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Configuration and Administration Guide
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Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide, 10g (10.1.3.1.0)

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Preface

This documentation serves as the primary reference on configuring and managing Oracle Containers for J2EE (OC4J) in both standalone and OPMN-managed (Oracle Application Server) environments. It essentially replaces the *Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE User's Guide* and the *Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Standalone User's Guide* released with previous versions of OC4J.

This preface contains the following sections:

- [Intended Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Intended Audience

This documentation is intended for the following audiences:

- A systems administrator responsible for configuring and managing an OC4J installation
- A Java application developer using OC4J in a standalone environment

The documentation is based on the assumption that readers are already familiar with the following topics:

- The Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE) environment
- General server and system administration concepts
- General Web technology
- The Java programming language

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following Oracle resources.

Additional OC4J documents:

- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide*
This covers information and procedures for deploying an application to an OC4J environment. This includes discussion of the deployment plan editor that comes with Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g.
- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Developer's Guide*
This discusses items of general interest to developers writing an application to run on OC4J, issues that are not specific to a particular container, such as the servlet, EJB, or JSP container. (An example is class loading.)
- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Servlet Developer's Guide*
This provides information for servlet developers regarding use of servlets and the servlet container in OC4J, including basic servlet development and use of JDBC and EJBs.
- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Developer's Guide*
This provides information about JavaServer Pages development and the JSP implementation and container in OC4J. This includes discussion of Oracle features such as the command-line translator and OC4J-specific configuration parameters.
- *Oracle Containers for J2EE JSP Tag Libraries and Utilities Reference*
This provides conceptual information as well as detailed syntax and usage information for tag libraries, JavaBeans, and other Java utilities provided with OC4J.
- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Services Guide*
This provides information about standards-based Java services supplied with OC4J, such as JTA, JNDI, JMS, JAAS, and the Oracle Application Server Java Object Cache.
- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*

This document describes security features and implementations particular to OC4J. It includes information about using JAAS, the Java Authentication and Authorization Service, as well as other Java security technologies.

- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Enterprise JavaBeans Developer's Guide*

This provides information about Enterprise JavaBeans development and the EJB implementation and container in OC4J.

- *Oracle Application Server Web Services Developer's Guide*

This describes Web services development and configuration in OC4J and Oracle Application Server.

- *Oracle Application Server Advanced Web Services Developer's Guide*

This book describes topics beyond basic Web service assembly. For example, it describes how to diagnose common interoperability problems, how to enable Web service management features (such as reliability, auditing, and logging), and how to use custom serialization of Java value types.

This book also describes how to employ the Web Service Invocation Framework (WSIF), the Web Service Provider API, message attachments, and management features (reliability, logging, and auditing). It also describes alternative Web service strategies, such as using JMS as a transport mechanism.

- *Oracle Application Server Web Services Security Guide*

This describes Web services security and configuration in OC4J and Oracle Application Server.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document.

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Introduction to Oracle Containers for J2EE (OC4J)

This chapter provides a general introduction to Oracle Containers for J2EE (OC4J), in the following sections:

- [Overview of OC4J](#)
- [New and Changed Features in OC4J](#)
- [OC4J in a Standalone Configuration](#)
- [OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Configuration](#)
- [The Application Hierarchy in OC4J](#)

Overview of OC4J

Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0), or OC4J, provides a complete Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) 1.4-compliant environment. OC4J provides all the containers, APIs, and services mandated by the J2EE specification.

OC4J is distributed in two configurations:

- A **standalone** configuration, in which OC4J is installed as a single, *standalone* instance and is started, managed, and stopped directly as a self-contained component.

See "[OC4J in a Standalone Configuration](#)" on page 1-6 for details on this configuration.

- A **managed** configuration, in which OC4J is installed as part of a group of OC4J instances and managed as a component of Oracle Application Server.

For the purposes of Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0), a **group** is a synchronized set of OC4J instances that belong to the same **cluster topology**, which comprises two or more loosely connected Oracle Application Server nodes. Configuration, administration, and deployment operations can be performed simultaneously on all OC4J instances in the group.

At a minimum, a managed OC4J installation will include Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN), which manages the various Oracle Application Server components, including OC4J.

An installation will typically also include at least one Oracle HTTP Server instance, which provides Web communication and load balancing functionality.

See "[OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Configuration](#)" on page 1-7 for details.

OC4J is written entirely in Java and executes on the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) of the standard Java Development Kit (JDK). The current OC4J release can run on JDK releases 5.0 and 1.4.2. For OPMN-managed OC4J, the JDK 5.0 is installed with the server binaries and used by default to start the OC4J instance. For standalone OC4J, the JDK must be provided. You can configure an OC4J instance to run on multiple JVMs.

The OC4J documentation is based on the assumption that you have a basic understanding of Java programming, J2EE technology, and Web and EJB application technology. This includes deployment conventions such as the `/WEB-INF` and `/META-INF` directories.

J2EE Support in OC4J

OC4J supports and is certified on the standard J2EE specifications listed in [Table 1-1](#).

Table 1-1 Supported J2EE Specifications

J2EE Specification	Version Supported By OC4J
JavaServer Pages (JSP)	2.0
Servlets	2.4
Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB)	2.1, 3.0
Java Management Extensions (JMX)	1.2
J2EE Management	1.0
J2EE Application Deployment	1.1
Java Transaction API (JTA)	1.0
Java Message Service (JMS)	1.1
Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI)	1.2
Java Mail	1.2
Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)	3.0
Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS) Provider	1.0
J2EE Connector Architecture	1.5
Enterprise Web Services	1.1
Java API for XML-Based RPC (JAX-RPC)	1.1
SOAP with Attachments API for Java (SAAJ)	1.2
Java API for XML Processing (JAXP)	1.2
Java API for XML Registries (JAXR)	1.0.5

New and Changed Features in OC4J

The following topics outline new features in Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0) as well as functional changes from previous releases.

New Features in OC4J

Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0) includes a number of new features and enhancements, as described in the following topics:

- Support for Web Services
- Support for New J2EE 1.4 Application Management and Deployment Specifications
- Support for Enterprise JavaBeans 3.0
- Support for Oracle Application Server TopLink
- OracleAS Job Scheduler
- New Two-Phase Commit Transaction Coordinator Functionality
- Generic JMS Resource Adapter Enhancements

Support for Web Services

OC4J provides full support for Web services in accordance with the J2EE 1.4 standard, including JAX-RPC 1.1. Web services interoperability is also supported.

- Support for the Enterprise Web Services 1.1 specification
- EJB 2.1 Web services end point model
- JSR 109 client and server deployment model
- CORBA Web services: Support for wrapping existing basic CORBA Servants as Web services and auto-generating WSDL from IDL
- Support for source code annotations to customize Web services behavior such as invocation and ending styles (RPC/literal, RPC/encoded, Doc/literal); customizing the Java to XML mapping; enforcing security.
- Database and JMS Web services

Support for New J2EE 1.4 Application Management and Deployment Specifications

OC4J supports the following specifications defining new standards for deploying and managing applications in a J2EE environment.

- The *Java Management Extensions (JMX) 1.2* specification, which allows standard interfaces to be created for managing resources, such as services and applications, in a J2EE environment. The OC4J implementation of JMX provides a JMX client that can be used to completely manage an OC4J server and applications running within it.
- The *J2EE Management Specification (JSR-77)*, a specification that allows standard components to be created for managing applications in a J2EE environment.
- The *J2EE Application Deployment API (JSR-88)*, which defines a standard API for configuring and deploying J2EE applications and modules into a J2EE-compatible environment. The OC4J implementation includes the ability to create or edit a deployment plan containing the OC4J-specific configuration data needed to deploy a component into OC4J.

Support for Enterprise JavaBeans 3.0

OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0) provides complete support for the Enterprise JavaBeans 3.0 final specification, including support for EJB annotations and dependency injections. The final specification is available at the following Web site:

<http://java.sun.com/products/ejb/>

Note: OC4J must use JDK 5.0 to enable EJB 3.0 support. This JDK is included with the current 10g (10.1.3.1.0) release, in which OC4J uses JDK 5.0 by default.

Support for Oracle Application Server TopLink

Oracle Application Server TopLink is an advanced, object persistence framework for use with a wide range of Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) and Java application architectures. OracleAS TopLink includes support for the OC4J Container Managed Persistence (CMP) container and base classes that simplify Bean Managed Persistence (BMP) development.

OracleAS Job Scheduler

The OracleAS Job Scheduler provides asynchronous scheduling services for J2EE applications. Its key features include capabilities for submitting, controlling, and monitoring *jobs*, each job defined as a unit of work that executes when the work is performed.

New Two-Phase Commit Transaction Coordinator Functionality

The new Distributed Transaction Manager in OC4J can coordinate two-phase transactions between any type of XA resource, including databases from Oracle as well as other vendors and JMS providers such as IBM WebSphere MQ. Automatic transaction recovery in the event of a failure is also supported.

Generic JMS Resource Adapter Enhancements

The Generic JMS Resource Adapter can now be used as an OC4J plug-in for OracleAS JMS that ships with the current version of OC4J as well as for IBM WebSphere MQ JMS version 5.3.

Support for lazy transaction enlistment has been added so that JMS connections can be cached and still be able to correctly participate in global transactions.

The Generic JMS Resource Adapter now has better error handling. Endpoints now automatically retry after provider or system failures, and `onMessage()` errors are handled correctly.

The `admin_client.jar` utility has new commands for managing the OC4J JMS connection factories and destinations. You can use these commands through the command-line tool or through the relevant JMX MBeans to add, remove, and get information about factories and destinations. For details, see [Chapter 6, "Using the admin_client.jar Utility"](#).

Changes from Previous Releases

The following changes have been made in Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0). Functional changes in Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0) that pertain to OC4J are also outlined.

Configuration File Changes

The following changes have been made to configuration files utilized in standalone OC4J and in OC4J instances installed as components of Oracle Application Server. All of the files noted are installed by default in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config`, in which *instance* represents the OC4J instance name.

application.xml

- The `<persistence>` element has been moved to the new `system-application.xml` file.
- The `<jazn>` element now points to the new `system-jazn-data.xml` file as the security configuration file for the OC4J instance. For more information about `<jazn>`, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*.
- The `default-data-source` attribute of the root `<orion-application>` element now specifies "jdbc/OracleDS" as the default data source in both standalone OC4J and Oracle Application Server.
- The `<ejb-module>` element for "PortComponentLinkResolver" has been removed.
- The `<odl>` element, used to enable ODL logging for the default application, has been added but commented out as a subelement of `<log>`.

ascontrol-web-site.xml

- This file has been removed from both standalone OC4J and Oracle Application Server. The Application Server Control Console instance deployed to OC4J is now bound to `default-web-site.xml` by default and is accessible through the `/em` context root.

default-web-site.xml

- This file configures the default Web site used in both standalone OC4J and Oracle Application Server. All applications, including the Application Server Control Console deployed to the OC4J instance, are accessed by default through the default Web site using the context root specified in this file.

global-web-application.xml

- The `<dtd>` element has been removed from the Oracle Application Server version of this file.
- The `<url-pattern>` element in the `rmi-tunnel` servlet definition specifies `rmiTunnel/*` in both standalone OC4J and Oracle Application Server.

http-web-site.xml

- This file has been removed from both standalone OC4J and Oracle Application Server. All applications deployed to the OC4J instance are now bound to `default-web-site.xml` by default.

j2ee-logging.xml

- This new file is used to configure Java Loggers, including the `oracle` Logger.

jazn-data.xml

- This file no longer contains the security configuration for the OC4J instance. This configuration is now defined in the new `system-jazn-data.xml` file. The `jazn-data.xml` can be specified, however, at the application level to define users and roles. For more information about the `jazn-data.xml` and `system-jazn-data.xml` files, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*.

oc4j-connectors.xml

- The `location` attribute of the `<connector>` element is no longer specified for the "datasources" and "OracleASjms" connectors.

server.xml

- The `<web-site>` elements pointing to `http-web-site.xml` and `ascontrol-web-site.xml` have been removed. A single element now points to `default-web-site.xml`, the configuration file for the default Web site.
- Multiple `<shared-library>` elements have been added, each referencing a shared library installed with OC4J.

system-application.xml

- This is a new file, added to provide configuration for the `system` application. See ["The system Application"](#) on page 1-9 for more information on this new internal component.

system-jazn-data.xml

- This new file contains the security configuration for the OC4J instance. It essentially replaces `jazn-data.xml`. For more information about the `jazn-data.xml` and `system-jazn-data.xml` files, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*.

OC4J in a Standalone Configuration

The standalone, or *unmanaged*, OC4J configuration offers robust, J2EE-compliant containers that are easy to administer. In this configuration, a single OC4J instance is installed into a single `ORACLE_HOME` directory, the root directory in which Oracle software is installed.

The standalone OC4J configuration includes the following components:

- Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0)
- Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console, a Web-based administration application installed by default with OC4J

The Application Server Control Console is enabled immediately upon installation. See ["Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console"](#) on page 3-1 for details on using this management interface.

Installation

The standalone OC4J distribution, which includes Application Server Control, is provided as a ZIP archive. See [Chapter 2, "Installing Standalone OC4J"](#) for instructions.

Administration

The OC4J instance is administered as a standalone component, using the Application Server Control Console installed with the instance, Ant tasks, or one of the built-in command-line utilities, such as `admin_client.jar`.

See [Chapter 3, "Tools for Administering OC4J"](#) for an overview of these tools.

Starting, Stopping, and Restarting

In a standalone configuration, an OC4J instance is started using an `oc4j` command script or the executable `oc4j.jar` archive. Startup options and system properties are set before startup for the command script or at startup with the `oc4j.jar` direct execution model.

See ["Starting OC4J in a Standalone Environment"](#) on page 5-1 for details.

You can stop and restart a standalone OC4J server with the `admin_client.jar` or `admin.jar` command-line utility or an `oc4j` command script. For details, see ["Stopping OC4J in a Standalone Environment"](#) on page 5-3, ["Restarting an OC4J Instance in a Standalone Environment"](#) on page 5-5, or ["Stopping and Restarting OC4J in a Standalone Environment"](#) on page 7-3.

Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery Capabilities

The OC4J standalone configuration does not have backup, restore and disaster recovery capabilities.

Web Communications

Web communications in a standalone environment is provided through the built-in OC4J Web server, which supports HTTP and HTTPS communications natively without the use of the Oracle HTTP Server.

The default Web site is defined in the `default-web-site.xml` file, which specifies the default HTTP listener on port 8888. Additional Web sites may be defined on different ports using variations of this file. See [Chapter 13, "Managing Web Sites in OC4J"](#) for instructions on creating additional Web sites in OC4J.

OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Configuration

In this configuration, OC4J is installed as a component of Oracle Application Server, in a group of one or more OC4J instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster. A typical configuration includes the following components:

- Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0), one or more instances in one or more groups
- Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console, a Web-based administration application installed by default with OC4J
- Oracle HTTP Server 1.3, which provides front-end Web communication and load-balancing functionality
- Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN), used to start, stop, and monitor the other installed components, including OC4J and Oracle HTTP Server. OPMN includes Oracle Notification Server (ONS), which manages communications between components.

Oracle Application Server provides support for HTTP session and stateful session Enterprise JavaBean replication and load balancing across a group of OC4J instances within a cluster topology. See [Chapter 9, "Application Clustering in OC4J"](#) for details.

The connectivity provided within an Oracle Application Server cluster is a function of Oracle Notification Server (ONS), which manages communications between Oracle Application Server components, including OC4J and Oracle HTTP Server. The ONS server is a component of Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN), which is installed by default on every Oracle Application Server host.

The Oracle Universal Installer provides a number of installation options:

- **Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server, and Process Management**

In this configuration, all components are installed into a single `ORACLE_HOME` directory, including OC4J, Oracle HTTP Server, and OPMN.

Multiple OC4J instances can be created within this `ORACLE_HOME` directory. Multiple host machines, each hosting one or more OC4J instances, can be included in an Oracle Application Server cluster.

- **J2EE Server and Process Management**

This installation includes OC4J and OPMN. It can be utilized as a "standalone" OPMN-managed OC4J instance for development or testing purposes, or can be included within an Oracle Application Server cluster.

- **Web Server and Process Management**

This installation includes only Oracle HTTP Server and OPMN. It can be used as a *standalone* Oracle HTTP Server instance, typically serving as the front-end Web listener for an Oracle Application Server cluster.

Installation

Installation of the various components is done using the Oracle Universal Installer. OPMN must be installed in every `ORACLE_HOME` directory to enable monitoring of each installed component.

Administration

Administration tasks can be performed using any of these tools:

- The Web-based Application Server Control Console user interface
- Ant tasks
- The `admin_client.jar` command-line tool
- The `admin.jar` command-line tool, only for standalone OC4J servers

[Chapter 1, "Introduction to Oracle Containers for J2EE \(OC4J\)"](#) provides overviews of these tools.

In an Oracle Application Server clustered environment, a single Application Server Control Console can be used to manage all OC4J instances in a cluster. See "[Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console](#)" on page 3-1 for details on this application.

OC4J includes a set of Ant tasks for performing administration tasks on a group of OC4J instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster, on an OPMN-managed OC4J instance, or on a standalone OC4J server. For details about the Ant tasks and guidelines for integrating the tasks into your application build process, see "Deploying with the OC4J Ant Tasks" in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide*.

The `admin_client.jar` tool provided with OC4J can be used to perform administration tasks on a group of OC4J instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster, on an OPMN-managed OC4J instance, or on a standalone OC4J server. Also, the administration client distribution, `oc4j_admin_client_101310.zip`, which contains the client-side jars necessary for performing administrative operations from a remote client in two ways:

- Using `admin_client.jar` commands remotely against an OPMN-managed or standalone OC4J instance
- Using a JMX programmatic client to manage OC4J remotely

See [Chapter 6, "Using the admin_client.jar Utility"](#) for instructions on using this tool.

The `admin.jar` tool provided with OC4J can be used to perform administration tasks only on a standalone OC4J server. See [Chapter 7, "Using the admin.jar Utility"](#) for instructions on using this tool.

Starting and Stopping

In a managed environment, you must use OPMN to start and stop all components, including OC4J. See ["Starting OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Environment"](#) on page 5-2 for details.

OC4J runtime options and system properties can be manually set in the OPMN configuration file, `opmn.xml`. See [Chapter 4, "OC4J Runtime Configuration"](#) for details.

Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery Capabilities

These capabilities are available with the managed Oracle Application Server configuration.

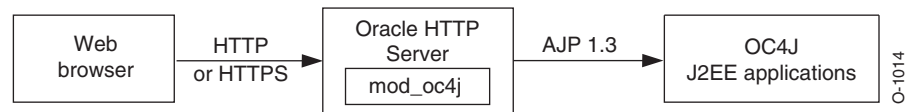
Web Communication

A standalone OPMN-managed OC4J instance (the J2EE Server and Process Manager install type) can use the built-in OC4J Web server to directly receive and respond to HTTP[S] requests.

Web communications with OC4J can also be managed through Oracle HTTP Server, which serves as a front-end listener, and the `mod_oc4j` module, which forwards HTTP requests to OC4J instances using the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) 1.3.

The request and response flow between Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J is as follows:

1. An incoming HTTP request is received by the Oracle HTTP Server listener.
2. Oracle HTTP Server passes the request to an OC4J instance through the `mod_oc4j` module. The connection between Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J uses the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) on a port number negotiated during OC4J startup.



Mount points mapping request URLs to the OC4J instance serving the requested application are dynamically created in `mod_oc4j` at the time applications are deployed. Requests that come in for specific mount points are routed to the OC4J instance corresponding to that mount point.

For additional information on configuring and managing Oracle HTTP Server and the `mod_oc4j` module, see the *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide*.

The Application Hierarchy in OC4J

This section provides an overview of the application hierarchy within an OC4J instance.

The system Application

The `system` application is a new internal component in Oracle Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.3.1.0). It is auto-deployed to the OC4J instance the first time OC4J is started.

This application was added primarily to address issues related to deploying or redeploying applications to OC4J. It sits at the root of the application hierarchy, and provides classes and configuration required at OC4J startup. For example, it provides

the shared libraries imported by default by all other deployed applications, such as the Oracle JDBC driver and XML parser implementations.

The `system` application is an OC4J internal component only. Applications cannot be deployed to it, nor can it be declared the parent of another application. The `default` application continues to serve as the default parent of all deployed applications.

The configuration for the `system` application is defined in `system-application.xml`, which is installed in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` by default.

Important: Because `system` is a key internal component that is critical to OC4J startup, the `system-application.xml` file should *not* be modified.

The only exception is the `<jazn>` tag, which can be modified as needed to specify changes to the security provider, the location of the OC4J security configuration file (`system-jazn-data.xml`), or both. For more information about `<jazn>` and the `system-jazn-data.xml` file, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*.

The default Application

The `default` application sits just below `system` in the application hierarchy. It continues to serve as the default parent of all other J2EE applications deployed into the OC4J instance. As such, all configuration parameters defined for the `default` application are inherited by all other applications, unless explicitly overridden at the application level.

Standalone Web modules (WAR files) may also be deployed to the `default` application.

The configuration for the `default` application is defined in `application.xml`, which is installed in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` by default.

The Global Web Application

The global Web application is the Web module component of the `default` application. It provides configuration data applied by default to all Web modules deployed to the OC4J instance. It also contains initialization parameters applied by default to all servlets.

The configuration file for the `default` Web application is `global-web-application.xml`, which is installed in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` by default. This file contains parameters that are applied by default to all Web modules deployed to the OC4J instance, as well as servlet initialization parameters applied to all servlets. Any of these parameter values can be overridden by corresponding values in a Web module's `orion-web.xml` file, however.

In a standalone OC4J installation, the root directory of the `default` Web application is `j2ee/home/default-web-app`. To deploy to the `default` Web application, place your JSP pages and class files under this directory in the standard Web application directory structure: static pages and JSP pages at the top level, servlet classes under `j2ee/home/default-web-app/WEB-INF/classes`, and library JAR files in `j2ee/home/default-web-app/WEB-INF/lib`.

J2EE Applications

By default, an application deployed to an OC4J instance inherits configuration parameters from its designated parent application, or from the `default` application if no other parent is specified. However, a parameter value set in an application's `orion-application.xml` descriptor overrides an equivalent parameter inherited from the parent.

A Web module must be contained within a parent J2EE application. A WAR file is typically packaged and deployed with the EAR file that defines the parent J2EE application. However, a WAR file can be deployed to the `default` application as a standalone Web module.

Installing Standalone OC4J

This chapter describes the prerequisites and process for installing the OC4J standalone distribution, which is distributed as the `as oc4j_extended.zip` archive.

For instructions on installing OC4J as a component of Oracle Application Server, see the platform-specific *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide*.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- [Meeting Installation Prerequisites for a Standalone OC4J Server](#)
- [Installing the Standalone OC4J Distribution](#)

Meeting Installation Prerequisites for a Standalone OC4J Server

Ensure that the following prerequisites are met before installing a standalone OC4J server.

Install JDK 5.0 or 1.4.2

Before installing standalone OC4J, you must first install Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition (J2SE) Development Kit (JDK) release 5.0 or 1.4.2 on the OC4J host machine. You can download the JDK release from <http://java.sun.com/j2se/>.

Note: For standalone OC4J, the JDK must be provided. For OPMN-managed OC4J, JDK 5.0 is packaged with the server binaries.

Set Environment Variables

After installing J2SE, ensure that the `JAVA_HOME` and `ORACLE_HOME` environment variables are set. You can also set the `J2EE_HOME` environment variable.

Table 2–1 *Environment Variable Settings*

Environment Variable	Value
<code>JAVA_HOME</code>	Set to the location of the JDK. This variable is required to start the OC4J server. For example: <code>JAVA_HOME=/java/j2se15</code> The JDK that will be used must be added to the host machine's <code>PATH</code> environment variable.

Table 2–1 (Cont.) Environment Variable Settings

Environment Variable	Value
ORACLE_HOME	Set to the root directory into which you will install the OC4J distribution. Defining this variable is required if you intend to run the <code>oc4j</code> or <code>oc4j.cmd</code> executable script. For example, if you install OC4J into <code>C:\oracle</code> , set the value of the <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> variable to this directory.
J2EE_HOME	Optionally create and set this variable to <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home</code> , which will be the installed location of <code>admin_client.jar</code> , <code>oc4j.jar</code> , and <code>admin.jar</code> . The value of <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> is the root directory into which you will install the OC4J distribution. Setting the <code>J2EE_HOME</code> environment variable or the <code>oracle.j2ee.home</code> system property to the J2EE home directory enables you to invoke <code>admin_client.jar</code> , <code>oc4j.jar</code> , or <code>admin.jar</code> from any directory.

Instead of the environment variables `ORACLE_HOME` and `J2EE_HOME`, you can use the system properties `oracle.home` and `oracle.j2ee.home` to set the Oracle and J2EE home directories.

If you want to use a locale other than the default locale for the operating system, also set the `LC_ALL` and `LANG` environment variables, both to the same value.

Installing the Standalone OC4J Distribution

Install the standalone OC4J distribution by extracting the `oc4j_extended.zip` file into the directory that will serve as the OC4J installed directory, referenced in this document as `ORACLE_HOME`, using the archive utility of your choice. The installer automatically creates the required directory structure for you, as follows:

```
ORACLE_HOME
  /ant
  /bin
  /diagnostics
  /j2ee
  /javacache
  /javavm
  /jdbc
  /jlib
  /lib
  /opmn
  /rdbms
  /sqlj
  /toplink
  /webservices
  /xqs
```

You will be prompted to set a password for the OC4J Administrator account the first time OC4J is started. The user name for this account is set to `oc4jadmin` by default.

You can also activate the `oc4jadmin` account before starting OC4J, using the `jazn.jar` tool. This tool is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/directory`. The syntax is as follows:

```
jazn.jar -activateadmin password
```

Note: The `oc4j.jar -install` command, previously used to activate the `oc4jadmin` account as well as set the password for this account, is deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).

The OC4J standalone distribution is installed with a default configuration that includes a default Web site where you can access applications and a Web site that enables you to use the Application Server Control Console. These are provided so that you can start using OC4J immediately. See [Chapter 13, "Managing Web Sites in OC4J"](#) for additional information.

Tools for Administering OC4J

This chapter provides an overview of the administrative capabilities provided with OC4J. It includes the following sections:

- [Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console](#)
- [The admin_client.jar Command Line Utility](#)
- [The admin.jar Command Line Utility](#)
- [The oc4j Executable Scripts](#)
- [Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server \(OPMN\)](#)

Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console

The *Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console* is a JMX-compliant, Web-based user interface for deploying, configuring, and monitoring applications within OC4J, as well as for managing a standalone OC4J server, a group of OC4J instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster, and the Web services used by your applications. This section covers the following topics:

- [Accessing Application Server Control Console in Standalone OC4J](#)
- [Accessing the Application Server Control Console in Oracle Application Server](#)
- [Functional Overview of the Application Server Control Console Interface](#)

See the online Help provided with Application Server Control Console for detailed instructions on using this interface.

Note: The current release of the Application Server Control Console supports some configuration of OPMN and starting and stopping Oracle HTTP Server, but not the Oracle HTTP Server configuration. For instructions on configuring OPMN and Oracle HTTP Server, see the *Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server Administrator's Guide*.

Accessing Application Server Control Console in Standalone OC4J

The Application Server Control Console is installed and configured automatically when you install the OC4J software. It is started by default when OC4J is started.

The console is accessed through the default Web site, which is configured to listen for HTTP requests on port 8888. To access the console, simply type the following URL in a Web browser:

`http://hostname:8888/em`

Accessing the Application Server Control Console in Oracle Application Server

The Application Server Control Console is installed and configured as an embedded component of OC4J. The console is started with all other installed Oracle Application Server components, using the OPMN command-line tool, `opmnctl`, which is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory on each server node.

You can start all installed components by issuing the following command:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin
opmnctl startall
```

For a cluster topology that includes multiple OC4J instances, if the OPMN configuration file for the cluster, `opmn.xml`, does not include the `sequential` option, you should use the `-sequential` flag in the command:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin
opmnctl startall -sequential
```

The `sequential` option causes the OC4J instances to start sequentially. If you started the components in parallel, resource contention issues might occur. For information about how to specify the `sequential` option in the `opmn.xml` file, see ["Setting Runtime Options in a Managed OC4J Configuration"](#) on page 4-2.

In a typical Oracle Application Server installation, all Web applications, including Application Server Control Console, are accessed through Oracle HTTP Server. Use the following URL to access the console:

```
http://ohs_host_address:port/em
```

- `ohs_host_address` is the address of the Oracle HTTP Server host machine; for example, `server07.company.com`
- `port` is an HTTP listener port assigned to Oracle HTTP Server by OPMN. Run the following `opmnctl` command on the Oracle HTTP Server host machine to get the list of assigned listener ports from OPMN:

```
opmnctl status -l
```

Supply the port designated as `http1` in the OPMN status output as the value for `port`:

```
HTTP_Server | HTTP_Server | 6412 | Alive | 1970872013 | 1
6396 | 0:48:01 | https1:4443,http2:722,http1:7779
```

Functional Overview of the Application Server Control Console Interface

The Application Server Control Console is organized into several functional areas, described in the following text.

Applications

- Start or stop applications, modules, or standalone resource adapters deployed into an OC4J instance or group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster
- Deploy, undeploy, or redeploy an application or module
- Create or edit a deployment plan as part of deploying an application
- View statistics on HTTP requests and active EJB method calls

Administration

- Manage J2EE services, including JMS and JTA

- View and search for JNDI names
- Create JDBC data sources and connection pools providing database access
- Set JSP container properties
- Configure security providers and manage users and roles
- Access MBeans through the JMX MBean browser
- Subscribe to event-driven JMX notifications

Performance

- View graphs showing usage of CPU and memory resources by OC4J versus other active applications, as well as OC4J heap usage
- View statistics on database connections and transaction activity, JVM usage, JSP and servlet requests, and EJB methods
- Query system for most-requested JSPs, servlets, and EJBs

Web Services

- Enable or disable a Web service
- View metrics and statistics for Web services running within an instance
- View the WSDL for a Web service
- Test a Web service
- Configure auditing, logging, reliability and security for a Web service

Logs

- View log files for specific applications deployed into an OC4J instance
- View logs for the default application (which includes the global Web application) and Application Server Control Console
- Search logs for specific message types and strings
- View XML formatted log files for components using the Oracle Diagnostic Logging (ODL) framework
- Retrieve Web service logs

See [Chapter 11, "Logging in OC4J"](#) for more on the logging capabilities provided by OC4J.

The admin_client.jar Command Line Utility

OC4J provides a command-line utility— `admin_client.jar`—that can be used to perform operations on active OC4J instances in an Oracle Application Server clustered environment as well as on standalone OC4J servers.

Among the tasks you can perform with this utility:

- Deploy an application (EAR), a standalone Web module (WAR), a standalone EJB module (EJB JAR), or a standalone resource adapter (RAR) to a specific OC4J instance or to a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster
- Undeploy an application, Web module, EJB module, or resource adapter
- Incrementally update a deployed EJB module with modified classes

- Create a new shared library
- Create JDBC and JMS resources
- Stop, start, or restart an OC4J instance
- Stop, start, or restart a specific application, on a specific OC4J instance or on a group of instances cluster wide

See [Chapter 6, "Using the admin_client.jar Utility"](#) for instructions on using this tool.

The admin.jar Command Line Utility

OC4J provides a command-line utility called `admin.jar` that can be used to perform operations on an active standalone OC4J instance.

Note: The `admin.jar` utility can be used only to manage a single OC4J instance in a standalone OC4J installation.

Due to its more advanced capabilities, the `admin_client.jar` utility should be used instead of `admin.jar`. See [Chapter 6, "Using the admin_client.jar Utility"](#) for details on using this utility.

Among other things, you can use this utility to:

- Shut down and restart a standalone OC4J instance
- Restart a specific application
- Deploy or undeploy applications to a standalone OC4J instance
- Add, remove, or test a global or application-specific data source

The utility is installed by default in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home`. OC4J must be started before this utility can be used, except when you upgrade data sources. Also, the utility cannot be used to start OC4J. See [Chapter 7, "Using the admin.jar Utility"](#) for instructions on using this tool.

The oc4j Executable Scripts

The OC4J distribution includes executable scripts that can be used in an OC4J standalone configuration to start and stop a local OC4J instance, get the OC4J version, and complete the OC4J installation process. - a shell script for the Unix/Linux platforms and a batch file for the Windows platform -

The `oc4j` executable scripts are located in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory. The scripts are platform-specific:

- Use the `oc4j` shell script on a UNIX or Linux system.
- Use the `oc4j.cmd` batch file on a Windows system.

Before you use one of these scripts, the `ORACLE_HOME` and `JAVA_HOME` environment variables must be set, as described in ["Set Environment Variables"](#) on page 2-1.

Both executables use the same syntax, which follows:

```
oc4j [options]
```

The set of options that can be passed to the executables is identical for both, as summarized in [Table 3-1](#).

Table 3-1 Options for oc4j executables

Option	Description
-start	Starts the OC4J instance.
-shutdown	Stops the OC4J instance.
-port -ormiport -password password	-port <i>ormiport</i> : You do not need to specify the port if OC4J is running on the default ORMI port, which is 23791. -password <i>password</i> : Specify the <code>oc4jadmin</code> account password.
-version	Returns the OC4J version number.
-help	Displays the syntax and set of options.

Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN)

In a managed OC4J environment, OPMN is used to manage as well as start and stop all installed Oracle Application Server components, including all OC4J instances. OPMN also monitors OC4J and associated components, such as Oracle HTTP Server. As a result, OPMN must be installed into each `ORACLE_HOME` directory to monitor installed Oracle Application Server components.

See the *Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on configuring and using OPMN.

A command-line utility, `opmnctl`, is used to control the OPMN daemon. The utility is installed by default in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory on any machine hosting Oracle Application Server host components.

Note: The current release of Application Server Control Console supports some configuration of OPMN and starting and stopping Oracle HTTP Server, but not the Oracle HTTP Server configuration. For instructions on configuring OPMN and Oracle HTTP Server, see the *Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server Administrator's Guide*

OPMN is configured through the `opmn.xml` configuration file, which is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf` directory. Most edits to this file must be made by hand, as the current release of Application Server Control Console does not provide a file editing capability.

The following is an abridged example of how OC4J configuration data is structured in the `opmn.xml` configuration file.

- Configuration data for each component is set in an `<ias-component>` element, in which the `id` attribute equals the component name; in this case, `default_group`.
- Each individual OC4J instance created on the host machine is configured within a `<process-type>` element. The `id` attribute uniquely identifies the instance.
- The `<process-set>` element defines a group of OC4J processes created at startup.

The value of the `id` attribute identifies the group and is appended to log files generated for processes within the group to aid in management.

The following element is an abridged example of the OC4J configuration data structure in `opmn.xml`:

```
<opmn>
...
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    <module-data>
      <category id="start-parameters">
        <data id="java-options" value="-Djava.awt.headless=true"/>
        <data id="java-bin" value="/jdk/bin"/>
        <data id="oc4j-options" value="-validateXML -verbosity 10"/>
      </category>
      <category id="stop-parameters">
        <data id="java-options" value="-Djava.awt.headless=true"/>
      </category>
    </module-data>
    <start timeout="600" retry="2"/>
    <stop timeout="120"/>
    <restart timeout="720" retry="2"/>
    <port id="default-web-site" protocol="ajp" range="12501-12600"/>
    <port id="rmi" range="12401-12500"/>
    <port id="jms" range="12601-12700"/>
    <port id="rmis" range="12701-12800"/>
    <process-set id="default_group" numprocs="1"/>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>
</opmn>
```

Changing the oc4jadmin Account Password

The OC4J administrator account is created by default with the user name `oc4jadmin`. This account is required to invoke commands using the various tools provided with OC4J, such as the `admin_client.jar` command-line utility, and can also be used to log in to the Application Server Control Console.

The `oc4jadmin` account is assigned the `oc4j-administrators` role, which an account must have to manage users and roles. An account must also have this role to connect to the MBeanServer server.

The initial password for this account can be set when OC4J is installed; otherwise, you will be prompted to set it the first time OC4J is started. All OC4J instances in a group within an Oracle Application Server cluster need to have the same password for the `oc4jadmin` account so that you can access all of the instances through the Application Server Control Console and perform group operations. Also, all OC4J instances in an Oracle Application Server cluster must have the same password for the `oc4jadmin` account to prevent problems with OPMN.

The password can later be changed, as described in Appendix A of the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*. The following guidelines apply to changing the `oc4jadmin` password:

- As a best practice, Oracle suggests that you use the `oc4jadmin` account only for the initial login to the Application Server Control Console. After that, you should create a new account (and accounts for your fellow administrators) to use for your everyday work. The `oc4jadmin` account and its password should be used only

internally by the `ascontrol` application, which uses that account to log into and manage the other OC4J instances in the Oracle Application Server cluster.

- If you must change the `oc4jadmin` password, you must change it for all OC4J instances in the cluster. Changing this password involves quite a few steps, which are documented in Appendix A of the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*. Specifically, the procedure to change the `oc4jadmin` password for the Administration OC4J instance, which runs the active `ascontrol` application, is different from the procedure to change the `oc4jadmin` password for the remotely managed OC4J instances.

OC4J Runtime Configuration

This chapter provides details on runtime options and system properties that can be set at OC4J startup. It includes the following topics:

- [Specifying the JDK Version](#)
- [Setting OC4J Runtime Options at Startup](#)
- [Setting System Properties at Startup](#)

Specifying the JDK Version

OC4J requires the Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition (J2SE) Development Kit (JDK) release 1.4.2 or 5.0. You can specify the JDK version to use for a standalone OC4J configuration, as well as for each OC4J instance in an Oracle Application Server installation.

Specifying the JDK in a Standalone Configuration

In a standalone OC4J configuration, set the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable to the location of the JDK you want OC4J to use. The JDK that will be used must be added to the host machine's `PATH` environment variable.

Alternatively, you can specify the JDK to use at OC4J startup. For example:

```
C:\ORACLE_HOME\j2ee\home\C:\jdk\bin\java -jar oc4j.jar
```

Specifying the JDK in a Managed Configuration

An OPMN-managed OC4J instance installed as a component of Oracle Application Server will use JDK 5.0 by default. This new version of the JDK is required to utilize EJB 3.0 and offers numerous performance improvements. However, if applications that will be deployed to OC4J require a JDK 1.4.2 release, it may be necessary to *downgrade* to the earlier version.

Before switching from JDK 5.0 to JDK 1.4.2, you must remove all compiled application files from the OC4J instance:

1. Stop the OC4J instance.
2. Delete the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments` directory.

Deleting this directory will cause the application files to be recompiled when OC4J is restarted with JDK 1.4.2.

You can specify the JDK to use for each OC4J instance through manual edits to the `opmn.xml` configuration file. If you want to use the `javac` compiler installed with the JDK defined in the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable, also remove the `<java-compiler>` element from the `server.xml` file and let OC4J rediscover the default settings.

Set Java system properties in the `<data>` element where the `id` attribute is `"java-bin"`. This `<data>` element is enclosed within the `<category id="start-parameters">` subelement of the `<ias-component id="default_group">` element in the XML structure. For example:

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    <module-data>
      <category id="start-parameters">
        <data id="java-bin" value="c:/myhost/jdk/bin/java"/>
      </category>
      ...
    </module-data>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>
```

Setting OC4J Runtime Options at Startup

A number of OC4J runtime options can be set on OC4J instances at OC4J startup, most providing options for managing standard output messages. How these options are set differs for standalone OC4J and managed Oracle Application Server configurations.

- [Setting Runtime Options in a Standalone OC4J Configuration](#)
- [Setting Runtime Options in a Managed OC4J Configuration](#)
- [Overview of OC4J Runtime Options](#)

Setting Runtime Options in a Standalone OC4J Configuration

OC4J runtime options can be set by passing arguments on the `oc4j.jar` command line at OC4J startup. The syntax for `oc4j.jar` is as follows:

```
java [props] -jar oc4j.jar [args]
```

Runtime options (`[args]`) are specified after `oc4j.jar` in the syntax. For example:

```
java -jar oc4j.jar -userthreads
```

Setting Runtime Options in a Managed OC4J Configuration

When OC4J is installed as a component of Oracle Application Server, OC4J runtime options must be manually added to the `opmn.xml` configuration file. Options will be passed to managed OC4J instances at startup.

Set OC4J runtime options in the `<data>` element where the `id` attribute is `"oc4j-options"`. This `<data>` element is enclosed within the `<category id="start-parameters">` subelement of the `<ias-component id="default_group">` element in the XML structure. For example:

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    <module-data>
```

```

    <category id="start-parameters">
      <data id="oc4j-options" value="-userthreads"/>
      ...
    </category>
    ...
  </module-data>
</process-type>
</ias-component>

```

Overview of OC4J Runtime Options

Table 4-1 describes the OC4J runtime options.

Table 4-1 OC4J Startup Options

Command-Line Argument	Description
<code>-quiet</code>	Suppresses standard output to the console.
<code>-config path</code>	Specifies the path to the <code>server.xml</code> descriptor file. The default location is the <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config</code> directory.
<code>-validateXML</code>	Validates XML configuration files defined by an XSD at the time they are read. If you add the <code>tx-retry-wait</code> attribute to the <code><entity-deployment></code> or <code><session-deployment></code> element in your <code>orion-ejb-jar.xml</code> file, do not use the <code>-validateXML</code> option on the OC4J startup command line.
<code>-out [file]</code>	Specifies a file to route the standard output to. The file contains messages that are printed to <code>System.out</code> , as well as the messages sent to output through the servlet logging interface. If not specified, all output is written to standard out. See "Managing stdout/stderr Log Files" on page 4-9 for additional system properties that can be set to manage <code>stdout</code> files. In an OPMN-managed configuration, the file will be generated within an <code>instance_default_group_1</code> directory appended to the path specified. For example, suppose you specify the following element in <code>opmn.xml</code> : <pre><data id="oc4j-options" value=" ... -out /mypath/mylog.log" /></pre> The <code>mylog.log</code> file will actually be generated in this file: <pre>/mypath/instance_default_group_1/mylog.log</pre>
<code>-err [file]</code>	Specifies a file to route standard error output to. The file contains messages that are printed to <code>System.err</code> . If not specified, all errors are written to standard error. See "Managing stdout/stderr Log Files" on page 4-9 for additional system properties that can be set to manage <code>stderr</code> files. Note that in an OPMN-managed configuration, the file will be generated within an <code>instance_default_group_1</code> directory appended to the path specified. See the <code>-out</code> description above for details.
<code>-verbosity int</code>	Define an integer between 1 and 10 to set the verbosity level of the message output. A value of 10 will produce the most verbose output. For example: <pre>java -jar oc4j.jar -verbosity 10</pre>
<code>-monitorResourceThreads</code>	Enables backup debugging of thread resources. Enable only if you have problems with threads getting stuck in critical sections of code.
<code>-userThreads</code>	Enables context lookup support from user-created threads.
<code>-http.sessionInvalidatingThreads</code>	Specifies the maximum number of threads to invalidate HTTP sessions. The default value is 3.

Table 4–1 (Cont.) OC4J Startup Options

Command-Line Argument	Description
<code>-listProperties</code>	Outputs a list of all of the OC4J-specific system properties that can be set on the JVM at OC4J startup, then exits. The following example will redirect the output to a text file in the working directory: <code>java -jar oc4j.jar -listProperties > props.txt</code>
<code>-sequential</code>	Starts each OC4J instance within an Oracle Application Server cluster sequentially.
<code>-version</code>	Returns the installed version of OC4J and exits.
<code>-? -help</code>	Prints the help text for these options to the console.

Setting System Properties at Startup

You can set a number of OC4J-specific system properties on the JVM at OC4J startup.

- [Setting System Properties in a Standalone OC4J Configuration](#)
- [Setting System Properties in an OPMN-Managed OC4J Configuration](#)
- [Overview of General System Properties](#)
- [Overview of Debug Properties](#)
- [Managing stdout/stderr Log Files](#)

Note: You can output a list of all of the OC4J-specific system properties that can be set on the JVM at OC4J startup using the `oc4j.jar -listProperties` option. The following example will redirect the output to a text file in the working directory:

```
java -jar oc4j.jar -listProperties > props.txt
```

Setting System Properties in a Standalone OC4J Configuration

You can set system properties on the JVM through the OC4J command line at startup. If OC4J is running, you must restart the instance for new property settings to take effect.

