GlassFish v3 Application Server Reference Manual

Beta

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Contents

Preface

Both novice users and those familiar with GlassFish Application Server can use online man pages to obtain information about the product and its features. A man page is intended to answer concisely the question "What does it do?" The man pages in general comprise a reference manual. They are not intended to be a tutorial.

Overview

The following contains a brief description of each man page section and the information it references:

- Section 1 describes, in alphabetical order, the `asadmin` administration commands.
- Section 1M describes Application Server utility commands.
- Section 5ASC describes concepts that are related to Application Server administration.

Below is a generic format for man pages. The man pages of each manual section generally follow this order, but include only needed headings. For example, if there are no bugs to report, there is no Bugs section.

Name	This section gives the names of the commands or functions documented, followed by a brief description of what they do.
Synopsis	This section shows the syntax of commands or functions. The following special characters are used in this section: [ ] Brackets. The option or argument enclosed in these brackets is optional. If the brackets are omitted, the argument must be specified. | Separator. Only one of the arguments separated by this character can be specified at a time.
Description	This section defines the functionality and behavior of the service. Thus it describes concisely what the command does. It does not discuss options or cite examples.
Options	This section lists the command options with a concise summary of what each option does. The options are listed

	literally and in the order they appear in the Synopsis section. Possible arguments to options are discussed under the option, and where appropriate, default values are supplied.
Operands	This section lists the command operands and describes how they affect the actions of the command.
Examples	This section provides examples of usage or of how to use a command or function. Wherever possible a complete example including command-line entry and machine response is shown. Examples are followed by explanations, variable substitution rules, or returned values. Most examples illustrate concepts from the Synopsis, Description, Options, and Usage sections.
Exit Status	This section lists the values the command returns to the calling program or shell and the conditions that cause these values to be returned. Usually, zero is returned for successful completion, and values other than zero for various error conditions.
See Also	This section lists references to other man pages, in-house documentation, and outside publications.
Notes	This section lists additional information that does not belong anywhere else on the page. It takes the form of an aside to the user, covering points of special interest. Critical information is never covered here.
Bugs	This section describes known bugs and, wherever possible, suggests workarounds.

REFERENCE

GlassFish v3 Application Server Section 1: Administration Commands

Name add-resources – creates the resources specified in an XML file

Synopsis

```
add-resources
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
xml_file_path
```

Description The `add-resources` command creates the resources named in the specified XML file. The *xml_file_path* is the path to the XML file containing the resources to be created. The `DOCTYPE` must be specified as `http://www.sun.com/software/appserver/dtds/sun-resources_1_2.dtd` in the `resources.xml` file.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the target for which you are creating the resources. Valid values are

`server`
Creates the resources for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

`domain`
Creates the resources for the domain.

cluster_name
Creates the resources for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Creates the resources for a particular server instance.

Operands *xml_file_path*
The path to the XML file containing the resource(s) to be created. The XML file must reside in the *install-dir*`/domains/domain1/config` directory. If you specify a relative path or simply provide the name of the XML file, this command will prepend *install-dir*`/domains/domain1/config` to this operand.

An example XML file follows.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE resources PUBLIC
   "-//Sun Microsystems Inc.//DTD Application Server 9.1 Domain//EN"
   "*http://www.sun.com/software/appserver/dtds/sun-resources_1_2.dtd*">

<resources>
 <jdbc-connection-pool name="SPECjPool" steady-pool-size="100"
   max-pool-size="150" max-wait-time-in-millis="60000"
   pool-resize-quantity="2" idle-timeout-in-seconds="300"
   is-isolation-level-guaranteed="true"
   is-connection-validation-required="false"
   connection-validation-method="auto-commit"
   fail-all-connections="false"
   datasource-classname="oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource">
  <property name="URL"
    value="jdbc:oracle:thin:@iasperfsol12:1521:specdb"/>
  <property name="User" value="spec"/>
  <property name="Password" value="spec"/>
  <property name="MaxStatements" value="200"/>
  <property name="ImplicitCachingEnabled" value="true"/>
 </jdbc-connection-pool>
 <jdbc-resource enabled="true" pool-name="SPECjPool"
   jndi-name="jdbc/SPECjDB"/>
</resources>
```

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the add-resources command

The following command creates resources using the contents of the XML file `resource.xml`:

```
asamin> add-resources --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 resource.xml
 ========================
Added Resource Type: jdbc-connection-pool
 ========================
Added Resource Type: jdbc-resource
 ========================
Added Resource Type: persistence-manager-factory-resource
Command add-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jdbc-connection-pool(1), create-jdbc-resource(1), `create-jms-resource`(1), `create-jndi-resource`(1), `create-javamail-resource`(1), `create-persistence-resource`(1), `create-custom-resource`(1)

Name backup-domain – performs a backup on the domain

Synopsis

```
backup-domain  [--domaindir domain_directory]
 [--description description] [--echo={true | false}][--terse={true | false}]
 [--verbose=false] [domain_name]
```

Description The `backup-domain` command backs up files under the named domain. This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`
This option specifies the parent directory of the domain upon which the command will operate. The default is *install-dir*`/domains`.

`--description`
A description can contain any string to help identify the particular backup. The description is displayed as part of the information for any backup.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-v --verbose`
Indicates that output data is displayed with detailed information. Default is false.

Operands

domain_name
This is the name of the domain to be backed up. If the domain is not specified and only one domain exists, it will be used automatically. If you have more than one domain, it is mandatory to specify a domain name.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using backup-domain

```
asadmin> backup-domain --domaindir /opt/SUNWappserver/mydomaindir domain1
Successfully backed up the domain

Description: 1137030607263
Backup Filename: /opt/SUNWappserver/mydomaindir/domain1/backups/sjsas_backup_v00001.zip
Date and time backup was performed: Wed Jan 11 17:50:07 PST 2006
Domains Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/mydomaindir
Domain Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/mydomaindir/domain1
Domain Name: domain1
Name of the user that performed the backup: jondoe
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also restore-domain(1), `list-backups`(1)

Name change-admin-password – changes the administrator password

Synopsis

```
change-admin-password --user admin_user
 [--terse={true|false}] [ --echo ={true|false}]
 [ --host  hostname] [--port port-no]
 [--secure |  -s ]
```

Description The `change-admin-password` command modifies the administrator password. The `change-admin-password` command is interactive because the command prompts the user for the old administrator password, for the new administrator password, and for confirmation of the new administrator password.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The port number of the domain administration server listening for administration requests.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using change-admin-password

```
asadmin> change-admin-password --user admin
Please enter the old admin password>
Please enter the new admin password>
Please enter the new admin password again>
Command change-admin-password executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also `delete-password-alias`(1), `list-password-aliases`(1), `update-password-alias`(1)

Name create-auth-realm – adds the named authentication realm

Synopsis

```
create-auth-realm   --classname realm_class
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
[ --target  target_name] auth_realm_name
```

Description Adds the named authentication realm. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the target on which you are creating the realm. Valid values are

`server`
Creates the realm for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Creates the realm for the named configuration.

cluster_name
Creates the realm for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Creates the realm for a particular server instance.

`--classname`
Java class which implements this realm.

`--property`
Optional attributes name/value pairs of provider implementation specific attributes.

Operands

auth_realm_name	Name of this realm.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-auth-realm

```
asadmin> create-auth-realm --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001
--classname com.iplanet.ias.security.auth.realm.DB.Database
--property defaultuser=admin:Password=admin db
Command create-auth-realm executed successfully
```

Where db is the auth realm created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-auth-realm(1), list-auth-realms(1)

Name create-domain – creates a domain with the given name

Synopsis

```
create-domain  [--user user] [--passwordfile passwordfile]
 {--adminport port_number | --portbase portbase}
 [(--profile developer | cluster | enterprise ] --template domain_template)]
 [--domaindir domain_directory/domains]
 [--instanceport port_number] [--savemasterpassword=false]
 [--domainproperties (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 [--savelogin=false] [--terse=false]
 [--echo=false] [--interactive=true]
 domain_name
```

Description Use the `create-domain` command to create an administrative domain.

This command creates the configuration of a domain. A domain is an administrative namespace. Every domain has a configuration, which is stored in a set of files. Any number of domains each of which has a distinct administrative identity can be created in a given installation of application server. A domain can exist independent of other domains. Any user who has access to the `asadmin` script on a given system can create a domain and store its configuration in a folder of choice. By default, the domain configuration is created in the default directory for domains. You can override this location to store the configuration elsewhere.

A domain, in addition to being an administrative boundary, is also a fully compliant Java EE Server. This means that you can can deploy your Java EE Applications to the domain and run them when the domain is started. A domain provides all the necessary environment and services that are essential to run the applications.

A domain can be managed by tools such as the Administration GUI or `asadmin`.

You choose an appropriate profile for the domain, depending on the applications that youwant to run on your new domain. You can choose the developer, cluster, or enterprise profile for the domain you create.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--user`
: The username of the administrator of the domain.

`-t --terse`
: Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
: Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`--domaindir`
The directory where the domain is to be created. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain is created in the default domain directory.

`--profile`
The profile of the domain. A usage profile depicts how a particular domain is going to be used. It determines how the templates for various files are customized. Currently, only the customization for `domain.xml`template is supported.

Valid values for this option are: developer, cluster, and enterprise

Note – Profile names are case-sensitive. Use all profile names in lower case only.

`--template`
The file name of a `domain.xml` template used to create the domain. This allows domains of different types to be created. This also allows you to define your own template.

`--adminport`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser (example, `http://localhost:`*this-port*) to manage the domain.

Either the `--adminport` option or the `--portbase` option *must* be specified.

`--portbase`
Determines the number with which the port assignment should start. A domain uses a certain number of ports that are statically assigned. The portbase value determines where the assignment should start. Choose this value judiciously. The values for the ports are calculated as follows: Admin port: portbase + 48, HTTP listener port: portbase + 80, IIOP listener port: portbase + 37, JMX port: portbase + 86. See the output of this command for a complete list of occupied ports, when `--portbase` option is specified.

Either the `--adminport` option or the `--portbase` option *must* be specified.

Note – The `--portbase` option cannot be used with the `--adminport` or the `--instanceport` option.

`--passwordfile`
The file containing the domain application server password associated with the administrative instance. The `create-domain` command reads values for `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` and `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` from this file. The password is defined in the following form: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password for the domain. This file can contain many other passwords required by the `asadmin` commands. In adherence to application server security policy, `asadmin` does not accept clear text passwords on the command line.

If `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` or `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is not in the password file, the `create-domain` command prompts for admin password and master password.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`--instanceport`
As noted above, the domain provides services so that applications can run when deployed. This (HTTP) port specifies where the web application context roots are available for a Web browser to connect to. This port is a positive integer and must be available at the time of creation of the domain.

`--savemasterpassword`
Setting this option to true allows the `masterpassword` to be written to the file system. A master password is really a password for the secure key store. A domain is designed to keep its own certificate (created at the time of domain creation) in a safe place in the configuration location. This certificate is called domain's SSL server certificate. When the domain is contacted by a Web browser over a secure channel (HTTPS), this certificate is presented by the domain. The master password is supposed to protect this store (a file) that contains this certificate. This file is called `keystore.jks` and is created in the config directory of the domain created. If however, this option is chosen, the master password is saved on the disk in domain's configuration location. The master password is stored in a file called `master-password`, which is a Java JCEKS type keystore. The only advantage of using this option is in case of unattended system boots, where at the time of start-domain, the master password is not prompted for, because it will be extracted from this file.

It is best to create a masterpassword when creating a domain, because masterpassword is used by the `start-domain` command. For security purposes, the default setting should be false, because saving the masterpassword on the disk is an insecure practice, unless file system permissions are properly set. If masterpassword is saved, then `start-domain` will not prompt for it. Masterpassword gives an extra level of security to the environment.

`--domainproperties`
Setting the optional name/value pairs overrides the default values for the properties of the domain to be created. The list must be separated by the `:` character. The following properties are available:

`jms.port`
Specifies the port number for JMS. Valid value is 7676.

`domain.jmxPort`
Specifies the port on which the JMX connector is initialized. The valid values are 1-65535.

`orb.listener.port`
Specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections on which `orb-listener-1` listens.

`http.ssl.port`
Specifies the port number for `http-listener-2`. Valid values are 1 to 65535. On UNIX, to create sockets that listen on ports 1–1024, you need superuser privileges.

`orb.ssl.port`
Specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections on which the IIOP listener called `SSL` listens.

`orb.mutualauth.port`
Specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections on which the IIOP listener called `SSL_MUTUALAUTH` listens.

`--savelogin`
Saves the admin user name and password if you set this option to true. The default value is false. The username and password are stored in the `.asadminpass` file in user's home directory. A domain can only be created locally and hence while using the above option, the host name saved in `.asadminpass` will always be `localhost`. If the user has specified default admin port while creating the domain, there is no need to specify `--user`, `--passwordfile`, `--host`, or `--port` on any of the subsequent `asadmin` remote commands. These values will be automatically obtained.

Note – When the same user creates multiple domains having same admin port number on the same or different machines (where the home directory is NFS mounted), the command is not going to prompt whether the password should be overwritten. It will always be overwritten.

Operands *domain_name* The name of the domain to be created.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the create-domain command (developer profile)

The following command creates `domain4` domain with developer profile.

```
asadmin>create-domain --adminport 4848 --profile developer domain4
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
Please enter the admin password again>
Please enter the master password>
Please enter the master password again>
Using port 4848 for Admin.
Using default port 8080 for HTTP Instance.
Using default port 7676 for JMS.
Using default port 3700 for IIOP.
Using default port 8181 for HTTP_SSL.
Using default port 3820 for IIOP_SSL.
Using default port 3920 for IIOP_MUTUALAUTH.
Using default port 8686 for JMX_ADMIN.
Domain being created with profile:developer, as specified on command line or environment.
Security Store used should be JKS
Domain domain4 created.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the create-domain command (enterprise profile)

The following command creates `sampleDomain` domain with enterprise profile in the `/export/domains` directory.

```
asadmin> create-domain --domaindir /export/domains
--profile enterprise --adminport 7070 --adminuser admin
--instanceport 7071 sampleDomain
Please enter the admin password>
Please enter the admin password again>
Please enter the master password>
Please enter the master password again>
Using port 7070 for Admin.
Using default port 7071 for HTTP Instance.
Using default port 7676 for JMS.
Using default port 3700 for IIOP.
Using default port 8181 for HTTP_SSL.
Using default port 3820 for IIOP_SSL.
Using default port 3920 for IIOP_MUTUALAUTH.
Using default port 8686 for JMX_ADMIN.
Domain being created with profile:enterprise, as specified
by variable AS_ADMIN_PROFILE in configuration file.
Security Store used should be NSS
Domain sampleDomain created.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using the create-domain command (savelogin)

The following command creates the `myDomain` domain with the enterprise profile and saves the admin username and password.

```
asadmin>  create-domain --adminport 8282 --adminuser admin
--savelogin=true myDomain
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
Please enter the admin password again>
Please enter the master password>
Please enter the master password again>
Using port 8282 for Admin.
Using default port 8080 for HTTP Instance.
Using default port 7676 for JMS.
Using default port 3700 for IIOP.
Using default port 8181 for HTTP_SSL.
Using default port 3820 for IIOP_SSL.
Using default port 3920 for IIOP_MUTUALAUTH.
Using default port 8686 for JMX_ADMIN.
Domain being created with profile:enterprise, as specified by variable
AS_ADMIN_PROFILE in configuration file.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using the create-domain command (savelogin) *(Continued)*

```
adSecurity Store used should be NSS
Domain myDomain created.
Login information relevant to admin user name [admin] for this domain [myDomain]
 stored at [/.asadminpass] successfully.
Make sure that this file remains protected. Information stored in this file will be
used by asadmin commands to manage this domain.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also `login`(1), delete-domain(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1), list-domains(1)

Name create-file-user – creates a new file user

Synopsis

```
create-file-user
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
[--passwordfile passwordfile] [--authrealmname auth_realm_name]
[--groups user_groups[:user_groups]*]
 user_name
```

Description Creates an entry in the keyfile with the specified username, password, and groups. Multiple groups can be created by separating them with a colon (:). If *auth_realm_name* is not specified, an entry is created in the keyfile for the default realm. If *auth_realm_name* is specified, an entry is created in the keyfile using the `auth_realm_name`.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This is the name of the target on which the command operates. The valid targets are config, instance, cluster, or server. By default, the target is the server.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

`--groups`
This is the group associated with this file user.

`--authrealmname`
This is the file where the file users are stored.

Operands

user_name	This is the name of file user to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-file-user command

It is assumed that an authentication realm has already been created using the `create-auth-realm` command.

```
asadmin> create-file-user --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 --groups staff:manager
--authrealmname auth-realm1 sample_user
Command create-file-user executed successfully
```

Where, the `sample_user` is the file user created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-auth-realm(1), delete-file-user(1), list-file-users(1), update-file-user(1), `list-file-groups`(1)

Name create-http-listener – adds a new HTTP listener socket

Synopsis

```
create-http-listener
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --listeneraddress  address --listenerport listener_port
--defaultvs virtual_server [--servername server_name]
[--acceptorthreads acceptor-threads] [--xpowered={true|false}]
[ --redirectport  redirect_port] [--securityenabled={true|false}]
[ --enabled ={true|false}] [ --target  server] listener_id
```

Description The `create-http-listener` command creates an HTTP listener. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Note – If you edit the special HTTP listener named `admin-listener`, you must restart the server for the changes to take effect. The Administration Console does not tell you that a restart is required in this case.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--listeneraddress`
The IP address or the hostname (resolvable by DNS).

`--listenerport`
The port number to create the listen socket on. Legal values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges. Configuring an SSL listen socket to listen on port 443 is recommended.

`--defaultvs`
The ID attribute of the default virtual server for this listener.

`--servername`
Tells the server what to put in the host name section of any URLs it sends to the client. This affects URLs the server automatically generates; it doesn't affect the URLs for directories and files stored in the server. This name should be the alias name if your server uses an alias. If a colon and port number are appended, that port will be used in URLs that the server sends to the client.

`--acceptorthreads`
The number of acceptor threads for the listener socket. The recommended value is the number of processors in the machine. The default value is 1.

`--xpowered`
If set to `true`, adds the `X-Powered-By: Servlet/2.4` and `X-Powered-By: JSP/2.0` headers to the appropriate responses. The Servlet 2.4 specification defines the `X-Powered-By: Servlet/2.4` header, which containers may add to servlet-generated responses. Similarly, the JSP 2.0 specification defines the `X-Powered-By: JSP/2.0` header, which containers may add to responses that use JSP technology. The goal of these headers is to aid in gathering statistical data about the use of Servlet and JSP technology.

