Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Document Revised</th>
<th>Software Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>September 9, 2002</td>
<td>BEA WebLogic Server Version 8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contents

About This Document

About This Document

1. Overview of Using Web Server Plugins With WebLogic Server

   What Are Plug-Ins? ................................................................. 1-1
   Plug-Ins included with WebLogic Server ................................. 1-2

2. Installing and Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In

   Overview of the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In ............................ 2-2
   Keep-Alive Connections in Apache Version 1.3.x ........................ 2-2
   Keep-Alive Connections in Apache Version 2.0 ......................... 2-2
   Proxying Requests .................................................................. 2-3
   Certifications ......................................................................... 2-3
   Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In ............................... 2-3
   Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a Dynamic Shared Object 2-4
   Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a Statically Linked Module 2-8
   Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In ......................... 2-9
   Editing the httpd.conf File .................................................... 2-9
   Alternative Procedure for Editing the httpd.conf File ................ 2-11
   Template for the Apache HTTP Server httpd.conf File .............. 2-12
   Sample httpd.conf Configuration Files .................................. 2-13
   Example Using WebLogic Clusters ........................................ 2-13
3. Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In

Overview of the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In........................................ 3-2
Connection Pooling and Keep-Alive......................................................................... 3-2
Proxying Requests ........................................................................................................ 3-3
Certifications .................................................................................................................. 3-3
Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In ........ 3-3
Proxying Requests from Multiple Virtual Websites to WebLogic Server .......... 3-7
Sample isisproxy.ini File .............................................................................................. 3-8
Creating ACLs Through IIS ........................................................................................ 3-9
Using SSL with the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In........................ 3-9
Proxying Servlets from IIS to WebLogic Server......................................................... 3-10
Testing the Installation ............................................................................................... 3-11
Connection Errors and Clustering Failover ............................................................. 3-13
Possible Causes of Connection Failures .................................................................... 3-13
Failover with a Single, Non-Clustered WebLogic Server ....................................... 3-13
The Dynamic Server List ........................................................................................... 3-14
Failover, Cookies, and HTTP Sessions ....................................................................... 3-14

4. Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server
(NES) Plug-In

Overview of the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In......................... 4-2
Connection Pooling and Keep-Alive.................................................. 4-2
Proxying Requests ............................................................................ 4-3
Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In ....... 4-3
Guidelines for Modifying the obj.conf File......................................... 4-9
Sample obj.conf File (Not Using a WebLogic Cluster) ......................... 4-10
Sample obj.conf File (Using a WebLogic Cluster) ............................... 4-12
Using SSL with the NES Plug-In......................................................... 4-14
Connection Errors and Clustering Failover ....................................... 4-15
  Possible Causes of Connection Failures........................................... 4-15
  Failover with a Single, Non-Clustered WebLogic Server............... 4-15
  The Dynamic Server List ................................................................. 4-16
  Failover, Cookies, and HTTP Sessions............................................. 4-16
Failover Behavior When Using Firewalls and Load Directors .............. 4-18

5. Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

Entering Parameters in Web Server Plug-In Configuration files .......... 5-1
General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins ...................................... 5-2
SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins ........................................... 5-12

A. Proxying Requests to Another Web Server

Overview of Proxying Requests to Another Web Server..................... 6-1
Setting Up a Proxy to a Secondary Web Server................................ 6-2
Sample Deployment Descriptor for the Proxy Servlet......................... 6-3
About This Document

This document explains use of plug-ins provided for proxying requests to third party administration servers. It is organized as follows:

- **Chapter A, “Proxying Requests to Another Web Server,”** describes use of WebLogic Server to serve as a proxy forwarding HTTP requests to other Web servers.
- **Chapter 2, “Installing and Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In,”** explains how to install and configure the WebLogic Server Apache plug-in.
- **Chapter 3, “Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In,”** explains how to install and configure the WebLogic Server plug-in for the Microsoft Internet Information Server.
- **Chapter 4, “Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server (NES) Plug-In,”** explains how to install and configure the Netscape Enterprise Server proxy plug-in.
- **Appendix 5, “Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins,”** discusses the parameters for Web server plug-ins.

Audience

This document is intended mainly for system administrators who will be managing the WebLogic Server application platform and its various subsystems.
e-docs Web Site

BEA product documentation is available on the BEA corporate Web site. From the BEA Home page, click on Product Documentation.

How to Print the Document

You can print a copy of this document from a Web browser, one main topic at a time, by using the File→Print option on your Web browser.

A PDF version of this document is available on the WebLogic Server documentation Home page on the e-docs Web site (and also on the documentation CD). You can open the PDF in Adobe Acrobat Reader and print the entire document (or a portion of it) in book format. To access the PDFs, open the WebLogic Server documentation Home page, click Download Documentation, and select the document you want to print.


Contact Us!

Your feedback on BEA documentation is important to us. Send us e-mail at docsupport@bea.com if you have questions or comments. Your comments will be reviewed directly by the BEA professionals who create and update the documentation.

In your e-mail message, please indicate the software name and version you are using, as well as the title and document date of your documentation. If you have any questions about this version of BEA WebLogic Server, or if you have problems installing and running BEA WebLogic Server, contact BEA Customer Support through BEA WebSupport at http://www.bea.com. You can also contact Customer Support by using the contact information provided on the Customer Support Card, which is included in the product package.

viii     Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server
When contacting Customer Support, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your name, e-mail address, phone number, and fax number
- Your company name and company address
- Your machine type and authorization codes
- The name and version of the product you are using
- A description of the problem and the content of pertinent error messages