The syntax is as follows:

```
java [props] -jar oc4j.jar [args]
```

All system properties (`[props]`) are specified before `oc4j.jar` in the syntax. Each system property must be prefaced on the command line with a `-D`. For example:

```
java -Doc4j.formauth.redirect=true -jar oc4j.jar
```

Setting System Properties in an OPMN-Managed OC4J Configuration

When OC4J is installed as a component of Oracle Application Server, OC4J system properties must be manually added to the `opmn.xml` configuration file. Options will be passed to managed OC4J instances at startup.

Set Java system properties in the `<data>` element where the `id` attribute is `"java-options"`. This `<data>` element is enclosed within the `<category id="start-parameters">` subelement of the `<ias-component id="default_group">` element in the XML structure. Preface all system properties with a `-D`. For example:

```

<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    <module-data>
      <category id="start-parameters">
        <data id="java-options" value="-Doc4j.formauth.redirect=true
          -Dhttp.session.debug=true"/>
      </category>
      ...
    </module-data>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>

```

Overview of General System Properties

Table 4–2 describes the general system properties that can be set for OC4J.

Table 4–2 -D General System Properties for OC4J

Property	Description
<code>java.ext.dirs</code>	Sets the external directories to be searched for classes when compiling.
<code>java.io.tmpdir=</code> <code>new_tmpdir</code>	<p>Sets the temporary directory for the deployment wizard. The default is <code>/tmp/var</code>.</p> <p>The deployment wizard uses 20 MB in swap space of the temporary directory for storing information during the deployment process. At completion, the deployment wizard cleans up the temp directory.</p> <p>However, if the wizard is interrupted, it may not have the time or opportunity to clean up the temporary directory. In this case, you must clean up any additional deployment files from this directory yourself. If not, the directory may fill up, which will disable any further deployment.</p> <p>If you receive an Out of Memory error, check for space available in the temp directory.</p>
<code>java.awt.headless=</code> <code><true false></code>	If <code>true</code> , specifies checking on whether or not a display, keyboard, and mouse are supported in an environment. If <code>false</code> , this check is not performed. The default is <code>true</code> .
<code>oracle.home</code>	<p>Sets the root directory into which you will install the OC4J distribution.</p> <p>Instead of using the <code>oracle.home</code> system property, you can set the value of the <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> environment variable to the root directory.</p>
<code>oracle.j2ee.home</code>	<p>Sets the J2EE home directory to the installed directory of the <code>oc4j.jar</code> and <code>admin.jar</code> files, <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance</code>. The value of <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> is the root directory into which you will install the OC4J distribution.</p> <p>Setting this system property or the <code>J2EE_HOME</code> environment variable to the J2EE home directory enables you to invoke <code>oc4j.jar</code> and <code>admin.jar</code> from any directory.</p>
<code>GenerateIIOP=</code> <code><true false></code>	Enables IIOP stub generation. The default is <code>false</code> .
<code>KeepIIOPCode=</code> <code><true false></code>	Set whether the generated IIOP stub/tie code is kept. The default is <code>false</code> .
<code>oracle.arraylist.deepCopy=</code> <code><true false></code>	If <code>true</code> , then while cloning an array list, a deep copy is performed. If <code>false</code> , a shallow copy is performed for the array list. The default is <code>true</code> .

Table 4–2 (Cont.) -D General System Properties for OC4J

Property	Description
<code>dedicated.rmicontext= <true false></code>	<p>This property replaced the deprecated <code>dedicated.connection</code> property. The default is <code>false</code>.</p> <p>When two or more clients in the same process retrieve an <code>InitialContext</code>, OC4J returns a cached context. Thus, each client receives the same <code>InitialContext</code>, which is assigned to the process. Server lookup, which results in server load balancing, happens only if the client retrieves its own <code>InitialContext</code>.</p> <p>If you set <code>dedicated.rmicontext=true</code>, then each client receives its own <code>InitialContext</code> instead of a shared context. When each client has its own <code>InitialContext</code>, then the clients can be load balanced.</p> <p>You can also set this in the JNDI properties.</p> <p>The <code>oracle.j2ee.rmi.loadBalance</code> property replaces the <code>dedicated.rmicontext</code>, <code>dedicated.connection</code>, and <code>LoadBalanceOnLookup</code> properties, which are deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).</p>
<code>oracle.j2ee.rmi.loadBalance</code>	<p>Configures replication-based load balancing, with one of these settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>client</code>: The client interacts with the OC4J process that was initially chosen at the first lookup for the entire conversation. ▪ <code>context</code>: The client goes to a new server when a separate context is used (similar to the deprecated <code>dedicated.rmicontext</code> property). ▪ <code>lookup</code>: The client goes to a new server for every lookup. <p>The default setting is <code>client</code>.</p> <p>The <code>oracle.j2ee.rmi.loadBalance</code> property replaces the deprecated <code>dedicated.rmicontext</code>, <code>dedicated.connection</code>, and <code>LoadBalanceOnLookup</code> properties.</p>
<code>oracle.mdb.fastUndeploy= int</code>	<p>Sets the interval at which OC4J polls the underlying database to check if an MDB session is shut down, in seconds. This property enables you to shut down OC4J cleanly when you are running MDBs on a Windows system or when the back-end database is running on a Windows system.</p> <p>Normally when you use an MDB, it is blocked in a receive state waiting for incoming messages. However, if you shut down OC4J while the MDB is in a wait state on a Windows system, the OC4J instance cannot be stopped and the applications are not undeployed since the MDB is blocked.</p> <p>Setting this property enables OC4J to poll the database to see if the session is shut down when the MDB is not processing incoming messages and in a wait state. If you do not set this property and you try to shut down OC4J using CTRL-C, then the OC4J process will hang for at least 2.5 hours.</p> <p>This polling process can be expensive for performance, and should not be set to start too frequently.</p>

Table 4–2 (Cont.) -D General System Properties for OC4J

Property	Description
<code>oracle.dms.sensors=</code> <code><none normal heavy all></code>	<p>You can set the value for Oracle built-in performance metrics to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>none</code>: Disables metrics ■ <code>normal</code>: Medium number of metrics (default) ■ <code>heavy</code>: High number of metrics ■ <code>all</code>: Every possible metric <p>This parameter should be set on the OC4J server. The previous method for turning on these performance metrics, <code>oracle.dms.gate=<true false></code>, is replaced by the <code>oracle.dms.sensors</code> variable. However, if you still use <code>oracle.dms.gate</code>, then setting this variable to <code>false</code> is equivalent to setting <code>oracle.dms.sensors=none</code>.</p>
<code>associateUsingThirdTable=</code> <code><true false></code>	<p>For container-managed relationships in entity beans, you can designate whether a third database table is used to manage the relationship. Set to <code>false</code> if you do not want a third association table. The default is <code>false</code>.</p>
<code>DefineColumnType=</code> <code><true false></code>	<p>Set this to <code>true</code> if you are using a pre-9.2.0 Oracle JDBC driver. For these drivers, setting this variable to <code>true</code> avoids a round-trip when executing a <code>select</code> over the Oracle JDBC driver. This parameter should be set on the OC4J server. The default is <code>false</code>.</p> <p>When you change the value of this option and restart OC4J, it is valid only for applications deployed after the change. Any applications deployed before the change are not affected.</p> <p>When true, the <code>DefineColumnType</code> extension saves a round trip to the database that would otherwise be necessary to describe the table. When the Oracle JDBC driver performs a query, it first uses a round trip to a database to determine the types that it should use for the columns of the result set. Then, when JDBC receives data from the query, it converts the data, as necessary, as it populates the result set.</p> <p>When you specify column types for a query with the <code>DefineColumnType</code> extension set to <code>true</code>, you avoid the first round trip to the Oracle database. The server, which is optimized to do so, performs any necessary type conversions.</p>

Table 4–2 (Cont.) -D General System Properties for OC4J

Property	Description
oc4j.formauth.redirect= <true false>	<p>This property is applicable when form-based authentication is used by a Web application.</p> <p>If set to <code>true</code>, OC4J will perform a client side redirect back to the request URL after a user enters valid credentials when accessing a resource. If the user does not have valid credentials, the Web browser will be redirected to the form authentication error page defined for the Web application.</p> <p>If set to <code>false</code>, the <code>/j-security-check</code> URL will be displayed in the browser after the user enters valid credentials. The default is <code>false</code>.</p>
http.proxyHost= <i>proxy_host</i> http.proxyPort= <i>proxy_port</i>	<p>If your HTTP traffic goes through a proxy Web server, specify the proxy host and optionally the proxy port in the command line. If <i>proxy_port</i> is omitted, the default is port 80.</p>
http.webdir.enable= <true false>	<p>This property enables or disables servlet class name invocation for all servlets within the OC4J instance.</p> <p>If set to <code>true</code>, any servlet running in the OC4J instance can be invoked by class name by default. If set to <code>false</code>, servlets cannot be invoked by class name. The default is <code>false</code>.</p> <p>To disable this functionality on a per-Web-application basis, set this property to <code>true</code>, then set <code><orion-web-app servlet-webdir=" " ... /></code> in the <code>orion-web.xml</code> descriptor for each Web application that should not allow servlet class name invocation.</p> <p>The value set for <code>servlet-webdir</code> in <code>orion-web.xml</code> overrides the default value set for this attribute in <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/global-web-application</code>, which is <code>servlet-webdir="/servlet"</code>.</p>

Overview of Debug Properties

Note: The debug properties listed in this section are deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).

See ["Using and Configuring the OC4J Component Loggers"](#) on page 11-6 for details on using the component loggers provided with OC4J.

You can use the following properties for debugging applications running within OC4J. Debug messages are printed to the console. All properties take a Boolean value.

Preface all properties with a `-D`.

Table 4–3 OC4J Debug Properties

Debug Property	Description
http.session.debug= <true false>	Provides information about HTTP session events to the console.
http.request.debug= <true false>	Provides information about each HTTP request to the console.
http.cluster.debug= <true false>	Provides information about HTTP clustering events to the console.

Table 4–3 (Cont.) OC4J Debug Properties

Debug Property	Description
<code>http.error.debug=</code> <true false>	Prints all HTTP errors to the console.
<code>http.method.trace.allow=</code> <true false>	Enables the <code>trace</code> HTTP method.
<code>datasource.verbose=</code> <true false>	Provides verbose information on creation of data source and connections using data sources and connections released to the pool.
<code>jdbc.debug=</code> <true false>	Provides verbose information when JDBC calls are made.
<code>ejb.cluster.debug=</code> <true false>	Enables EJB clustering debug messages.
<code>rmi.debug=</code> <true false>	Prints RMI debug information to the console.
<code>rmi.verbose=</code> <true false>	Provides verbose information on RMI calls.
<code>jca.connection.debug=</code> <true false>	Provides extra diagnostic information for J2CA connections.
<code>ws.debug=</code> <true false>	Enables Web Services debugging.

Managing stdout/stderr Log Files

The following properties are used to manage standard `stderr` and `stdout` log files.

The type of log file(s) that the properties pertain to are specified with the `-out` and/or `-err` command line options. You can also set a location to output these log files to in these options.

For example, set the following to rotate `stdout/stderr` files when the file size reaches 2.5 MB. Log files will be output to the `D:\logs` directory.

```
java -Dstdout.filesize=2.5 -jar oc4j.jar -out d:\logs\oc4j.out -err
d:\logs\oc4j.err
```

This example will rotate `stdout` logs at 2:30 p.m. every day and limit the archive to a maximum of 10 files:

```
java -Dstdout.rotatetime=14:30 -Dstdout.filenumber=10 -jar oc4j.jar -out
d:\logs\oc4j.out
```

Table 4–4 stdout/stderr Archive Management Properties

Debug Property	Description
<code>stdout.filesize=</code> <i>max_file_size</i>	The maximum size any file in the archive will be allowed to grow to, in megabytes. Files are rotated when this maximum is reached.
<code>stdout.filenumber=</code> <i>max_files</i>	The maximum number of files to keep as archives. The oldest file will be automatically deleted when the limit is exceeded.
<code>stdout.rotatetime=</code> <i>HH:mm</i>	The time at which the log file will be rotated each day.

Starting and Stopping OC4J

This chapter provides instructions for installing OC4J, as well as for starting, stopping, and restarting an OC4J instance. It includes the following sections:

- [Starting OC4J in a Standalone Environment](#)
- [Starting OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Environment](#)
- [Stopping OC4J in a Standalone Environment](#)
- [Stopping OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Environment](#)
- [Restarting an OC4J Instance in a Standalone Environment](#)
- [Restarting an OC4J Instance in an Oracle Application Server Environment](#)

Starting OC4J in a Standalone Environment

You can start an OC4J server instance in a standalone environment using the default configuration with one of the `oc4j` command scripts or the executable `oc4j.jar` archive.

Starting OC4J with an `oc4j` Script

To start OC4J using an `oc4j` script, issue the following command from the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory:

```
oc4j -start
```

The `ORACLE_HOME` and `JAVA_HOME` environment variables must be set to use this command. See "[Meeting Installation Prerequisites for a Standalone OC4J Server](#)" on page 2-1 for details.

Starting OC4J with `oc4j.jar`

To start OC4J by invoking `oc4j.jar`, issue the following command from the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/` directory:

```
java -jar oc4j.jar [args]
```

Invoking `oc4j.jar` as shown above starts OC4J using the default `server.xml` configuration file, which you can find in the `j2ee/home/config` directory. To start OC4J using a nondefault version of the `server.xml` file, issue the following command. You must supply the path to the modified configuration file.

```
java -jar oc4j.jar -config /yourpath/server.xml [args]
```

You can pass in arguments at startup to set runtime options in OC4J. For an overview of valid arguments, see ["Setting OC4J Runtime Options at Startup"](#) on page 4-2. You can also view the console help by issuing the following command from the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home` directory:

```
java -jar oc4j.jar -help
```

You can also set system properties on the JVM through the `oc4j.jar` command line at OC4J startup. For details on setting system properties, see ["Setting System Properties at Startup"](#) on page 4-4.

Starting OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Environment

In a managed configuration, all Oracle Application Server components, including OC4J and Oracle HTTP Server, must be started using OPMN, either from the Cluster Topology page in the Application Server Control Console or with `opmnctl`, the OPMN command-line tool. This tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory.

Use the following command to start all OPMN-managed processes, including OC4J, on a local Oracle Application Server instance:

```
opmnctl startall
```

Use the following command to start a specific managed processes, in this case OC4J, on a local Oracle Application Server instance:

```
opmnctl startproc ias-component=default_group
```

In a cluster topology that includes multiple OC4J instances, if the EARs that the OC4J instances will use are in a shared directory at a single location, you should start the instances with the `-sequential` flag:

```
opmnctl startproc ias-component=default_group -sequential
```

This option prevents resource contention that might occur if you started all the OC4J instance in parallel.

Alternatively, to start the OC4J instances sequentially, you can specify the `sequential` option in `opmn.xml`, the OPMN configuration file for the cluster, as follows:

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    <module-data>
      <category id="start-parameters">
        <data id="oc4j-options" value="-sequential" />
      </category>
      ...
    </module-data>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>
```

For more information about `opmnctl` commands, see the *Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server Administrator's Guide*.

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to start one or more OC4J instances in a managed environment, with the following command:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -start
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:default_group oc4jadmin password -start
```

For descriptions of the *uri*, *adminId*, and *adminPassword* variables, see ["Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification"](#) on page 6-2.

Stopping OC4J in a Standalone Environment

You can stop a standalone OC4J server by invoking the `-shutdown` command in the `admin_client.jar` or `admin.jar` command-line utility or an `oc4j.cmd` or `oc4j` executable script.

Note: You should not use operating system commands such as `Control-C` on a Windows system or `kill` on a UNIX or Linux system to stop OC4J.

This is especially true when applications utilizing EJBs are actively running within OC4J, as such commands do not allow EJB method calls or timer operations to complete before shutting down the server.

Stopping Standalone OC4J with admin_client.jar

To stop OC4J using `admin_client.jar`, issue the following command:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -shutdown
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin password -shutdown
```

This command shuts down the entire OC4J server, terminating all threads immediately, as if the host machine were unplugged. If you use this command, the current state for clustered applications will not be replicated.

For descriptions of the *uri*, *adminId*, and *adminPassword* variables, see ["Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification"](#) on page 6-2.

On a standalone OC4J instance, the `-shutdown` option of `admin_client.jar` is equivalent to the `-shutdown force` option of the `admin.jar` utility, which ["Stopping OC4J with admin.jar"](#) on page 5-3 describes.

Stopping OC4J with admin.jar

To stop OC4J using `admin.jar`, issue the following command:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId adminPassword -shutdown [ordinary|force] [reason]
```

You can specify the following options:

- `[ordinary | force]`
The type of shutdown. The default is `ordinary`, which allows each thread to terminate normally.

The `force` option terminates all threads immediately. It is essentially the same as unplugging the host machine. If this option is used, the current state for clustered applications will not be replicated.

- *[reason]*
You can optionally specify a reason for the shutdown as a string that is written to the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/log/server.log` file. Spaces are not allowed in the string.

The following example forces a shutdown of the OC4J server using `admin.jar`, which terminates all threads immediately. The string entered as the reason for the shutdown is written to the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config/server.log` file.

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -shutdown force
need_to_reboot_host_machine
```

Stopping OC4J with an oc4j Script

To stop OC4J using one of the `oc4j` scripts, issue the following command from the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory. You must supply the ORMI port used by OC4J, which is 23791 by default, as well as the password for the `oc4jadmin` account.

```
oc4j -shutdown -port oc4jOrmiPort -password adminPassword
```

For example:

```
oc4j -shutdown -port 23791 -password adminpwd
```

The `ORACLE_HOME` and `JAVA_HOME` environment variables must be set to use this command. See ["Meeting Installation Prerequisites for a Standalone OC4J Server"](#) on page 2-1 for details.

Stopping OC4J in an Oracle Application Server Environment

In a managed configuration, you can stop an OC4J instance from the Cluster Topology page of the Application Server Control Console, with `opmnctl`, the OPMN command-line tool, or with the `admin_client.jar` command-line utility, which notifies OPMN that the instance has been stopped. The OPMN tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory. The `admin_client.jar` utility is installed by default in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance` directory.

Use the following command to stop all OPMN-managed processes, including OC4J, on a local Oracle Application Server instance:

```
opmnctl stopall
```

You can use the following command to stop a specific managed component, in this case OC4J, on a local Oracle Application Server instance:

```
opmnctl stopproc ias-component=default_group
```

For more information about `opmnctl` commands, see the *Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server Administrator's Guide*.

Alternatively, you can use `admin_client.jar` to stop an OC4J instance, with the following command:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -shutdown
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:opmn://localhost/home oc4jadmin password
-shutdown
```

This command shuts down the entire OC4J instance, terminating all threads immediately. For an OPMN-managed OC4J instance, `admin_client.jar` notifies OPMN that the server is being shut down on purpose, to prevent OPMN from attempting to restart it. If you use this command, the current state for clustered applications will not be replicated.

For descriptions of the `uri`, `adminId`, and `adminPassword` variables, see ["Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification"](#) on page 6-2.

Restarting an OC4J Instance in a Standalone Environment

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to restart a standalone OC4J server, with the following command:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -restart
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin password -restart
```

For descriptions of the `uri`, `adminId`, and `adminPassword` variables, see ["Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification"](#) on page 6-2.

Alternatively, you can use the `admin.jar` command-line utility to restart an OC4J instance, with the following command:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId adminPassword -restart [reason]
```

You can enter a string as the value for `[reason]`. The string is written to the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config/server.log` file.

Restarting an OC4J Instance in an Oracle Application Server Environment

In a managed configuration, you can restart OC4J from the Cluster Topology page of the Application Server Control Console, with `opmnctl`, the OPMN command-line tool, or with the `admin_client.jar` command-line utility. The OPMN tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory. The `admin_client.jar` utility is installed by default in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance` directory.

You can use the following command to restart all OPMN-managed processes, including OC4J, on a local Oracle Application Server instance:

```
opmnctl startall
```

Alternatively, you can use the following command to restart a specific managed process, in this case OC4J, on a local Oracle Application Server instance:

```
opmnctl restartproc ias-component=default_group
```

In a cluster topology that includes multiple OC4J instances, you should restart the instances with the `opmnctl` command and `-sequential` flag:

```
opmnctl startproc ias-component=default_group -sequential
```

The `-sequential` flag prevents resource contention that might occur if you started all the OC4J instance in parallel, especially if the EARs that the OC4J instances will use are in a shared directory at a single location. If the `opmn.xml` configuration file for the cluster includes the `sequential` option, as described in ["Starting OC4J in an Oracle](#)

[Application Server Environment](#)" on page 5-2, you need not specify the `-sequential` flag.

You can use `admin_client.jar` to restart an OC4J instance, with the following command:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -restart
```

For descriptions of the `uri`, `adminId`, and `adminPassword` variables, see ["Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification"](#) on page 6-2.

Using the `admin_client.jar` Utility

OC4J provides a command-line utility, `admin_client.jar`, that you can use to perform configuration, administration, and deployment tasks on active OC4J instances in an Oracle Application Server clustered environment as well as on a standalone OC4J server. You can also use `admin_client.jar` to stop or restart an OC4J instance, as [Chapter 5, "Starting and Stopping OC4J"](#) describes.

For remote management of OC4J instances, the `admin_client.jar` utility is available through an administration client distribution that contains the client-side jars necessary for three ways to perform administrative operations remotely:

- Using `admin_client.jar` remotely against an OPMN-managed or standalone OC4J instance
- Using a Java Management Extensions (JMX) programmatic client to manage OC4J through JMX MBeans

As of OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0), you can perform operations on *groups* of OC4J instances in an Oracle Application Server cluster. Among the operations you can perform with the `admin_client.jar` utility on a specific OC4J instance or a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster are these tasks:

- Deploy an application (EAR), a standalone Web module (WAR), a standalone EJB module (EJB JAR), or a standalone resource adapter (RAR)
- Undeploy an application, Web module, EJB module, or resource adapter
- Incrementally update a deployed EJB module with modified classes
- Create, modify, or remove a shared library
- Stop, start, or restart a specific application
- Create, test, and remove data sources and data source connection pools
- Add and remove JMS connection pools and destinations

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Preparing to Use `admin_client.jar`](#)
- [Deploying an Archive](#)
- [Binding Web Modules to a Web Site After Deployment](#)
- [Redeploying an Archive](#)
- [Undeploying an Archive](#)
- [Updating Modified Classes in a Deployed EJB Module](#)
- [Creating and Managing Shared Libraries](#)

- [Starting, Stopping, or Restarting an Application](#)
- [Managing Data Sources](#)
- [Managing OC4J through a Remote Client](#)

Preparing to Use admin_client.jar

The `admin_client.jar` utility is installed by default in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance` directory in each OC4J instance. This is the preferred command-line tool for performing operations on OC4J. This utility is also in the administration client for performing operations remotely, available on the companion CD for Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0) or for downloading from Oracle Technology Network.

Before this utility can perform operations on an OC4J instance, the instance must be started.

This section covers these topics:

- [Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification](#)
- [Downloading and Extracting the Remote Administration Client](#)
- [Printing Usage Text to the Console](#)
- [Enabling Logging](#)

Understanding the admin_client.jar Syntax and URI Specification

The `admin_client.jar` utility uses the following syntax:

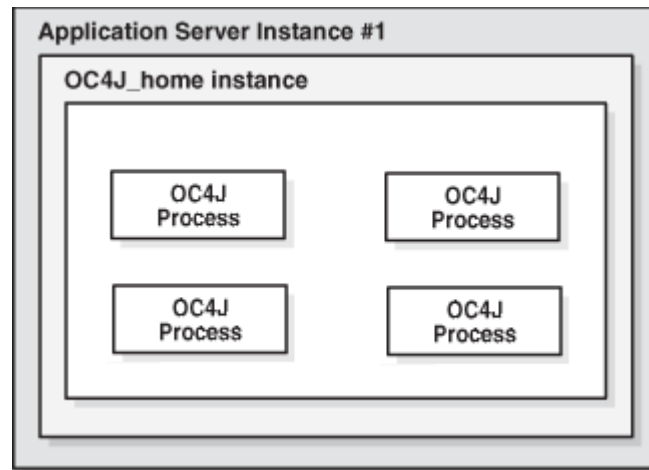
```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword command
```

The key parameter passed on the command line is `uri`, which specifies the target for the command or commands supplied. The syntax for the URI varies depending on the instance or instances being targeted. See the following topics for the format of this URI:

- [Performing Operations on a Group of OC4J Instances Within a Cluster](#)
- [Performing Operations on a Specific OC4J Instance](#)
- [Performing Operations on a Standalone OC4J Server](#)
- [Validating a URI](#)

The OC4J administration user name and password are also passed to the utility. The user name for the default administrator account is `oc4jadmin`.

Figure 6–1 OC4J Instance Running on Multiple JVMs in an Oracle Application Server Instance Within a Cluster



As an example, the following command will start the `petstore` application, which is installed in the home OC4J instance on `node1`, a member of an Oracle Application Server cluster:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:opmn://node1.company.com/home
oc4jadmin password -application petstore -start
```

Performing Operations on a Group of OC4J Instances Within a Cluster

Use the following URI to specify all OC4J instances in a group as the target. A **group** is a synchronized set of OC4J instances that belong to the same cluster topology. You can perform configuration, administration, and deployment operations simultaneously on all OC4J instances in the group. For example, you could stop all OC4J instances in a group named `oc4j_soa` simultaneously within an Oracle Application Server cluster.

The URI utilizes the OPMN-based clustering framework, in which cluster nodes are aware of one another. You need to supply only the host name and, optionally, the OPMN request port for any Oracle Application Server node within the cluster. The application is then able to retrieve the host names and OPMN ports for all other nodes within the cluster.

The URI syntax follows:

```
deployer:cluster:[rmis]:opmn://opmnHost[:opmnPort]/groupName
```

For example:

```
deployer:cluster:opmn://node1.company.com/oc4j_soa
```

Table 6–1 URI Parameters for Targeting a Group

Parameter	Description
<code>rmis</code>	Optional. Include if the target utilizes ORMI over SSL, or ORMIS.

Table 6–1 (Cont.) URI Parameters for Targeting a Group

Parameter	Description
<i>opmnHost</i>	Required. The host name of an Oracle Application Server node within the cluster. Any node can be specified; the list of other nodes in the cluster will be retrieved from this node.
<i>opmnPort</i>	Optional. The OPMN request port, as specified in <i>opmn.xml</i> . If no port is specified, the default port, 6003, will be used.
<i>groupName</i>	Required. The name of the group to which the OC4J instances belong, within a cluster.

Performing Operations on a Specific OC4J Instance

Use the following URI syntax to target a specific OPMN-managed OC4J instance, including an instance within a cluster. In the prefix, *oc4j* replaces *cluster*.

Specify the host name for the Oracle Application Server node hosting the instance. If you are not sure of the host name or port for the node, you can specify the host name for another node within the cluster, as well as the name of the Oracle Application Server instance. The application will then use the OPMN clustering framework to locate the node hosting the Oracle Application Server instance.

The URI syntax follows:

```
deployer:oc4j:[rmis]:opmn://host[:opmnPort]/[iASInstanceName]
/oc4jInstanceName
```

For example:

```
deployer:oc4j:opmn://server.company.com:6004/instance2/home
```

Table 6–2 URI Parameters for Targeting a Specific Instance

Parameter	Description
<i>rmis</i>	Optional. Include if the target utilizes ORMI over SSL, or ORMIS.
<i>host</i>	Required. The host name of the Oracle Application Server node to target within the cluster to use as the OPMN server.
<i>opmnPort</i>	Optional. The OPMN request port, as specified in <i>opmn.xml</i> . If no port is specified, the default port, 6003, will be used.
<i>iASInstanceName</i>	Optional. The name of the Oracle Application Server instance to target, if it does not reside on the node specified for <i>host</i> .
<i>oc4jInstanceName</i>	Required. The name of the target OC4J instance.

Performing Operations on a Standalone OC4J Server

Use one of the following URIs to target a standalone OC4J server instance.

If you are using RMI, specify the URI as follows:

```
deployer:oc4j:host:rmiPort
```

If you are using ORMI over SSL (ORMIS), specify the URI as follows:

```
deployer:oc4j:rmis:host:ormisPort
```

For example:

```
deployer:oc4j:myserver:23791
deployer:oc4j:rmis:myserver:23943
```

Table 6–3 URI Parameters for Targeting Standalone OC4J

Parameter	Description
<i>rmi</i> s	Required if the target utilizes ORMI over SSL, or ORMIS.
<i>host</i>	Required. The host name of an Oracle Application Server node within the cluster. Any node can be specified; the list of other nodes in the cluster will be retrieved from this node.
<i>rmiPort</i>	Required if RMI used. The RMI port, as specified in the instance-specific <i>rmi.xml</i> file.
<i>ormisPort</i>	Required if ORMIS used. The SSL port, as specified in the instance-specific <i>rmi.xml</i> file.

Validating a URI

You can validate a URI using the `-validateURI` command.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -validateURI
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:cluster:opmn://node1.company.com/  
default_group oc4jadmin password -validateURI
```

Downloading and Extracting the Remote Administration Client

The administration client distribution contains the `admin_client.jar` command-line utility. This utility can connect to OC4J or Oracle Application Server targets and perform a range of lifecycle, deployment, and resource configuration operations.

Consider the scenario in which a remote system needs to perform regular operations against an Oracle Application Server instance. For example, a remote system might have some automated build or test process, such as deployment operations or querying or manipulating some application-specific or server JMX MBeans for administrative purposes. Or perhaps the remote system performs a regularly scheduled test to production set of configuration and deployment operations. The administration client distribution can be used to do this, removing the need for the remote system to have a full OC4J or Oracle Application Server installation.

The administration client, a separate distribution for Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0), is available for downloading from the Oracle Technology Network and is on the Oracle Application Server companion CD. The `oc4j_admin_client_101310.zip` file contains all you need to manage OC4J instances remotely:

- The Java libraries required to establish remote JMX connections, using the ORMI protocol, to either an OC4J or Oracle Application Server target
- The executable `admin_client.jar` utility with the libraries it requires to operate
- The standard J2EE libraries relevant to the remote client role

To get started with the administration client distribution:

1. Download `oc4j_admin_client_101310.zip` from the Oracle Technology Network:

```
http://download.oracle.com/otn/java/oc4j/10131/oc4j\_admin\_client\_101310.zip
```

2. Extract the contents of oc4j_admin_client_101310.zip into a local directory. For example:

```
>mkdir oc4j_admin_client
>cd oc4j_admin_client
>jar xvf d:\software\oc4j_admin_client_101310.zip
```

The resulting directory structure looks like this:

```
\j2ee
  \home
    oc4jclient.jar
    admin_client.jar
  \lib
    ejb.jar
    mail.jar
    adminclient.jar
    javax88.jar
    javax77.jar
    jmx_remote_api.jar
    jmxri.jar
  \lib
    xmlparserv2.jar
    dms.jar
  \opmn
    \lib
      optic.jar
  \jlib
    oraclepki.jar
    ojpse.jar
```

The following URIs use different patterns for different OC4J targets:

- Standalone OC4J server:
deployer:oc4j:test-cycle.oracle.com:23791
- Specific OC4J instance on Oracle Application Server:
deployer:oc4j:opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com/testunit
- Group of OC4J instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster:
deployer:oc4j:opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com/[groupName]

3. Connect admin_client.jar to a target OC4J instance or instances and test the connection. For example:

```
>cd j2ee\home
>java -jar admin_client.jar
  deployer:oc4j:opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com/testunit
  oc4jadmin welcome1
  -validateURI
```

URI deployer:oc4j:opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com/testunit is valid and connected

Printing Usage Text to the Console

To print the online help text for the admin_client.jar commands to the console, simply type -help on the command line. For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar -help
```

To view detailed help for a specific command, type `-usage` followed by the command identifier. For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar -usage [command]
```

Enabling Logging

To help troubleshoot errors that occur when running `admin_client.jar`, you can enable Java logging when running this tool. Log messages will be output to the console.

To enable logging:

1. Create a `logging.properties` file containing a single line:

```
oracle.oc4j.admin.jmx.client.CoreRemoteMBeanServer.level=INFO
```

If you create this file in a location other than `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance`, you must include the path to the file in the following command.

2. Set `-Djava.util.logging.config.file=logging.properties` on the `admin_client.jar` command line as follows:

```
java -Djava.util.logging.config.file=logging.properties -jar admin_client.jar
uri adminId adminPassword command
```

You can set the value in the `logging.properties` file to one of the following Java log-level values:

Table 6–4 Java Log Levels

Java Log Level	Description
SEVERE	Log system errors requiring attention from the system administrator.
WARNING	Log actions or a conditions discovered that should be reviewed and may require action before an error occurs.
INFO	Log normal actions or events. This could be a user operation, such as "login completed" or an automatic operation such as a log file rotation.
CONFIG	Log configuration-related messages or problems.
FINE	Log trace or debug messages used for debugging or performance monitoring. Typically contains detailed event data.
FINER	Log fairly detailed trace or debug messages.
FINEST	Log highly detailed trace or debug messages.

For example:

```
oracle.oc4j.admin.jmx.client.CoreRemoteMBeanServer.level=FINE
```

Deploying an Archive

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to deploy an application (EAR), a standalone Web module (WAR), or a standalone resource adapter (RAR) to a specific OC4J instance or to a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [Deploying a J2EE Application \(EAR\)](#)
- [Deploying a Standalone Web Module \(WAR\)](#)
- [Deploying a Standalone Resource Adapter \(RAR\)](#)
-

Note: Deploying an archive across a group requires that all instances have the same `oc4jadmin` account password.

Deploying a J2EE Application (EAR)

Use the `-deploy` command to deploy or redeploy a J2EE application packaged as an EAR file. The EAR-specific syntax is as follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -deploy -file
path/filename -deploymentName appName [-bindAllWebApps [webSiteName]]
[-targetPath path] [-parent appName] [-deploymentDirectory path]
-enableIIOP [-iiopClientJar path/filename] [-deploymentPlan path/filename]
[-removeArchive]
```

Ideally, you should include the `-bindAllWebApps` subswitch to bind all Web modules within the EAR to the Web site through which they will be accessed. If no Web site is specified, modules will be bound to the default Web site.

For example, the following command deploys the `utility` application to all OC4J home instances within the cluster of which `node1` is a member. All Web modules within the application will be bound to the default Web site.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:cluster:opmn://node1.company.com/home
oc4jadmin password -deploy -file C:/dev/utility.ear -deploymentName utility
-bindAllWebApps
```

Table 6–5 *-deploy Command Subswitches for EAR Deployment*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-file</code>	Required. The path and file name of the EAR file to deploy.
<code>-deploymentName</code>	Required. The user-defined application deployment name, used to identify the application within OC4J.
<code>-bindAllWebApps</code>	Optional. Binds all Web modules to the specified Web site, or to the default Web site if none specified. If not specified, you must use the <code>-bindAllWebApps</code> command described on page 6-13. You can optionally supply a value for <code>webSiteName</code> , which is the <code>name</code> portion of the <code>name_web-site.xml</code> file that configures the Web site.
<code>-targetPath</code>	Optional. The directory to deploy the EAR to. If not specified, the EAR is deployed to the <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/applications/</code> directory by default. The deployed EAR file is also copied to this directory. Each successive deployment will cause this EAR file to be overwritten.
<code>-parent</code>	Optional. The parent application of this application. The default is the default application or global Web application.

Table 6–5 (Cont.) -deploy Command Subswitches for EAR Deployment

Subswitch	Description
-deploymentPlan	Optional. The path and file name for a deployment plan to apply to the application. The plan would have been saved during a previous deployment as an XML file. The file must exist on the local host.
-deploymentDirectory	Optional. The directory containing the OC4J-specific deployment descriptors and generated files, such as compiled JSP classes and EJB wrapper classes. The default directory is <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/applications/</i> .
-sequential	Optional. Include to deploy the archive to each OC4J instance within the cluster in sequence. Requests will not be routed to an instance while the EAR is being deployed to it. If not included, the archive is simultaneously deployed to all instances by default. This option is valid in a clustered environment only; it is not valid for standalone OC4J.
-enableIIOP	Optional. Include to generate IIOP client stubs on the OC4J server. The application-level stubs generated for all EJB modules are output to an archive named <i>_iiopClient.jar</i> in the <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/appName</i> directory. In addition, stubs for each individual EJB module are generated in an archive with the same name in the <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/appName/ejbModuleName/</i> directory. The <i>GenerateIIOP</i> system property must be enabled at OC4J startup to use this feature. This property is set as <i>-DGenerateIIOP=true</i> on the OC4J command line for OC4J standalone or as an <i>oc4j-options</i> value in <i>opmn.xml</i> .
-iiopClientJar	Optional. The path and filename of the JAR to output IIOP client stubs to. The application-level stubs generated for all EJB modules are output to an archive named <i>_iiopClient.jar</i> in the <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/appName</i> directory. If a path is supplied, the archive is also set on this path. In addition, stubs for each individual EJB module are generated in an archive with the same name in the <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/appName/ejbModuleName/</i> directory. Note that the <i>GenerateIIOP</i> system property must be enabled at OC4J startup to use this feature. This property is set as <i>-DGenerateIIOP=true</i> on the OC4J command line for OC4J standalone or as an <i>oc4j-options</i> value in <i>opmn.xml</i> .
-removeArchive	Optional. Include to delete the EAR file from the server's file system after deployment.

Deploying a J2EE Application from a Remote Client

The following example shows how to deploy an EAR from a remote client to a specific OC4J instance on Oracle Application Server:

```
cd j2ee/home
>java -jar admin_client.jar
```

```

deployer:oc4j:opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com/testunit
oc4jadmin welcome1
-deploy
-file d:\temp\rupg\testru.ear
-deploymentName testru -bindAllWebApps

06/06/20 17:00:16 Notification ==>Uploading file testru.ear ...
06/06/20 17:00:18 Notification ==>Application Deployer for testru STARTS.
06/06/20 17:00:19 Notification ==>Copy the archive to /scratch/sbutton/ml_
060618/j2ee/admin/applications/testru.ear
06/06/20 17:00:19 Notification ==>Initialize /scratch/sbutton/ml_
060618/j2ee/admin/applications/testru.ear begins...
06/06/20 17:00:19 Notification ==>Unpacking testru.ear
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Done unpacking testru.ear
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Unpacking testru-web.war
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Done unpacking testru-web.war
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Initialize /scratch/sbutton/ml_
060618/j2ee/admin/applications/testru.ear ends...
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Starting application : testru
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Initializing ClassLoader(s)
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Initializing EJB container
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Loading connector(s)
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Starting up resource adapters
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Initializing EJB sessions
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Committing ClassLoader(s)
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Initialize testru-web begins...
06/06/20 17:00:20 Notification ==>Initialize testru-web ends...
06/06/20 17:00:21 Notification ==>Started application : testru
06/06/20 17:00:21 Notification ==>Binding web application(s) to site
default-web-site begins...
06/06/20 17:00:21 Notification ==>Binding testru-web web-module for application
testru to site default-web-site under context root /testru
06/06/20 17:00:22 Notification ==>Binding web application(s) to site
default-web-site ends...
06/06/20 17:00:22 Notification ==>Application Deployer for testru COMPLETES.
Operation time: 3785 msec

```

Deploying a Standalone Web Module (WAR)

Use the `-deploy` command to deploy or redeploy a standalone Web module packaged as a WAR file.

The WAR-specific syntax follows:

```

java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -deploy -file
path/filename -deploymentName appName [-bindAllWebApps [webSiteName]]
[-targetPath path] [-parent appName] [-deploymentDirectory path]
[-contextRoot context]
[-removeArchive]

```

The WAR can be designated a child of another deployed application that does not already contain a Web module component; otherwise, it will be deployed to the default application.

A WAR cannot be deployed as the child of an application that already contains a Web module. That is, if the `acme` application already contains `acme-web.war`, an additional WAR file cannot be deployed into that application. Repackage the WAR in the application's EAR file and redeploy the application instead.

The following command deploys the standalone `acme-web.war` Web module to the default application in all OC4J home instances within the cluster. Because the `-bindAllWebApps` subswitch is included, but a Web site to bind to is not specified, the module will be bound to the default Web site.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:cluster:opmn://node1.company.com/home
oc4jadmin password -deploy -file C:/dev/acme-web.war -deploymentName utility
-bindAllWebApps -parent default
```

Table 6–6 *-deploy Command Subswitches for WAR Deployment*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-file</code>	Required. The path and file name of the archive to deploy.
<code>-deploymentName</code>	Required. The user-defined Web module name, used to identify it within OC4J.
<code>-bindAllWebApps</code>	Optional. Binds all Web modules to the specified Web site, or to the default Web site if none specified. You can optionally supply a value for <code>webSiteName</code> , which is the <code>name</code> portion of the <code>name_web-site.xml</code> file that configures the Web site.
<code>-targetPath</code>	Optional. The directory to deploy the archive to. If not specified, the archive is deployed to the <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/applications/</code> directory by default. The generated EAR file containing the standalone WAR file is also copied to this directory. Each successive deployment will cause this archive to be overwritten.
<code>-parent</code>	Optional. The parent application the module will be deployed to. The default is the default application.
<code>-deploymentDirectory</code>	Optional. The directory containing the OC4J-specific deployment descriptors and generated files, such as compiled JSP classes. The default directory is <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/</code> .
<code>-contextRoot</code>	Optional. The Web module context, which will be appended to the URL used to access the application through a Web browser. If not specified, the value passed in for <code>-deploymentName</code> will be used. For example, if you supply <code>/petstore</code> as the context root, the module could be accessed with the following URL: <code>http://node1.company.com:7777/petstore</code>
<code>-removeArchive</code>	Optional. Include to delete the WAR file from the server's file system after deployment.

Deploying a Standalone Resource Adapter (RAR)

Use the `-deploy` command to deploy or redeploy a Java Connector Architecture-compliant resource adapter packaged as a RAR file. By default, resource adapters are deployed to the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/connectors/` directory.

Redeploying or undeploying a standalone RAR does not require a restart of the default application.

The RAR-specific syntax follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId> adminPassword -deploy -file
```

```
path/filename-deploymentName connectorName [-nativePathLib path]
[-grantAllPermissions]
[-removeArchive]
```

The following command deploys the `acme-rar.rar` module to all OC4J instances that belong to the home group within the cluster.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:cluster:opmn://node1.company.com/home
oc4jadmin password -deploy -file /dev/acme-rar.rar -deploymentName acme-rar
-grantAllPermissions
-removeArchive
```

Table 6–7 *-deploy Command Subswitches for RAR Deployment*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-file</code>	Required. The path and file name of the RAR file to deploy.
<code>-deploymentName</code>	Required. The user-defined connector name, used to identify the connector within OC4J.
<code>-nativeLibPath</code>	Optional. The path to the directory containing native libraries (such as DLLs) within the RAR file.
<code>-grantAllPermissions</code>	Optional. Include to grant all runtime permissions requested by the resource adapter, if required.
<code>-removeArchive</code>	Optional. Include to delete the RAR file from the server's file system after deployment.

For more information about deploying resource adapters, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide*.

Using a Script File for Batch Deployment

You can specify a script file that contains deployment commands on the `admin_client.jar` command line. If you specify a file in the `-script` command, `admin_client.jar` can do a list of commands with only one connection to the deployment manager. The syntax for batch deployment follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword
-script filename
```

The script file, `filename`, contains multiple lines, like the lines in this example:

```
-deploy -file /scratch/rpan/apps/hello-planet.ear -deploymentName hello-planet
-bindWebApp -appName hello-planet -webModuleName hello-planet-web
-stop hello-planet
-start hello-planet
-redeploy -file /scratch/rpan/apps/hello-planet.ear
-deploymentName hello-planet -bindAllWebApps
-undeploy hello-planet
-validateURI
```

You can convert to batch mode by looking at the script or logs from an installation and extracting the relevant lines used by an existing configuration assistant.

Binding Web Modules to a Web Site After Deployment

Every Web module deployed to OC4J must be bound to a Web site through which it will be accessed.

Typically, you will bind Web modules packaged as WAR files within an EAR at the time the EAR is deployed using the `-bindAllWebApps` subswitch on the `-deploy` command. However, if the `-bindAllWebApps` subswitch was not specified when the EAR was deployed, you can bind modules to a Web site after deployment, as the following topics describe:

- [Bind All Web Modules to a Single Web Site](#)
- [Bind a Specific Web Module to a Specific Web Site and Set the Context Root](#)

Bind All Web Modules to a Single Web Site

Use the `-bindAllWebApps` command to bind all Web modules within a J2EE application to the same Web site, or to `default-web-site` by default. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -bindAllWebApps
-appName appName> -webSiteName siteName
```

Table 6–8 *-bindAllWebApps Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-appName</code>	Required. The name of the parent application as specified at deployment time.
<code>-webSiteName</code>	Optional. The name of the <code>name_web-site.xml</code> file that denotes the Web site to bind the Web modules to. If omitted, all modules are bound to <code>default-web-site</code> .