`--redirectport`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Port number for redirects. If the HTTP listener is supporting non-SSL requests, and a request is received for which a matching security-constraint requires SSL transport, the Application Server will automatically redirect the request to this port number.

`--securityenabled`
If set to true, the HTTP listener runs SSL. You can turn SSL2 or SSL3 ON or OFF and set ciphers using an SSL element. The security setting globally enables or disables SSL by making certificates available to the server instance. The default value is false.

`--enabled`
If set to true, the listener is enabled at runtime.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Specifies the target for which you are creating the HTTP listener. Valid values are

`server`
Creates the listener for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Creates the listener for the named configuration.

cluster_name
Creates the listener for every server instance in the cluster.

stand-alone_instance_name
Creates the listener for a particular standalone server instance.

Operands

listener_id	The listener ID of the HTTP listener.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `create-http-listener` command

The following command creates an HTTP listener named `sampleListener` that uses a nondefault number of acceptor threads and is not enabled at runtime:

```
asadmin> create-http-listener --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 4848
--listeneraddress 0.0.0.0 --listenerport 7272
--defaultvs server --servername host1.sun.com
--acceptorthreads 100 --securityenabled=false
--enabled=false sampleListener
Command create-http-listener executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-http-listener(1), list-http-listeners(1), create-virtual-server(1), create-ssl(1)

Name create-jdbc-connection-pool – registers the JDBC connection pool

Synopsis

```
create-jdbc-connection-pool
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
[--datasourceclassname classname] [--restype res_type]
[--steadypoolsize poolsize] [--maxpoolsize poolsize]
[--maxwait time] [--poolresize limit]
[--idletimeout time] [--isolationlevel isolation_level]
[--isolationguaranteed=true] [--isconnectvalidatereq=false]
[--validationmethod auto-commit] [--validationtable tablename]
[--failconnection=false] [--allownoncomponentcallers=false]
[--nontransactionalconnections=false]
[--description text] [--property (name=value)
[:name=value]*] connectionpoolid
```

Description The `create-jdbc-connection-pool` command registers a new JDBC connection pool with the specified JDBC connection pool name.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option is deprecated.

`--datasourceclassname`
The name of the vendor—supplied JDBC datasource resource manager.

`--restype`
The interface that the datasource class implements. Must be one of `javax.sql.DataSource`, `javax.sql.ConnectionPoolDataSource` or `javax.sql.XADataSource`. It leads to an error when this option has a legal value and the indicated interface is not implemented by the datasource class. This option has no default value.

`--steadypoolsize`
The minimum and initial number of connections maintained in the pool. The default value is 8.

`--maxpoolsize`
The maximum number of connections that can be created. The default value is 32.

`--maxwait`
The amount of time a caller will wait before a connection timeout is sent. The default is 60 seconds. A value of 0 forces the caller to wait indefinitely.

`--poolresize`
Quantity by which the pool will scale-up or scale-down the number of connections. Scale-up: When the pool has no free connections, pool will scale-up by this quantity. Scale-down: All the invalid and idle connections are removed, sometimes resulting in removing connections of quantity greater than this value. Steadypoolsize will be ensured. Possible values are from 0 to `MAX_INTEGER`. The default value is 2.

`--idletimeout`
The maximum time, in seconds, that a connection can remain idle in the pool. After this time, the implementation can close this connection. This timeout value must be kept shorter than the server side timeout value to prevent the accumulation of unusable connections in the application. The default value is 300.

`--isolationlevel`
The transaction-isolation-level on the pooled database connections. This option does not have a default value. If not specified, the pool operates with the default isolation level that the JDBC driver provides.

You can set a desired isolation level using one of the standard transaction isolation levels: `read-uncommitted`, `read-committed`, `repeatable-read`, `serializable`. Applications that change the isolation level on a pooled connection programmatically risk polluting the pool. This could lead to program errors.

`--isisolationguaranteed`
This is applicable only when a particular isolation level is specified for transaction-isolation-level. The default value is true.

This option assures that every time a connection is obtained from the pool, isolation level is set to the desired value. This could have some performance impact on some JDBC drivers. Administrators can set this to false when the application does not change `--isolationlevel` before returning the connection.

`--isconnectvalidatereq`
If set to true, connections are validated or checked to see if they are usable before giving out to the application. The default value is false.

`--validationmethod`
The name of the validation table used to perform a query to validate a connection. Valid settings are: `auto-commit`, `meta-data`, or `table`. The default value is `auto-commit`.

`--validationtable`
The name of the validation table used to perform a query to validate a connection.

`--failconnection`
If set to true, all connections in the pool must be closed when a single validation check fails. The default value is false. One attempt is made to re-establish failed connections.

`--allownoncomponentcallers`
A pool with this property set to true, can be used by non-J2EE components, that is, components other than EJBs or Servlets. The returned connection is enlisted automatically with the transaction context obtained from the transaction manager.

`--nontransactionalconnections`
A pool with this property set to true returns non-transactional connections. This connection does not get automatically enlisted with the transaction manager.

`--description`
Text providing details about the specified JDBC connection pool.

`--property`
Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the connection pool.

Operands

connectionpoolid The name of the JDBC connection pool to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-jdbc-connection-pool command

```
asadmin> create-jdbc-connection-pool --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host localhost --port 7070
--datasourceclassname org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDataSource
--restype javax.sql.XADataSource
--property portNumber=1527:password=APP:user=APP:serverName=
localhost:databaseName=sun-appserv-samples:connectionAttributes=\;
create\\=true sample_derby_pool
Command create-jdbc-connection-pool executed successfully
```

Where, the `sample_derby_pool` is created. The escape character backslash (`\`) is used in the `--property` option to distinguish the semicolon (`;`). Two backslashes (`\\`) are used to

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-jdbc-connection-pool command *(Continued)*

distinguish the equal (=) sign.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-jdbc-connection-pool(1), list-jdbc-connection-pools(1)

Name create-jdbc-resource – creates a JDBC resource with the specified JNDI name

Synopsis

```
create-jdbc-resource
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
--connectionpoolid id [--enabled=true]
[--description text] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 jndi_name
```

Description The `create-jdbc-resource` command creates a new JDBC resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option helps specify the target to which you are deploying. Valid values are:

`server`
Deploys the component to the default server instance. This is the default value.

`domain`
Deploys the component to the domain.

cluster_name
Deploys the component to every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Deploys the component to a particular sever instance.

`--connectionpoolid`
The name of the JDBC connection pool. If two or more JDBC resource elements point to the same connection pool element, they use the same pool connection at runtime.

`--enabled`
Determines whether the JDBC resource is enabled at runtime. The default value is true.

`--description`
Text providing descriptive details about the JDBC resource.

`--property`
Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the resource.

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of this JDBC resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jdbc-resource command

```
asadmin> create-jdbc-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--connectionpoolid sample_derby_pool jdbc/DerbyPool
Command create-jdbc-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-jdbc-resource(1), list-jdbc-resources(1)

Name create-jvm-options – creates JVM options in the Java configuration or profiler element of the `domain.xml` file.

Synopsis

```
create-jvm-options
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
[--profiler={true|false}] (jvm_option_name=jvm_option_value)
[:jvm_option_name=jvm_option_name*]
```

Description The `create-jvm-options` command creates JVM options in the Java configuration or profiler elements of the `domain.xml` file. If JVM options are created for a profiler, they are used to record the settings needed to get a particular profiler going.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

You must restart the server for newly created JVM options to take effect. Use the `start/stop-domain` command to restart the domain administration server.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the target on which you are creating jvm options. Valid targets are config, instance, cluster, or server. The default is server.

`--profiler`
Indicates whether the JVM options are for the profiler. The profiler must exist for this option to be true. Default is false.

Operands *jvm_option_name*

The left side of the equal sign (=) is the JVM option name. The right side of the equal sign (=) is the JVM option value. A colon (:) is a delimiter for multiple options.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the create-jvm-options command

JVM options must start with a dash (–). Use the backslash (\) to escape the dash delimiter.

```
asadmin> create-jvm-options --interactive=true
--secure=true --passwordfile passwords.txt --terse=false
--user admin --host localhost --port 4848 --target server
\\-Dunixlocation=/root/example:
-Dvariable=\$HOME:-Dwindowslocation=d\\:\\\sun\\\appserver:
-Doption1=-value1
Command create-jvm-options executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-jvm-options(1), list-jvm-options(1)

Name create-profiler – creates the profiler element

Synopsis

```
create-profiler
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name]
[--classpath classpath] [--nativelibpath native_library_path]
[--enabled=true] [ --property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
profiler_name
```

Description Creates the profiler element. A server instance is tied to a particular profiler, by the profiler element in the Java configuration. Changing a profiler requires you to restart the server.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target on which you are creating a profiler. Valid values are

`server`
Creates the profiler for the default server instance. This is the default value.

configuration_name
Creates the profiler for the named configuration

cluster_name
Creates the profiler for every server instance in the cluster

instance_name
Creates the profiler for a particular server instance

`--classpath`
Java classpath string that specifies the classes needed by the profiler.

`--nativelibpath`
This path is automatically constructed to be a concatenation of the Application Server installation relative path for its native shared libraries, standard JRE native library path, the shell environment setting (`LD_LIBRARY_PATH` on UNIX) and any path that may be specified in the profile element.

`--enabled`
Profiler is enabled by default.

`--property`
Name/value pairs of provider specific attributes.

Operands

profiler_name	Name of the profiler.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-profiler

```
asadmin> create-profiler --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 --classpath /home/appserver/
--nativelibpath /u/home/lib --enabled=false
 --property defaultuser=admin:password=adminadmin sample_profiler
Created Profiler with id = sample_profiler
```

Where: `sample_profiler` is the profiler created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-profiler(1)

Name create-resource-ref – creates a reference to a resource

Synopsis

```
create-resource-ref
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 [--enabled=true] reference_name
```

Description The `create-resource-ref` command creates a reference from a cluster or an unclustered server instance to a previously created resource (for example, a JDBC resource created using the `create-jdbc-resource` command). This effectively results in the resource being made available in the JNDI tree of the targeted instance or cluster.

The target instance or instances making up the cluster need not be running or available for this command to succeed. If one or more instances are not available, they will receive the new resource the next time they start.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e` `--echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I` `--interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H` `--host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p` `--port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s` `--secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u` `--user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the target for which you are creating the resource reference. Valid targets are

`server`
Creates the resource reference for the default server instance. This is the default target.

cluster_name
Creates the resource reference for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Creates the resource reference for the named unclustered server instance.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

`--enabled`
Indicates whether the resource should be enabled. This value will take effect only if the resource is enabled at the global level. The default is `true`.

Operands

reference_name The name or JNDI name of the resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-resource-ref command

The following command creates a reference to the JMS destination resource `jms/Topic` on the cluster `Cluster1`.

```
asadmin> create-resource-ref --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target Cluster1 jms/Topic
Command create-resource-ref executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

delete-resource-ref(1), list-resource-refs(1)

Name create-ssl – creates and configures the SSL element in the selected HTTP listener, IIOP listener, or IIOP service

Synopsis

```
create-ssl
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
--type listener_or_service_type  --certname cert_name
[--ssl2enabled=false  ] [--ssl2ciphers ss12ciphers ]
[--ssl3enabled=true ] [--tlsenabled=true ]
[--ssl3tlsciphers ssl3tlsciphers ] [--tlsrollbackenabled=true ]
[--clientauthenabled=false  ] [listener_id]
```

Description Creates and configures the SSL element in the selected HTTP listener, IIOP listener, or IIOP service to enable secure communication on that listener/service.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options If an option has a short option name, then the short option precedes the long option name. Short options have one dash whereas long options have two dashes.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.. Specifies the target on which you are configuring the ssl element. The following values are valid:

`server`
Specifies the server in which the iiop-service or HTTP/IIOP listener is to be configured for SSL.

config
Specifies the configuration that contains the HTTP/IIOP listener or iiop-service for which SSL is to be configured.

cluster
Specifies the cluster in which the HTTP/IIOP listener or iiop-service is to be configured for SSL. All the server instances in the cluster will get the SSL configuration for the respective listener or iiop-service.

instance
Specifies the instance in which the HTTP/IIOP listener or iiop-service is to be configured for SSL.

`--type`
The type of service or listener for which the SSL is created. The type can be:

- `http-listener`
- `iiop-listener`
- `iiop-service`

When the type is `iiop-service`, the `ssl-client-config` along with the embedded `ssl` element is created in `domain.xml`.

`--certname`
The nickname of the server certificate in the certificate database or the PKCS#11 token. The format of the name in the certificate is *tokenname:nickname*. For this property, the *tokenname:* is optional.

`--ssl2enabled`
Set this property to `true` to enable SSL2. The default value is `false`. If both SSL2 and SSL3 are enabled for a virtual server, the server tries SSL3 encryption first. In the event SSL3 encryption fails, the server then tries SSL2 encryption.

`--ssl2ciphers`
A comma-separated list of the SSL2 ciphers to be used. Use the prefix + to enable or – to disable a particular cipher. Allowed values are:

- `rc4`
- `rc4export`
- `rc2`
- `rc2export`
- `idea`
- `des`
- `desede3`

If no value is specified, all supported ciphers are assumed to be enabled.

`--ssl3enabled`
Set this property to `false` to disable SSL3. The default value is `true`. If both SSL2 and SSL3 are enabled for a virtual server, the server tries SSL3 encryption first. In the event SSL3 encryption fails, the server then tries SSL2 encryption.

`--tlsenabled`
Set this property to `false` to disable TLS. The default value is `true` It is good practice to enable TLS, which is a more secure version of SSL.

`--ssl3tlsciphers`
A comma-separated list of the SSL3 and/or TLS ciphers to be used. Use the prefix + to enable or – to disable a particular cipher. Allowed values are:

- `SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5`
- `SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA`
- `SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA`
- `SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5`
- `SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5`
- `SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA`
- `SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA`

If no value is specified, all supported ciphers are assumed to be enabled.

`--tlsrollbackenabled`
Set to `true` (default) to enable TLS rollback. TLS rollback should be enabled for Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and 5.5. This option is only valid when `-tlsenabled=true`.

`--clientauthenabled`
Set to `true` if you want SSL3 client authentication performed on every request independent of ACL-based access control. Default value is `false`.

Operands *listener_id*
The ID of the HTTP or IIOP listener for which the SSL element is to be created. The *listener_id* is not required if the `--type` is `iiop-service`.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using create-ssl

The following example shows how to create an SSL element for an HTTP listener named `http-listener-1`.

```
asadmin> create-ssl --user admin --host fuyako --port 7070
--passwordfile adminpassword.txt --type http-listener
--certname sampleCert http-listener-1
Command create-ssl executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-ssl(1)

Name create-system-properties – adds or updates one or more system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

Synopsis

```
create-system-properties
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name]
[name=value)[:name=value]*]
```

Description Shared or clustered server instances will often need to override attributes defined in their referenced configuration. Any configuration attribute in a server instance can be overridden through a system property of the corresponding name. This command adds or updates the system properties of a domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target on which you are creating the system properties. The valid targets for this command are instance, cluster, configuration, domain, and server. Server is the default option.

Operands *name=value*
The name value pairs (separated by the ':' character) of the system properties to add to the specified target. If any of the system properties were previously defined, it will be updated with the newly specified value.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-system-properties

```
asadmin> create-system-properties --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --host localhost --port 4848
--target mycluster http-listener-port=1088
Command create-system-properties executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-system-property(1), list-system-properties(1)

Name create-virtual-server – creates the named virtual server

Synopsis

```
create-virtual-server
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  server]
--hosts hosts [--httplisteners http_listeners]
[--defaultwebmodule default_web_module]
[--state on] [--logfile log_file]
[--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
virtual_server_id
```

Description The `create-virtual-server` command creates the named virtual server. Virtualization in the Application Server allows multiple URL domains to be served by a single HTTP server process that is listening on multiple host addresses. If the application is available at two virtual servers, they still share the same physical resource pools.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e` `--echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I` `--interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H` `--host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p` `--port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s` `--secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u` `--user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target for which you are creating the virtual server. Valid values are:

`server`
Creates the virtual server for the default server instance. This is the default value.

configuration_name
Creates the virtual server for the named configuration

cluster_name
Creates the virtual server for every server instance in the cluster

instance_name
Creates the virtual server for a particular server instance

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

`--hosts`
A comma-separated (,) list of values allowed in the host request header to select the current virtual server. Each virtual server that is configured to the same connection group must have a unique host for that group.

`--httplisteners`
A comma-separated (,) list of HTTP listener IDs. Required only for a virtual server that is not the default virtual server.

`--defaultwebmodule`
The standalone web module associated with this virtual server by default.

`--state`
Determines whether a virtual server is active (on) or inactive (off or disabled). Default is active (on). When inactive, the virtual server does not service requests.

`--logfile`
Name of the file where log entries for this virtual server are to be written. By default, this is the server log.

`--property`
Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the virtual server. The following properties are available:

`docroot`
Absolute path to root document directory for server.

`accesslog`
Absolute path to server access logs.

`sso-enabled`
If false, single sign-on is disabled for this virtual server, and users must authenticate separately to every application on the virtual server. Single sign-on across applications on the Application Server is supported by servlets and JSP pages. This feature allows multiple applications that require the same user sign-on information to share this information, rather than have the user sign on separately for each application. The default value is true.

`sso-max-inactive-seconds`
Specifies the number of seconds after which a user's single sign-on record becomes eligible for purging if no client activity is received. Since single sign-on applies across several applications on the same virtual server, access to any of the applications keeps the single sign-on record active. The default value is 300 seconds (5 minutes). Higher values provide longer single sign-on persistence for users, but at the expense of more memory use on the server.

`sso-reap-interval-seconds`
Specifies the number of seconds between purges of expired single sign-on records. The default value is 60.

`default-web-xml`
Indicates the location of the file `default-web.xml`. The default location is `$[S1AS_HOME]/domains/domain1/config/default—web.xml`.

`allowLinking`
If the value of this property is true, resources that are symbolic links will be served for all web applications deployed on this virtual server. Individual web applications may override this setting by using the property `allowLinking` under the `sun-web-app` element in the `sun-web.xml` file:

```
<sun-web-app>
<property name=”allowLinking” value=”[true|false]”/>
</sun-web-app>
```

The default value is true.

`accessLogWriteInterval`
Indicates the number of seconds before the log will be written to the disk. The access log is written when the buffer is full or when the interval expires. If the value is 0 (zero), then the buffer is always written even if it is not full. This means that each time the server is accessed, the log message is stored directly to the file.

`accessLogBufferSize`
Specifies the size, in bytes, of the buffer where access log calls are stored.

