



# vRealize Automation Load Balancing

Configuration Guide  
Version 7.6

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## Revision History

DATE	VERSION	DESCRIPTION
August 2015	1.0	Initial version
December 2015	1.1	Minor updates
December 2015	2.0	Updates for vRealize Automation 7.0
January 2016	2.1	Minor updates
May 2016	2.2	Updates for vRealize Automation 7.0.x
June 2016	2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated timeout to 10 seconds for Configure Monitors and Add Service Monitoring in F5 and NSX-V sections respectively</li> <li>Added source IP persistence and timeout of 1800 seconds for Add Application Profiles section</li> <li>Updated all the screenshots to match the content</li> <li>Updated NSX-V load balancing method to be round robin</li> </ul>
August 2016	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added configuration for Citrix NetScaler</li> <li>Updated for NSX-V 6.2</li> </ul>
November 2016	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated interval to 5 seconds for Configure Monitors in Citrix NetScaler section</li> <li>Updated timeout to 4 seconds for Configure Monitors in Citrix NetScaler section</li> </ul>
May 2017	2.6	Minor updates
May 2017	2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added monitor and pool configurations for vRealize Orchestrator Control Center.</li> <li>Added troubleshooting section.</li> </ul>
May 2018	2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated version to 7.4</li> <li>Added information about expected result for load balancer installation</li> <li>Added troubleshooting topic for increasing connection time</li> <li>Revised SSL pass-through information.</li> <li>Revised Configure Persistence Group section</li> </ul>
November 2018	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated version to 7.5</li> <li>Updated load balancer software versions from the latest testing</li> <li>Added support for three virtual appliances</li> <li>Added support for Manager Service automatic failover</li> <li>Added pools, virtual IPs for port 80</li> <li>General refresh of the document (grammar, style, and formatting)</li> </ul>
December 2018	2.9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrected the health monitor receive string to include a backslash.</li> </ul>

April 2019	2.9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add supporting information for NSX -T</li> <li>• Clarified mentions of NSX to reference NSX-V</li> <li>• Added NSX-T 2.4 to the support matrix</li> </ul>
April 2019	3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated version to 7.6</li> <li>• Corrected health monitor receive string for vro_https_8283</li> <li>• Add F5 version 14.x support</li> </ul>

## Introduction

This document describes the configuration of the load balancing modules of F5 Networks BIG-IP software (F5), Citrix NetScaler, and NSX load balancers for vRealize Automation 7.x in a distributed and highly available deployment. This document is not an installation guide, but a load-balancing configuration guide that supplements the vRealize Automation installation and configuration documentation available at [VMware vRealize Automation product documentation](#).

This information is for the following products and versions.

PRODUCT	VERSION
F5 BIG-IP	11.x, 12.x, 13.x, 14.x
NSX-V	6.2.x, 6.3.x, 6.4.x (please refer to the <a href="#">VMware Product Interoperability Matrices</a> for more details)
NSX-T	2.4
Citrix NetScaler	10.5, 11.x, 12.x
vRealize Automation	7.x

## Load Balancing Concepts

Load balancers distribute work among servers in high-availability deployments. The system administrator backs up the load balancers on a regular basis at the same time as other components.

Follow your site policy for backing up load balancers, keeping in mind the preservation of network topology and vRealize Automation backup planning.

### SSL Pass-Through

SSL pass-through is used with the load balancing configurations for the following reasons:

- **Ease of deployment.** Not having to deploy the vRealize Automation certificates to the load balancer simplifies deployment and reduces complexity.
- **No operational overhead.** At the time of certificate renewal, no configuration changes are required on the load balancer.
- **Ease of communication.** The individual host names of the load-balanced components are in the subject alternate name field of the certificates, so the client has no problem communicating with the load balanced nodes.

### Session Persistence

The persistence option overrides any load balancing algorithm option, for example setting `dest_addr` overrides, setting round robin, and so on. Different components in the vRealize Automation architecture benefit from different

persistence methods. The configuration described in this document is the result of extensive testing and represents the best balance between stability, performance, and scalability. SSL pass-through is a required implementation for vRealize Automation load balancing.

### Destination Address (F5 and NetScaler)

Destination address affinity persistence, also known as sticky persistence, supports TCP and UDP protocols, and directs session requests to the same server based on the destination IP address of a packet.

### Source (IP) Address (F5, NetScaler, and NSX-V)

The default source IP address persistence option persists traffic based on the source IP address of the client for the life of that session and until the persistence entry timeout expires. The default for this persistence is 180 seconds (30 minutes). The next time a persistent session from that same client is initiated, it might be persisted to a different member of the pool. This decision is made by the load balancing algorithm and is non-deterministic.

**NOTE:** Set the persistence entry timeout to 1800 seconds to match the vRealize Automation GUI timeout.

### Source IP Address Hash (NSX-V)

The source IP address is hashed and divided by the total weight of the running servers to designate which server receives the request. This process ensures that the same client IP address always reaches the same server if no server fails or starts. For more information on IP Hash load balancing, see VMware knowledge base article [KB 2006129](#).

### Email Notifications on Load Balancer

It is a good practice to set up an email notification on the load balancer that sends emails to the system administrator every time a vRealize Automation or vRealize Orchestrator node goes down. Currently, NSX-V does not support email notification for such a scenario.

For NetScaler, configure specific SNMP traps and an SNMP manager to send alerts. Consult the NetScaler documentation for information on SNMP configuration.

You can set up an email notification with F5 by following methods:

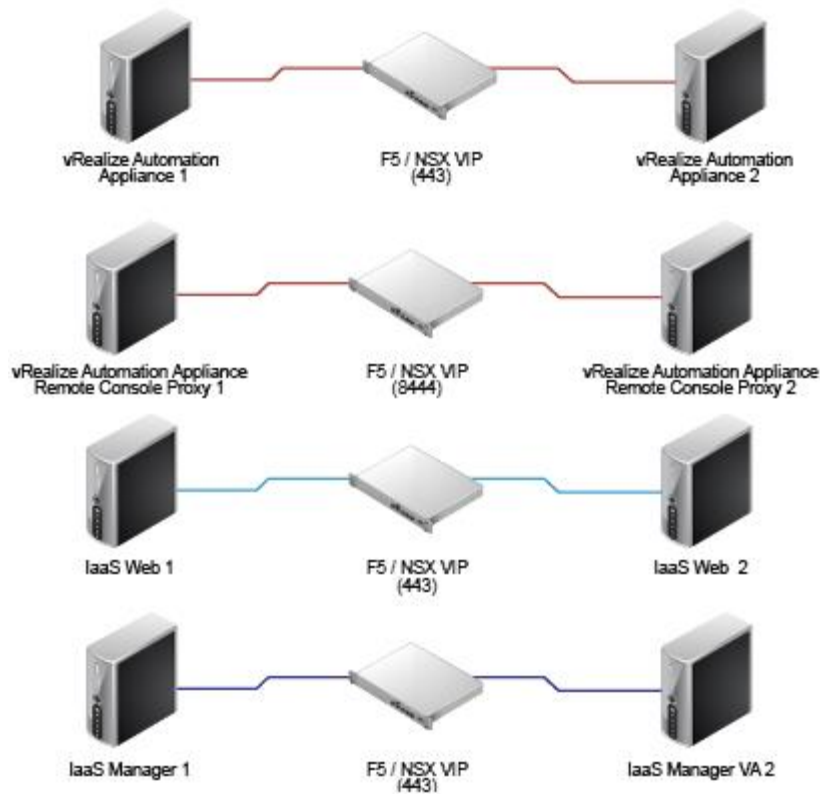
- [Configuring the BIG-IP system to deliver locally generated email messages](#)
- [Configuring custom SNMP traps](#)
- [Configuring alerts to send email notifications](#)

### One-Arm or Multi-Arm Topologies

In one-arm deployment, the load balancer is not physically in line of the traffic, which means that the load balancer's ingress and egress traffic goes through the same network interface. Traffic from the client through the load balancer is network address translated (NAT) with the load balancer as its source address. The nodes send their return traffic to the load balancer before being passed back to the client. Without this reverse packet flow, return traffic would try to reach the client directly, causing connections to fail.

In a multi-arm configuration, the traffic is routed through the load balancer. The end devices typically have the load balancer as their default gateway.

The most common deployment is a one-arm configuration. The same principles apply to multi-arm deployments, and they both work with F5 and NetScaler. For this document, the vRealize Automation components are deployed as a one-arm configuration as shown in [Figure 1](#).