## Documentation Conventions

The following documentation conventions are used throughout this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+Tab</td>
<td>Keys you press simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>italics</em></td>
<td>Emphasis and book titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>monospace</strong></td>
<td>Code samples, commands and their options, Java classes, data types, directories, and file names and their extensions. Monospace text also indicates text that you enter from the keyboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>text</strong></td>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>import java.util.Enumeration;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chmod u+w *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>config/examples/applications .java</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>config.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>monospace</strong></td>
<td>Variables in code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>italic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>text</strong></td>
<td>String CustomerName;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPPERCASE TEXT</td>
<td>Device names, environment variables, and logical operators. <em>Examples:</em> LPT1 BEA_HOME OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{}</td>
<td>A set of choices in a syntax line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[]</td>
<td>Optional items in a syntax line. <em>Example:</em> java utils.MulticastTest -n name -a address [-p portnumber] [-t timeout] [-s send]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Separates mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. <em>Example:</em> java weblogic.deploy {list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Indicates one of the following in a command line: ■ An argument can be repeated several times in the command line. ■ The statement omits additional optional arguments. ■ You can enter additional parameters, values, or other information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>Indicates the omission of items from a code example or from a syntax line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server
The following sections describe the plug-ins provided by BEA Systems for use with the WebLogic Server:

- “What Are Plug-Ins?” on page 1-1
- “Plug-Ins included with WebLogic Server” on page 1-2

**What Are Plug-Ins?**

Plug-ins are small software programs that developers use to extend a WebLogic Server implementation. Plug-ins enable WebLogic Server to communicate with applications which have been deployed on a different Web Server. WebLogic Server can then handle those requests that require the dynamic functionality of WebLogic Server. These are usually the requests that can best be served with dynamic HTML pages or JSPs (Java Server Pages).
Plug-Ins included with WebLogic Server

WebLogic Server includes plug-ins for the following web servers:

- Apache HTTP Server
- Microsoft Internet Information Server
- Netscape Enterprise Server
CHAPTER 2

Installing and Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In

The following sections describe how to install and configure the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In:

- “Overview of the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In” on page 2-2
- “Certifications” on page 2-3
- “Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In” on page 2-3
- “Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In” on page 2-9
- “Template for the Apache HTTP Server httpd.conf File” on page 2-12
- “Sample httpd.conf Configuration Files” on page 2-13
- “Using SSL with the Apache Plug-In” on page 2-15
- “Issues with SSL-Apache Configuration” on page 2-17
- “Connection Errors and Clustering Failover” on page 2-19
Overview of the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In

The Apache HTTP Server Plug-In allows requests to be proxied from an Apache HTTP Server to WebLogic Server. The plug-in enhances an Apache installation by allowing WebLogic Server to handle those requests that require the dynamic functionality of WebLogic Server.

The plug-in is intended for use in an environment where an Apache Server serves static pages, and another part of the document tree (dynamic pages best generated by HTTP Servlets or JavaServer Pages) is delegated to WebLogic Server, which may be operating in a different process, possibly on a different host. To the end user—the browser—the HTTP requests delegated to WebLogic Server still appear to be coming from the same source.

HTTP-tunneling, a technique which allows HTTP requests and responses access through a company’s firewall, can also operate through the plug-in, providing non-browser clients access to WebLogic Server services.

The Apache HTTP Server Plug-In operates as an Apache module within an Apache HTTP Server. An Apache module is loaded by Apache Server at startup, and then certain HTTP requests are delegated to it. Apache modules are similar to HTTP servlets, except that an Apache module is written in code native to the platform.

Keep-Alive Connections in Apache Version 1.3.x

Version 1.3.x of the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In creates a socket for each request and closes the socket after reading the response. Because Apache HTTP Server is multiprocessed, connection pooling and keep-alive connections between WebLogic Server and the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In cannot be supported.

Keep-Alive Connections in Apache Version 2.0

Version 2.0 of the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In improves performance by using a reusable pool of connections from the plug-in to WebLogic Server. The plug-in implements HTTP 1.1 keep-alive connections between the plug-in and WebLogic Server.
Server by reusing the same connection in the pool for subsequent requests from the same client. If the connection is inactive for more than 30 seconds, (or a user-defined amount of time) the connection is closed and returned to the pool. You can disable this feature if desired. For more information, see “KeepAliveEnabled”.

**Proxying Requests**

The plug-in proxies requests to WebLogic Server based on a configuration that you specify. You can proxy requests based on the URL of the request (or a portion of the URL). This is called proxying by *path*. You can also proxy requests based on the *MIME type* of the requested file. Or you can use a combination of both methods. If a request matches both criteria, the request is proxied by path. You can also specify additional parameters for each type of request that define additional behavior of the plug-in. For more information, see “Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In” on page 2-9.

**Certifications**

The Apache HTTP Server Plug-In is supported on Linux, Solaris, and HPUX11 platforms. For information on support for specific versions of Apache, see the BEA WebLogic Server Certifications Page

**Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In**

You install the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as an Apache module in your Apache HTTP Server installation. The module is installed either as a Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) or as a statically linked module. (Installation as a statically linked module is only available for Apache version 1.3.x). There are separate instructions in this section for DSO and statically linked module installation.
Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a Dynamic Shared Object

To install the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a dynamic shared object:

1. Locate the shared object file for your platform.

   The Apache plug-in is distributed as a shared object (.so) for use on Solaris, Linux, and HPUX11 platforms. Each shared object file is distributed as a separate version, depending on the platform, whether or not SSL is to be used between the client and Apache, and the encryption strength for SSL (regular or 128 bit—128 bit versions are only installed if you install the 128 bit version of WebLogic Server). The shared object files are located in the following directories of your WebLogic Server installation:

   Solaris
   WL_HOME/Server/lib/solaris
   Linux
   WL_HOME/Server/lib/linux
   HPUX11
   WL_HOME/Server/lib/hpux11
   Windows (Apache 2.0 only)
   WL_HOME\Server\bin\apache

   where WL_HOME is the top-level installation directory for the WebLogic platform and the Server directory contains WebLogic Server installation files. The Plug-In for Apache 2.0.39 is not in the distribution, but can be found at http://dev2dev.bea.com/managed_content/direct/apache2.0/apache2.0.zip.