`allowRemoteAddress`
This is a comma-separated list of regular expression patterns to which the remote client's IP address is compared. If this property is specified, the remote address must match for this request to be accepted. If this property is not specified, all requests will be accepted unless the remote address matches a `denyRemoteAddress` pattern. The default value for this property is null.

`denyRemoteAddress`
This is a comma-separated list of regular expression patterns to which the remote client's IP address is compared. If this property is specified, the remote address must not

match for this request to be accepted. If this property is not specified, request acceptance is governed solely by the `allowRemoteAddress` property. The default value for this property is null.

`allowRemoteHost`
This is a comma-separated list of regular expression patterns to which the remote client's host name (as returned by `java.net.Socket.getInetAddress().getHostName()`) is compared. If this property is specified, the remote host name must match for this request to be accepted. If this property is not specified, all requests will be accepted unless the remote host name matches a denyRemoteHost pattern. The default value for this property is null.

`denyRemoteHost`
This is a comma-separated list of regular expression patterns to which the remote client's host name (as returned by `java.net.Socket.getInetAddress().getHostName()`) is compared. If this property is specified, the remote host name must not match for this request to be accepted. If this property is not specified, request acceptance is governed solely by the `allowRemoteHost` property. The default value for this property is null.

Operands

virtual_server_id
Identifies the unique ID for the virtual server to be created. This ID cannot begin with a number.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-virtual-server command

The following command creates a virtual server named `sampleServer`:

```
asadmin> create-virtual-server --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --hosts pigeon,localhost sampleServer
Command create-virtual-server executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-virtual-server(1), list-virtual-servers(1), create-http-listener(1)

Name delete-auth-realm – removes the named authentication realm

Synopsis

```
delete-auth-realm
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name]
auth_realm-name
```

Description Removes the named authentication realm. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the target on which you are deleting the authentication realm. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Valid values are

`server`
Deletes the realm for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Deletes the realm for the named configuration.

cluster_name
Deletes the realm for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Deletes the realm for a particular server instance.

Operands

auth_realm_name	name of this realm.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-auth-realm

```
asadmin> delete-auth-realm --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 db
Command delete-auth-realm executed successfully
```

Where `db` is the authentication realm deleted.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-auth-realm(1), list-auth-realms(1)

Name delete-domain – deletes the given domain

Synopsis
```
delete-domain  [--domaindir install_dir/domains]
 [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
 domain_name
```

Description Use the `delete-domain` command to delete the named domain. The domain must already exist and must be stopped.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`
The directory where the domain to be deleted is located. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*`/domains` directory is deleted.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

Operands

domain_name	The unique name of the domain you wish to delete.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-domain command

```
asadmin> delete-domain --domaindir /export/domains sampleDomain
Domain sampleDomain deleted
```

Where: the `sampleDomain` domain is deleted from the `/export/domains` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-domain(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1), list-domains(1)

Name delete-file-user – removes the named file user

Synopsis

```
delete-file-user
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
username
```

Description The `delete-file-user` command deletes the entry in the keyfile with the specified username.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This is the name of the target on which the command operates. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. The valid targets are:

`server`
Deletes the file user on the default server instance. This is the default value

`domain`
Deletes the file user in the domain.

cluster_name
Deletes the file user from every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Deletes the file user from a particular server instance.

Operands

username	This is the name of file user to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-file-user command

```
asadmin> delete-file-user --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 sample_user
Command delete-file-user executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-file-user(1), list-file-users(1), update-file-user(1), `list-file-groups`(1)

Name delete-http-listener – removes an HTTP listener

Synopsis

```
delete-http-listener
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  server]
listener_id
```

Description The `delete-http-listener` command removes the specified HTTP listener. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Specifies the target from which you are deleting the HTTP listener. Valid values are

`server`
Deletes the listener from the default server instance `server` and is the default value

configuration_name
Deletes the listener from the named configuration

cluster_name
Deletes the listener from every server instance in the cluster

instance_name
Deletes the listener from a particular server instance

Operands

listener_id	The unique identifier for the HTTP listener to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-http-listener command

The following command deletes the HTTP listener named `sampleListener`:

```
asadmin> delete-http-listener --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 5001 sampleListener
Command delete-http-listener executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-http-listener(1), list-http-listeners(1)

Name delete-jdbc-connection-pool – removes the specified JDBC connection pool

Synopsis

```
delete-jdbc-connection-pool
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --cascade =false]
connectionpoolid
```

Description The `delete-jdbc-connection-pool` command deletes a JDBC connection pool. The operand identifies the JDBC connection pool to be deleted.

Ensure that all associations to this resource are removed before executing the `delete-jdbc-connection-pool` command.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--cascade`
If the option is set to true, all the JDBC resources associated with the pool, apart from the pool itself, are deleted. When set to false, the deletion of pool fails if any resources are associated with the pool. Resources must be deleted explicitly or the option must be set to true. By default, the option is false.

`--target`
This option is deprecated.

Operands

connectionpoolid The name of the JDBC resource to be removed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jdbc-connection-pool command

```
asadmin delete-jdbc-connection-pool --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 7070 --cascade=false sample_derby_pool

Command delete-jdbc-connection-pool executed correctly.
```

Where: `asadmin` is the command prompt and `sample_derby_pool` is the JDBC connection pool to be removed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jdbc-connection-pool(1),list-jdbc-connection-pools(1)

Name delete-jdbc-resource – removes a JDBC resource with the specified JNDI name

Synopsis

```
delete-jdbc-resource
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
jndi_name
```

Description The `delete-jdbc-resource` command removes a JDBC resource. Ensure that all associations to the JDBC resource are removed before you execute this command. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

This option helps specify the target from which you are removing the JDBC resource. Valid targets are:

`server`
Removes the resource from the default server instance. This is the default value.

`domain`
Removes the resource from the domain.

cluster_name
Removes the resource from every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Removes the resource from a particular sever instance.

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of this JDBC resource to be removed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jdbc-resource command

The following example shows how to delete a JDBC resource in a domain whose profile is the developer profile.

```
asadmin> delete-jdbc-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
jdbc/DerbyPool
Command delete-jdbc-resource executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the delete-jdbc-resource command

The following example shows how to delete a JDBC resource in a domain whose profile is the cluster profile.

```
asadmin> delete-jdbc-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--target domain jdbc/DerbyPool
Command delete-jdbc-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jdbc-resource(1), list-jdbc-resources(1)

Name delete-jvm-options – removes JVM options from the Java configuration or profiler elements of the `domain.xml` file

Synopsis

```
delete-jvm-options
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target]
[--profiler={true|false}] (jvm_option_name[=jvm_option_value])
[:jvm_option_name[=jvm_option_name]]*
```

Description The `delete-jvm-options` command removes JVM options from the Java configuration or profiler elements of the `domain.xml` file.

Note – In the syntax, there can be more than one JVM option, separated by a colon.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option helps specify the target from which you want to remove the JVM options. Valid target is server, cluster, or instance. The default is server.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

`--profiler`
Indicates whether the JVM options are for the profiler. The profiler must exist for this option to be true.

Operands *jvm_option_name=jvm_option_value*
the left side of the equal sign (=) is the JVM option name. The right side of the equal sign (=) is the JVM option value. A colon (:) is a delimiter for multiple options.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the delete-jvm-options command

To remove more than one JVM option, use a colon (:) to separate the options. If the JVM option itself contains a colon (:), use the backslash (\) to offset the colon (:) delimiter.

```
asadmin> delete-jvm-options -e
--interactive=true --secure=true --passwordfile passwords.txt
--terse=false --user admin --target server --host localhost
--echo=true --port 4848 "\-Dtmp=sun"
Command delete-jvm-options executed successfully
```

Where more than one JVM options are deleted.

```
asadmin> delete-jvm-options -e \-Doption1=value1
--interactive=true --secure=true --passwordfile passwords.txt
--terse=false --user admin --target server --host localhost
--echo=true --port 4848 "\-Doption1=value1:-Doption2=value2"
Command delete-jvm-options executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jvm-options(1), list-jvm-options(1)

Name delete-profiler – removes the specified profiler element

Synopsis

```
delete-profiler
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name]
```

Description The `delete-profiler`command deletes the profiler element you specify. A server instance is tied to a particular profiler by the profiler element in the Java configuration. Changing a profiler requires you to restart the server.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target profiler element which you are deleting. Valid values are

`server`
Deletes the profiler element for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Deletes the profiler element for the named configuration.

cluster_name
Deletes the profiler element for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Deletes the profiler element for a particular server instance.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using delete-profiler

```
asadmin> delete-profiler --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848
Command delete-profiler executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-profiler(1)

Name delete-resource-ref – removes a reference to a resource

Synopsis

```
delete-resource-ref
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 reference_name
```

Description The `delete-resource-ref` command removes a reference from a cluster or an unclustered server instance to a resource (for example, a JDBC resource). This effectively results in the removal of the resource from the JNDI tree of the targeted instance or cluster.

The target instance or instances making up the cluster need not be running or available for this command to succeed. If one or more instances are not available, they will no longer load the resource in the JNDI tree the next time they start.

Removal of the reference does not result in removal of the resource from the domain. The resource is removed only by the `delete` command for that resource (for example, `delete-jdbc-resource`).

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the target from which you are removing the resource reference. Valid values are

`server`
Removes the resource reference from the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

cluster_name
Removes the resource reference from every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Removes the resource reference from the named unclustered server instance.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

Operands *reference_name* The name or JNDI name of the resource.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the delete-resource-ref command

The following command removes a reference to the JMS destination resource `jms/Topic` on the unclustered server instance `NewServer`.

```
asadmin> delete-resource-ref --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target NewServer jms/Topic
Command delete-resource-ref executed successfully.
```

Exit Status 0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also create-resource-ref(1), list-resource-refs(1)

Name delete-ssl – deletes the SSL element in the selected HTTP listener, IIOP listener, or IIOP service

Synopsis

```
delete-ssl
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target ]
--type listener_or_service_type  listener_id
```

Description Deletes the SSL element in the selected HTTP listener, IIOP listener, or IIOP service.

The *listener_id* is not required if the `--type` is `iiop-service`.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options If an option has a short option name, then the short option precedes the long option name. Short options have one dash whereas long options have two dashes.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This operand is valid in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Specifies the target on which you are configuring the ssl element. The following values are valid:

`server`
Specifies the server in which the iiop-service or HTTP/IIOP listener is to be unconfigured for SSL.

config
Specifies the configuration that contains the HTTP/IIOP listener or iiop-service for which SSL is to be unconfigured.

cluster
Specifies the cluster in which the HTTP/IIOP listener or iiop-service is to be unconfigured for SSL. All the server instances in the cluster will get SSL unconfigured for the respective listener or iiop-service.

instance
Specifies the instance in which the HTTP/IIOP listener or iiop-service is to be unconfigured for SSL.

`--type`
The type of service or listener for which the SSL is deleted. The type must be one of the following types:

- `http-listener`
- `iiop-listener`
- `iiop-service`

Operands *listener_id*
The ID of the listener from which the SSL element is to be deleted.

The *listener_id* operand is not required if the `--type` is `iiop-service`.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using delete-ssl

The following example shows how to delete an SSL element from an HTTP listener named `http-listener-1`.

```
asadmin> delete-ssl --user admin
--host fuyako --port 7070 --passwordfile adminpassword.txt --type http-listener
http-listener-1
Command delete-ssl executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-ssl(1)

Name delete-system-property – removes one system property of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance, at a time

Synopsis

```
delete-system-property
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name ]
[property_name]
```

Description Shared or clustered server instances will often need to override attributes defined in their referenced configuration. Any configuration attribute in a server instance can be overridden through a system property of the corresponding name. This command deletes system properties of a domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the AS_ADMIN_ prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD
- AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD
- AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the --passwordfile option
- Through the asadmin login command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the --passwordfile option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the asadmin login command, you need not specify the administration password through the --passwordfile option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the asadmin command.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help
Displays the help text for the command.

--target
This option specifies the target on which you are deleting the system properties. The valid targets for this command are instance, cluster, configuration, domain, and server. Server is the default option.

Operands *property_name*
The name of the system property to remove.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-system-properties

```
asadmin> delete-system-property --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --host localhost --port 4848
--target mycluster http-listener-port
Command delete-system-property executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-system-properties(1), list-system-properties(1)

Name delete-virtual-server – removes a virtual server

Synopsis

```
delete-virtual-server
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  server]
virtual_server_id
```

Description The `delete-virtual-server` command removes the virtual server with the specified virtual server ID. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target from which you are deleting the virtual server. Valid values are:

`server`
Deletes the virtual server from the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Deletes the virtual server from the named configuration.

cluster_name
Deletes the virtual server from every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Deletes the virtual server from a particular server instance.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

Operands

virtual_server_id	The unique identifier for the virtual server to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-virtual-server command

The following command deletes the virtual server named `sample_vs1`:

```
asadmin> delete-virtual-server --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001 sample_vs1
Command delete-virtual-server executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-virtual-server(1), list-virtual-servers(1)

Name deploy – deploys the specified component

Synopsis

```
deploy
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --virtualservers  virtual_servers]
[--contextroot context_root] [--force={false|true}]
[ --precompilejsp ={false|true}] [ --verify ={false|true}]
[ --name  component_name] [--upload={true|false}]
[ --retrieve  local_dirpath] [--dbvendorname dbvendorname]
[--createtables={true|false} |  --dropandcreatetables ={true|false}]
[ --uniquetablenames ={true|false}] [ --deploymentplan  deployment_plan]
[--enabled={true|false}] [ --generatermistubs ={false|true}]
[ --availabilityenabled ={false|true}]
[ --libraries  jar_file[(path_separator)jar_file*]]
[--target target] filepath
```

Description Deploys an enterprise application, web application, EJB module, connector module, or application client module. If the component is already deployed or already exists, it is forcefully redeployed if the `--force` option is set to `true`.

The `--createtables` and `--dropandcreatetables` options are booleans and therefore can take the values of *true* or *false*. These options are only used during deployment of CMP beans that have not been mapped to a database (i.e., no `sun-cmp-mappings.xml` descriptor is provided in the module's `META-INF` directory). They are ignored otherwise.

The `--createtables` and `--dropandcreatetables` options are mutually exclusive; only one should be used. If drop and/or create tables fails, the deployment does not fail; a warning message is provided in the log file.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--virtualservers`
One or more virtual server IDs. Multiple IDs are separated by commas.

`--contextroot`
Valid only if the archive is a web module. It is ignored for other archive types; defaults to filename without extension.

`--force`
If set to true, makes sure the component is redeployed even if the specified component has already been deployed or already exists. The default is false.

`--precompilejsp`
By default this option is set to false, which does not allow the JSP to pre-compile during deployment. Instead JSPs are compiled during runtime.

`--verify`
If set to true, the syntax and semantics of the deployment descriptor is verified. Default is false.

`--name`
Name of the deployable component.

`--upload`
When set to true (the default), uploads the deployable file to the administration server. If the filepath of the deployable file is mounted to the server machine, or if the administration server is running locally, set the upload option to false.

`--retrieve`
Retrieves the client stub JAR file from the server machine to the local directory.

`--dbvendorname`
Specifies the name of the database vendor for which tables are created. Supported values include `db2`, `mssql`, `oracle`, `derby`, `javadb`, `postgresql`, `pointbase`, and `sybase`, case-insensitive. If not specified, the value of the `database-vendor-name` attribute in `sun-ejb-jar.xml` is used. If no value is specified, a connection is made to the resource specifie by the `jndi-name` subelement of the `cmp-resource` element in the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file, and the database vendor name is read. If the connection cannot be established, or if the value is not recognized, SQL-92 compliance is presumed.

`--createtables`
Creates tables at deployment of an application with unmapped CMP beans. Default is the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file.

`--dropandcreatetables`
If set to true, when the component is redeployed, the tables created by the previous deployment are dropped before creating the new tables. Applies to already deployed applications with unmapped CMP beans. If not set to true, the tables are dropped if the `drop-tables-at-undeploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file is set to true. The new tables are created if the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file is set to true.

`--uniquetablenames`
Guarantees unique table names for all the beans and results in a hashcode added to the table names. This is useful if you have an application with case-sensitive bean names.

`--deploymentplan`
Takes the deployment plan, which is a JAR containing Sun-specific descriptors, and deploys it. This should be passed along when deploying a pure EAR file. A pure EAR file is an EAR without Sun-specific descriptors.

`--enabled`
If set to true (default), allows users to access the application. If set to false, users will not be able to access the application. In a domain whose profile is the cluster profile or the enterprise profile, this option enables the application on the specified target instance or cluster. If you deploy to the target `domain`, this option is ignored, since deploying to the domain doesn't deploy to a specific instance or cluster.

`--generatermistubs`
If set to true, static RMI-IIOP stubs are generated and put into the `client.jar`. If set to false (default) the stubs are not generated.

`--availabilityenabled`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. This option controls whether high-availability is enabled for SFSB checkpointing and potentially passivation. If set to false (default) all SFSB checkpointing is disabled for the specified application or EJB module. If set to true, the specified application or module is enabled for high-availability. Set this option to true only if high availability is configured and enabled at higher levels, such as the server and container levels.

`--libraries`
A comma-separated list of library JAR files. Specify the library JAR files by their relative or absolute paths. Specify relative paths relative to *instance-root*`/lib/applibs`. The libraries are made available to the application in the order specified.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Specifies the target to which you are deploying. Valid values are:

`server`
Deploys the component to the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

`domain`
Deploys the component to the domain. If `domain` is the target for an initial deployment, the application is deployed to the domain, but no server instances or clusters reference the application. If `domain` is the target for a redeployment (the `--force` option is set to true), and dynamic reconfiguration is enabled for the clusters or server instances that reference the application, the referencing clusters or server instances automatically get the new version of the application. If redeploying, and dynamic configuration is disabled, the referencing clusters or server instances do not get the new version of the application until the clustered or standalone server instances are restarted.

cluster_name
Deploys the component to every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Deploys the component to a particular sever instance.

Operands

filepath
Path to the deployable file on the local machine if the `upload` option is set to `true`; otherwise the absolute path to the file on the server machine.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Deploying an Enterprise application

This syntax deploys the Enterprise application packaged in the `Cart.ear` file to the default server instance `server`. In a domain whose profile is the cluster profile or the enterprise, use the `--target` option to deploy to a different server instance or to a cluster.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename Cart.ear
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 2 Deploying a Web application with the default context root

This syntax deploys the Web application in the `hello.war` file to the default server instance `server`. In a domain whose profile is the cluster profile or the enterprise, use the `--target` option to deploy to a different server instance or to a cluster.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile myfile hello.war
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 3 Deploying an enterprise bean (EJB component)

Deploy an enterprise bean with container-managed persistence (CMP) and create the database tables used by the bean.