**FIGURE 1. ONE-ARM CONFIGURATION**

## Prerequisites for Configuring Load Balancers with vRealize Automation

- F5** – Before you start an HA implementation of vRealize Automation using an F5 load balancer, ensure that F5 is installed and licensed and that the DNS server configuration is complete.
- NetScaler** – Before you start an HA implementation of vRealize Automation by using the NetScaler load balancer, ensure that NetScaler is installed and has installed at least a Standard Edition license.
- NSX-V** – Before you start an HA implementation of vRealize Automation using NSX-V as a load balancer, ensure that your NSX-V topology is configured and that your version of NSX-V is supported. This document covers the load balancing aspect of an NSX-V configuration and assumes that NSX-V is configured and validated to work properly on the target environment and networks.  
To verify that your version is supported, see the [vRealize Automation Support Matrix](#) for the current release.
- Certificates** – Request Certificate Authority (CA) signed or create self-signed certificates containing the vRealize Automation virtual IP and the host names of the vRealize Automation nodes in the SubjectAltNames section. This configuration enables the load balancer to serve traffic without SSL errors. If you need to replace the self-signed certificates with CA signed certificates, see the VMware knowledge base article [KB 2107816](#). For more information about certificate troubleshooting and supportability, see the VMware knowledge base article [KB 2106583](#).
- Identity provider** – Starting with vRealize Automation 7.0, the preferred Identity Provider is [VMware Identity Manager](#), which is embedded in the vRealize Automation Appliance.
- Database** – Verify that supported database servers are available for vRealize Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) nodes. IaaS components require a Microsoft SQL Server instance.

For more information on installation and configuration, see [vRealize Automation product documentation](#).

If required, external vRealize Orchestrator cluster can be configured to work with the vRealize Automation system. This can be done after the vRealize Automation system is up and running. However, a vRealize Automation Highly-Available setup already includes an embedded vRealize Orchestrator cluster.

## Complete the vRealize Automation Initial Installation

During the installation process of vRealize Automation, a load balancer will route half of the traffic to the secondary nodes, which will not yet be configured, causing the installation to fail. To avoid these failures and to complete the initial installation of vRealize Automation, you must perform the following tasks.

1. Configure the F5, NSX, or NetScaler load balancer. See [Configuring F5 BIG-IP](#), [Configuring NSX](#), and [Configuring Citrix NetScaler](#).
2. Turn off the health monitors or change them temporarily to default TCP, and ensure traffic is still forwarding to your primary nodes.
3. Disable all secondary nodes (VA and IaaS) from the load balancer pools.
4. Install and configure all the system components as detailed in vRealize Automation Installation and Configuration documentation.
5. When all components are installed, enable all non-primary nodes on the load balancer.
6. Configure the load balancer with all monitors (health checks) enabled.

After you complete this procedure, update the monitor that you created in [Configure Monitors](#).

After you have configured a directory for at least one tenant, ensure that the **IdP Hostname** is set to the load balancer virtual IP for the vRealize Automation virtual appliances and all available **connectors** are enabled and configured for authentication for each virtual appliance node.

The screenshot displays the vRealize Automation Administration interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Administration' selected. The main content area is titled 'WorkspaceIDP\_\_1' and shows the configuration for an Identity Provider. The configuration includes the following sections:

- Identity Provider Name:** WorkspaceIDP\_\_1
- Users:** Select which users can authenticate using this IdP. Choose from the available Directories from the list below. ☒ sqa
- Network:** Select which networks this IdP can be accessed from. Choose from the available network ranges from the list below. ☒ ALL RANGES
- Authentication Methods:** Select which authentication methods the IdP will use to authenticate users. ☒ Password
- Connector(s):** ☒ vra-va-node1-host ☒ vra-va-node2-host. Below these, there is a link 'Add a Connector' and a note: 'You can deploy external connectors and add them to this IdP for high availability. Create that connector for this IdP.'
- IdP Hostname:** vra-va-load-balancer-vip. Below this, there is a note: 'This is the hostname where the Identity Provider will redirect to for authentication. If you are using a non-standard port...'.

At the bottom right, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

7. Ensure that all nodes are in the expected state with the health monitor enabled in the load balancer after installation.
  - a. The pool, service groups, and virtual server of the virtual appliance nodes should be available and running.

All virtual appliance nodes should be available, running, and enabled.
  - b. The pool, service groups, and virtual server of the Web nodes should be available and running.

All Web nodes should be available, running, and enabled.
  - c. The pool, service groups, and virtual server of the Manager Service nodes should be available and running.
    - The active Manager Service node should appear as online, and enabled in the load balancer
    - Each passive Manager Service node should appear as offline, but enabled in the load balancer

**Note:** Starting with vRealize Automation 7.3.x, the Manager Service uses active-passive configuration and supports automatic failover. It is normal to have the passive nodes detected as offline, however; they should be enabled so the load balancer can start forwarding traffic to them automatically once a passive node is promoted to active one. For more information, see [About Automatic Manager Service Failover](#) in *Installing vRealize Automation*.

## Configure vRealize Automation Identity Connectors for Kerberos (Optional)

If you require your vRealize Automation users to be authenticated by using Kerberos and they log in to the administration console by using Windows Single Sign-on, then you must configure the identity connectors.

1. Connect vRealize Automation to an Active Directory by using the IWA method.
2. Configure policies and methods for Kerberos authentication.
3. Open the administration console and navigate to **Administration > Directories Management > Connectors**. See [Using Directories Management to Create an Active Directory](#) in *Configuring vRealize Automation*.
4. In the Worker column, select a worker to view the connector details and navigate to the Auth Adapters page.
5. Click **KerberosIdpAdapter**.  
You will be redirected to the vIDM Console.
6. Select **Enable Windows Authentication**.
7. Select **Enable Redirect**.
8. In Redirect Host Name, enter the **FQDN** of the appliance you are configuring.
9. Configure the KerberosIdPAdapter on all the connectors in your cluster. Ensure the configuration of the adapter is identical on all the connectors, except for the Redirect Host Name value, which should be specific to each connector.

The Enable Redirect option directs HTTPS access for all client computers to a vRealize Automation node on port 443. The user's browser is redirected away from the load Balancing vRealize Automation endpoint to the appliance's FQDN to perform authentication. After authentication, the user's browser is redirected to the load balancing vRealize Automation FQDN.

Configuring the same HOST SPN (the load balancing FQDN) for each computer object in AD is not supported because Kerberos authentication relies on SPNs configured in Active Directory, which should be unique for every host. The only way to enable single sign-on for all members of a vRealize Automation cluster is to tell vIDM to redirect from the load balancing FQDN to the individual node, verify the ticket, and then redirect to the FQDN.

If you do not want to expose individual vRealize Automation appliances directly to the user and you still require Kerberos authentication, then your best option is to federate the vRealize Automation solution with a third-party SAML identity provider such as Active Directory Federation Services.

## Configuring F5 Big-IP LTM

This document assumes that the F5 device is already deployed in the environment and can access vRealize Automation components over a network.

- The F5 device can be either physical or virtual
- The F5 load balancer can be deployed in either one-arm or multi-arm topologies
- The Local Traffic module (LTM) must be configured and licensed as either Nominal, Minimum, or Dedicated. You can configure the LTM on the **System > Resource Provisioning** page

If you are using an F5 version before 11.x, you might need to change your health monitor settings related to the Send string. For more information about how to set up your health monitor send string for the different versions of F5, see [HTTP health checks may fail even though the node is responding correctly](#).

### Configure Custom Persistence Profile

You can configure the persistence profile for your F5 load balancer.

1. Log in to the F5 and select **Local Traffic > Profiles > Persistence**.
2. Click **Create**.
3. Enter the name **source\_addr\_vra** and select **Source Address Affinity** from the drop-down menu.
4. Enable **Custom** mode.
5. Set the **Timeout** to **1800 seconds (30 minutes)**.
6. Click **Finished**.

### Configure Monitors

You need to add the following monitors for vRealize Automation.

1. Log in to the F5 load balancer and select **Local Traffic > Monitors**.
2. Click **Create** and provide the required information.  
Leave the default value when nothing is specified.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each row of information in [Table 1](#).
4. To check the network map for an overall view of the monitors, select **LTM > Network Map**.

