



# Sun Cluster Data Service for Sun Java System Application Server Guide for Solaris OS

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Part No: 817-3920-11  
September 2004, Revision A

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# Preface

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*Sun Cluster Data Service for Sun Java System Application Server Guide for Solaris OS* explains how to install and configure Sun™ Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server on both SPARC® and x86 based systems.

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**Note** – In this document, the term “x86” refers to the Intel 32-bit family of microprocessor chips and compatible microprocessor chips made by AMD.

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This document is intended for system administrators with extensive knowledge of Sun software and hardware. Do not use this document as a planning or presales guide. Before reading this document, you should have already determined your system requirements and purchased the appropriate equipment and software.

The instructions in this document assume knowledge of the Solaris™ Operating System and expertise with the volume manager software that is used with Sun Cluster.

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**Note** – Sun Cluster software runs on two platforms, SPARC and x86. The information in this document pertains to both platforms unless otherwise specified in a special chapter, section, note, bulleted item, figure, table, or example.

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## UNIX Commands

This document contains information about commands that are specific to installing and configuring Sun Cluster data services. The document does *not* contain comprehensive information about basic UNIX® commands and procedures, such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. Information about basic UNIX commands and procedures is available from the following sources:

- Online documentation for the Solaris Operating System
- Solaris Operating System man pages
- Other software documentation that you received with your system

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## Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic changes that are used in this book.

TABLE P-1 Typographic Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories, and onscreen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name%</code> you have mail.
<b>AaBbCc123</b>	What you type, contrasted with onscreen computer output	<code>machine_name%</code> <b>su</b> Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value	The command to remove a file is <code>rm filename</code> .
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new terms, and terms to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. Do <i>not</i> save the file. (Emphasis sometimes appears in bold online.)

---

## Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.

**TABLE P-2** Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell prompt	machine_name%
C shell superuser prompt	machine_name#
Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt	#

---

## Related Documentation

Information about related Sun Cluster topics is available in the documentation that is listed in the following table. All Sun Cluster documentation is available at <http://docs.sun.com>.

Topic	Documentation
Data service administration	<i>Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i> Individual data service guides
Concepts	<i>Sun Cluster Concepts Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Overview	<i>Sun Cluster Overview for Solaris OS</i>
Software installation	<i>Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS</i>
System administration	<i>Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Hardware administration	<i>Sun Cluster 3.x Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS</i> Individual hardware administration guides
Data service development	<i>Sun Cluster Data Services Developer's Guide for Solaris OS</i>

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Topic	Documentation
Error messages	<i>Sun Cluster Error Messages Guide for Solaris OS</i>
Command and function reference	<i>Sun Cluster Reference Manual for Solaris OS</i>

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For a complete list of Sun Cluster documentation, see the release notes for your release of Sun Cluster at <http://docs.sun.com>.

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## Related Third-Party Web Site References

Third-party URLs that are referenced in this document provide additional related information.

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# Help

If you have problems installing or using Sun Cluster, contact your service provider and provide the following information:

- Your name and email address (if available)
- Your company name, address, and phone number
- The model and serial numbers of your systems
- The release number of the Solaris Operating System (for example, Solaris 8)
- The release number of Sun Cluster (for example, Sun Cluster 3.0)

Use the following commands to gather information about each node on your system for your service provider.

Command	Function
<code>prtconf -v</code>	Displays the size of the system memory and reports information about peripheral devices
<code>psrinfo -v</code>	Displays information about processors
<code>showrev -p</code>	Reports which patches are installed
SPARC: <code>prtdiag -v</code>	Displays system diagnostic information
<code>scinstall -pv</code>	Displays Sun Cluster release and package version information

Also have available the contents of the `/var/adm/messages` file.



# Installing and Configuring the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server

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This chapter describes the procedures to install and configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server. This data service was formerly known as Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Application Server.

This chapter contains the following procedures.

- “How to Configure and Activate Network Resources for a Failover Configuration” on page 18
- “How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Application Server” on page 20
- “How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin” on page 24
- “How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Packages by Using the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer Program” on page 26
- “How to Register and Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Failover Data Service” on page 29
- “How to Register and Configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes” on page 32
- “How to Verify the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration” on page 35

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## Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Overview

This section explains how the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server enables Sun Java System Application Server for high availability. Consult the *Sun Cluster Data Service Release Notes for Solaris OS* for new Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server installation and configuration information.

The Sun Java System Application Server provides a high-performance Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE™) 1.3 compliant platform suitable for broad deployment of application services and web services. It is designed to meet the needs of enterprise customers and can run under the control of Sun Cluster software.

The Sun Java System Message Queue is packaged with the Sun Java System Application Server installation. See *Sun Cluster Data Service for Sun Java System Message Queue Guide for Solaris OS* for information about configuring the Sun Java System Message Queue for high availability.

Rich clients can directly connect to the Sun Java System Application Server. Web client connections to the Sun Java System Application Server can be directed through a front-end web server. The Sun Java System Application Server provides a pass-through plugin installation for use with the Sun Java System Web Server.

Implementation of the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server does not assume the existence of programs on which your architecture depends. Programs on which your architecture depends such as databases and web servers should be configured to be highly available, but can run on a different cluster.

See “Planning for Sun Cluster Data Services” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* and the *Sun Cluster Overview for Solaris OS* for general information about data services, resource groups, resources, and other related topics.

