- **System Overview** - Displays a graphical summary of all VIPs, RIPv 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 taking 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

8.4. Appliance Software Update
To ensure that the appliance(s) are running the latest software version, we recommend a software update check is performed.

Determining the Current Software Version
The software version is displayed at the bottom of the WebUI as shown in the example below:

Checking for Updates using Online Update

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to: Maintenance > Software Update.
2. Select Online Update.
3. If the latest version is already installed, a message similar to the following will be displayed:
   Information: Version v8.11.1 is the current release. No updates are available
4. If an update is available, you'll be presented with a list of new features, improvements, bug fixes and security related updates.
5. Click Online Update to start the update process.
6. Once complete (the update can take several minutes depending on download speed and upgrade version) the following message will be displayed:
7. If services need to be reloaded/restarted or the appliance needs a full restart, you'll be prompted accordingly.

**Using Offline Update**

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

Please contact support@loadbalancer.org to check if an update is available and obtain the latest offline update files.

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.

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.

**8.5. Ports Used by the Appliance**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>22 *</td>
<td>SSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP &amp; UDP</td>
<td>53 *</td>
<td>DNS / GSLB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP &amp; UDP</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>NTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol &amp; Port</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP &amp; UDP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>7778</td>
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<td>TCP</td>
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<td>9000</td>
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<td>TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>9443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>25565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

The ports used for SSH, GSLB, SNMP, the WebUI, the fallback page, the gateway service and the shuttle service can be changed if required. For more information, please refer to Service Socket Addresses.

8.6. 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.


9.1. Configuring the Virtual Service (VIP)

1. Using the web user interface, navigate to Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Virtual Services and click on Add a new Virtual Service.

2. Define the Label for the virtual service as required, e.g. ERP 10 VIP.

3. Set the Virtual Service IP Address field to the required IP address, e.g. 192.168.1.155.

4. Set the Ports field to 808.

5. Set the Layer 7 Protocol to TCP Mode.

6. Click Update to create the virtual service.
9.2. Defining the Real Servers (RIPs)

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

2. Define the Label for the real server as required, e.g. ERP 10 Srv 1.

3. Set the Real Server IP Address field to the required IP address, e.g. 192.168.1.215.

4. Click Update.

5. Repeat these steps to add additional servers as required.

9.3. 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.

10. Testing & Verification

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10.1. Using System Overview
The System Overview can be viewed in the WebUI. It shows a graphical view of all VIPs & RIPs (i.e. the ERP 10 servers) and shows the state/health of each server as well as the state of the cluster as a whole. The example below shows that the virtual service and both ERP 10 servers are healthy and available to accept connections:

11. 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.

12. Further Documentation
For additional information, please refer to the Administration Manual.
13. Appendix

13.1. 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.

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:

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

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

Configuring the HA Clustered Pair

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.

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:

6. Once complete, the following will be displayed on the Primary appliance:
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 **Appliance Clustering for HA**.

**Note**
For details on testing and verifying HA, please refer to **Clustered Pair Diagnostics**.
# 14. Document Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Reason for Change</th>
<th>Changed By</th>
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<td>1.0.0</td>
<td>21 July 2022</td>
<td>Initial version</td>
<td></td>
<td>MT, AH</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.0.1</td>
<td>5 January 2023</td>
<td>Combined software version information into one section</td>
<td>Housekeeping across all documentation</td>
<td>AH</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added one level of section numbering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added software update instructions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added table of ports used by the appliance</td>
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<td>Reworded 'Further Documentation' section</td>
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<td>1.0.2</td>
<td>2 February 2023</td>
<td>Updated screenshots</td>
<td>Branding update</td>
<td>AH</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.0.3</td>
<td>7 March 2023</td>
<td>Added the section 'Finalizing the Configuration' to ensure HAProxy is explicitly reloaded</td>
<td>Provided clarity for reloading HAProxy post-configuration</td>
<td>AH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Removed conclusion section</td>
<td>Updates across all documentation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.0</td>
<td>24 March 2023</td>
<td>New document theme</td>
<td>Branding update</td>
<td>AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Modified diagram colours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About Loadbalancer.org

Loadbalancer.org’s mission is to ensure that its clients’ businesses are never interrupted. The load balancer experts ask the right questions to get to the heart of what matters, bringing a depth of understanding to each deployment. Experience enables Loadbalancer.org engineers to design less complex, unbreakable solutions - and to provide exceptional personalized support.