Bind a Specific Web Module to a Specific Web Site and Set the Context Root

Use the `-bindWebApp` command to bind a single Web module within a J2EE application to a specific Web site, or to `default-web-site` by default. You can also optionally set the context root that will be used to access the module.

The syntax follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -bindWebApp
-appName appName -webModuleName moduleName -webSiteName siteName
-contextRoot contextRoot
```

Table 6–9 *-bindWebApp Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-appName</code>	Required. The name of the parent application as specified at deployment time.
<code>-webModuleName</code>	Required. The name of the Web module to be bound. This should be the name of the WAR file contained within the EAR file, without the <code>.WAR</code> extension.
<code>-webSiteName</code>	Optional. The name of the <code>name_web-site.xml</code> file that denotes the Web site to bind the Web module to. If omitted, all modules are bound to <code>default-web-site</code> .
<code>-contextRoot</code>	Optional. The context root for the Web module. This will be appended to the URL used to access the application through a Web browser; for example: <code>http://localhost:8888/petstore.</code> If not supplied, the context root specified in the parent application's <code>application.xml</code> deployment descriptor will be used.

Redeploying an Archive

Use the `-redeploy` command to redeploy a previously deployed archive.

This operation performs a `graceful` redeployment as it stops the application if it is running, then undeploys the archive. It then deploys and restarts the application. Redeploying an archive with the `-deploy` command, in contrast, does not stop the application; it simply undeploys, redeploys, and then restarts it.

The syntax is as follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -redeploy -file path/filename
-deploymentName appName [-keepSettings] [-sequential] -removeArchive
```

Table 6–10 *-redeploy Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-file</code>	Required. The path and file name of the EAR file to deploy.
<code>-deploymentName</code>	Required. The user-defined application deployment name, used to identify the application within OC4J. This value must exactly match the name of the existing application on the server.
<code>-keepSettings</code>	Optional. If included, the redeployed application will fetch and use the deployment plan from the previous deployment. Values set in deployment descriptors packaged within the archive will be ignored. If not specified, values will be set to those in the deployment descriptors packaged with the archive.
<code>-sequential</code>	Optional. Include to deploy the archive to each OC4J instance within the cluster in sequence. The redeployment on each target must complete before continuing on to the next target. Requests will not be routed to an instance while the EAR is being deployed to it. If not included, the archive is simultaneously deployed to all instances by default. This option is valid in a clustered environment only; it is not valid for standalone OC4J.
<code>-removeArchive</code>	Optional. Include to delete the EAR file from the server's file system after deployment.

Undeploying an Archive

The `-undeploy` command removes an application or standalone Web or connector module from the target OC4J instances, as the following topics describe:

- [Undeploying an EAR or Standalone WAR](#)
- [Undeploying a Standalone RAR](#)

Undeploying an EAR or Standalone WAR

Undeploying an EAR or standalone Web module removes it from the OC4J runtime. Existing Web site bindings are also deleted.

The syntax for undeploying an EAR or standalone WAR follows. The name of the application or module must be supplied.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -undeploy appName
```

Undeploying a Standalone RAR

The syntax for undeploying a standalone RAR follows. The `-isConnector` subswitch must be included along with name of the connector.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -undeploy
connectorName -isConnector
```

Undeploying a standalone RAR does not require a restart of the `default` application.

Updating Modified Classes in a Deployed EJB Module

The `-updateEJBModule` command enables incremental or partial redeployment of EJB modules within an application running in an OC4J instance or in a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster. This feature makes it possible to redeploy only those beans within an EJB JAR that have changed, without requiring the entire module to be redeployed.

The syntax for updating modified classes in a deployed EJB module follows. The name of the application the EJB JAR is part of must be supplied. If updating a standalone EJB module, specify the `default` application.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -updateEJBModule
-appName appName -ejbModuleName ejbJarName -file path/ejbJarName
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:opmn://node1.company.com/home oc4jadmin
password -updateEJBModule -appName petstore -ejbModuleName customerEjb.jar -file
build/customerEjb.jar
```

Table 6–11 *-updateEJBModule Syntax*

Option	Description
<code>-appName</code>	Required. The name of the application the EJB is part of. If updating a standalone EJB module, specify the <code>default</code> application.
<code>-ejbModuleName</code>	Required. The name of the EJB JAR file to be updated as defined in <code>application.xml</code> .
<code>-file</code>	Required. The path and file name of the updated EJB JAR.

Creating and Managing Shared Libraries

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to create and manage shared libraries in an OC4J instance or in a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster, as the following topics describe:

- [Installing a Shared Library](#)
- [Modifying an Existing Shared Library](#)
- [Viewing the Contents of a Shared Library](#)
- [Listing All Shared Libraries](#)
- [Removing a Shared Library](#)

Installing a Shared Library

You can use the `-publishSharedLibrary` command to create the shared library directory structure and install the binaries that compose the library within it in a specific OC4J instance or in a group of instances across a cluster. The shared library will be created in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/shared-lib` directory of each OC4J instance.

The command will also declare the shared library within a `<shared-library>` element in the `server.xml` file on each OC4J instance, making it available to applications.

The syntax for installing a shared library follows. The paths and file names for multiple code sources, binaries that will compose the shared library, can be specified, each separated from the next by a space.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -publishSharedLibrary
-name libName -version libVersion [-parentName parentLibName]
[-parentVersion parentLibVersion] [-installCodeSources path [path ...]]
[-addCodeSources path [path ...]] [-imports sharedLibName
[:min-version][,max-version] [sharedLibName ...]]
```

The following command deploys the `acme.common:2.5` shared library to a single OC4J instance.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar
deployer:oc4j:opmn://server.company.com:6004/instance2/home
oc4jadmin password -publishSharedLibrary -name acme.common version 2.5
-installCodeSources /myserver/tmp/acme-apis.jar /myserver/tmp/acmeImpl.jar
```

The resulting directory structure within the target OC4J server would be as follows:

```
ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/shared-lib
 /acme.common
  /2.5
   acme-apis.jar
   acmeImpl.jar
```

Table 6–12 *-publishSharedLibrary Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-name</code>	Required. The name of the shared library. Where common APIs are implemented by multiple vendors, the name should include both the vendor name and the name of the technology; for example, <code>oracle.jdbc</code> or <code>xerces.xml</code> .
<code>-version</code>	Required. The shared library version number. This value should ideally reflect the code implementation version.
<code>-parentName</code>	Optional. The name of the parent shared library, if applicable.
<code>-parentVersion</code>	Optional. The parent shared library version number, if applicable.
<code>-installCodeSources</code>	The path and file names for one or more JAR or ZIP files to be uploaded to the OC4J instance or instances and installed as part of the shared library. Separate each path/file name string from the next with a space.
<code>-addCodeSources</code>	Optional. The path and file names for JAR or ZIP files that have already been uploaded to the OC4J instance or instances to add to the shared library. Separate each path/file name string from the next with a space.

Table 6–12 (Cont.) -publishSharedLibrary Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-imports	Optional. The name of one or more existing shared libraries to import into this shared library. Separate each name string from the next with a space. You can specify the maximum or minimum version, or both, of the library to import.

Modifying an Existing Shared Library

You can use the `-modifySharedLibrary` command to modify the contents of an existing shared library. The command will also update the shared library definition within the `server.xml` file on each OC4J instance.

The syntax for modifying an existing shared library follows. The paths and file names for multiple code sources, binaries that will compose the shared library, can be specified, each separated from the next by a space.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -modifySharedLibrary
-name libName -version libVersion [-installCodeSources path [path ...]]
[-addCodeSources path [path ...]] [-removeCodeSources path [path ...]]
[-addImports sharedLibName[:min-version][:max-version] [sharedLibName ...]]
[-removeImports sharedLibName[:min-version][:max-version] sharedLibName ...]]
```

The following command updates the `acme.common:2.5` shared library.

```
java -jar admin_client.jar
deployer:oc4j:opmn://server.company.com:6004/instance2/home
oc4jadmin password -modifySharedLibrary -name acme.common version 2.5
-addCodeSources /myserver/tmp/acme-helpers.jar
```

Table 6–13 -modifySharedLibrary Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-name	Required. The name of the shared library to update.
-version	Required. The version number of the shared library to update.
-installCodeSources	Optional. The path and file name to a JAR or ZIP file to be uploaded to the OC4J instance or instances and installed as part of the shared library. Separate each path/file name string from the next with a space.
-addCodeSources	Optional. The path and file name for one or more JAR or ZIP files that have already been uploaded to the OC4J instance or instances to add to the shared library. Separate each path/file name string from the next with a space.
-removeCodeSources	Optional. The path and file name for JAR or ZIP files to remove from the shared library.
-addImports	Optional. The name of one or more existing shared libraries to import into this shared library. Separate each name string from the next with a space. You can specify the maximum or minimum version, or both, of the library to import.
-removeImports	Optional. The name of one or more existing shared libraries to remove from this shared library. You can specify the maximum or minimum version, or both, of the library to remove.

Viewing the Contents of a Shared Library

Use the `-describeSharedLibrary` command to view the code sources and imported shared libraries that compose the specified shared library. The syntax follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -describeSharedLibrary
-name libName -version libVersion
```

Table 6–14 *-describeSharedLibrary Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-name</code>	Required. The name of the shared library to remove.
<code>-version</code>	Required. The version number of the shared library to remove.

Listing All Shared Libraries

Use the `-listSharedLibraries` command to output a list of all shared libraries defined on the target OC4J instance or instances.

The syntax follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -listSharedLibraries
```

Note: If you are using JDK1.4, Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0) does not support using the Xalan library shipped with the JDK as a shared library. To use the Xalan library, you have two alternatives:

- Use JDK 1.5 (JDK 5), in which the embedded Xalan library *is* supported as a shared library.
 - With JDK1.4, use a standalone distribution of the Xalan library instead of the embedded version.
-

Removing a Shared Library

Use the `-removeSharedLibrary` command to remove a shared library from the target OC4J instance or instances. The syntax follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -removeSharedLibrary
-name libName -version libVersion
```

Table 6–15 *-removeSharedLibrary Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-name</code>	Required. The name of the shared library to remove.
<code>-version</code>	Required. The version number of the shared library to remove.

Starting, Stopping, or Restarting an Application

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to start, stop, or restart an application and its child applications in a specific OC4J instance or in a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster. If a file within the application has been modified, the application will be automatically redeployed at startup.

You can even stop and start Application Server Control Console (`ascontrol`) using these commands.

The syntax follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -start|-stop appName
```

The following example stops the `ascontrol` application on `node2` within the cluster:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:opmn://node2.company.com:6004/home
oc4jadmin password -stop ascontrol
```

Managing Data Sources

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to manage data sources in an OC4J instance or in a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster, as the following topics describe:

- [Creating, Testing, and Removing Source Connection Pools](#)
- [Creating, Testing, and Removing Data Sources](#)

Creating, Testing, and Removing Source Connection Pools

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to create, test, and remove data source connection pools in an OC4J instance or in a group of instances within a cluster, as the following topics describe:

- [Creating a Data Source Connection Pool](#)
- [Testing a Data Source Connection Pool](#)
- [Removing a Data Source Connection Pool](#)

Creating a Data Source Connection Pool

Use the `-createJDBCConnectionPool` command to create a data source connection pool for an application in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster.

The syntax for creating a data source connection pool follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -createJDBCConnectionPool
-applicationName applicationName -name name -factoryClass factoryClass
-user user -password password -url url
[-factoryProperties name1 value1 [name2 value2 [...]]]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-createJDBCConnectionPool -applicationName default -name ScottConnectionPool
-factoryClass oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource
-user scott -password tiger -url jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe
```

Table 6–16 `-createJDBCConnectionPool` Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
<code>-applicationName</code>	Required. The name of the application for which to create the data source connection pool.
<code>-name</code>	Required. The name of the connection pool.

Table 6–16 (Cont.) -createJDBCConnectionPool Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-factoryClass	Required. The fully qualified path of the connection factory implementation.
-user	Required. The default user name to use to get connections.
-password	Required. The default password to use to get connections.
-url	Required. The connection factory URL to use to get connections.
-factoryProperties	Optional. One or more property name and value pairs to set on the connection factory definition.

Testing a Data Source Connection Pool

Use the `-testConnectionPool` command to test an application's connection to a data source connection pool in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster.

The syntax for testing a connection to a data source connection pool follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -testConnectionPool
-connectionPoolName connectionPoolName -sqlStatement sqlStatement
[-applicationName applicationName] [-user user] [-password password]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-testConnectionPool -sqlStatement "select * from dual" -applicationName default
-connectionPoolName ScottConnectionPool
```

Table 6–17 -testConnectionPool Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-connectionPoolName	Required. The name of the connection pool.
-sqlStatement	Required. The SQL statement to use to test the connection
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application for which to test the data source connection pool.
-user	Optional. The default user name to use to get connections.
-password	Optional. The default password to use to get connections.

Removing a Data Source Connection Pool

Use the `-removeDataSourceConnectionPool` command to remove a data source connection pool from an application in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for removing a data source connection pool follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword
-removeDataSourceConnectionPool -name name [-applicationName applicationName]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-removeDataSourceConnectionPool -name ScottConnectionPool -applicationName default
```

Table 6–18 *-removeDataSourceConnectionPool Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
-name	Required. The name of the connection pool.
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application from which to remove the data source connection pool.

Creating, Testing, and Removing Data Sources

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to create, test, and remove data sources in an OC4J instance or in a group of instances within a cluster, as the following topics describe:

- [Creating a Managed Data Source](#)
- [Removing a Managed Data Source](#)
- [Creating a Native Data Source](#)
- [Removing a Native Data Source](#)
- [Testing a Database Connection](#)
- [Testing a Data Source](#)
- [Getting the Data Sources Descriptor for an Application](#)

Creating a Managed Data Source

Use the `-createManagedDataSource` command to create a managed data source for an application in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for creating a managed data source follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -createManagedDataSource
-applicationName applicationName -dataSourceName dataSourceName
-jndiLocation jndiLocation -connectionPoolName connectionPoolName
[-user user] [-password password] [-loginTimeout loginTimeout] [-txLevel txLevel]
[-dbSchema dbSchema] [-manageLocalTransactions true|false]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-createManagedDataSource -applicationName default -dataSourceName ScottDataSource
-jndiLocation jdbc/ScottDataSource -connectionPoolName ScottConnectionPool
```

Table 6–19 *-createManagedDataSource Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
-applicationName	Required. The name of the application for which to create the data source.
-dataSourceName	Required. The name of the data source.
-jndiLocation	Required. The location to use to bind the new data source into JNDI.
-connectionPoolName	Required. The name of the connection pool with which the data source interacts.
-user	Optional. The default user for the new data source.
-password	Optional. The default password for the new data source.
-loginTimeout	Optional. The login timeout for the new data source.

Table 6–19 (Cont.) -createManagedDataSource Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-txLevel	Optional. The transaction level (local or global).
-dbSchema	Optional. The database schema to use if the EJB CMP implementation being used is Orion CMP. (TopLink CMP is the default.)
-manageLocalTransactions	Optional. Indicates whether or not OC4J should manage local transactions. The default value is true.

Removing a Managed Data Source

Use the `-removeManagedDataSource` command to remove a managed data source from an application in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for removing a managed data source follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -removeManagedDataSource
-dataSourceName dataSourceName [-applicationName applicationName]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-removeManagedDataSource -dataSourceName ScottDataSource -applicationName default
```

Table 6–20 -removeManagedDataSource Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-dataSourceName	Required. The name of the data source to remove.
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application from which to remove the data source.

Creating a Native Data Source

Use the `-createNativeDataSource` command to create a native data source for an application in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for creating a native data source follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -createNativeDataSource
-dataSourceName dataSourceName -user user -password password
-jndiLocation jndiLocation -loginTimeout loginTimeout
-dataSourceClass dataSourceClass -url url [-applicationName applicationName]
[-properties name1 value1 [name2 value2 [...]]]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-createNativeDataSource -dataSourceName ScottDataSource
-user scott -password tiger -jndiLocation jdbc/ScottNativeDataSource
-loginTimeout 5 -dataSourceClass com.acme.DataSourceImpl
-url jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe
```

Table 6–21 -createNativeDataSource Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-dataSourceName	Required. The name of the new data source.
-user	Required. The default user for the new data source.

Table 6–21 (Cont.) -createNativeDataSource Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-password	Required. The default password for the new data source.
-jndiLocation	Required. The location to use to bind the new data source into JNDI.
-loginTimeout	Required. The login timeout for the new data source.
-dataSourceClass	Required. The fully qualified class of the new data source.
-url	Required. The url used by the new data source to connect to the database.
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application for which to create the data source.
-properties	Optional. The property or properties for the new data source.

Removing a Native Data Source

Use the `-removeNativeDataSource` command to remove a native data source from an application in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for removing a native data source follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -removeNativeDataSource
-dataSourceClass dataSourceClass [-applicationName applicationName]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-removeNativeDataSource -dataSourceName ScottDataSource
```

Table 6–22 -removeNativeDataSource Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-dataSourceName	Required. The name of the data source to remove.
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application from which to remove the data source.

Testing a Database Connection

Use the `-testDatabaseConnection` command to test an application's connection to a database in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster.

The syntax for testing a database connection follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -testDatabaseConnection
-sqlStatement sqlStatement -factoryClass factoryClass -user user
-password password -url url [-applicationName applicationName]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-testDatabaseConnection -sqlStatement "select * from dual"
-factoryClass oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource -user scott
-password tiger -url jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe -applicationName default
```

Table 6–23 -testDatabaseConnection Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-sqlStatement	Required. The SQL statement to use to test the connection
-factoryClass	Required. The JDBC factory to test (instance of Driver, DataSource, ConnectionPoolDataSource, or XADDataSource).
-user	Required. The user to use.
-password	Required. The password to use.
-url	Required. The URL to set on the JDBC factory.
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application.

Testing a Data Source

Use the `-testDataSource` command to test an application's connection to a data source in an OC4J instance or in each OC4J instance of a group.

The syntax for testing a data source follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -testDataSource
-datasourceName datasourceName -sqlStatement sqlStatement
[-applicationName applicationName] [-user user]
[-password password]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-testDataSource -datasourceName ScottDataSource -sqlStatement "select * from dual"
-applicationName default -user scott -password tiger
```

Table 6–24 -testDataSource Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-datasourceName	Required. The data source to test.
-sqlStatement	Required. The SQL statement to use to test the connection
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application.
-user	Optional. The user to use.
-password	Optional. The password to use.

Getting the Data Sources Descriptor for an Application

Use the `-getDataSourcesDescriptor` command to retrieve an application's data sources descriptor. The syntax for getting a data sources descriptor follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -getDataSourcesDescriptor
[-applicationName applicationName]
```

Table 6–25 -getDataSourcesDescriptor Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
-applicationName	Optional. The name of the application to which the descriptor belongs.

Managing JMX Resources

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to manage data JMX resources in an OC4J instance or in a group of instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster, as the following topics describe:

- [Managing JMS Connection Factories](#)
- [Managing JMS Destinations](#)

Managing JMS Connection Factories

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to manage the OC4J JMS connection factories, as the following topics describe:

- [Adding a JMS Connection Factory](#)
- [Removing a JMS Connection Factory](#)
- [Getting Information About JMS Connection Factories](#)

Adding a JMS Connection Factory

Use the `-addJMSConnectionFactory` command to add a JMS connection factory to an OC4J instance or to each instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -addJMSConnectionFactory
-domain domain -location location [-host host] [-port port]
[-username username] [-password password] [-clientID clientID] [-isXA true|false]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-addJMSConnectionFactory -domain Queue -location jms/ExampleQueueCF
```

Table 6–26 `-addJMSConnectionFactory` Command Subswitches

Subswitch	Description
<code>-domain</code>	Required. The JMS domain of this connection factory (' <code>QUEUE</code> ', ' <code>TOPIC</code> ', or ' <code>UNIFIED</code> ').
<code>-location</code>	Required. The JNDI location to which this connection factory will be bound.
<code>-host</code>	Optional. The host name associated with this connection factory (defaults to the containing OC4J JMS server host).
<code>-port</code>	Optional. The port number associated with this connection factory (defaults to the containing OC4J JMS server port).
<code>-username</code>	Optional. The user name associated with this connection factory (defaults to anonymous).
<code>-password</code>	Optional. The password associated with this connection factory (defaults to null).
<code>-clientID</code>	Optional. The JMS client ID associated with this connection factory (defaults to null).
<code>-isXA</code>	Optional. Whether or not this an XA connection factory (defaults to false).

Removing a JMS Connection Factory

Use the `-removeJMSConnectionFactory` command to remove a JMS connection factory from an OC4J instance or instances. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -removeJMSConnectionFactory
-location location
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-removeJMSConnectionFactory -location jms/ExampleQueueCF
```

Table 6–27 *-removeJMSConnectionFactory Command Subswitch*

Subswitch	Description
<code>-location</code>	Required. The JNDI location of the connection factory to remove.

Getting Information About JMS Connection Factories

Use the `-getJMSConnectionFactory`s command to return the attributes for each of the JMS connection factories in an OC4J instance or in a group of OC4J instances within a cluster. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -getJMSConnectionFactory
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-getJMSConnectionFactory
```

Managing JMS Destinations

You can use the `admin_client.jar` utility to manage the OC4J JMS destinations, as the following topics describe:

- [Adding a JMS Destination](#)
- [Removing a JMS Destination](#)
- [Getting Information About JMS Destinations](#)

Adding a JMS Destination

Use the `-addDestination` command to add a JMS destination. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -addDestination
-domain domain -name name -jndiLocation jndiLocation [-persistenceFile
persistenceFile] [-description description]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-addDestination -domain Queue -name ExampleQueue -jndiLocation jms/ExampleQueue
```

Table 6–28 *-addDestination Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
-domain	Required. The JMS domain of this destination ('QUEUE' or 'TOPIC').
-name	Required. The OC4J JMS provider-specific name of the destination.
-jndiLocation	Required. The JNDI location to which this destination will be bound.
-persistenceFile	Optional. The persistence file associated with this destination (defaults to null).
-description	Optional. A textual description of this destination (defaults to null).

Removing a JMS Destination

Use the `-removeDestination` command to remove a JMS destination from an OC4J instance or from each OC4J instance of a group within a cluster. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -removeDestination
-name name [-force true|false] [-removePFile true|false]
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-removeDestination -name ExampleQueue -removePFile true
```

Table 6–29 *-removeDestination Command Subswitches*

Subswitch	Description
-name	Required. The OC4J JMS provider-specific name of the destination to remove.
-force	Optional. Removes the destination regardless of whether messages or consumers exist on it (defaults to false).
-removePFile	Optional. Remove the persistence file from the file system (defaults to false).

Getting Information About JMS Destinations

Use the `-getDestinations` command to return the attributes for each of the OC4J JMS destinations in an OC4J instance or in a group of OC4J instances within a cluster. The syntax for this command follows:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar uri adminId adminPassword -getDestinations
```

For example:

```
java -jar admin_client.jar deployer:oc4j:localhost oc4jadmin welcome1
-getDestinations
```

Managing OC4J through a Remote Client

You can use a remote client to manage OC4J after you install the files from the remote administration client, as "[Downloading and Extracting the Remote Administration](#)

[Client](#)" on page 6-5 describes. Then you can use `admin_client.jar` through the command-line tool or the JMX Remote API.

Using `admin_client.jar` Commands Remotely

After you connect to an OC4J application server target, as explained in "[Downloading and Extracting the Remote Administration Client](#)" on page 6-5, you can issue `admin_client.jar` commands from a remote client. Use the same syntax that you would use from within an OC4J instance.

Connecting to a Remote Oracle Application Server Instance Using JConsole

JConsole is a JMX GUI console included in JDK 5.0. JConsole can connect to any JVM and hook into its running MBeanServer, displaying a series of pages on which various system details such as Thread and Memory usage of the JVM are displayed. JConsole can connect to a local JVM, or it can use the JMX Remote API and connect to a remote JVM.

The administration client utility contains the required libraries to enable JConsole to connect to a remote OC4J or Oracle Application Server instance. To connect to the target instance, the JConsole utility (which is provided as a native executable on Windows platforms) needs to be configured with the relevant details of the administration client distribution.

To connect to an Oracle Application Server instance:

1. Add `/j2ee/instance/admin_client.jar` to the CLASSPATH environment variable:

```
set CLASSPATH=j2ee/home/admin_client.jar
```

2. Add the JConsole libraries to the CLASSPATH environment variable:

```
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%JAVA_HOME%\lib\jconsole.jar
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%JAVA_HOME%\lib\tools.jar
```

3. Configure the JMX connector to use the OC4J ORMI protocol:

```
set PROPS= jmx.remote.protocol.provider.pkgs=oracle.oc4j.admin.jmx.remote
```

4. Run `jconsole`:

```
%JAVA_HOME%\bin\jconsole
-J-Djava.class.path=%CLASSPATH%
-J-D%PROPS%
```

This will launch JConsole.

5. On the Advanced Tab of the Connect to Agent screen, enter the connect string for the OC4J or Oracle Application Server target as well as the administration user name and password for the target.

The pattern of the JMX URL is different for OC4J targets from the pattern for Oracle Application Server targets. [Table 6-30](#) shows examples of these URL patterns.

Table 6-30 JMX URLs for OC4J and Oracle Application Server Targets

Target	JMX URL
OC4J	<code>service:jmx:rmi://test-cycle.oracle.com:23791</code>

Table 6–30 (Cont.) JMX URLs for OC4J and Oracle Application Server Targets

Target	JMX URL
Oracle Application Server	service:jmx:rmi:///opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com:6010/testunit

6. The JConsole utility will show the OC4J MBeans from the target instance. These MBeans can be used to view and manage the configuration of the OC4J instance.

On Windows, the environment used by JConsole can be modified by using a special System property form:

```
-J-Dname=value
```

A sample command script follows:

```
setlocal

set URL=service:jmx:rmi:///opmn://test-cycle.oracle.com:6010/testunit

set JAVA_HOME=C:\java\jdk150_07

set JCONSOLE_CP
set JCONSOLE_CP=%JCONSOLE_CP%;%JAVA_HOME%\lib\jconsole.jar
set JCONSOLE_CP=%JCONSOLE_CP%;%JAVA_HOME%\lib\tools.jar

set ORACLE_HOME=D:\oc4j_admin_client
set ORACLE_CP=
set ORACLE_CP=%ORACLE_CP%;%ORACLE_HOME%\j2ee\home\admin_client.jar;

set CLASSPATH=%JCONSOLE_CP%;%ORACLE_CP%
set PROPS=
set PROPS=%PROPS%
-J-Djmx.remote.protocol.provider.pkgs=oracle.oc4j.admin.jmx.remote

set PROPS=%PROPS% -J-Djava.class.path=%CLASSPATH%

jconsole %PROPS% %URL%

endlocal
```

Using a JMX Programmatic Client to Manage OC4J Remotely

You can use a JMX programmatic client to manage OC4J remotely through the JMX Remote API (JSR160), which can establish a connection to the MBeanServer. The only JAR files you need to run with JDK 5.0 are `oc4jclient.jar` and `admin_client.jar`, which the administration client distribution provides.

The following example uses these JAR files with the JMX API:

```
// A URL is of the form "service:jmx:rmi://127.0.0.1:23791"
JMXServiceURL serviceURL = new JMXServiceURL(_url);

Hashtable credentials = new Hashtable();
credentials.put("login", _username);
credentials.put("password", _password);

// Properties required to use the OC4J ORMI protocol
Hashtable env = new Hashtable();
env.put(JMXConnectorFactory.PROTOCOL_PROVIDER_PACKAGES,
```

```

"oracle.oc4j.admin.jmx.remote");
    env.put(JMXConnector.CREDENTIALS, credentials);
    JMXConnector jmxCon =
JMXConnectorFactory.newJMXConnector(serviceURL, env);
    jmxCon.connect();

    MBeanServerConnection mbeanServer =
jmxCon.getMBeanServerConnection();

```

In JDK 5.0 this code compiles with no Oracle libraries required, just the libraries provided by JDK 5.0:

```

clear
@echo off
@setlocal

set J2EE_HOME=c:\java\oc4j-1013-prod\j2ee\home
set JAVA_HOME=c:\java\jdk50
set CLASSPATH=.

rem
rem Uncomment below if using JDK14
rem set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\lib\jmxri.jar
rem set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\lib\jmx_remote_api.jar
rem set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\lib\javax77.jar
rem

%JAVA_HOME%\bin\javac -classpath %CLASSPATH% -d . *.java
%JAVA_HOME%\bin\jar cvfm acme-sab.jar META-INF\MANIFEST.MF acme
@endlocal

```

To run the code with the `oc4j_admin_client_101310.zip` distribution:

1. Create a runnable JAR file.
2. Drop the JAR file into the `j2ee/home` directory of the administration client distribution.
3. Connect to a remote OC4J instance.

The code runs in JDK 5.0 with `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/oc4jclient.jar` and `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/admin_client.jar`:

```

@echo off
@setlocal
clear
set J2EE_HOME=c:\java\oc4j-1013-prod\j2ee\home
set JAVA_HOME=c:\java\jdk50

rem Runtime classpath
set CLASSPATH=.
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\oc4jclient.jar;
set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\admin_client.jar;

rem
rem Uncomment if using JDK14
rem set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\lib\jmxri.jar
rem set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\lib\jmx_remote_api.jar
rem set CLASSPATH=%CLASSPATH%;%J2EE_HOME%\lib\javax77.jar
rem
%JAVA_HOME%\bin\java -cp %CLASSPATH% acme.sab.OracleJMXClient2
@endlocal

```

The connection URL in the main method of the example is set to connect to a local OC4J instance. If you want to connect to an Oracle Application Server through an ORMI port, use a Service URL of the following form:

```
service:jmx:rmi:///opmn://stap57.us.oracle.com:6003/home
```

A service URL will obtain the ORMI port from the OPMN daemon. The ORMI port is assigned at runtime. Using the OPMN connection string path will connect you to the specified OC4J instance.

For more information about how to use a JMX client to manage OC4J instances remotely, see "Remote Management Using the JMX Remote API (JSR-160)" in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Developer's Guide*.

Using the admin.jar Utility

OC4J provides a command-line utility called `admin.jar` that can be used to perform operations on an active OC4J instance in a standalone OC4J installation. Among other things, you can use this utility to stop and restart OC4J, deploy applications, and gather information on current resource usage.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Overview of admin.jar Usage](#)
- [Managing a Standalone OC4J Instance](#)
- [Deploying or Undeploying Applications](#)
- [Managing Applications](#)
- [Managing Data Sources](#)
- [Deploying or Undeploying Connectors](#)

Note: The OC4J web-site-related options (accessible with the `-site` command) that were provided in the `admin.jar` utility in previous releases are no longer available. For information on how to create and manage OC4J web site configurations, see [Chapter 13, "Managing Web Sites in OC4J"](#).

Overview of admin.jar Usage

The `admin.jar` utility is installed by default in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home` in a standalone OC4J instance.

OC4J must be started before this utility can be used, except for converting data sources, as "[Converting Existing Data Sources to the New Configuration](#)" on page 7-10 describes. Also, the utility cannot be used to start OC4J, although it can be used to stop and then restart an instance, as "[Stopping and Restarting OC4J in a Standalone Environment](#)" on page 7-3 describes.

This section covers the following topics:

- [Understanding the admin.jar Syntax](#)
- [Printing Help to the Console](#)

Note: The `admin.jar` utility can be used only to manage a single OC4J instance in a standalone OC4J installation.

Use Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) to manage OC4J instances running as components of Oracle Application Server.

Due to its more advanced capabilities, the `admin_client.jar` utility should be used instead of `admin.jar`. See [Chapter 6, "Using the admin_client.jar Utility"](#) for details on using this utility.

Understanding the admin.jar Syntax

The `admin.jar` utility uses the following syntax. The parameters are described in [Table 7-1](#).

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId
      adminPassword options
```

As an example, the following command will force a graceful shutdown of the OC4J server. The value supplied for `oc4jOrmiPort` is the default, 23791. The user name supplied for `adminId` is the user name for the default administrator account, `oc4jadmin`.

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -shutdown
```

Some of these commands include an `-application` switch that takes the name of the application to affect. The value is the name of the specific application to affect, as defined within the appropriate `<application>` element in the `server.xml` configuration file.

Table 7-1 *Setting the Host and Login Information*

Parameter	Description
<code>oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort</code>	<p>The host name and port number for the OC4J server on which you are invoking <code>admin.jar</code>.</p> <p>The <code>admin.jar</code> tool uses the OC4J Remote Method Invocation (ORMI) protocol to communicate with the OC4J server. Therefore, the host and port identified by these variables are defined in the <code>rmi.xml</code> file for the OC4J server to which you are directing the request.</p> <p>The OC4J default port for the ORMI protocol is 23791. This value can be omitted if not changed. Configure both the host name and port number, if not using the default, in the <code>rmi.xml</code> file in the <code><rmi-server></code> element, as follows:</p> <pre><rmi-server port="oc4jOrmiPort" host="oc4jHost" /></pre>
<code>adminId</code> <code>adminPassword</code>	<p>The OC4J administration user name and password. The user name for the default administrator account is <code>oc4jadmin</code>.</p>

Printing Help to the Console

To print the online help text for the `admin.jar` commands to the console, simply type `-help` after `oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId adminPassword`. For example:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -help
```

Managing a Standalone OC4J Instance

This section outlines the functionality provided by `admin.jar` for managing an OC4J server. It includes the following sections:

- [Stopping and Restarting OC4J in a Standalone Environment](#)
- [Forcing OC4J to Check for Modified Files](#)

Stopping and Restarting OC4J in a Standalone Environment

You can use `admin.jar` to shut down a standalone instance of the OC4J server and then restart it.

The following command forces a shutdown of the OC4J server, which terminates all threads immediately. The string entered as the `reason` for the shutdown is written to the server log file, `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/log/server.log`.

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -shutdown force
    need_to_reboot_host_machine
```

Table 7–2 Options for OC4J Server Shutdown and Restart

Option	Description
<code>-shutdown</code>	Shuts down the OC4J server. [ordinary force]: The type of shutdown. The default is <code>ordinary</code> , which allows each thread to terminate normally. The <code>force</code> option terminates all threads immediately. [reason]: You can optionally specify a reason for the shutdown as a string that is written to the <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/log/server.log</code> file. Spaces are not allowed in the string.
<code>-restart</code>	Restarts the OC4J server. The container must have been started with <code>oc4j.jar</code> . [reason]: You can optionally specify a reason for the restart as a string that is written to the <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/log/server.log</code> file. Spaces are not allowed in the string.
<code>-version</code>	Prints the installed version of OC4J to the console, then exits.

Forcing OC4J to Check for Modified Files

You can force OC4J to check the server directory structure for modified files and reload any that have changed, using the `-updateConfig` option.

Note: The value of the `checkForUpdates` flag must be set to either `all` or `adminClientOnly` (the default setting) to use this feature. See *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide* for details on the `checkForUpdates` flag.

Table 7–3 Option for Checking for Updated Files

Option	Description
<code>-updateConfig</code>	Forces OC4J to check files for changes and reload any files that have been modified.

Deploying or Undeploying Applications

You can use `admin.jar` to deploy or undeploy J2EE applications to or from a standalone OC4J instance.

Notes:

- `admin.jar` cannot be used to deploy applications to an OPMN-managed OC4J instance.
 - `admin.jar` supports deployment of EAR files only. It does not allow deployment of standalone modules, such as a Web module packaged in a WAR file.
 - `admin.jar` does not accept a deployment plan. Any archive deployed using this utility must include the required OC4J-specific deployment descriptor files, such as `orion-application.xml` or `orion-web.xml`.
-
-

Deploying an application is a two-step process: You must first deploy the archive into OC4J, then bind the Web module to the Web site that will be used to access the application.

The `-deploy` command is first used to deploy the application:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId
    adminPassword -deploy -file path/filename
    -deploymentName appName -targetPath deploy_dir
```

Once the archive is deployed, the `-bindWebApp` command is used to bind a Web application to the Web site it will be accessed through:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId adminPassword
    -bindWebApp appName webAppName
    webSiteName contextRoot
```

For example, the following command deploys the utility application into OC4J:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -deploy -file
    utility.ear -deploymentName utility
```

Next, the following example binds the utility application and its `utility-web` Web module to the default OC4J Web site:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -bindwebapp utility
    utility-web default-web-site /utility
```

Table 7-4 Options for Application Deployment

Option	Description
-deploy	<p>Deploys an application. Supply relevant information using the following subswitches:</p> <p><i>-file filename:</i> Required. The path and filename of the EAR file to deploy.</p> <p><i>-deploymentName appName:</i> Required. The user-defined application deployment name. This same name is used to identify the application within OC4J. It is also provided when you want to undeploy the application.</p> <p><i>-targetPath path:</i> Optional. The path on the server node to deploy the EAR to. If not specified, the EAR is deployed to the <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/applications/</code> directory by default. The deployed EAR file is also copied to this directory. Each successive deployment will cause this EAR file to be overwritten.</p> <p><i>-parent appName:</i> Optional. The parent application of this application. When deployed, any method within the child application can invoke any method within the parent application. In no parent is specified, the default application serves as the default parent.</p> <p><i>-deploymentDirectory path:</i> Optional. The directory containing the OC4J-specific deployment descriptors and generated files, such as compiled JSP classes and EJB wrapper classes. The default directory is <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/</code>.</p> <p><i>-iiopClientJar path/filename:</i> Optional. Include to generate IIOP stubs for the home, remote and local interfaces packaged within each EJB JAR included in the EAR. You can optionally specify the path and filename of the JAR to output the generated stubs to. Otherwise, copies of the stubs will be output to an archive named <code>_iiopClient.jar</code> in a new subdirectory with the same name as the deployed EJB JAR in <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/homeapp-name/application-deployments/</code>. Note that the <code>GenerateIIOP</code> system property must be enabled at OC4J startup to use this feature. For example:</p> <pre>java -DGenerateIIOP=true -jar oc4j.jar</pre>

Table 7–4 (Cont.) Options for Application Deployment

Option	Description
<code>-bindWebApp</code>	<p>Binds a Web application to the specified Web site and root.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>appName</i>: The application name, which is the same name set as the value for <code>-deploymentName</code> in the <code>-deploy</code> option. ▪ <i>webAppName</i>: The name of the Web module. This should be the name of the WAR file contained within the EAR file, without the <code>.WAR</code> extension. ▪ <i>webSiteName</i>: The name of the <code>name_web-site.xml</code> file that denotes the Web site that this Web application should be bound to. ▪ <i>contextRoot</i>: The root context for the Web module. This will be appended to the URL used to access the application through a Web browser; for example <code>http://localhost:8888/utility</code>. <p>This option creates an entry in the <code>name-web-site.xml</code> configuration file that was denoted in the <code>web_site_name</code> variable.</p>
<code>-undeploy appName</code>	<p>Removes the deployed J2EE application from the OC4J instance. The value of <i>appName</i> is the name of the application within OC4J, as defined in an <code>application</code> element within <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config/server.xml</code>.</p> <p>Undeploying an application results in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The application is removed from the OC4J runtime and the <code>server.xml</code> file. ▪ Bindings for all the application's Web modules are removed from all the Web sites to which the Web modules were bound. ▪ Application files are removed from both the <code>applications</code> and <code>application-deployments</code> directories. <p>The optional <code>-keepFiles</code> subswitch is deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).</p>

Managing Applications

This section outlines the functionality provided by `admin.jar` for managing applications in a standalone OC4J instance. It includes the following sections:

- [Starting, Stopping, or Restarting an Application](#)
- [Updating an EJB Module Within an Application](#)

Starting, Stopping, or Restarting an Application

You can use `admin.jar` to start, stop, or restart an application that has been stopped in a standalone OC4J instance.

The following example restarts a specific application running on OC4J. If a file within the application has been modified, the application or module will be automatically redeployed.

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -application
myapplication -restart
```

Table 7-5 Options for Application Restart

Option	Description
<code>-application appName -start</code>	Starts the specified application and any child applications.
<code>-application appName -stop</code>	Stops the specified application and any child applications.
<code>-application appName -restart</code>	Restarts the specified application and any child applications. If OC4J polling is enabled and a file within the application has been modified, the application will be redeployed.

Updating an EJB Module Within an Application

The `admin.jar` utility includes an `-updateEJBModule` option that allows incremental or partial redeployment of EJB modules within an application running in an OC4J instance. This option is primarily intended to be used by an application developer to redeploy the JAR file directly from his/her development environment.

The syntax is as follows:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId
      adminPassword -application appName -updateEJBModule relativePath
      [-file path/ejbJarName]
```

For example, the following commands can be used to update the `customerEjb.jar` module of the `petstore` application. Assume the following directory structure on the developer's machine:

```
/work
  /src   - application source code
  /build - compiled class files
  /dist  - assembled EAR and JAR files
```

If the updated EJB JAR is in the `/dist` directory, in a location matching the relative path defined in the application's `application.xml` J2EE standard deployment descriptor, the following command could be issued from the `/dist` directory:

```
java -jar $OC4J_HOME/admin.jar ormi://myoc4jserver:23791 oc4jadmin password
      -application petstore -updateEJBModule customerEjb.jar
```

If the updated file is located within the `/build` directory, the following command specifying the JAR location in the `-file` option can be issued from the `/dist` directory:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://myoc4jserver:23791 oc4jadmin password
      -application petstore -updateEJBModule customerEjb.jar
      -file build/customerEjb.jar
```

Table 7–6 Options for Updating an EJB Module

Option	Description
-application <i>appName</i> -updateEJBModule	<p>Updates the specified EJB module with new EJBs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>relativePath</i>: The relative path to the EJB JAR containing the updated beans as defined in the application's <code>application.xml</code> J2EE deployment descriptor. ▪ <i>-file path</i>: The path and file name of the updated EJB JAR if the file's location does not match the relative path specified in the <code>application.xml</code> deployment descriptor.

Managing Data Sources

Use `admin.jar` to create, remove, list or test data sources for a specific application. You can also convert a pre-10.1.3 `data-sources.xml` file to the new file format.

Creating an Application-Specific Data Source

The syntax of the `-installDataSource` option, which configures a new application-specific data source, is as follows:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId adminPassword
-application appName -installDataSource -jar path
-url url -location jndiName [-pooledLocation jndiName]
[-xaLocation jndiName] [-ejbLocation jndiName] -username name
-password password [-connectionDriver className] -className className
[-sourceLocation jndiName] [-xaSourceLocation jndiName]
```

An example follows:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password -application myapp
-installDataSource -jar C:/jdbc/lib/ojdbc14dms.jar
-url jdbc:oracle:thin:@dev2:1521:main -location jdbc/OracleUddi
-username dbuser -password dbpw -className oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource
```


Table 7-7 Options for Data Source Management

Option	Description
-application <i>appName</i>	Installs a new data source for the specified application. Supply data source information within the following subswitches:
-installDataSource	<p>-jar <i>path</i>: Required. The path to the JAR file containing the JDBC driver that is to be added to the OC4J server.</p> <p>-url <i>url</i>: Required. The JDBC database URL.</p> <p>-location <i>jndiName</i>: Required. The JNDI name for the raw data source. For example, "jdbc/DefaultPooledDS".</p> <p>-pooledLocation <i>jndiName</i>: Optional. The JNDI name for the pooled data source. For example, "jdbc/DefaultPooledDS".</p> <p>-xaLocation <i>jndiName</i>: Optional. The JNDI name for the XA source. For example, "jdbc/xa/DefaultXADS". Required if -ejbLocation is specified.</p> <p>-ejbLocation <i>jndiName</i>: Optional. The JNDI name for the container-managed transactional data source. This is the only data source that can perform global JTA transactions. For example, "jdbc/DefaultDS".</p> <p>-username <i>name</i>: Required. The user name to log in to the database.</p> <p>-password <i>password</i>: Required. The password to log in to the database.</p> <p>-connectionDriver <i>className</i>: Optional. The JDBC database driver class.</p> <p>-className <i>className</i>: Required. The data source class name, such as <code>oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource</code>.</p> <p>-sourceLocation <i>jndiName</i>: Optional. The JNDI name of the underlying data source of this specialized data source.</p> <p>-xaSourceLocation <i>jndiName</i>: Optional. The JNDI name of the underlying XA data source of this specialized data source.</p>

Listing/Testing/Removing Existing Data Sources

You can use `admin.jar` to list, test or even delete data sources tied to a specific application.

