

Load Balancing Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

Version 1.0.0



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1. About this Brief

This brief outlines the steps required to configure a load balanced Oracle JD Edwards (JDE) EnterpriseOne environment utilizing Loadbalancer.org appliances. It covers the configuration of the load balancers and also any Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne 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 Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne. 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. Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne

- All Versions

4. Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne

Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne offers a powerful, fully integrated ERP software suite that provides more choice of databases and deployment options, including on-premise, private cloud, public cloud or hybrid cloud for maximized flexibility and low total cost of ownership.

5. Load Balancing Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne

Note

It's highly recommended that you have a working Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne environment first before implementing the load balancer.

5.1. SSL Termination

SSL Termination is configured on the load balancer. This enables clients to connect securely to the load balanced



JDE EnterpriseOne servers. Certificates in PEM or PFX format can be uploaded to the load balancer.

5.2. Persistence (aka Server Affinity)

HTTP cookie persistence with fallback to source IP persistence is used. This enables a second persistence method to be used if for any reason the cookie is not present.

5.3. Server Health Checks

A HTTP GET is used to verify the health of each EnterpriseOne server. This is a robust check that confirms that each server is able to respond correctly to a specific HTTP request.

5.4. Virtual Service (VIP) Requirements

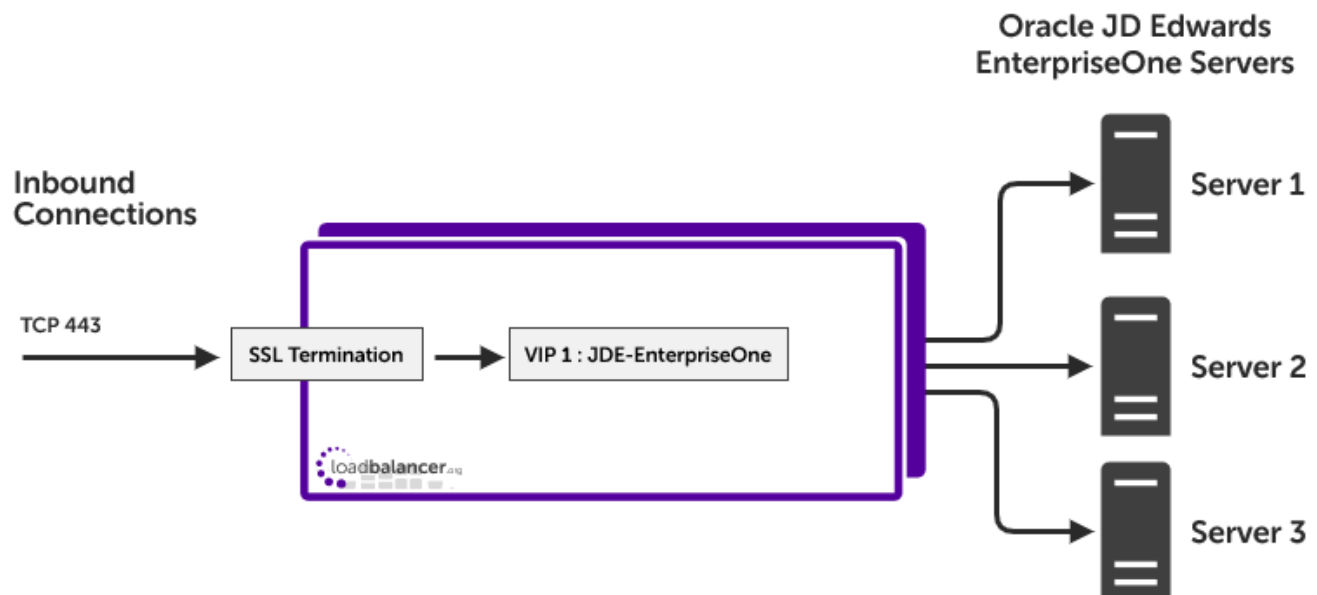
To provide load balancing and HA for Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne, one VIP is required.

5.5. Port Requirements

The following table shows the port that is load balanced:

Port	Protocols	Use
80	HTTP	HTTP traffic

6. Deployment Concept



VIP = **V**irtual **I**P Address

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.