   Choose the appropriate shared object from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apache Version</th>
<th>Regular Strength Encryption</th>
<th>128-bit Encryption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Apache Version 1.x</td>
<td>mod_wl.so</td>
<td>mod_wl128.so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Enable the shared object.

The Apache HTTP Server Plug-In will be installed in your Apache HTTP Server installation as an Apache Dynamic Shared Object (DSO). DSO support in Apache is based on a module named `mod_so.c` that must be enabled before `mod_wl.so` is loaded. If you installed Apache using the supplied script, `mod_so.c` should already be enabled. To verify that `mod_so.c` is enabled, execute one of the following commands:

For Apache 1.x, `APACHE_HOME\bin\httpd -l`
For Apache 2.x, `APACHE_HOME\bin\Apache -l`

(Where `APACHE_HOME` is the directory containing your Apache HTTP Server installation.)

This command lists all of the enabled modules. If `mod_so.c` is not listed, build your Apache HTTP Server from the source code, making sure that the following options are configured:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apache Version</th>
<th>Regular Strength Encryption</th>
<th>128-bit Encryption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apache w/ SSL/EAPI Version 1.x (Stronghold, modssl etc.)</td>
<td><code>mod_wl_ssl.so</code></td>
<td><code>mod_wl128_ssl.so</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache + Raven Version 1.x</td>
<td><code>mod_wl_ssl_raven.so</code></td>
<td><code>mod_wl128_ssl_raven.so</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Apache Version 2.x</td>
<td><code>mod_wl_20.so</code></td>
<td><code>mod_wl128_20.so</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Install the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In in the Apache 1.x server with a support program called `apxs` (APache eXtenSion) that builds DSO-based modules outside of the Apache source tree, and adds the following line to the `httpd.conf` file:

```
AddModule mod_so.c
```

For Apache 2.x, copy the `mod_wl_20.so` file to the `APACHE_HOME\modules` directory rather than running `apxs`. For more information, see the Apache HTTP Server Version 2.0 documentation at [http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/](http://httpd.apache.org/docs-2.0/).

4. For Apache 1.x, in your WebLogic 1.x Server installation, use a command shell to navigate to the directory that contains the shared object for your platform and activate the `weblogic_module` by issuing this command (note that you must have Perl installed to run this Perl script):

```
perl APACHE_HOME\bin\apxs –i –a –n weblogic mod_wl.so
```

This command copies the `mod_wl.so` file to the `APACHE_HOME\libexec` directory. It also adds two lines of instructions for `weblogic_module` to the `httpd.conf` file and activates the module. Make sure that the following lines were added to your `APACHE_HOME/conf/httpd.conf` file in your Apache 1.x server installation:

```
LoadModule weblogic_module libexec/mod_wl.so
AddModule mod_weblogic.c
```

For Apache 2.x, add the following line to your `APACHE_HOME/conf/httpd.conf` file manually:

```
LoadModule weblogic_module modules/mod_wl_20.so
```

5. Configure any additional parameters in the Apache `httpd.conf` configuration file as described in the section “Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In” on page 2-9. The `httpd.conf` file allows you to customize the behavior of the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In.

6. Verify the syntax of the `APACHE_HOME/conf/httpd.conf` file with one of the following commands:

   For Apache 1.x, `APACHE_HOME/bin/apachectl configtest`
   
   For Apache 2.x, `APACHE_HOME/bin/Apache -t`
The output of this command indicates any errors in your httpd.conf file.

7. Restart Weblogic Server.

8. Start (or restart if you have changed the configuration) Apache HTTP Server.

9. Test the Apache plug-in by opening a browser and setting the URL to the Apache Server + “/weblogic/”, which should bring up the default WebLogic Server HTML page, welcome file, or default servlet, as defined for the default Web Application on WebLogic Server. For example:

http://myApacheserver.com/weblogic/
Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a Statically Linked Module

To install the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a statically linked module:

1. Locate the linked library file for your platform.

   Each library file is distributed as a separate version, depending on the platform and the encryption strength for SSL (regular or 128-bit—128-bit versions are only installed if you install the 128-bit version of WebLogic Server). The library files are located in the following directories of your WebLogic Server installation:

   Solaris
   WL_HOME/Server/lib/solaris

   Linux
   WL_HOME/Server/lib/linux

   HPUX11
   WL_HOME/Server/lib/hpux11

   Choose the appropriate shared object from the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apache Version</th>
<th>Regular Strength Encryption</th>
<th>128-bit Encryption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Apache Version 1.3.x</td>
<td>libweblogic.a</td>
<td>libweblogic128.a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Unpack the Apache Plug-In distribution using the following command:
   
   `tar -xvf apache_1.3.x.tar`

3. Within the unpacked distribution switch to the `src/modules` directory.

4. Create a directory called `weblogic`. 


5. Copy `Makefile.libdir, Makefile.tmpl` from the `lib` directory of your WebLogic Server installation to `src\modules\weblogic`.

6. Copy `libweblogic.a` (use `libweblogic128.a` instead, if you are using 128 bit security.) from the same directory containing the linked library file (see step 1.) to `src\modules\weblogic`.

7. If you are using regular strength encryption, execute the following command from the Apache 1.3 home directory:

   ```
   configure --activate-module=src\modules\weblogic\libweblogic.a
   ```

8. If you are using 128 bit encryption, execute the following command (on a single line) from the Apache 1.3 home directory:

   ```
   configure --activate-module=
   src\modules\weblogic\libweblogic128.a
   ```

9. Execute the following command:

   ```
   make
   ```

10. Execute the following command:

   ```
   make install
   ```

11. Follow steps 4 through 8, in “Installing the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In as a Dynamic Shared Object”.

---

### Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In

After you install the plug-in in the Apache HTTP server, edit the `httpd.conf` file to configure the Apache plug-in. Editing the `httpd.conf` file informs the Apache Web server that it should load the native library for the plug-in as an Apache module and also describes which requests should be handled by the module.