Table 7-8 Options for Application and Data Source Management

Option	Description
-application <i>appName</i>	Retrieves the statically configured information about each installed data source object.
-listDataSource	

Table 7–8 (Cont.) Options for Application and Data Source Management

Option	Description
-application <i>appName</i> -testDataSource	Tests an existing data source. Supply information with the following subswitches: -location <i>jndiName</i> : The namespace location for the data source. For example, jdbc/DefaultDS. Required. -username <i>name</i> : The user name you use to log in along with a password. Optional. -password <i>password</i> : The password to log in with. Optional.
-application <i>appName</i> -removeDataSource	Removes an existing data source. Supply information with the following subswitch: -location <i>jndiName</i> : The namespace location for the data source. For example, jdbc/DefaultDS. Required.

Converting Existing Data Sources to the New Configuration

The OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0) implementation understands the 10.1.3 and the pre-10.1.3 (10.1.2 and 9.0.4) formats of the `data-sources.xml` file. For an application that was previously used in a pre-10.1.3 OC4J implementation and contains its own `data-sources.xml` file, the OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0) implementation automatically converts the `data-sources.xml` file from the pre-10.1.3 format to the 10.1.3 format when you use the Application Server Control Console to change anything in the `data-sources.xml` file, such as modifying an existing data source or creating or deleting a data source.

Convert a `data-sources.xml` File with Standalone OC4J Running or Not Running

The `-convertDataSourceConfiguration` option of the `admin.jar` command converts a pre-10.1.3 `data-sources.xml` file to the new file format.

With an active OC4J instance in a standalone environment, you can use `admin.jar` with the following syntax to manually convert a pre-10.1.3 `data-sources.xml` file to the 10.1.3 format.

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://oc4jHost:oc4jOrmiPort adminId adminPassword
-convertDataSourceConfiguration old-data-sources.xml new-data-sources.xml
```

For example, the following command converts an existing configuration and writes it to a new file:

```
java -jar admin.jar ormi://localhost:23791 oc4jadmin password
-convertDataSourceConfiguration C:\oc4j\j2ee\home\config\data-sources.xml
C:\new\data-sources.xml
```

Ideally, you should rename the *old* `data-sources.xml` after the conversion, rather than delete it, as it contains information that might be needed for reference. After the *new* file has been generated, copy it into the directory containing the legacy file.

In the syntax, the ORMI URL is optional. You can specify an ORMI URL only when OC4J is running.

You can also convert a `data-sources.xml` file before deployment, without a running OC4J instance. The syntax for this offline conversion is as follows:

```
java -jar admin.jar -convertDataSourceConfiguration
```

old-data-sources.xml new-data-sources.xml

-
-
- Notes:** ■ If you include the ORMI port, then OC4J must be running. When OC4J is not running, you must omit the ORMI URL from the `admin.jar` command line.
- If you do not include the ORMI port, then the `admin.jar` command will work either way; that is, with OC4J running or with OC4J not running.
 - The `admin.jar` utility works only in a standalone OC4J environment. This utility is installed in the Oracle Application Server environment but does not work in an OPMN-managed environment.
 - The newer `admin_client.jar` utility works in both environments, standalone and managed Oracle Application Server. However, the `admin_client.jar` utility does not convert `data-sources.xml` files.
-
-

Check for Consistency Between Your Application and the New `data-sources.xml` File

After conversion, whether manual or automatic, visually inspect the new `data-sources.xml` file to confirm that there is consistency between your application and the new file regarding the JNDI location used to refer to a data source.

This consistency check is advisable because the new file may contain data source definitions that are not used, which happens because the old format uses multiple location attributes (such as `location`, `ejb-location`, and `xa-location`). The conversion to the new 10.1.3 format creates a separate data source in the new `data-sources.xml` file corresponding to each location attribute specified in the old `data-sources.xml` file. In most cases, client applications will use only the data source defined by either the `location` or `ejb-location` attribute. The converted `data-sources.xml` file may have definitions that are not used by the applications and can be removed from the file.

For examples of the new `data-sources.xml` format, see the "Data Sources" chapter of the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Services Guide*.

Deploying or Undeploying Connectors

You can use one of the following commands to deploy or undeploy a Java Connector Architecture-compliant resource adapter packaged in a RAR file.

Table 7–9 Options for Application Deployment

Option	Description
-deployconnector	Deploys a connector. Supply application information in the following subswitches: -file <i>path</i> : Required. The path and filename of the RAR file to deploy. -name <i>name</i> : The name of the resource adapter. -nativeLibPath <i>path</i> : The path to the directory containing native libraries (such as DLLs) within the RAR file. -grantAllPermissions: Include to grant all runtime permissions requested by the resource adapter, if required.
-undeployconnector	Undeploys the specified connector. name <i>name</i> : The name of the connector to undeploy. Undeploying a standalone RAR does not require a restart of the default application.

Configuring and Managing Clusters and OC4J Groups

This chapter explains how to configure and manage cluster topologies in an Oracle Application Server environment and groups of OC4J instances within Oracle Application Server clusters. It includes the following topics:

- [Clustering Overview](#)
- [Creating and Managing OC4J Groups Within Oracle Application Server Clusters](#)
- [Configuring a Cluster](#)
- [Viewing the Status of a Cluster](#)
- [Configuring Routing and Load Balancing with Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Configuring Application Mount Points](#)
- [Running an OC4J Instance on Multiple JVMs](#)

Application clustering, the clustering of applications deployed to Oracle Application Server nodes for the purpose of session or state replication, is covered in [Chapter 9](#), "Application Clustering in OC4J".

Clustering Overview

This section provides an overview of the clustering mechanisms supported in Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0) and notes the significant changes in functionality between the 10.1.3 release and previous releases. It includes the following topics:

- [How Clustering Works](#)
- [Supported Clustering Models](#)
- [Changes in Clustering](#)

How Clustering Works

In the current release, a cluster topology is defined as two or more loosely connected Oracle Application Server nodes.

The connectivity provided within a cluster is a function of Oracle Notification Server (ONS), which manages communications between Oracle Application Server components, including OC4J and Oracle HTTP Server. The ONS server is a component of Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN), which is installed by default on every Oracle Application Server host. When configuring a cluster topology,

you are actually connecting the ONS servers running on each Oracle Application Server node.

Previous releases of Oracle Application Server supported clustering of a fully connected set of server nodes only, which meant that each node had to be explicitly specified in the ONS configuration file (`ons.conf`). When a node was added or removed from the cluster, the configuration had to be updated on each server node and the server restarted.

The current release supports a new **dynamic discovery** mechanism, enabling the cluster to essentially manage itself. In this framework, each ONS maintains a map of the current cluster topology. When a new ONS is added to the cluster, each existing ONS adds the new node and its connection information to its map. At the same time, the new ONS adds all of the existing nodes to its map. Alternatively, when an ONS is removed from the cluster, the maps for the remaining nodes are updated with this change.

As of Oracle Application Server Release 3 (10.1.3.0.0), the ONS configuration file (`ons.conf`) is no longer used. Instead, ONS configuration data is set in the `<notification-server>` element within `opmn.xml`, the OPMN configuration file located in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf` directory on each node. Clustering configuration in turn is set within a `<topology>` subelement. Only one `<topology>` subelement is allowed within a `<notification-server>` element.

The following example illustrates a cluster topology configuration in `opmn.xml`:

```
<notification-server>
  <topology>
    <discover list="*225.0.0.20:8001"/>
  </topology>
  ...
</notification-server>
```

The clustering configuration specified in the `<topology>` element applies to all instances of Oracle Application Server components, including Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J, installed on the node. All nodes within a cluster topology must have the same configuration specified in the `opmn.xml` file.

Supported Clustering Models

The following clustering models are supported:

- **Dynamic node discovery**

In this configuration, each ONS node within the same subnet announces its presence with a multicast message. The cluster topology map for each node is automatically updated as nodes are added or removed, enabling the cluster to be self-managing.

See "[Configuring Dynamic Node Discovery Using Multicast](#)" on page 8-12 for configuration instructions.

- **Static hubs as discovery servers**

Specific nodes within a cluster are configured to serve as discovery servers, which maintain the topology map for the cluster. The remaining nodes then connect with one another through a discovery server. A discovery server hub in one topology can be connected to hubs in other topologies.

See "[Configuring Static Discovery Servers](#)" on page 8-15.

- **Connection of isolated topologies via gateways**

This configuration is used to connect topologies separated by firewalls or on different subnets using specified *gateway* nodes.

See "[Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways](#)" on page 8-17 for details.

- Manual node configuration

In this configuration, the host address and port for each node in the cluster are manually specified in the configuration. This is the same clustering mechanism supported in Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.2) and is supported primarily to provide backward compatibility.

See "[Configuring Static Node-to-Node Communication](#)" on page 8-19 for instructions.

Changes in Clustering

The following are changes in cluster configuration in Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3) from previous releases.

- As of Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0), OC4J instances belong to groups within the cluster topology, enabling you to perform group deployment, configuration, and administration operations across an Oracle Application Server cluster.

Note: The procedures for creating and managing groups have changed since Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.0.0). If you have used the 10.1.3.0.0 release, be sure to review the new procedures for creating and managing groups in the 10.1.3.1.0 release, described in [Creating and Managing OC4J Groups Within Oracle Application Server Clusters](#) on page 8-3.

- The Distributed Configuration Management (DCM) framework, used in prior releases of Oracle Application Server to replicate common configuration information across a cluster, is not included in the current release. This means that:
 - Configuration using the `dcmctl` command line utility or Application Server Control Console is no longer supported.
 - Cluster configurations must now be manually replicated in the `opmn.xml` file installed on each node within the cluster.
- The ONS configuration file (`ons.conf`) is no longer used. ONS connection data is now set in the `<notification-server>` element within `opmn.xml`, the OPMN configuration file located in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf` directory on each node containing an OC4J or Oracle HTTP Server instance.
- Each node is no longer required to be manually configured to connect to every other node in the cluster.

Creating and Managing OC4J Groups Within Oracle Application Server Clusters

All OC4J instances in an OPMN-managed environment must be part of a **group**, which is a set of OC4J instances that belong to the same cluster topology. Groups enable you to perform some common configuration, administration, and deployment tasks simultaneously on all OC4J instances in a group.

Through the Application Server Control Console, you can create additional groups and, from the Group page, perform the following tasks on a group of OC4J instances:

- Process management operations, such as start, stop, and restart
- Deployment operations, such as deploy, undeploy, and redeploy
- JDBC management operations, such as creating, modifying, or removing JDBC data sources and connection pools
- JMS Provider operations, such as creating and removing JMS destinations, and creating, modifying, or removing JMS connection factories

To display the Group page, simply click the name of the group in the Groups section of the Cluster Topology page.

Figure 8–1 Group Section on Cluster Topology Page

ORACLE Enterprise Manager 10g
Application Server Control

Setup Logs Help Logout

Cluster Topology

Page Refreshed Aug 2, 2006 4:37:13 AM PDT • View Data Manual Refresh

Overview

Hosts 1 Application Servers 1
OC4J Instances 2 HTTP Server Instances 0

Members

View By Application Servers

Start Stop Restart

Select All | Select None | Expand All | Collapse All

Select	Focus	Name	Status	Type	Category	Host	CPU (%)	Memory (MB)
<input type="checkbox"/>		▼ All Application Servers						
<input type="checkbox"/>	⊕	▼ 060725basic.stacle.com		Application Server		stacle		
<input type="checkbox"/>	⊕	▶ home (JVMs: 1)	↑	OC4J			1.84	313.28
<input type="checkbox"/>	⊕	▶ myOC4J42 (JVMs: 1)	↑	OC4J			0.03	77.12

◆ Indicates the active ASControl instance.
 ✓ TIP If a parent topology member is selected all contained members are implicitly selected.

Groups

A group is a collection of OC4J instances. Certain common management tasks can be performed simultaneously on all OC4J instances in a group. For more information, see [About Groups](#)

Start Stop Delete Create

Select	Name	OC4J Instance	Status	Application Server
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	default_group	myOC4J42	↑	060725basic.stacle.com
		home	↑	060725basic.stacle.com

Administration

- ◆ [Cluster MBean Browser](#)
- ◆ [Java SSO Configuration](#)
- ◆ [Runtime Ports](#)
- ◆ [Routing ID Configuration](#)
- ◆ [Topology Network Configuration](#)

The default OC4J group (default_group) is created automatically when you install an application server instance. When you install Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0), the installer creates a default OC4J instance that resides in the default group. Later, you can add OC4J instances and organize them into groups.

For example, you can create a new group for the deployment of a particular application to all OC4J instances of the group across the Oracle Application Server cluster. Then you can use the Group page in the Application Server Control Console to make application-specific configuration changes to all instances of the application in the OC4J group, across the cluster.

In the following topics, this section describes how to create and manage groups of OC4J instances for group operations on applications replicated across one or more Oracle Application Server clusters:

- [Creating Groups of OC4J Instances](#)
- [Managing OC4J Instances in a Group](#)
- [Replicating Changes Across a Cluster](#)
- [Running an OC4J Instance on Multiple JVMs](#)

Creating Groups of OC4J Instances

With groups, you can perform each of the following tasks once across multiple OC4J instances:

- Modify the OC4J server properties for all OC4J instances in a group
- Start or stop all the OC4J instances in a group
- Deploy, undeploy, or redeploy applications on all OC4J instances in a group
- Perform JDBC management operations, such as creating, modifying, or removing JDBC data sources or connection pools
- Perform JMS Provider operations, such as creating or removing JMS destinations and creating, modifying, or removing JMS connection factories

You can administer a group through the Application Server Control Console, as follows:

1. In the Cluster Topology page, under Groups, choose the group.
2. Select the Administration tab.
3. The Administration page provides administration features for the group as a whole. These features do not include Security Provider administration.

To create a new OC4J group through the Application Server Control Console:

1. In the Cluster Topology page, under Groups, choose **Create**.
2. In the Create Group page:
 - a. Specify a name for the group.

A group name can contain only alphanumeric characters and underscores and cannot contain any special characters, such as parentheses, periods, dollar signs (\$), asterisks (*), or commas. The name must start with a letter or an underscore.

[Table 8–1](#) lists some examples of valid and invalid names for OC4J instances and groups.

Table 8–1 OC4J Instance and Group Names

Valid Instance or Group Name	Invalid Instance or Group Name
OC4J1	\$OC4J_2
_production_apps	32_PROD_test
test_environment_42	!deployGroup2
Deployment_Group3	deployment_(group3)

- b. Select the OC4J instances to move to the group.

When you move an OC4J instance into the new group, the instance is removed from its previous group. The instance must be stopped before it can be moved.

- c. Choose **Create**.

Note: You can also move an OC4J instance into a group after the group is created, as follows:

1. In the Cluster Topology page, under Groups, select the group.
 2. In the Group: *groupname* page, choose **Add**.
-
-

After you create a group, it appears in the list of groups on the Cluster Topology page. You can later add OC4J instances to the group or remove instances from the group, as "[Managing OC4J Instances in a Group](#)" on page 8-7 describes.

You can also create a group during the following operations:

- Creating a new OC4J instance

When you create a new OC4J instance, you can create a new group or identify an existing group for the instance. If you do not specify a group, the new instance is assigned to `default_group`.

- Removing an OC4J instance from a group

When you remove an OC4J instance from a group, you create a new group or identify an existing group for the instance.

Notes: The following restrictions apply to moving OC4J instances between groups:

- An OC4J instance must be stopped before you can move it into or out of a group.
 - At least one OC4J instance in a group must be running when you move an instance out of the group.
 - If a group has only one OC4J instance, before you can move that instance, you must stop it, create another instance, and start the new instance.
-
-

Consider the following examples of using multiple OC4J instances and groups to manage your Oracle Application Server environment:

- Create OC4J instances for specific purposes. For example, use the default OC4J instance as your administration OC4J and be sure you use it exclusively for deploying Application Server Control. Create another OC4J instance to deploy your production applications.
- Create additional OC4J instances to improve performance and provide load balancing for your production applications.
- Group OC4J instances on which you deploy the same application so you can make application-specific modifications to the group instead of to individual OC4J instances. You can also deploy an application to the group once instead of multiple times to the individual OC4J instances.

Managing OC4J Instances in a Group

OC4J includes tools for creating additional OC4J instances in a group and removing instances from a group within an Oracle Application Server cluster. Once created, new OC4J instances can be accessed and managed through the Application Server Control Console.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Creating an Additional OC4J Instance](#)
- [Accessing and Managing a New Instance](#)
- [Removing an OC4J Instance from a Group](#)

Creating an Additional OC4J Instance

You can add an OC4J instance to a group in the following ways:

- Through an Application Server Page in the Application Server Control Console
- With the `createinstance` utility, which is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory

Creating an OC4J Instance Through the Application Server Control Console To create an OC4J instance through the Application Server Control Console:

1. On the Cluster Topology page, click the name of an Oracle Application Server instance to navigate to an Application Server: `instance_name` page.
2. Click **Create OC4J Instance**.
3. On the Create OC4J Instance page, enter the following information:
 - **OC4J Instance Name:** Enter a name for the instance.
 - Select one of the following items:
 - **Add to an existing group with name:** Select a group from **Existing Group Name**.
 - **Add to a new group with name:** In the **New Group Name** field, enter a name for the new group.
 - Select **Start this OC4J instance after creation**.
4. Click **Create**.

A confirmation screen is displayed after the instance has been created. The password for this OC4J instance is the same as the password used for the `oc4jadmin` user for the installation.

Creating an OC4J Instance with the `createinstance` Utility The `createinstance` utility enables you to create additional OC4J instances in an group with the following syntax:

```
createinstance -instanceName instanceName [-port httpPort] [-groupName group]
```

You must supply an HTTP listener port as the value for `httpPort` when creating a new instance in a standalone OPMN-managed OC4J instance (J2EE Server and Process Management install type.) This HTTP listener port will be set in the `default-web-site.xml` Web site configuration file created for the instance.

Every new OC4J instance is assigned to a group. If the specified group does not exist, it is created. If the `-groupName` switch is not provided, the instance goes into the `default_group` group.

As part of the creation process, you will be asked to enter a password. This password will be tied to the `oc4jadmin` user for this instance. Oracle recommends that you enter the same password used by the `oc4jadmin` user to access the **Application Server Control Console** in the administration instance to prevent problems with OPMN.

As part of the creation operation, the new instance is added to the existing `opmn.xml` file. To ensure that OPMN is aware of the new instance, an OPMN reload is performed at the end of the create operation. For this reload, the `createinstance` utility must connect to the MBeanServer used to configure OPMN. The password of the new OC4J instance is used for authentication. If the password of the new instance is not the same as the instance running the MBeanServer, an error is returned. This does not prevent the instance from being created, but it does cause problems when OPMN or other components need to connect to the new instance. Therefore, Oracle recommends that you create all OC4J instances in the target Oracle Application Server cluster with the same password.

You also need to specify the same password for the `oc4jadmin` user in each OC4J instance of a group within an Oracle Application Server cluster so the user can perform group operations.

Usage Notes:

- The `createinstance` utility can be used regardless of whether the Oracle Application Server instance is in a running or stopped state.
 - If the new OC4J instance will be required to accept ORMI over SSL (ORMIS) requests, you must configure ORMIS in the instance-specific `rmi.xml` file and update `opmn.xml` with the ORMIS port information as described in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*.
-
-

You can optionally supply an HTTP port for the value of `-port`. This feature can be used when the Oracle Application Server instance does not include Oracle HTTP Server. Setting an HTTP port makes it possible to access the OC4J instance's *home page* directly.

The new instance will be created within a new `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance` directory, the same location as the default home OC4J instance. A new `<process-type>` element containing the instance configuration will also be added to the `opmn.xml` configuration file.

The following directories and files are generated in the new `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance` directory structure:

```

applib/
applications/
config/
  contains default versions of all server-level configuration files
config/database-schemas/
  contains all database schema XML files packaged with OC4J
connectors/
  contains RAR files packaged with OC4J
log/
persistence/

```

The new instance does not include the OC4J binary libraries; instead, the instance will utilize the libraries installed in the home instance. The default application is deployed to the new instance; however, binaries and configuration files for other deployed applications, including Application Server Control Console, are not copied to the instance.

Accessing and Managing a New Instance

Once the new instance is started by OPMN, you can access it through the Cluster Topology page in Application Server Control Console.

Log in as the `oc4jadmin` user and supply the password set when the instance was created using the `createinstance` utility.

Once logged in, you can perform the full range of administrator tasks on the instance, including deploying applications to it.

Removing an OC4J Instance from a Group

You can remove an OC4J instance from a group by moving it to another group, as described in ["Creating Groups of OC4J Instances"](#) on page 8-5, or by deleting it. You can delete an OC4J instance in the following ways:

- In the Application Server Control Console, through the Application Server Page for Oracle Application Server on which the OC4J instance is installed
- With the `removeinstance` utility, which is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory

Both methods delete the directory created for the instance from the `j2ee` directory structure and remove configuration data for the instance from `opmn.xml`. The following guidelines apply to deleting an OC4J instance.

- You cannot delete the OC4J home instance that was created by Oracle Application Server during installation.
- You can delete OC4J instances that were created by a user after installation.
- The OC4J instance to be deleted must be in a stopped state (which Application Server Control does for you).
- If OPMN is running when the `removeinstance` tool is in use, you must invoke `opmnctl reload` to reload the updated `opmn.xml` into the runtime.

Deleting an OC4J Instance Through the Application Server Control Console To delete an OC4J instance through the Application Server Control Console:

1. On the Cluster Topology page, click the name of the Oracle Application Server instance where the OC4J instance is running to navigate to the Application Server: `instance_name` page.
2. Click the **Delete** icon for the instance you want to delete.
3. On the confirmation page, click **Yes**.

A confirmation screen is displayed after the instance has been deleted.

Deleting an OC4J Instance with the removeinstance Utility You can delete an OC4J instance by using the `removeinstance` utility, which deletes the directory created for the instance from the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/` directory structure and removes configuration data for the instance from `opmn.xml`.

The `removeinstance` utility is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory. The syntax is as follows:

```
removeinstance -instanceName instanceName
```

To delete an instance with the utility, take the following steps:

1. Stop the instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopproc process-type=oc4j_instanceName
```

2. Delete the instance:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/removeinstance -instanceName oc4j_instanceName
```

Replicating Changes Across a Cluster

Because the Distributed Configuration Management (DCM) framework is not provided in Oracle Application Server Release 3 (10.1.3), configuration file synchronization within a cluster has changed in Oracle Application Server 10.1.3.1.0 [Table 8–2](#) summarizes the files that might need to be replicated.

Using the OC4J grouping feature introduced in release 10.1.3.1.0 (described in "[Creating Groups of OC4J Instances](#)" on page 8-5), it is possible to deploy EARs, WARs, RARs, and shared libraries consistently across groups of OC4J instances using Application Server Control, the `admin_client.jar` command-line utility, and OC4J Ant tasks. This ensures consistent configuration at a module level within groups of OC4J instances. For information about deploying to groups of OC4J instances using these tools, see [Chapter 6, "Using the admin_client.jar Utility"](#) and the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide*.

For specific configuration files, the group feature also enables administrators to configure data sources, connection pools, and JMS resources across groups of OC4J instances from the Application Server Control Console, `admin_client.jar` command line, and OC4J Ant tasks. Specifically, the configuration files that support this are `data-sources.xml` and `jms.xml`.

The simplest way to achieve consistent configuration file across multiple OC4J instances is to use the multiple JVM feature of the Oracle Application Server. This feature enables the user to set the number of JVM instances, *n*, off which a single OC4J configuration will run simultaneously. The result is that from a single consistent configuration set, *n* instances of OC4J will be started. Changing any files in that single configuration set will update all the OC4J instances that started, corresponding to the number of JVMs set. Configuring the number of JVMs per OC4J instance is covered in "[Running an OC4J Instance on Multiple JVMs](#)" on page 8-30.

Beyond these specific features, [Table 8–2](#) summarizes the complete set of configuration files and their usage in case manual configuration across a cluster is determined to be necessary for an application configuration change.

Table 8–2 Configuration Files to Replicate Across a Cluster

File	Location in <i>ORACLE_HOME</i>	Data to Replicate or Manage
application.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Changes made to configuration data applied by default to all deployed applications. ■ References to data sources or other shared resources. ■ Shared library definitions within the <code><imported-shared-libraries></code> element. <p>Note that the code sources for custom shared libraries must be installed on the OC4J host, and the libraries must be referenced in <code>server.xml</code> on the OC4J instance.</p>
data-sources.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Configuration data for custom data sources that must be made available to deployed applications.
default-web-site.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Secure Web site (HTTPS) configuration, if applicable.
*-web-site.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Copy the configuration files for any additional Web sites that will be utilized on the OC4J instance to the specified location. <p>Note that references to Web site configuration files must be added to <code>opmn.xml</code> or <code>server.xml</code>, as outlined in "Creating a New Web Site in OC4J" on page 13-5.</p>
global-web-application.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any new servlet definitions or servlet configuration changes, such as <code><init-param></code> modifications. ■ Any modified JSP container properties. See the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Developer's Guide</i> for details.
j2ee-logging.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any logging configuration changes.
javacache.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any Java cache configuration changes.
jazn.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/config</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Configuration for either XML-based or LDAP-based security providers. For more information about the <code>jazn.xml</code> file, see the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide</i>.
jazn-data.xml	<i>/j2ee/instance</i> <i>/application-deployments/appName</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Replicate the XML-based provider configuration to the specified location for all applications using this provider. Not required for applications using an LDAP-based provider. For more information about the <code>jazn-data.xml</code> file, see the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide</i>.

Table 8–2 (Cont.) Configuration Files to Replicate Across a Cluster

File	Location in <i>ORACLE_HOME</i>	Data to Replicate or Manage
jms.xml	/j2ee/instance /config	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any destination or connection factory additions.
rmi.xml	/j2ee/instance /config	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any RMI configuration changes, such as logging configuration.

Configuring a Cluster

This section contains instructions on configuring the following clustering models:

- [Configuring Dynamic Node Discovery Using Multicast](#)
- [Configuring Static Discovery Servers](#)
- [Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways](#)
- [Configuring Static Node-to-Node Communication](#)

Configuring Dynamic Node Discovery Using Multicast

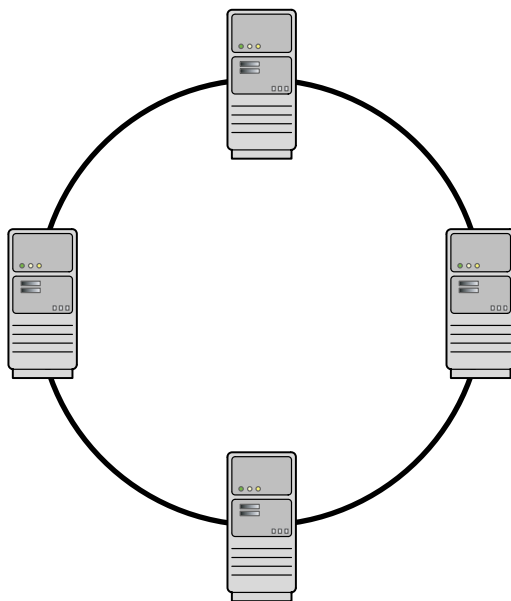
Dynamic node discovery is the most straightforward clustering configuration. In this model, each ONS node broadcasts a simple multicast message announcing its presence, enabling nodes within the cluster to dynamically *discover* one another.

The following tools can be used to add OC4J instances to a cluster using multicast discovery:

- `opmnctl`
This utility includes commands for updating `opmn.xml` with the multicast `port:address` and Web site configuration data needed to add an instance to a cluster. See "[Configuring Multicast Discovery with opmnctl](#)" on page 8-14 for details.
- `opmnassociate`
This utility provides a one-step solution for adding an OC4J instance to a cluster. See "[Configuring Multicast Discovery with opmnassociate](#)" on page 8-15 for details.

Note: An Oracle Application Server can be added to a cluster at installation time.

Each ONS maintains its own map of the cluster topology. When a new ONS is added to the cluster, each existing ONS adds the new node and its connection information to its map. At the same time, the new ONS adds all of the existing nodes to its map. Alternatively, when an ONS is removed from the cluster, the maps for the remaining nodes are updated with this change.

Figure 8–2 Dynamic Discovery Model

Because multicast messages may be restricted by different network configurations dynamic node discovery may be an option only for ONS nodes that are on the same subnet. However, multiple subnets using dynamic node discovery may be connected using gateway servers. See "[Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways](#)" on page 8-17 for details.

Notes:

- All nodes within the topology must be configured to use the same multicast address and port.
- The multicast address must be within the valid address range, which is 224.0.1.0 to 239.255.255.255.

Ideally, multicast address and port assignments should be managed by your systems administration staff to avoid potential conflicts with other applications.

The dynamic discovery configuration is set within a `<discover>` subelement of the `<topology>` element in the `opmn.xml` file on each Oracle Application Server instance in the topology. To add a new node to the cluster, simply add this element to its `opmn.xml` file. To remove a node from the cluster, remove this element.

Set the multicast IP address and port as the value for the `list` attribute. The asterisk (*) preceding the IP address is critical because it informs OPMN that the value specified is a multicast address. Multiple values can be specified, each separated from the next by a comma.

```
<opmn>
  <notification-server>
    <port ... />
    <ssl ... />
    <topology>
      <discover list="*225.0.0.20:8001"/>
    </topology>
  </notification-server>
</opmn>
```

```
</notification-server>
...
</opmn>
```

Note: The `opmn.xml` file must be reloaded for changes made to take effect. Run the following command on the affected node to reload `opmn.xml`:

```
opmnctl reload
```

This command will not affect OPMN-managed components, including Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and deployed applications.

Configuring Multicast Discovery with `opmnctl`

The OPMN command-line tool, `opmnctl`, supports a new `config topology` command that enables you to specify, update, or delete the multicast `<discover>` entry within `opmn.xml`.

The `opmnctl` tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory on each node. The tool must be run individually on each node and will update only the `opmn.xml` file on that node.

Note for Adding OPMN-Managed Standalone OC4J Instances:

The default Web site in an OPMN-managed OC4J instance does not include Oracle HTTP Server (J2EE Server and Process Management install type). This Web site is configured to listen for HTTP requests by default.

When adding the instance to a cluster, you must configure the Web site to use the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP). This modification is necessary to enable the OC4J instance to receive and respond to requests from Oracle HTTP Server.

Ideally, you should use the `opmnctl config port update` command to modify the default Web site configuration defined in `opmn.xml`. See ["Configuring Web Sites with `opmnctl`"](#) on page 13-4 for details.

Inserting or Updating Discovery Data

The `update` command inserts or updates the `<discover>` element with the specified values. The syntax is as follows:

```
opmnctl config topology update discover="*multicastAddress:multicastPort"
```

For example:

```
opmnctl config topology update discover="*225.0.0.20:8001"
```

```
opmnctl reload
```

Deleting Discovery Data

The `delete` command removes the `<discover>` element from `opmn.xml`, effectively removing the node from the cluster. If the `<topology>` element contains no other subelements, it will be removed as well.

```
opmnctl config topology delete discover
```

```
opmnctl reload
```

Configuring Multicast Discovery with `opmnassociate`

The `opmnassociate` utility adds the default home OC4J instance to a cluster using multicast discovery. This utility performs the following steps:

1. Inserts or updates the `<discover>` element in `opmn.xml` with the specified multicast address and port
2. Configures the default Web site to receive and respond to requests from Oracle HTTP Server using the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) by modifying the corresponding `<port>` element in `opmn.xml`
3. Restarts OPMN to load the new configuration into the runtime

The `opmnassociate` tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory on each OC4J instance. The tool must be run individually on each instance and will update only the `opmn.xml` file on that instance.

On UNIX and Linux systems, the syntax is as follows:

```
opmnassociate.sh "*multicastAddress:multicastPort" [-restart]
```

For example:

```
opmnassociate.sh "*225.0.0.20:8001" -restart
```

On Windows systems, the syntax is as follows:

```
opmnassociate "*multicastAddress:multicastPort" [-restart]
```

For example:

```
opmnassociate "*225.0.0.20:8001" -restart
```

The asterisk (*) preceding the IP address is required.

Note: You can use the `opmnassociate` utility only to add the default home OC4J instance to a cluster. If you want to add another OC4J instance, such as `home2`, use the `opmnctl` utility, as described in ["Configuring Multicast Discovery with `opmnctl`"](#) on page 8-14. In general, `opmnassociate` is a simplified form of the more complete `opmnctl` command set for configuring multicast discovery. Using `opmnctl` for configuring multicast discovery, as described in ["Configuring Multicast Discovery with `opmnctl`"](#) on page 8-14, is the recommended approach.

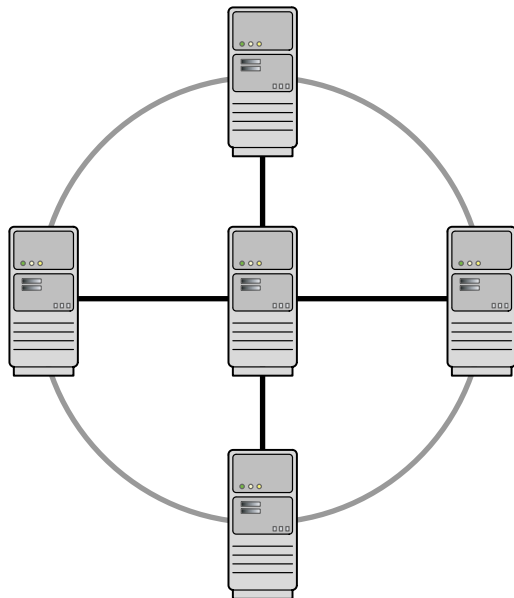
Configuring Static Discovery Servers

This configuration is similar to a peer-to-peer clustering model, with one or more ONS nodes within the same cluster configured to serve as static hubs, or **discovery servers**.

Each ONS node in the cluster establishes a connection with a discovery server, which maintains the topology map for the cluster. The discovery server provides the connecting node with the current topology map, enabling the connecting node to communicate with the other ONS nodes within the cluster.

You can use `opmnctl` to configure the connection to a static discovery server. See ["Configuring a Static Discovery Server Connection with `opmnctl`"](#) on page 8-17 for details.

Figure 8–3 Static Discovery Server Model



Set the TCP/IP connection information for the discovery server within the `<discover>` element in the `opmn.xml` file on each static hub node within the cluster. For example:

```
<opmn>
  <notification-server>
    <port ... />
    <ssl ... />
    <topology>
      <discover list="node1.company.com:6200" />
    </topology>
  </notification-server>
  ...
</opmn>
```

The required information is as follows:

- The host name or IP address of the static discovery server
- The OPMN remote port, which is defined in the `<port>` element within the `opmn.xml` file installed on the static server, as illustrated below.

```
<port local="6100" remote="6200" request="6003" />
```

Note: The `opmn.xml` file must be reloaded for changes to take effect in the OPMN runtime. Run the following command on the affected node to reload `opmn.xml`:

```
opmnctl reload
```

This command will not affect OPMN-managed components, including Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and deployed applications.

Configuring a Static Discovery Server Connection with `opmnctl`

The OPMN command line tool, `opmnctl`, supports a new `config topology` command which allows you to specify, update or delete the `<discover>` entry within `opmn.xml`.

The `opmnctl` tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory on each node. The tool must be run individually on each node, and will only update the `opmn.xml` file on that node.

Inserting or Updating Discovery Data

The `update` command inserts or updates the `<discover>` element with the specified values. The syntax is as follows:

```
opmnctl config topology update discover="serverHost:opmnRemotePort"
```

For example:

```
opmnctl config topology update discover="node.company.com:6200"
```

```
opmnctl reload
```

Deleting Discovery Data

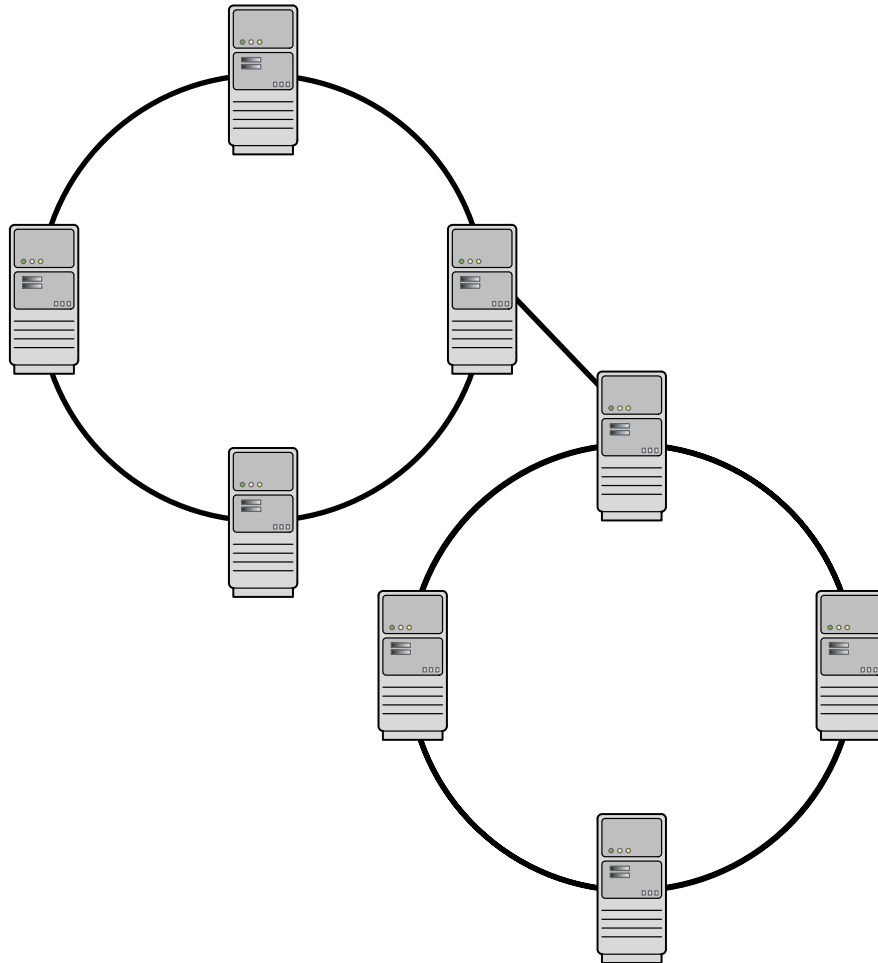
The `delete` command removes the `<discover>` element from `opmn.xml`, effectively removing the node from the cluster. If the `<topology>` element contains no other subelements, it will be removed as well.

```
opmnctl config topology delete discover
```

```
opmnctl reload
```

Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways

For situations in which cluster topologies are on different subnets or are isolated by firewalls or physical locations, specific ONS nodes can be configured as **gateways**, enabling ONS notifications to be sent across the disparate topologies.

Figure 8–4 Using Gateway Servers to Connect Topologies

In this model, an ONS node within each isolated topology is configured as a gateway server, which serves as an entry point into the cluster. The gateway configuration is specified within a `<gateway>` subelement of the `<topology>` element.

Set the host and port for the source gateway node and each target node it will connect to as the value for the `list` attribute. The order in which the nodes are listed does not matter.

- For each node, specify the host name or IP address of the server and the OPMN remote port, which is defined in the `<port>` element within the `opmn.xml` file installed on the static server, as illustrated below.

```
<port local="6100" remote="6200" request="6003" />
```

- Separate the data for each node with an ampersand (&).
- Include a / at the end of the list of nodes.

The following example shows the `opmn.xml` configuration for `node1`, which will connect with gateway nodes `node2` and `node3`. This same configuration can be set on each of these gateway nodes. Note the / at the end of the list:

```
<opmn>
  <notification-server>
    <port ... />
```

```

    <ssl ... />
    <topology>
      <gateway list="node1.com:6201&node2.com:6202&node3.com:6203"/>
      <discover list="*224.0.0.37:8205"/>
    </topology>
  </notification-server>
  ...
</opmn>

```

In addition to the `<gateway>` element, the `<topology>` element includes the `<discover>` element, which contains the multicast address and port used for dynamic discovery within the node's own cluster.

Alternatively, the entire `<topology>` element in the preceding example can be copied to the `opmn.xml` file on every node within the cluster topology. Only `node1` will utilize the `<gateway>` configuration; it will be ignored by the other nodes.

To simplify configuration, you can set the connection data for all gateway nodes - sources and targets - in the `<gateway>` subelement and then copy this element to the `opmn.xml` file on each gateway node. Again, the order of the nodes does not matter; each node will simply ignore its own entry in the list.

Note: The `opmn.xml` file must be reloaded for changes to take effect in the OPMN runtime. Run the following command on the affected node to reload `opmn.xml`:

```
opmnctl reload
```

This command will not affect OPMN-managed components, including Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and deployed applications.

Configuring a Machine to Work With and Without a Network Connection

When you work on a single machine using `localhost`, add the IP address in the `<ipaddr>` subelement of the `<notification-server>` element and explicitly set up a discover list in the `<discover>` element to refer to the `localhost` OPMN remote port, as defined in the cluster `<port>` element. An example of this configuration follows:

```

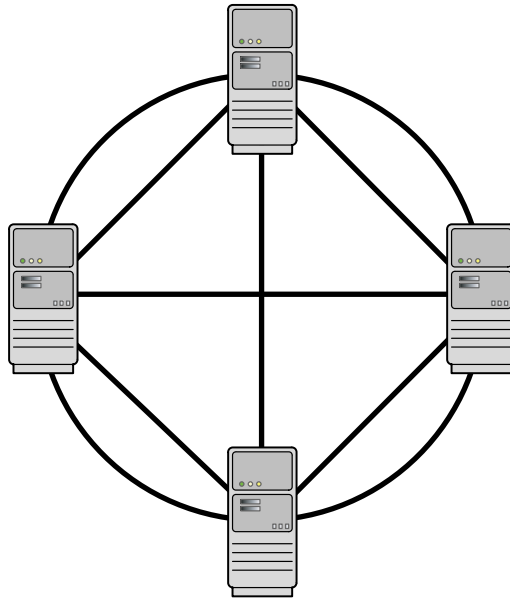
  <notification-server>
    <ipaddr remote="127.0.0.1" request="127.0.0.1"/>
    <port local="6101" remote="6201" request="6004"/>
    <ssl enabled="true"
wallet-file="$ORACLE_HOME\opmn\conf\ssl.wlt\default"/>      <topology>
      <discover list="localhost:6201"/>
    </topology>
  </notification-server>

```

If you supply the `localhost` IP address, `127.0.0.1`, the machine can work with or without a network.

Configuring Static Node-to-Node Communication

The static configuration model is essentially the same mechanism used in Oracle Application Server 10.1.2 and 9.0.4. It continues to be supported primarily to provide backward compatibility with these earlier releases.

Figure 8–5 Static Node-to-Node Model

In this configuration, a **node list** containing the host address and ONS remote listener port for each node in the cluster is supplied. Prior to Oracle Application Server Release 3 (10.1.3.0.0), when ONS configuration data was integrated into `opmn.xml`, this configuration would have been set in the `ons.conf` configuration file.

Define the host address and the ONS remote listener port - specified within the `<port>` subelement of `<notification-server>` - for each node in the cluster within the `<nodes>` subelement. Separate each node from the next with a comma.

For example:

```
<opmn>
  <notification-server>
    <port local="6101" remote="6202" request="6004"/>
    <ssl ... />
    <topology>
      <nodes list="node1-sun:6201,node2-sun:6202"/>
    </topology>
  </notification-server>
  ...
</opmn>
```

Supply the same list for each node in the cluster; each ONS instance will identify itself in the list and ignore that entry.

Note: The `opmn.xml` file must be reloaded for changes to take effect in the OPMN runtime. Run the following command on the affected node to reload `opmn.xml`:

```
opmnctl reload
```

This command will not affect OPMN-managed components, including Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and deployed applications.

Viewing the Status of a Cluster

You can view the current status of the Oracle Application Server components within a cluster, using either `opmnctl` or Application Server Control Console.

- [Viewing Cluster Status with opmnctl](#)
- [Viewing Cluster Status in Application Server Control Console](#)

Viewing Cluster Status with opmnctl

You can check the status of the cluster using `opmnctl` on any Oracle Application Server node within the cluster.