You can configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server in either of the following ways:

- Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service that is mastered on one node at a time.
- Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a service that is mastered on multiple nodes at the same time.

See “How to Register and Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Failover Data Service” on page 29 and “How to Register and Configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes” on page 32 for procedural information.

## Failover Configuration Overview

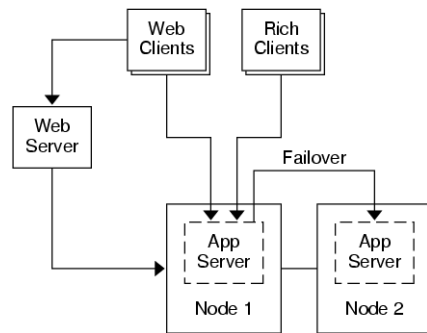
The Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server is a data service with appropriate extension properties to configure a failover application server mastered by one node at a time. A domain’s administrative server can also be made highly available as a failover resource. Web clients can connect directly to the Sun Java System Application Server.

Use of the Sun Java System Application Server command-line or GUI administration tool is restricted in a clustered environment. Before you configure application instances and the administrative server into resource groups, see “[Configuration](#)

[Restrictions](#)” on page 17 for information about using `asadmin` or the Sun Java System Application Server Administrative Interface in your cluster. See “Configuration Guidelines for Sun Cluster Data Services” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* for more information about configuring resources and resource groups.

Use the standard configuration in this section to plan the installation and configuration of the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server. The Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server might support additional configurations. However, you must contact your Enterprise Services representative for information on additional configurations.

The following figure illustrates a standard failover configuration for a Sun Java System Application Server that runs on a two-node cluster. See “[Configuration Restrictions](#)” on page 17 for additional information about configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service.



**FIGURE 1** Two-Node Cluster With Failover Data Service Configuration

## Multiple Masters Configuration Overview

You can also configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server to be mastered on multiple nodes at the same time. The multiple masters configuration provides scalability by using a front-end web tier to direct requests to the application servers. The pass-through plugin that the application server provides must be used with a front-end web tier to direct requests to one of the running Sun Java System Application Server instances.

A highly available Sun Java System Web Server is configured to run on the cluster listening on a logical hostname. If the web tier is running on the same cluster as the application server, the plugin should be configured to pass requests to the cluster private IP addresses. The Sun Java System Web Server instance can also be configured to run on a different cluster. If the web tier is running on a separate cluster, the plugin is configured to pass requests to the physical hostnames of the cluster members that can run the Sun Java System Application Server resource. An example of a physical hostname is `phys-schost-1`.

The Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server configurations that are mastered on multiple nodes can use the private interconnect to direct traffic between the Sun Java System Web Server to the Sun Java System Application Server.

---

**Note** – If you configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a service that is mastered on multiple nodes at the same time, you must install and configure the Sun Java System Web Server. The Sun Java System Web Server configuration must be the same on all cluster nodes.

---

Multiple instances of the Sun Java System Application Server can be load balanced. To enable load-balancing, install the Sun Java System Application Server plugin into the Sun Java System Web Server configuration. The Sun Java System Web Server can be configured as a failover or scalable resource when it is used as a front-end to the Sun Java System Application Server.

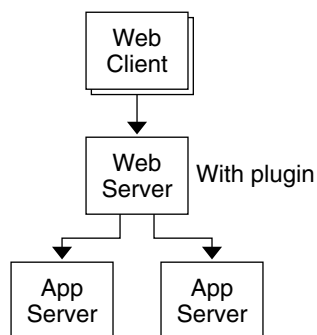
The Sun Java System Application Server instance is configured so that its HTTP Listeners listen on all interfaces (0.0.0.0), which is the default for Sun Java System Application Servers.

---

**Note** – For a data service mastered on multiple nodes, the IIOP listeners are not highly available.

---

The following figure illustrates a configuration for a Sun Java System Application Server that masters the resource on two nodes at the same time.



**FIGURE 2** Two-Node Cluster With Data Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes

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## Task Map: Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server

The following table lists the sections that describe the installation and configuration tasks. Perform these tasks in the order that they are listed.

**TABLE 1** Task Map: Installing and Configuring the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server

Task	For Instructions
Plan the Sun Java System Application Server installation and configuration	"Planning the Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration" on page 16
Configure and activate network resources	"How to Configure and Activate Network Resources for a Failover Configuration" on page 18
Install and configure the Sun Java System Application Server	"How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Application Server" on page 20
Install and configure the front-end Sun Java System Web Server	"How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin" on page 24
Plan the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server installation and configuration	"Planning the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration" on page 25

**TABLE 1** Task Map: Installing and Configuring the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server (Continued)

Task	For Instructions
Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server package	"Installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server" on page 26
Register and Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service	"How to Register and Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Failover Data Service" on page 29
Register and Configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a service mastered on multiple nodes.	"How to Register and Configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes" on page 32
Verify the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server installation and configuration	"Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration" on page 34
View and understand fault monitor information	"Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Fault Monitor" on page 35

---

**Note** – If you run multiple data services in your Sun Cluster configuration, you can set up the data services in any order, with the following exception. If the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server depends on Sun Cluster HA for DNS, you must set up DNS first. For details, see *Sun Cluster Data Service for Domain Name Service (DNS) Guide for Solaris OS* for details. DNS software is included in the Solaris operating environment. If the cluster will obtain the DNS service from another server, configure the cluster to be a DNS client first.