**TABLE 1 - CONFIGURE MONITORS**

NAME	TYPE	INTERVAL	TIME OUT	SEND STRING	RECEIVE STRING	ALIAS SERVICE PORT
vra_https_va_web	HTTPS	3	10	GET/vcac/services/api/health\r\n	HTTP/1\.(0 1) (200 204)	443
vra_https_iaas_web	HTTPS	3	10	GET /wapi/api/status/web\r\n	REGISTERED	
vra_https_iaas_mgr	HTTPS	3	10	GET /VMPSProvision\r\n	ProvisionService	
vra_https_8283	HTTPS	3	10	GET /vco-controlcenter/docs/	HTTP/1\.(0 1) (200)	8283

### Example

The configuration for a VA monitor should look similar to the following screen:

Local Traffic » Monitors » New Monitor...

**General Properties**

Name	vra_https_va_web
Description	
Type	HTTPS
Parent Monitor	https

**Configuration:** Basic

Interval	3 seconds
Timeout	10 seconds
Send String	GET /vcac/services/api/health\r\n
Receive String	HTTP/1\.(0 1) (200 204)
Receive Disable String	
User Name	
Password	
Reverse	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Transparent	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Alias Address	* All Addresses
Alias Service Port	443 HTTPS
Adaptive	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled

Cancel Repeat Finished

## Configure Server Pools

You must configure the following server pools for vRealize Automation.

1. Log in to the F5 load balancer and select **Local Traffic > Pools**.
2. Click **Create** and provide the required information. Leave the default value when nothing is specified.
3. Enter each pool member as a **New Node** and add it to the **New Members**.
4. Repeat steps 1, 2, and 3 for each row in

5. Table 2.
6. **Note:** The environment depicted in

Table 2 is an example. Your environment might contain two or three vRealize Automation virtual appliance nodes and two or more nodes per IaaS role.

7. Select **pl\_iaas-man-00\_443** on Local Traffic -> Pools. Click **Advanced** in the configuration section and Select **Drop for Action on Service Down**. Click **OK** and click **Finished**.
8. To check the network map for an overall view of the server pools, select **LTM > Network Map**.

Table 2 – Configure Server Pools

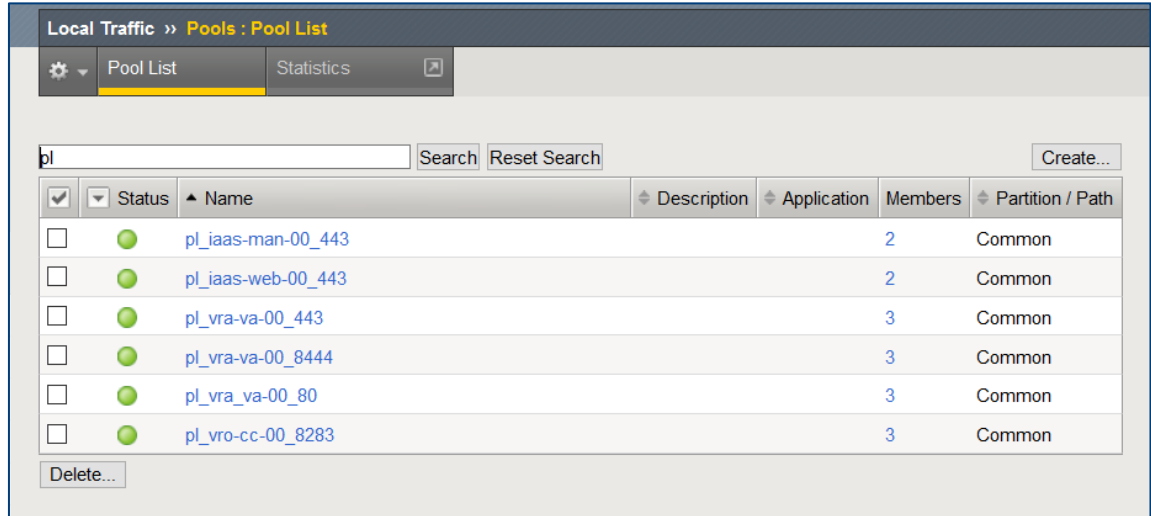
NAME	HEALTH MONITORS	LOAD BALANCING METHOD	NODE NAME	ADDRESS	SERVICE PORT
pl_vra_va-00_80	http	Least connections (member)	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	80
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	80
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	80
pl_vra-va-00_443	vra_https_va_web	Least connections (member)	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	443
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	443
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	443
*pl_vra-va-00_8444	vra_https_va_web	Least connections (member)	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	8444
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	8444
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	8444
pl_vro-cc-00_8283	vro_https_8283	Least connections (member)	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	8283
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	8283
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	8283
pl_iaas-web-00_443	vra_https_iaas_web	Least connections (member)	ra-web-01	IP Address	443
			ra-web-02	IP Address	443
pl_iaas-man-00_443	vra_https_iaas_mgr	**Least connections (member)	ra-man-01	IP Address	443
			ra-man-02	IP Address	443

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

\*\* The Manager Service uses [active-passive type of configuration](#) hence the load balancer will always send the traffic to the current active node regardless of the load-balancing method.

### Example

Your pool configuration should look similar to the following screen.



## Configure Virtual Servers

You must configure the following virtual servers for vRealize Automation.

1. Log in to the F5 load balancer and select **Local Traffic > Virtual Servers**.
2. Click **Create** and provide the required information. Leave the default value when nothing is specified.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each entry in Table 3.
4. For an overall view and status of the virtual servers, select **LTM > Network Map**.

**TABLE 3 – CONFIGURE VIRTUAL SERVERS**

NAME	TYPE	DESTINATION ADDRESS	SERVICE PORT	SOURCE ADDRESS TRANSLATION	DEFAULT POOL	DEFAULT PERSISTENCE PROFILE
vs_vra-va-00_80	Performance (HTTP)	IP Address	80	Auto Map	pl_vra-va-00_80	None
vs_vra-va-00_443	Performance (Layer 4)	IP Address	443	Auto Map	pl_vra-va-00_443	source_addr_vra
vs_vra-va-00_8444	Performance (Layer 4)	IP Address	8444	Auto Map	pl_vra-va-00_8444	source_addr_vra
vs_vro-00_8283	Performance (Layer 4)	IP Address	8283	Auto Map	pl_vro-cc-00_8283	source_addr_vra
vs_web-00_443	Performance (Layer 4)	IP Address	443	Auto Map	pl_iaas-web-00_443	source_addr_vra
vs_man-00_443	Performance (Layer 4)	IP Address	443	Auto Map	pl_iaas-man-00_443	None

*Example*

Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » **New Virtual Server...**

---

**General Properties**

Name	vs_vra-va-00_443	
Description		
Type	Performance (Layer 4) ▾	
Source Address		
Destination Address/Mask	10.23.89.44	
Service Port	443	HTTPS ▾
Notify Status to Virtual Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
State	Enabled ▾	

---

**Configuration:** Basic ▾

Protocol	TCP ▾
Protocol Profile (Client)	fastL4 ▾
HTTP Profile	None ▾
HTTP Proxy Connect Profile	None ▾
VLAN and Tunnel Traffic	All VLANs and Tunnels ▾
Source Address Translation	Auto Map ▾

---

**Acceleration**

Rate Class	None ▾
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**Resources**

iRules	Enabled	Available
	<div> <div></div> <div>&lt;&lt;</div> <div>&gt;&gt;</div> <div>Up</div> <div>Down</div> </div>	<div> <div>/Common</div> <div>Rule_Demo_test_ADO_Model</div> <div>_sys_APM_ExchangeSupport_OA_BasicAuth</div> <div>_sys_APM_ExchangeSupport_OA_NtlmAuth</div> <div>_sys_APM_ExchangeSupport_helper</div> </div>
Default Pool	+ pl_vra-va-00_443 ▾	
Default Persistence Profile	source_addr-30min ▾	
Fallback Persistence Profile	None ▾	

Cancel Repeat Finished

The completed configuration should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Virtual Server List', 'Virtual Address List', and 'Statistics'. Below the tabs is a search bar with the text 'vs\_' and buttons for 'Search', 'Reset Search', and 'Create...'. The main area contains a table with columns: 'Status', 'Name', 'Description', 'Application', 'Destination', 'Service Port', 'Type', 'Resources', and 'Partition / Path'. The table lists six virtual servers, all with a status of 'Enabled' (green circle) and a type of 'Performance (Layer 4)'. The servers are: vs\_web-00\_443, vs\_vro-00\_8283, vs\_vra-va-00\_8444, vs\_vra-va-00\_80, vs\_vra-va-00\_443, and vs\_man-00\_443. At the bottom of the table, there are buttons for 'Enable', 'Disable', and 'Delete...'. Each row in the table has an 'Edit...' link in the 'Resources' column.