This example uses the `--target` option, which is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. To use this example in a domain that is not configured to support clusters, omit that option. The target in this example is an existing cluster, `cluster1`.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename
--createtables=true --target cluster1 EmployeeEJB.jar
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 4 Deploying a connector module (resource adapter)

Deploy a connector module packaged in a RAR file.

This example uses the `--target` option, which is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. To use this example in a domain that is not configured to support clusters, omit that option. The target in this example is an existing standalone server instance that does not belong to a cluster.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename
--target myinstance jdbcra.rar
Command deploy executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also undeploy(1), list-components(1)

Name deploydir – deploys an exploded format of application archive

Synopsis

```
deploydir
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --virtualservers  virtual_servers]
 [--contextroot context_root] [--force=true]
 [ --verify =false] [ --precompilejsp =false]
 [ --name  component_name] [--uniquetablenames=true|false]
 [--dbvendorname dbvendorname] [--createtables=false |  --dropandcreatetables =false]
 [ --generatermistubs =false] [ --availabilityenabled =false]
 [ --libraries  jar_file[(path_separator)jar_file*]]
 [--target target] dirpath
```

Description **Note –** This command is deprecated. Use the deploy(1) command instead.

Use this command to deploy an application directly from a development directory. The appropriate directory hierarchy and deployment descriptors conforming to the Java EE specification must exist in the deployment directory.

Directory deployment is for advanced developers only. Do not use it in production environments. In production environments, use the `deploy` command. Directory deployment is only supported on localhost, that is, the client and server must reside on the same machine. For this reason, the only values for the `--host` option are:

- `localhost`
- The value of the `$HOSTNAME` environment variable
- The IP address of the machine

If the `--uniquetablenames`, `--createtables`, and `--dropandcreatetables` options are not specified, the entries in the deployment descriptors are used.

The `--force` option makes sure the component is forcefully (re)deployed even if the specified component has already been deployed or already exists. Set `--force` to false for a first deployment. If the application with that name is running and force is set to false, the command fails.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
: Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
: If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--virtualservers`
Comma-separated list of virtual server IDs.

`--contextroot`
Valid only if the archive is a web module. It is ignored for other archive types; defaults to filename without extension.

`--force`
Makes sure the component is forcefully (re)deployed even if the specified component has already been deployed or already exists.

`--verify`
If set to true, the syntax and semantics of the deployment descriptor is verified.

`--precompilejsp`
By default, this option is set to false, which does not allow the JSP to pre-compile during deployment. Instead, JSPs are compiled during runtime.

`--name`
Name of the deployable component.

`--uniquetablenames`
Guarantees unique table names for all the beans and results in a hashcode added to the table names. This is useful if you have an application with case-sensitive bean names.

`--dbvendorname`
Specifies the name of the database vendor for which tables are created. Supported values include `db2`, `mssql`, `oracle`, `derby`, `javadb`, `postgresql`, `pointbase` and `sybase`, case-insensitive. If not specified, the value of the `database-vendor-name` attribute in `sun-ejb-jar.xml` is used. If no value is specified, a connection is made to the resource specifie by the `jndi-name` subelement of the `cmp-resource` element in the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file, and the database vendor name is read. If the connection cannot be established, or if the value is not recognized, SQL-92 compliance is presumed.

`--createtables`
Creates tables at deployment of an application with unmapped CMP beans. Default is the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file.

`--dropandcreatetables`
Drops existing tables and creates tables during deployment for application using unmapped CMP beans. If not specified, the tables are dropped if the `drop-tables-at-undeploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file is set to true. The new tables are created if the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` is set to true. When the component is redeployed, the tables created by the previous deployment are dropped before creating the new tables.

`--generatermistubs`
if set to true, static RMI-IIOP stubs are generated and put into the `client.jar`. If set to false (default) the stubs are not generated.

`--availabilityenabled`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. This option controls whether high-availability is enabled for SFSB checkpointing and potentially passivation. If set to false (default) all SFSB checkpointing is disabled for the specified application or EJB module. If set to true, the specified application or module is enabled for high-availability. Set this option to true only if high availability is configured and enabled at higher levels, such as the server and container levels.

`--libraries`
Specify the library JAR files by their relative or absolute paths. Specify relative paths relative to *instance-root*`/lib/applibs`. The JAR files are separated by a colon on Unix and Linux systems and by a semicolon on Windows systems. The libraries are made available to the application in the order specified. Place the dependent JAR files in the *domain-dir*`/lib` directory.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Specifies the target to which you are deploying. Valid values are:

`server`
Deploys the component to the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

`domain`
Deploys the component to the domain.

Operands *dirpath*
Path to the directory containing the exploded format of the deployable archive.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the deploydir command

The exploded application to be deployed is in the `/home/temp/sampleApp` directory. Since the `force` option is set to true, if an application of that name already exists, the application is redeployed.

```
asadmin> deploydir --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 --force=true --precompilejsp=true /home/temp/sampleApp
Command deploydir executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

deploy(1), disable(1), enable(1), list-components(1), redeploy(1), undeploy(1)

Name disable – disables the component

Synopsis

```
disable
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name]
component_name
```

Description The `disable` command immediately disables the named component. The component must have been deployed. If the component has not been deployed, an error message is returned.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target on which you are disabling the component. Valid values are:

`server`
Disables the component on the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

domain_name
Disables the component on the named domain.

cluster_name
Disables the component on every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Disables the component on a particular server instance.

Operands

component_name name of the component to be disabled.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using `disable` command

```
asadmin> disable  --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt sampleApp
Command disable executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), deploydir(1), undeploy(1), enable(1)

Name enable – enables the component

Synopsis

```
enable
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target_name]
[component_name]
```

Description The `enable` command enables the specified component. If the component is already enabled, then it is re-enabled. The component must have been deployed in order to be enabled. If it has not been deployed, then an error message is returned. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option specifies the target on which you are enabling the component. Valid values are:

`server`
Enables the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

domain_name
Enables the named domain.

cluster_name
Enables every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Enables a particular server instance.

Operands

component_name	name of the component to be enabled.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `enable` command

```
asadmin> enable --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt sampleApp
Command enable executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), deploydir(1), undeploy(1), disable(1)

Name generate-jvm-report – shows the threads, classes and memory for a given target instance.

Synopsis

```
generate-jvm-report
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target] [ --type =summary|memory|class|thread]
```

Description This command shows the threads (dump of stack trace), classes and memory for a given target instance, including the Domain Administration Service. This command works only with the application server instance processes. This command replaces the traditional techniques like sending ctrl+break or kill -3 signals to application server processes. The command will not work if the target server instance is not running.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--type`
The type of report user wants to see.

`summary`
Displays summary information about the threads/classes and memory.

`memory`
Provides information about heap and non-heap memory consumption, memory pools, and garbage collection statistics for a given target instance.

`classes`
Provides information about the class loader for a given target instance.

`threads`
Provides information about threads running and the thread dump (stack trace) for a given target instance.

Operands

`target`
This option specifies the ending location of the connector resources. Valid targets are server, domain, cluster, and instance. The default target is server.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the generate-jvm-report command

```
asadmin> generate-jvm-report --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--type summary server1
Operating System Information:
Name of the Operating System: Linux
Binary Architecture name of the Operating System: i386, Version:
2.6.9-22.ELsmp
Number of processors available on the Operating System: 2
...
...
...
user.language = en
user.name = root
user.timezone = America/Los_Angeles
Command generate-jvm-report executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name get – gets the values of the monitorable or configurable attributes

Synopsis

```
get
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --monitor =[true|false]]
 (dotted_attribute_name)+
```

Description Gets the names and values of attributes. If the `--monitor` option is set to true, the monitorable attributes are returned. If the `--monitor` option is set to false, the configurable attribute values are returned. On UNIX platforms, if the shell treats the wildcard (*) as a special character, enclose the dotted name in a double quotes ("*dotted_name*").

The `asadmin` `get`, `set` and `list` commands work in tandem to provide a navigation mechanism for the Application Server's abstract hierarchy. There are two hierarchies: `configuration` and `monitoring` and these commands operate on both. The `list` command provides the fully qualified dotted names of the management components that have read-only or modifiable attributes. The `configuration` hierarchy provides attributes that are modifiable; whereas the attributes of management components from monitoring hierarchy are purely read-only. The `configuration` hierarchy is loosely based on the domain's schema document; whereas the `monitoring` hierarchy is a little different. Use the `list` command to reach a particular management component in the desired hierarchy. Then, invoke the `get` and `set` commands to get the names and values or set the values of the attributes of the management component at hand. Use the wildcard (*) option to fetch all matches in a given fully qualified dotted name. See the examples for further clarification of the possible navigation of the hierarchies and management components.

An application server dotted name uses the "`.`" (period) as a delimiter to separate the parts of a complete name. This is similar to how the "`/`" character is used to delimit the levels in the absolute path name of a file in the UNIX file system. The following rules apply while forming the dotted names accepted by the `get`, `set` and `list` commands. Note that a specific command has some additional semantics applied.

- A `.` (period) always separates two sequential parts of the name.
- A part of the name usually identifies an application server subsystem and/or its specific instance. For example: web-container, log-service, thread-pool-1 etc.
- If any part of the name itself contains a `.` (period), then it must be escaped with a leading `\` (backslash) so that the "`.`" does not act like a delimiter.
- An * (asterisk) can be used anywhere in the dotted name and it acts like the wildcard character in regular expressions. Additionally, an * can collapse all the parts of the dotted name. Long dotted name like "`this.is.really.long.hierarchy`" can be abbreviated to "`th*.hierarchy`". But note that the `.` always delimits the parts of the name.

- The top level switch for any dotted name is `-monitor` or `-m` that is separately specified on a given command line. The presence or lack of this switch implies the selection of one of the two hierarchies for appserver management: monitoring and configuration.
- If you happen to know the exact complete dotted name without any wildcard character, then list and get/set have a little difference in their semantics:
  - The `list` command treats this complete dotted name as the complete name of a parent node in the abstract hierarchy. Upon providing this name to `list` command, it simply returns the names of the immediate children at that level. For example, `list server.applications.web-module` will list all the web modules deployed to the domain or the default server.
  - The `get` and `set` commands treat this complete dotted name as the fully qualified name of the attribute of a node (whose dotted name itself is the name that you get when you remove the last part of this dotted name) and it gets/sets the value of that attribute. This is true if such an attribute exists. You will never start with this case because in order to find out the names of attributes of a particular node in the hierarchy, you must use the wildcard character *. For example, `server.applications.web-module.JSPWiki.context-root` will return the context-root of the web-application deployed to the domain or default server.
- `server`(usually the first part of the complete dotted name) can be replaced with the name of a particular server instance of interest (e.g., `server1`) and you'll get the information of that server instance, remaining part of the dotted name remaining the same. Note that the dotted names that are available in such other server instances are those from the monitoring hierarchy because these server instances don't have a way to expose the configuration hierarchy.

The `list` command is the progenitor of navigational capabilities of these three commands. If you want to `set` or `get` attributes of a particular application server subsystem, you must know its dotted name. The `list` command is the one which can guide you to find the dotted name of that subsystem. For example, to find out the modified date (attribute) of a particular file in a large file system that starts with `/`. First you must find out the location of that file in the file system, and then look at its attributes. Therefor, two of the first commands to understand the hierarchies in appserver are: `* list "*"` and `* list * -monitor`. The sorted output of these commands is typically of the following form:

Command	Output
`list *`	■ `default-config` ■ `default-config.admin-service` ■ `default-config.admin-service.das-config` ■ `default-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system` ■ `default-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system.ssl` ■ `default-config.availability-service` ■ `default-config.availability-service.jms-availability` ■ `default-config.diagnostic-service` ■ `default-config.ejb-container` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` ■ `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.iiop-service` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.java-config` ■ `. . .` ■ `domain` ■ `domain.clusters` ■ `domain.configs` ■ `domain.resources` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.DerbyPool` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool._CallFlowPool` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool._TimerPool` ■ `. . .` ■ `server` ■ `server-config` ■ `cerver-config.admin-service` ■ `server-config.admin-service.das-config` ■ `server-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system` ■ `server-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system.ssl` ■ `server-config-availability-servicce` ■ `server-config.availability-service.jms-availability` ■ `server-config.diagnostic-service` ■ `server-config.ejb-container` ■ `. . .` ■ `server.log-service` ■ `server.log-service.module-log-levels` ■ `. . .` ■ `server.session-config` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager.manager-properties` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager.store-properties` ■ `server.session-config.session-properties` ■ `server.thread-pools` ■ `server.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1` ■ `server.transaction-service` ■ `server.web-container`

Command	Output
`list -monitor *`	■ `server` ■ `server.applications` ■ `server.applications._JWSappclients` ■ `server.applications._JWSappclients.sys\.war` ■ `server.applications.adminapp` ■ `server.applications.admingui` ■ `server.connector-service` ■ `server.http-service` ■ `server.http-service.server` ■ `server.jms-service` ■ `server.jvm` ■ `server.orb` ■ `server.orb.connection-managers` ■ `server.resources` ■ `server.thread-pools`

Consequently, the `list` command is the entry point into the navigation of the application server's s management hierarchies. Take note of the output of the `list` command:

- The output lists one element per line.
- Every element on a line is a complete-dotted-name of a management component that is capable of having attributes. Note that none of these lines show any kind of attributes at all.

The output of the`list` command is a list of dotted names representing individual application server components and subsystems. Every component or subsystem is capable of having zero or more attributes that can be read and modified.

With the`list` command you can drill down through the hierarchy in a particular branch of interest. For example, if you want to find the configuration of the `http-listener` of the domain (the default server, whose ID is "`server`"). Here is how you could proceed on a UNIX terminal:

ID	Command	Output/Comment
1	`list "*" | grep http | grep listener`	1. `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 2. `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` 3. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener` 4. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 5. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` 6. `server-http-service.http-listener.admin-listener` 7. `server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 8. `server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2`
2	To find the listener that corresponds to the default `http-listener` where the web applications in the `domain/server` are deployed: 1. Examine the dotted name starting with item number 7 in above output. 2. Use the `get` command as shown in its usage. For example, `get server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.*` will return all the attributes of the `http-listener` in context.	server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.acceptor-threads = 1 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.address = 0.0.0.0 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.blocking-enabled = false server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-serv = server server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 8080 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true

Making use of both `list` and `get` commands, it is straightforward to reach a particular component of interest.

To get the monitoring information of a particular subsystem you must:

1. Use the `set` command to set an appropriate monitoring level for the component of interest.
2. Obtain the various information about the JVM that the application server domain is running.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
1	`list server* | grep monitoring`	server-config.monitoring-service server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels server.monitoring-service server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels Note that this is the `list` command. It only shows the hierarchy, nothing else. Using the '|' and "grep" narrows down the search effectively. Now, you can choose `server.monitoring-service` to set the attributes of various attributes that can be monitored. This is the configuration data because this setting will be persisted to the server's configuration store.
2	`get server.monitoring-service.*`	You can try the number of attributes that are presently available with monitoring service. Here is the output: No matches resulted from the wildcard expression. This is because this fully dotted name does not have any attributes at all. Logically, you try the next one and that is: `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels`. Again, use the wildcard character to get ALL the attributes of a particular component.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
3	`get server.monitoring-service. module-monitoring-levels.*`	server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. connector-connection-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. connector-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. ejb-container = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. http-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. jdbc-connection-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. jms-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. jvm = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. orb = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. thread-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. transaction-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. web-container = OFF The JVM monitoring is at a level OFF. It must be changed in order to make the JVM monitoring information available. The other valid values for all the monitoring level are: LOW and HIGH. use the `set` command to set the value appropriately.
4	`set server.monitoring-service. module-monitoring-levels. jvm=HIGH` There is no space before or after the = sign.	server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = HIGH Now, the JVM information can be obtained using the `get` command and monitoring switch. But remember , when you switch to the monitoring hierarchy, start with the `list` command again.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
5	`list --monitor * | grep jvm`	server.jvm server.jvm.class-loading-system server.jvm.compilation-system server.jvm.garbage-collectors server.jvm.garbage-collectors.Copy server.jvm.garbage-collectors.MarkSweepCompact server.jvm.memory server.jvm.operating-system server.jvm.runtime server.jvm.thread-system server.jvm.thread-system.thread-1 . . . server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793823 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793824 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793825 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793826 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793827 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-9 The JRE 1.5.0 monitorable components are exposed in an elegant manner. This is what you see when connected by the JConsole. Now, to know more about the class-loading system in the JVM, this is how you'll proceed. Note that now you are interested in the attributes of a particular leaf node. Thus the command is `get` not `list`.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
6	`get -monitor server.jvm.class-loading-system.*`	server.jvm.class-loading-system.dotted-name = server.jvm.class-loading-system server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-count = 7328 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-name = LoadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-unit = count server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-count = 10285 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-lastsampleti = 1133819508972 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-name = TotalLoadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-unit = count server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-count = 2957 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-lastsampletim = 1133819508973 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-name = UnloadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-unit = count You cansee that 10285 is the total number of classes loaded by the Virtual Machine. Whereas, 2957 is number of classes unloaded, since it was started. ,Similarly, you can explore attributes of the other subsystems as well.

Options

`-t --terse`

Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--monitor`
defaults to false; if set to false, the configurable attribute values are returned. If set to true, the monitorable attribute values are returned.

Operands

attributename
Identifies the attribute name in the dotted notation. At least one dotted name attribute is required. The dotted notation is the syntax used to access attributes of configurable entities. The following format is used for the notation:

```
Configuration: <config name>.<config element
name>.<primary key>.<attribute name> | <instance
name>.<config element name>.<primary
key>.<attribute name>

Resource: <instancename>.<resource name>.<primary
key>.<attribute name> | domain.resources.<resource
name>.<primary key>.<attribute name>
```

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the get command with wildcard

Command	Operation
`get *`	get all values on all dotted name prefixes
`get *.*`	same as `get *`.
`get domain.*`	gets all values on the dotted name "`domain`." Note that this is quite different from "`domain*`".

EXAMPLE 1 Using the get command with wildcard *(Continued)*

Command	Operation
`get domain*`	gets all values on the dotted nams that begin with "domain". Equivalent to `get domain*.*`.
`get *config*.*.*`	gets all values on the dotted names which match "`*config*.*`"
`get domain.j2ee-applications.*.ejb-module.*.*`	gets all values on all ejb-modules of all applications.
`get *web-modules.*.*`	get all values on all web modules whether in an application or standalone.
`get *.*.*.*`	get all values on all dotted names which have three parts.

EXAMPLE 2 Using get with the monitor option

To get the monitoring data from the domain administration server, the appropriate monitoring level must be set on the appropriate subsystem. Use the `set` command to set the monitoring data level. For example, to set the monitoring level on Web Container on Domain Administration Server (DAS) to HIGH so that the Web Container returns many monitorable attributes and their values:
`server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.web-container=HIGH`. See the `set` command for further details on setting the monitoring level.