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## Planning the Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration

Before you install and configure the Sun Java System Application Server, use this section as a checklist.



## Configuration Restrictions

Consider the following restrictions and requirements before you start your installation.

- Store static files and data on the local file system of each cluster node. Dynamic data should reside on the cluster file system so that you can view or update the data from any cluster node. The Sun Java System Application Server binaries and configuration files must be highly available and accessible to application server instances that are running on all nodes.
- Do not use the Sun Java System Application Server command-line or GUI administrative tools to start or stop the Sun Java System Application Server instances while application instances are running. Only use these administrative tools while application instances are running if your configuration meets the following conditions.
  - The Sun Java System Application Server is configured as a failover service mastered by one node at a time.
  - All of the application server instances of a domain, including the administrative server, are configured in one resource group.
- If you plan to use the Sun Java System Application Server as a service mastered on multiple nodes, you must set the HTTP and IIOP listeners to listen to the appropriate network resource. This setting is necessary because, by default, the Sun Java System Application Server behavior binds to all IP addresses on the node.
- If you use the Solstice DiskSuite™/Solaris Volume Manager, configure the Sun Java System Application Server software to use UNIX® file system (UFS) logging or raw-mirrored metadevices. See the Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager documentation for information on how to configure raw-mirrored metadevices.
- You must set up the hostnames in your name services before you begin the Sun Java System Application Server installation. You must specify a network resource (IP address) that can fail over between nodes.
- You must not remove or relocate any of the installed files or directories that the Sun Java System Application Server installation places on the cluster file system. For example, do not relocate any of the binaries that are installed with the Sun Java System Application Server software.
- You must install the binaries on the local disks.
- You must configure the network resources that clients use to access the data service and bring the logical hostnames online.

---

**Note** – If you run the Sun Java System Application Server with another application server that uses the same network resources, configure the servers to listen on different ports. Configuring the listeners on different ports prevents a port conflict between the two servers.

---

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# Configuring and Activating Network Resources for Failover

Before you install and configure the Sun Java System Application Server for a failover data service, set up the network resources that the server uses after installation and configuration. To configure and activate the network resources, use the following command-line procedure. If you are configuring the Sun Java System Application Server for a service that is mastered on multiple nodes at the same time, go to [“How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Application Server”](#) on page 20.

## ▼ How to Configure and Activate Network Resources for a Failover Configuration

To perform this procedure, you need the following information about your configuration.

- The names of the cluster nodes that can master the data service.
- The hostnames that are used for configuring the network resource that clients use to access the Sun Java System Application Server. Normally, you set up this hostname when you install the cluster. See the *Sun Cluster Concepts Guide for Solaris OS* for details on network resources.

---

**Note** – Perform this procedure on any cluster member.

---

1. **Become superuser on a cluster member.**
2. **Verify that all of the network addresses that you use have been added to your name service database.**

You should have performed this verification during the Sun Cluster installation. See the planning chapter in the *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*.

---

**Note** – To avoid name service look-up failures, ensure that all of the logical hostnames are present in the `/etc/inet/hosts` file on all of the cluster nodes. Configure name service mapping in the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file on the servers to check the local files before trying to access NIS, NIS+, or DNS.

---

3. **Create a failover resource group to contain the network and application resources.**

```
# scrgadm -a -g resource-group [-h nodelist]
```

-g *resource-group* Specifies the name of the resource group. This name can be your choice.

[-h *nodelist*] Specifies an optional comma-separated list of physical node names that identify potential masters. The order here determines the order in which the nodes are considered primary during failover.

---

**Note** – Use the -h option to specify the order of the node list. If all of the nodes in the cluster are potential masters, you do not need to use the -h option.

---

#### 4. Add network resources to the resource group.

Use the following command to add a logical hostname to a resource group.

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g resource-group -l hostname, ... [-n netiflist]
```

-L Specifies that a network resource is being added.

-g *resource-group* Specifies the name of the resource group.

-l *hostname, ...* Specifies a comma-separated list of network resources.

-n *netiflist* Specifies an optional, comma-separated list that identifies the IP Networking Multipathing groups that are on each node.

---

**Note** – Each element in *netiflist* must be in the form of *netif@node*. *netif* can be given as an IP Networking Multipathing group name, such as *sc\_ipmp0*. The node can be identified by the node name or node ID, such as *sc\_ipmp0@1* or *sc\_ipmp@phys-schost-1*. Sun Cluster does not currently support the use of the adapter name for *netif*.

---

#### 5. Run the `scswitch` command to enable the resource group and bring the resource group online.