### Editing the `httpd.conf` File

Edit the `httpd.conf` file in your Apache HTTP server installation to configure the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In:
1. Open the httpd.conf file. The file is located at
   \texttt{APACHE\_HOME}/conf/httpd.conf (where \texttt{APACHE\_HOME} is the root directory of
   your Apache HTTP server installation).

2. For Apache 1.x, verify that the following two lines were added to the
   httpd.conf file when you ran the \texttt{apxs} utility:
   \begin{verbatim}
   LoadModule weblogic_module libexec/mod_wl.so
   AddModule mod_weblogic.c
   \end{verbatim}

3. For Apache 2.x, add the following line to the httpd.conf file:
   \begin{verbatim}
   LoadModule weblogic_module modules/mod_wl_20.so
   \end{verbatim}

4. Add an \texttt{IfModule} block that defines one of the following:
   For a \textit{non-clustered} WebLogic Server:
   \begin{quote}
   The WebLogicHost and WebLogicPort parameters.
   \end{quote}
   For a \textit{cluster} of WebLogic Servers:
   \begin{quote}
   The WebLogicCluster parameter.
   \end{quote}
   For example:
   \begin{verbatim}
   <IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
     WebLogicHost myweblogic.server.com
     WebLogicPort 7001
   </IfModule>
   \end{verbatim}

5. If you want to proxy requests by MIME type, also add a \texttt{MatchExpression} line
   to the \texttt{IfModule} block. (You can proxy requests by path in addition to or instead
   of proxying by MIME type. Proxying by path takes precedence over proxying by
   MIME type. To configure proxying requests by path, see step 6.)
   For example, the following \texttt{IfModule} block for a non-clustered WebLogic
   Server specifies that all files with MIME type \texttt{.jsp} are proxied:
   \begin{verbatim}
   <IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
     WebLogicHost myweblogic.server.com
     WebLogicPort 7001
     MatchExpression *.jsp
   </IfModule>
   \end{verbatim}
   You can also use multiple \texttt{MatchExpressions}, for example:
   \begin{verbatim}
   <IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
     WebLogicHost myweblogic.server.com
     WebLogicPort 7001
     MatchExpression *.jsp
   </IfModule>
   \end{verbatim}
MatchExpression 

</IfModule>

If you are proxying requests by MIME type to a cluster of WebLogic Servers, use the WebLogicCluster parameter instead of the WebLogicHost and WebLogicPort parameters. For example:

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
  WebLogicCluster wls1.com:7001,wls2.com:7001,wls3.com:7001
  MatchExpression *.jsp
  MatchExpression *.xyz
</IfModule>

6. If you want to proxy requests by path, use the Location block and the SetHandler statement. SetHandler specifies the handler for the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In module. For example the following Location block proxies all requests containing /weblogic in the URL:

<Location /weblogic>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
</Location>

7. Define any additional parameters for the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In.

The Apache HTTP Server Plug-In recognizes the parameters listed in “General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-2. To modify the behavior of your Apache HTTP Server Plug-In, define these parameters either:

- In a Location block, for parameters that apply to proxying by path, or
- In an IfModule block, for parameters that apply to proxying by MIME type.

**Alternative Procedure for Editing the httpd.conf File**

As an alternative to the procedure in “Editing the httpd.conf File” on page 2-9, you can define parameters in a separate file called weblogic.conf file that is included in the IfModule block. Using this included file may help modularize your configuration. For example:

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
  # Config file for WebLogic Server that defines the parameters
  Include conf/weblogic.conf
</IfModule>

**Note:** Defining parameters in an included file is not supported when using SSL between Apache HTTP Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server.
Enter each parameter on a new line. Do not put an ‘=’ between the parameter and its value. For example:

PARAM_1 value1
PARAM_2 value2
PARAM_3 value3

If a request matches both a MIME type specified in a MatchExpression in an IfModule block and a path specified in a Location block, the behavior specified by the Location block takes precedence.

If you define the CookieName parameter, you must define it in an IfModule block.

If you use the <files> block in addition to the <location> block to match requests and you are using Stronghold SSL with virtual hosting, MatchExpression is ignored and the rules defined in the <files> and <location> blocks are applied to the request. If you are not using Stronghold, rules in the <location> block overrule those in a <files> block.

If you use the <VirtualHost> block, you must place all the configuration parameters (MatchExpression, for example) for each virtual host within its <VirtualHost> block.

BEA recommends that you use the MatchExpression statement instead of the <files> block.

Template for the Apache HTTP Server
httpd.conf File

This section contains a sample httpd.conf file. You can use this sample as a template that you can modify to suit your environment and server. Lines beginning with # are comments. Note that Apache HTTP Server is not case sensitive, and that the LoadModule and AddModule lines are automatically added by the apxs utility.

####################################################
# APACHE-HOME/conf/httpd.conf file
####################################################
LoadModule weblogic_module  libexec/mod_wl.so
AddModule mod_weblogic.c

<Location /weblogic>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
  PathTrim /weblogic
  ErrorPage http://myerrorpage1.mydomain.com
</Location>

<Location /servletimages>
  SetHandler weblogic-handler
  PathTrim /something
  ErrorPage http://myerrorpage1.mydomain.com
</Location>

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
  MatchExpression *.jsp
  WebLogicCluster w1s1.com:7001,w1s2.com:7001,w1s3.com:7001
  ErrorPage http://myerrorpage.mydomain.com
</IfModule>

Sample httpd.conf Configuration Files

Instead of defining parameters in the location block of your httpd.conf file, if you prefer, you can use a weblogic.conf file that is loaded by the IfModule in the httpd.conf file. The following examples may be used as templates that you can modify to suit your environment and server. Lines beginning with # are comments.

