

# ■ Is Your PAS Instance Ready for Production?

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## Peter Judge



Writing 4GL since 1996, working on a variety of frameworks and applications.

Active member of the OpenEdge community and speaker at international conferences

Focusing on integration with OpenEdge applications, PASOE, software architecture and web technologies

# Modernization in Focus



**Modernization of  
Legacy OpenEdge  
Applications**



**Deep Technical  
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# Outline

- Deployment "pipeline"
  - Instance creation vs. registration
  - How to release updates
- Double checking the instance configurations
  - Min/max/initial agents and sessions
  - Do you need oemanager?
  - noaccess.war
  - DB connections (11.7 vs 12.x)
- Progress installs
  - Versions (same in UAT/Prod?)
  - Licenses
  - ESAM
- Networking
  - Port numbers
  - DNS, reverse proxies
- Security
  - SSH certs
  - Spring / webapp authentication
    - Keycloak / OEAG
  - UMASK
  - Oemanager / manager ?
  - Tomcat/tomcat
- Scripts for start, stop
- Monitoring incl telemetry
  - X-FORWARDED-FOR header
- Disk space
  - Logging location
  - Logging levels

## The beginning

- ✓ You have a running PASOE instance in development and QA
- ✓ You have tested it, for functionality and under load



# Installation and creation

# OpenEdge installation

- Operating system per the Platform Compatibility Guide
- Prod version should be at least the same as in QA/UAT
  - Ideally the most-recent Update
  - Ideally 12.8.9
- Make sure you have a production license
- ESAM wrinkles
  - Cannot rename agent executables
  - Permissions on \$DLC/install

Starting with OpenEdge 12.6, ESAM services offer protected access control over the OpenEdge root install path or <DLC> . OpenEdge runtime components use these services to cryptographically validate the authenticity of the <DLC> directory path before runtime operations utilize artifacts, such as configuration files, within the OpenEdge space. By using a secure service to validate the integrity of the OpenEdge root install path <DLC> , OpenEdge Administrators gain better control over the runtime environment of an installation. An AVM-based or OpenEdge-based application and its stored artifacts gain protection from within the secured root install path <DLC> .



# Creating instances

1. Create instances on production host(s)
  - Using `pasman create ...` with `-Z prod` or `-Z pas`
  - Configure in-situ
2. Create on a staging host / build server
  - Complete configuration & copy to production hosts(s)
  - Register using `pasman register`
  - Careful copying across operating systems
3. Containerization
  - All can be used for horizontal scaling
  - Use a dedicated user, not root to create and run the instance(s)



The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with a complex, light blue circuit diagram. This diagram consists of numerous interconnected nodes, represented by circles and squares, with lines indicating the flow of data or power. Various symbols are scattered throughout, including arrows pointing in different directions, a double arrow pointing down, and a double arrow pointing right. The overall aesthetic is technical and digital.

# Instance settings

# The Santa Clause: check your configuration twice

- ABL session settings
  - Especially PROPATH and DB connections
  - PROPATH "inside" or "outside" the instance folder
  - Prod startup parameters vs. other environments
- Settings for capacity: scaling up **and** down
  - Baseline should be enough to deal with the standard load
  - Concurrent requests is a good starting point of a metric
  - Know how long a session takes to start
  - Use `ablSession*Limit` properties to scale down ABL sessions

# Capacity settings

```
[AppServer.SessMgr]  
maxABLSessionsPerAgent=200  
maxAgents=2  
maxConnectionsPerAgent=200  
minAgents=1  
numInitialAgents=1
```

Typically the  
same value,  
except for  
APSV clients

```
[AppServer.Agent]  
ablSessionActiveMemoryLimitFinish=0  
ablSessionActiveMemoryLimitStop=0  
ablSessionFailureLimit=0  
ablSessionMemoryDump=0  
ablSessionMemoryLimit=0  
ablSessionRequestLimit=0  
minAvailableABLSessions=1  
numInitialSessions=5
```



Doc: Manage Progress Application Server (PAS)  
for OpenEdge > Configure OpenEdge properties

# The Santa Clause: check your configuration twice

- Disable transports not in use
  - Regardless of which mode was used to create the instance, the values in `openedge.properties` determine which transports are used
- Validate environment variables in `*_setenv.[bat|sh]`
- Consider disabling runtime property updates (logging only)
- Metrics: collect time and count

```
collectMetrics=1
... 0 - disable the collection of metrics used by oemanager
... 1 - enable the collection of count metrics used by oemanager
... 2 - enable the collection of timing metrics used by oemanager
... 3 - enable both count and timing metrics by oemanager
... Default is 1 (enabled) for Development and 0 (disabled) for Production
```