```
# scswitch -Z -g resource-group
```

-Z Moves the resource group to the MANAGED state, and brings the resource group online

-g *resource-group* Specifies the name of the resource group

---

# Installing and Configuring Sun Java System Application Server

This section describes installation of the Sun Java System Application Server. Only the sections that are specific to the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server are included here. See the Sun Java System Application Server documentation for detailed installation instructions, including patch requirements.

## ▼ How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Application Server

1. **Become superuser on a cluster member.**
2. **Determine if you are installing the Sun Java System Application Server on Solaris 8.**
  - If no, proceed to [Step 4](#).
  - If yes, perform the following operations:
    - a. **Run the `setup` command from the install directory for the Sun Java System Application Server on all cluster nodes.**
    - b. **Provide the default location for Sun Java System Application Server instances at the `setup` command prompt.**

Place the server configuration directory on a local filesystem by using the default directory, `/var/opt/SUNWappserver7`. When you create server instances that are managed by Sun Cluster, specify a path to the global file system or HAStoragePlus file system. Ensure that all potential masters of a Sun Java System Application Server instance have access to the Sun Java System Application Server instance configuration files.

---

**Note** – The domain created by the `setup` command cannot be used by Sun Cluster.

---

3. **If you are installing the Sun Java System Application Server on Solaris 8 or installing the Sun Java System Application Server Enterprise Edition that is not packaged with Solaris 9, proceed to [Step 5](#).**
4. **If you are installing the Sun Java System Application Server packaged with Solaris 9, perform the following operations:**

- a. Install the Sun Java System Application Server packages on all the nodes of the cluster.
- b. Identify a location on a global file system where you intend to keep the application server configuration files.

You can create a separate directory for this file system.

5. (Optional) On all nodes, create a link to the server configuration directory on the global file system from the default configuration directory.

You can either create a link to the server configuration directory or specify the full path to the location on the global file system when you create the Sun Java System Application Server domains in [Step 8](#).

*[To create a link for the Sun Java System Application Server packaged with Solaris 9]*

```
# ln -s /global/appserver /var/appserver
```

*[To create a link for the unpackaged Sun Java System Application Server]*

```
# ln -s /global/appserver /var/opt/SUNWappserver7
```

6. If you are installing the Sun Java System Application Server on Solaris 8, proceed to [Step 8](#).
7. If you are installing the Sun Java System Application Server packaged with Solaris 9, perform the following operations on all nodes:

- a. List the Sun Java System Application Server run control scripts.

```
# ls -l /etc/rc?.d/*appserv
/etc/rc0.d/K05appserv
/etc/rc1.d/K05appserv
/etc/rc2.d/K05appserv
/etc/rc3.d/S84appserv
/etc/rcS.d/K05appserv
```

- b. Rename the Sun Java System Application Server run control scripts.

Renaming the run control scripts disables the START and STOP run control scripts that you installed as part of the SUNWasr package (or the SUNWasro package if the unbundled Sun Java System Application Server was installed). This step is necessary because Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server starts and stops the Sun Java System Application Server instances after you have configured the data service.

```
# mv /etc/rc0.d/K05appserv /etc/rc0.d/k05appserv
# mv /etc/rc1.d/K05appserv /etc/rc1.d/k05appserv
# mv /etc/rc2.d/K05appserv /etc/rc2.d/k05appserv
# mv /etc/rc3.d/S85appserv /etc/rc3.d/s85appserv
# mv /etc/rcS.d/K05appserv /etc/rcS.d/k05appserv
```

---

**Note** – The preceding example changes the first letter in the name of the run control script from uppercase to lowercase. However, you can rename the scripts to be consistent with your normal administration practices.

---

- c. **Verify that all of the Sun Java System Application Server run control scripts have been renamed.**

```
# ls -l /etc/rc?.d/*appserv
/etc/rc0.d/k05appserv
/etc/rc1.d/k05appserv
/etc/rc2.d/k05appserv
/etc/rc3.d/s85appserv
/etc/rcS.d/k05appserv
```

8. **Create a domain with configuration information on the global file system.**

```
# asadmin create-domain --path /global/appserver/domains \
--adminport=4848 --adminuser admin --adminpassword password scdomain
```

9. **Start the domains administrative server.**

```
# /global/appserver/domains/scdomain/admin-server/bin/startserv
```

10. **Create new application server instances to be made highly available by using the administrative server.**

11. **Create a log directory on the local disk for each node that the Sun Java System Application Server instance uses.**

For the Sun Java System Application Server instance to work correctly, the log directory must be located on each node of the cluster, not on the cluster file system. Choose a location on the local disk that is the same for all the nodes in the cluster.

```
schost-1# mkdir -p /var/pathname/domain/instance/logs/
```

---

**Note** – If you anticipate large log files, ensure that the file system containing the directory has enough space to handle the files.

---

12. **Change the location of the Sun Java System Application Server instance `PidLog` to reflect the directory that you created in [Step 11](#). To change the location, edit the `init.conf` file located in the server configuration directory.**

13. **Change the location of `PID_FILE` in the `stopserv` file to match the value of `PidLog` that you set in [Step 12](#).**

14. Change the location of the `Log File`, `Log Root`, and `Transaction Log Location` parameters to reflect the directory that you created in [Step 11](#). To change these parameters, use the Sun Java System Application Server Administrative Interface. For instructions on configuration, see the Sun Java System Application Server documentation.
15. Change the location of the `accesslog` parameter to reflect the directory that you created in [Step 11](#). To change this parameter, use the `asadmin` utility. See the Sun Java System Application Server documentation for instructions.
16. Ensure that any logical hostnames that the application server uses are configured and are online.
17. If the application server is configured as a failover service, configure the HTTP listener IP address with the logical IP address and the server name with the logical hostname. If the application server is configured as a service mastered on multiple nodes, proceed to [Step 19](#).  
This operation must be performed on the primary node of the logical host.
18. If the application server is configured as a service mastered on multiple nodes, configure the HTTP listener IP address to `0.0.0.0` and `Return Server Name` to `localhost`.
19. Verify that the HTTP listener is returning the correct server name.  
The correct server name is usually the hostname that clients will use to access the resources on the application server.
20. If the application server is configured as a failover service, configure the IIOP listener with the logical IP address for the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server instance. If the application server is configured as a service mastered on multiple nodes, proceed to [Step 21](#).  
If the administrative server is to be made highly available, configure only the HTTP listener, the administrative server does not have an IIOP listener.
21. Disable the Sun Java System Application Server startup of the Message Queue server by unchecking `Start Enable` for the services under JMS.
22. Start the application server by issuing the `startserv` command.  