Example Using WebLogic Clusters

# These parameters are common for all URLs which are directed to the current module. If you want to override these parameters for each URL, you can set them again in the <Location> or <Files> blocks. (Except WebLogicHost, WebLogicPort, WebLogicCluster, and CookieName.)

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
  WebLogicCluster w1s1.com:7001,w1s2.com:7001,w1s3.com:7001
  ErrorPage http://myerrorpage.mydomain.com
  MatchExpression *.jsp
</IfModule>
Example Using Multiple WebLogic Clusters

# These parameters are common for all URLs which are
directed to the current module. If you want to override
these parameters for each URL, you can set them again in
the <Location> or <Files> blocks (Except WebLogicHost,
WebLogicPort, WebLogicCluster, and CookieName.)

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
  MatchExpression *.jsp WebLogicHost=myHost|WebLogicPort=7001|Debug=ON
  MatchExpression *.html WebLogicCluster=myHost1:7282,myHost2:7283|ErrorPage=
    http://www.xyz.com/error.html
</IfModule>

Example Without WebLogic Clusters

# These parameters are common for all URLs which are
directed to the current module. If you want to override
these parameters for each URL, you can set them again in
the <Location> or <Files> blocks (Except WebLogicHost,
WebLogicPort, WebLogicCluster, and CookieName.)

<IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
  WebLogicHost myweblogic.server.com
  WebLogicPort 7001
  MatchExpression *.jsp
</IfModule>

Example Configuring IP-Based Virtual Hosting

NameVirtualHost 172.17.8.1
<VirtualHost goldengate.domain1.com>
  WebLogicCluster tehama1:4736,tehama2:4736,tehama:4736
  PathTrim /x1
  ConnectTimeoutSecs 30
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost goldengate.domain2.com>
Using SSL with the Apache Plug-In

You can use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to protect the connection between the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server. The SSL protocol provides confidentiality and integrity to the data passed between the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server. In addition, the SSL protocol allows the plug-in to authenticate itself to WebLogic Server to ensure that information is passed to a trusted principal.
The Apache HTTP Server Plug-In does not use the transport protocol (http or https) specified in the HTTP request (usually by the browser) to determine whether or not the SSL protocol is used to protect the connection between the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server.

Although two-way SSL can be used between the HTTP client and Apache HTTP server, note that one-way SSL is used between Apache HTTP Server and WebLogic Server.

Implementing two-way SSL between Apache and the HTTP Client:

1. Configure Apache HTTP Server to request a client certificate. The certificate is stored as one of the following request attributes:
   - `javax.net.ssl.peer_certificates` returns a `weblogic.security.X509Certificate` certificate
   - `java.security.cert.X509Certificate` returns a `java.security.cert.X509` certificate

2. Access the certificate by reading the request attribute, for example:
   ```java
   request.getAttribute("javax.net.ssl.peer_certificates");
   ```

3. In WebLogic Server, authenticate the user with the `weblogic.security.acl.certAuthenticator.authenticate()` method.

Configuring SSL Between the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server

To use the SSL protocol between Apache HTTP Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server:

Using SSL with the Apache Plug-In

2. Configure the WebLogic Server SSL listen port. For more information, see Configuring the SSL Protocol at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html.

3. In the Apache Server, set the WebLogicPort parameter in the httpd.conf file to the listen port configured in step 2.

4. In the Apache Server, set the SecureProxy parameter in the httpd.conf file to ON.

5. Set any additional parameters in the httpd.conf file that define information about the SSL connection. For a complete list of parameters, see “SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-12.

Issues with SSL-Apache Configuration

Two known issues arise when you configure the Apache plug-in to use SSL:

- The PathTrim (see page A-3) parameter must be configured inside the <Location> tag.

  The following configuration is **incorrect**:

  ```
  <Location /weblogic>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
  </Location>
  <IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
    WebLogicHost localhost
    WebLogicPort 7001
    PathTrim /weblogic
  </IfModule>
  ```

  The following configuration is the **correct** setup:

  ```
  <Location /weblogic>
    SetHandler weblogic-handler
    PathTrim /weblogic
  </Location>
  ```

- The Include directive does not work with Apache SSL. You must configure all parameters directly in the httpd.conf file. Do not use the following configuration when using SSL:

  ```
  <IfModule mod_weblogic.c>
    MatchExpression '.',jsp
  ```
Include weblogic.conf
</IfModule>
Connection Errors and Clustering Failover

When the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In attempts to connect to WebLogic Server, the plug-in uses several configuration parameters to determine how long to wait for connections to the WebLogic Server host and, after a connection is established, how long the plug-in waits for a response. If the plug-in cannot connect or does not receive a response, the plug-in attempts to connect and send the request to other WebLogic Server instances in the cluster. If the connection fails or there is no response from any WebLogic Server in the cluster, an error message is sent.

Figure 2-1 “Connection Failover” on page 2-20 demonstrates how the plug-in handles failover.

Possible Causes of Connection Failures

Failure of the WebLogic Server host to respond to a connection request could indicate possible problems with the host machine, networking problems, or other server failures.

Failure of all WebLogic Server instances to respond, could indicate that WebLogic Server is not running or is unavailable, a hung server, a database problem, or other application failure.

Failover with a Single, Non-Clustered WebLogic Server

If you are running only a single WebLogic Server instance the plug-in only attempts to connect to the server defined with the WebLogicHost parameter. If the attempt fails, an HTTP 503 error message is returned. The plug-in continues trying to connect to that same WebLogic Server instance until ConnectTimeoutSecs is exceeded.
The Dynamic Server List

When you specify a list of WebLogic Servers in the WebLogicCluster parameter, the plug-in uses that list as a starting point for load balancing among the members of the cluster. After the first request is routed to one of these servers, a dynamic server list is returned containing an updated list of servers in the cluster. The updated list adds any new servers in the cluster and deletes any that are no longer part of the cluster or that have failed to respond to requests. This list is updated automatically with the HTTP response when a change in the cluster occurs.