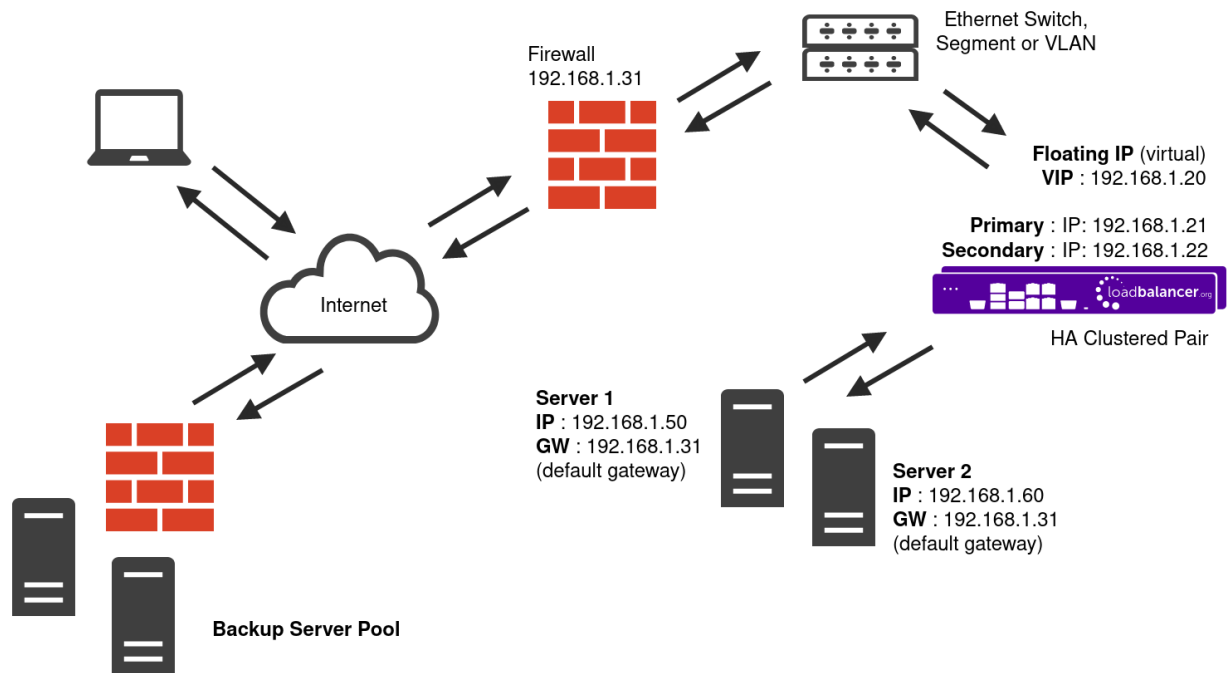
7. Load Balancer Deployment Methods

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 Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne, layer 7 SNAT mode is recommended since it's simple to implement and does not require any mode specific changes to the Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne servers. 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 [Section 9, "Appliance Configuration for Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne"](#).

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](#).

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.

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:



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:



Primary | Secondary Active | Passive Link 15 Seconds

System Overview

Local Configuration

Cluster Configuration

Maintenance

View Configuration

Reports

Logs

Support

Live Chat

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System Overview ? 2024-03-15 16:27:21 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

Thu 18:00 Fri 00:00 Fri 06:00 Fri 12:00

RX 3k Min, 4k Avg, 32675k Total, 6k Min, 7k Avg, 56693k Total

System Load Average

System Load

Thu 18:00 Fri 00:00 Fri 06:00 Fri 12:00

1m average 0.00 Min, 0.12 Avg, 0.60 Max
5m average 0.00 Min, 0.06 Avg, 0.21 Max
15m average 0.00 Min, 0.02 Avg, 0.08 Max

Memory Usage

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, 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 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:

Copyright © Loadbalancer.org Inc. 2002 – 2024
ENTERPRISE VA Max - v8.11.1

English ▼

Checking for Updates using Online Update

Note

By default, the appliance periodically contacts the Loadbalancer.org update server and checks for updates. An update check can also be manually triggered as detailed below.

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.

Note

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

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

Information: Update completed successfully.

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.



Note

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.

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.