```
# /global/appserver/domains/scdomain/server1/bin/startserv
```

  
If the server does not start, correct the problem. See the Sun Java System Application Server documentation for details.
23. Stop the application server by issuing the `stopserv` command.  

```
# /global/appserver/domains/scdomain/server1/bin/stopserv
```

  
You must stop the server before you proceed to the next part of the installation and configuration process.

## Using the Sun Java System Application Server With HADB

To use the Enterprise Edition of Sun Java System Application Server with HADB enabled in a cluster, install and configure the Sun Cluster data service for Sun Java System Application Server EE (HADB). See *Sun Cluster Data Service for Sun Java System HADB Guide for Solaris OS* for procedural instructions.

---

## Installing and Configuring the the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin

This procedure describes installation of the pass-through plugin for configuration with Sun Java System Application Server. Only the sections that are specific to Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server are included here. See the Sun Java System Application Server documentation for detailed installation instructions including patch requirements.

### ▼ How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin

1. **Install the Sun Java System Web Server plugin by using the Sun Java System Application Server documentation.**
2. **Are you configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service?**

If you are configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service, installation of the front-end Sun Java System Web Server is optional.

- If no, proceed directly to [Step 3](#)
- If yes, configure the Sun Java System Application Server logical hostname as the listeners in the `loadbalancer.xml` file and proceed to “[Planning the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration](#)” on page 25.

```
<instance name="server1" enabled=true disable-timeout-in-minutes="60"
listeners="http://foo-lh:80/ " />
```

3. **Is the web server running on the same cluster as the application server?**



- If no, proceed directly to [Step 4](#)
- If yes, perform the following operation and proceed to “[Planning the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration](#)” on page 25:
  - a. **Configure the Sun Java System Web Server plugin with the cluster private IP addresses as the listeners in the `loadbalancer.xml` file.**

```
<instance name="server1" enabled=true disable-timeout-in-minutes="60"
listeners="http://172.16.193.1:80/ http://172.16.194.5:80/ " />
```

---

**Note** – You must use the node transport adapter IP addresses in the plugin configuration. To find these IP addresses, execute the `scconf -p | less` command from the primary Sun Cluster node. Note that equivalent hostnames such as `clusternode1-priv` do not work in this configuration, and should not be used.

---

4. **Configure the Sun Java System Web Server plugin with the physical hostnames as the listeners in the `loadbalancer.xml` file.**

```
<instance name="server1" enabled=true disable-timeout-in-minutes="60"
listeners=http://hosta:80/ http://hostb:80/ " />
```

The preceding example assumes that the Sun Java System Application Server instances are configured on port 80 on cluster nodes one and two.

---

# Planning the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration

This section contains planning questions for the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server installation and configuration.

## Configuration Planning Questions

Use the questions in this section to plan the installation and configuration of Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server .

- Will you run Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service or as a service mastered on multiple nodes at the same time?
- What resource groups will you use for network addresses, application resources, and the dependencies between network addresses and application resources?
- What is the logical hostname that clients use to access the data service?
- Where will the system configuration files reside?

---

## Installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server

If you did not install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server packages during your initial Sun Cluster installation, perform this procedure to install the packages. Perform this procedure on each cluster node where you are installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server packages.

If you are installing more than one data service simultaneously, perform the procedure in “Installing the Software” in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*.

### ▼ How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Packages by Using the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer Program

You can run the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer program with a command-line interface (CLI) or with a graphical user interface (GUI). The content and sequence of instructions in the CLI and the GUI are similar.

To complete this procedure, you need the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer CD-ROM.

1. **On the cluster node where you are installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server packages, become superuser.**
2. **(Optional) If you intend to run the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer program with a GUI, ensure that your `DISPLAY` environment variable is set.**

**3. Load the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.**

If the Volume Management daemon `vold(1M)` is running and configured to manage CD-ROM devices, it automatically mounts the CD-ROM on the `/cdrom` directory.

**4. Change to the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer directory of the CD-ROM.**

The Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer resides in this directory.