Failover, Cookies, and HTTP Sessions

When a request contains a session information stored in a cookie, in the POST data, or by URL encoding, the session ID contains a reference to the specific server instance in which the session was originally established (called the primary server) and a reference to an additional server where the original session is replicated (called the secondary server). A request containing a cookie attempts to connect to the primary server. If that attempt fails, the request is routed to the secondary server. If both the primary and secondary servers fail, the session is lost and the plug-in attempts to make a fresh connection to another server in the dynamic cluster list. For more information, see Figure 2-1 “Connection Failover” on page 2-20.

Note: If the POST data is larger than 64K, the plug-in will not parse the POST data to obtain the session ID. Therefore, if you store the session ID in the POST data, the plug-in cannot route the request to the correct primary or secondary server, resulting in possible loss of session data.

Figure 2-1 Connection Failover

*The Maximum number of retries allowed in the red loop is equal to ConnectTimeoutSecs + ConnectRetrySecs.
Installing and Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In
CHAPTER 3

Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In

The following sections describe how to install and configure the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In.

- “Overview of the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In” on page 3-2
- “Certifications” on page 3-3
- “Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In” on page 3-3
- “Proxying Requests from Multiple Virtual Websites to WebLogic Server” on page 3-7
- “Sample iisproxy.ini File” on page 3-8
- “Creating ACLs Through IIS” on page 3-9
- “Using SSL with the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In” on page 3-9
Overview of the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In

The Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In allows requests to be proxied from a Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) to WebLogic Server. The plug-in enhances an IIS installation by allowing WebLogic Server to handle those requests that require the dynamic functionality of WebLogic Server.

You use the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In in an environment where the Internet Information Server (IIS) serves static pages such as HTML pages, while dynamic pages such as HTTP Servlets or JavaServer Pages are served by WebLogic Server. WebLogic Server may be operating in a different process, possibly on a different host. To the end user—the browser—the HTTP requests delegated to WebLogic Server still appear to be coming from IIS. The HTTP-tunneling facility of the WebLogic client-server protocol also operates through the plug-in, providing access to all WebLogic Server services.

Connection Pooling and Keep-Alive

The Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In improves performance by employing a re-usable pool of connections from the plug-in to WebLogic Server. The plug-in implements HTTP 1.1 keep-alive connections between the plug-in and WebLogic Server by re-using the same connection in the pool for subsequent requests from the same client. If the connection is inactive for more than 30 seconds, (or a user-defined amount of time) the connection is closed and returned to the pool. You can disable this feature if desired. For more information, see “KeepAliveEnabled” on page 5-10.
Proxying Requests

The plug-in proxies requests to WebLogic Server based on a configuration that you specify. You can proxy requests either based on the URL of the request or a portion of the URL. This is called proxying by path. You can also proxy a request based on the MIME type of the requested file, called proxying by file extension. You can also use a combination of both methods. If a request matches both criteria, the request is proxied by path. You can also specify additional parameters for each of these types of requests that define additional behavior of the plug-in. For more information, see “Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In” on page 3-3.

Certifications

For the latest information on operating system and IIS version compatibility with the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In, see the platform support page at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/certifications/certifications/index.

Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In

To install the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In:

1. Copy the iisproxy.dll file from the WL_HOME/server/bin directory of your WebLogic Server installation (where WL_HOME is the top-level directory for the WebLogic Platform and Server and contains the WebLogic Server installation files) into a convenient directory that is accessible by IIS. This directory must also contain the iisproxy.ini file that you will create in step 8.

2. Start the IIS Internet Service Manager by selecting it from the Microsoft IIS Start menu.
3. In the left panel of the Service Manager, select your website (the default is “Default Web Site”).

4. Click the “Play” arrow in the toolbar to start.

5. Open the properties for the selected website by holding the right mouse button down over the website selection in the left panel.

6. In the Properties panel, select the Home Directory tab, and click the Configuration button in the Applications Settings section.

7. In WebLogic Server, create the iisproxy.ini file.

   The iisproxy.ini file contains name=value pairs that define configuration parameters for the plug-in. The parameters are listed in “General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-2.

   **Note:** Changes in the parameters will not go into effect until you restart the “IIS Admin Service” (under services, in the control panel).

   BEA recommends that you locate the iisproxy.ini file in the same directory that contains the iisproxy.dll file. You can also use other locations. If you place the file elsewhere, note that WebLogic Server searches for iisproxy.ini in the following directories, in the following order:

   a. The same directory where iisproxy.dll is located.
   b. The home directory of the most recent version of WebLogic Server that is referenced in the Windows Registry. If WebLogic Server does not find the iisproxy.ini file there, it continues looking in the Windows Registry for older versions of WebLogic Server and looks for the iisproxy.ini file in the home directories of those installations.
   c. The directory c:\weblogic, if it exists.

8. If you want to configure proxying by file extension (MIME type) complete this step. (You can configure proxying by path in addition to or instead of configuring by MIME type. See step 9.)

   a. On the App Mappings tab, click the Add button to add file types and configure them to be proxied to WebLogic Server.
   b. In the dialog box, browse to find the “iisproxy.dll” file.
   c. Set the Extension to the type of file that you want to proxy to WebLogic Server.
d. Deselect the “Check that file exists” check box.

e. Set the Method exclusions as needed to create a secure installation.

f. When you finish, click the OK button to save the configuration. Repeat this process for each file type you want to proxy to WebLogic.

g. When you finish configuring file types, click the OK button to close the Properties panel.

Note: In the URL, any path information you add after the server and port is passed directly to WebLogic Server. For example, if you request a file from IIS with the URL:

http://myiis.com/jspfiles/myfile.jsp

it is proxied to WebLogic Server with a URL such as

http://mywebLogic:7001/jspfiles/myfile.jsp

9. If you want to configure proxying by path complete this step. (In addition to proxying by file type, you can configure the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In to serve files based on their path by specifying some additional parameters in the iisproxy.ini file.) Proxying by path takes precedence over proxying by MIME type.