Top Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

Applications Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.applications.* or *applications.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

Applications — Enterprise Applications and Standalone Modules

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.* or *app1.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.applications.app1. ejb-module1_jar.* or *ejb-module1_jar.* or server.applications. ejb-module1_jar.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.applications.app1. ejb-module1_jar.bean1.* Note : where it is a standalone module, the node app1 will not appear.	Attribute CreateCount_Count, Value = xxxx Attribute CreateCount_Description, Value = xxxx Attribute CreateCount_LastSampleTime, Value = xxxx Attribute CreateCount_Name, Value = xxxx Attribute CreateCount_StartTime, Value = xxxx Attribute CreateCount_Unit, Value = xxxx Attribute MethodReadyCount_Current, Value = xxxx Attribute MethodReadyCount_Description, Value = xxxx Attribute MethodReadyCount_HighWaterMark, Value = xxxx Attribute MethodReadyCount_LastSampleTime, Value = xxxx Attribute MethodReadyCount_LowWaterMark, Value = xxxx Attribute MethodReadyCount_Name, Value = xxxx MethodReadyCount_StartTime, Value = xxxx MethodReadyCount_Unit, Value = xxxx Attribute RemoveCount_Count, Value = xxxx Attribute RemoveCount_Description, Value = xxxx Attribute RemoveCount_LastSampleTime, Value = xxxx Attribute RemoveCount_Name, Value = xxxx Attribute RemoveCount_StartTime, Value = xxxx Attribute RemoveCount_Unit, Value = xxxx
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.ejb-module1_jar.bean1.bean-pool Note: Where it is a standalone module, the node app1 will not appear.	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to attributes as defined under EJBPoolStats Statistics.

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.ejb-module1_jar.bean1.bean-cache.* Note: Where it is a standalone module, the node app1 will not appear.	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to attributes as defined under EJBCacheStats Statistics.
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.ejb-module1_jar.bean1.bean-cachemethod.method1.* Note: Where it is a standalone module, the node app1 will not appear.	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to attributes as defined under EJBMethodStats Statistics.
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.web-module1_war.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.web-module1_war.virtual_server1.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.applications.app1.web-module1_war.virtual_server1.servlet1.*	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to ServletStats statistics.

Http-Service Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.http-service.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.http-service.virtual-server1	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.http-service.virtual-server1.http-listener1.*	Attributes and Values corresponding to HttpListerneStats Statistics.

Thread-Pools Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.thread-pools.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.thread-pools.thread-pool1.*	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to ThreadPoolStats Statistics.

Resources Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.resources.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.resources.connection-pool1.*	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to JDBCConnectionPool Stats or ConnectorConnectionPoolStats Statistics as the case may be.

Transaction-Service Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.transaction-service.*	List of Attributes and Values corresponding to JTAStats Statistics.

ORB Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output
`get -m`	server.orb.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.orb.connection-managers.*	No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.
`get -m`	server.orb.connection-managers. orbconnmgr1.*	Attributes and values corresponding to OrbConnectionManagerStats Statistics.

JVM Level

Command	Dotted Name	Output

`get -m`	server.jvm.*	Attributes and Values corresponding to JVMStats Statistics.
		
		For example:
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_`
		`Current = 45490176`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_`
		`Description = Describes JvmHeapSize`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_High`
		`WaterMark = 45490176`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_Last`
		`SampleTime = 1063217002433`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_LowWaterMark = 0`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_LowerBound = 0`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_Name = JvmHeapSize`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_StartTime =`
		`1063238840055`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_Unit = bytes`
		`server.jvm.HeapSize_`
		`UpperBound = 531628032`
		`server.jvm.UpTime_Count = 1063238840100`
		`server.jvm.UpTime_Description =`
		`Describes JvmUpTime`
		`server.jvm.UpTime_LastSampleTime =`
		`1-63238840070`
		`server.jvm.UpTime_Name = JvmUpTime`
		`server.jvm.UpTime_StartTime = 1063217002430`
		`server.jvm.UpTime_Unit = milliseconds`

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also set(1), list(1)

Name help – displays the asadmin utility commands

Synopsis `help [`*command_name*`]`

command_name `[--help | –?]`

Description The help command displays a list of all the `asadmin` utility commands. Specify the command to display the usage information for that command. To display the man page of each command, use the syntax: `asadmin` *command_name* `--help | -?` or `asadmin help` *command_name*

The following is a list of all the `asadmin` utility commands:

`add-resources`
registers the resource in the specified XML file

`apply-http-lb-changes`
applies load balancer configuration changes to the load balancer

`backup-domain`
performs a backup on the domain

`change-admin-password`
changes the administrator password

`change-master-password`
changes the master password

`clear-ha-store`
deletes tables in the HA database

`configure-ha-cluster`
configures an existing cluster to be High Availability

`configure-ha-persistence`
enables configuration of parameters related to session persistence

`configure-lb-weight`
sets load balancing weights for clustered instances

`configure-webservice-management`
sets the monitoring or maxhistory or attributes of a deployed webservice

`copy-config`
copies an existing configuration to create a new configuration

`create-admin-object`
adds the administered object with the specified JNDI name

`create-application-ref`
creates a reference to an application

`create-audit-module`
creates an audit module for the optional plugin module

`create-auth-realm`
adds the named authorized realm

`create-cluster`
creates a cluster

`create-connector-connection-pool`
adds a connection pool with the specified connection pool name

`create-connector-resource`
registers the resource with the specified JNDI name

`create-connector-security-map`
creates or modifies a security map for the named connector connection pool

`create-custom-resource`
registers the custom resource

`create-domain`
creates a domain with the specified name

`create-file-user`
creates a new file user

`create-ha-store`
creates tables in HA database that are used by HA cluster

`create-http-health-checker`
creates a health-checker for a specified load balancer configuration

`create-http-lb`
creates a load balancer

`create-http-lb-config`
creates a configuration for the load balancer

`create-http-lb-ref`
add an existing cluster or server instance to an existing load balancer configuration

`create-http-listener`
adds a new HTTP listener socket

`create-iiop-listener`
adds the IIOP listener

`create-instance`
creates an instance with the given name

`create-javamail-resource`
registers the Javamail resource

`create-jdbc-connection-pool`
registers the JDBC connection pool

`create-jdbc-resource`
registers the JDBC resource

`create-jms-host`
creates a JMS host

`create-jms-resource`
registers the JMS resource

`create-jmsdest`
adds the named destination

`create-jndi-resource`
registers the JNDI resource

`create-jvm-options`
creates the JVM options from the Java configuration or profiler elements

`create-lifecycle-module`
adds a lifecycle module

`create-management-rule`
creates a new management rule

`create-mbean`
creates and registers a custom MBean

`create-message-security-provider`
enables administrators to create the `message-security-config` and `provider-config` sub-elements for the security service in `domain.xml`

`create-node-agent-config`
adds a new unbound node agent to a domain

`create-node-agent`
creates a node agent and its associated directory structure

`create-password-alias`
creates a password alias

`create-persistence-resource`
registers the persistence resource

`create-profiler`
creates the profiler element

`create-resource-adapter-config`
creates the resource adapter Java bean

`create-resource-ref`
creates a reference to a resource

`create-service`
configures the starting of a DAS or node agent on an unattended boot

`create-ssl`
creates the SSL element in the HTTP listener or IIOP listener

`create-system-properties`
adds or updates one or more system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

`create-threadpool`
creates the thread pool

`create-transformation-rule`
creates transformation rule for a deployed web service

`create-virtual-server`
adds the named virtual server

`delete-admin-object`
removes the administered object with the specified JNDI name

`delete-application-ref`
removes a reference to an application

`delete-audit-module`
deletes the audit-module for the optional plugin module

`delete-auth-realm`
removes the named authorized realm

`delete-cluster`
deletes a cluster

`delete-config`
deletes an existing configuration

`delete-connector-connection-pool`
removes the specified connection pool

`delete-connector-resource`
removes the named resource connector

`delete-connector-security-map`
deletes the named security map

`delete-custom-resource`
removes the custom resource

`delete-domain`
deletes the given domain

`delete-file-user`
removes the named file user

`delete-http-health-checker`
deletes a health-checker for a specified load balancer configuration

`delete-http-lb`
deletes a load balancer

`delete-http-lb-config`
deletes a load balancer configuration

`delete-http-lb-ref`
deletes the cluster or server instance from a load balancer configuration

`delete-http-listener`
removes the HTTP listener

`delete-iiop-listener`
removes the IIOP listener

`delete-instance`
deletes the instance that is not running

`delete-javamail-resource`
removes the Javamail resource

`delete-jdbc-connection-pool`
removes the JDBC connection pool

`delete-jdbc-resource`
removes the JDBC resource

`delete-jms-host`
removes a JMS host

`delete-jms-resource`
removes the JMS resource

`delete-jmsdest`
destroys the named destination

`delete-jndi-resource`
removes the JNDI resource

`delete-jvm-options`
deletes the JVM options from the Java configuration or profiler elements

`delete-lifecycle-module`
removes the lifecycle module

`delete-management-rule`
deletes a specified management rule

`delete-mbean`
deletes a custom MBean

`delete-message-security-provider`
enables administrators to delete a `provider-config` sub-element for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`)

`delete-node-agent-config`
removes a node agent from a domain

`delete-node-agent`
deletes the node agent and its associated directory structure

`delete-password-alias`
deletes a password alias

`delete-persistence-resource`
removes the persistence resource

`delete-profiler`
deletes the profiler element

`delete-resource-adapter-config`
deletes the resource adapter Java bean

`delete-resource-ref`
removes a reference to a resource

`delete-ssl`
deletes the ssl element from the HTTP listener or IIOP listener

`delete-system-property`
removes one or more system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

`delete-threadpool`
deletes the thread pool

`delete-transformation-rule`
deletes the transformation rule of a given web service

`delete-virtual-server`
deletes the virtual server with the named virtual server ID

`deploy-jbi-service-assembly`
deploys a service assembly into the JBI environment

`deploy`
deploys the specified component

`deploydir`
deploys the component that is in the specified directory, located in the domain application server

`disable-http-lb-server`
disables a sever or cluster managed by a load balancer

`disable-http-lb-application`
disables an application managed by a load balancer

`disable`
stops the specified, deployed component

`display-error-distribution`
displays distribution of errors from instance server.log at module level

`display-error-statistics`
displays a summary list of severities and warnings

`display-log-records`
displays all the error messages for a given module at a given timestamp

`enable-http-lb-application`
enables a previously-disabled application managed by a load balancer

`enable-http-lb-server`
enables a previously disabled sever or cluster managed by a load balancer

`enable`
runs the specified, deployed component

`export-http-lb-config`
exports the load balancer configuration to a file that can be used by the load balancer

`export`
marks a variable name for automatic export to the environment of subsequent commands in multimode

`flush-jmsdest`
purges the messages in a JMS destination

`freeze-transaction-service`
immobilizes the named transaction service

`generate-diagnostic-report`
generates reports that can help diagnose application server malfunctioning

`generate-jvm-report`
shows the threads, classes and memory for a given target instance

`get-client-stubs`
gets the stubs of the client

`get`
gets the values of the monitorable or configurable attributes

`get-health`
provides information on the cluster health

`help`
displays a list of all the commands available in the command-line interface

`install-jbi-component`
installs a service engine or binding component into the JBI environment

`install-jbi-shared-library`
installs a shared library into the JBI environment

`jms-ping`
checks to see if the JMS provider is running

`list-admin-objects`
lists all the administered objects

`list-application-refs`
lists all application references in a cluster or unclustered server instance

`list-audit-modules`
lists the audit modules

`list-auth-realms`
lists the authorized realms

`list-backups`
lists all backups and restores

`list-clusters`
lists the existing clusters

`list-components`
lists deployed components

`list-configs`
lists all existing configurations

`list-connector-connection-pools`
gets all the connection pools

`list-connector-resources`
gets all the connector resources

`list-connector-security-maps`
lists the security maps for the connector connection pool

`list-custom-resources`
gets all the custom resources

`list-domains`
lists the domains in the given domains directory

`list-file-groups`
lists the file groups

`list-file-users`
lists the file users

`list-http-lb-configs`
lists load balancer configurations

`list-http-lbs`
lists load balancers

`list-http-listeners`
gets the HTTP listeners

`list-iiop-listeners`
gets the IIOP listeners

`list-instances`
lists all the instances in the server

`list-javamail-resources`
gets all the Javamail resources

`list-jdbc-connection-pools`
registers the JDBC connection pool

`list-jdbc-resources`
gets all the JDBC resources

`list-jbi-binding-components`
lists the binding components installed on the specified target

`list-jbi-service-assemblies`
lists the service assemblies installed into the JBI environment

`list-jbi-service-engines`
lists the service engines installed on the specified target

`list-jbi-shared-libraries`
lists the JBI shared libraries that are installed into the JBI environment

`list-jms-hosts`
lists the existing JMS hosts

`list-jms-resources`
gets all the JMS resources

`list-jmsdest`
gets all the named destinations

`list-jndi-entries`
gets all the named destinations, browses and queries the JNDI tree

`list-jndi-resources`
gets all the JNDI resources

`list-lifecycle-modules`
gets the lifecycle modules

`list-management-rules`
lists the management rules created using the `create-management-rule` command

`list-mbeans`
lists the custom mbeans for a given target server instance

`list-message-security-providers`
enables administrators to list all security message providers (`provider-config` sub-elements) for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`)

`list-node-agents`
lists the node agents along with their status

`list-password-aliases`
lists all password aliases

`list-persistence-resources`
gets all the persistence resources

`list-registry-locations`
returns list of configured web service registry access points

`list-resource-adapter-configs`
lists the resource adapters configured in an instance

`list-resource-refs`
lists the existing resource references

`list-sub-components`
lists EJBs or Servlets in a deployed module or in a module of a deployed application

`list-system-properties`
lists the system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

`list-threadpools`
lists the thread pools

`list-timers`
lists all of the timers owned by server instance(s)

`list-transformation-rules`
lists all the transformation rules of a given webservice

`list-virtual-servers`
gets the virtual servers

`list`
lists the configurable elements and provides the fully qualified dotted names of the management components that have read-only or modifiable attributes

`login`
lets you log in to a domain

`migrate-timers`
moves a timer when a server instance stops

`monitor`
displays monitoring data for commonly-used Application Server components

`multimode`
allows you to execute multiple commands while returning environment settings and remaining in the `asadmin` utility

`ping-connection-pool`
tests if a connection pool is usable

`publish-to-registry`
publishes all the web service artifacts to registries

`recover-transactions`
manually recovers pending transactions

`remove-ha-cluster`
returns an HA cluster to non-HA status

`restore-domain`
restores files from backup

`rollback-transaction`
rolls back the named transaction

`set`
sets the values of attributes. Set command can be used to modify default properties of a resource.

`show-component-status`
displays the status of the deployed component

`show-jbi-binding-component`
shows detailed information about the specified binding component

`show-jbi-service-assembly`
shows detailed information about a specified service assembly

`show-jbi-service-engine`
shows detailed information about the specified service engine

`show-jbi-shared-library`
shows detailed information about a specified shared library

`shut-down-jbi-component`
shuts down a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

`shut-down-jbi-service-assembly`
shuts down a JBI service assembly on the specified target

`start-appserv`
starts the domains in the specified domains directory

`start-callflow-monitoring`
provides the complete callflow/path of a request

`start-cluster`
starts a cluster

`start-database`
starts the bundled Java DB database

`start-domain`
starts the given domain

`start-instance`
starts a server instance

`start-jbi-component`
starts a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

`start-jbi-service-assembly`
starts a service assembly on the specified target

`start-node-agent`
starts a node agent

`stop-appserv`
stops the domains in the specified domains directory

`stop-callflow-monitoring`
disables collection of callflow information of a request

`stop-cluster`
stops a cluster

`stop-database`
stops the bundled Java DB database

`stop-domain`
stops the given domain

`stop-instance`
stops a server instance

`stop-jbi-component`
stops a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

`stop-jbi-service-assembly`
stops a service assembly on the specified target

`stop-node-agent`
stops a node agent

`undeploy-jbi-service-assembly`
undeploys a service assembly on the specified target

`undeploy`
removes a component in the domain application server

`unfreeze-transaction-service`
mobilizes the named transaction service

`uninstall-jbi-component`
uninstalls a service engine or binding component on the specified target

`uninstall-jbi-shared-library`
uninstalls a shared library on the specified target

`unpublish-from-registry`
unpublishes the web service artifacts from the registries

`unset`
removes one or more variables from the multimode environment

`update-connector-security-map`
creates or modifies a security map for the specified connector connection pool

`update-file-user`
updates a current file user as specified

`update-password-alias`
updates a password alias

`verify-domain-xml`
verifies the content of the `domain.xml`

`version`
displays the version information

The following commands are deprecated:

- `display-license`
- `install-license`
- `restart-instance`
- `shutdown`
- `create-acl`

- delete-acl
- list-acls
- start-appserv
- stop-appserv

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using help

```
asadmin> help
asadmin> create-domain --help
```

Where: **create-domain** is the command you wish to view the usage for.

See Also

asadmin(1M)

Name list – lists the configurable elements

Synopsis

```
list
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --monitor =false]
 [dotted_parent_attribute_name]
```

Description Lists the configurable element. On Solaris, quotes are needed when executing commands with * as the option value or operand.

The dotted notation follows these guidelines:

- Any `list` command that has a dotted name that is not followed by a wildcard (*) will get, as its result, the current node's immediate children. For example, `list --monitor server` lists all immediate children belonging to the server node.
- Any `list` command that has a dotted name followed by a wildcard(*) will get, as its result, a hierarchical tree of children nodes from the current node. For example, `list --monitor server.applications.*` will list all children of applications and their subsequent child nodes and so on.
- Any `list` command that has a dotted name preceded or followed by a wildcard (*) of the form **dotted name* or *dotted * name* or *dotted name** will get, as its result, all nodes and their children matching the regular expression created by the provided matching pattern.

An application server dotted name uses the "." (period) as a delimiter to separate the parts of a complete name. This is similar to how the "/" character is used to delimit the levels in the absolute path name of a file in the UNIX file system. The following rules apply while forming the dotted names accepted by the `get`, `set` and `list` commands. Note that a specific command has some additional semantics applied.

- A `.` (period) always separates two sequential parts of the name.
- A part of the name usually identifies an application server subsystem and/or its specific instance. For example: web-container, log-service, thread-pool-1 etc.
- If any part of the name itself contains a `.` (period), then it must be escaped with a leading `\` (backslash) so that the "." does not act like a delimiter.
- An * (asterisk) can be used anywhere in the dotted name and it acts like the wildcard character in regular expressions. Additionally, an * can collapse all the parts of the dotted name. Long dotted name like "`this.is.really.long.hierarchy`" can be abbreviated to "`th*.hierarchy`". But note that the `.` always delimits the parts of the name.
- The top level switch for any dotted name is `-monitor` or `-m` that is separately specified on a given command line. The presence or lack of this switch implies the selection of one of the two hierarchies for appserver management: monitoring and configuration.