```
# cd /cdrom/Solaris_sparc
```

**5. Start the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer program.**

```
# ./installer
```

**6. When you are prompted, accept the license agreement and appropriate language support.**

English language support is available by default.

**7. Select Sun Cluster Agents for Sun Java System under the Availability Services & Sun Cluster 3.1 Subcomponents and proceed.**

This selection includes all the available Sun Cluster data services for Sun Java System applications, including the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server.

**8. When you are prompted, select the time of the configuration.**

- Select `Configure Now` if you want to perform the configuration now. You can progressively accept or override the default values.
- Select `Configure Later` if you want to perform the configuration after the installation.

**9. (Optional) If you do not want to register the product and receive product updates, uncheck the Product Registration box.**

**10. Follow the instructions on the screen to install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server packages on the node.**

The Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer program displays the status of the installation. When the installation is complete, the program displays an installation summary and the installation logs.

**11. Exit the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer program.**

Before exiting the installer program, please make sure that the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server has been installed successfully. Check for the presence of the package by executing the following command:

```
# pkginfo -l SUNWscslas
```

12. Unload the Sun Java Enterprise System Common Installer CD-ROM from the CD-ROM drive.

- a. To ensure that the CD-ROM is not being used, change to a directory that does *not* reside on the CD-ROM.
- b. Eject the CD-ROM.

```
# eject cdrom
```

---

## Registering and Configuring the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server

The following procedures describe how to use the `scrgadm` command to register and configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server. These instructions explain how to set the extension properties described in “[Extension Properties](#)” on page 36.

The Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server can be configured as a failover data service or as a service that is mastered by multiple nodes at the same time.

---

**Note** – See “Tools for Data Service Resource Administration” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* for general information about registering and configuring data services.

---

To perform these procedures, you need the following information about your configuration.

- The resource type name for the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server, `SUNW.slas`.
- The names of the cluster nodes that can master the data service.
- If you configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service, you must know the network resource that clients use to access the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server. Normally, you set up this network resource when you install the cluster. See “Standard Versus Clustered Client/Server Configuration” in *Sun Cluster Concepts Guide for Solaris OS* for details on network resources.

- The ports where the Sun Java System Application Server listens including HTTP and IIOP listeners.
- The path to the server configuration data for the Sun Java System Application Server instance.

## ▼ How to Register and Configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Failover Data Service

Perform the following steps to complete a Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server failover configuration. You can also use this procedure to configure a domains administrative server to be a failover resource.

1. **Become superuser on a cluster member.**
2. **Add a resource group for Sun Java System Application Server if you have not performed the steps in “Configuring and Activating Network Resources for Failover” on page 18.**

```
# scrgadm -a -g resource-group [-h nodelist]
```

3. **Add the logical hostname resource to the resource group if you have not performed the steps in “Configuring and Activating Network Resources for Failover” on page 18.**

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g resource-group -l logical-hostname
```

4. **Register the resource type for the data service.**

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.slas
```

-a Adds the data service resource type

-t SUNW.slas Specifies the predefined resource type name

5. **Add the application server resource instance to the failover resource group that you created for your network resources:**

```
# scrgadm -a -j resource -g resource-group \  
-t SUNW.slas \  
-y Network_resources_used=logical hostname \  
-y Port_list=port/tcp,port/tcp \  
-x Confdir_list=install-directory/domains/domain/server \  
-x Monitor_uri_list=http://logical-hostname[:port][/path]
```

The resource group that contains the application resources is the same resource group that you created for your network resources in “Creating a Resource Group” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

- j *resource*  
Specifies the Sun Java System Application Server application resource name.
- y *Network\_resources\_used=network-resource*  
Specifies a comma-separated list of network resources in *resource-group*.
- t *SUNW.s1as*  
Specifies the type of resource to add.
- x *Confdir\_list=install-directory/domains/domain/server*  
Specifies a path for your Sun Java System Application Server configuration directory. The *Confdir\_list* extension property is required and must have exactly one entry.
- y *Port\_list=port-number/protocol*  
Specifies a comma-separated list of the port number and the protocol to be used, for example, 80/tcp. If the *Monitor Uri\_list* is set, the *Port\_list* setting is optional.
- x *Monitor Uri\_list=logical-hostname[:port][/path]*  
Specifies a comma-separated list of URIs from which Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server makes requests. The *Monitor Uri\_list* extension property is required if the *Port\_list* property is not set.

#### 6. Bring the resource group online.

- ```
# scswitch -z -g resource-group
```
- z  
Enables the resource and its monitor.
  - g *resource-group*  
Specifies the name of the application resource group that is being enabled.

#### 7. Verify that the resource group and application server resource is online.

```
# scstat -g
# ps -ef
```

## Example—Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Failover Data Service

This example shows how to register Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a failover data service.

#### Cluster Information

Node names: *phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2*

Logical hostname: *schost-1*

Resource group: *appsrv-rg* (for all resources)

Resources: *schost-1* (logical hostname),

*SUNW.s1as* (Sun Java System Application Server application resource)

(Create a failover resource group.)

```
# scrgadm -a -g appsrv-rg -h phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2
```

(Add a logical hostname resource to the resource group.)

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g appsrv-rg -l schost-1
```

(Register the SUNW.slas resource type.)

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.slas
```

(Create a Sun Java System Application Server resource and add it to the resource group.)

```
# scrgadm -a -j appsrv-rs -g appsrv-rg \  
-t SUNW.slas \  
-y Network_resources_used=schost-1 \  
-y Port_list=80/tcp,3700/tcp \  
-x Confdir_list=/global/appsrv/domains/scdomain/server1 \  
-x Monitor Uri_list=http://schost-1:80/servlet/monitor
```

(Bring the application resource group online.)