You can also proxy multiple websites defined in IIS by path. For more information, see “Proxying Requests from Multiple Virtual Websites to WebLogic Server” on page 3-7.

To configure proxying by path:

a. Place the iisforward.dll file in the same directory as the iisproxy.dll file and add the iisforward.dll file as a filter service in IIS (WebSite Properties → ISAPI Filters tab → Add the iisforward dll).

b. Register .wlforward as a special file type to be handled by iisproxy.dll.

c. Define the property WlForwardPath in iisproxy.ini. WlForwardPath defines the path that is proxied to WebLogic Server, for example:

WlForwardPath=/weblogic.

d. Set the PathTrim parameter to trim off the WlForwardPath when necessary. For example, using

WlForwardPath=/weblogic
PathTrim=/weblogic
3 Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In

trims a request from IIS to Weblogic Server. Therefore, /weblogic/session is changed to /session.

e. If you want requests that do not contain extra path information (in other words, requests containing only a host name), set the DefaultFileName parameter to the name of the welcome page of the Web Application to which the request is being proxied. The value of this parameter is appended to the URL.

f. If you need to debug your application, set the Debug=ON parameter in iisproxy.ini. A c:\tmp\iisforward.log is generated containing a log of the plug-in’s activity that you can use for debugging purposes.

10. Define the WebLogic Server host and port number to which the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In proxies requests. Depending on your configuration, there are two ways to define the host and port:

- If you are proxying requests to a single WebLogic Server, define the WebLogicHost and WebLogicPort parameters in the iisproxy.ini file. For example:
  
  WebLogicHost=localhost
  WebLogicPort=7001

- If you are proxying requests to a cluster of WebLogic Servers, define the WebLogicCluster parameter in the iisproxy.ini file. For example:
  
  WebLogicCluster=myweblogic.com:7001, yourweblogic.com:7001

  Where myweblogic.com and yourweblogic.com are instances of Weblogic Server running in a cluster.

11. Optionally, enable HTTP tunneling by following the instructions for proxying by path (see step 9 above), substituting the WebLogic Server host name and the WebLogic Server port number, or the name of a WebLogic Cluster that you wish to handle HTTP tunneling requests.

   WlForwardPath=*/HTTPClnt*

   You do not need to use the PathTrim parameter.

   **Note:** The only time you need to use HTTP-tunneling is when you connect through an applet through IIS/NES to WebLogic Server and and use http as the protocol instead of t3. (For example, http:// as the protocol in the provider URL instead of t3://.)
Proxying Requests from Multiple Virtual Websites to WebLogic Server

12. Set any additional parameters in the iisproxy.ini file. A complete list of parameters is available in the appendix “General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-2.

13. If you are proxying servlets from IIS to WebLogic Server and you are not proxying by path, read the section “Proxying Servlets from IIS to WebLogic Server” on page 3-10.

Proxying Requests from Multiple Virtual Websites to WebLogic Server

To proxy requests from multiple Websites (defined as virtual directories in IIS) to WebLogic Server:

1. Create a new directory for the virtual directories. This directory will contain dll and ini files used to define the proxy.

2. Copy iisforward.dll to the directory you created in step 1.

3. Register the iisforward.dll for each Website with IIS.

4. Create a file called iisforward.ini. Place this file in the same directory that contains iisforward.dll. This file should contain the following entry for each virtual website defined in IIS:

   vhost=N=websiteName:port
   websiteName:port=dll_directory/iisproxy.ini

Where:

- \( N \) is an integer representing the virtual website. The first virtual website you define should use the integer 1 and each subsequent website should increment this number by 1.
- \( \text{websiteName} \) is the name of the virtual website as registered with IIS.
- \( \text{port} \) is the port number where IIS listens for HTTP requests.
- \( \text{dll_directory} \) is the path to the directory you created in step 1.

For example:
Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In

vhost1=strawberry.com:7001
strawberry.com:701=c:\strawberry\iisproxy.ini
vhost2=blueberry.com:7001
blueberry.com:701=c:\blueberry\iisproxy.ini
...

5. Create an iisproxy.ini file for the virtual Websites, as described in step 7. in “Proxying Requests”. Copy this iisproxy.ini file to the directory you created in step 1.

6. Copy iisproxy.dll to the directory you created in step 1.

7. In IIS, set the value for the Application Protection option to high (isolated).

Sample iisproxy.ini File

Here is a sample iisproxy.ini file for use with a single, non-clustered WebLogic Server. Comment lines are denoted with the “#” character.

# This file contains initialization name/value pairs
# for the IIS/WebLogic plug-in.
WebLogicHost=localhost
WebLogicPort=7001
ConnectTimeoutSecs=20
ConnectRetrySecs=2

Here is a sample iisproxy.ini file with clustered WebLogic Servers. Comment lines are denoted with the “#” character.

# This file contains initialization name/value pairs
# for the IIS/WebLogic plug-in.
WebLogicCluster=myweblogic.com:7001,yourweblogic.com:7001
ConnectTimeoutSecs=20
ConnectRetrySecs=2

Note: If you are using SSL between the plug-in and WebLogic Server, the port number should be defined as the SSL listen port.
Creating ACLs Through IIS

ACLs will not work through the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In if the Authorization header is not passed by IIS. Use the following information to ensure that the Authorization header is passed by IIS.

When using Basic Authentication, the user is logged on with local log-on rights. To enable the use of Basic Authentication, grant each user account the Log On Locally user right on the IIS server. Two problems may result from Basic Authentication's use of local logon:

- If the user does not have local logon rights, Basic Authentication does not work even if the FrontPage, IIS, and Windows NT configurations appear to be correct.
- A user who has local log-on rights and who can obtain physical access to the host computer running IIS will be permitted to start an interactive session at the console.