- If you happen to know the exact complete dotted name without any wildcard character, then list and get/set have a little difference in their semantics:
  - The `list` command treats this complete dotted name as the complete name of a parent node in the abstract hierarchy. Upon providing this name to `list` command, it simply returns the names of the immediate children at that level. For example, `list server.applications.web-module` will list all the web modules deployed to the domain or the default server.
  - The `get` and `set` commands treat this complete dotted name as the fully qualified name of the attribute of a node (whose dotted name itself is the name that you get when you remove the last part of this dotted name) and it gets/sets the value of that attribute. This is true if such an attribute exists. You will never start with this case because in order to find out the names of attributes of a particular node in the hierarchy, you must use the wildcard character *. For example, `server.applications.web-module.JSPWiki.context-root` will return the context-root of the web-application deployed to the domain or default server.
- `server`(usually the first part of the complete dotted name) can be replaced with the name of a particular server instance of interest (e.g., `server1`) and you'll get the information of that server instance, remaining part of the dotted name remaining the same. Note that the dotted names that are available in such other server instances are those from the monitoring hierarchy because these server instances don't have a way to expose the configuration hierarchy.

The `list` command is the progenitor of navigational capabilities of these three commands. If you want to `set` or `get` attributes of a particular application server subsystem, you must know its dotted name. The `list` command is the one which can guide you to find the dotted name of that subsystem. For example, to find out the modified date (attribute) of a particular file in a large file system that starts with `/`. First you must find out the location of that file in the file system, and then look at its attributes. Therefor, two of the first commands to understand the hierarchies in appserver are: `* list "*"` and `* list * -monitor`. The sorted output of these commands is typically of the following form:

Command	Output
`list *`	■ `default-config` ■ `default-config.admin-service` ■ `default-config.admin-service.das-config` ■ `default-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system` ■ `default-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system.ssl` ■ `default-config.availability-service` ■ `default-config.availability-service.jms-availability` ■ `default-config.diagnostic-service` ■ `default-config.ejb-container` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` ■ `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.iiop-service` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.java-config` ■ `. . .` ■ `domain` ■ `domain.clusters` ■ `domain.configs` ■ `domain.resources` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.DerbyPool` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool._CallFlowPool` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool._TimerPool` ■ `. . .` ■ `server` ■ `server-config` ■ `cerver-config.admin-service` ■ `server-config.admin-service.das-config` ■ `server-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system` ■ `server-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system.ssl` ■ `server-config-availability-servicce` ■ `server-config.availability-service.jms-availability` ■ `server-config.diagnostic-service` ■ `server-config.ejb-container` ■ `. . .` ■ `server.log-service` ■ `server.log-service.module-log-levels` ■ `. . .` ■ `server.session-config` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager.manager-properties` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager.store-properties` ■ `server.session-config.session-properties` ■ `server.thread-pools` ■ `server.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1` ■ `server.transaction-service` ■ `server.web-container`

Command	Output
`list -monitor *`	■ `server` ■ `server.applications` ■ `server.applications._JWSappclients` ■ `server.applications._JWSappclients.sys\.war` ■ `server.applications.adminapp` ■ `server.applications.admingui` ■ `server.connector-service` ■ `server.http-service` ■ `server.http-service.server` ■ `server.jms-service` ■ `server.jvm` ■ `server.orb` ■ `server.orb.connection-managers` ■ `server.resources` ■ `server.thread-pools`

Consequently, the `list` command is the entry point into the navigation of the application server's s management hierarchies. Take note of the output of the `list` command:

- The output lists one element per line.
- Every element on a line is a complete-dotted-name of a management component that is capable of having attributes. Note that none of these lines show any kind of attributes at all.

The output of the`list` command is a list of dotted names representing individual application server components and subsystems. Every component or subsystem is capable of having zero or more attributes that can be read and modified.

With the`list` command you can drill down through the hierarchy in a particular branch of interest. For example, if you want to find the configuration of the `http-listener` of the domain (the default server, whose ID is "`server`"). Here is how you could proceed on a UNIX terminal:

ID	Command	Output/Comment
1	`list "*" | grep http | grep listener`	1. `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 2. `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` 3. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener` 4. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 5. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` 6. `server-http-service.http-listener.admin-listener` 7. `server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 8. `server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2`
2	To find the listener that corresponds to the default `http-listener` where the web applications in the `domain/server` are deployed: 1. Examine the dotted name starting with item number 7 in above output. 2. Use the `get` command as shown in its usage. For example, `get server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.*` will return all the attributes of the `http-listener` in context.	server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.acceptor-threads = 1 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.address = 0.0.0.0 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.blocking-enabled = false server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-server = server server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 8080 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true

Making use of both `list` and `get` commands, it is straightforward to reach a particular component of interest.

To get the monitoring information of a particular subsystem you must:

1. Use the `set` command to set an appropriate monitoring level for the component of interest.
2. Obtain the various information about the JVM that the application server domain is running.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
1	`list server* | grep monitoring`	server-config.monitoring-service server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels server.monitoring-service server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels Note that this is the `list` command. It only shows the hierarchy, nothing else. Using the '|' and "grep" narrows down the search effectively. Now, you can choose `server.monitoring-service` to set the attributes of various attributes that can be monitored. This is the configuration data because this setting will be persisted to the server's configuration store.
2	`get server.monitoring-service.*`	You can try the number of attributes that are presently available with monitoring service. Here is the output: No matches resulted from the wildcard expression. This is because this fully dotted name does not have any attributes at all. Logically, you try the next one and that is: `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels`. Again, use the wildcard character to get ALL the attributes of a particular component.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
3	`get server.monitoring-service. module-monitoring-levels.*`	server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. connector-connection-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. connector-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. ejb-container = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. http-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. jdbc-connection-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. jms-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. jvm = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. orb = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. thread-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. transaction-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels. web-container = OFF The JVM monitoring is at a level OFF. It must be changed in order to make the JVM monitoring information available. The other valid values for all the monitoring level are: LOW and HIGH. use the `set` command to set the value appropriately.
4	`set server.monitoring-service. module-monitoring-levels. jvm=HIGH` There is no space before or after the = sign.	server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = HIGH Now, the JVM information can be obtained using the `get` command and monitoring switch. But remember , when you switch to the monitoring hierarchy, start with the `list` command again.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
5	`list --monitor * | grep jvm`	server.jvm server.jvm.class-loading-system server.jvm.compilation-system server.jvm.garbage-collectors server.jvm.garbage-collectors.Copy server.jvm.garbage-collectors.MarkSweepCompact server.jvm.memory server.jvm.operating-system server.jvm.runtime server.jvm.thread-system server.jvm.thread-system.thread-1 . . . server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793823 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793824 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793825 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793826 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793827 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-9 The JRE 1.5.0 monitorable components are exposed in an elegant manner. This is what you see when connected by the JConsole. Now, to know more about the class-loading system in the JVM, this is how you'll proceed. Note that now you are interested in the attributes of a particular leaf node. Thus the command is `get` not `list`.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
6	`get -monitor server.jvm.class-loading-system.*`	server.jvm.class-loading-system.dotted-name = server.jvm.class-loading-system server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-count = 7328 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-name = LoadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-unit = count server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-count = 10285 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508972 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-name = TotalLoadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-unit = count server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-count = 2957 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-name = UnloadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-unit = count You cansee that 10285 is the total number of classes loaded by the Virtual Machine. Whereas, 2957 is number of classes unloaded, since it was started. ,Similarly, you can explore attributes of the other subsystems as well.

Options `-t --terse`

Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--monitor`
defaults to false; if set to false, the configurable attribute values are returned. If set to true, the monitorable attribute values are returned.

Operands *dotted_parent_element_name* configurable or monitorable element name.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using `list` to view all dotted-name prefixes

```
asadmin> list --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--port 5001 "*"
server
server.admin-service
server.admin-service.das-config
server.application-ref.MEjbApp
server.application-ref.__ejb_container_timer_app
server.application-ref.adminapp
server.application-ref.admingui
server.application-ref.com_sun_web_ui
server.applications
server.applications.j2ee-application.MEjbApp
server.applications.j2ee-application.__ejb_container_timer_app
server.applications.web-module.adminapp
server.applications.web-module.admingui
server.applications.web-module.com_sun_web_ui
server.ejb-container
server.http-service
server.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server.iiop-service
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using `list` to view all dotted-name prefixes *(Continued)*

```
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL.ssl
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL_MUTUALAUTH
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL_MUTUALAUTH.ssl
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.orb-listener-1
server.iiop-service.orb
server.java-config
server.jms-service
server.jms-service.jms-host.default_JMS_host
server.log-service
server.log-service.module-log-levels
server.mdb-container
server.monitoring-service
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
server.resource-ref.jdbc/PointBase
server.resource-ref.jdbc/__TimerPool
server.resources
server.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.PointBasePool
server.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.__TimerPool
server.resources.jdbc-resource.jdbc/PointBase
server.resources.jdbc-resource.jdbc/__TimerPool
server.security-service
server.security-service.audit-module.default
server.security-service.auth-realm.certificate
server.security-service.auth-realm.file
server.security-service.jacc-provider.default
server.thread-pools
server.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1
server.transaction-service
server.virtual-server.__asadmin
server.virtual-server.server
server.web-container
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using `list` for an application

```
asadmin> list --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 server.applications.j2ee-application
server.applications.j2ee-application.MEjbApp
server.applications.j2ee-application._ejb_container_timer_app
server.applications.j2ee-application.stateless-simple
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using `list` for a web module

```
asadmin> list --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 server.applications.web-module
server.applications.web-module.adminapp
server.applications.web-module.adminguip
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using `list` for a web module *(Continued)*

```
server.applications.web-module.com_sun_web_ui
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also get(1), set(1)

Name list-applications – lists deployed applications

Synopsis

```
list-applications
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --type  type]
```

Description The command `list-applications` lists deployed Java EE 5 applications and the type of each application that is listed. The possible types are as follows:

- `application`
- `connector`
- `ejb`
- `jruby`
- `web`
- `webservice`

If the `--type` option is not specified, all applications are listed.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--type`
Specifies the type of the applications that are to be listed. The options are as follows:

- `application`

- `connector`
- `ejb`
- `jruby`
- `web`
- `webservice`

If no type is specified, all applications are listed.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the `list-applications` command

```
asadmin> list-applications --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
hellojsp <web>
Command list-applications executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-components(1)

Name list-auth-realms – lists the authentication realms

Synopsis

```
list-auth-realms
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target_name]
```

Description Lists the authentication realms. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target_name*
The name of the target for which you want to list the authentication realms.

`server`
Lists the realms for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Lists the realms for the named configuration.

cluster_name
Lists the realms for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Lists the realms for a particular server instance.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using list-auth-realms

```
asadmin> list-auth-realms --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-auth-realms *(Continued)*

```
file
ldap
certificate
db
Command list-auth-realms executed successfully
```

Where file, ldap, certificate, and db are the listed authentication realms.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-auth-realm(1), delete-auth-realm(1)

Name list-commands – lists available commands

Synopsis

```
list-commands
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --localonly ={false|true}] [ --remoteonly ={false|true}]
```

Description The `list-commands` command lists available Application Server commands.

You can specify that only remote commands or only local commands are listed. By default, the `list-commands` command displays a list of local commands followed by a list of remote commands.

This command is supported in local mode and remote mode.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--localonly`
If this option is set to true, only local commands are listed. Default is false.

If this option is set to true, the `--remoteonly` option must be set to false. Otherwise, an error occurs.

`--remoteonly`
If this option is set to true, only remote commands are listed. Default is false.

If this option is set to true, the `--localonly` option must be set to false. Otherwise, an error occurs.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-commands command

```
asadmin> list-commands --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
********** Local Commands **********
create-domain
backup-domain
delete-domain
start-domain
restore-domain
stop-domain
stop-database
list-domains
start-database
list-commands
********** Remote Commands **********
add-resources
create-auth-realm
create-file-user
create-http-listener
create-jdbc-connection-pool
create-jdbc-resource
create-jvm-options
create-profiler
create-resource-ref
create-ssl
create-system-properties
create-virtual-server
delete-auth-realm
delete-file-user
delete-http-listener
delete-jdbc-connection-pool
delete-jdbc-resource
delete-jvm-options
delete-profiler
delete-resource-ref
delete-ssl
delete-system-property
delete-virtual-server
deploy
deploydir
disable
enable
list-applications
list-auth-realms
list-commands
list-components
list-containers
list-file-users
list-http-listeners
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-commands command *(Continued)*

```
list-jdbc-connection-pools
list-jdbc-resources
list-jvm-options
list-modules
list-resource-refs
list-system-properties
list-virtual-servers
ping-connection-pool
redeploy
stop-domain
undeploy
update-file-user
version
Command list-commands executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-components(1), list-containers(1), list-modules(1)

Name list-components – lists deployed components

Synopsis

```
list-components
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --type  {application|connector|ejb|jruby|web|webservice}]
[target]
```

Description The command `list-components` lists all deployed Java EE 5 components. If the `--type` option is not specified, all components are listed. The possible types are as follows:

- `application` (default)
- `connector`
- `ejb`
- `jruby`
- `web`
- `webservice`

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--type`
Specifies the type of the components that are to be listed. The options are as follows:

- `application` (default)
- `connector`
- `ejb`

- `jruby`
- `web`
- `webservice`

If no type is specified, all components are listed.

Operands

`-target`

This is the name of the target upon which the command operates. The valid values are:

`server`
Lists the components for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

domain_name
Lists the components for the named domain.

cluster_name
Lists the components for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Lists the components for a particular server instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `list-components` command

```
asadmin> list-components --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --type connector
cciblackbox-tx connector-module
Command list-components executed successfully
```

Note: `cciblackbox-tx.rar` was deployed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

list-applications(1), `show-component-status`(1)

Name list-containers – lists application containers

Synopsis

```
list-containers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description The `list-containers` command displays a list of application containers.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-containers command

```
asadmin> list-containers --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
Container : phobos
       properties=(ContractProvider=phobos)
Container : jpa
       properties=(ContractProvider=jpa)
Container : security
       properties=(ContractProvider=security)
Container : web
       properties=(ContractProvider=web)
Container : jruby
       properties=(ContractProvider=jruby)
Container : connectors
       properties=(ContractProvider=connectors)
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-containers command *(Continued)*

```
Command list-containers executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-commands(1), list-components(1), list-modules(1)

Name list-domains – lists the domains in the specified domain directory

Synopsis
```
list-domains  [--domaindir install-dir/domains]
[--terse=false] [--echo=false]
```

Description Use the `list-domains` command to list the domain. If the domain directory is not specified, the domain in the default *install-dir*`/domains` directory is listed. If there is more that one domain, the *domain_name* operand must be identified.

Options

`--domaindir`
The directory where the domains are to be started. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install-dir*`/domains` directory is started.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the list-domains command

```
asadmin> list-domains
domain1 running
sampleDomain not running
Command list-domains executed successfully
```

Where: `domain1` and `sampleDomain` are the domains located in the default *install-dir*`/domains` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-domain(1), delete-domain(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1),

Name list-file-users – lists the file users

Synopsis

```
list-file-users
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target]
```

Description The `list-file-users` command creates a list of file users supported by file realm authentication.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*
Specifies the target for which you are creating the list of file users. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.Valid targets are:

`server`
Lists the file users in the default server instance. This is the default value.

cluster_name
Lists the file users on every server instance in the cluster.

instance_nameinstance_name
Lists the file users on a particular sever instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-file-users command

```
asadmin> list-file-users instance1 --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
sample_user05
sample_user08
sample_user12
Command list-file-users executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-file-user(1), delete-file-user(1), update-file-user(1), `list-file-groups`(1)

Name list-http-listeners – lists the existing HTTP listeners

Synopsis

```
list-http-listeners
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target]
```

Description The `list-http-listeners` command lists the existing HTTP listeners. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. This operand specifies the target for which the HTTP listeners are to be listed. Valid values are:

`server`
Lists the listeners for the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

configuration_name
Lists the listeners for the specified configuration.

cluster_name
Lists the listeners for the specified cluster.

instance_name
Lists the listeners for a particular server instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-http-listeners command

The following command lists all the HTTP listeners for the server instance:

```
asadmin> list-http-listeners --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 5001
http-listener-1
http-listener-2
admin-listener
Command list-http-listeners executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-http-listener(1), delete-http-listener(1)

Name list-jdbc-connection-pools – lists all JDBC connection pools

Synopsis

```
list-jdbc-connection-pools
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description Use this command to get the JDBC connection pools that have been created. This command is supported in the remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e` `--echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I` `--interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H` `--host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p` `--port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s` `--secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u` `--user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD
- AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD
- AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the --passwordfile option
- Through the asadmin login command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the --passwordfile option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the asadmin login command, you need not specify the administration password through the --passwordfile option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the asadmin command.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target The target operand is deprecated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jdbc-connection-pools command

```
asadmin> list-jdbc-connection-pools --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 7070
sample_derby_pool
Command list-jdbc-connection-pools executed successfully.
```

Where: sample_derby_pool is the JDBC connection pool.

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-jdbc-connection-pool(1), delete-jdbc-connection-pool(1)

Name list-jdbc-resources – gets all JDBC resources

Synopsis

```
list-jdbc-resources
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target]
```

Description The `list-jdbc-resources` command displays a list of JDBC resources that have been created. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*
This operand specifies which JDBC resources you can list. Usage of this operand is optional. Valid values are:

`server`
Lists the JDBC resources in the current server and is the default.

`domain`
Lists the JDBC resources in the current domain.

cluster_name
Lists the JDBC resources in a cluster.

instance_name
Lists the JDBC resources for a particular instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jdbc-resources command

```
asadmin> list-jdbc-resources --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
jdbc/DerbyPool
Command list-jdbc-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jdbc-resource(1), delete-jdbc-resource(1)

Name list-jvm-options – lists options for the Java application launcher

Synopsis

```
list-jvm-options
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description The `list-jvm-options` command displays a list of command-line options that are passed to the Java™ application launcher when the Application Server is started. The `list-jvm-options` command displays the following options:

- Startup parameters for the Virtual Machine for the Java platform (Java Virtual Machine or JVM™ machine). Startup parameters are set through the `-X` option of the Java application launcher, for example, `-Xmx1024m`.
- Java system properties. System properties are set through the `-D` option of the Java application launcher, for example, `-Djava.security.manager`.

The options are specified through the JVM Options page of the Admin Console GUI or through the following commands:

- create-jvm-options(1)
- delete-jvm-options(1)

This command is supported in remote mode only.

For more information about the Java application launcher, see the reference page for the operating system that you are using:

- Solaris™ Operating System (Solaris OS) and Linux: *java - the Java application launcher* (`http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/tools/solaris/java.html`)
- Windows: *java - the Java application launcher* (`http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/tools/windows/java.html`)

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jvm-options command