8.5. Ports Used by the Appliance

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

Protocol	Port	Purpose
TCP	22 *	SSH
TCP & UDP	53 *	DNS / GSLB
TCP & UDP	123	NTP
TCP & UDP	161 *	SNMP
UDP	6694	Heartbeat between Primary & Secondary appliances in HA mode
TCP	7778	HAProxy persistence table replication
TCP	9000 *	Gateway service (Centralized/Portal Management)
TCP	9080 *	WebUI - HTTP (disabled by default)
TCP	9081 *	Nginx fallback page



Protocol	Port	Purpose
TCP	9443 *	WebUI - HTTPS
TCP	25565 *	Shuttle service (Centralized/Portal Management)

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. Appliance Configuration for Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne

9.1. Configuring VIP 1 - JDE-EnterpriseOne

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > Layer 7 – Virtual Services* and click on **Add a new Virtual Service**.
2. Enter the following details:

Virtual Service		[Advanced +]
Label	<input type="text" value="JDE-EnterpriseOne"/>	?
IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.110.100"/>	?
Ports	<input type="text" value="80"/>	?
Protocol		[Advanced +]
Layer 7 Protocol	<input type="text" value="HTTP Mode"/>	?

3. Define the **Label** for the virtual service as required, e.g. **JDE-EnterpriseOne**.
4. Set the **Virtual Service IP Address** field to the required IP address, e.g. **192.168.110.100**.
5. Set the **Ports** field to **80**.
6. Set the **Layer 7 Protocol** to **HTTP Mode**.
7. Click **Update** to create the virtual service.
8. Now click **Modify** next to the newly created VIP.
9. Scroll to the **Persistence** section.



- Set the *Persistence Mode* to **HTTP Cookie and source IP**.

10. Scroll to the *Health Checks* section and click **[Advanced]**.

- Set the *Health Check* to **Negotiate HTTP (GET)**.
- Set the *Request to send* to **/jde/index.jsp**.
- Set the *Response expected* to **Equals, <html>**.
- Set the *Username* and *Password* for a suitable Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne user account. This should have minimal access permissions.

11. Scroll to the *Other* section and click **[Advanced]**.

- Enable (check) the *Timeout* checkbox.
- Set both *Client Timeout* and *Real Server Timeout* to **30m** (30 minutes).

12. Leave all other settings at their default value.

13. Click **Update**.

9.2. Defining the 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.
2. Enter the following details:

Label	<input type="text" value="JDE-1"/>	?
Real Server IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.110.110"/>	?
Real Server Port	<input type="text" value="80"/>	?
Re-Encrypt to Backend	<input type="checkbox"/>	?
Enable Redirect	<input type="checkbox"/>	?
Weight	<input type="text" value="100"/>	?

Cancel **Update**

3. Define the *Label* for the real server as required, e.g. **JDE-1**.
4. Set the *Real Server IP Address* field to the required IP address, e.g. **192.168.110.110**.
5. Set the *Real Server Port* field to **80**.

Note

If the load balanced EnterpriseOne servers are listening on a different port, specify that port rather than port 80.

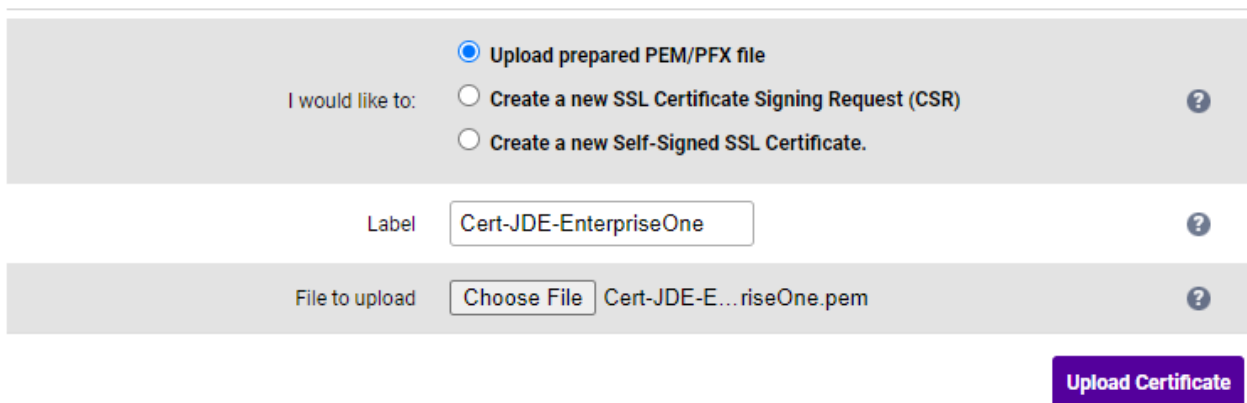
6. Leave all other settings at their default value.