```
opmnctl @cluster status
```

The output shows the status of the components installed in each active Oracle Application Server instance within the cluster:

```
Processes in Instance: AppSrv1.comp1.yourcompany.com
```

ias-component	process-type	pid	status
OC4JGroup:COLORS	OC4J:home	26880	Alive
OC4JGroup:COLORS	OC4J:oc4j_soa	26256	Alive
HTTP_Server	HTTP_Server	26879	Alive

```
Processes in Instance: AppSrv2.comp2.yourcompany.com
```

ias-component	process-type	pid	status
OC4JGroup:COLORS	OC4J:home	26094	Alive
OC4JGroup:COLORS	OC4J:oc4j_soa	N/A	Down
HTTP_Server	HTTP_Server	26093	Alive

Viewing Cluster Status in Application Server Control Console

Click the **Cluster Topology** link in the upper left corner of the Application Server Control Console home page.

The resulting page displays each Oracle Application Server instance that is active within the cluster, as well as the active applications on each instance. You can access an instance or a deployed application within the cluster through this page.

Configuring Routing and Load Balancing with Oracle HTTP Server

The term **load balancing** refers to the process of distributing incoming service requests over server instances within a cluster. Load balancing in an Oracle Application Server cluster is managed by the `mod_oc4j` module of Oracle HTTP Server. In this configuration, the Oracle HTTP Server instance acts as front-end listener for incoming HTTP and HTTPS requests; `mod_oc4j` then routes each request to an OC4J instance serving the requested application.

In Oracle Application Server Release 3 (10.1.3), load balancing is completely dynamic for Oracle Application Server instances that belong to the same cluster. No additional Oracle HTTP Server or `mod_oc4j` configuration is required:

- Dynamic OC4J instance discovery

Oracle HTTP Server instances are dynamically updated with information on each OC4J instance in the cluster and the applications deployed to it, enabling Oracle HTTP Server to route requests to the appropriate instance.

See ["Enabling Dynamic Configuration of Application Mount Points"](#) on page 8-28 for details.

- **Dynamic routing**

The new release supports a **routing ID** mechanism that enables you, optionally, to control which OC4J instances to which an Oracle HTTP Server instance forwards requests, essentially enabling you to control the set of instances that will service requests from specific Oracle HTTP Server instances. All Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J instances are configured to use a default routing ID upon installation; as such, no configuration is required.

See ["Using Web Server Routing IDs to Control OC4J Request Routing"](#) on page 8-22 for details.

The only requirement is that the ONS servers within the various Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J instances within the cluster be connected using one of the clustering configuration mechanisms outlined in this chapter. See ["Configuring a Cluster"](#) on page 8-12 for details.

Using Web Server Routing IDs to Control OC4J Request Routing

Every Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J instance in an OPMN-managed installation is assigned a *routing ID* that is defined in `opmn.xml`. An Oracle HTTP Server instance will route incoming Web requests only to OC4J instances that share its routing ID. This means that you can effectively define the set of OC4J instances to which a specific Oracle HTTP Server instance will route requests.

A default routing ID is assigned to all component instances, so that upon installation, every Oracle HTTP Server instance in a cluster can route requests to any OC4J instance within the cluster.

In a typical Oracle Application Server cluster, one or more Oracle HTTP Server instances receives requests from users and then routes those requests to the applications deployed within the cluster. The routing ID of each application server, each OC4J instance, each group, and each deployed application determines where the Oracle HTTP Server routes each request.

Caution: Changing the routing ID for an application server, component, or individual applications can prevent HTTP requests from being sent to your deployed applications. Unless other instances of the application are available in the cluster and have the same routing ID, this action can make the application unavailable to your users.

The rest of this section describes how to change routing IDs, in the following topics:

- [Changing Routing IDs Through the Application Server Control Console](#)
- [Changing Routing IDs in the `opmn.xml` file](#)

For information on how Web sites are configured to listen for AJP requests, see ["Configuring Web Site Connection Data"](#) on page 13-2.

Changing Routing IDs Through the Application Server Control Console

To change or view the routing ID assigned to each application and component of your cluster through the Application Server Control Console:

1. Navigate to the Cluster Topology page
2. Scroll to the Administration section of the page and click **Routing ID Configuration**.

The Routing ID Configuration page is designed to show the hierarchy of components and applications within your cluster topology. For example, if you click the **Expand** icon for an application server, then you see the groups within the application server instance. Within each group, you see the OC4J instances that are part of that group. And finally, if you expand a specific OC4J instance, you see the applications deployed to the OC4J instance.

By default, the application server instance is assigned a routing ID, and the groups, OC4J instances, and applications inherit the routing ID of the application server. If you enter a different routing ID for a specific group, OC4J instance, or application, then that new routing ID will override the routing ID inherited from the application server.

If you are managing multiple application server instances within a cluster, notice that the same group appears multiple times in the hierarchy, once for each application server that contains an OC4J instance that is a member of the group. This is because the hierarchy of the Routing ID Configuration page is based on the Oracle Process Management and Notification (OPMN) software configuration file (opmn.xml), which is stored in the Oracle home directory of each application server. As result, use caution when modifying the routing ID of a group. Be sure to assign the same routing ID to all instances of the group on the Routing ID Configuration page, unless you want specific Oracle HTTP Server requests to be routed to only some of the OC4J instances in the group.

Changing Routing IDs in the opmn.xml file

The routing ID is defined in `opmn.xml` in a `<data>` element where the `id` attribute equals `routing-id`. The `<data>` element entry is a subelement of `<category id="start-parameters">`, which specifies parameters passed to the instance at startup. The default `routing-id` value set for each instance is `g_rt_id`.

```
<category id="start-parameters">
  <data id="routing-id" value="g_rt_id"/>
</category>
```

The `<data>` element containing the default routing ID is set within the `<ias-instance>` element, which contains the OPMN configuration data for the Oracle Application Server instance. Because the routing ID is set at this level, the `routing-id` value set in this `<data>` element is applied to all instances of the Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J components installed within the OAS instance.

```
<opmn>
  <process-manager>
    ...
    <ias-instance id="instance1" name="instance1">
      ...
      <environment>
        ...
      </environment>
      <module-data>
        <category id="start-parameters">
          <data id="routing-id" value="g_rt_id"/>
        </category>
      </module-data>
    </ias-instance>
  </process-manager>
</opmn>
```

```

        </category>
    </module-data>
</environment>
<ias-component id="HTTP_Server">
    ...
</ias-component>
<ias-component id="default_group">
    ...
</ias-component>
</ias-instance>
</process-manager>
</opmn>

```

However, the routing ID can be set at the individual Oracle HTTP Server or OC4J instance level by adding a `<data>` element within the `<category id="start-parameters">` element for the component. This value overrides the routing ID assigned at the Oracle Application Server instance level.

You can specify any string as the value of the `routing-id` attribute. There is no required format for this identifier.

The following entry in `opmn.xml` sets the routing ID for an Oracle HTTP Server instance:

```

<opmn>
  <process-manager>
    ...
    <ias-instance id="instance1" name="instance1">
      ...
      <ias-component id="HTTP_Server">
        <environment>
          ...
        </environment>
        <process-type id="HTTP_Server" module-id="OHS">
          <module-data>
            <category id="start-parameters">
              <data id="start-mode" value="ssl-enabled"/>
              <data id="routing-id" value="group_b_id"/>
            </category>
          </module-data>
          <process-set id="HTTP_Server" numprocs="1"/>
        </process-type>
      </ias-component>
    </ias-instance>
  </process-manager>
</opmn>

```

The following entry in `opmn.xml` sets the routing ID for the OC4J home instance:

```

<opmn>
  <process-manager>
    ...
    <ias-instance id="instance1" name="instance1">
      ...
      <ias-component id="default_group">
        <environment>
          ...
        </environment>
        <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
          <module-data>
            <category id="start-parameters">
              <data id="java-options" ... />
            </category>
          </module-data>
        </process-type>
      </ias-component>
    </ias-instance>
  </process-manager>
</opmn>

```

```

        <data id="routing-id" value="group_b_id"/>
    </category>
</module-data>
<process-set id="HTTP_Server" numprocs="1"/>
<port id="default-web-site" range="12501-12600" protocol="ajp" />
<port id="rmi" range="12401-12500"/>
<port id="jms" range="12601-12700"/>
<port id="rmis" range="12701-12800"/>
<process-set id="default_group" numprocs="1"/>
</process-type>
</ias-component>
</ias-instance>
</process-manager>
</opmn>

```

Setting mod_oc4j Load Balancing Options

The mod_oc4j module within Oracle HTTP Server delegates requests to OC4J processes. Whenever Oracle HTTP Server receives a request for a URL that is intended for OC4J, Oracle HTTP Server routes the request to the mod_oc4j module, which then routes the request to an OC4J process. If an OC4J process fails, OPMN detects the failure and mod_oc4j does not send requests to the failed OC4J process until the OC4J process is restarted.

You can configure mod_oc4j to load balance requests to OC4J processes. Oracle HTTP Server, through mod_oc4j, supports different load balancing policies. Load balancing policies provide performance benefits along with failover and high availability, depending on the network topology and host machine capabilities.

You can specify different load balancing routing algorithms for mod_oc4j depending on the type and complexity of routing you need. Stateless requests are routed to any destination available based on the algorithm specified in mod_oc4j.conf. Stateful HTTP requests are forwarded to the OC4J process that served the previous request using session identifiers, unless mod_oc4j determines through communication with OPMN that the process is not available. In this case, mod_oc4j forwards the request to an available OC4J process following the specified load balancing protocol.

By default, all OC4J instances have the same weight (all instances have a weight of 1), and mod_oc4j uses the round robin method to select an OC4J instance to forward a request to. An OC4J instance's weight is taken as a ratio compared to the weights of the other available OC4J instances in the topology to define the number of requests the instance should service. If the request belongs to an established session, mod_oc4j forwards the request to the same OC4J instance and the same OC4J process that started the session.

The mod_oc4j load balancing options do not take into account the number of OC4J processes running on an OC4J instance when determining which OC4J instance to send a request to. OC4J instance selection is based on the configured weight for the instance, and its availability.

To modify the mod_oc4j load balancing policy, set the Oc4jSelectMethod and the Oc4jRoutingWeight directives in the *ORACLE_HOME*/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_oc4j.conf file:

1. In the mod_oc4j.conf file on each Oracle Application Server instance, within the <IfModule mod_oc4j.c> section, set the Oc4jSelectMethod directive to one of the values shown in [Table 8–3](#).

If you set the `Oc4jSelectMethod` directive to either `roundrobin:weighted` or `random:weighted`, you may also need to set the `Oc4jRoutingWeight` directive to specify the weight (see the next step).

See "[Choosing a mod_oc4j Load Balancing Algorithm](#)" on page 8-27 for tips on choosing a routing algorithm.

Table 8-3 Values for `Oc4jSelectMethod`

Value	Description
<code>roundrobin</code> (default)	<code>mod_oc4j</code> places all the OC4J processes in the topology in a list, and it selects processes in order from the list.
<code>roundrobin:local</code>	Similar to <code>roundrobin</code> , but the list includes only local OC4J processes. If no local OC4J processes are available, then it selects a remote OC4J process.
<code>roundrobin:weighted</code>	<code>mod_oc4j</code> distributes the total request load to each OC4J instance based on routing weight configured on each instance. It then selects OC4J processes from the local instance in a round robin manner. You configure the weight using the <code>Oc4jRoutingWeight</code> directive.
<code>random</code>	<code>mod_oc4j</code> randomly selects an OC4J process from a list of all OC4J processes in the topology.
<code>random:local</code>	Similar to <code>random</code> , but <code>mod_oc4j</code> gives preference to local OC4J processes. If no local OC4J processes are available, then it selects a remote OC4J process.
<code>random:weighted</code>	<code>mod_oc4j</code> selects an OC4J process based on the weight configured for each instance in the topology. You configure the weight using the <code>Oc4jRoutingWeight</code> directive.
<code>metric</code>	<code>mod_oc4j</code> routes requests based on runtime metrics that indicate how busy a process is.
<code>metric:local</code>	Similar to <code>metric</code> , but <code>mod_oc4j</code> gives preference to local OC4J processes. If no local OC4J processes are available, then it routes to a remote OC4J process.

Example:

```
Oc4jSelectMethod random:local
```

For information on how to set up metric-based load balancing, see *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide*.

2. If you set the `Oc4jSelectMethod` directive to a weight-based method (that is, `roundrobin:weighted` or `random:weighted`), you may also need to set the `Oc4jRoutingWeight` directive to specify the weight.

`Oc4jRoutingWeight` has the following syntax:

```
Oc4jRoutingWeight hostname weight
```

If you do not set the `Oc4jRoutingWeight` directive, it uses a default weight of 1.

Example: If you have a topology that consists of three instances (A, B, and C), and you want B and C to get twice as many requests as A, set the following directives for B and C:

```
Oc4jSelectMethod roundrobin:weighted
```

```
Oc4jRoutingMethod hostB 2
Oc4jRoutingMethod hostC 2
```

Setting `Oc4jRoutingMethod` for `hostA` is optional because the default value is 1.

- Restart Oracle HTTP Server on all instances in the topology for the changes to take effect.

```
> opmnctl @cluster restartproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
```

Choosing a `mod_oc4j` Load Balancing Algorithm

Use the following guidelines to help determine which `mod_oc4j` load balancing option to use:

- In a topology with identical machines running Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J in the same Oracle home, the round robin with local affinity algorithm is preferred. In this case Oracle HTTP Server gains little by using `mod_oc4j` to route requests to other machines, except in the extreme case that all OC4J processes on the same machine are not available.
- For a distributed deployment, where one set of machines runs Oracle HTTP Server and another set runs OC4J instances that handle requests, the preferred algorithms are simple round robin and simple metric-based. To determine which of these two works better in a specific setup, you may need to experiment with each and compare the results. This is required because the results are dependent on system behavior and incoming request distribution.
- For a heterogeneous deployment, where the different Oracle Application Server instances run on nodes that have different characteristics, the weighted round robin algorithm is preferred. In addition to setting the weight for each instance, remember to tune the number of OC4J processes running on each Oracle Application Server instance to achieve the maximum benefit. For example, a machine with a weight of 4 gets four times as many requests as a machine with a weight of 1, but you need to ensure that the system with a weight of 4 is running four times as many OC4J processes.
- Metric-based load balancing is useful when there are only a few metrics that dominate the performance of an application, for example, CPU or number of database connections.

Configuring Application Mount Points

To route incoming requests, Oracle HTTP Server utilizes a list of application-specific *mount points*, which map the URLs supplied in requests with the OC4J instances that will service the requests. This section includes the following topics on mount point creation:

- [Enabling Dynamic Configuration of Application Mount Points](#)
- [Changing the Mount Point Configuration Algorithm](#)
- [Viewing Mount Point Configuration Data](#)

See the *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide* for additional details on mount point configuration.

Enabling Dynamic Configuration of Application Mount Points

In previous releases of Oracle Application Server the list of application mount points had to be managed manually in the `mod_oc4j` configuration file, `mod_oc4j.conf`.

In the current release the list of mount points is dynamically updated as new nodes and applications are added to, or removed from, the cluster. Using ONS notifications, every OC4J instance within the cluster sends mount point data for each of its deployed applications to `mod_oc4j`, which adds this information to its internal routing table.

This dynamic discovery mechanism is enabled by default for clustered Oracle Application Server instances and requires no additional configuration.

The mount point information sent by each OC4J instance to Oracle HTTP Server includes these items:

- The OC4J host address
- OC4J port information, including the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) listener port
This value is the lowest available port assigned to AJP in the `opmn.xml` file on the OC4J node.
- The Web module name
This value is defined as the value of the `name` attribute in the `<web-app>` element defined for the module in the `*-web-site.xml` configuration file the module is bound to.
- The Web context(s) defined for the application
This value is set in the `root` attribute of the `<web-app>` element defined for the module `*-web-site.xml` configuration file.

Note: Dynamically configured mount points are not written to the `mod_oc4j` configuration file, `mod_oc4j.conf`.

When a new application is deployed to an OC4J instance, its mount point information is transmitted to Oracle HTTP Server, enabling `mod_oc4j` to dynamically *discover* the application and begin routing requests to it.

Conversely, when an application is stopped or removed from an OC4J instance, the `mod_oc4j` routing table is updated to reflect the application's absence, causing `mod_oc4j` to stop routing requests to the application instance.

You can still configure application mount points manually, as "[Changing the Mount Point Configuration Algorithm](#)" on page 8-28 describes. For information about viewing the mount point list, see "[Viewing Mount Point Configuration Data](#)" on page 8-30. For additional information about configuring mount points, see *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide*.

Changing the Mount Point Configuration Algorithm

Although dynamic mount point creation is enabled by default, you do have the option of continuing to use manually configured mount points, which is the default mechanism supported in previous releases of Oracle Application Server.

Static mount points are defined in the `mod_oc4j` configuration file, `mod_oc4j.conf`, which is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf` directory. By default, Oracle HTTP Server will create dynamic mount points as applications are deployed; however, static mount points defined in `mod_oc4j.conf` will also be honored.

The mount point configuration mechanism to use is specified in the `Oc4jRoutingMode` parameter in `mod_oc4j.conf`. Table 8–4 lists the values for this variable. See the *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide* for details on mount point configuration and using `mod_oc4j.conf`.

Note: If you change `Oc4jRoutingMode` to `Static` in the `mod_oc4j` configuration file, you also need to add the following configuration to `mod_oc4j.conf` to prevent losing access to the Application Server Control Console:

```
Oc4jMount /em/* home
Oc4jMount /em home
```

Table 8–4 *Oc4jRoutingMode Values*

Value	Description
Dynamic	Dynamically configured mount points are used exclusively. Static mount points will be ignored.
Static	Static, manually configured mount points defined in <code>mod_oc4j.conf</code> are used exclusively. Dynamic mount points will not be created for new applications.
DynamicOverride	Both dynamic and static mount points are used. In the event of a conflict, the dynamically configured mount point will be used.
StaticOverride	Both dynamic and static mount points are used; however, in the event of a conflict, the static, manually configured mount point will be used. This is the default mode used, although it is not defined in <code>mod_oc4j.conf</code> by default.

The following `mod_oc4j.conf` example enables the `DynamicOverride` mode, in which the dynamic mount points specified will take precedence over static mount points in the event of a conflict:

```
#####
# Oracle iAS mod_oc4j configuration file: mod_oc4j.conf #
#####

LoadModule oc4j_module libexec/mod_oc4j.so
Oc4jRoutingMode DynamicOverride
<IfModule mod_oc4j.c>
  <Location /oc4j-service>
    SetHandler oc4j-service-handler
  </Location>
  Oc4jMount /j2ee/*
  Oc4jMount /webapp home
  Oc4jMount /webapp/* home
  Oc4jMount /cabo home
  Oc4jMount /cabo/* home
  Oc4jMount /stressH home
  Oc4jMount /stressH/* home
</IfModule>
```

Viewing Mount Point Configuration Data

You can configure Oracle HTTP Server to output mount point configuration data to a Web page generated on the Oracle HTTP Server host.

Add the following entry to the Oracle HTTP Server configuration file, `httpd.conf`, on the Oracle HTTP Server host machine. This file is installed in `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf`.

```
<IfModule mod_oc4j.c>
    Oc4jSet StatusUri /oc4j-status
</IfModule>
```

You will now be able to view mount point data by appending the `/oc4j-status` context URI to the Oracle HTTP Server server URL:

```
http://ohsHost:ajpPort/oc4j-status
```

For example:

```
http://node1.company.com:7777/oc4j-status
```

The following is sample output displayed in the resulting Web page, with comments:

```
hostname          : node1.company.com
local instance    : node1.company.com
select method     : Round-Robin
select affinity   : None
# OHS routing configuration
routing mode      : Static-Dynamic
routing ID        : g_rt_id

OC4J Dynamic routing
# Applications using dynamic routing

# 'ascontrol' application
application       : ascontrol
context          : /em
process (Jgroup) : 0

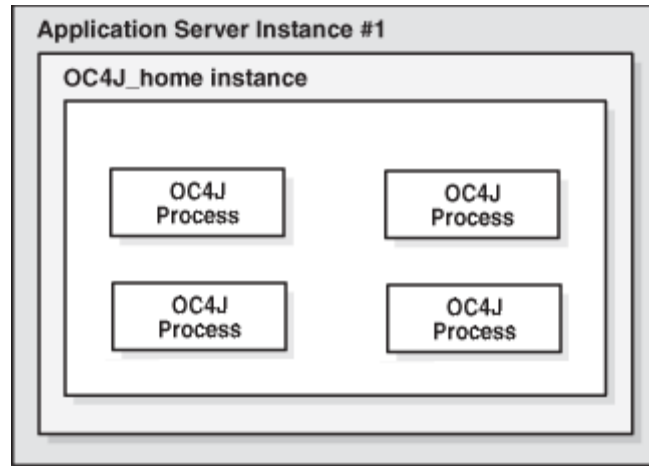
# 'demos' application
application       : demos
context          : /ojspdemos/jstl, /ojspdemos
process (Jgroup) : 0 (demos)

OC4J Process List

process,ias instance,host,port,status
0 : home.node1.company.com, node1.company.com, 12502, ALIVE
1 : home.node1.company.com, node1.company.com, 12501, ALIVE
2 : home.node1.company.com, node1.company.com, 12503, ALIVE
```

Running an OC4J Instance on Multiple JVMs

OC4J executes on the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) of the standard Java Development Kit (JDK). By default, each OC4J instance uses one JVM; however, you can configure an OC4J instance so it runs on multiple JVMs, as [Figure 8–6](#) shows. When you configure an OC4J instance to run on multiple JVMs, the instance essentially runs on multiple processes, which can improve performance and provide a level of fault tolerance for your deployed applications.

Figure 8–6 OC4J Instance Running on Multiple JVMs

As an example, the following command will start the `petstore` application, which is installed in the home OC4J instance on `node1`, a member of an Oracle Application Server cluster:

Multiple JVMs, however, require additional hardware resources to run efficiently. Also, if multiple processes run on the same host and the host goes down, all the JVM processes will go down.

If you install and manage multiple application server instances, you can install those application server instances on multiple hosts. By clustering the application servers and creating OC4J groups from the Cluster Topology page (or from the command line or API), you can also take advantage of application clustering and load balancing. Application clustering, described in [Chapter 9, "Application Clustering in OC4J"](#), ensures that state information is replicated to the different instances of your application running in each JVM.

In addition, Oracle Application Server clusters and OC4J groups provide added protection against hardware or network outages. If one host goes down, the applications deployed on the other hosts are still available.

Note: Application Server Control (represented by the `ascontrol` application) cannot run on an OC4J instance that is running on multiple JVMs. Make sure that you do not configure multiple JVMs for the OC4J instance that is hosting the active Application Server Control Console.

Creating Additional JVMs for an OC4J Instance

By default, each OC4J instance uses one JVM. However, you can configure the OC4J instance so it runs on multiple JVMs. To create additional JVMs for an OC4J instance: through Application Server Control Console:

1. Navigate to the OC4J Home page and then click **Administration** to display the OC4J Administration page, which contains a table listing the various administration tasks you can perform for the OC4J instance.
2. On the Administration page, select **Server Properties** to display the OC4J Server Properties page.
3. Enter the number JVMs to configure for the OC4J instance in the Number of VM Processes field.
4. Click **Apply**.
5. Restart the OC4J instance from the Cluster Topology page or the OC4J Home page.

Monitoring Multiple JVMs

When you use multiple JVMs, it is important to monitor the performance of the JVMs to be sure the current hardware resources can handle the configuration. From the Application Server Control Console, you can monitor and compare the performance of JVMs associated with the OC4J instance.

The following topics describe how to monitor JVM metrics through the Application Server Control Console:

- [Monitoring Dynamic Monitoring Service JVM Metrics](#)
- [Setting the `jmxremote` System Property for Monitoring J2SE JVM 5.0 Metrics](#)
- [Monitoring J2SE 5.0 JVM Metrics in an Oracle Application Server Environment](#)
- [Monitoring J2SE 5.0 JVM Metrics in a Standalone OC4J Environment](#)

Before you can monitor the J2SE 5.0 JVM metrics from the Application Server Control Console, you must be running OC4J on JDK 5.0 (1.5) and set the `jmxremote` system property for each OC4J instance to enable this monitoring.

Monitoring Dynamic Monitoring Service JVM Metrics

If you are running OC4J in an Oracle Application Server environment, then you can monitor a set of Dynamic Monitoring Service (DMS) metrics for each JVM. These metrics are unavailable in the standalone OC4J environment.

To view the DMS JVM Metrics in an Oracle Application Server environment through the Application Server Control Console:

1. Navigate to the OC4J Home page.
2. Locate the **Virtual Machines** field in the General section of the OC4J Home page.
3. Click the number that indicates how many JVMs are configured for the OC4J instance.

The JVM Metrics page displays a summary of key metrics for all the JVMs configured for the selected OC4J instance. You can use this table to compare the performance of multiple JVMs.

4. For more detailed information, click the name of a JVM.

The OC4J JVM page displays a set of charts and numeric metrics that give you a detailed picture of how the JVM is performing. Select a refresh interval from the **View Data** list. You can then view the changes in the performance charts over a period of time.

Setting the jmxremote System Property for Monitoring J2SE JVM 5.0 Metrics

You can set the jmxremote System Property for monitoring J2SE JVM 5.0 metrics through the Application Server Control Console, through an OC4J startup option, or for an OPMN-managed environment, in the `opmn.xml` file.

Using Application Server Control to Set the jmxremote System Property

To enable the monitoring of JVM J2SE 5.0 metrics for each OC4J instance through the Application Server Control Console:

1. Navigate to the OC4J Home page and then click **Administration** to display the OC4J Administration page, which contains a table listing the various administration tasks you can perform for the OC4J instance.
2. On the OC4J Administration page, select **Server Properties** to display the OC4J Server Properties page.
3. Scroll down to the Command Line Options section of the page and select **Enable J2SE 5.0 Platform MBeans**.
4. Click **Apply** to apply the changes.
5. Navigate to the Cluster Topology page, select the OC4J instance, and then click **Restart**.

Setting the jmxremote System Property in an OC4J Startup Option

You can also enable monitoring of JVM J2SE 5.0 metrics by including the following string as an OC4J runtime startup option:

```
com.sun.management.jmxremote
```

For information about how to specify OC4J runtime startup options, see [Setting OC4J Runtime Options at Startup](#) on page 4-2.

If you are running OC4J in a standalone environment, include the following argument to the OC4J `java` command:

```
java -Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote -jar oc4j.jar
```

Setting the jmxremote System Property in the opmn.xml File

If you are running OC4J in a Oracle Application Server managed environment, include `-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote` in the `opmn.xml` file, as follows:

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    <module-data>
      <category id="start-parameters">
        <data id="java-options" value="-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote"/>
        ...
      </category>
      ...
    </module-data>
    ...
  </process-type>
  ...
</ias-component>
```

Monitoring J2SE 5.0 JVM Metrics in an Oracle Application Server Environment

To view the J2SE 5.0 JVM Metrics in an Oracle Application Server environment through the Application Server Control Console:

1. On the OC4J Home page, locate the **Virtual Machines** field in the General section.
2. Click the number that indicates how many JVMs are configured for the OC4J instance.

Enterprise Manager displays the JVM Metrics page.

3. Click the name of a JVM.

Enterprise Manager displays the OC4J JVM page.

4. Scroll to the Related Links section of the page and click **J2SE 5.0 Metrics**.

Monitoring J2SE 5.0 JVM Metrics in a Standalone OC4J Environment

To view the J2SE 5.0 JVM Metrics in a standalone OC4J environment through the Application Server Control Console:

1. On the OC4J Home page, click **Performance** to display the OC4J Performance page.
2. Scroll to the Related Links section of the page and click **J2SE 5.0 Metrics**.

Application Clustering in OC4J

This chapter discusses the application clustering framework provided in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0). It includes these topics:

- [Overview of Application Clustering in OC4J](#)
- [Configuring Application Clustering](#)

Overview of Application Clustering in OC4J

OC4J provides a flexible framework for creating a clustered environment for development and production purposes. An **application cluster** is the same set of applications hosted by two or more OC4J instances. The OC4J application clustering framework supports:

- Replication of objects and values contained in an HTTP session or a stateful session Enterprise JavaBean (SFSB) instance.
- In-memory replication using multicast or peer-to-peer communication, or persistence of state data to a database.
- Load balancing of incoming requests across OC4J instances.
- Transparent failover across applications within an application cluster.
- Configuration within an OC4J instance at either the global server or application level.

A new `<cluster>` element, which contains a number of new subelements, has been added to the XML schema definition for these files to provide a single mechanism for management of application clustering. See "[Overview of the <cluster> Element](#)" on page 9-10 for descriptions of this element and its subelements.

How Application Clustering Differs from Previous OC4J Releases

The following features are no longer included in the application clustering framework in OC4J 10g (10.1.3).

Islands No Longer Supported

The notion of *islands*, part of the clustering framework in previous OC4J releases, is no longer supported in OC4J.

In previous releases, an island was essentially a group of OC4J instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster across which HTTP session data was replicated. Although islands reduced overhead by not replicating data across the entire cluster, they increased configuration and management overhead. In addition, islands were

applicable only to Web applications; EJB applications could not utilize the island configuration.

In OC4J 10g (10.1.3), you can still effectively limit the number of nodes to which to replicate data by using the `write-quota` attribute of the `<cluster>` element. This attribute makes it possible to control the scope of state replication.

See ["Managing the Number of JVMs to Which Application State Data Is Replicated"](#) on page 9-5 and ["Overview of the <cluster> Element"](#) on page 9-10 for details on the `write-quota` attribute. For a description of this attribute, see

loadbalancer.jar No Longer Used

The `loadbalancer.jar` archive, which provided load-balancing functionality in previous OC4J releases, was deprecated in the previous release of OC4J and has been removed from the current release.

Application-Clustering-Specific XML Elements Deprecated

The following XML elements are deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0) and should no longer be used to configure clustering:

- The `<cluster-config>` element in `server.xml`, the OC4J configuration file
- The `cluster-island` attribute of the `<web-site>` element in a `*-web-site.xml` Web site configuration file

The new `<cluster>` element is now used for all application cluster management.

Configuring Application Clustering

Application clustering is enabled by adding the `<cluster>` element to the `orion-application.xml` file of each application to be clustered in an OC4J instance. For deployed applications, this file is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/applicationName` directory. See ["Overview of the <cluster> Element"](#) on page 9-10 for descriptions of this element and its subelements.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Enabling Application Clustering](#)
- [Setting Replication Policies](#)
- [Managing the Number of JVMs to Which Application State Data Is Replicated](#)
- [Synchronous Versus Asynchronous Replication](#)
- [Configuring Multicast Replication](#)
- [Configuring Peer-to-Peer Replication](#)
- [Configuring Database Replication](#)
- [Disabling Clustering](#)
- [Overview of the <cluster> Element](#)

Enabling Application Clustering

Application clustering can be enabled globally for all applications running within an OC4J instance, as well as on a per-application basis.

- **Enabling clustering for all applications**

Application clustering can be enabled by default for all applications deployed to an OC4J instance, through `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/application.xml`, the configuration file for the default application. All other applications deployed into the OC4J instance inherit default properties from this application, including the application clustering configuration.

- **Enabling clustering for a specific application**

Application clustering is defined in the application-specific `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/app_name/orion-application.xml` file. Settings in this file override the global configuration, as well as the configuration inherited from a parent application.

Note: Application clustering can also be configured at the time the application is deployed by using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console, through either the deployment tasks or the deployment plan editor.

See the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide* for details.

Any changes made to a particular application's `orion-application.xml` file in one OC4J instance must be replicated to the corresponding XML files in other OC4J instances for all applications within an Oracle Application Server cluster. For more information, see "[Replicating Changes Across a Cluster](#)" on page 8-10.

At the application level, application clustering can be configured at the time the application is deployed into an OC4J instance by using the deployment plan editor, which sets values in each application's `orion-application.xml` file. See the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide* for details on using the deployment plan editor.

Important: An empty `<distributable />` tag must be added to the `web.xml` file for all Web modules that are part of an application configured to use application clustering. After deployment, this J2EE standard Web module descriptor is in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/applications/app_name/web_module/WEB-INF` directory within OC4J.

Setting Replication Policies

A replication policy defines when replication of `HttpSession` or a stateful session bean state occurs, and whether all attributes and variable values or only changed values are replicated. Replication can be an expensive process, and replicating data too frequently can affect server performance; however, replicating data too infrequently can result in lost data in the event of server failure.

The replication policy applied to all Web modules and EJB components within an application is specified in the `<replication-policy>` element within the application's `orion-application.xml` configuration file. The syntax of this element is as follows:

```
<replication-policy trigger="onSetAttribute|onRequestEnd|onShutdown"
  scope="modifiedAttributes|allAttributes" />
```

- The `trigger` attribute specifies when replication occurs. By default, the `onRequestEnd` policy is applied, as it provides frequent replication of data while ensuring that data is not lost if the JVM terminates unexpectedly.

See [Table 9–1](#) for an overview of `trigger` attribute values.

- The `scope` attribute defines what data is replicated: Either all attribute or variable values, or only changed values. By default, only modified HTTP session attributes are replicated; for stateful session beans, all member variables are replicated.

See [Table 9–2](#) for an overview of `scope` attribute values.

Table 9–1 <replication-policy> trigger Attribute Values

trigger Value	HttpSession	Stateful Session Bean
<code>onSetAttribute</code>	Replicate each change made to an HTTP session attribute at the time the value is modified. From a programmatic standpoint, replication occurs each time <code>setAttribute()</code> is called on the <code>HttpSession</code> object. This option can be resource intensive in cases where the session is being extensively modified.	Not applicable.
<code>onRequestEnd</code> (default)	Queue all changes made to HTTP session attributes, then replicate all changes just before the HTTP response is sent.	Replicate the current state of the bean after each EJB method call. The state is replicated frequently, but offers higher reliance.
<code>onShutdown</code>	Replicate the current state of the HTTP session whenever the JVM is terminated gracefully, such as with Ctrl-C. State is not replicated if the host is terminated unexpectedly, as in the case of a system crash. Because session state was not previously replicated, all session data is sent across the network at once upon JVM termination, which can impact network performance. This option can also significantly increase the amount of time needed for the JVM to shut down.	Replicate the current state of the bean whenever the JVM is terminated gracefully. State is not replicated if the host is terminated unexpectedly, as in the case of a system crash. Because bean state was not previously replicated, all state data is sent across the network at once upon JVM termination, which can impact network performance. This option may also significantly increase the amount of time needed for the JVM to shut down.

Table 9–2 <replication-policy> scope Attribute Values

scope Value	HttpSession	Stateful Session Bean
<code>modifiedAttributes</code> (default)	Replicate only modified HTTP session attributes; that is, values changed by calling <code>setAttribute()</code> on the <code>HttpSession</code> object.	Not applicable.

Table 9–2 (Cont.) <replication-policy> scope Attribute Values

scope Value	HttpSession	Stateful Session Bean
allAttributes	Replicate all attribute values set on the HTTP session.	Replicate all member variable values set on the stateful session bean.

The <replication-policy> element in `orion-application.xml` does not allow you to distinguish between Web and EJB components within an application. However, you can specify a different replication policy for an EJB component in the replication attribute of the <session-deployment> element within the component-specific `orion-ejb-jar.xml` configuration file.

See [Table 9–3](#) for valid values for the replication attribute. For example:

```
<session-deployment name="MyStatefulVM" replication="onShutdown" />
<session-deployment name="MyEntity2" replication="onRequestEnd" />
```

The values in this file overrides the corresponding settings in `orion-application.xml`, effectively allowing you to set the replication policy for an EJB component in `orion-ejb-jar.xml` and the policy for Web components in `orion-application.xml`.

Table 9–3 Stateful Session EJB Replication Policy Configuration

replication Value	Description
onRequestEnd (default)	Replicate the current state of the bean after each EJB method call. The state is replicated more frequently, but offers higher reliability in the event of host failure. This is the default value.
onShutdown	Replicate the current state of the bean whenever the JVM is terminated gracefully. State is not replicated if the host is terminated unexpectedly, as in the case of a system crash or a "kill -9" invocation on a UNIX or Linux system.
none	Do not replicate data.

Managing the Number of JVMs to Which Application State Data Is Replicated

You can effectively limit the number of JVMs to which state data is replicated by using the `write-quota` attribute of the <cluster> element. This functionality makes it possible to reduce network traffic and related overhead by controlling the scope of state replication.

The default value for `write-quota` is 1, indicating that state will be replicated to one other JVM within an Oracle Application Server cluster. This value is valid only in a cluster with just two Oracle Application Server nodes; for clusters with three or more nodes, set this value to 2 or higher. This configuration ensures that in the event that one node goes down, state will be replicated to at least two other nodes.

An application group member actually runs on a JVM, not an Oracle Application Server node, and it is possible to have multiple JVMs per node. To ensure that more than one node receives state replication, set `write-quota` to a number greater than the highest number of JVMs on any one node within an Oracle Application Server cluster. For example, if there are three nodes, which have six JVMs, four JVMs, and three JVMs, respectively, set `write-quota` to a value of at least 7.

To replicate state to all JVMs within the Oracle Application Server cluster, you must specify the total number of JVMs within the cluster as the value of `write-quota`.

Synchronous Versus Asynchronous Replication

By default, OC4J instances will replicate data to other instances asynchronously. However, you can enable synchronous replication by including the `<synchronous-replication>` subelement within the `<cluster>` element. This will force a replicating OC4J instance to wait for an acknowledgement that the data was received from at least one other peer instance before continuing with replication.

Configuring Multicast Replication

Multicast IP replication is the default replication protocol used in a standalone OC4J installation. In this mode, OC4J uses multicast packages to send and receive HTTP session and stateful session bean state changes. These packages are sent over the network to be picked up by other OC4J processes using the same multicast address and port. Lost messages are identified and retransmitted, providing a reliable transmission service.

The configuration must specify the same multicast address and port on all OC4J instances. The default values used by OC4J multicast are 230.230.0.1 for the address and 45566 for the port. These values can be changed in the appropriate XML configuration file, if necessary.

Multicast replication can be enabled between multiple application instances simply by adding an empty `<cluster>` element to `orion-application.xml` file for each instance:

```
<orion-application ...>
  ...
  <cluster/>
</orion-application>
```

The next example specifies a new multicast address and port, using the `ip` and `port` attributes.

The optional `bind_addr` attribute, which can be used to specify which Network Interface Card (NIC) to bind to. This is useful if you have OC4J host machines with multiple network cards, each with a specific IP address, and you wish to define which NIC is used to send and receive the multicast messages.

```
<orion-application ...>
  ...
  <cluster allow-colocation="false">
    <replication-policy trigger="onShutdown" scope="allAttributes" />
    <protocol>
      <multicast ip="225.130.0.0" port="45577" bind_addr="226.83.24.10" />
    </protocol>
  </cluster>
</orion-application>
```

Using an Existing JavaGroups Configuration for Multicast Replication

The multicast-based and peer-to-peer-based replication mechanisms provided by OC4J are built on the JavaGroups communication protocol stack. Ideally, you should use one of these OC4J mechanisms to provide in-memory replication of state data, as they utilize OC4J-specific configurations.

However, you do have the option of utilizing your own JavaGroups configuration within the OC4J clustering framework. This feature is enabled by specifying one of the following in the `<property-config>` subelement within the `<cluster>` element:

- A string containing the JavaGroups configuration properties

- A URL to an XML configuration file containing this information
See "[Overview of the <cluster> Element](#)" on page 9-10 for details.

Configuring Peer-to-Peer Replication

OC4J supports replication in a peer-to-peer (P2P) topology, using TCP to establish connections between instances within an Oracle Application Server cluster. The state data held in each application instance is then unicast to each OC4J instance.

Two peer-to-peer configurations are supported:

- Dynamic peer-to-peer, in which Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) is used to enable peer nodes to dynamically discover and communicate with one another. This configuration is the default used in an Oracle Application Server environment where OPMN is used to manage the various components, including OC4J.

See "[Configuring Dynamic OPMN-Managed Peer-to-Peer Replication](#)" for details.

- Static peer-to-peer, in which each node in the cluster is explicitly configured to recognize at least one other peer node. This configuration is supported only in a standalone OC4J environment, with a relatively small number of standalone OC4J instances clustered together.

See "[Configuring Static Peer-to-Peer Replication](#)" for details.

Configuring Dynamic OPMN-Managed Peer-to-Peer Replication

In an Oracle Application Server environment, Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) is utilized to provide "dynamic" peer-to-peer replication. In this replication model, each Oracle Application Server node registers itself with OPMN. The node then queries OPMN for the list of available nodes, enabling it to dynamically discover and communicate with other nodes within the cluster.

Note: To use this feature, all nodes hosting the application must be first be members of a cluster utilizing either the OPMN dynamic multicast discovery or static discovery server mechanism.

See "[Supported Clustering Models](#)" on page 8-2 for details.

Each node sends periodic ONS (heartbeat) messages to OPMN to inform OPMN of current status, enabling OPMN to maintain a real-time list of available peer nodes, and to notify nodes when one has failed. In the event that a node is lost, another node is able to service its requests.

```
<orion-application ...>
...
<cluster>
  <protocol>
    <peer>
      <opmn-discovery />
    </peer>
  </protocol>
</cluster>
</orion-application>
```

Configuring Static Peer-to-Peer Replication

In this configuration, the host address and port of at least one other peer node are supplied to enable for peer-to-peer communication. As a node becomes aware of each of its peers, it also becomes aware each peer's peer(s) - with the end result that all of the nodes in the cluster become aware of one another.

The key challenge in this configuration is in ensuring that host and port definitions are kept up to date, which may present a significant management effort. The following elements and attributes affect the configuration:

- The `start-port` attribute of the `<peer>` element specifies the initial port on the host that the local OC4J process will try to bind to for peer communication. If this port is not available, OC4J will continue to increment this port until an available port is found.
- The `<node>` element specifies a peer node. The `host` and `port` attributes of the element define the name of the node address and the port that will be used for peer communication.
- The `range` attribute of the `<peer>` element applies to the ports specified in each `<node>` element, not to the value of the `start-port` attribute. The `range` attribute defines the number of times to increment the `port` value if the specified port is not available on a node.

The following example illustrates static peer-to-peer configurations as specified in the `orion-application.xml` application deployment descriptor deployed with the `sample` application to three cluster nodes.

In this configuration, each node specifies one other node as its peer. The result is that all of the nodes within the cluster are able to establish connections with one another. This scenario will work only if each node is started in succession; that is, `www1.company.com` must be started before `www2.company.com`. Otherwise, `www2.company.com` will not be able to "see" `www1.company.com`.

1. First, `www1.company.com` specifies `www2.company.com` as its peer:

```
<orion-application ...>
...
<cluster>
  <protocol>
    <peer start-port="7900" range="10" timeout="6000">
      <node host="www2.company.com" port="7900" />
    </peer>
  </protocol>
</cluster>
</orion-application>
```

2. Next, `www2.company.com` specifies `www3.company.com` as its peer:

```
<orion-application ...>
...
<cluster>
  <protocol>
    <peer start-port="7900" range="10" timeout="6000">
      <node host="www3.company.com" port="7900" />
    </peer>
  </protocol>
</cluster>
</orion-application>
```

3. Finally, `www3.company.com` specifies `www1.company.com` as its peer:

```

<orion-application ...>
...
<cluster>
  <protocol>
    <peer start-port="7900" range="10" timeout="6000">
      <node host="www1.company.com" port="7900" />
    </peer>
  </protocol>
</cluster>
</orion-application>

```

An alternative configuration could have all of the nodes specifying the same node as a peer. For example, you could have the `www1.company.com` and `www3.company.com` nodes both specify `www2.company.com` as a peer. In this configuration, `www2.company.com` would have to be the first node started; the other nodes would then connect to this node, and establish connections with one another.

Configuring Database Replication

The new clustering framework provides the ability to replicate an HTTP session and stateful session bean state to a database. Data is persisted outside of the clustered OC4J framework, enabling the entire session to be recovered in the event of a catastrophic failure of all of the OC4J instances within the cluster. The full HTTP session or stateful session bean object is replicated to the database.

The connection to the database is created using a *data source*, which is specified in the `data-source` attribute of the `<database>` subelement of `<protocol>`. Set the value of the `data-source` attribute to the data source's `jndi-name` as specified in `data-sources.xml`.