```
asadmin> list-jvm-options --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
-Djava.security.policy=${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/config/server.policy
-Djavax.net.ssl.keyStore=${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/config/keystore.jks
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/config/cacerts.jks
-Djdbc.drivers=org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver
-Dsun.rmi.dgc.client.gcInterval=3600000
-Dsun.rmi.dgc.server.gcInterval=3600000
-XX:NewRatio=2
-Xmx1024m
-client
Command list-jvm-options executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jvm-options(1), delete-jvm-options(1),

java - the Java application launcher reference page for the Solaris OS and Linux (`http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/tools/solaris/java.html`), *java - the Java application launcher* reference page for Windows (`http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/tools/windows/java.html`)

Name list-modules – lists Application Server modules

Synopsis

```
list-modules
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description The `list-modules` command displays a list of modules that are accessible to the Application Server module subsystem and the status of each module.

The possible statuses of a module are as follows:

- `NEW`
- `READY`

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the AS_ADMIN_ prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD
- AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD
- AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the --passwordfile option
- Through the asadmin login command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the --passwordfile option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the asadmin login command, you need not specify the administration password through the --passwordfile option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the asadmin command.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help
Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command

```
asadmin> list-modules --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
Module : org.glassfish.web:web-cli:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.admin:monitoring-core:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/monitoring-core-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-naming:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:internal-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/glassfish-naming-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:annotation-framework:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/dol-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.core:deployment-client:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY,)
Sticky=true)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:internal-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.external:grizzly-module:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:universal:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.security:realms:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/kernel-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.external:ant:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/ant-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.external:apache-commons:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/apache-commons-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.security:websecurity:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:security:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.security:securitycommon:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.web:webtier:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.web:war-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/web/websecurity-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:cli-framework:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.web:webtier:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish.external:ant:1.0
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.web:war-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:admin-util:1.0
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-ee-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.external:ant:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.external:apache-commons:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.external:grizzly-module:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.admin:admin-core:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.admin:monitoring-core:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.core:javaee-core:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:container-common:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/webtier-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/jasper-jsr199-9.1.jar
Module : org.glassfish.registration:registration-impl:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.extras:gf-phobos-connector:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.persistence:jpa-connector:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.core:javaee-core:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/jpa-connector-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.core:security:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.security:realms:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.security:securitycommon:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/security-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/jmac-1.0.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:admin-core:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : org.glassfish.admin:admin-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/admin-core-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:amx-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:universal:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/config-api-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:annotation-framework:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/annotation-framework-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/javax.javaee-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:admin-util:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish.external:apache-commons:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/admin-util-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.security:realms:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.security:securitycommon:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/realms-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admingui:console-plugin-service:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.common:internal-api:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/internal-api-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.web:gf-web-connector:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.web:webtier:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.web:war-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/gf-web-connector-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:admin-cli:1.0
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.registration:registration-api:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/glassfish-ee-api-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.extras:gf-jruby-connector:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/gf-jruby-connector-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/common-util-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.core:glassfish:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-mbeanserver:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:internal-api:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/glassfish-mbeanserver-1.0.jar
Module : org.glassfish.external:grizzly-jruby-module:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.admin:server-mgmt:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.common:common-ee-util:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/common-ee-util-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.core:jta:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:container-common:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/jta-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.external:grizzly-module:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/grizzly-module-1.7-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:amx-impl:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:amx-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-mbeanserver:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/amx-impl-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/jmxremote_optional-1.0_01-ea.jar
Module : org.glassfish.web:jsf-connector:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:container-common:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/web/jsf-connector-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:universal:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/universal-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:backup:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.connectors:gf-connectors-connector:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/gf-connectors-connector-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.core:shared-components:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.web:jstl-impl:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
                Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/web/jstl-impl-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.security:securitycommon:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/securitycommon-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.persistence:eclipselink-wrapper:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.web:war-util:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/war-util-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.web:webtier-all:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
                Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.external:grizzly-module:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/glassfish-api-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.core:javaee-core:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:internal-api:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/javaee-core-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:amx-api:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/amx-api-2.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.connectors:connectors-runtime:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:javaee-core:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-ee-util:1.0
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.admin:config-api:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:kernel:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:container-common:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.core:security:1.0
       Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
               Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/connectors-runtime-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.common:container-common:1.0
       properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
       Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
       Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
               Imports : org.glassfish:javax.javaee:1.0
               Imports : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
               Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-naming:1.0
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-modules command *(Continued)*

```
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:glassfish-ee-api:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:dol:1.0
                Imports : org.glassfish.common:common-util:1.0
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/container-common-10.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
Module : org.glassfish.admin:launcher:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=NEW)
Module : com.sun.enterprise:hk2:1.0
        properties=(visibility=public,)
State=READY)
        Module Characteristics : Provides to following services
        Module Characteristics : List of imported modules
        Module Characteristics : List of Jars implementing the module
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/hk2-0.2-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/tiger-types-1.0.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/config-0.2-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/wstx-asl-3.2.3.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/auto-depends-0.2-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/hk2-core-0.2-SNAPSHOT.jar
                Jar : file:/C:/glassfish/modules/stax-api-1.0-2.jar
Command list-modules executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-commands(1), list-components(1), list-containers(1)

Name list-resource-refs – lists the existing resource references

Synopsis

```
list-resource-refs
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-resource-refs` command lists all resource references in a cluster or an unclustered server instance. This effectively lists all the resources (for example, JDBC resources) available in the JNDI tree of the specified target.

The target instance or instances making up the cluster need not be running or available for this command to succeed.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*
The target for which you are listing the resource references. Valid targets are:

`server`
Lists the resource references for the default server instance and is the default target.

cluster_name
Lists the resource references for every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Lists the resource references for the named unclustered server instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-resource-refs command

The following command lists the resource references for the cluster `MyCluster`.

```
asadmin> list-resource-refs --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt MyCluster
jms/Topic
Command list-resource-refs executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-resource-ref(1), delete-resource-ref(1)

Name list-system-properties – lists the system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

Synopsis

```
lists-system-properties
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target target_name]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. For information about profiles, see "Usage Profiles" in *Sun Java System Application Server 9.1 Administration Guide*.

Shared or clustered server instances will often need to override attributes defined in their referenced configuration. Any configuration attribute in a server instance can be overridden through a system property of the corresponding name. This command lists the system properties of a domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*
This option specifies the target on which you are listing the system properties. Valid values are:

domain
Lists the system properties defined for the domain.

configuration_name
Lists the system properties for the named configuration as well as those the cluster inherits from the domain.

cluster_name
Lists the system properties defined for the named cluster as well as those the cluster. inherits from its configuration and the domain.

instance_name
Lists the system properties defined for the named server instance as well as those the server inherits from its cluster (if the instance is clustered), its configuration, and the domain.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-system-properties

```
asadmin> list-system-properties --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --host localhost --port 4848
http-listener-port=1088 mycluster
http-listener-port=1088
Command list-system-properties executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-system-properties(1), delete-system-property(1)

Name list-virtual-servers – lists the existing virtual servers

Synopsis

```
list-virtual-servers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[target]
```

Description The `list-virtual-servers` command lists the existing virtual servers. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*
This operand specifies the target for which the virtual servers are to be listed. Valid values are:

`server`
Lists the virtual servers in the default server instance and is the default value.

configuration_name
Lists the virtual servers in the specified configuration.

cluster_name
Lists the virtual servers in the specified cluster.

instance_name
Lists the virtual servers in a particular server instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-virtual-servers command

The following command lists all the virtual servers for the server instance:

```
asadmin> list-virtual-servers --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848
server
__asadmin
Command list-virtual-servers executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-virtual-server(1), delete-virtual-server(1)

Name ping-connection-pool – tests if a connection pool is usable

Synopsis

```
ping-connection-pool
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
pool_name
```

Description This command tests if a connection pool is usable for both JDBC connection pools and connector connection pools. For example, if you create a new JDBC connection pool for an application that is expected to be deployed later, the JDBC pool is tested with this command before deploying the application.

A JDBC connection pool or a connector connection pool with authentication can be created. You can either use a `-property` option to specify user, password, or other connection information using the command line, or specify the connection information in the xml descriptor file.

Before pinging a connection pool, you must create the connection pool with authentication and ensure that the enterprise server or database is started.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
This option is deprecated.

Operands *pool_name* This is the name of the pool to test.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the ping-connection-pool command

```
asadmin> ping-connection-pool --user admin1 --passwordfile pwordfile
Command ping-connection-pool executed successfully
```

Where: asadmin is the command prompt and sampleConnectionPool is the name of the connection pool to ping.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name redeploy – redeploys the specified application

Synopsis

```
redeploy
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --name  component-name
[--contextroot context-root]
[--precompilejsp={true|false}]
[ --virtualservers  virtual-servers]
[archive-path]
```

Description The `redeploy` command redeploys an application that is already deployed. The `redeploy` command preserves the settings and other options with which the application was originally deployed. The application must already be deployed. Otherwise, an error occurs.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--name`
The name of the application that is being redeployed. This option must specify an application that has previously been deployed. If the application does not exist, an error occurs.

`--contextroot`
The context root of the application that is being redeployed. The context root identifies the application in the server. The default is the name, without the extension, of the archive file that contains the application.

`--precompilejsp`
Specifies whether pages that are created with the JavaServer Pages™ technology ("JSP™ pages") are precomplied during deployment. Possible values are as follows:

`false`
JSP pages are *not* precompiled during deployment, but are complied at runtime (default).

`true`
JSP pages are precompiled during deployment.

`--virtualservers`
One or more virtual server IDs. Multiple IDs are separated by commas.

Operands *archive-path*
The path to the archive that contains the application that is being redeployed. This path can be a relative path or an absolute path.

The archive can be in either of the following formats:

- An archive file, for example, `/export/JEE_apps/hello.war`
- A directory that contains the exploded format of the deployable archive

Whether this operand is required depends on how the application was originally deployed:

- If the application was originally deployed from a file, the *archive-path* operand is required. The operand must specify an archive file.
- If the application was originally deployed from a directory, the *archive-path* operand is optional.

  If this operand is omitted, the path is retrieved from the `domain.xml` file. Otherwise, the operand can specify a directory or an archive file.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Redeploying a Web Application From a File

This example redeploys the web application `hello` from the `hello.war` file in the current working directory. The application was originally deployed from a file.

```
asadmin> redeploy --user admin --passwordfile myfile --name hello hello.war
Command redeploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 2 Redeploying a Web Application From a Directory

This example redeploys the web application `hellodir`. The application was originally deployed from a directory. The path is retrieved from the `domain.xml` file.

EXAMPLE 2 Redeploying a Web Application From a Directory *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> redeploy --user admin --passwordfile myfile --name hellodir
Command redeploy executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), undeploy(1), list-components(1)

Name restore-domain – restores files from backup

Synopsis

```
restore-domain  [--domaindir domain_directory]
 [--filename backup_filename] [--description description]
 [--terse=false] [--verbose=false]
 [domain_name]
```

Description This command restores files under the domain from a backup directory. The `restore-domain` command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`
: This option specifies the parent directory of the domain upon which the command will operate. The default is `install_dir/domains`.

`--filename`
: The restore is performed using the specified zip file as the source.

`--description`
: A description can contain any string to help identify the particular backup. The description is displayed as part of the information for any backup.

`-t --terse`
: Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-v --verbose`
: Indicates that output data is displayed with detailed information. Default is false.

Operands

domain_name
: This is the name of the domain to restore. If the domain is not specified and only one domain exists, it will be used automatically.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using restore-domain

```
asadmin>restore-domain
--domaindir /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1
--filename sjsas_backup_v00001.zip domain1
Successfully restored the domain (domain1), from /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domai
backups/sjsas_backup_v00001.zip

Description: 1137030607263
Backup Filename: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1/backups/sjsas_backup_v00001.z
Date and time backup was performed: Wed Jan 11 17:50:07 PST 2006
Domains Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir
Domain Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1
Domain Name: domain1
Name of the user that performed the backup: jondoe
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also backup-domain(1), `list-backups`(1)

Name set – sets the values of attributes

Synopsis

```
set
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 attributename=value
```

Description Sets the values of one or more configurable attribute.

An application server dotted name uses the "." (period) as a delimiter to separate the parts of a complete name. This is similar to how the "/" character is used to delimit the levels in the absolute path name of a file in the UNIX file system. The following rules apply while forming the dotted names accepted by the `get`, `set` and `list` commands. Note that a specific command has some additional semantics applied.

- A `.` (period) always separates two sequential parts of the name.
- A part of the name usually identifies an application server subsystem and/or its specific instance. For example: web-container, log-service, thread-pool-1 etc.
- If any part of the name itself contains a `.` (period), then it must be escaped with a leading `\` (backslash) so that the "." does not act like a delimiter.
- The top level switch for any dotted name is `-monitor` or `-m` that is separately specified on a given command line. The presence or lack of this switch implies the selection of one of the two hierarchies for appserver management: monitoring and configuration.

  If you happen to know the exact complete dotted name without any wildcard character, then `list` and `get`/`set` have a little difference in their semantics:

  - The `list` command treats this complete dotted name as the complete name of a parent node in the abstract hierarchy. Upon providing this name to `list` command, it simply returns the names of the immediate children at that level. For example, `list server.applications.web-module` will list all the web modules deployed to the domain or the default server.
  - The `get` and `set` commands treat this complete dotted name as the fully qualified name of the attribute of a node (whose dotted name itself is the name that you get when you remove the last part of this dotted name) and it gets/sets the value of that attribute. This is true if such an attribute exists. You will never start with this case because in order to find out the names of attributes of a particular node in the hierarchy, you must use the wildcard character *. For example, `server.applications.web-module.JSPWiki.context-root` will return the context-root of the web-application deployed to the domain or default server.
- `server`(usually the first part of the complete dotted name) can be replaced with the name of a particular server instance of interest (e.g., `server1`) and you'll get the information of that server instance, remaining part of the dotted name remaining the same. Note that the

dotted names that are available in such other server instances are those from the monitoring hierarchy because these server instances don't have a way to expose the configuration hierarchy.

The `list` command is the progenitor of navigational capabilities of these three commands. If you want to `set` or `get` attributes of a particular application server subsystem, you must know its dotted name. The `list` command is the one which can guide you to find the dotted name of that subsystem. For example, to find out the modified date (attribute) of a particular file in a large file system that starts with `/`. First you must find out the location of that file in the file system, and then look at its attributes. Therefore two of the first commands to understand the hierarchies in appserver are: `* list *` and `* list "*" -monitor`. The sorted output of these commands is typically of the following form:

Command	Output
`list *`	■ `default-config` ■ `default-config.admin-service` ■ `default-config.admin-service.das-config` ■ `default-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system` ■ `default-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system.ssl` ■ `default-config.availability-service` ■ `default-config.availability-service.jms-availability` ■ `default-config.diagnostic-service` ■ `default-config.ejb-container` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` ■ `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.iiop-service` ■ `. . .` ■ `default-config.java-config` ■ `. . .` ■ `domain` ■ `domain.clusters` ■ `domain.configs` ■ `domain.resources` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.DerbyPool` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool._CallFlowPool` ■ `domain.resources.jdbc-connection-pool._TimerPool` ■ `. . .` ■ `server` ■ `server-config` ■ `cerver-config.admin-service` ■ `server-config.admin-service.das-config` ■ `server-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system` ■ `server-config.admin-service.jmx-connector.system.ssl` ■ `server-config-availability-servicce` ■ `server-config.availability-service.jms-availability` ■ `server-config.diagnostic-service` ■ `server-config.ejb-container` ■ `. . .` ■ `server.log-service` ■ `server.log-service.module-log-levels` ■ `. . .` ■ `server.session-config` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager.manager-properties` ■ `server.session-config.session-manager.store-properties` ■ `server.session-config.session-properties` ■ `server.thread-pools` ■ `server.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1` ■ `server.transaction-service` ■ `server.web-container`

Command	Output
`list -monitor *`	■ `server` ■ `server.applications` ■ `server.applications._JWSappclients` ■ `server.applications._JWSappclients.sys\.war` ■ `server.applications.adminapp` ■ `server.applications.admingui` ■ `server.connector-service` ■ `server.http-service` ■ `server.http-service.server` ■ `server.jms-service` ■ `server.jvm` ■ `server.orb` ■ `server.orb.connection-managers` ■ `server.resources` ■ `server.thread-pools`

Consequently, the `list` command is the entry point into the navigation of the application server's s management hierarchies. Take note of the output of the `list` command:

- The output lists one element per line.
- Every element on a line is a complete-dotted-name of a management component that is capable of having attributes. Note that none of these lines show any kind of attributes at all.

The output of the`list` command is a list of dotted names representing individual application server components and subsystems. Every component or subsystem is capable of having zero or more attributes that can be read and modified.

With the`list` command you can drill down through the hierarchy in a particular branch of interest. For example, if you want to find the configuration of the `http-listener` of the domain (the default server, whose ID is "`server`"). Here is how you could proceed on a UNIX terminal:

ID	Command	Output/Comment
1	`list "*" | grep http | grep listener`	1. `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 2. `default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` 3. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener` 4. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 5. `server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2` 6. `server-http-service.http-listener.admin-listener` 7. `server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1` 8. `server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2`
2	To find the listener that corresponds to the default `http-listener` where the web applications in the `domain/server` are deployed: 1. Examine the dotted name starting with item number 7 in above output. 2. Use the `get` command as shown in its usage. For example, `get server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.*` will return all the attributes of the `http-listener` in context.	server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.acceptor-threads = 1 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.address = 0.0.0.0 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.blocking-enabled = false server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-serv = server server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 8080 server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name = server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true

Making use of both `list` and `get` commands, it is straightforward to reach a particular component of interest.