Status	Name	Description	Application	Destination	Service Port	Type	Resources	Partition / Path
Enabled	vs_web-00_443			10.23.89.45	443 (HTTPS)	Performance (Layer 4)	<a href="#">Edit...</a>	Common
Enabled	vs_vro-00_8283			10.23.89.44	8283	Performance (Layer 4)	<a href="#">Edit...</a>	Common
Enabled	vs_vra-va-00_8444			10.23.89.44	8444	Performance (Layer 4)	<a href="#">Edit...</a>	Common
Enabled	vs_vra-va-00_80			10.23.89.44	80 (HTTP)	Performance (HTTP)	<a href="#">Edit...</a>	Common
Enabled	vs_vra-va-00_443			10.23.89.44	443 (HTTPS)	Performance (Layer 4)	<a href="#">Edit...</a>	Common
Enabled	vs_man-00_443			10.23.89.46	443 (HTTPS)	Performance (Layer 4)	<a href="#">Edit...</a>	Common

# Configuring NSX-V

You can deploy a new NSX-V Edge Services Gateway or reuse an existing one. However, it must have network connectivity to and from the vRealize Automation components being load balanced.

## Configure Global Settings

You can configure the global settings by using the following steps.

1. Log in to the NSX-V, click the **Manage** tab, click **Settings**, and select **Interfaces**.
2. Double-click on your Edge device in the list.
3. Click **vNIC#** for the external interface that hosts the virtual IP addresses and click the **Edit** icon.
4. Select the appropriate network range for the NSX-V Edge and click the **Edit** icon.

The screenshot displays the NSX-V configuration interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Configuration', 'Interfaces', and 'Certificates'. The main panel is titled 'Configure interfaces of this NSX Edge.' and shows a list of interfaces. The 'Edit NSX Edge Interface' dialog box is open for vNIC# 0. The dialog contains the following fields and options:

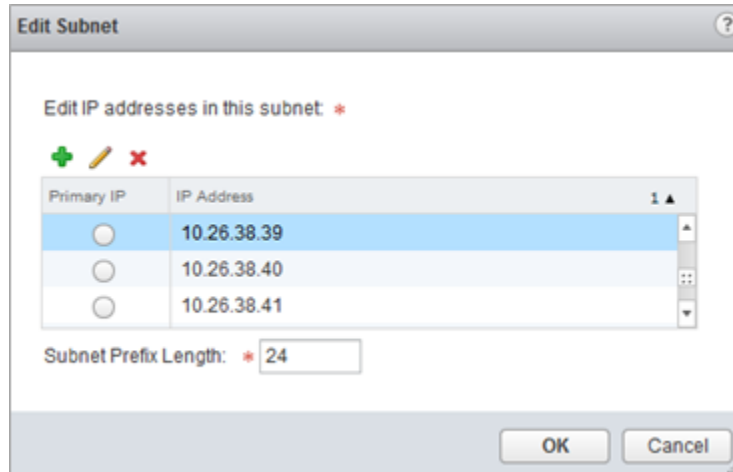
- vNIC#:** 0
- Name:** \* dz-vra-uplink
- Type:** Uplink (dropdown)
- Connected To:** VCNS-1903 (with 'Change' and 'Remove' links)
- Connectivity Status:** ☒ Connected ☐ Disconnected
- Configure Subnets:**

Primary IP Address	Secondary IP Addresses	Subnet Prefix Length
10.26.38.37	10.26.38.38, 10.26.38.39, 10.26.38.40	24
- MAC Addresses:** (Two empty input fields)
- MTU:** 1500
- Options:**
  - ☐ Enable Proxy ARP
  - ☐ Send ICMP Redirect
- Reverse Path Filter:** Enabled (dropdown)
- Fence Parameters:** (Empty input field)

At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons. A status bar at the bottom right of the main interface indicates '10 items'.

\* This interface might look slightly different in NSX-V 6.1.x and earlier.

5. Add the IP addresses assigned to the virtual IPs and click **OK**.
6. Click **OK** to exit the interface configuration page.



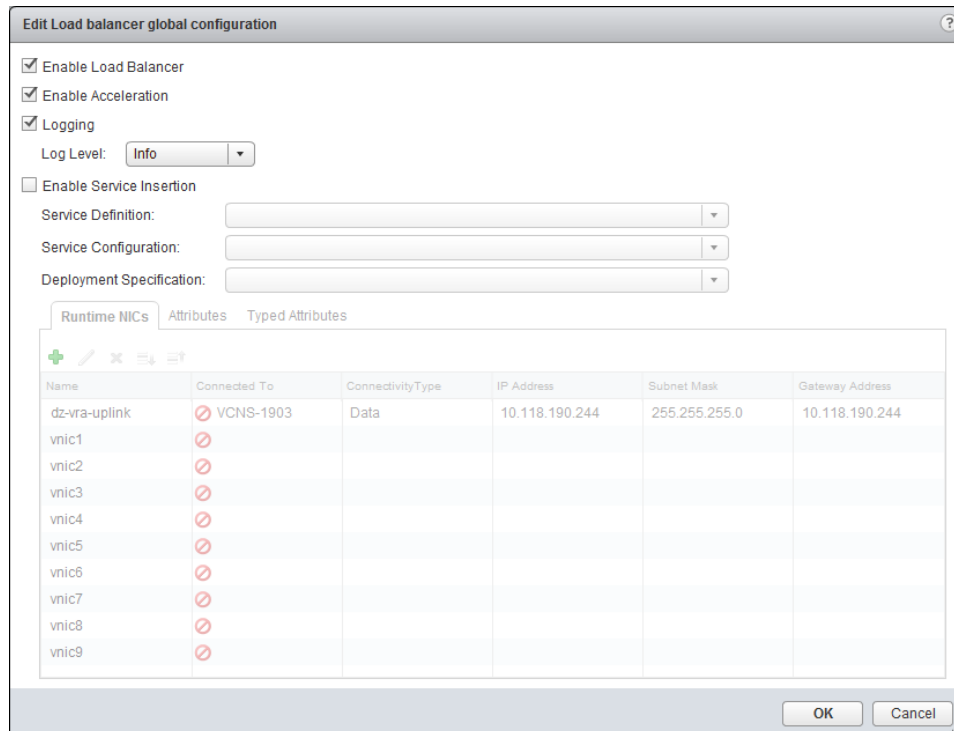
**Edit Subnet**

Edit IP addresses in this subnet: \*

Primary IP	IP Address
<input type="radio"/>	10.26.38.39
<input type="radio"/>	10.26.38.40
<input type="radio"/>	10.26.38.41

Subnet Prefix Length: \* 24

7. Go to the **Load Balancer** tab and click the **Edit** icon.
8. Select **Enable Load Balancer**, **Enable Acceleration**, and **Logging**, if required, and click **OK**.



**Edit Load balancer global configuration**

☒ Enable Load Balancer  
☒ Enable Acceleration  
☒ Logging  
 Log Level: Info

☐ Enable Service Insertion  
 Service Definition:   
 Service Configuration:   
 Deployment Specification:

Runtime NICs | Attributes | Typed Attributes

Name	Connected To	ConnectivityType	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway Address
dz-vra-uplink	<input checked="" type="radio"/> VCNS-1903	Data	10.118.190.244	255.255.255.0	10.118.190.244
vnic1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic7	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic8	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
vnic9	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

\* This interface might look slightly different in NSX-V 6.1.x and earlier.

## Add Application Profiles

You must add application profiles for the different components of vRealize Automation.