7. Click **Update**.
8. Repeat these steps to add the remaining Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne servers.

9.3. Upload the SSL Certificate

Certificates in either PEM or PFX format can be uploaded.

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > SSL Certificate* and click **Add a new SSL Certificate**.
2. Select the option **Upload prepared PEM/PFX file**.
3. Enter the following details:



The screenshot shows a web form for adding a new SSL certificate. It has three radio button options under the heading "I would like to:". The first option, "Upload prepared PEM/PFX file", is selected. The second option is "Create a new SSL Certificate Signing Request (CSR)" and the third is "Create a new Self-Signed SSL Certificate". Below these options is a text input field for "Label" containing the text "Cert-JDE-EnterpriseOne". At the bottom, there is a "File to upload" section with a "Choose File" button and the filename "Cert-JDE-E...riseOne.pem". A purple "Upload Certificate" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

4. Specify an appropriate *Label*, e.g. **Cert-JDE-EnterpriseOne**.
5. Click **Choose File**.
6. Browse to and select the relevant PEM or PFX file.
7. For PFX files specify the password if required.
8. Click **Upload Certificate**.

9.4. Configure SSL Termination

1. Using the WebUI, navigate to *Cluster Configuration > SSL Termination* and click **Add a new Virtual Service**.
2. Enter the following details:

Label	SSL-JDE-EnterpriseOne	?
Associated Virtual Service	JDE-EnterpriseOne ▼	?
Virtual Service Port	443	?
SSL Operation Mode	High Security ▼	
SSL Certificate	cert-jde-enterpriseone ▼	?
Source IP Address		?
Enable Proxy Protocol	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?
Bind Proxy Protocol to L7 VIP	JDE-EnterpriseOne ▼	?

Cancel
Update

- Using the *Associated Virtual Service* drop-down, select the Virtual Service created above, e.g. **JDE-EnterpriseOne**.

Note

Once the VIP is selected, the *Label* field will be auto-populated with **SSL-JDE-EnterpriseOne**. This can be changed if preferred.

- Ensure that the *Virtual Service Port* is set to **443**.
- Leave *SSL Operation Mode* set to **High Security**.
- Select the *SSL Certificate* uploaded previously.
- Leave all other settings at their default value.
- Click **Update**.

9.5. Finalizing the Configuration

To apply the new settings, HAProxy and STunnel 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:

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

10. Testing & Verification

Note

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

10.1. Accessing Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne



Verify that you can access Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne by connecting to the VIP address on the load balancer rather than one of the Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne servers. If you connect using a FQDN, first modify DNS to point at the VIP address.

10.2. Using System Overview

The System Overview can be viewed in the WebUI. It shows a graphical view of all VIPs & RIPs (i.e. the Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne 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 all three Oracle JDE EnterpriseOne servers are healthy and available to accept connections:

System Overview ?

2024-01-09 12:05:44 UTC

VIRTUAL SERVICE		IP	PORTS	CONNS	PROTOCOL	METHOD	MODE
	JDE-EnterpriseOn..	192.168.110.100	80	0	HTTP	Layer 7	Proxy
REAL SERVER		IP	PORTS	WEIGHT	CONNS		
	JDE-1	192.168.110.110	80	100	0	Drain	Halt
	JDE-2	192.168.110.111	80	100	0	Drain	Halt
	JDE-3	192.168.110.112	80	100	0	Drain	Halt

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:

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	Fallback Page	Fallback page configuration
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.


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**.

Create a Clustered Pair



Local IP address

192.168.110.40

IP address of new peer


192.168.110.41

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:

**Primary**

IP: 192.168.110.40

Attempting to pair..

**Secondary**

IP: 192.168.110.41

Local IP address

192.168.110.40

IP address of new peer

192.168.110.41

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: 192.168.110.40

 **LOADBALANCER**



Secondary

IP: 192.168.110.41

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 [Appliance Clustering for HA](#).

Note

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

14. Document Revision History

Version	Date	Change	Reason for Change	Changed By
1.0.0	25 January 2024	Initial version		VM, RJC





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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.