The data source specified must already exist within the OC4J instance. See the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Services Guide* for details on creating and using data sources.

The following example configures the application to replicate data to the database accessed through the "MyOracleDS" data source.

```

<orion-application ...>
...
<cluster>
  <protocol>
    <database data-source="jdbc/MyOracleDS"/>
  </protocol>
</cluster>
</orion-application>

```

Session data is persisted to the following tables in the database:

- `OC4J_HTTP_SESSION`, which stores metadata for an HTTP session
- `OC4J_HTTP_SESSION_VALUE`, which stores the values set by the application user on the HTTP session
- `OC4J_EJB_SESSION`, which stores the current state of a stateful session bean

The tables are created by OC4J the first time database replication is invoked. See [Appendix C, "Overview of the Session State Tables"](#) for details on the table schema.

The length of time session data is stored in the database is based on the session's time-to-live (TTL) value. A session is considered expired when the difference between the current database time and the time the session was last accessed is greater than the session timeout value. The actual equation for determining a session's TTL is:

(Current Database Time - Last Accessed Time) > Max Inactive Time

Expired sessions are removed from the database on the next execution of the OC4J task manager. See "[Configuring the OC4J Task Manager](#)" on page 10-1 for instructions on setting the task manager interval.

In the event that the OC4J server terminates without proper session termination, orphan records will be created in the database. These records will also be deleted the next time the task manager runs.

Disabling Clustering

Clustering can be disabled globally or for a specific application using the Boolean `enabled` attribute of the `<cluster>` element. Setting this attribute to `false` in an application's `orion-application.xml` file effectively removes the application from the cluster.

Overview of the `<cluster>` Element

The `<cluster>` element serves as the single mechanism for application clustering configuration. It is used exclusively in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/application.xml` file to configure application clustering at the global level, and in application-specific `orion-application.xml` files for application-level clustering configuration.

`<cluster>`

Contains the application clustering configuration for an enterprise application running within an OC4J instance.

Subelements of `<cluster>`:

```
<property-config>
<flow-control-policy>
<replication-policy>
<protocol>
<synchronous-replication>
```

Attributes:

- `enabled`: Whether clustering is enabled for the application. The default is `true`. Setting this value at the application level overrides the value inherited from the parent application, including the `default` application.
- `group-name`: The name to use when establishing the replication group channels. If not supplied, the application name as defined in `server.xml`, the OC4J server configuration file, is used by default, and new group channels are created for each enterprise application.

If a value is specified, the application and all child applications will use the channels associated with this group name.

This attribute is ignored if the `<database>` tag is included.

- `allow-colocation`: Whether to allow application state to be replicated to a node residing on the same host machine.

The default is `true`. However, this attribute should be set to `false` if multiple hosts are available.

If multiple OC4J instances are instantiated on the same machine, different listener ports must be specified for each instance in the `default-web-site.xml`, `jms.xml` and `rmi.xml` configuration files.

- `write-quota`: The number of other group members the application state should be replicated to. This attribute makes it possible to reduce overhead by limiting the number of nodes that state is written to, similar to the "islands" concept used in previous OC4J releases.

The default is 1 node.

To ensure that more than one node receives state replication, set `write-quota` to a number greater than the highest number of group members (JVMs) on any one node within the cluster.

This attribute is ignored if the `<database>` tag is included.

- `cache-miss-delay`: The length of time, in milliseconds, to wait in-process for another group member to respond with a session if the session cannot be found locally. If the session cannot be found, the request will pause for the entire length of time specified.

The default is 1000 milliseconds. In installations where heavy request loads are expected, this value should be increase, for example to 5000. Setting this value higher also prevents the OC4J instance from creating a replica of session data within itself if `allow-colocation` is set to `true`.

This attribute is ignored if the `<database>` tag is included.

<property-config>

Contains data required to use the JavaGroups group communication protocol to replicate session state across nodes in the cluster.

Attributes:

- `url`: A link to a JavaGroups XML configuration file.
- `property-string`: A string containing the properties that define how the JavaGroups JChannel should be created.

<replication-policy>

The replication policy to apply, which defines when replication of data occurs and what data is replicated.

Attributes:

- `trigger`: The frequency at which replication occurs. See [Table 9-1](#) on page 9-4 for the values for this attribute.
- `scope`: What data is replicated. See [Table 9-2](#) on page 9-4 for the values for this attribute.

<protocol>

Defines the mechanism to use for data replication. Only one mechanism can be specified.

Subelements:

`<multicast>`

`<peer>`

`<database>`

<multicast>

Contains the configuration required to use multicast communication for replication. This is the default protocol used.

Attributes:

- `ip`: The multicast address to use. The OC4J default is `230.230.0.1`.
- `port`: The multicast port to use. The OC4J default is port `45566`.
- `bind_addr`: The Network Interface Card (NIC) to bind to. This is useful if you have OC4J host machines with multiple network cards, each with a specific IP address.

<peer>

Contains the configuration required to use peer-to-peer (P2P) communication for replication.

Subelements:

`<opmn-discovery>`

`<node>`

Attributes:

- `start-port`: The initial port on the node to attempt to allocate for peer communication. OC4J will continue to increment this value until an available port is found. The default is port `7800`. Valid only for configuring static peer-to-peer replication in a standalone OC4J installation.
- `range`: The number of times to increment the port value specified in each `<node>` subelement while looking for a potential peer node. The default is 5 increments. Valid only for configuring static peer-to-peer replication in a standalone OC4J installation.
- `timeout`: The length of time, in milliseconds, to wait for a response from a peer while looking for a potential peer node. The default is `3000` milliseconds. Valid only for configuring static peer-to-peer replication in a standalone OC4J installation.
- `bind_addr`: The Network Interface Card (NIC) to bind to. This is useful if you have OC4J host machines with multiple network cards, each with a specific IP address.

<opmn-discovery>

Configures OC4J to use *dynamic* peer-to-peer replication in an Oracle Application Server environment.

<node>

Contains the host name and port of a node to poll if using static peer-to-peer communication. One or more instances of this element can be supplied within a `<peer>` element.

Attributes:

- `host`: The host name of the peer node as a URL.
- `port`: The port on the node to use for peer-to-peer communication. The default is port `7800`.

<database>

Contains the connection information required to persist state data to a database.

Attributes:

- `data-source`: The name of a data source containing the database connection information. This must be the value of the data source's `jndi-name` as specified in `data-sources.xml`.

<flow-control-policy>

Controls the amount of memory to allocate to the handling of clustering messages during replication. This element is intended to prevent out-of-memory errors by gating the amount of data (bytes) sent from one node to another during replication.

Attributes:

- `enabled`: Whether flow control is enabled. The default is `true`.
- `max-bytes`: The maximum number of bytes the receiving node can accept. After this value is reached, the sending node must wait for an acknowledgement from the receiver before additional messages can be received. The default value is 500000.
- `min-bytes`: The minimum number of bytes the receiving node can accept without triggering an acknowledgement that more bytes should be sent. If the bytes received is below this value, the receiver will acknowledge that it can accept more bytes from the sender. The default is 0.
- `threshold`: If `min-bytes` is not specified, this factor value is applied to incoming requests to determine the value of that attribute. The default value is .25.

<synchronous-replication>

If included, a node replicating application data will wait for an acknowledgement that the data update was received from at least one other peer node before continuing with replication. This element is optional; the default behavior is for nodes to continue replicating data to other nodes asynchronously.

Attributes:

- `timeout`: The length of time, in milliseconds, to wait for a response from a peer node. If this value is exceeded, replication should continue, although no acknowledgement will be sent. The default value is 10000 milliseconds (10 seconds).

Task Manager and Thread Pool Configuration

This chapter provides guidelines for configuring the task manager for an OC4J instance and configuring thread pools for OC4J instances and Web site applications. It contains the following sections:

- [Configuring the OC4J Task Manager](#)
- [Configuring OC4J Thread Pools](#)

Configuring the OC4J Task Manager

The *task manager* is a background process that executes all pending tasks, such as timing out HTTP sessions and checking for changed configuration files. By default, it executes every second (1000 milliseconds).

The interval at which the task manager executes is specified in milliseconds in the `taskmanager-granularity` attribute of the `<application-server>` element in the `server.xml` configuration file. This is an OC4J container-level parameter. The default is 1000 milliseconds.

For example, the following entry in `server.xml` configures the task manager to execute every minute (60000 milliseconds):

```
<application-server ... taskmanager-granularity="60000" ...>
```

You must restart OC4J after making modifications to `server.xml`.

Note: You can also set this parameter through the `granularity` attribute in the `TaskManager` MBean, which is accessible through the JMX Browser in the Application Server Control Console.

See [Chapter 12, "Using MBeans in OC4J"](#) for details on accessing and using MBeans to manage OC4J processes.

Configuring OC4J Thread Pools

Thread pools create and store threads for use and reuse by an OC4J process and applications deployed to the OC4J instance. Reusing existing threads rather than creating new threads on demand improves performance and reduces the burden on the JVM and underlying operating system.

[Table 10-1](#) lists the thread pools available in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).

Table 10–1 OC4J Thread Pools

Thread Pool	Description
<code>system</code>	For the OC4J runtime to use The threads from this pool do not run any applications deployed on an OC4J instance. You should not change the configuration of this thread pool.
<code>http</code>	Serves HTTP and AJP requests If no <code>rmi request</code> thread pool exists, the <code>http</code> thread pool serves RMI requests. If no <code>rmi connection</code> thread pool exists, the <code>http</code> thread pool handles RMI connections.
<code>jca</code>	Serves work management requests from resource adapters If needed by a resource adapter deployed to an OC4J instance, a work management thread pool containing worker threads used by resource adapters, such as the JMS connector, is created within the OC4J process.
<code>rmi request</code>	Serves RMI requests This optional thread pool provides more control over allocation of thread resources.
<code>rmi connection</code>	Handles RMI connections This optional thread pool provides threads that block-read on the RMI connection.
Custom	For use by one or more applications Separate, custom thread pools for applications reduces contention for thread resources. A set of applications in a cluster can share a custom thread pool.

By default, three of these thread pools are created at OC4J startup:

- `system`
- `http`
- `jca`

In each thread pool, idle threads are reused before a new thread is spawned, unless the number of requests exceeds the number of available threads. After 10 minutes of inactivity, an idle thread is automatically destroyed.

A `<thread-pool>` or `<custom-thread-pool>` element in the `server.xml` file defines each thread pool. [Table 10–2](#) summarizes the attributes of these elements and gives the default attribute values.

You can use the default thread pool configuration or change it. For each OC4J instance, you can change the attribute values for any of the thread pools except `system`, and you can add `rmi request`, `rmi connection`, and one or more custom thread pools. The following topics describe how to configure thread pools:

- [Changing the Thread Pool Configuration](#)
- [Configuring Custom Thread Pools for Applications](#)

Table 10–2 Attributes of `<thread-pool>` and `<custom-thread-pool>`

Attribute	Description
name	<p>The name attribute specifies the thread pool name and has no default value.</p> <p>For a custom thread pool, the name can be any string value. In the <code><thread-pool></code> element, the name must be one of these values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>system</code> A thread pool for the OC4J runtime to use ▪ <code>http</code> A thread pool that serves HTTP and AJP requests and possibly RMI requests (if an <code>rmi request</code> thread pool is not configured) and RMI connections (if an <code>rmi connection</code> thread pool is not configured) ▪ <code>jca</code> The work management thread pool, for the J2CA work manager to serve resource adapter requests ▪ <code>rmi request</code> A thread pool that serves RMI requests ▪ <code>rmi connection</code> A thread pool whose threads block-read on the RMI connection <p>The names of the threads in these named pools are prefixed with "SystemThreadGroup_", "HTTPThreadGroup_", "WorkManager_", "RMIRequestThreadGroup_", and "RMIConnectionThreadGroup_", respectively, and suffixed with an incrementing counter.</p>
min	<p>The minimum number of threads to create in the pool. The default value is 0.</p> <p>The minimum number of threads for a <code>jca</code> thread pool should be a multiple of the number of CPUs installed on your machine. However, this number should be small; the more threads you have, the more burden you put on the operating system and the garbage collector.</p> <p>The value of <code>min</code> for an <code>rmi connection</code> thread pool is relative to the number of the physical connections you have at any point in time. The <code>queue</code> value handles bursts in connection traffic.</p>

Table 10–2 (Cont.) Attributes of <thread-pool> and <custom-thread-pool>

Attribute	Description
max	<p>The maximum number of threads that can be created in the pool. New threads are spawned if the maximum size is not reached and if there are no idle threads. Idle threads are used first before a new thread is spawned. The default value is 1024.</p> <p>The <code>jca</code> thread pool uses three worker threads for internal use. For example, if you specify <code>max="16"</code>, then only 13 worker threads are available to service requests. Similarly, if the <code>max</code> value is 20, then only 17 threads are available. So you need to set this value to your required maximum number of threads plus 3.</p> <p>The maximum number of threads for a <code>jca</code> thread pool should be a multiple of the number of CPUs installed on your machine. However, this number should be small; the more threads you have, the more burden you put on the operating system and the garbage collector.</p> <p>The value of <code>max</code> for an <code>rmi connection</code> thread pool is relative to the number of the physical connections you have at any point in time. The <code>queue</code> value handles bursts in connection traffic.</p>
queue	<p>The maximum number of requests that can be kept in the queue. The default value is 0.</p> <p>The <code>queue</code> value should be at least twice the size of the maximum number of threads. If the value is 0 OC4J uses <code>Integer.MAX_VALUE</code> as the maximum number.</p>
keepAlive	<p>The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. After the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed. The default value is 600000.</p> <p>To never destroy threads, set to -1.</p> <p>The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if the value is not -1.</p>
stackSize	The size of the thread pool stack. The default value is 0.
debug	A value of <code>true</code> specifies printing the thread pool information for the application server to the console at startup. The default is <code>false</code> . If <code>debug</code> is <code>false</code> , the thread pool information is not printed.

Changing the Thread Pool Configuration

You can change the thread pool configuration for an OC4J instance through the Application Server Control Console or by editing the `server.xml` file, in the following ways:

- Change attribute values for thread pools on the Thread Pool Configuration page in the Application Server Control Console.
 - Change the attributes of thread pool MBeans through the System MBean Browser in the Application Server Control Console.
- See ["Using the System MBean Browser"](#) on page 12-5 for details on accessing and using MBeans to manage OC4J.
- Configure an `rmi request` or `rmi connection` thread pool, or both, by adding a `<thread-pool>` element for each to `server.xml`.

You must restart OC4J after making modifications to `server.xml`.

Note: Configuring thread pools or modifying the default configuration are expert-mode tasks. Oracle recommends that you use the default thread pool configuration unless you need to change it.

Changing the Thread Pool Configuration Through the Application Server Control Console

To change the thread pool configuration for an OC4J instance through the Application Server Control Console:

1. Navigate to the OC4J Home page and then click **Administration** to display the OC4J Administration page, which contains a table listing the various administration tasks you can perform for the OC4J instance.
2. Under **Properties** on the Administration page, select **Thread Pool Configuration** to display the OC4J Thread Pool Configuration page.
3. Change the value of one or more attributes for any thread pool displayed on this page.
For information about attribute values, see [Table 10-2](#) on page 10-3 or "[<thread-pool>](#)" on page B-17.
4. Click **Apply**.
5. Restart the OC4J instance from the Cluster Topology page or the OC4J Home page.

You can also configure thread pools in the Application Server Control Console through MBeans, as the following section, "[Changing the Thread Pool Configuration Through MBeans](#)", describes.

Changing the Thread Pool Configuration Through MBeans

To change the attributes of thread pool MBeans through Application Server Control Console:

1. Navigate to the OC4J Home page and then click **Administration** to display the OC4J Administration page, which contains a table listing the various administration tasks you can perform for the OC4J instance.
2. Under **JMX** on the Administration page, select **System MBean Browser** to display the OC4J System MBean Browser page, which displays the system MBeans exposed by the OC4J instance.
3. Expand the navigation tree on the left of the page and select a thread pool for the OC4J instance under ThreadPools.
4. Change any attributes of the thread pool that have edit boxes.
For information about attribute values, see [Table 10-2](#) on page 10-3 or "[<thread-pool>](#)" on page B-17.
5. Click **Apply**.

Adding <thread-pool> Elements to server.xml

The following example uses the `<thread-pool>` element to configure an `rmi request` thread pool in the `server.xml` file:

```
<thread-pool
  name="rmi request"
  min="50"
```

```
max="50"  
queue="2560"  
keepAlive="-1"  
stackSize="0"  
debug="true"/>
```

With this configuration, OC4J will create a separate thread pool to serve RMI requests. The thread pool will have these attributes:

- A minimum of 5 threads
- A maximum of 50 threads
- A maximum of 2560 requests in the queue
- A `keepAlive` value of -1 (no timeout)
- A `stackSize` value of 0 (let the JVM decide)
- The `debug` attribute set to true

The following example shows `<thread-pool>` elements that configure separate thread pools in `server.xml`, one to serve RMI requests, one to handle RMI connections, and one to serve HTTP and AJP requests:

```
<thread-pool  
  name="rmi request"  
  min="50"  
  max="50"  
  queue="2560"  
  keepAlive="-1"  
  stackSize="0"/>  
  
<thread-pool  
  name="rmi connection"  
  min="44"  
  max="44"  
  queue="2560"  
  keepAlive="-1"  
  stackSize="0"/>  
  
<thread-pool  
  name="http"  
  min="40"  
  max="40"  
  queue="2560"  
  keepAlive="-1"  
  stackSize="0"/>
```

The `http` thread pool is created by default when an OC4J instance starts up, with the default attribute values in [Table 10–2](#) on page 10-3. In addition to serving HTTP and AJP requests, this thread pool can serve RMI requests and handle RMI connections in the absence of separate `rmi-*` thread pools.

Note: You must restart OC4J after making modifications to `server.xml`.

Configuring Custom Thread Pools for Applications

You can create a separate, custom thread pool for your applications to use in an OC4J instance by adding a `<custom-thread-pool>` element to the `server.xml` file.

Then you can make the custom thread pool available to an application by referring to the thread pool in the `custom-thread-pool` attribute of the `<web-site>` element in the `*-web-site.xml` file for the application. A `server.xml` file can include more than one `<custom-thread-pool>` element, and you can configure more than one application to use each custom thread pool.

In `server.xml`, the `<custom-thread-pool>` element is a subelement of the `<application-server>` element and has the same attributes as the `<thread-pool>` element, except that the value of `name` is not restricted. For example:

```
<custom-thread-pool name="mypool" min="3" />
```

The `name` attribute is required, and all other attributes are optional. For a complete description of this element, see "[<custom-thread-pool>](#)" on page B-8.

For information about the `<thread-pool>` element, see "[Changing the Thread Pool Configuration](#)" on page 10-4 and "[<thread-pool>](#)" on page B-17.

For information about the `*-web-site.xml` file, see "[Overview of the Web Site Configuration Files \(*-web-site.xml\)](#)" on page B-20. The `custom-thread-pool` attribute is described in [Table B-24](#) on page B-20.

The following example configures an HTTP site to use a nondefault thread pool by adding the `custom-thread-pool` attribute to the `<web-site>` element in the `default-web-site.xml` file for the HTTP site:

```
<web-site xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/web-site-10_0.xsd"
    protocol="http"
    port="8888"
    custom-thread-pool="mypool1"
    display-name="OC4J 10g (10.1.3) Default Web Site"
    schema-major-version="10"
    schema-minor-version="0"
/>
```

Converting from the Older Thread Pool Format

The `<global-thread-pool>` and `<work-manager-thread-pool>` elements in `server.xml` configure thread pools in an older format. This element is deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0). [Table B-7](#) on page B-10 and [Table B-23](#) on page B-19 describe the attributes of these elements.

If a `server.xml` file contains a `<global-thread-pool>` or `<work-manager-thread-pool>` element, OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0) updates the older element format to the new format in `server.xml`. For example, suppose a `server.xml` file contains the following elements:

```
<global-thread-pool
    min="60"
    max="60"
    queue="20000"
    keepAlive="-1" />

<work-manager-thread-pool
    min="23"
    max="24"
    queue="5000"
    keepAlive="-1" />
```

After OC4J startup, instead of the `<global-thread-pool>` and `<work-manager-thread-pool>` elements, the `server.xml` file will contain the following `<thread-pool>` elements:

```
<thread-pool
  name="http"
  min="60"
  max="60"
  queue="20000"
  keepAlive="-1"
  stackSize="0" />

<thread-pool
  name="jca"
  min="23"
  max="24"
  queue="5000"
  keepAlive="-1" />
```

Table 10–3 shows how the attributes of `<global-thread-pool>` and `<work-manager-thread-pool>` map to the new OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0) thread pools.

Table 10–3 Mapping of Old Thread Pool Configuration to New Thread Pools

Old Thread Pool Attributes	Value of name Attribute in <code><thread-pool></code>	New Thread Pool Attributes
min, max, queue, keepAlive, and debug attributes of <code><global-thread-pool></code>	http	min, max, queue, keepAlive, and debug attributes of <code><thread-pool></code>
min, max, queue, keepAlive, and debug attributes of <code><work-manager-thread-pool></code>	jca	min, max, queue, keepAlive, and debug attributes of <code><thread-pool></code>
cx-min, cx-max, cx-queue, cx-keepAlive, and cx-debug attributes of <code><global-thread-pool></code>	rmi request	min, max, queue, keepAlive, and debug attributes of <code><thread-pool></code>
rmiRequest-min, rmiRequest-max, rmiRequest-queue, rmiRequest-keepAlive, and rmiRequest-debug attributes of <code><global-thread-pool></code>	rmi connection	min, max, queue, keepAlive, and debug attributes of <code><thread-pool></code>

For example, OC4J would generate new `<thread-pool>` elements from the following `<global-thread-pool>` element:

```
<global-thread-pool
  keepAlive="-1"
  debug="false"
  cx-keepAlive="-1"
  cx-debug="false"
  rmiRequest-keepAlive="-1"
  rmiRequest-debug="false"
  min="40"
  max="40"
  queue="2560"
```

```
cx-min="44"  
cx-max="44"  
cx-queue="2560"  
rmiRequest-min="50"  
rmiRequest-max="50"  
rmiRequest-queue="2560"/>
```

The equivalent `<thread-pool>` elements follow:

```
<thread-pool  
  name="rmi request"  
  min="50"  
  max="50"  
  queue="2560"  
  keepAlive="-1"  
  stackSize="0"/>  
  
<thread-pool  
  name="rmi connection"  
  min="44"  
  max="44"  
  queue="2560"  
  keepAlive="-1"  
  stackSize="0"/>  
  
<thread-pool  
  name="http"  
  min="40"  
  max="40"  
  queue="2560"  
  keepAlive="-1"  
  stackSize="0"/>
```

Logging in OC4J

This chapter provides instructions on using the system and application logging features available in OC4J. It covers the following:

- [Log Files Generated by OC4J](#)
- [Using Plain Text File Logging](#)
- [Using Oracle Diagnostic Logging \(ODL\)](#)

Log Files Generated by OC4J

Each OC4J process generates a number of log files to aid in troubleshooting. If there are multiple processes running for an OC4J instance, multiple sets of log files are generated.

There are two types of log files that can be generated by OC4J:

- **Plain text log files**

Plain text logs are the default log files used for OC4J components, and are ideal for use in a development environment. The messages logged in these text files can be read with any editor, including the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console.

- **Oracle Diagnostic Logging (ODL) Log Files**

The messages logged in these files use an XML format that is viewable through Application Server Control Console. The key benefit of ODL is that it supports log file rotation.

Log files are generated in different locations, depending on the component or application that data is being recorded for. The logging configuration for each component or application is defined in component-specific XML configuration files.

[Table 11-1](#) lists the names and locations of the various log files generated, as well as the XML configuration file containing the logging configuration for each component. Unless otherwise indicated, all paths indicated are within *ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home* for standalone OC4J, or *ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance* for OPMN-managed instances.

Table 11-1 List of Log Files Generated for OC4J

Component	Configuration File	Default Log File Name and Location
OC4J components using Java logging	See " Configuring OC4J Logging " on page 11-6 for details on configuring this ODL-formatted log file.	Standalone OC4J: /log/oc4j/log.xml
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/oc4j/log.xml
Application Server Control Console	/application-deployments/ascontrol/orion-application.xml	Standalone OC4J: /log/ascontrol-application.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/ascontrol-application.log
Applications deployed into OC4J	/application-deployments/app_name/orion-application.xml	Standalone OC4J: /application-deployments/app_name/application.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /application-deployments/app_name/instance_default_group_1/application.log
Global (default) application	/config/application.xml	Standalone OC4J: /log/global-application.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/global-application.log
Default Web site access logging	/config/default-web-site.xml	Standalone OC4J: /log/default-web-access.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/default-web-access.log
OC4J server	/config/server.xml	Standalone OC4J: /log/server.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/server.log

Table 11–1 (Cont.) List of Log Files Generated for OC4J

Component	Configuration File	Default Log File Name and Location
JMS	/config/jms.xml	Standalone OC4J: /log/jms.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/jms.log
RMI	/config/rmi.xml	Standalone OC4J: /log/rmi.log
		OPMN-managed OC4J: /log/instance_default_group_1/rmi.log
OPMN	ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml	ORACLE_HOME/opmn/logs

Using Plain Text File Logging

Plain text logging is the default format used in OC4J.

This mechanism separates messages in alignment with the XML files. However, instead of writing to multiple log files of the same size, all messages for that component are written into a single log file. The following topics describe how to use text logging:

- [Enabling/Disabling Text File Logging](#)
- [Managing Text Log Files](#)
- [Viewing Text Log Files](#)

Enabling/Disabling Text File Logging

Text logging is enabled or disabled through elements in the XML configuration files listed in [Table 11–1](#), except for the `default-web-site.xml` file. (See "[Configuring Web Site Access Logging](#)" on page 13-12 for details on configuring Web site access logging.)

Logging is enabled via the `<file>` subelement of the `<log>` element of the XML configuration file for each component. The element contains a single `path` attribute which specifies the name and optionally the location of the log file generated:

```
<log>
  <file path="application.log" />
</log>
```

To turn off text logging for a component, remove or comment out the `<file>` element from the appropriate configuration file. If you do not remove this line and you enable ODL, both logging options will be enabled.

For example, to disable text logging for an application, comment out the following element in the application's `orion-application.xml` file:

```
<!--
<log>
  <file path="application.log" />
</log>
-->
```

Although both ODL and text logging can be enabled simultaneously, one of these options should be disabled to save disk space.

Managing Text Log Files

It is important to monitor your log files, as text logging does not have any imposed size limits or log rotation capability. If left unchecked, log files will continue to grow and can overrun the disk.

The only way to manage these files is to stop OC4J, remove the files, and then restart OC4J to start the log files over.

Viewing Text Log Files

All text log files are generated by default in the locations listed in [Table 11-1, "List of Log Files Generated for OC4J"](#) on page 11-2. Text log files are identified by the `log` extension.

Text log files generated for OC4J components can be viewed through the Application Server Control Console, as follows:

1. Click the **Logs** link at the bottom of any Application Server Control Console page.
2. Expand **OC4J**.
3. Expand **<instanceName>**. The default instance name is `home`.

Text log files for deployed J2EE applications cannot be viewed through the Application Server Control Console.

Using Oracle Diagnostic Logging (ODL)

The *Oracle Diagnostic Logging* framework, or *ODL*, provides plug-in components that complement the standard Java framework to automatically integrate log data with Oracle log analysis tools.

In the ODL framework, log files are formatted as XML documents, enabling logs to be parsed and reused by other Oracle Application Server and custom-developed components, including Application Server Control Console. Another key benefit of ODL is that unlike in text-based logging, log file rotation is supported.

- [Enabling/Disabling ODL](#)
- [Managing ODL Log Files](#)
- [Viewing ODL Log Files](#)

Enabling/Disabling ODL

ODL is enabled by adding the `<odl>` element within the `<log>` element in any of the XML files listed in [Table 11-1](#).

Notes:

- You can enable ODL for an application at the time the application is deployed by setting values for `odls` in the `log` property through the deployment plan editor.

See the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide* for details on configuring an application using the deployment plan editor.

- ODL for Web sites uses a different configuration. See "[Configuring Web Site Access Logging](#)" on page 13-12 for details on configuring Web site access logging.
 - Both ODL and text file logging can be enabled simultaneously. However, you should disable one of these options to save disk space.
-
-

The `<odl>` element has the following attributes. All are required.

- `path`: The path to the directory where the `log.xml` files for this component will be generated.
-
-

Important:

Specify the path as `../log/appName`, as shown in the example below. This path is required to enable log files to be viewed through Application Server Control Console.

- `max-file-size`: The maximum size, in kilobytes, that an individual log file is allowed to grow to. When this limit is reached, a new log file is generated.
- `max-directory-size`: Sets the maximum size, in kilobytes, allowed for the log file directory. When this limit is exceeded, log files are purged, beginning with the oldest files.

For example, the following entry in the `petstore` application's `orion-application.xml` file will cause `log.xml` files to be generated for this application. It will also set log files to a maximum of 1000 KB and the directory maximum to 10,000 KB.

```
<log>
  <odl path="../log/petstore/" max-file-size="1000" max-directory-size="10000" />
</log>
```

Using this configuration, `petstore` log files will be generated in the following locations, depending on your OC4J installation.

- Standalone OC4J:
Log files will be generated in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/application-deployments/log/petstore`.
- OPMN-managed OC4J:
Files will be generated in an OC4J instance-specific directory named `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/log/instance_default_group_1/petstore`.

Managing ODL Log Files

A key benefit of the ODL framework is that it provides support for managing log files, including log file rotation. The maximum log file size and the maximum size of log directories can also be defined.

When you enable ODL, each new message goes into the current log file, named `log.xml`. When the log file is full—that is, the log file size maximum is reached—then it is copied to an archival log file, named `logN.xml`, where N is a number starting at one. When the last log file is full, the following occurs:

1. The oldest log file is erased to provide space in the directory.
2. The `log.xml` file is written to the latest `logN.xml` file, where N increments by one over the most recent log file.

Viewing ODL Log Files

ODL-formatted log files can be viewed by clicking the **Logs** link in the Web-based Application Server Control Console, allowing administrators to aggregate and view the logging output generated by all components and applications running within OC4J from one centralized location.

ODL log files are identified in the Log Files page by the `.xml` extension.

1. Click the **Logs** link at the bottom of any Application Server Control Console page.
2. Expand **OC4J**.
3. Expand **<instanceName>**. In both standalone OC4J and OAS, the default instance name is `home`.
 - To view the OC4J log files, expand **Diagnostic Message Logs**, then open `log.xml`.
 - To view ODL logs for a specific J2EE application:
 - Expand the **Application <applicationName>** node.
 - Expand **Diagnostic Message Logs**. Open and view the `log.xml` file generated within this director.

Configuring OC4J Logging

The various components of OC4J utilize Java loggers that write to the OC4J log file. The OC4J log file is generated in XML format using the Oracle Diagnostic Logging framework and can be viewed through Application Server Control Console.

The section covers the following topics:

- [Using and Configuring the OC4J Component Loggers](#)
- [Viewing the OC4J Log File](#)
- [Configuring the oracle Logger](#)

Using and Configuring the OC4J Component Loggers

OC4J provides a number of component loggers that write to the OC4J log file (`log.xml`). The available component loggers can be viewed and configured through the Logger Configuration page in Application Server Control Console.

The Java log level can be set for each individual component logger. If set to `NULL`, a logger inherits the log level set for its parent.

Therefore, the default level for all loggers is `INFO`—which maps to the `NOTIFICATION` Java log level—as that is the default value inherited from the `oracle` logger. See "[Configuring the oracle Logger](#)" on page 11-8 for details on changing this default value.

The log level set on a logger through the Logger Configuration page is not persisted, but is applied to the OC4J runtime only. When OC4J is restarted, the log level reverts back to the default setting inherited from the parent logger.

[Table 11–2](#) below illustrates the log levels that can be set through Application Server Control Console and the ODL `message type:log level` that each maps to.

Table 11–2 OC4J Logger Log Levels

Java Log Level	ODL Message Type:Log Level	ODL Description
NULL		The logger will inherit the log level set for its parent.
SEVERE	ERROR:1	Log system errors requiring attention from the system administrator.
WARNING	WARNING:1	Log actions or conditions discovered that should be reviewed and may require action before an error occurs.
INFO	NOTIFICATION:1	Log normal actions or events. This could be a user operation, such as "login completed" or an automatic operation such as a log file rotation.
CONFIG	NOTIFICATION:16	Log configuration-related messages or problems.
FINE	TRACE:1	Log trace or debug messages used for debugging or performance monitoring. Typically contains detailed event data.
FINER	TRACE:16	Log fairly detailed trace or debug messages.
FINEST	TRACE:32	Log highly detailed trace or debug messages.

To configure OC4J component loggers through Application Server Control Console:

1. Click the **Administration** link.
2. Click **Logger Configuration**.
3. Set Log Level to a value listed in the left-hand column of [Table 11–2](#) above.
4. Click **Apply** to apply your changes to the OC4J runtime.

Viewing the OC4J Log File

The OC4J log file can be viewed through Application Server Control Console. To view the file:

1. Click the **Logs** link at the bottom of any Application Server Control Console page.
2. Expand **OC4J**.
3. Expand **<instanceName>**. In both standalone OC4J and OAS, the default instance name is `home`.
4. Expand **Diagnostic Message Logs**.

As with all ODL log files, each new message goes into the current log file, named `log.xml`. Once the maximum size is reached, the log is copied to an archival log file, named `logN.xml`, where `N` is a number starting at 1.

Configuring the oracle Logger

The configuration for the oracle logger is defined in `j2ee-logging.xml`, which is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory.

In OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0), you can set the log levels for loggers through the Application Server Control Console, as follows:

1. On the OC4J Home page, click **Administration**.
2. From the administration tasks, select **Logger Configuration** to display the Logger Configuration page.
3. Click **Expand All** to view the entire list of loggers currently loaded for the OC4J instance.
4. Select a log level for any of the loggers shown on the page.

You can also edit the `j2ee-logging.xml` configuration file by hand. Restart OC4J after making any changes to this file.

The configuration file contains two elements within the `<logging-configuration>` root element:

- `<log_handlers>`

This element includes `<log_handler>` elements defining three different log handlers:

- `oc4j-handler`
This is the log handler for the oracle logger.
- `oracle-webservices-management-auditing-handler`
This is the log handler for the oracle.webservices.management.auditing logger.
- `oracle-webservices-management-logging-handler`
This is the log handler for the oracle.webservices.management.logging logger.

The following properties are specified in `<property>` subelements for each log handler:

- `path`: Specifies the directory in which the handler will generate log files. Do not modify this value.
- `maxFileSize`: Sets the maximum size, in bytes, that any log file in the directory will be allowed to grow to. When a file exceeds this limit, a new file is generated.
- `maxLogSize`: Sets the maximum size, in bytes, allowed for the log file directory. When this limit is exceeded, log files are purged, beginning with the oldest files.

- <loggers>

This element includes a <logger> element defining the following:

- name: The Logger name. Do not modify this value.
- level: The minimum log level that this Logger acts upon. This level is set by default to the ODL NOTIFICATION:1 value, which maps to the INFO Java log level displayed on the Logger Configuration page in Application Server Control Console.

You can set this value to either a Java logging level (FINE) or an ODL Message Type:Log Level (TRACE:1).

- useParentHandlers: Indicates whether or not the Logger should use its parent Handlers. Because this value is set to false by default, the oracle logger does not inherit the log level set for its parent, the root logger.
- <handler>: The name of the Handler to use. Do not modify this value.

The following example sets the default log level to FINEST by specifying TRACE:32 as the ODL Message Type:Log Level.

```
<logging_configuration>
  <log_handlers>
    <log_handler name='oc4j-handler'
      class='oracle.core.ojdl.logging.ODLHandlerFactory'>
      <property name='path' value='%ORACLE_HOME%/j2ee/%OPMN_PROC_TYPE%/log/
        %OPMN_PROC_TYPE%_%OPMN_PROC_SET%_%OPMN_PROC_INDEX%/oc4j' />
      <property name='maxFileSize' value='10485760' />
      <property name='maxLogSize' value='104857600' />
    </log_handler>
  </log_handlers>
  <loggers>
    <logger name='oracle' level='TRACE:32' useParentHandlers='false'>
      <handler name='oc4j-handler' />
    </logger>
  </loggers>
</logging_configuration>
```

Using MBeans in OC4J

This chapter describes how the system MBeans provided with OC4J can be used to manage deployed applications, services and other resources within an OC4J instance. It includes the following topics:

- [MBeans and Java Management Extensions \(JMX\) Support in OC4J](#)
- [Using the System MBean Browser](#)
- [Using JMX Notifications](#)

MBeans and Java Management Extensions (JMX) Support in OC4J

OC4J provides support for the *Java Management Extensions (JMX) 1.2* specification, which allows standard interfaces to be created for managing resources, such as services, applications and resources, in a J2EE environment.

The Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console user interface is built on a JMX-compliant client that can be used to completely manage and monitor an OC4J instance. The JMX functionality provided through Application Server Control Console is enabled through Java components known as *MBeans*, which are discussed in the next section.

JMX manageable resources within OC4J include:

- The OC4J server
- Applications and Web modules running within an OC4J instance
- J2EE services, such as JTA and JMS
- OC4J processes, such as Task Manager
- Data source and security configuration

This section discusses the following topics:

- [What Are MBeans?](#)
- [Overview of the Top-Level OC4J System MBeans](#)
- [When Changes Made Through MBeans Take Effect](#)
- [How MBean Data Is Persisted](#)

What Are MBeans?

An *MBean*, or *managed bean*, is a Java object that represents a JMX manageable resource. MBeans are defined in the *J2EE Management Specification (JSR-77)*, which is part of the J2EE 1.4 specification as published by Sun Microsystems.

Each manageable resource within OC4J is managed through an instance of the appropriate MBean. For example, an instance of the `J2EESWebSite` MBean is created at OC4J startup to represent each Web site configured within the server.

Each system MBean provided with OC4J exposes a management interface that is accessible through the System MBean Browser. An MBean's interface is composed of these items:

- *Attributes*, name and value pairs of any type that the JMX client can get or set remotely. Attributes are analogous to properties set on a JavaBean. For example, the `state` attribute of `J2EEApplication:petstore` MBean indicates whether or not the application is currently running.
- *Operations*, methods that the JMX client can invoke on the MBean. For example, the `stop` operation can be used to stop the `petstore` application and all of its child applications.
- *Notifications* that can be generated broadcast errors or specific events, such as when a new account is created. For example, a notification can be sent to alert you that the `petstore` application has stopped.

As noted earlier, the Application Server Control Console application is built on top of the system MBeans. When you set a property or perform a task in the user interface, you are actually setting an attribute or invoking an operation on an underlying MBean.

To provide you with greater flexibility, Application Server Control Console also provides direct access to the system MBeans provided with OC4J through the *System MBean Browser* component. See "[Using the System MBean Browser](#)" on page 12-5 for details on using this management tool.

Overview of the Top-Level OC4J System MBeans

The following table provides an overview of the top-level OC4J system MBeans exposed through the System MBean Browser interface.

Table 12–1 Top-Level OC4J System MBeans

MBean	Description
<code>J2EEDomain</code>	Represents a management domain. This is the top-level management object. All other MBeans bound to the domain are visible beneath this node in the System MBean Browser.
<code>J2EEServer</code>	Represents a single OC4J instance.
<code>ClassLoading</code>	Provides access to all class-loading-related states in an OC4J instance. Includes an operation to execute the more than 15 built-in queries provided to aid in troubleshooting class-loading issues on a running OC4J instance. This MBean lazily creates instances of the <code>ClassLoader</code> MBean, each representing an instantiated classloader.
<code>EJBCompiler</code>	Configures the OC4J instance to generate client-side IIOP stubs during EJB deployment. Also used to specify the compiler to use for compiling EJBs.

Table 12–1 (Cont.) Top-Level OC4J System MBeans

MBean	Description
J2EEApplication	<p>Represents a J2EE application deployed into the OC4J instance.</p> <p>Additional MBean instances are visible as child nodes representing the various components of the application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OC4JWebModule: Represents the properties set through the OC4J-specific <code>orion-web.xml</code> deployment descriptor generated for a Web module deployed as part of the J2EE application. ■ WebModule: Represents the properties set through the J2EE <code>web.xml</code> deployment descriptor packaged with a WAR file. Instances of the <code>JSP</code> and <code>Servlet</code> MBeans are created for active JSPs and servlets within the Web module.
J2EELogging	<p>Represents a Java Logger component defined in the <code>j2ee-logging.xml</code> file. For an overview of the Java logging framework, including log levels, visit Sun's site at http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/util/logging/overview.html.</p>
J2EEWebSite	<p>Represents a Web site defined within the OC4J server. See Chapter 13, "Managing Web Sites in OC4J" for details on Web site configuration.</p>
JDBCDriver	<p>Represents a specific JDBC driver.</p>
JMSAdministratorResource	<p>Represents the OC4J JMS server used by the OC4J instance. Includes operations for managing the OC4J JMS server and JMS connection factories, as well as adding/removing destinations.</p>
JMSResource	<p>Displays statistics on messages (by type), active handlers and active connections from the JMS server. Child MBeans contain statistics on connection, destination and durable subscriber resources.</p>
JNDINamespace	<p>Returns an XML document containing all JNDI bindings for all applications deployed into the OC4J instance.</p>
JNDIResource	<p>Returns all JNDI bindings for a specific application.</p>
JSPConfig	<p>Configures the OC4J JSP container. See the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Developer's Guide</i> for documentation of the various configuration values. Any changes made to MBean attributes require an OC4J server restart to take effect.</p>
JTAResource	<p>Represents a transaction manager instance. Invoking the <code>configureCoordinator</code> operation on this MBean requires an OC4J server restart for the new two-phase commit-coordinator configuration to take effect.</p>
JVM	<p>Describes a Java Virtual Machine that an OC4J instance is running within. Includes an operation to get/set system properties and force garbage collection to start.</p>
SecurityProvider	<p>Used to manage security for a specific application. A restart of the corresponding application or the OC4J server is required for some attributes and operations to take effect.</p>
TaskManager	<p>Describes an OC4J task manager instance. This MBean can be used to set task manager granularity.</p>
ThreadPool	<p>Represents a single instantiated thread pool. Use to set the maximum and minimum number of threads in the pool.</p>
TimerService	<p>Represents an instance of the EJB timer. See the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Enterprise JavaBeans Developer's Guide</i> for details.</p>

When Changes Made Through MBeans Take Effect

Changes can be made to a managed component via an MBean while the component is either stopped or running.

In general, changes made to a managed component - values set in an attribute or the results of an operation - are available immediately in the OC4J runtime.

In some cases, however, new attribute values or operation results will require a restart of the OC4J server, of the affected application, or even of the MBean before becoming available in the OC4J runtime. In these cases, the MBean and the Application Server Control Console will display the *new* value; however, the *old* value will continue to be used in the OC4J runtime until the required restart is completed.

For example, suppose you change the value of the `timeout` attribute of the `JSPConfig` MBean from 30 to 15. The new value of 15 will be displayed both in the MBean and in the JSP Container Properties page in Application Server Control Console. However, because all changes to `JSPConfig` attributes require a restart of the OC4J server, the old value of 30 will continue to be used until the server is restarted.

If a restart is required, the System MBean Browser displays a Required Restart property noting the required actions. [Table 12–2](#) lists the values for this property.

Table 12–2 Required Restart Property Values

Value	Impact
OC4J Restart	Indicates that the OC4J instance must be restarted.
Application Restart	Indicates that the J2EE application under which the MBean is registered must be restarted. MBeans that belong to this category are displayed under the <code>J2EEApplication</code> node in the navigation pane to the left of the console.
MBean Restart	Indicates that the affected MBean must be restarted.

Change is managed at the individual attribute/operation level, rather than at the MBean level. This means that an MBean might contain attributes that require a restart before a new value is available in the runtime, and other attributes that become available immediately.

How MBean Data Is Persisted

Persistent data set via an MBean is written to the appropriate XML configuration file(s). For example, new values set in attributes of the `JSPConfig` MBean are written to the `global-web-application.xml` configuration file.

Whether an MBean persists data is indicated by the Persist Policy property displayed in the System MBean Browser.

Table 12–3 Persist Policy Property Values

Value	Impact
OnUpdate	Any persistent data set on the MBean is written immediately to the appropriate configuration file(s) at the time the attribute change is applied or the operation is invoked.
Never	Data set on the MBean is not persisted but exists only in runtime memory.