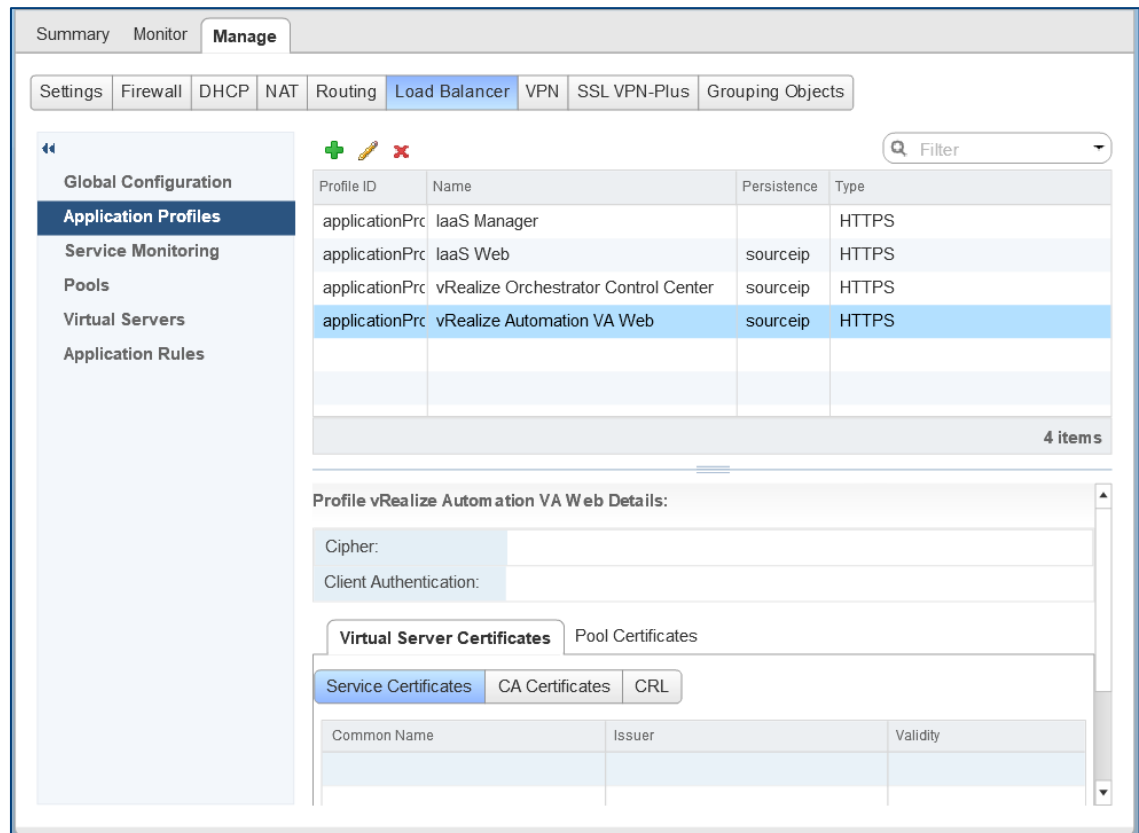
1. Click **Application Profiles** in the pane on the left.
2. Click the **Add** icon to create the application profiles required for vRealize Automation by using the information in Table 4. Leave the default value when nothing is specified.

**TABLE 4 – ADD APPLICATION PROFILES**

NAME	TYPE	ENABLE SSL PASS-THROUGH	TIMEOUT	PERSISTENCE
IaaS Manager	HTTPS	Checked	-	None
IaaS Web	HTTPS	Checked	1800 seconds	Source IP
vRealize Automation VA Web	HTTPS	Checked	1800 seconds	Source IP
vRealize Orchestrator Control Center	HTTPS	Checked		Source IP

### Example

The completed configuration should look similar to the following screen:



## Add Service Monitoring

You must add service monitors for the different components of vRealize Automation.

1. Click **Service Monitoring** in the left pane.
2. Click the **Add** icon to create the service monitors required for vRealize Automation using information in Table 5. Leave the default value when nothing is specified.

**TABLE 5 – ADD SERVICE MONITORING**

NAME	INTERVAL	TIMEOUT	RETRIES	TYPE	METHOD	URL	RECEIVE	EXPECTED
vRealize Automation VA Web	3	10	3	HTTPS	GET	/vcac/services/api/health		200, 204 (for 7.0) 204 (for 7.0.1 and later)
IaaS Web	3	10	3	HTTPS	GET	/wapi/api/status/web	REGISTERED	
IaaS Manager	3	10	3	HTTPS	GET	/VMPSProvision	ProvisionService	
vRealize Orchestrator Control Center	3	10	3	HTTPS	GET	/vco-controlcenter/docs/		200

The completed configuration should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot shows the vRealize Orchestrator configuration interface. The left sidebar has a 'Service Monitoring' section highlighted. The main area displays a table of service monitors. The table has columns: Monitor ID, Name, Type, Interval, Timeout, and Max Retries. The table contains 7 items. The details for the selected monitor, 'vRealize Orchestrator Control Center', are shown below the table.

Monitor ID	Name	Type	Interval	Timeout	Max Retries
monitor-1	default_tcp_monitor	TCP	5	15	3
monitor-2	default_http_monitor	HTTP	5	15	3
monitor-3	default_https_monitor	HTTPS	5	15	3
monitor-4	vRealize Automation VA Web	HTTPS	3	10	3
monitor-5	IaaS Web	HTTPS	3	10	3
monitor-6	IaaS Manager	HTTPS	3	10	3
monitor-7	vRealize Orchestrator Control Center	HTTPS	3	10	3

Service Monitor vRealize Orchestrator Control Center Details:

Name	vRealize Orchestrator Control	Type	https
Interval	3	Expected	200
Timeout	10	URL	/vco-controlcenter/docs/
Max Retries	3	Send	
Receive		Method	GET
Extension			

## Add Pools

You must create the following pools for vRealize Automation.

1. Click **Pools** in the left pane.
2. Click the **Add** icon to create the pools required for vRealize Automation using the information in Table 6.
  - The environment depicted in Table 6 is an example. Your environment might contain two or three vRealize Automation virtual appliance nodes and two or more nodes per IaaS role.
  - You can either use the IP address of the pool members or select them as a Virtual Center Container.

**TABLE 6 - ADD POOLS**

POOL NAME	ALGORITHM	MONITORS	MEMBER NAME	EXAMPLE IP ADDRESS / VCENTER CONTAINER	PORT	MONITOR PORT
pool_vra-va-web_80	Least connections	default_http_monitor	vRA VA1	IP Address	80	
			vRA VA2	IP Address	80	
			vRA VA3	IP Address	80	
pool_vra-va-web_443	Least connections	vRA VA Web	vRA VA1	IP Address	443	
			vRA VA2	IP Address	443	
			vRA VA3	IP Address	443	
*pool_vra-rconsole_8444	Least connections	vRA VA Web	vRA VA1	IP Address	8444	443
			vRA VA2	IP Address	8444	443
			vRA VA3	IP Address	8444	443
pool_vro-cc_8283	Least connections	vRealize Orchestrator Control Center	vRA VA1	IP Address	8283	
			vRA VA2	IP Address	8283	
			vRA VA3	IP Address	8283	
pool_iaas-web_443	Least connections	IaaS Web	IaaS Web1	IP Address	443	
			IaaS Web2	IP Address	443	
pool_iaas-manager_443	**Least connections	IaaS Manager	IaaS Man1	IP Address	443	
			IaaS Man2	IP Address	443	

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

\*\* The Manager Service uses [active-passive type of configuration](#) hence the load balancer will always send the traffic to the current active node regardless of the load balancing method.

## Add Virtual Servers

You must to add the following Virtual Servers for vRealize Automation.

1. Click **Virtual Servers** on the left pane.
2. Click the **Add** icon to create the virtual servers required for vRealize Automation using the information in Table 7. Leave the default value when nothing is specified.

**TABLE 7 - ADD VIRTUAL SERVERS**

NAME	IP ADDRESS	PROTOCOL	PORT	DEFAULT POOL	APPLICATION PROFILE	APPLICATION RULE
vs_vra-va-web_80	IP Address	HTTP	80	pool_vra-va-web_80	vRA VA	
vs_vra-va-web_443	IP Address	HTTPS	443	pool_vra-va-web_443	vRA VA	
vs_iaas-web_443	IP Address	HTTPS	443	pool_iaas-web_443	IaaS Web	
vs_iaas-manager_443	IP Address	HTTPS	443	pool_iaas-manager_443	IaaS Manager	
*vs_vra-va-rconsole_8444	IP Address	HTTPS	8444	pool_vra-rconsole_8444	vRA VA	
vs_vro-cc_8283	IP Address	HTTPS	8283	pool_vro-cc_8283	vRealize Orchestrator Control Center	

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

The completed configuration should look similar to the following screen.

Summary Monitor **Manage**

Settings Firewall DHCP NAT Routing **Load Balancer** VPN SSL VPN-Plus Grouping Objects

Global Configuration  
Application Profiles  
Service Monitoring  
Pools  
**Virtual Servers**  
Application Rules

Virtual Server ID Name Default Pool IP Address Protocol Port

virtualServer-2	vs_iaas-web_443	pool-3	10.145.153.104	https	443
virtualServer-3	vs_iaas-manager_443	pool-4	10.145.153.105	https	443
virtualServer-4	vs_vra-va-rconsole_8444	pool-5	10.145.153.103	https	8444
virtualServer-5	vs_vro-cc_8283	pool-6	10.145.153.103	https	8283
virtualServer-1	vs_vra-va-web_443	pool-2	10.145.153.103	https	443
virtualServer-6	vs_vra-va-web_80	pool-9	10.145.153.103	http	80

6 items

Virtual Server vs\_vra-va-web\_443 Details:

Description:		Application Profile:	applicationProfile-3
Connection Limit:	0	Connection Rate Limit:	0
Service Insertion Status:	Disabled	Acceleration Status:	Disabled
		Service Profile Status:	

Rule Id Name Script

# Configuring NSX-T

This document assumes that the NSX-T is already deployed in the environment and the Tier-1 gateway with the load balancer can access vRealize Automation components over a network.