```
# scswitch -Z -g appsrv-rg
```

## Example—Registering and Configuring the admin-server as a Failover Data Service

This example shows how the admin-server can be configured as part of the failover resource group created in the above example.

### Cluster Information

Node names: phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2

Logical hostname: schost-1

Resource group: appsrv-rg (for all resources)

Resources: schost-1 (logical hostname),

(Create a Sun Java System Application Server resource and add it to the resource group.)

```
# scrgadm -a -j admin-rs -g appserv-rg \  
-t SUNW.slas \  
-y Network_resources_used=schost-1 \  
-y Port_list=4848/tcp \  
-x Confdir_list=/global/appsrv/domains/scdomain/admin-server \  
-x Monitor Uri_List=http://schost-1:4848
```

## ▼ How to Register and Configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes

This procedure assumes that you installed the data service packages during your initial Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server installation. If you did not install the Sun Java System Application Server packages as part of your initial installation, go to [“Installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server” on page 26](#) to install the data service packages.

Before you begin to register and configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a service mastered on multiple nodes at the same time, consider the following requirements.

- You must have the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin installed and configured. See [“Installing and Configuring the the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin” on page 24](#).
- You must specify at least one entry for the `Monitor_URI_List` extension property. If there are no deployed applications that need to be monitored, use a simple Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) such as `http://localhost/`.

See [“Multiple Masters Configuration Overview” on page 13](#) for conceptual information related to this procedure.

---

**Note** – Do not use the Sun Java System Application Server command-line or GUI administrative tools to start or stop the Sun Java System Application Server instances. The Sun Java System Application Server administrative server might not display the correct status of an application server instance that is configured as a service mastered on multiple nodes.

---

1. **Become superuser on one of the nodes in the cluster that hosts the application server.**

2. **Add a resource group for the Sun Java System Application Server.**

```
# scrgadm -a -g resource-group \  
-y Maximum primaries=value \  
-y Desired primaries=value [-h nodelist]
```

3. **Register the resource type for the Sun Java System Application Server.**

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.slas
```

4. **Add the Sun Java System Application Server resource instance to the resource group.**



```
# scrgadm -a -j resource -g resource-group -t SUNW.slas \
-x Confdir_list=install-directory/domains/domain/server \
-x Monitor Uri List=http://localhost[:port][[/path]]

-j resource
    Specifies the Sun Java System Application Server application resource name.

-t SUNW.slas
    Specifies the type of resource to add.

-x Confdir_list=install-directory/domains/domain/server
    Specifies a path for your Sun Java System Application Server configuration
    directory. The Confdir_list extension property is required and must have
    exactly one entry.

-x Monitor Uri List=localhost[:port][[/path]]
    Specifies URIs from which Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application
    Server makes requests. The Monitor Uri List extension property is
    required.
```

#### 5. Verify installation and configuration of the front-end web tier.

See [“How to Install and Configure the Sun Java System Web Server Plugin”](#) on page 24 for procedural information.

#### 6. Enable the scalable resource group and its monitor.

```
# scswitch -Z -g resource-group

-Z
    Enables the resource and its monitor.

-g resource-group
    Specifies the name of the application resource group that is
    being enabled.
```

#### EXAMPLE 1 Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server As a Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes

This example shows how to register Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server as a service mastered on two nodes at the same time.

##### Cluster Information

Node names: *phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2*

Resource group: *appsrv-rg* (for all resources)

(Create a scalable resource group.)

```
# scrgadm -a -g appsrv-rg \
-y Maximum primaries=2 \
-y Desired primaries=2 \
-h phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2
```

(Register the SUNW.slas resource type.)

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.slas
```

(Create a Sun Java System Application Server resource and add it to the resource group.)

```
# scrgadm -a -j appsrv-rs -g appsrv-rg -t SUNW.slas \
```

**EXAMPLE 1** Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server As a Service Mastered on Multiple Nodes (Continued)

```
-x Confdir_list=/global/appserver/domains/scdomain/server1 \  
-x Monitor Uri_list=http://localhost:8000/servlet/monitor
```

(Enable the application resource group.)

```
# scswitch -Z -g appsrv-rg
```

---

## Configuring the SUNW.HAStoragePlus Resource Type

The SUNW.HAStoragePlus resource type performs the same functions as SUNW.HAStorage, and synchronizes actions between HA storage and the data service.

SUNW.HAStoragePlus also has an additional feature to make a local file system highly available. Configuration of the SUNW.HAStoragePlus resource type is optional for Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server.

See the SUNW.HAStoragePlus(1) man page and “Synchronizing the Startups Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* for background information.

---

## Verifying the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration

This section describes how to verify correct installation of Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server.

## ▼ How to Verify the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Installation and Configuration

1. Start the Sun Java System Application Server under the control of Sun Cluster software.

```
# scswitch -z -g resource-group
```

2. Connect to the Sun Java System Application Server using a web browser, and verify that the Sun Java System Application Server software functions correctly.

3. Run the `scswitch` command to switch the resource group to another cluster node, such as `node2`.

```
# scswitch -z -g resource-group -h node2
```

4. Verify that the resource group and the Sun Java System Application Server resource is online.