Using the System MBean Browser

The System MBean Browser is a component of the Web-based Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console user interface. The console itself is relatively simple to use. To use this feature:

1. Launch the Application Server Control Console.
2. Click the **Administration** link.
3. Click **System MBean Browser**.
4. Specific MBean instances are accessed through the navigation pane to the left of the console. Expand a node in the navigation pane and drill down to the MBean you wish to access.
5. Click the **Attributes** tab in the right-hand pane to access the selected MBean's attributes. If you modify any attribute values, click the **Apply Changes** button to apply your changes to the OC4J runtime.

Note: The **Apply Changes** button will be visible only if the browser page contains at least one attribute with a modifiable value.

6. Click the **Operations** tab to access the MBean's operations. After selecting a specific operation, click the **Invoke** button to call it.

Using JMX Notifications

Many of the system MBeans provided with OC4J include the ability to generate notifications triggered by a state change registered by the MBean. The following section describes how to subscribe to and view MBean-generated notifications.

Not all MBeans generate notifications.

Subscribing to Notifications

You can subscribe to notifications either through the System MBean Browser or the Notification Subscriptions page.

To subscribe to one or more of an MBean's notifications through the System MBean Browser:

1. Click the **Administration** link in the Application Server Control Console.
2. Click **System MBean Browser**.
3. Specific MBean instances are accessed through the navigation pane to the left of the console. Expand a node in the navigation pane and drill down to the MBean you wish to access.
4. Click the **Notifications** tab in the right-hand pane to access the selected MBean's notifications. If this tab is not present, the MBean does not generate notifications.
5. Check the **Subscribe** box.
6. Click the **Apply** button.

To subscribe to notifications generated by multiple MBeans through the Notification Subscriptions page.

1. Click the **Administration** link in the Application Server Control Console.

2. Click the **Notification Subscription** icon. All MBeans that generate notifications are displayed.
3. Check the **Subscribe** box for each notification you wish to subscribe to.
4. Click the **Apply** button.

Using Application-Specific MBeans

Vendor-supplied MBeans deployed with a J2EE application into OC4J can be accessed through the application's *home page* in the Application Server Control Console user interface. Through the user interface, you can view and set attributes and invoke operations on application-specific MBeans, just as you can with the OC4J system MBeans.

1. Click the **Applications** link in the Application Server Control Console.
2. Click the name of the application the MBeans belong to. This opens the home page for the application.
3. Click the **Application Defined MBeans** link. The MBeans defined by the application are listed on the page displayed.
4. Click the **Attributes** tab in the right-hand pane to access the selected MBean's attributes. If you modify any attribute values, click the **Apply Changes** button to apply your changes to the OC4J runtime.

Note: The **Apply Changes** button will only be visible if the browser page contains at least one attribute with a modifiable value.

5. Click the **Operations** tab to access the MBean's operations. After selecting a specific operation, click the **Invoke** button to execute.

Managing Web Sites in OC4J

This chapter explains how additional Web sites can be configured in an OC4J standalone environment to provide access to Web applications deployed into the OC4J instance. It also explains how to configure and enable a secure Web site utilizing Secure Socket Layer (SSL) communication between the client and OC4J using HTTPS.

The following sections are included:

- [Overview of a Web Site in OC4J](#)
- [Configuring Web Site Connection Data](#)
- [Creating a New Web Site in OC4J](#)
- [Configuring a Secure Web Site in OC4J](#)
- [Starting and Stopping Web Sites](#)
- [Configuring Web Site Access Logging](#)

Overview of a Web Site in OC4J

In the context of OC4J, Web requests sent to applications deployed to an OC4J instance are received by a *Web site*, a listener configured to accept requests on a specific protocol and port (or range of ports). Every Web module deployed into an OC4J instance must be bound to a Web site through which it will be accessed. This binding is typically performed as part of the application deployment process.

A `default` Web site is created in each OC4J instance upon installation. The configuration for the `default` Web site is defined in a configuration file, `default-web-site.xml`, installed by default in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory. See "[Configuring Web Site Connection Data](#)" on page 13-2 to gain an understanding of Web site configuration.

- Standalone OC4J
In a standalone OC4J configuration, the `default` Web site is configured to receive HTTP requests directly on a specific port, which is 8888 by default. The site can alternatively be configured to receive secure HTTPS requests.
- Single OPMN-managed OC4J instance
In a single OPMN-managed OC4J installation, the `default` Web site can be similarly configured to receive HTTP or HTTPS requests directly. A specific listener port can be specified in `default-web-site.xml`, or a range of ports can be set in the OPMN configuration file (`opmn.xml`). See "[Configuring Web Site Data in OPMN-Managed OC4J Instances](#)" on page 13-2 for details.
- Multiple OPMN-managed OC4J instances

In a cluster of two or more OPMN-managed OC4J instances, the default Web site is configured to receive requests forwarded from Oracle HTTP Server via through Apache JServ Protocol (AJP).

The site can alternatively be configured to receive secure AJP requests. A specific listener port can be specified, or a range of ports can be set in the OPMN configuration file. See ["Configuring Web Site Data in OPMN-Managed OC4J Instances"](#) on page 13-2 for details on OPMN configuration.

Note: In the current release, an OC4J instance supports only one AJP Web site at a time.

In addition to the default site, new Web sites can be configured on each OC4J instance, as needed. (A Web site cannot listen on more than one protocol.) Reasons for creating a new Web site might include:

- Separate management and general Web access

By default, the Application Server Control Console application is accessed via the `/em` context through the default Web site. However, you can create a new Web site specifically for the Application Server Control Console application to separate management access from general application access, if desired.

- Utilizing secure and nonsecure Web sites

You can configure the default Web site to utilize SSL to create secure connections, or can create an additional site and bind it to Web applications that require a secure connection.

See ["Creating a New Web Site in OC4J"](#) on page 13-5 for instructions on creating and configuring additional Web sites.

Configuring Web Site Connection Data

Key differences exist in how the protocol and listener ports used by a Web site is managed in standalone OC4J versus Oracle Application Server environments.

- [Configuring Web Site Data in a Standalone OC4J Installation](#)
- [Configuring Web Site Data in OPMN-Managed OC4J Instances](#)

Configuring Web Site Data in a Standalone OC4J Installation

In a standalone OC4J installation, the protocol and listener ports used by a Web site must be explicitly defined in the corresponding `*-web-site.xml` configuration file. See ["Creating the Web Site Configuration File"](#) on page 13-6 for an overview of these files.

The default Web site is configured to listen for requests received via the HTTP protocol on port 8888 by default.

Configuring Web Site Data in OPMN-Managed OC4J Instances

In an Oracle Application Server installation, in which Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) is used to manage OC4J instances, OPMN can be used to efficiently manage Web site protocol and port configuration.

In this model, the protocol a Web site will use is specified within a `<port>` element defined for the Web site in `opmn.xml`, the OPMN configuration file. A range of listener ports the Web site will use can also be specified within this element.

Note: The `opmnctl` command-line tool provides a command that you can use to update the `<port>` element for a specific Web site defined in the `opmn.xml` file for an OC4J instance.

See "[Configuring Web Sites with opmnctl](#)" on page 13-4 for usage details.

When OPMN is started, it selects a port value starting at the bottom of the specified range and increments the value by 1 until a free port is found. Allowing OPMN to select from a range of ports in this manner avoids potential conflicts among OC4J processes.

The protocol and port values specified in `opmn.xml` override any corresponding values set in the corresponding Web site configuration file. Using OPMN to manage Web site protocol and port settings is not required in an Oracle Application Server environment. You can opt to not set these values in `opmn.xml` and instead set the values directly in the appropriate Web site configuration file.

The `<port>` element is defined in the `opmn.xml` configuration file, which is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf` directory. The syntax of the element is as follows:

```
<port id="webSiteName" protocol="http|https|ajp|ajps"
  range="startPort-endPort"/>
```

[Table 13-1](#) below describes the attributes of the `<port>` element.

Table 13-1 Attributes of the `<port>` Element

Attribute	Description
<code>id</code>	Required. Defines the name of the Web site, which is the name of the Web site configuration file minus the <code>.xml</code> extension.
<code>protocol</code>	Optional. Specifies the protocol the Web site will receive requests through. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>http</code> ▪ <code>https</code> ▪ <code>ajp</code> ▪ <code>ajps</code> If either <code>https</code> or <code>ajps</code> is specified, the value of the secure attribute of the root <code><web-site></code> element in the <code>*-web-site.xml</code> configuration file defined for the Web site will be overridden.
<code>range</code>	Optional. Specifies the start and end ports for the range of ports available for assignment by OPMN. The default listener port ranges used are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP: 8888-8987 ▪ AJP: 12501-12600

All `<port>` elements defining connection protocols are set in the `<process-type>` element defining the OC4J instance. The `<process-type>` element is a subelement of the `<ias-component>` element, in which the `id` attribute equals `default_group`.

For example, the `<port>` element in the following example configures the default Web site on the OC4J home instance to listen for AJP requests on ports 12501 through 12600.

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    ...
    <port id="default-web-site" protocol="ajp" range="12501-12600"/>
    <port id="rmi" range="12401-12500">
    <port id="jms" range="12601-12700">
    <process-set id="default" numprocs="1"/>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>
```

Note: The `opmn.xml` file must be reloaded for changes made to take effect. Run the following command on the affected node to reload `opmn.xml`:

```
opmnctl reload
```

This command will not affect OPMN-managed components, including Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and deployed applications.

Configuring Web Sites with `opmnctl`

The OPMN command-line tool, `opmnctl`, provides a `config port` command which allows you to specify, update or delete a Web site configuration defined in `opmn.xml`.

The `opmnctl` tool is installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin` directory on each node. The tool must be run individually on each node, and will update only the `opmn.xml` file on that node.

Inserting or Updating Web Site Configuration Data in `opnm.xml`

The `update` command sets the specified data in a new or existing `<port>` element. The syntax is as follows:

```
opmnctl config port update ias-component=componentName
  process-type=instanceName portid=webSiteName [range=startPort-endPort]
  [protocol=<http|https|ajp|ajps>]>
```

The following command modifies the default Web site for an OC4J instance that is currently configured to listen for HTTP requests to receive and respond to Apache JServ Protocol requests from Oracle HTTP Server.

```
opmnctl config port update ias-component=default_group process-type=home
  portid=default-web-site protocol=ajp
```

```
opmnctl reload
```

The `opmnctl reload` command is invoked to reload the updated `opmn.xml` file into the OC4J runtime.

Deleting Web Site Configuration Data from `opnm.xml`

The `delete` command removes the `<port>` element defined for the specified Web site. The syntax is as follows:

```
opmnctl config port delete ias-component=componentName
  process-type=instanceName portid=webSiteName
```

For example, the following removes the `<port>` element defined for the default Web site from `opmn.xml`:

```
opmnctl config port update ias-component=default_group process-type=home
    portid=default-web-site

opmnctl reload
```

[Table 13–2](#) below describes the options that can be set on the `opmnctl config port` command line.

Table 13–2 *opmnctl config port Options*

Option	Description
<code>ias-component</code>	Set to <code>default_group</code> to update the OC4J configuration in <code>opmn.xml</code> .
<code>process-type</code>	Set to the identifier of the OC4J instance to update; for example, <code>home</code> . This value matches the value of the <code>id</code> attribute in the <code><process-type></code> subelement of <code><ias-component></code> in <code>opmn.xml</code> .
<code>portid</code>	Set to the name of the Web site, which is the name of the Web site configuration file minus the <code>.xml</code> extension.
<code>protocol</code>	Specifies the protocol the Web site will receive requests through. Valid only for the <code>update</code> operation. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>http</code> ▪ <code>https</code> ▪ <code>ajp</code> ▪ <code>ajps</code> If either <code>https</code> or <code>ajps</code> is specified, the value of the <code>secure</code> attribute of the root <code><web-site></code> element in the <code>*-web-site.xml</code> configuration file defined for the Web site will be overridden.
<code>range</code>	Set the start and end ports for the range of ports available for assignment by OPMN. Valid only for the <code>update</code> operation. The default port ranges are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HTTP: 8888–8987 ▪ AJP: 12501–12600 You can specify a single port instead of a range.

Creating a New Web Site in OC4J

Bringing a new Web site to life in an OC4J instance is essentially a two- or optionally three-step process:

1. Create the XML configuration file for the Web site within the OC4J installed directory structure.
2. Add a reference to the new Web site configuration file in `server.xml`, the OC4J configuration file.
3. For OPMN-managed OC4J instances, add a `<port>` element defining the Web site's protocol and port ranges to `opmn.xml`.

Once these steps are completed, the Web site will be available for binding with applications. The following topics provide details on Web site configuration.

- [Creating the Web Site Configuration File](#)

- [Referencing the Web Site Configuration File in server.xml](#)
- [Defining the Web Site Connection Data in opmn.xml](#)
- [Sharing Web Applications Between Web Sites](#)
- [Specifying the Cookie Domain](#)

Creating the Web Site Configuration File

The key information defined in a Web site configuration file includes the following:

- The Web context for each application bound to the site, which is appended to the URL used to access the site (for example, /em).
- The protocol the site uses. In an OPMN-managed environment, this value will be overridden by the protocol specified in `opmn.xml`.
- The port the site listens on. In an OPMN-managed environment, this value will be overridden by the port range specified in `opmn.xml`.
- The location of the access log file, which tracks user access to the site.

The most straightforward way to create a new configuration file is to make a copy of the default Web site configuration file, `default-web-site.xml`, which is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory. Name the file according to the following convention:

```
webSiteName-web-site.xml
```

The typical configuration file includes a root `<web-site>` element containing attributes that specify the following:

- `host`: The host for this Web site, as either a DNS host name or an IP address. If a server has multiple IP addresses, you can use the ALL setting to listen to all the IP addresses.
- `port`: The Web site listener port.
- `display-name`: The for-display name of the Web site.
- `virtual-hosts`: Any additional domains bound to this Web site.

The `<web-site>` element also typically contains the following subelements:

- A `<default-web-app>` element defining the Web application accessed by default through the Web site. When a single application is bound to the Web site - such as Application Server Control Console - specify the application within this element.
- One or more `<web-app>` sub-elements for each Web module bound to the Web site. These elements are added by OC4J when each application is bound to the Web site; however, they can be added to the file manually if desired. At a minimum, each `<web-app>` element has the following:
 - An `application` attribute to specify the name of the J2EE application to which the Web module belongs (the same as the EAR file name without the `.ear` extension)
 - A `name` attribute to specify the name of the Web module (the same as the WAR file name without the `.war` extension)
 - A `root` attribute to specify the context path on this Web site to which the Web module is to be bound

- An `<access-log>` element specifying the log file that requests sent to the site are logged to

As an example, assume that you will create a configuration file named `ascontrol-web-site.xml`, which defines a Web site that will be used exclusively to provide management access to Application Server Control Console. The root `<web-site>` element within this file will contain all of the required configuration data, as follows:

```
<web-site xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/
  web-site-10_0.xsd" port="1810"
  display-name="Application Server Control Web Site">
  <default-web-app application="ascontrol" name="ascontrol"/>
  <access-log path="../log/ascontrol-web-access.log" />
</web-site>
```

See the [<web-site>](#) element description on page B-20 for details on the structure of this element.

Note: If you are creating a Web site exclusively for use by Application Server Control Console, as illustrated in this example, you must also update the **Launch Application Server Control** link on the OC4J home page, accessed through `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/`, with the correct URL.

Referencing the Web Site Configuration File in `server.xml`

The location of every Web site configuration file must be referenced in a `<web-site>` element in `server.xml`, the OC4J configuration file located in the `J2EE_HOME/config` directory. Applications will not be able to bind to the Web site unless this declaration exists in `server.xml`.

Each `<web-site>` element specifies the path and file name for the corresponding Web site XML file, as in the following sample `server.xml` entries:

```
<application-server ... >
  <web-site path="../default-web-site.xml" />
  <web-site path="../ascontrol-web-site.xml" />
</application-server>
```

In this example, the locations of all of the Web site configuration files are relative to the location of `server.xml`.

Note: If OC4J polling is disabled, OC4J must be restarted for changes to `server.xml` to take effect.

Defining the Web Site Connection Data in `opmn.xml`

In an Oracle Application Server installation, in which Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) is used to manage OC4J instances, OPMN can be used to efficiently manage Web site protocol and port configuration.

Use the `opmnctl config port` command to add a new `<port>` element for the Web site to the OC4J instance definition in `opmn.xml`. The following example sets the protocol (HTTP) and port (1810) for the `ascontrol` Web site:

```
opmnctl config port update ias-component="home" id="ascontrol-web-site"
```

```
protocol="http" range="1810"
```

The example command adds the new `<port>` element to the OC4J home instance definition in the `opmn.xml` file on the host machine. This OC4J instance is now configured with two Web sites: the default site and the new `ascontrol` site.

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    ...
    <port id="default-web-site" protocol="ajp" range="12501-12600"/>
    <port id="ascontrol-web-site" protocol="http" range="1810"/>
    <port id="rmi" range="12401-12500">
    <port id="jms" range="12601-12700">
    <process-set id="default" numprocs="1"/>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>
```

Sharing Web Applications Between Web Sites

Sharing a Web application implies the sharing of everything that makes up the application, including sessions, servlet instances, and context values.

A typical use for this mode is to share a Web application between an HTTP site and an HTTPS site on the same context path - essentially *binding* the application to the two different Web sites. This results in improved performance because only sensitive information is encrypted as needed, rather than requiring that all information in a request be encrypted.

Another benefit is that the cookie, rather than the SSL certificate, is used to track the session. The SSL certificate uses 50 KB to store each certificate when tracking it, which sometimes results in an "out of memory" problem for the session before the session times out. This could possibly make the Web application less secure, but might be necessary to work around issues such as SSL session timeouts not being properly supported in some browsers.

You can set an application as shared by setting the `shared` attribute of the `<web-app>` element to `true` in the `*-web-site.xml` file defining each Web site to which the application is bound. This attribute is `false` by default.

For example, the sample `petstore` application is shared between both the default OC4J Web site, which listens on port 8888, and a new secure Web site listening on port 4443 by adding or modifying the following `<web-app>` elements in each Web site configuration file. This configuration will enable the application to accept both HTTP and HTTPS connections.

The `<web-app>` entry in `default-web-site.xml` follows:

```
<web-site xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/
  web-site-10_0.xsd" port="8888" display-name="OC4J 10g (10.1.3) HTTP Web Site">
  <web-app application="petstore" name="petstore" load-on-startup="true"
    root="/petstore" shared="true"/>
  <access-log path="../log/http-web-access.log" />
</web-site>
```

The similar entry in `secure-web-site.xml` follows:

```
<web-site xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/
  web-site-10_0.xsd" port="4443" secure="true" display-name="My Secure Web Site">
```

```

<web-app application="petstore" name="petstore" load-on-startup="true"
  root="/petstore" shared="true"/>
<access-log path=" ../log/secure-web-access.log" />
  <ssl-config keystore=" ../server.keystore" keystore-password="welcome"
    provider="com.sun.net.ssl.internal.ssl.Provider" />
</web-site>

```

Specifying the Cookie Domain

You can set the *cookie domain* to a specific value. This causes the domain to be set to the specified value at the time a cookie is created, resulting in a cookie that can be sent by a Web browser to any Web site within the domain.

If the domain is not specified, the browser defaults to the domain of the fully qualified server name, such as `site1.acme.com`. In this case, the browser would not be able to forward the cookie to `site2.acme.com`. However, if the cookie domain is explicitly set to `acme.com`, the cookie could be sent to either server.

Set the `cookie-domain` attribute in the `<session-tracking>` element in the J2EE standard `orion-web.xml` file for the application. The `cookie-domain` attribute contains the DNS domain with at least two components of the domain name provided. For example:

```
<session-tracking cookie-domain=".oracle.com" />
```

Configuring a Secure Web Site in OC4J

OC4J supports Secure Socket Layer (SSL) communication between the client and OC4J using HTTPS and AJP. You can modify the configuration file for the default Web site to utilize SSL to create secure connections, or can create an additional site and bind it to Web applications requiring a secure connection.

For details on SSL keys and certificates, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide*.

This section covers the following topics

- [Creating the Secure Web Site Configuration File](#)

Creating the Secure Web Site Configuration File

Specify the appropriate SSL settings under the `<web-site>` element, as illustrated in the following example.

```

<web-site xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/
  web-site-10_0.xsd" port="4443" secure="true" display-name="My Secure Web Site">
  <access-log path=" ../log/secure-web-access.log" />
    <ssl-config keystore=" ../server.keystore" keystore-password="welcome"
      provider="com.sun.net.ssl.internal.ssl.Provider" />
</web-site>

```

Note the additions to `<web-site>`, shown in **bold**:

- Add a `secure` attribute with the value set to `true`. Setting `secure="true"` specifies that the HTTP protocol is to use an SSL socket.
- Set the `port` attribute to an available port. The default for SSL ports is 443; in the example above, the `port` attribute is set to 4443.

- Add the `<ssl-config>` element. This element is required whenever the `secure` flag is set to `true`. This element takes the following attributes and elements:
 - The optional `factory` attribute is used to specify the third-party `SSLServerSocketFactory` implementation to use if the application is not using JSSE.

If the application uses a third-party `SSLServerSocketFactory` implementation, you can use `<property>` subelements of `<ssl-config>` to send parameters to the factory.

Note: The `factory` attribute and its parameters are deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).

- The `keystore` and `keystore-password` attributes specify the directory path and password for the keystore. The specified keystore must contain the certificates of any clients that are authorized to connect to OC4J through HTTPS. The value of `keystore` can indicate either an absolute or relative directory path and includes the file name.
- The optional `provider` attribute can be used to specify a security provider to use.

By default, the Sun Microsystems implementation - `com.sun.net.ssl.internal.ssl.Provider` - is used. (Although the example shows the default implementation, it is implicit and does not need to be specified.)

- One or more `<property>` elements containing parameters to pass to the `SSLServerSocketFactory`. Each element contains a `name` attribute and a `value` attribute, enabling you to specify parameters as name and value pairs.

Note: Parameters for the `SSLServerSocketFactory` are deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).

When the Web site configuration file is ready, add a `<web-site>` element referencing `server.xml`, the OC4J configuration file located in the `J2EE_HOME/config` directory. Applications will not be able to bind to the Web site unless this notation exists in `server.xml`. For example:

```
<application-server ... >
  <web-site path="./default-web-site.xml" />
  <web-site path="./mycustom-web-site.xml" />
  <web-site path="./secure-web-site.xml" />
</application-server>
```

When configuration is complete, OC4J listens for SSL HTTP requests on one port and non-SSL HTTP requests on another. You can disable either SSL requests or non-SSL requests by commenting out the appropriate `*-web-site.xml` in the `server.xml` configuration file.

```
<!-- <web-site path="./secure-web-site.xml" /> commented out to remove SSL -->
```

For more information about elements and attributes of the `<web-site>`, `<web-app>`, and `<session-tracking>` elements, see *Oracle Containers for J2EE Servlet Developer's Guide*.

Requiring Client Authentication

You can require that clients be authenticated by the server by setting the `needs-client-auth` attribute of the `<ssl-config>` element to `"true"`. For example:

```
<web-site ... secure="true" ... >
  <ssl-config keystore="../../server.keystore" keystore-password="welcome"
    needs-client-auth="true" />
</web-site>
```

This step sets up a mode where OC4J accepts or rejects a client entity for secure communication, depending on its identity. The `needs-client-auth` attribute instructs OC4J to request the client certificate chain upon connection. If the root certificate of the client is recognized, then the client is accepted.

The keystore specified in the `<ssl-config>` element must contain the certificates of any clients that are authorized to connect to OC4J through HTTPS.

Requesting Client Authentication with OC4J

OC4J supports a "client-authentication" mode in which the server explicitly requests authentication from the client before the server will communicate with the client. In this case, the client must have its own certificate. The client authenticates itself by sending a certificate and a certificate chain that ends with a root certificate. OC4J can be configured to accept only root certificates from a specified list in establishing a chain of trust back to the client.

A certificate that OC4J trusts is called a *trust point*. This is the first certificate that OC4J encounters in the chain from the client that matches one in its own keystore. There are three ways to configure trust:

- The client certificate is in the keystore.
- One of the intermediate certificate authority certificates in the client's chain is in the keystore.
- The root certificate authority certificate in the client's chain is in the keystore.

OC4J verifies that the entire certificate chain up to and including the trust point is valid to prevent any forged certificates.

If you request client authentication with the `needs-client-auth` attribute, perform the following:

1. Decide which of the certificates in the client's chain is to be your trust point. Ensure that you either have control of the issue of certificates using this trust point or that you trust the certificate authority as an issuer.
2. Import the intermediate or root certificate in the server keystore as a trust point for authentication of the client certificate.
3. If you do not want OC4J to have access to certain trust points, make sure that these trust points are not in the keystore.
4. Execute the preceding steps to create the client certificate, which includes the intermediate or root certificate installed in the server. If you wish to trust another certificate authority, obtain a certificate from that authority.
5. Save the certificate in a file on the client.
6. Provide the certificate on the client initiation of the HTTPS connection.
 - a. If the client is a browser, set the certificate in the client browser security area.

- b. If the client is a Java client, you must programmatically present the client certificate and the certificate chain when initiating the HTTPS connection.

Starting and Stopping Web Sites

A Web site is available by default once it has been configured on an OC4J instance. However, Application Server Control Console provides the ability to stop and start individual Web sites through the **Administration>J2EE Websites** pages. These pages also display the configuration for each Web site, and provide access to the Web modules bound to each site.

Note: Because the Application Server Control Console uses `ascontrol-web-site`, you cannot stop it through the user interface.

1. Click the **Administration** link in the Application Server Control Console.
2. Click the **J2EE Websites** icon under **Administration Tasks>Properties**. The Web sites configured on the OC4J instance are listed on the page displayed.
3. Click the name of the desired Web site.

Configuring Web Site Access Logging

OC4J provides the ability to generate an *access log* for each Web site, which records requests submitted by clients to the Web site.

Access logs can be generated as either text-based log files or as Oracle Diagnostic Logging (ODL) files, which are generated in XML format that is viewable through Application Server Control Console. Only one type of access logging may be configured for a Web site.

Access logging is configured for a Web site in the Web site configuration file (`*-web-site.xml`) using either the `<access-log>` or `<odl-access-log>` element. If neither element is included in the configuration file, access logs are not generated for the Web site.

This section covers the following topics:

- [Configuring Text-Based Access Logging](#)
- [Viewing Text Access Log Files](#)
- [Configuring ODL Access Logging](#)
- [Viewing ODL Access Log Files](#)
- [Enabling or Disabling Access Logging for a Web Module or Application](#)

Configuring Text-Based Access Logging

Text-based access logging is configured through the `<access-log>` subelement of the root `<web-site>` element in the corresponding Web site's configuration file (`*-web-site.xml`).

Note: It is important to monitor text-based access log files, as this logging format does not support log rotation. If left unchecked, access log files will continue to grow and can overrun the disk.

This `<access-log>` element has the following attributes:

- `path`: Specifies the path and filename of the access log. This is the only required attribute; specifying it alone will cause access logs to be generated.

The path must be relative to the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory to enable the log to be viewed through Application Server Control Console, as illustrated by the following entry in `default-web-site.xml`:

```
<access-log path="../../log/default-web-access.log" />
```

- `format`: Specifies one or more of several supported variables that result in information being prepended to log entries. Supported variables are `$time`, `$request`, `$ip`, `$host`, `$path`, `$size`, `$method`, `$protocol`, `$user`, `$status`, `$referrer`, `$agent`, `$cookie`, `$header`, and `$mime`. Between variables, you can type in any separator characters that you want to appear between values in the log message. The default setting is as follows:

```
"$ip - $user - [$time] '$request' $status $size"
```

This default configuration results in log messages such as the following, with the second message wrapping around to a second line:

```
148.87.1.180 - - [17/Nov/2004:10:23:18 -0800] 'GET / HTTP/1.1' 200 2929
148.87.1.180 - - [17/Nov/2004:10:23:53 -0800] 'GET
/webseervices/statefulTest HTTP/1.1' 200 301
```

In this example, the user is null, the time is in brackets (as specified in the `format` setting), the request is in single quotation marks (as specified), and the status and size in the first message are 200 and 2929, respectively.

- `split`: Specifies how often to begin a new access log. Supported values are "none" (equivalent to "never", which is the default), "hour", "day", "week", and "month". If `split` is specified, the `suffix` attribute (documented below) can be used to specify timestamp data to append to the file name.
- `suffix`: Specifies timestamp information to append to the base file name of the logs if the `split` attribute is specified.

The default `suffix` setting is `"-YYYY-MM-dd"`.

As an example, assume the following `<access-log>` element with `split` specified, using the default `suffix` value:

```
<access-log path="../../log/mysite-web-access.log" split="day" />
```

The log file generated will be named as follows:

```
mysite-web-access-2004-11-17.log
```

The format used is that of `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`, and symbols used in `suffix` settings are according to the symbology of that class. Characters are case-sensitive, as described in the `SimpleDateFormat` documentation. For information about `SimpleDateFormat` and the format symbols it uses, refer to the current Sun Microsystems Javadoc at the following location:

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/>

The following entry in `default-web-site.xml` will generate a file named `default-web-access.log` file:

```
<web-site>
...
```

```
<access-log path="../../log/default-web-access.log" />

</web-site>
```

The files will be generated in the following locations, depending on your OC4J installation.

- Standalone OC4J:
Log files will be generated in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/log/`.
- Oracle Application Server:
Files will be generated in an OC4J instance-specific directory named `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/log/instance_default_group_1/`.

Viewing Text Access Log Files

Access log text files can be viewed by clicking the **Logs** link in the Web-based Application Server Control Console. ODL log files are identified in the Log Files page by the `.log` extension.

1. Click the **Logs** link at the bottom of any Application Server Control Console page.
2. Expand **OC4J**.
3. Expand **<instanceName>**. The default instance name is `home`.

Configuring ODL Access Logging

In the ODL framework, log files are formatted as XML documents. A key benefit of ODL access logging is that unlike text-based logging, log file rotation is supported.

ODL access logging is configured through the `<odl-access-log>` subelement of the root `<web-site>` element in a Web site's configuration file. This element has the following attributes, all of which are required:

- `path`: The path to the directory where the `log.xml` files for the Web site will be generated.
The path must be relative to the `*-web-site.xml` configuration file to enable the log files to be viewed through Application Server Control Console.
For easier management, include the name of the Web site in the path.
- `max-file-size`: The maximum size, in kilobytes, that an individual log file is allowed to grow to. When this limit is reached, a new log file is generated.
- `max-directory-size`: Sets the maximum size, in kilobytes, allowed for the log file directory. When this limit is exceeded, log files are purged, beginning with the oldest files.

New files named `log.xml` are generated within the directory specified in the `path` attribute until the maximum directory size is reached. Each log file is equal to or less than the maximum size specified in the attributes.

For example, the following entry in `default-web-site.xml` will cause `log.xml` files to be generated. It will also set log files to a maximum of 1,000 KB and the directory maximum to 10,000 KB in a `/default-web-access` directory within `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/log`.

```
<web-site>
...
```

```
<odl-access-log path="../log/default-web-access/" max-file-size="1000"
  max-directory-size="10000" />
</web-site>
```

The files will be generated in the following locations, depending on your OC4J installation.

- Standalone OC4J:

Log files will be generated in *ORACLE_HOME*/j2ee/home/log/default-web-access.

- Oracle Application Server:

Files will be generated in an OC4J instance-specific directory named *ORACLE_HOME*/j2ee/instance/application-deployments/log/instance_default_group_1/default-web-access.

Viewing ODL Access Log Files

ODL-formatted log files can be viewed by clicking the **Logs** link in the Web-based Application Server Control Console, allowing administrators to aggregate and view the logging output generated by all components and applications running within OC4J from one centralized location.

ODL log files are identified in the Log Files page by the .xml extension.

1. Click the **Logs** link at the bottom of any Application Server Control Console page.
2. Expand **OC4J**.
3. Expand **<instanceName>**. In both standalone OC4J and OAS, the default instance name is home.
4. Expand the **Default Web Site** node.
5. Expand **Diagnostic Message Logs**.

Enabling or Disabling Access Logging for a Web Module or Application

If either the `<access-log>` or `<odl-access-log>` element is defined in a Web site configuration file. As of OC4J 10g 10.1.3.1.0, access logging is not enabled by default for the Web modules within applications bound to the Web site.

However, it is possible to disable access logging for a specific module by setting the `access-log` attribute of the application-specific `<web-app>` element in the configuration file to `false`. This may be desirable in situations where a Web module submits such a massive number of requests that text-based access log files will quickly become bloated.

For example, the following entry in `default-web-site.xml` disables access logging for the `default` application's DMS Web component, but leaves text-based access logging for the `admin_web` module enabled:

```
<web-site ...>
  <web-app application="default" name="dms0" root="/dmsoc4j" access-log="false" />
  <web-app application="default" name="admin_web" root="/adminoc4j" />
  <access-log path="../log/http-web-access.log" />
</web-site>
```

Registering DTDs and XSDs with OC4J

This chapter describes the process for registering new entities - specifically any vendor-specific DTDs and XSDs used to define the format of XML deployment descriptors - within OC4J, which is required if XML file validation will be performed. It contains the following topics:

- [Why XSDs Have to Be Registered](#)
- [Registering a DTD or XSD](#)

Why XSDs Have to Be Registered

OC4J provides the ability to validate XML deployment descriptors defined by an XSD at the time the files are read. This feature is enabled by passing the `-validateXML` argument on the `oc4j.jar` command line at OC4J startup. See [Chapter 4, "OC4J Runtime Configuration"](#) for details on command-line options.

Validation requires that the XSD defining an XML document be registered with the OC4J server. If this entity is not registered, XML validation may not occur.

When an XML document is read, the parser passes one or more keys identifying the XSD declared in the document to an OC4J component known as the *Entity Resolver*. The Entity Resolver resolves the location of the registered entity and returns it to the parser, enabling the XML document to be validated.

Two types of keys are used to reference an entity: A *public identifier* and a *system identifier*, both of which are declared in the XML document

- The *public identifier* is a string
- The *system identifier* is a URL

To enable the Entity Resolver to locate the entity, one or both of these identifiers must be registered with OC4J through entries in the `entity-resolver-config.xml` file. The entity's location must also be specified in this file.

By default, `entity-resolver-config.xml` already contains registration entries for the standard J2EE XSDs as well as for all OC4J-specific XSDs. As such, you are only required to add entries for non-J2EE or non-OC4J entities.

Registering a DTD or XSD

To register a DTD or XSD with OC4J, you must add it to the `entity-resolver-config.xml` file, which is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory on the OC4J host machine.

Each entity is declared in an `<entity>` element, which includes the following subelements:

- `<description>`: Contains an optional description of the entity.
- `<public-id>`: Contains the entity's public identifier.
- `<system-id>`: Contains the entity's system identifier.

Either `<public-id>` or `<system-id>` must be specified; however, you are not required to specify both.

- `<location>`: Points to the entity's location. The location can be either the fully qualified path to the entity or a URL that can be resolved locally.

The following `<entity>` element will register `acme-web.dtd` with OC4J. Both the public and system identifiers, which are declared in the `<!DOCTYPE>` element within an XML document, are registered.

```
<entity>
  <description>acme-web-2_0.dtd</description>
  <public-id>//Acme//Acme web Descriptor 2.0//EN</public-id>
  <system-id>http://xmlns.acme.com/dtd/acme-web-2_0.dtd</system-id>
  <location>META-INF/acme-web-2_0.dtd</location>
</entity>
```

The next example will register `acme-application.xsd` with OC4J. The system identifier is declared in either the `xsi:schemaLocation` or the `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attributes of the root element within an XML document.

```
<entity>
  <description>acme-application-1_0.xsd</description>
  <public-id />
  <system-id>http://xmlns.acme.com/schema/acme-application-1_0.xsd</system-id>
  <location>META-INF/acme-application-1_0.xsd</location>
</entity>
```

Note: The OC4J server must be restarted after you make changes to `entity-resolver-config.xml`.

Troubleshooting OC4J

This appendix describes common problems that you may encounter when using OC4J and explains how to resolve them. It includes the following topics:

- [Problems and Solutions](#)
- [Additional Help](#)

Problems and Solutions

This section describes common problems and solutions. It contains the following topics:

- [java.lang.OutOfMemory Errors](#)
- [Application Performance Impacted by Garbage Collection Pauses](#)
- [Invalid or Unneeded Library Elements Degrading Performance](#)
- [ClassCastExceptions and ClassNotFound Errors](#)
- [OC4J Fails to Start: Unable to Find Java Compiler](#)
- [Error Occurs When Clustering an Application](#)
- [Error When Downgrading from JDK 5.0 to JDK 1.4.2](#)
- [OC4J Hangs When Starting Applications in Oracle Application Server](#)

java.lang.OutOfMemory Errors

Problem

"Out of memory" errors indicate that the heap size of the Java instance is lower than the memory required by applications running within OC4J.

Solution

Increase the heap size for the OC4J process to the desired amount of memory at OC4J startup:

```
java -Xms512m -Xmx512m -jar oc4j.jar
```

If your application is running in an OPMN managed environment, these JVM settings are defined within a `<data id="java-options">` tag the `opmn.xml` configuration file. For example:

```
<ias-component id="default_group">  
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
```

```
<module-data>
  <category id="start-parameters">
    <data id="java-options" value="-Xms512m -Xmx512m -Djava.awt.headless=true
      -Dhttp.webdir.enable=false"/>
    ...
  </category>
  ...
</module-data>
</process-type>
</ias-component>
```

If your application is running on a UNIX or Linux system, verify that `ulimit` settings allow the JVM process to allocate this much memory.

Application Performance Impacted by Garbage Collection Pauses

Problem

An application running on OC4J appears unresponsive, with simple requests experiencing noticeable delays. The cause is that the JVM has crossed the low memory threshold and is running a full garbage collection to free up memory.

Solution

Consider using the *incremental low pause collector*, which avoids long major garbage collection pauses by doing portions of the major collection work at each minor collection. This collector (also known as the *train collector*) collects portions of the tenured generation - a memory pool holding objects that are typically collected in a major collection - at each minor collection. The result is shorter pauses spread over many minor collections.

The incremental collector is even slower than the default tenured generation collector when considering overall throughput.

To use the incremental collector, the `-Xincgc` option must be passed in on the Java command line at application startup. Set the initial and maximum size of the young generation (object pool) to the same value using the `XX:NewSize` and `-XX:MaxNewSize` options. Set the initial and the maximum Java heap sizes to the same value using the `-Xms` and `-Xmx` options.

For example, to use this collector with a server with 1 GB of physical memory:

```
java -server -Xincgc -XX:NewSize=64m -XX:MaxNewSize=64m -Xms512m -Xmx512m
```

For more information on garbage collection tuning, read "*Tuning Garbage Collection with the 1.4.2 Java Virtual Machine*" which is available at <http://java.sun.com/docs/hotspot/gc1.4.2/>

Invalid or Unneeded Library Elements Degrading Performance

Problem

If the OC4J process memory is growing consistently during program execution, then you may have references to invalid symbolic links in your `global.application.xml` file. This problem is usually characterized by a growth in the C heap and not a growth in Java object memory, as one would see with a more traditional Java object memory leak. OC4J loads all resources using the links in the `application.xml` file. If these links are invalid, then the C heap continues to grow, causing OC4J to run out of memory.

Solution

Ensure that all symbolic links are valid, and restart OC4J.

In addition, keep the number of JAR files OC4J is configured to load to a minimum. Eliminate all unused JAR files from the configuration and from the directories OC4J is configured to search. OC4J searches all JAR files for classes and resources, thereby causing the file cache to use extra memory and processor time.

ClassCastExceptions and ClassNotFound Errors

Problem

Most class loading errors are related to class visibility—either too much or not enough. Collisions between classes packaged in multiple JARs or inherited by default from parent applications can be a problem.

Solution

Chapter 3: Utilizing the OC4J Class Loading Framework in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Developer's Guide* contains detailed documentation on avoiding and troubleshooting class loading-related issues. It also explains how you can use shared libraries to avoid many of these issues within OC4J.

OC4J Fails to Start: Unable to Find Java Compiler

Problem

An error similar to the one below is seen at OC4J startup:

```
05/10/28 13:58:49 Error initializing server: Error initializing ejb-modules:
Error generating wrappers for file:/C:/oc4j/j2ee/home/applications/admin_ejb.jar:
javac.exe not found under <directory>, please use a valid jdk or specify the
location of your java compiler in server.xml using the <java-compiler .../> tag
```

Solution

The error indicates that OC4J is unable to locate the required JDK. To resolve this issue, start OC4J from the `javac.exe` location on the command line. This will set the location of the JDK.

For example:

```
C:\ORACLE_HOME\j2ee\home\C:\<jdk>\bin\java -jar oc4j.jar
```

Error Occurs When Clustering an Application

Problem

The following error is thrown when clustering is configured for an application:

```
WARNING: The service implementation <classname> does not implement
java.io.Serializable. *This class is not suitable for clustered environments*
indicated by recoverable=true.
```

Solution

This error indicates that the class is not serializable, and therefore cannot utilize the OC4J replication framework.

Error When Downgrading from JDK 5.0 to JDK 1.4.2

Problem

The following error occurs when configuring an OPMN-managed OC4J instance installed as a component of Oracle Application Server, which uses the JDK 5.0 by default, to use the JDK 1.4.2.

```
oracle.oc4j.loader.util.AnnotatedLinkageError:  
MBeanServerEjbHome_StatefulSessionHomeWrapper1 (Unsupported major.minor  
version 49.0)
```

Solution

An OPMN-managed OC4J instance installed as a component of Oracle Application Server will use the JDK 5.0 by default. This new version of the JDK is required to utilize EJB 3.0 and offers numerous performance improvements. However, if applications that will be deployed to OC4J require a JDK 1.4.2 release, it may be necessary to *downgrade* to the earlier version.

Before switching from JDK 5.0 to JDK 1.4.2, you must remove all compiled application files from the OC4J instance:

1. Stop the OC4J instance.
2. Delete the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/application-deployments` directory.

Deleting this directory will cause the application files to be recompiled when OC4J is restarted with the JDK 1.4.2.

You can specify the JDK to use for each OC4J instance through manual edits to the `opmn.xml` configuration file. If you want to use the `javac` compiler installed with the JDK defined in the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable, also remove the `<java-compiler>` element from `server.xml` and let OC4J rediscover the default settings.

Unsupported Methods in JMX MBeanServer and MBeanServerConnection Interfaces

Problem

A number of methods from the JMX `MBeanServer` interface are not available to a J2EE application when it uses an `MBeanServer` object obtained from the following operation:

```
MBeanServer mbsrv = MBeanServerFactory.newMBeanServer();
```

The use of any of the following methods on the returned `MBeanServer` object will throw an `UnsupportedOperationException` exception:

```
public final ClassLoader getClassLoaderFor(ObjectName mbeanName)  
  
public final ClassLoader getClassLoader(ObjectName loaderName)  
  
public final ClassLoaderRepository getClassLoaderRepository()  
  
public final Object instantiate(String className)  
  
public final Object instantiate(String className, ObjectName loaderName)  
  
public final Object instantiate(String className, Object[] params, String[]
```

```

signature)

public final Object instantiate(String className, ObjectName loaderName, Object[]
params, String[] signature)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name,
ObjectName loaderName)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name,
Object[] params, String[] signature)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name,
ObjectName loader, Object[] params, String[] signature)

public final ObjectInputStream deserialize(ObjectName name, byte[] data)

public final ObjectInputStream deserialize(String className, byte[] data)

public final ObjectInputStream deserialize(String className, ObjectName
loaderName, byte[] data)

```

A number of methods from the `MBeanServerConnection` interface are not supported when an application uses the Oracle JMX connectors. The use of any of the following methods on the `MBeanServerConnection` object that is created will throw an `UnsupportedOperationException` exception:

```

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name,
ObjectName loaderName)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name,
Object[] params, String[] signature)

public final ObjectInstance createMBean(String className, ObjectName name,
ObjectName loader, Object[] params, String[] signature)

```

Solution

If your application uses the JMX `MBeanServer` or `MBeanServerConnection` interface, avoid using any of the unsupported methods in the application.