Note: NSX-T 2.3 has a known issue, HTTPS monitor is not supported for FAST TCP virtual server's pool, which is fixed in 2.4.

## Add Application Profiles

You need to create two application profiles.

### Add the Application Profile for HTTP requests

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **PROFILES**
2. Select Profile Type **APPLICATION**
3. Click the **ADD APPLICATION PROFILE** and select **HTTP**
4. Choose a **Name** for the profile

### Example

The completed configuration for an application profile for HTTP request should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot shows the 'PROFILES' tab in the vRealize Automation interface. The 'Select Profile Type' dropdown is set to 'APPLICATION'. The 'ADD APPLICATION PROFILE' button is visible. Below the table, the configuration for the 'vRA\_HTTP\_to\_HTTPS' profile is shown. The profile is of type 'HTTP' with an 'Idle Timeout (sec)' of 15. The configuration includes fields for 'Description', 'X-Forwarded-For' (set to 'Insert'), 'Redirection' (set to 'None'), 'Request Header Size' (set to '1024'), 'Request Body Size', and 'NTLM Authentication' (set to 'Disabled'). There is also a 'Tags' section with 'Tag (Required)' and 'Scope (Optional)' fields. The 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL' buttons are at the bottom.

Name	Type	Idle Timeout (sec)	HA Flow Mirroring	Virtual Servers
vRA_HTTP_to_HTTPS	HTTP	15		

Configuration details for vRA\_HTTP\_to\_HTTPS:

- Description: Enter Description
- X-Forwarded-For: Insert
- Redirection: None
- Request Header Size: 1024
- Request Body Size:
- NTLM Authentication: Disabled
- Tags: Tag (Required), Scope (Optional)

Buttons: SAVE, CANCEL

### Add the Application Profile for HTTPS requests

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **PROFILES**
2. Select Profile Type **APPLICATION**
3. Click the **ADD APPLICATION PROFILE** and select **Fast TCP Profile**
4. Choose a **Name** for the profile

### Example

The completed configuration for an application profile for HTTPS request should look similar to the following screen:

LOAD BALANCERS VIRTUAL SERVERS SERVER POOLS **PROFILES** MONITORS About

Select Profile Type **APPLICATION**

ADD APPLICATION PROFILE EXPAND ALL Search

Name	Type	Idle Timeout (sec)	HA Flow Mirroring	Virtual Servers
vRA_HTTPS	Fast TCP	1800	Disabled	

Description: Enter Description

Connection Close Timeout: 8

Tags: Tag (Required) Scope (Optional)

Maximum 30 tags are allowed.

SAVE CANCEL

## Add Persistence Profile

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **PROFILES**
2. Select Profile Type **PERSISTENCE**
3. Click the **ADD PERSISTENCE PROFILE** and select **Source IP**
4. Choose a **Name** for the profile

### Example

The completed configuration for a persistence profile should look similar to the following screen:

LOAD BALANCERS VIRTUAL SERVERS SERVER POOLS **PROFILES** MONITORS About

Select Profile Type **PERSISTENCE**

ADD PERSISTENCE PROFILE EXPAND ALL Search

Name	Type	Share Persistence	Virtual Servers
source_addr_vra	Source IP	Disabled	

Description: Enter Description

Persistence Entry Timeout: 300

Purge Entries when Full: ☒ Enabled

HA Persistence Mirroring: ☐ Disabled

Tags: Tag (Required) Scope (Optional)

Maximum 30 tags are allowed.

SAVE CANCEL

## Add Active Health Monitor

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **MONITORS**
2. Click the **Add ACTIVE MONITOR**, select **HTTPS**
3. Choose a **Name** for the Health Monitor. Set **Monitoring Port**, **Monitoring Interval**, **Timeout Period**, **Fall Count** and **Rise Count** (please refer to the table and example below)
4. Click HTTP Request **Configure** (please refer to the table and example below)
5. Click HTTP Response **Configure** (please refer to the table and example below)
6. Click SSL Configuration **Configure**
  - Server SSL **Enabled**
  - Server SSL Profile: **default-balance-server-ssl-profile**

**TABLE 8 – CONFIGURE HEALTH MONITORS**

NAME	PORT	INTERVAL	TIMEOUT	METHOD	REQUEST URL	RESPONSE CODE	RESPONSE BODY
vra_http_80	80	3	10	Get	/	302	
vra_https_va_web	443	3	10	Get	/vcac/services/api/health	200,204	
vra_https_iaas_web	443	3	10	Get	/wapi/api/status/web		REGISTERED
vra_https_iaas_mgr	443	3	10	Get	/VMPSProvision		ProvisionService
vro_https_8283	8283	3	10	Get	/vco-controlcenter/docs/	200	

*Example*

The completed configuration for a health monitor should look similar to the following screens:

The screenshot shows the 'MONITORS' configuration page in vRealize Automation. The 'ACTIVE' monitor type is selected. The configuration for the monitor 'vra\_https\_va\_web' is shown with the following details:

- Name:** vra\_https\_va\_web
- Protocol:** HTTPS
- Monitoring Port:** 443
- Monitoring Interval:** 3
- Timeout Period (sec):** 10
- Server Pools:** (empty)
- Description:** Enter Description
- Fall Count:** 3
- Tags:** Tag (Required) and Scope (Optional) fields are present. A note states 'Maximum 30 tags are allowed.'
- Rise Count:** 3
- Additional Properties:**
  - HTTP Request:** Configure
  - SSL Configuration:** Configure
  - HTTP Response:** Configure

At the bottom, there are 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL' buttons.


HTTP Request and Response Configuration ×

Active Health Monitor -

HTTP Request Configuration

HTTP Response Configuration

HTTP Method Get ▼HTTP Request URL /vcac/services/api/healHTTP Request Version 1.1 ▼ADD

Header Name	Header Value
 Request Header not found	

HTTP Request Body

CANCELAPPLY

HTTP Request and Response Configuration ×

Active Health Monitor -

HTTP Request Configuration

HTTP Response Configuration

HTTP Response Code

200 X

204 X

1 or more response cod

HTTP Response Body

CANCEL

APPLY

Edit SSL Configuration ×

Active Monitor vra\_https\_va...

Server SSL

☒ Enabled

Client Certificate

Select Certificate ▼

Server SSL Profile

default-balanced-server-ssl-pr ⓧ ▼ ⋮▼ Advanced Properties

Trusted CA Certificates

Select CA Certificates

Mandatory Server Authentication

☐ Disabled

Certificate Chain Depth

3

Certificate Revocation List (CRL)

Select CRL

CANCEL

SAVE

## Configure Server Pools

You need to configure the following server pools for vRealize Automation

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **SERVER POOLS**
2. Click the **ADD SERVER POOL**
3. Choose a **Name** for the pool. Set **Algorithm** as LEAST\_CONNECTION
4. Configure **SNAT Translation** as Auto Map
5. Click **Select Members** and **ADD MEMBER** (please refer to the table and example below)
  - **Name**
  - **IP**
  - **Weight: 1**
  - **Port**
  - **State: ENABLED**

**TABLE 9 – CONFIGURE SERVER POOLS**

POOL NAME	ALGORITHM	ACTIVE MONITOR	NAME	IP	PORT
pool_vra-va-web_80	Least connections	vra_http_80	vra_va1	IP	80
			vra_va2	IP	80
pool_vra-va-web_443	Least connections	vra_https_va_web	vra_va1	IP	443
			vra_va2	IP	443
*pool_vra-rconsole_8444	Least connections	vra_https_va_web	vra_va1	IP	8444
			vra_va2	IP	8444
pool_vro-cc_8283	Least connections	vro_https_8283	vra_va1	IP	8283
			vra_va2	IP	8283
pool_iaas-web_443	Least connections	vra_https_iaas_web	vra_web1	IP	443
			vra_web2	IP	443
pool_iaas-manager_443	**Least connections	vra_https_iaas_mgr	vra_ms1	IP	443
			vra_ms1	IP	443

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

\*\* The Manager Service uses active-passive type of configuration hence the load balancer will always send the traffic to the current active node regardless of the load balancing method.