To get the monitoring information of a particular subsystem you must:

1. Use the `set` command to set an appropriate monitoring level for the component of interest.
2. Obtain the various information about the JVM that the application server domain is running.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
1	`list server* | grep monitoring`	server-config.monitoring-service server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels server.monitoring-service server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels Note that this is the `list` command. It only shows the hierarchy, nothing else. Using the '|' and "grep" narrows down the search effectively. Now, you can choose `server.monitoring-service` to set the attributes of various attributes that can be monitored. This is the configuration data because this setting will be persisted to the server's configuration store.
2	`get server.monitoring-service.*`	You can try the number of attributes that are presently available with monitoring service. Here is the output: No matches resulted from the wildcard expression. This is because this fully dotted name does not have any attributes at all. Logically, you try the next one and that is: `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels`. Again, use the wildcard character to get ALL the attributes of a particular component.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
3	`get server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.*`	server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.connector-connection-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.connector-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.ejb-container = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.http-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jdbc-connection-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jms-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.orb = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.thread-pool = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.transaction-service = OFF server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.web-container = OFF The JVM monitoring is at a level OFF. It must be changed in order to make the JVM monitoring information available. The other valid values for all the monitoring level are: LOW and HIGH. use the `set` command to set the value appropriately.
4	`set server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=HIGH` There is no space before or after the = sign.	server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = HIGH Now, the JVM information can be obtained using the `get` command and monitoring switch. But remember , when you switch to the monitoring hierarchy, start with the `list` command again.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
5	`list --monitor * | grep jvm`	server.jvm server.jvm.class-loading-system server.jvm.compilation-system server.jvm.garbage-collectors server.jvm.garbage-collectors.Copy server.jvm.garbage-collectors.MarkSweepCompact server.jvm.memory server.jvm.operating-system server.jvm.runtime server.jvm.thread-system server.jvm.thread-system.thread-1 . . . server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793823 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793824 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793825 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793826 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793827 server.jvm.thread-system.thread-9 The JRE 1.5.0 monitorable components are exposed in an elegant manner. This is what you see when connected by the JConsole. Now, to know more about the class-loading system in the JVM, this is how you'll proceed. Note that now you are interested in the attributes of a particular leaf node. Thus the command is `get` not `list`.

ID	Command	Output/Comment
6	`get -monitor server.jvm.class-loading-system.*`	server.jvm.class-loading-system.dotted-name = server.jvm.class-loading-system server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-count = 7328 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-name = LoadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-unit = count server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-count = 10285 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-lastsampleti = 1133819508972 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-name = TotalLoadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-unit = count server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-count = 2957 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-description = No Description was available server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-lastsampletim = 1133819508973 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-name = UnloadedClassCount? server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268 server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-unit = count You cansee that 10285 is the total number of classes loaded by the Virtual Machine. Whereas, 2957 is number of classes unloaded, since it was started. ,Similarly, you can explore attributes of the other subsystems as well.

Options

`-t --terse`

Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

attributename=value	identifies the attribute name and its value. See the *Reference* for a listing of the available attribute names.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `set`

```
asadmin> set --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --host localhost
--port 4848 server.transaction-service.automatic-recovery=true
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also get(1), list(1)

Name start-database – starts the Java DB

Synopsis
```
start-database  [--dbhost host] [--dbport port-no]
[--dbhome db-file-path] [--echo={false|true}]
[ --terse ={false|true}]
```

Description The `start-database` command starts the Java DB server that is available with the Sun Java System Application Server software for use with the Application Server. Use this command only for working with applications deployed to the Application Server. Java DB is based upon Apache Derby.

When the Java DB database server is started by using this command, the database server is started in Network Server mode. Clients connecting to it must use the Java DB ClientDriver. For details on connecting to the database, such as the Driver Class Name and Connection URL, see the Apache Derby documentation.

When the database server starts, or a client connects to it successfully, the following files are created:

- The `derby.log` file that contains the database server process log along with its standard output and standard error information
- The database files that contain your schema (for example, database tables)

These files are created at the location that is specified by the `--dbhome` option. If the `--dbhome` option is not specified, the `start-database` command determines where to create these files as follows:

- If the current working directory contains a file that is named `derby.log`, the `start-database` command creates the files in the current working directory.
- Otherwise, the `start-database` command creates the files in the *as-install*`/databases` directory.

To create the database files at a particular location, you *must* set the `--dbhome` option.

The `start-database` command starts the database process, even if it cannot write to the log file.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--dbhost`
The host name or IP address of the Java DB server process. The default is the IP address 0.0.0.0, which denotes all network interfaces on the host where you run the `start-database` command.

`--dbport`
The port number where the Java DB server listens for client connections. This port must be available for the listen socket, otherwise the database server will not start. The default is 1527.

`--dbhome`
The absolute path to the directory where the database files and the `derby.log` file are created. If the `--dbhome` option is not specified, the `start-database` command determines where to create these files as follows:

- If the current working directory contains a file that is named `derby.log`, the `start-database` command creates the files in the current working directory.
- Otherwise, the `start-database` command creates the files in the *as-install*`/databases` directory.

To create the database files at a particular location, you *must* set the `--dbhome` option.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true echoes the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-t --terse`
Setting to false displays detailed database information. Default is false.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-database command

The following command starts Java DB on the host `host1` and port 5001:

```
asadmin> start-database --dbhost host1 --dbport 5001 --terse=true
Starting database in the background.  Log redirected to
/opt/SUNWappserver/databases/derby.log.
```

Exit Status

The exit status applies to errors in executing the `asadmin` command. For information on database errors, see the `derby.log` file.

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

stop-database(1)

Name start-domain – starts a domain

Synopsis

```
start-domain  [--domaindir domain-dir]
--user admin_user --passwordfile file_name
[--terse={true|false}] [ --echo ={true|false}]
[ --interactive ={true|false}] [ --verbose ={true|false}]
[ --debug ={true|false}] [domain_name]
```

Description Use the `start-domain` command to start a domain. If the domain directory is not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*`/domains` directory is started. If there are two or more domains, the *domain_name* operand must be specified.

You can use the `start-domain` command to upgrade domains of Application Server 8.x or 9.0 to Application Server 9.1. Use one of the following ways to upgrade your domain:

- Perform an in-place upgrade of the Application Server binaries. When you run `start-domain` on the domains pointing to the earlier version of Application Server, `asadmin` invokes the `asupgrade` command, and the domains are automatically upgraded in-place.
- Perform a side-by-side upgrade of the Application Server binaries. Run `start-domain` on the domains of your earlier installation. The `asupgrade` command upgrades the domains to the domains root of the latest Application Server installation. In this scenario, the target directory for the upgrade is defined in the `AS_DEF_DOMAINS_PATH` in the `asenv.conf`.

On the Mac OS X platform, processes can bind to the same port. To avoid this problem, do not start multiple domains with the same port number at the same time.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`
The directory where the domain is to be started. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*`/domains` directory is started.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain application server administrative username.

`--passwordfile`
The file containing the domain application server password associated with the administrative instance. The password is defined in the following form: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*. Where *password* is the actual administrator password for the domain.

`-t--terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`--verbose`
By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, detailed server startup output is displayed. On Windows, press CTRL-Break in the domain's window to print a thread dump. On UNIX, press CTRL-C to kill the server and press CTRL-\\ to print a thread dump.

`--debug`
By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, the server is started in debug mode and prints the JPDA port on the console.

Operands *domain_name* The unique name of the domain you wish to start.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the start-domain command

```
asadmin> start-domain domain1
Starting Domain domain1, please wait.
Log redirected to /usr/appserver/domains/domain1/logs/server.log.
Redirecting output to /usr/appserver/domains/domain1/logs/server.log
Domain domain1 started.
Domain [domain1] is running [Sun Java System Application Server 9.1 (build
b50d-beta3)] with its configuration and logs at: [/usr/appserver/domains].
Admin Console is available at [http://localhost:4848].
Use the same port [4848] for "asadmin" commands.
User web applications are available at these URLs:
[http://localhost:8080 https://localhost:8181 ].
Following web-contexts are available:
[/web1  /__wstx-services ].
Standard JMX Clients (like JConsole) can connect to JMXServiceURL:
[service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://pdavies.SFBay.Sun.COM:8686/jmxrmi] for domain
management purposes.
Domain listens on at least following ports for connections:
[8080 8181 4848 3700 3820 3920 8686 ].
Domain supports application server clusters and other standalone instances.
```

Where: `domain1` is the domain in the `/usr/appserver/domains` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-domain(1), delete-domain(1), stop-domain(1), list-domains(1)

Name stop-database – stops Java DB

Synopsis

```
stop-database  [--dbhost 0.0.0.0] [--dbport 1527]
```

Description The `stop-database` command stops a process of the Java DB server. Java DB server is available with the Sun Java System Application Server software for use with the Application Server. Java DB is based upon Apache Derby. The database is typically started with the `asadmin start-database` command. Note that a single host can have multiple database server processes running on different ports. This command stops the database server process for the specified port only.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--dbhost`
The host name or IP address of the Java DB server process. The default is the IP address 0.0.0.0, which denotes all network interfaces on the host where you run the `stop-database` command.

`--dbport`
The port number where the Java DB server listens for client connections. The default is 1527.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the stop-database command

The following command stops Java DB on the host host1 and port 5001:

```
asadmin> stop-database --dbhost host1 --dbport 5001
Connection obtained for host: host1, port number 5001.
Shutdown successful.
Command stop-database executed successfully.
```

Exit Status The exit status applies to errors in executing the `asadmin` command. For information on database errors, see the `derby.log` file. This file is located in the directory you specified using the `--dbhome` option when you ran start-database(1), or if you did not specify `--dbhome`, the value of `DERBY_INSTALL`, which defaults to *install-dir*`/javadb`.

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-database(1)

Name stop-domain – Stops the Domain Administration Server of the specified domain

Synopsis
```
stop-domain  [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
[--domaindir install-dir/domains] domain_name
```

Description Use the `stop-domain` command to stop the Domain Administration Server of the specified domain. The `stop-domain` command can be run in the local mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

`--domaindir`
The directory where the domain is to be stopped. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install-dir*`/domains` directory is stopped.

Operands

domain_name This is the name of the domain to stop.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `stop-domain` command

```
asadmin> stop-domain sampleDomain
Domain sampleDomain stopped
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-domain(1), delete-domain(1), list-domains(1)

Name undeploy – removes a deployed component

Synopsis

```
undeploy
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --droptables =true|false]
[--cascade=false] [ --target  target]
component_name
```

Description The `undeploy` command removes the specified deployed component.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--droptables`
If set to true, tables created by application using CMP beans during deployment are dropped. The default is the corresponding entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file. If not specified, it defaults to the entries specified in the deployment descriptors.

`--cascade`
If set to true, it deletes all the connection pools and connector resources associated with the resource adapter being undeployed. If set to false, the undeploy fails if any pools and resources are still associated with the resource adapter. Then, either those pools and

resources have to be deleted explicitly, or the option has to be set to true. If the option is set to false, and if there are no pools and resources still associated with the resource adapter, the resource adapter is undeployed. This option is applicable to connectors (resource adapters) and applications.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile or the enterprise profile. Specifies the target from which you are undeploying. Valid values are:

`server`
Undeploys the component from the default server instance `server` and is the default value.

`domain`
Undeploys the component from the domain.

cluster_name
Undeploys the component from every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Undeploys the component from a particular sever instance.

Operands

component_name Name of the deployed component.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Simple undeployment

Undeploy (uninstall) an enterprise application `Cart.ear`.

```
asamin> undeploy --user admin --passwordfile password.txt Cart
Command undeploy executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Undeploying an enterprise bean with container-managed persistence (CMP)

Undeploy a CMP bean named `myejb` and drop the corresponding database tables. In a production environment, database tables contain valuable information, so use the `--droptables` option with care.

```
asamin> undeploy --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --droptables=true myejb
Command undeploy executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Undeploy a connector (resource adapter)

Undeploy the connector module named `jdbcra` and perform a cascading delete to remove the associated resources and connection pools.

```
asamin> undeploy --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --cascade=true jdbcra
Command undeploy executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), deploydir(1), list-components(1)

Name update-file-user – updates a current file user as specified

Synopsis

```
update-file-user
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --groups  user_groups[:user_groups]*]
[--authrealmname authrealm_name] [--target target]
username
```

Description This command updates an existing entry in the keyfile using the specified user name, password and groups. Multiple groups can be entered by separating them, with a colon (:)

Options

`-t` `--terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e` `--echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I` `--interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H` `--host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p` `--port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s` `--secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u` `--user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--groups`
This is the name of the group to which the file user belongs.

`--authrealmname`
This is the file where the user may have different stores for file auth realm.

`--target`
This option helps specify the target on which you are updating a file user. Valid values are:

`server`
Updates the file user in the default server instance. This is the default value.

cluster_name
Updates the file user on every server instance in the cluster.

instance_name
Updates the file user on a specified sever instance.

Operands

username	This is the name of the file user to be updated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the update-file-user command

```
asadmin> update-file-user --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 --groups staff:manager:engineer sample_user
Command update-file-user executed successfully
```

Where sample_user is the file user for whom the groups and the user name are updated.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-file-user(1), list-file-users(1), create-file-user(1), `list-file-groups`(1)

Name version – displays the version information

Synopsis

```
version
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --verbose =false]
```

Description Use the `version` command to display the version information. If the command cannot communicate with the administration server with the given user/password and host/port, then the command will retrieve the version locally and display a warning message.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--verbose`
By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, the version information is displayed in detail.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using remote mode to display version

```
asadmin> version
Version = Sun Java System Application Server 9.1
Command version executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1	error in executing the command

See Also help(1)

REFERENCE

GlassFish v3 Application Server Section 1M: Utility Commands

Name asadmin – utility for performing administrative tasks for the Sun Java System Application Server

Synopsis

```
asadmin subcommand [-short_option[ short_option_argument]]*
 [--long_option[ long_option_argument]]* [operand]*
```

Description Use the `asadmin` utility to perform administrative tasks for Sun Java System Application Server. You can use this utility in place of the Administration Console interface.

The *subcommand* identifies the operation or task you wish to perform. Subcommands are case-sensitive. Short option arguments have a single dash (`-`); while long option arguments have two dashes (`--`). Options control how the utility performs a subcommand. Options are also case-sensitive. Most options require argument values except boolean options, which toggle to switch a feature ON or OFF. Operands appear after the argument values, and are set off by a space, a tab, or double dashes (—). The `asadmin` utility treats anything that comes after the options and their values as an operand.

Local subcommands can be executed without the presence of an administration server. However, it is required that the user be logged into the machine hosting the domain in order to execute the subcommand and have access (permissions) for the installation and domain directories.

Remote subcommands are always executed by connecting to an administration server and executing the subcommand there. A running administration server is required. All remote subcommands require the following options:

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is `localhost`.

`-p --port`
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, `http://localhost:8080/admin`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` option for subsequent operations on the domain.

`--passwordfile`
Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.

The entry for a password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*

In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.

The following other passwords can also be specified:

- `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`
- `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:

- Through the `--passwordfile` option
- Through the `asadmin login` command
- Interactively at the command prompt

The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the `--passwordfile` option or specify them at the command prompt.

After authenticating to a domain by using the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the `asadmin` command.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

The `--passwordfile` option takes the file containing the passwords. The valid contents for the file are:

```
AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_ADMINPASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD=value
```

If `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` has been exported to the global environment, specifying the `--–passwordfile` option will produce a warning about using the `--–password` option. Unset `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` to prevent this from happening.

The master password is not propagated on the command line or an environment variable, but can be specified in the `passwordfile`.

To use the `--secure` option, you must use the `set` command to enable the `security–enabled` flag in the `admin` `http-listener` in the `domain.xml` configuration file.

When you use the `asadmin` subcommands to create and/or delete, you must restart the server for the newly created command to take affect. Use the `start-domain` command to restart the server.

To access the manpages for the Application Server command-line interface subcommands on the Solaris platform, add `$AS_INSTALL/man` to your MANPATH environment variable.

You can obtain overall usage information for any of the `asadmin` utility subcommands by invoking the `--help` option. If you specify a subcommand, the usage information for that subcommand is displayed. Using the `help` option without a subcommand displays a listing of all the available subcommands.

Attributes See `attributes`(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Interface Stability	Unstable

REFERENCE

GlassFish v3 Application Server Section 5ASC: Application Server Concepts

Name application – server-side Java applications and Web services

Description The Java EE platform enables applications to access systems that are outside of the application server. Applications connect to these systems through resources. The Application Server infrastructure supports the deployment of many types of distributed applications and is an ideal foundation for building applications based on Service Oriented Architectures (SOA). SOA is a design methodology aimed at maximizing the reuse of application services. These features enable you to run scalable and highly available J2EE applications.

See Also `create-application-ref`(1)

Name configuration – Application server instances, deployed applications, resources, domains each have their own configurations

Description You can change the configurations for JMS resources, HTTP connectors, clusters, load balancers. Use the the `asadmin` commands to configure these elements.

See Also `configure-lb-weight`(1)

Name domain – Domains have their own configurations.

Description A domain provides a common authentication and administration point for a collection of zero or more server instances. The administration domain encompasses several manageable resources, including instances, clusters, and their individual resources. A manageable resource, such as a server instance, may belong to only one domain.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name dotted-names – syntax for using periods to separate names.

Description Dotted name attributes can be used to address the MBean and its attributes.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name instance – an Application Server instance has its own Java EE configuration, Java EE resources, application deployment areas, and server configuration settings.

Description The Application Server creates one application server instance, called server at the time of installation. You can delete the server instance and create a new instance with a different name.

For many users, one application server instance meets their needs. However, depending upon your environment, you might want to create additional application server instances. For example, in a development environment you can use different application server instances to test different Application Server configurations, or to compare and test different application deployments. Because you can easily add or delete an application server instance, you can use them to create temporary "sandbox" areas to experiment with while developing.

See Also `create-instance`(1)

Name logging – logging application server events

Description The Application Server uses the Java 2 platform Logging API specified in JSR 047. Application Server logging messages are recorded in the server log, normally found at domain-dir/logs/server.log.

The domain-dir/logs directory contains two other kinds of logs in addition to the server log. In the access subdirectory are the HTTP Service access logs, and in the tx subdirectory are the Transaction Service logs. For information about these logs, consult the Admin Console online help and Configuring Transactions. The components of the Application Server generate logging output. Application components can also generate logging output.

Application components may use the Apache Commons Logging Library to log messages. The platform standard JSR 047 API, however, is recommended for better log configuration.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name passwords – securing and managing application server

Description An application server administrator manages one or more domains, each of which can have distinct administrative credentials. By managing a domain an administrator effectively manages various resources like server instances, server clusters, libraries etc. that are required by the enterprise Java applications.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name resources – Provide connectivity to various types of EIS .

Description Application Server provides support JDBC, JMS, and JNDI resources.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name security – secure and administer application server applications

Description Security is about protecting data: how to prevent unauthorized access or damage to it in storage or transit. The Application Server; has a dynamic, extensible security architecture based on the J2EE standard. Built in security features include cryptography, authentication and authorization, and public key infrastructure. The Application Server is built on the Java security model, which uses a sandbox where applications can run safely, without potential risk to systems or users.

See Also asadmin(1M)

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