```
# scstat -g  
# ps -ef
```

5. Repeat [Step 2](#) and [Step 3](#) on all of the potential primaries of the Sun Java System Application Server resource groups.

---

**Note** – After installation, use only the cluster administration command `scswitch(1M)` to manually start and stop Sun Java System Application Server. After you start Sun Java System Application Server, it runs under the control of Sun Cluster software.

---

---

## Tuning the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Fault Monitor

This section explains the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Fault Monitor.

This section provides the following information.

- Description of the Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Fault Monitor's probing functionality.
- Conditions, messages, and recovery actions associated with unsuccessful probing.

- Conditions and messages associated with successful probing.

## Extension Properties

The Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Fault Monitor uses the extension properties described in the following table. The Tunable entry indicates if you can update the property dynamically or if you can only update the property at creation.

Use the command-line `scrgadm -x parameter=value` to configure extension properties when you create the Sun Java System Application Server resource. See the `SUNW.s1as(5M)` man page for more information about extension properties. See “Standard Properties” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS* for details on all Sun Cluster Data Service properties.

**TABLE 2** Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server Extension Properties

| Name/Data Type                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Confdir_list<br>(string array) | <p>The complete path to the configuration directory of a particular instance of the Sun Java System Application Server.</p> <p><b>Default:</b> None</p> <p><b>Tunable:</b> At creation</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Monitor Uri List<br>(string)   | <p>A single URI or list of URIs which can be used by the fault monitor to test the functionality of the Sun Java System Application Server. The fault monitor tests the application server by doing an HTTP GET on the URI. The <code>Monitor Uri List</code> extension property can be used to probe deployed application functionality. Probe deployed applications by setting the property to one or more URIs that are serviced by applications deployed on the Sun Java System Application Server. If the HTTP server return code is 500 (Internal Server Error) or if the connect fails, the probe will take action. See the probe method for more details.</p> <p><b>Default:</b> Null</p> <p><b>Tunable:</b> Any time</p> |

## Probing Algorithm and Functionality

The Sun Cluster HA for Sun Java System Application Server probe sends a request to the server to query the health of the Sun Java System Application Server server. The probe executes the following steps:

1. Probes the Sun Java System Application Server instance according to the time-out value set with the `Probe_timeout` resource property.

2. Connects to the IP address and port combinations defined by the network resource configuration and the `Port_list` setting for the resource group. If the resource is configured without an empty `Port_list` this step is skipped. If connection succeeds, the probe disconnects. If the connection fails, the failure is recorded.

Heavy network traffic, heavy system load, and misconfiguration can cause the query to fail. Misconfiguration can occur if you did not configure the Sun Java System Application Server server to listen on all of the IP address/port combinations that are probed. The Sun Java System Application Server server should service every port for every IP address that is specified for the resource.

3. Connects to the Sun Java System Application Server server and performs an HTTP 1.1 GET check by sending a HTTP request and receiving a response to each of the URIs in `Monitor Uri List`.

The result of the HTTP requests is either failure or success. If all of the requests successfully receive a reply from the Sun Java System Application Server server, the probe returns and continues the next cycle of probing and sleeping.

Heavy network traffic, heavy system load, and misconfiguration can cause the HTTP GET probe to fail. Misconfiguration of the `Monitor Uri List` property can cause a failure if a URI in the `Monitor Uri List` includes an incorrect port or hostname. For example, if the application server instance is listening on logical host `schost-1` and the URI was specified as

`http://schost-2/servlet/monitor`, the probe will try to contact `schost-2` to request `/servlet/monitor`.

4. Records a failure in the history log if the reply to the probe is not received within the `Probe_timeout` limit. The probe considers this scenario a failure on the part of the Sun Java System Application Server data service. A Sun Java System Application Server probe failure can be a complete failure or a partial failure.

If the reply to the probe is received within the `Probe_timeout` limit, the HTTP response code is checked. If the response code is 500 "Internal Server Error", the probe is considered a complete failure. All other response codes are ignored.

The following are complete probe failures.

- The following error message is received upon failure to connect to the server. The `%s` indicates the hostname and `%d` indicates the port number.

```
Failed to connect to the host <%s> and port <%d>. Receiving a
response code of 500 "Internal Server Error" HTTP GET
Response Code for probe of %s is 500. Failover will be in
progress
```

- The following error message is received upon failure to successfully send the probe string to the server. The first `%s` indicates the hostname, the `%d` indicates the port number, and the second `%s` indicates further details about the error.

```
Write to server failed: server %s port %d: %s.
```

5. The monitor accumulates partial failures that occur within the `Retry_interval` resource property setting until they equal a complete failure.

The following are partial probe failures:

- The following error message is received when there is a failure to disconnect before the `Probe_timeout` setting lapses. The first `%d` indicates the port number and the `%s` indicates the resource name.

`Failed to disconnect from port %d of resource %s.`

- Failure to complete all probe steps within `Probe_timeout` time is a partial failure.
- The following error message is received when there is a failure to read data from the server for other reasons. The first `%s` indicates the hostname and `%d` indicates the port number. The second `%s` indicates further details about the error.

`Failed to communicate with server %s port %d: %s`

6. Based on the history of failures, a failure can cause either a local restart or a failover of the data service.

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---

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