## Example

The completed configuration for a server pool should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot displays the 'SERVER POOLS' configuration page in the vRealize Automation interface. The top navigation bar includes 'LOAD BALANCERS', 'VIRTUAL SERVERS', 'SERVER POOLS' (selected), 'PROFILES', 'MONITORS', and 'About'. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation bar, there is a table with columns: Name, Algorithm, Members/Group, Virtual Servers, and Status. The first row shows a server pool named 'pool\_vra-va-web\_443' with a 'Least Conr' algorithm and a 'Select Members' button. Below the table, there is a form for configuring the server pool. The form includes fields for 'Description' (with a placeholder 'Enter Description'), 'Active Monitor' (set to 'vra\_https\_va\_web'), and 'SNAT Translation Mode' (set to 'Automap'). There is also an 'Additional Properties' section. At the bottom of the form are 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL' buttons.

Below the main configuration page, there is a modal window titled 'Configure Server Pool Members' for 'Server Pool - pool\_laas-manager\_443'. It has two tabs: 'Enter individual members' (selected) and 'Select a group'. There is an 'ADD MEMBER' button and a search bar. Below these is a table with columns: Name, IP, Port, Weight, State, Backup Member, and Max Concurrent Connections. The table has two rows, both with '443' in the Port column, '1' in the Weight column, and 'Enabled' in the State column. The Backup Member column shows a radio button and the text 'Disabled'. At the bottom of the modal are 'CANCEL' and 'APPLY' buttons.

## Configure Virtual Servers

You need to add the following Virtual Servers for vRealize Automation.

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **VIRTUAL SERVERS**
2. Click the **ADD VIRTUAL SERVER**, select Layer 4/7 (please refer to the table below)
3. Choose a **Name** for Virtual Server
4. Assign **IP Address** (Virtual IP) and **Port** (please refer to the table below)
5. Choose the **Server Pool** previously configured
6. Choose the **Application Profile** previously configured
7. Set **Persistence** if required (please refer to the table below)
8. Set the **Default Pool Member Ports** (please refer to the table below)

**TABLE 10 – CONFIGURE VIRTUAL SERVERS**

NAME	TYPE	APPLICATION PROFILE	IP ADDR	PORT	SERVER POOL	PERSISTENCE PROFILE
vs_vra-va-web_80	L7 HTTP	vRA_HTTP_to_HTTPS	IP	80	pool_vra-va-web_80	None
vs_vra-va-web_443	L4 TCP	vRA_HTTPS	IP	443	pool_vra-va-web_443	source_addr_vra
vs_iaas-web_443	L4 TCP	vRA_HTTPS	IP	443	pool_iaas-web_443	source_addr_vra
vs_iaas-manager_443	L4 TCP	vRA_HTTPS	IP	443	pool_iaas-manager_443	None
*vs_vra-va-rconsole_8444	L4 TCP	vRA_HTTPS	IP	8444	pool_vra-rconsole_8444	source_addr_vra
vs_vro-cc_8283	L4 TCP	vRA_HTTPS	IP	8283	pool_vro-cc_8283	source_addr_vra

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

### Example

The completed configuration for a virtual server should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot displays the 'VIRTUAL SERVERS' configuration page in the vRealize Automation interface. The configuration for the virtual server 'vs\_vra-va-web\_443' is shown. The IP Address is set to 'e.g. 10.10.10.10'. The Port is '443'. The Type is 'L4 TCP'. The Load Balancer is 'Select Load Balancer'. The Server Pool is 'pool\_vra-va-w'. The Application Profile is 'vRA\_HTTPS'. The Persistence is 'Source IP'. The Source IP is 'source\_addr\_vra'. The Additional Properties section includes 'Max Concurrent Connections' set to 'Unlimited', 'Max New Connection Rate' set to 'Unlimited', 'Default Pool Member Ports' set to '443', and 'Access Log' set to 'Disabled'. The Admin State is 'Enabled'. The Tags section shows 'Tag (Required)' and 'Scope (Optional)' with a note 'Maximum 30 tags are allowed.'.

## Configure Load Balancer

You need to specify a load-balancer configuration parameter for vRealize Automation.

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **LOAD BALANCERS**
2. Click the **ADD LOAD BALANCER**
3. Choose a **Name**, select appropriate **Load Balancer Size** (depends on vRA cluster size)
4. Choose the pre-created **Tier 1 Logical Router**

Note: In 2.4, the monitor health checks are done using the IP address of Tiers-1 uplink (or first service port for Tiers-1 standalone SR) for all server pools of the load-balancer. Please ensure that server pools are reachable from this IP address.

### Example

The completed configuration for a load balancer should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot shows the 'LOAD BALANCERS' configuration page in vRealize Automation. The 'ADD LOAD BALANCER' button is visible. The configuration form includes fields for Name (vra75\_lb), Size (Small), Tier-1 Gateway (vRA-LB-Tier-1-Router), Description, Error Log Level (Info), Tags, and Admin State (Enabled). There are also buttons for 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL'.

## Add Virtual Servers to Load Balancer

1. Go to **Networking** → **Load Balancing** → **VIRTUAL SERVERS**
2. Edit configured Virtual Servers
3. Assign **Load Balancer** as the previously configured Load Balancer

### Example

The completed configuration for a virtual server should look similar to the following screen:

The screenshot shows the 'VIRTUAL SERVERS' configuration page in vRealize Automation. The configuration form includes fields for Name (vs\_vra-va-web\_443), IP Address (192.168.205.10), Port (443), L4 TCP, Application Profile (vRA\_HTTPS), Persistence (Source IP), and Source IP (source\_addr\_vra). There are also buttons for 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL'.

## Configuring Citrix ADC (NetScaler ADC)

Before starting this configuration, ensure that the NetScaler device is deployed in the environment and has access to the vRealize Automation components.

- You can use either virtual or physical NetScaler
- The Citrix load balancer can be deployed in either one-arm or multi-arm topologies
- Enable the Load Balancer and SSL modules. You can do so from **NetScaler > System > Settings > Configure Basic Features** page.

### Configure Monitors

1. Log in to the NetScaler load balancer and select **NetScaler > Traffic Management > Load Balancing > Monitors**.
2. Click **Add** and provide the required information for each row in Table . Leave the default value when nothing is specified.

**TABLE 11 – CONFIGURE MONITORS**

NAME	TYPE	INTERVAL	TIMEOUT	SEND STRING	RECEIVE STRING	DEST. PORT	SECURE
vra_https_va_web	HTTP	5	4	GET /vcac/services/api/health	HTTP/1\.(0 1) (200 204)	443	yes
vra_https_iaas_web	HTTP-ECV	5	4	GET /wapi/api/status/web	REGISTERED	443	yes
vra_https_iaas_mgr	HTTP-ECV	5	4	GET /VMPSProvision	ProvisionService	443	yes
vro_https_8283	HTTP	5	4	GET /vco-controlcenter/docs/	HTTP/1\.(0 1) (200)	8283	yes

### Example

The completed configuration for a virtual appliance monitor should look similar to the following screen:

← Create Monitor

Name\*

vra\_https\_va\_web

?

Type\*

HTTP

>

?

Type of monitor that you want to create.

Basic Parameters

Interval

5

Second

▼

Response Time-out

4

Second

▼

?

Response Codes

+

204

×

^

200

×

▼

?

Custom Header

HTTP Request

GET /vcac/services/api/health

?

☒ Secure

?

SSL Profile

▼

+

Bind

Delete

Certificate Name

No items

▶ Advanced Parameters

Create

Close

## Configure Service Groups

1. Log in to the NetScaler load balancer and select **NetScaler > Traffic Management > Load Balancing > Service Groups**.
2. Click **Add** and provide the required information for each row in Table .  
**Note:** The environment depicted in Table is an example. Your environment might contain two or three vRealize Automation virtual appliance nodes and two or more nodes per IaaS role.