OC4J Hangs When Starting Applications in Oracle Application Server

Problem

In an OPMN-managed environment, OPMN appears to "hang" while trying to start OC4J, resulting in a error similar to the following:

```

ias-component/process-type/process-set:
  default_group/home/default_group/

Error
Process (index=1,uid=2012873812,pid=2988)
time out while waiting for a managed process to start

```

Solution

An application that requires significant resources—such as an application that attempts to acquire multiple database connections for its various components—can cause OC4J to fail to start. You can manage this by specifying the maximum amount of time to allow applications to start in the `<start-timeout>` element defined for the OC4J instance in `opmn.xml`. After this value is reached, the application will not be started. This value will be applied to all applications deployed to the instance.

The following example increases the timeout value to 800 seconds for applications deployed to the home OC4J instance:

```
<ias-component id="default_group">
  ...
  <process-type id="home" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
    ...
    <start timeout="800" retry="2"/>
  </process-type>
</ias-component>
```

Additional Help

You can search for additional solutions on the following Oracle support-oriented Web sites:

- Oracle Application Server Release Notes, available on the Oracle Technology Network at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/index.html>
- Oracle MetaLink, available at <http://metalink.oracle.com>

If you still cannot find a solution for the problem you are facing, please log a service request.

Configuration Files Used in OC4J

This chapter provides detailed documentation on the XML files used to store configuration data for the OC4J server and J2EE applications and modules deployed into it.

- [Overview of the XML Configuration Files Used by OC4J](#)
- [Elements of the OC4J Server Configuration File \(server.xml\)](#)
- [Overview of the Web Site Configuration Files \(*-web-site.xml\)](#)

Overview of the XML Configuration Files Used by OC4J

The configuration data for an OC4J instance and the applications and modules deployed into it is persisted in a number of XML files. [Figure B-1](#) provides an overview of these XML files and their respective roles.

Schemas defining the Oracle-proprietary XML files used by OC4J can be viewed at the following link:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/oracleas/schema/index.html>

Figure B-1 XML Files Used By OC4J

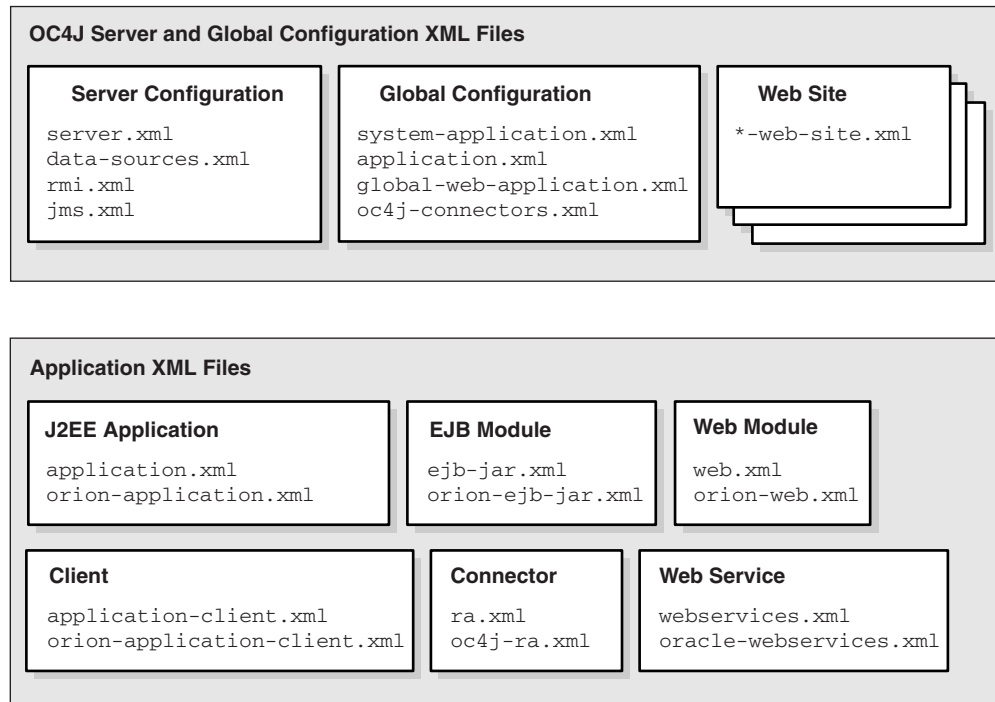


Table B-1 describes the role and function for each OC4J server-level XML file as well as the global configuration files displayed in the preceding figure.

Unless otherwise indicated, all of these files are installed in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory by default.

Table B-1 Server-Level and Global Configuration Files

XML Configuration File	Features/Components
<code>server.xml</code>	The OC4J server configuration file. Configures the server and points to the XML files that add to this file, such as <code>jms.xml</code> for JMS support. The listing of other XML files enables the services to be configured in separate files, but the <code>server.xml</code> file denotes that they be used for the OC4J configuration.
<code>data-sources.xml</code>	Contains the OC4J data source configuration for all databases used by applications within OC4J.
<code>rmi.xml</code>	Contains OC4J RMI port configuration and RMI tunneling over HTTP.
<code>jms.xml</code>	Contains the OC4J JMS configuration for Destination topics and queues that are used by JMS and MDBs in OC4J.
<code>system-application.xml</code>	Contains the configuration for the system application, which is the parent of all other applications installed in the OC4J instance. The file provides configuration data used at OC4J startup, such as data needed to load required shared libraries.

Table B-1 (Cont.) Server-Level and Global Configuration Files

XML Configuration File	Features/Components
application.xml	<p>Contains the configuration for the default application. All user-deployed applications and standalone modules that do not have a designated parent are deployed to this application by default.</p> <p>This file includes common settings that serve as default configuration values applied to deployed applications.</p> <p>This file is completely unrelated to application.xml, the J2EE standard deployment descriptor.</p>
global-web-application.xml	An Oracle-specific file for configuring the servlet and JSP containers within OC4J.
oc4j-connectors.xml	Contains global OC4J-specific configuration data for all standalone resource adapters installed in the OC4J instance.
*-web-site.xml	<p>An OC4J-specific file that contains configuration data for a Web site created within the OC4J instance. It is typically installed in the <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config</i> directory, but can be installed in a different location.</p> <p>The configuration for the default Web site created within each OC4J instance is defined in default-web-site.xml.</p>

Table B-2 describes the role and function for the various application-level XML files displayed in the preceding figure.

Unless otherwise indicated, all of these files are installed in the *ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config* directory by default.

Table B-2 Application-Level Configuration Files

XML Configuration File	Features/Components
application.xml	The J2EE application standard J2EE application descriptor file. The local application.xml file defines the J2EE EAR file, which contains the J2EE application modules. This file exists within the J2EE application EAR file.

Table B-2 (Cont.) Application-Level Configuration Files

XML Configuration File	Features/Components
orion-application.xml	<p>The OC4J-specific deployment descriptor, which contains configuration data for a specific deployed application.</p> <p>In this file, you can use the <code><jazn-web-app></code> element to configure the OracleAS JAAS Provider and Oracle Single Sign-On properties for servlet execution. You must set these features appropriately to invoke a servlet under the privileges of a particular security subject.</p> <p>When Oracle Identity Management is being used as the security provider for a Web application, with Oracle Single Sign-On for authentication, you can synchronize a servlet session with the OracleAS JAAS Provider user context through <code><jazn-web-app></code>. To synchronize the session with the user context, set the <code>sso.session.synchronize</code> property to "true", the default, in a <code><property></code> subelement under <code><jazn-web-app></code>:</p> <pre data-bbox="786 806 1276 919"><jazn-web-app ...> <property name="sso.session.synchronize" value="true"/> </jazn-web-app></pre> <p>Or you can set the property to "false".</p> <p>For additional information about JAAS and the features described for this element, see the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide</i>. You can also refer to related Sun Microsystems documentation at the following location:</p> <p>http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/guide/security/jaas/JAASRefGuide.html</p>
web.xml	<p>The J2EE Web application deployment descriptor, used to define the Web application deployment parameters that are included in the WAR file.</p> <p>In addition, you can specify the URL pattern for servlets and JSPs in this file. For example, a servlet is defined in the <code><servlet></code> element, and its URL pattern is defined in the <code><servlet-mapping></code> element.</p>
orion-web.xml	<p>Extends the standard J2EE descriptor with application-level, OC4J-specific configuration data, such as whether or not OC4J features like developer mode and automatic reload of JSPs are enabled.</p>
ejb-jar.xml	<p>The J2EE EJB module deployment descriptor, included in the EJB JAR file. Defines the specific structural characteristics and dependencies of the Enterprise JavaBeans within a JAR and provides instructions for the EJB container about how the beans expect to interact with the container.</p>
orion-ejb-jar.xml	<p>The OC4J-specific deployment descriptor. Defines OC4J-specific configuration data for all EJBs within an archive, including EJB pool settings, timeout and retry settings, JNDI mappings, and finder method specifications. Also includes properties for the TopLink persistence manager.</p>

Table B-2 (Cont.) Application-Level Configuration Files

XML Configuration File	Features/Components
application-client.xml	The J2EE application client configuration file. Describes the EJB modules and other resources used by a J2EE application client packaged in an archive.
orion-application-client.xml	Contains OC4J deployment data, including JNDI mappings to an EJB's home interface or to external resources such as a data source, JMS queue, or mail session.
ra.xml	The J2EE standard deployment descriptor. Contains information on implementation code, configuration properties and security settings for a resource adapter packaged within a RAR file.
oc4j-ra.xml	Contains OC4J-specific deployment configuration data for a single resource adapter. This data includes EIS connection information, JNDI name to be used, connection pooling parameters, and resource principal mappings.
webservices.xml	The J2EE standard Web services deployment descriptor. Describes a Web service, including WSDL information and JAX-RPC mapping data, for a Web Service application packaged within a WAR file.
oracle-webservices.xml	Defines properties used by the OC4J Web services container, such as whether to expose the WSDL file. It also defines endpoint addresses and data specific to EJBs implemented as Web services. The file can be packaged in either a WAR or an EJB JAR containing a Web service.

Elements of the OC4J Server Configuration File (server.xml)

The OC4J configuration file, `server.xml`, is located in the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config` directory. It is the starting point for configuration of the OC4J server and all J2EE applications, Web applications and Web sites enabled within the server.

Unless specifically instructed to do so in the OC4J documentation, you should not have to edit `server.xml` manually, as notations are added and updated as needed by OC4J.

The `server.xml` file includes references to the application descriptor of each application within the OC4J instance, either directly or indirectly. In the case of a typical J2EE application, this reference points to the extracted EAR top-level directory and, therefore, to the `application.xml` file that the EAR file contains. In the case of the OC4J global application, the `server.xml` file points directly to the OC4J global application descriptor.

The `server.xml` file also points to other XML configuration files. For each XML file, the location can be the full path or a path relative to the location of where the `server.xml` file exists. In addition, the name of the XML file can be any name, as long as the contents of the file conform to the appropriate DTD.

- The `<rmiconfig>` element denotes the name and location of the `rmiconfig.xml` file.
- The `<jmsconfig>` element denotes the name and location of the `jmsconfig.xml` file.

- The <global-application> element denotes the name and location of the global application.xml file.
- The <global-web-app-config> element denotes the name and location of the global-web-application.xml file.
- The <web-site> element denotes the name and location of one *-web-site.xml file. Since you can have multiple Web sites, you can have multiple <web-site> entries.

The server.xml file format is described by application-server-10_1.xsd, which can be viewed at the following link:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/oracleas/schema/index.html>

Example of a server.xml File

Below is an example server.xml, with <!-- comments --> to describe the various sections:

```
<application-server xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/
  application-server-10_1.xsd" application-directory="./applications"
  deployment-directory="./application-deployments"
  connector-directory="./connectors"
  schema-major-version="10" schema-minor-version="0" >
<!-- Shared library definitions -->
<shared-library name="global.libraries" version="1.0" library-compatible="true">
  <code-source path="./applib"/>
  <code-source path="../../..../sqlj/lib"/>
  <code-source path="../../..../lib/dsv2.jar"/>
</shared-library>
<shared-library name="global.tag.libraries" version="1.0"
  library-compatible="true">
  <code-source path="./jsp/lib/taglib/standard.jar"/>
</shared-library>
<!-- J2EE services -->
<rmi-config path="./rmi.xml" />
<sep-config path="./internal-settings.xml" />
<jms-config path="./jms.xml" />
<javacache-config path="../../..../javacache/admin/javacache.xml" />
<!-- Logging -->
<j2ee-logging-config path="./j2ee-logging.xml" />
<log>
  <file path="./log/server.log" />
</log>
<java-compiler name="javac" in-process="false" encoding="ISO8859_1"
  extdirs="c:\sdk\jdk\jre\lib\ext" />
<!-- Default application configuration -->
<global-application name="default" path="application.xml" />
<!-- Deployed application configuration -->
<application name="petstore" path="./applications\petstore.ear" start="true" />
<application name="ascontrol" path="./applications\ascontrol.ear"
  start="true" />
<!-- Default Web application configuration file -->
<global-web-app-config path="global-web-application.xml" />
<!-- Transaction Manager configuration file -->
<transaction-manager-config path="transaction-manager.xml" />
<!-- Configuration files for enabled Web sites -->
<web-site path="./default-web-site.xml" />
</application-server>
```

<application-server>**Required?** Required; one only**Child elements:**

This is the root element of the OC4J configuration file.

Table B-3 <application-server> Attributes

Name	Description
application-directory	Values: string Default: ../applications The target directory for deployed archives.
application-auto-deploy-directory	Values: string Default: n/a The directory into which EAR files can be copied, triggering automatic deployment/redeployment of the application.
connector-directory	Values: string Default: ../connectors The target directory for standalone resource adapters.
deployment-directory	Values: string Default: ../application-deployments The directory containing the OC4J-specific deployment descriptors and generated files, such as compiled JSP classes and EJB wrapper classes.
check-for-updates	Values: all adminClientOnly none Default: adminClientOnly Enables OC4J polling, which automatically checks for changes made to currently deployed applications and modules and redeploys any components that have been modified. See the <i>Oracle Containers for J2EE Deployment Guide</i> for an explanation of supported values and the impact of each.
localhostIsAdmin	Values: Boolean Default: true If true, allows easier access if the process initiating the administrative operation is a process local to the OC4J host machine.
taskmanager-granularity	Values: int Default: 1000 The interval at which the task manager performs its duties, specified in milliseconds. The default is every second (1000 milliseconds).

<application>**Parent element:** <application-server>**Required?** Optional; multiple allowed**Child elements:**Defines a J2EE application deployed into the OC4J instance. The <application> element defining an application is added to `server.xml` by OC4J at the time the

application is deployed. As such, there is generally no need to manually modify this element.

Table B-4 *<application> Attributes*

Name	Description
name	Values: string Default: n/a The application name; typically the same as the EAR file name without the <code>.ear</code> extension.
path	Values: string Default: n/a The location of the EAR file or the extracted EAR top-level directory. As such, the path indirectly points to the J2EE standard <code>application.xml</code> descriptor packaged with the application.
start	Values: Boolean Default: <code>true</code> If <code>true</code> , the application is started with OC4J and is available to serve requests or for configuration through JMX MBeans. If <code>false</code> , the application is not started with OC4J, meaning it is not available to serve requests. However, it is available for configuration through JMX.

<code-source>

Parent element: `<shared-library>`

Required? Required; multiple allowed

Specifies the path to a JAR or ZIP file included in the shared library definition.

Table B-5 *<code-source> Attributes*

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: n/a The path to a JAR or ZIP file included in a shared library. Paths may be absolute if outside of the <code>/shared-lib</code> directory, or can be relative to the subdirectory containing the JAR files within the <code>/shared-lib/library_name</code> directory. If relative, only the archive file name needs to be supplied as the value of the <code>path</code> attribute. You can optionally set <code>path=" * "</code> to force OC4J to consume all of the archives within the shared library subdirectory.

<custom-thread-pool>

Parent element: `<application-server>`

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Child elements:

Contains the configuration for a single thread pool with the specified name within an OC4J process. One or more applications can be configured to use the thread pool. See ["Configuring OC4J Thread Pools"](#) on page 10-1 for details.

Table B-6 *<custom-thread-pool> Attributes*

Name	Description
name	Values: string Default: required The thread pool name.
min	Values: string Default: 0 The minimum number of threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.
max	Values: string Default: 1024 The maximum number of threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.
queue	Values: string Default: 0 The maximum number of requests that can be kept in the queue.
keepAlive	Values: string Default: 600000 The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. This timeout designates how long an idle thread remains alive. If the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed. To never destroy threads, set to -1. The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if not -1.
stackSize	Values: string Default: 0 The size of the thread pool stack.
debug	Values: Boolean Default: false If true, prints thread pool information to the console at startup. If false, the thread pool information is not printed.

<execution-order>

Parent element: <startup-class>, <shutdown-class>

Required? Optional; one only

Child elements:

Specifies the order of execution for each startup class. Specify an integer that designates the order in which the classes are executed.

<global-application>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Required; one only

Child elements:

Specifies the OC4J global application, known as the `default` application. The `name` attribute defines its name; the `path` attribute specifies what to use as the OC4J global application descriptor.

Table B-7 *<global-application> Attributes*

Name	Description
<code>name</code>	Values: string Default: <code>default</code> The global application name.
<code>path</code>	Values: string Default: <code>application.xml</code> The file name and path for the global application descriptor file. The default descriptor is <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/application.xml</code> .

<global-thread-pool>

Parent element: `<application-server>`

Required? Optional; one only

Child elements:

Contains the old configuration format for thread pools within an OC4J process. If the `server.xml` file contains the `<global-thread-pool>` element, the `min`, `max`, `keep-alive`, and `queue` attribute values apply to the `http` thread pool, which is created at OC4J startup. The `cx-*` attributes apply to the `rmi connection` thread pool, and the `rmiRequest-*` attributes apply to the `rmi request` thread pool. See "[Configuring OC4J Thread Pools](#)" on page 10-1 for details.

The `<global-thread-pool>` element is deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0). If the `server.xml` file contains this element, OC4J changes it to equivalent `<thread-pool>` elements that define thread pools in the new configuration format.

Table B-8 *<global-thread-pool> Attributes*

Name	Description
<code>min</code>	Values: string Default: <code>n/a</code> The minimum number of threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.
<code>max</code>	Values: string Default: <code>n/a</code> The maximum number of threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.
<code>queue</code>	Values: string Default: <code>n/a</code> The maximum number of requests that can be kept in the queue.

Table B-8 (Cont.) <global-thread-pool> Attributes

Name	Description
debug	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>If <code>true</code>, prints thread pool information to the console at startup. If <code>debug</code> is <code>false</code>, the thread pool information is not printed.</p>
keep-alive	<p>Values: string Default: 600000</p> <p>The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. This timeout designates how long an idle thread remains alive. If the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed.</p> <p>A value of <code>-1</code> specifies never to destroy the thread.</p> <p>The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if not <code>-1</code>.</p>
cx-max	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>The minimum number of connection threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.</p>
cx-min	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>The maximum number of connection threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.</p>
cx-queue	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>The maximum number of requests that can be kept in the queue.</p>
cx-debug	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>If <code>true</code>, prints thread pool information to the console at startup. If <code>cx-debug</code> is <code>false</code>, the thread pool information is not printed.</p>
cx-keep-alive	<p>Values: string Default: 600000</p> <p>The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. This timeout designates how long an idle thread remains alive. If the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed.</p> <p>A value of <code>-1</code> specifies never to destroy the thread.</p> <p>The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if not <code>-1</code>.</p>
rmiRequest-max	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>The minimum number of connection threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.</p>
rmiRequest-min	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>The maximum number of connection threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.</p>
rmiRequest-queue	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>The maximum number of requests that can be kept in the queue.</p>

Table B-8 (Cont.) <global-thread-pool> Attributes

Name	Description
rmiRequest-debug	Values: Boolean Default: false If true, prints thread pool information to the console at startup. If rmiRequest-debug is false, the thread pool information is not printed.
rmiRequest-keep-alive	Values: string Default: 600000 The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. This timeout designates how long an idle thread remains alive. If the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed. A value of -1 specifies never to destroy the thread. The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if not -1.

<global-web-app-config>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Required; one only

Child elements:

Identifies the configuration file for the OC4J global web application, which by default is the parent of all other Web applications.

The name and root directory path of the default Web application are specified in the global application descriptor, and the default Web application is bound to a Web site through the default-web-site.xml file. In OC4J standalone, the default context path for the default Web application is "/".

Table B-9 <global-web-app-config> Attributes

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: global-web-application.xml The filename and path of the global Web application descriptor file. The default descriptor is <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/global-web-application.xml</i> .

<import-shared-library>

Parent element: <shared-library>

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Identifies a shared library to be imported by a shared library defined in the enclosing <shared-library> element. For additional information on configuring and using shared libraries, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Developer's Guide*.

Table B-10 *<import-shared-library> Attributes*

Name	Description
name	Values: string Default: required The name of the shared library to import.
version	Values: string Default: required The version number to import.

<init-param>

Parent element: <startup-class>, <shutdown-class>

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Child elements: <param-name>, <param-value>

Specifies initialization parameters within a <startup-class> or <shutdown-class> element. Contains key and value pairs, of type `String`, which OC4J takes, which are provided within the input `Hashtable` argument. The names for the key-value pairs must be unique, as JNDI is used to bind each value to its name.

Table B-11 *<init-param> Attributes*

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: <code>global-web-application.xml</code> The filename and path of the global Web application descriptor file. The default descriptor is <code>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/global-web-application.xml</code> .

<j2ee-logging-config>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Optional; only one allowed

Child elements:

Defines the file to use as the J2EE logging configuration file.

Table B-12 *<j2ee-logging-config> Attributes*

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: <code>../j2ee-logging.xml</code> The filename and path of the logger configuration file.

<java-compiler>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Optional; one only

Child elements:

Specifies configuration parameters for the Java compiler to use to compile EJBs. By default, the `javac` compiler installed with the JDK defined in the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable will be used.

Table B-13 *<java-compiler> Attributes*

Name	Description
name	Values: string Default: <code>javac</code> <code>modern classic javac ojc jikes</code> The name of the Java compiler to use.
in-process	Values: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> Specifies whether to run the compiler in-process or out-of-process. If set to <code>false</code> , a separate JVM process is spawned for the compiler to execute within. This is the default compiler execution mode used by OC4J, as it offers better management of memory resources. If set to <code>true</code> , the compiler executes within the same JVM process as OC4J.
encoding	Values: string Default: <code>ISO-8859-1</code> The source file encoding to use.
bindir	Values: string Default: <code>n/a</code> The absolute path to the directory containing the compiler executable. This attribute does not need to be specified to use the default <code>javac</code> compiler.
extdir	Values: string Default: <code>n/a</code> The compiler extension library location, if applicable.
debug	Values: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> Set to <code>true</code> to generate compilation-time debugging output.

<javacache-config>

Parent element: `<application-server>`

Required? Optional; only one allowed

Child elements: None

Specifies the path to `javacache.xml`, the Java Object Cache configuration file.

Table B-14 *<javacache-config> Attributes*

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: <code>../../../../javacache/admin/javacache.xml</code> The path to the <code>javacache.xml</code> file.

<jms-config>**Parent element:** <application-server>**Required?** Optional; only one allowed**Child elements:**

Specifies the file to use as the OC4J JMS configuration file.

Table B-15 <jms-config> Attributes

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: jms.xml The filename and path of the OC4J JMS configuration file.

<log>**Parent element:** <application-server>**Required?** Optional; only one allowed**Child elements:** <file>

The enclosed <file> element points to the location of the OC4J server log file.

<rmi-config>**Parent element:** <application-server>**Required?** Optional; only one allowed**Child elements:**

Defines the file to use as the OC4J RMI configuration file.

Table B-16 <rmi-config> Attributes

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: rmi.xml The filename and path of the OC4J RMI configuration file.

<shared-library>**Parent element:** <application-server>**Required?** Optional; multiple allowed**Child elements:** <code-source>, <import-shared-library>Declares a shared library installed within the OC4J instance. For additional information on configuring and using shared libraries, see the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Developer's Guide*.

Table B-17 *<shared-library> Attributes*

Name	Description
name	Values: string Default: required The name of the shared library directory created within the /shared-lib directory.
version	Values: string Default: required The version number that serves as the name of the subdirectory containing the shared library's archive files in the /shared-lib/library_name directory.
library-compatible	Values: Boolean Default: false This attribute is intended for internal use only.

<shutdown-class>

Parent element: <shutdown-classes>

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Child elements: <execution-order>, <init-param>

Defines a shutdown class to execute before OC4J terminates, within the <shutdown-classes> element.

Table B-18 *<shutdown-class> Attributes*

Name	Description
classname	Values: string Default: required The name of the class that implements the oracle.j2ee.server.OC4JShutdown interface.

<startup-class>

Parent element: <startup-classes>

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Child elements: <execution-order>, <init-param>

Defines a startup class to execute on OC4J initialization, within the <startup-classes> element.

Table B-19 *<startup-class> Attributes*

Name	Description
classname	Values: string Default: required The name of the class that implements the oracle.j2ee.server.OC4JStartup interface.

Table B-19 (Cont.) <startup-class> Attributes

Name	Description
failure-is-fatal	Values: Boolean Default: <code>false</code> If <code>true</code> , OC4J logs an exception and exits when an exception is thrown. If <code>false</code> , OC4J logs the exception and continues.

<thread-pool>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Child elements:

Contains the configuration for a single `system`, `http`, `jca`, `rmi request`, or `rmi connection` thread pool within an OC4J process. See "[Configuring OC4J Thread Pools](#)" on page 10-1 for details.

Table B-20 <thread-pool> Attributes

Name	Description
name	Values: string Default: required <code>system rmi request rmi connection http jca</code> The thread pool name, which must be one of these values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>system</code> A hidden thread pool that was not exposed in the older format ▪ <code>rmi request</code> A thread pool that serves RMI requests ▪ <code>rmi connection</code> A thread pool whose threads block-read on the RMI connection ▪ <code>http</code> A thread pool serving HTTP and AJP requests and possibly RMI requests (if an <code>rmi request</code> thread pool is not configured) and RMI connections (if an <code>rmi connection</code> thread pool is not configured) ▪ <code>jca</code> The work management thread pool, for the J2CA work manager The names of the threads in these pools are prefixed with <code>"SystemThreadGroup_"</code> , <code>"RMIRequestThreadGroup_"</code> , <code>"RMIConnectionThreadGroup_"</code> , <code>"HTTPThreadGroup_"</code> , and <code>"WorkManager_"</code> , respectively, and suffixed with an incrementing counter.
min	Values: string Default: 0 The minimum number of threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.

Table B–20 (Cont.) <thread-pool> Attributes

Name	Description
max	<p>Values: string Default: 1024</p> <p>The maximum number of threads that OC4J can simultaneously execute.</p>
queue	<p>Values: string Default: 0</p> <p>The maximum number of requests that can be kept in the queue.</p>
keepAlive	<p>Values: string Default: 600000</p> <p>The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. This timeout designates how long an idle thread remains alive. If the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed.</p> <p>To never destroy threads, set to -1.</p> <p>The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if not -1.</p>
stackSize	<p>Values: string Default: 0</p> <p>The size of the thread pool stack.</p>
debug	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>If true, prints the application server thread pool information to the console at startup. If false, the thread pool information is not printed.</p>

<transaction-manager-config>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Optional; only one allowed

Child elements:

Specifies the transaction manager configuration file.

Table B–21 <transaction-manager-config> Attributes

Name	Description
path	<p>Values: string Default: transaction-manager.xml</p> <p>The file name and path of the transaction manager configuration file. The default file is <i>ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/instance/config/transaction-manager.xml</i>.</p>

<web-site>

Parent element: <application-server>

Required? Optional; multiple allowed

Child elements:

References the configuration file for a single Web site defined within OC4J. A `<web-site>` element must be created for each Web site; otherwise, the site will not be enabled within OC4J. See [Chapter 13, "Managing Web Sites in OC4J"](#) for details.

Table B-22 `<web-site>` Attributes

Name	Description
path	Values: string Default: n/a The file name and path of the <code>*-web-site.xml</code> configuration file defining the Web site.

`<work-manager-thread-pool>`

Parent element: `<application-server>`

Required? Optional; one only

Child elements:

Contains the configuration for a work management thread pool for resource adapters within an OC4J process. See "[Configuring OC4J Thread Pools](#)" on page 10-1 for details.

This element is deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0). If the `server.xml` file contains this element, OC4J changes it to an equivalent `<thread-pool>` element that defines a `java` thread pool.

Table B-23 `<work-manager-thread-pool>` Attributes

Attribute	Description
min	Values: string Default: n/a The minimum number of threads to create in the work management thread pool. To disable the thread pool, set this value to 0.
max	Values: string Default: 40 The maximum number of threads that can be created in the work management thread pool The work management thread pool uses three worker threads for internal use. For example, if you specify <code>max="16"</code> , then only 13 worker threads are available to service requests. Similarly, if the <code>max</code> value is 20, then only 17 threads are available. So you need to set this value to your required maximum number of threads plus 3.
queue	Values: string Default: 0 The maximum number of threads that can be kept in the queue in the work management thread pool. If you use the default, 0, no queue is maintained to handle a sudden burst of work requests.

Table B-23 (Cont.) <work-manager-thread-pool> Attributes

Attribute	Description
keepAlive	<p>Values: string Default: 600000</p> <p>The length of time, in milliseconds, to keep a thread alive (idle) while waiting for a new request. After the timeout is reached, the thread is destroyed.</p> <p>To never destroy threads, set to -1.</p> <p>The default value, 600000 milliseconds (10 minutes), is also the minimum value allowed if not -1.</p>
debug	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>If true, prints the application server work management thread pool information to the console at startup. If false, the thread pool information is not printed.</p>

Overview of the Web Site Configuration Files (*-web-site.xml)

The element descriptions in this section apply to any OC4J Web site configuration file, including default-web-site.xml.

<web-site>

Required? Required; one only

Child elements:

- <description>
- <frontend>
- <web-app>
- <default-web-app>
- <user-web-apps>
- <access-log>
- <odl-access-log>
- <ssl-config>

This is the root element for a Web site configuration file.

Table B-24 Web Site Configuration File Attributes

Name	Description
custom-thread-pool	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Optionally specifies a custom thread pool to be used by each application bound to this Web site by a <web-app> element in this configuration file.</p>
display-name	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Optionally defines a user-friendly or informal Web site name.</p>
host	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the host for this Web site, as either a DNS host name or an IP address. If a server is a <i>multihome</i> machine (having multiple IP addresses), you can use the ALL setting to listen to all IP addresses.</p>

Table B-24 (Cont.) Web Site Configuration File Attributes

Name	Description
log-request-info	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>Specifies whether to write information about the incoming request into the Web site log if an error occurs. The Web site log is enabled through either the <access-log> or <odl-access-log> element, described later in this section. ("Enabling or Disabling Access Logging for a Web Module or Application" on page 13-15 provides additional information about enabling the Web site log.)</p>
max-request-size	<p>Values: string Default: 15000</p> <p>Sets a maximum size, in bytes, for incoming HTTP requests. If a client sends a request that exceeds this maximum, it will receive a "request entity too large" error. The default maximum is 15000.</p>
secure	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>Specifies whether to support Secure Socket Layer (SSL) functionality.</p> <p>For a protocol setting of "ajp13" (used in an Oracle Application Server environment), a "true" setting results in secure AJP protocol between Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J. For a protocol setting of "http" (used in OC4J standalone), a "true" setting results in HTTPS protocol between the client and OC4J.</p> <p>Also, a secure="true" setting requires that you use the <ssl-config> element (a subelement under the <web-site> element) to specify the keystore path and password. This element is documented later in this section.</p> <p>SSL and HTTPS features are also available through Oracle HTTP Server for communication between Oracle HTTP Server and the client. For information, see <i>Oracle Application Server Security Guide</i>.</p>
protocol	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the protocol that the Web site is using. Possible values are "http" and "ajp13" (for AJP, the default). In a production environment with Oracle Application Server, you should use only the "ajp13" setting. The AJP protocol is for use with Oracle HTTP Server and mod_oc4j. Each protocol must have a corresponding port, and each port must have a corresponding protocol.</p> <p>The "http" setting is for OC4J standalone.</p> <p>To use either an "ajp13" or "http" setting in secure mode (SSL), you must set the secure flag to "true" and use the <ssl-config> subelement to specify the keystore path and password. This element is documented later in this section.</p>

Table B–24 (Cont.) Web Site Configuration File Attributes

Name	Description
port	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the port number for this Web site. Each port must have a corresponding protocol, and each protocol must have a corresponding port. In OC4J standalone, a port setting of 8888 is used by default for direct access to the OC4J listener, but you can change this as desired.</p> <p>In an Oracle Application Server environment, this port setting is overridden by OPMN, the Oracle Process Management and Notification system. Oracle Application Server uses port 7777 by default for access through Oracle HTTP Server with Oracle Web Cache enabled.</p> <p>On a UNIX system, port numbers less than 1024 require root privileges for access. Also, if there is no port specification from the client browser, port 80 is assumed for HTTP protocol and port 443 for HTTPS.</p>
use-keep-alive	<p>Values: Boolean Default: true</p> <p>Typical behavior for a servlet container is to close a connection once a request has been completed. With a <code>use-keep-alive</code> setting of "true", however, a connection is maintained across requests. For AJP protocol, connections are always maintained and this attribute is ignored. For other protocols, the default is "true"; disabling it may cause significant performance loss.</p>
virtual-hosts	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>This optional attribute is useful for virtual sites sharing the same IP address. The value is a comma-delimited list of host names tied to this Web site.</p>

<description>

Contains an optional brief description of the Web site.

<frontend>

Specifies a perceived front-end host and port of this Web site as seen by HTTP clients. When the site is behind a load balancer or firewall, the `<frontend>` specification is necessary to provide appropriate information to Web application code for functionality such as URL rewriting.

Using the host and port specified in the `<frontend>` element, the back-end server running the application knows to refer to the front end, instead of to itself, in any URL rewriting. This way, subsequent requests properly come in through the front end again, instead of trying to access the back end directly.

[Table B–25](#) describes the attributes of `<frontend>`.

Table B–25 <frontend> Attributes

Name	Description
host	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the host name of the front-end server, such as "www.acme.com".</p>

Table B-25 (Cont.) <frontend> Attributes

Name	Description
port	Specifies the port number of the front-end server, such as "80".

<web-app>

This element binds a particular Web module to this Web site. It specifies the name of a J2EE application archive (EAR file name minus the .ear extension) from the server.xml file, and the name of a Web module within the J2EE application. The Web module is defined in the J2EE application.xml file in the application EAR file (or possibly in the orion-application.xml file in the EAR file). The Web module is bound at the location specified by the <web-app> element root attribute.

Note: It is possible to deploy a WAR file by itself, instead of within an EAR file. In OC4J standalone, such Web applications are added to the OC4J default application. (In OC4J, there must always be a parent application of some sort.) See ["The Application Hierarchy in OC4J"](#) on page 1-9 for more information.

In this scenario, the Web site XML file <web-app> element specifies the name of the default application rather than the name of a J2EE application archive. More details are provided in the attribute descriptions and examples that follow.

Mapping to and from Web site XML files, particularly with respect to the application and name attributes, is shown in examples elsewhere in this document. See ["Deploying a J2EE Application \(EAR\)"](#) on page 6-8 (for a typical scenario of deploying a WAR file within an EAR file) and ["Deploying a Standalone Web Module \(WAR\)"](#) on page 6-10 (for the scenario of deploying a WAR file by itself to the OC4J default application).

[Table B-26](#) describes the attributes of <web-app>.

Table B-26 <web-app> Attributes

Name	Description
access-log	<p>Values: string Default: false</p> <p>Specifies whether OC4J access logging, which logs requests to the Web site, is enabled for the Web module. If log file management becomes an issue, set to false to disable access logging for the module.</p> <p>See the descriptions of the <access-log> and <odl-access-log> elements within this section for more on access log configuration.</p>

Table B-26 (Cont.) <web-app> Attributes

Name	Description
application	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the J2EE application archive name, which is the EAR file name without the .ear extension, and which corresponds to the name attribute of an <application> element in the server.xml file.</p> <p>If you deploy a WAR file by itself in OC4J standalone, using the OC4J default application as the parent, then the application attribute instead reflects the name of the default application, according to the <global-application> element in the server.xml file.</p>
load-on-startup	<p>Values: Boolean Default: false</p> <p>Optional. Specifies whether the Web module should be preloaded on application startup. Otherwise, it is loaded upon the first request for it. Supported values are "true" and "false". The default is false; however, this value is explicitly set to true when the module/application is deployed through Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console.</p>
max-inactivity-time	<p>Values: string Default: 0</p> <p>Optional. Specifies the number of minutes of inactivity after which OC4J will shut down the Web module. By default, a Web module is never shut down due to inactivity.</p>
name	<p>Values: Boolean Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the name of a Web module within the specified J2EE application, and corresponds to the <web-uri> value (without the .war extension) of a <web> subelement of a <module> element in the J2EE application.xml file. The J2EE application.xml file is in the EAR file.</p>
root	<p>Values: string Default: n/a</p> <p>Specifies the path to which the Web module is to be bound, which defines the context path portion of the URL used to invoke the module. For example, if the Web module CatalogApp at Web site www.example.com is bound to the root setting "/catalog", then it can be invoked as follows:</p> <pre>http://www.example.com/catalog</pre> <p>The root attribute overrides the <context-root> value of the corresponding <web> element in the J2EE application.xml file. Even though the <context-root> element is mandatory in an application.xml file, its value is not used by OC4J.</p> <p>Specifying a root setting of "/" will override the OC4J default Web application. This setting or a null setting is not allowed by the admin.jar utility when binding a Web application to the Web site.</p>

Table B-26 (Cont.) <web-app> Attributes

Name	Description
shared	<p>Values: string Default: <code>false</code></p> <p>Allows sharing of a published Web module between Web sites, when a Web site is defined by a particular pairing of a protocol and a port. Supported values are <code>"true"</code> and <code>"false"</code> (default). Use <code>shared="true"</code> only in OC4J standalone.</p> <p>If an HTTPS Web application is marked as shared, its session tracking strategy reverts from SSL session tracking to session tracking through cookies or URL rewriting. This could possibly make the Web application less secure but may be necessary to work around issues such as SSL session timeouts not being properly supported in some browsers.</p>

<default-web-app>

This element creates a reference to the default Web application bound to this Web site. When a single application is bound to the Web site - such as Application Server Control Console - specify the application within this element.

For users, this element is relevant only in an OC4J standalone environment. In an Oracle Application Server environment, the OC4J default Web application has system-level functionality but is not otherwise meaningful.

The `<default-web-app>` element uses the same attributes as the `<web-app>` element described immediately preceding, but the default setting of `load-on-startup` is `"true"`.

<user-web-apps>

Use this element to support user directories and applications. Each user has his or her own Web module and associated `web-application.xml` file. User applications are reached at `/username/` from the server root.

[Table B-27](#) describes the attributes of `<user-web-apps>`.

Table B-27 <user-web-apps> Attributes

Name	Description
max-inactivity-time	<p>Values: int Default: n/a</p> <p>Optional integer attribute to specify the number of minutes of inactivity after which OC4J will shut down the Web module. By default, a Web module is never shut down due to inactivity.</p>
path	<p>Specifies a path to specify the local directory of the user application, including a wildcard for the user name. The default path setting on a UNIX system, for example, is <code>/home/username</code>, in which <code>username</code> is replaced by the particular user name.</p>

<access-log>

Use this element to enable text-based access logging for this Web site and to specify information about the access log, including the path, file name, and what information is included. The log file is where incoming requests (each access of the Web site) are logged.

See ["Configuring Text-Based Access Logging"](#) on page 13-12 for configuration details.

<odl-access-log>

Use this element to enable ODL-based access logging for the Web site and to specify information about the access logs, including the path, and maximum values for the size of each file and the total size of all files in the log directory. The log files are where incoming requests (each access of the Web site) are logged.

See ["Configuring ODL Access Logging"](#) on page 13-14 for configuration details.

<ssl-config>

This element specifies SSL configuration settings, if applicable. You must use it whenever you set the `secure` attribute of the `<web-site>` element to `"true"`.

Subelement of `<ssl-config>`:

`<property>`

[Table B-28](#) describes the attributes of `<ssl-config>`.

Table B-28 `<ssl-config>` Attributes

Name	Description
<code>keystore</code>	Values: string Default: n/a A relative or absolute path to the keystore database (a binary file) used by this Web site to store certificates and keys for the user base in this installation. The path value includes the file name. A relative path is relative to the location of the Web site XML file. A keystore is a <code>java.security.KeyStore</code> instance and can be created and maintained using the <code>keytool</code> utility, provided with the Sun Microsystems JDK
<code>keystore-password</code>	Values: string Default: n/a The password required to open the keystore.
<code>needs-client-auth</code>	Values: string Default: <code>false</code> Indicates whether the entity that is a client to OC4J, such as Oracle HTTP Server, must submit a certificate for authorization so it can communicate with OC4J. Supported values are <code>"true"</code> for "client authentication" (certificate required) and <code>"false"</code> , the default (no certificate required).
<code>provider</code>	Values: string Default: <code>com.sun.net.ssl.internal.ssl.Provider</code> You can use this attribute to specify a provider if you are using JSSE (Java Secure Socket Extension). By default, OC4J usually employs the Sun Microsystems implementation of SSL. However, OC4J employs the Oracle SSL implementation in some cases, such as for SOAP and <code>http_client</code> .

Table B-28 (Cont.) <ssl-config> Attributes

Name	Description
factory	<p>Values: string</p> <p>If you are not using JSSE, use the <code>factory</code> attribute to specify an implementation of <code>SSLServerSocketFactory</code>.</p> <p>If you use a third-party <code>SSLServerSocketFactory</code> implementation, you can use <code><property></code> subelements of the <code><ssl-config></code> element to send parameters to the factory.</p> <p>The <code>factory</code> attribute and its parameters are deprecated in OC4J 10g (10.1.3.1.0).</p>

Overview of the Session State Tables

This appendix documents the schema for the database tables used by the OC4J database persistence mechanism. See "[Configuring Database Replication](#)" on page 9-9 for additional information on this mechanism.

OC4J_HTTP_SESSION

This table stores metadata for a single HTTP session, including identifiers for the application and user setting properties on the session. The ID is the primary key.

There is a 1:many relationship between an OC4J_HTTP_SESSION table and the OC4J_HTTP_SESSION_VALUE tables. Each entry in the OC4J_HTTP_SESSION table may have 0 or more entries in the OC4J_HTTP_SESSION_VALUE table.

Table C-1 OC4J_HTTP_SESSION Table Description

Name	Null?	Data Type	Description
ID	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)	The unique session ID.
APPLICATION_ID	NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)	The OC4J internal ID assigned to the application the session belongs to.
IP	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The IP address of the machine hosting the application.
LAST_ACCESSED	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The last time the current record was updated.
USER_NAME	NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)	The user name for the application user setting values on the session.
MAX_INACTIVE_TIME	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The maximum time the session can remain idle before being expired. Session data will not be persisted after this maximum is exceeded.
CREATION_TIME	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The time at which the table was created.

OC4J_HTTP_SESSION_VALUE

This table stores each HTTP session property and the values set on it by the application user. The values are stored as a BLOB (binary large object). The ID and KEY_FIELD values together compose the primary key.

Table C-2 OC4J_HTTP_SESSION_VALUE Table Description

Name	Null?	Data Type	Description
ID	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)	The unique session ID.
KEY_FIELD	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)	The name of a property set by the application user on the session.
VALUE_FIELD	NULL	BLOB	The value of the property set on the session.

OC4J_EJB_SESSION

This table stores the current state of a stateful session bean. The state data is stored as a BLOB (binary large object). The ID is the primary key.

Table C-3 OC4J_EJB_SESSION Table Description

Name	Null?	Data Type	Description
ID	NOT_NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)	The unique session ID.
VALUE_FIELD	NULL	BLOB	The current state data of the session bean.
LOCATION	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The JNDI name that the session bean is bound to.
CHECKSUM	NULL	NUMBER (38)	Used internally to validate that bytes are formatted correctly.
PASSIVATE	NULL	NUMBER (38)	A Boolean value indicating whether the bean has been passivated. If true, the passivated bean will be retrieved from disk.
LAST_ACCESSED	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The last time the current record was updated.
USER_NAME	NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)	The user name for the application user setting values on the session.
MAX_INACTIVE_TIME	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The maximum time the session can remain idle before being expired. Session data will not be persisted after this maximum is exceeded.
CREATION_TIME	NULL	NUMBER (38)	The time at which the table was created.

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mod_mm and mod_ssl

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