<https://docs.progress.com/bundle/pas-for-openedge-management/page/Collect-runtime-metrics.html>



# XML-based configuration

- Take care when changing property values in XML files, especially server.xml
- Use custom properties to add values into the xml

```
<SSLHostConfig
  certificateVerification="${psc.as.https.clientauth}"
  certificateVerificationDepth="10"
  ciphers="${psc.as.https.ciphers}"
  hostName="_default_"
  protocols="${psc.as.https.protocol}"
  sessionCacheSize="0"
  sessionTimeout="${psc.as.https.sessiontimeout}"
  truststoreFile="conf/tomcat-certstore.p12"
  truststorePassword="${psc.as.https.trustpass}"
  truststoreType="${psc.as.https.trustType}" >
  <Certificate
    certificateKeyAlias="${psc.as.https.keyalias}"
    certificateKeystoreFile="${catalina.base}/conf/tomcat-keystore.p12"
    certificateKeystorePassword="${psc.as.https.keypass}"
    certificateKeystoreType="${psc.as.https.storeType}"
    type="UNDEFINED" />
  </SSLHostConfig>
```

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# Snippet of conf/catalina.properties

# JSSE keystore used by server.xml for its server key & certificates

psc.as.https.keypass=\*\*\*\*\*

psc.as.https.keyalias=consultingwerkcloudstar

psc.as.https.storeType=PKCS12

psc.as.https.keystoreFile=\${catalina.base}/ssl/consultingwerkcloud.p12

# JSSE certificate store used by server.xml for validating client certificates

psc.as.https.trustpass=password

psc.as.https.trustType=PKCS12

# Networking

- Port numbers
  - Multiple instances can have the same ports, just not while running
  - Consider disabling the shutdown port using a value of -1
- Load balancing and reverse proxies
  - Only map paths (URLs) that you know are used into the PAS instances
  - Ditto for authentication servers like Keycloak or OEAG
  - Heartbeat / ping services
- Disable HTTP access (careful of SOAP)
- DNS / SSH certificates
  - Java keystores are sensitive to Java versions, down to minor releases



# Security

- Webapp authentication
  - Ensure connection information is correct when using LDAP / Keycloak / OpenEdge Authentication Gateway
  - Use distinct ABL domain keystores to seal CLIENT-PRINCIPALS for each environment
- Consider use of the oemanager and manager webapps
  - If using, change login from default tomcat/tomcat even if those endpoints are only internally accessible

# Security

- The ROOT webapp: if not actively in use, use noaccess.war

```
pasman undeploy -I pasProd ROOT  
pasman deploy -I pasProd -a ROOT %DLC%\servers\pasoe\extras\noaccess.war
```

- On Linux, set UMASK in \_setenv.sh to control logfile and other temp-file creation permissions
  - Useful for troubleshooting as a normal user

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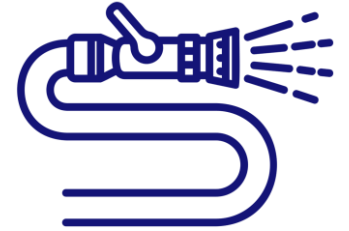
**Runtime**

# Scripting startup and shutdown

- Use systemd and friends.
- Scheduled downtime
  - How often?
  - Archive previous logs



# Monitoring



- Monitoring most important when first deploying
  - Validate your capacity limits
- PASOE is an extremely efficient memory leak detector
  - ABLObjects monitoring must be started manually per agent
  - Results in using the agent refresh functionality over stopping agents
- Use telemetry (SmartComponent Library Telemetry Toolkit, OTel) to help identify and troubleshoot hotspots

# Heartbeats and healthchecks



- Allows a monitor (eg load balancer) to determine whether an instance is available to service requests
  - It must prove that it can run some ABL
  - Should be for the webapp(s) that service application requests
- In the box
  - Healthscanner : separate application, port in PASOE
  - Ping services
    - [rest|web]/\_oepingService/\_oeping
    - OpenEdge/ApplicationServer/Util/apsv\_oeping.p
    - Requires customization of OpenEdge.Rest.Admin.AppServerStatus class
- Roll your own

# Logging

- `grep "request-id" *.log > request.log`
- When behind a firewall/load balancer, use X-FORWARDED-FOR header to identify the actual client IP
- Disk space considerations
  - Logging location
  - Logging levels & deferred logging
  - What about archives after restart?

# Questions





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