**TABLE 12 – CONFIGURE SERVICE GROUPS**

NAME	HEALTH MONITORS	PROTOCOL	SG MEMBERS	ADDRESS	PORT
pl_vra-va-00_80	http-ecv	HTTP	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	80
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	80
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	80
pl_vra-va-00_443	vra_https_va_web	SSL Bridge	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	443
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	443
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	443
*pl_vra-va-00_8444	vra_https_va_web	SSL Bridge	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	8444
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	8444
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	8444
pl_vro-cc-00_8283	vro_https_8283	SSL Bridge	ra-vra-va-01	IP Address	8283
			ra-vra-va-02	IP Address	8283
			ra-vra-va-03	IP Address	8283
pl_iaas-web-00_443	vra_https_iaas_web	SSL Bridge	ra-web-01	IP Address	443
			ra-web-02	IP Address	443
pl_iaas-man-00_443	vra_https_iaas_mgr	SSL Bridge	ra-man-01	IP Address	443
			ra-man-02	IP Address	443

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

*Example*

←

Load Balancing Service Group

Basic Settings

Name

pl\_vra-va-00\_443

Protocol

SSL\_BRIDGE

State

ENABLED

Effective State

●

UP

Traffic Domain

0

Comment

Cache Type

SERVER

Cacheable

NO

Health Monitoring

YES

AppFlow Logging

ENABLED

Monitoring Connection Close Bit

NONE

Number of Active Connections

0

AutoScale Mode

DISABLED

Service Group Members

3 Service Group Members

Settings

SureConnect

Surge Protection

OFF

Use Proxy Port

YES

Down State Flush

ENABLED

Use Client IP

NO

Client Keep-alive

NO

TCP Buffering

YES

Client IP

DISABLED

Header

AutoScale Mode

DISABLED

Monitors

1 Service Group to Monitor Binding

Done

## Configure Virtual Servers

1. Log in to the NetScaler load balancer and select **NetScaler > Traffic Management > Load Balancing > Virtual Servers**.
2. Click **Add** and provide the required information for each entry in Table . Leave the default value when nothing is specified.

**TABLE 13 – CONFIGURE VIRTUAL SERVERS**

NAME	PROTOCOL	DESTINATION ADDRESS	PORT	LOAD BALANCING METHOD	SERVICE GROUP BINDING
vs_vra-va-00_80	HTTP	IP Address	80	Least connections	pl_vra-va-00_80
vs_vra-va-00_443	SSL Bridge	IP Address	443	Least connections	pl_vra-va-00_443
vs_web-00_443	SSL Bridge	IP Address	443	Least connections	pl_iaas-web-00_443
vs_man-00_443	SSL Bridge	IP Address	443	**Least connections	pl_iaas-man-00_443
*vs_vra-va-00_8444	SSL Bridge	IP Address	8444	Least connections	pl_vra-va-00_8444
vs_vro-cc-00_8283	SSL Bridge	IP Address	8283	Least connections	pl_vro-cc-00_8283

\* Port 8444 is optional – it is required only if you want to use remote console from vRealize Automation.

\*\* The Manager Service uses an [active-passive type of configuration](#) hence the load balancer will always send the traffic to the current active node regardless of the load-balancing method.

### Example

←

Load Balancing Virtual Server

Load Balancing Virtual Server

Export as a Template

Basic Settings

Name

Protocol

State

IP Address

Port

Traffic Domain

SSL\_BRIDGE

UP

10.23.90.21

443

0

Listen Priority

Listen Policy Expression

Range

Redirection Mode

RHI State

AppFlow Logging

Retain Connections on Cluster

-

NONE

1

IP

PASSIVE

ENABLED

NO

Services and Service Groups

No Load Balancing Virtual Server Service Binding

1 Load Balancing Virtual Server ServiceGroup Binding

Persistence

Persistence

SOURCEIP

Time-out (mins)

30

IPv4 Netmask

255.255.255.255

IPv6 Mask Length

128

Traffic Settings

Health Threshold

Client Idle Time-out

Minimum Autoscale Members

Maximum Autoscale Members

ICMP Virtual Server Response

0

180

0

0

PASSIVE

Priority Queuing

Sure Connect

Down State Flush

Layer 2 Parameters

Trofs Persistence

ENABLED

OFF

ENABLED

Done

## Configure Persistency Group

1. Log in to the NetScaler and select **NetScaler > Traffic Management > Load Balancing > Persistency Groups**.
2. Click **Add**.
3. Enter the name **source\_addr\_vra** and select **Persistence > SOURCEIP** from the drop-down menu.
4. Set the **Timeout** to **30 minutes**.
5. Add all Virtual Servers related to vRealize Automation.
  - vra\_80
  - vra\_443
  - vro\_443
  - web\_443
  - controlcenter\_8283
6. Click **OK**.

### Example

The completed configuration should look like the following screen.

**Create Persistency Group**

Group Name\*  
source\_addr\_vra

Persistence\*  
SOURCEIP

IPv4 Netmask  
255 . 255 . 255 . 255

IPv6 Mask Length  
128

Time-out  
30

Backup Persistence\*  
NONE

☐ Use vServer Persistence\*

Virtual Server Name\*

Available (12)	Configured (0)
nnvrava_443	No items
nnvrweb	
nnvrava_8283	
nnvrava_80	

New

Create Close

## Troubleshooting

### Provisioning failures when using OneConnect with F5 BIG-IP for a virtual server with SSL pass-through

When you use the OneConnect feature with F5 BIG-IP for a virtual server, provisioning tasks sometimes fail. OneConnect ensures connections from the load balancer to the back-end servers are multiplexed and reused. This lowers the load on the servers and makes them more resilient.

Using OneConnect with a virtual server that has SSL pass-through is not recommended by F5 and might result in failed provisioning attempts. This happens because the load balancer attempts to establish a new SSL session over an existing session while the back-end servers. Expect the client to either close or renegotiate the existing session, which results in a dropped connection.

Disable OneConnect to resolve this issue.

1. Log in to the F5 load balancer and select **Local Traffic > Virtual Servers > Virtual Server List**.
2. Click the name of the virtual server to modify.
3. Choose **None** for the **OneConnect Profile** option in the **Acceleration** section and click **Finish**.

### F5 BIG-IP license limits network bandwidth

If you experience provisioning failures or issues loading vRealize Automation console pages, especially during periods of a high utilization, network traffic to and from the load balancer might exceed what the F5 BIG-IP license allows.

To check if the BIG-IP platform is currently experiencing this issue, see [How the BIG-IP VE system enforces the licensed throughput rate](#).

### Proxy agent ping failure

After starting the Manager Service on a second manager server, the proxy agent is unable to reconnect. This happens because the F5 appliance is still maintaining an SSL session with the agent by sending keepalives while the agent is trying to establish a new session.

To configure the load balancer to drop all packets and prevent it from sending keepalives to resolve this issue:

1. Log in to the F5 load balancer and select **Local Traffic > Pools**.
2. Select the **Manager Service** pool.
3. Click **Advanced** in the **Configuration** section.
4. Select **Drop** for the **Action On Service Down** option.
5. Click **OK** and click **Finished**.

## Connection reset errors in the catalina.out log file

When the system is under a heavy load due to many simultaneously requested provisions through the IaaS components, you might see connection reset errors in the catalina.out log file on the vRealize Automation appliances. This can happen when a session between the appliances and the Web servers expires. You can work around this problem by increasing the timeout setting for your load balancer.

### F5

Use the AskF5 procedure K7166: “Changing the idle timeout for a protocol profile” at <https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K7166> to change the Idle Timeout for a virtual server. Perform this procedure on the Web Service virtual load balancer server and set the timeout initially to 600 seconds. A best practice is to gradually increase the timeout until there are no connection reset errors.

### NetScaler

Use the Citrix procedure in “Setting a Time-out Value for Idle Client Connections” at <https://docs.citrix.com/en-us/netScaler/11/traffic-management/load-balancing/load-balancing-manage-clienttraffic/client-idle-timeout-value.html> to change the Idle Timeout for a virtual server. Perform this procedure on the Web Service virtual load balancer server and set the timeout initially to 600 seconds. A best practice is to gradually increase the timeout until there are no connection reset errors.

### NSX-V

Use the procedure in the [knowledge base article 2147156](#) to change the Idle Timeout for a virtual server. Perform this procedure on the Web Service virtual load balancer server and set the timeout initially to 600 seconds. A best practice is to gradually increase the timeout until there are no connection reset errors.

## Proxy Agents cannot connect to load balanced Manager Service endpoint

With NSX as a load balancing solution, after a Manager Service failover the proxy agents cannot connect to the load balanced Manager Service.

This issue occurs when the IIS role is installed on the servers that are running the Manager Service. When a Manager Service is stopped, the monitors configured on NSX-V are flagged as DOWN. Because IIS is running and accepting connections on port 443, NSX-V keeps the established sessions, and the Proxy Agent service keeps trying to reuse the session.

To resolve this issue, remove the IIS role from the servers that are running the Manager Service. The Manager Service is a self-hosted service that does not require IIS.



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