To enable Basic Authentication, in the Directory Security tab of the console, ensure that the Allow Anonymous option is “on” and all other options are “off”.

Using SSL with the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In

You can use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to protect the connection between WebLogic Server and the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In. The SSL protocol provides confidentiality and integrity to the data passed between the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server. In addition, the SSL protocol allows the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In to authenticate itself to the Microsoft Internet Information Server to ensure that information is passed to a trusted principal.

The Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In does not use the transport protocol (http or https) to determine whether the SSL protocol will be used to protect the connection between the proxy plug-in and the Microsoft Internet Information Server.
In order to use the SSL protocol with the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In, configure the WebLogic Server instance receiving the proxied requests to use the SSL protocol. The port on the WebLogic Server that is configured for secure SSL communication is used by the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In to communicate with the Microsoft Internet Information Server.

To use the SSL protocol between Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server:


2. Configure the WebLogic Server SSL listen port. For more information, see Configuring the SSL Protocol at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html.

3. Set the WebLogicPort parameter in the iisproxy.ini file to the listen port configured in step 2.

4. Set the SecureProxy parameter in the iisproxy.ini file to ON.

5. Set additional parameters in the iisproxy.ini file that define the SSL connection. For a complete list of parameters, see “SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-12.

For example:

```
WebLogicHost=myweblogic.com
WebLogicPort=7002
SecureProxy=ON
```

## Proxying Servlets from IIS to WebLogic Server

You can proxy servlets by path if the iisforward.dll is registered as a filter. You would then invoke your servlet with a URL similar to the following:

```
http://IISserver/weblogic/myServlet
```
To proxy servlets if `iisforward.dll` is not registered as a filter, you must configure servlet proxying by file type. To proxy servlets by file type:

1. Register an arbitrary file type (extension) with IIS to proxy the request to the WebLogic Server, as described in step 8. under “Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In” on page 3-3.

2. Register your servlet in the appropriate Web Application. For more information on registering servlets, see Configuring Servlets at [http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/webapp/components.html#configuring-servlets](http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/webapp/components.html#configuring-servlets).

3. Invoke your servlet with a URL formed according to this pattern:

   http://www.myserver.com/virtualName/anyfile.ext

   where `virtualName` is the URL pattern defined in the `<servlet-mapping>` element of the Web Application deployment descriptor (web.xml) for this servlet and `ext` is a file type (extension) registered with IIS for proxying to WebLogic Server. The `anyfile` part of the URL is ignored in this context.

**Note:**

- If the image links called from the servlet are part of the Web Application, you must also proxy the requests for the images to WebLogic Server by registering the appropriate file types (probably `.gif` and `.jpg`) with IIS. You can, however, choose to serve these images directly from IIS if desired.

- If the servlet being proxied has links that call other servlets, then these links must also be proxied to WebLogic Server, conforming to the pattern described in step 3.

---

**Testing the Installation**

After you install and configure the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In, follow these steps for deployment and testing:

1. Make sure WebLogic Server and IIS are running.

2. Save a JSP file into the document root of the default Web Application.
3. Open a browser and set the URL to the IIS + filename.jsp as shown in this example:

http://myii.server.com/filename.jsp

If filename.jsp is displayed in your browser, the plug-in is functioning.
Connection Errors and Clustering Failover

When the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In attempts to connect to WebLogic Server, the plug-in uses several configuration parameters to determine how long to wait for connections to the WebLogic Server host, and, after a connection is established, how long the plug-in waits for a response. If the plug-in cannot connect or does not receive a response, the plug-in attempts to connect and sends the request to other WebLogic Servers in the cluster. If the connection fails or there is no response from any WebLogic Server instance in the cluster, an error message is sent.

Figure 3-1 “Connection Failover” on page 3-14 demonstrates how the plug-in handles failover.

Possible Causes of Connection Failures

Failure of the WebLogic Server host to respond to a connection request could indicate problems with the host machine, networking problems, or other server failures.

Failure of any WebLogic Server instance in the cluster to respond, could indicate that WebLogic Server is not running or is unavailable, a hung server, a database problem, or other application failure.

Failover with a Single, Non-Clustered WebLogic Server

If you are running only a single WebLogic Server, the plug-in only attempts to connect to the server defined with the WebLogicHost parameter. If the attempt fails, an HTTP 503 error message is returned. The plug-in continues trying to connect to WebLogic Server until ConnectTimeoutSecs is exceeded.
The Dynamic Server List

When you specify a list of WebLogic Servers in the WebLogicCluster parameter, the plug-in uses that list as a starting point for load balancing among the members of the cluster. After the first request is routed to one of these servers, a dynamic server list is returned containing an updated list of servers in the cluster. The updated list adds any new servers in the cluster and deletes any that are no longer part of the cluster or that have failed to respond to requests. This list is updated automatically with the HTTP response when a change in the cluster occurs.

Failover, Cookies, and HTTP Sessions

When a request contains a session information stored in a cookie, in the POST data, or by URL encoding, the session ID contains a reference to the specific server in which the session was originally established (called the primary server) and a reference to an additional server where the original session is replicated (called the secondary server). A request containing a cookie attempts to connect to the primary server. If that attempt fails, the request is routed to the secondary server. If both the primary and secondary servers fail, the session is lost and the plug-in attempts to make a fresh connection to another server in the dynamic cluster list. For more information see Figure 3-1 “Connection Failover” on page 3-14.

Note: If the POST data is larger than 64K, the plug-in will not parse the POST data to obtain the session ID. Therefore, if you store the session ID in the POST data, the plug-in cannot route the request to the correct primary or secondary server, resulting in possible loss of session data.

Figure 3-1  Connection Failover

*The Maximum number of retries allowed in the red loop is equal to ConnectTimeoutSecs + ConnectRetrySecs.

3-14  Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server
Connection Errors and Clustering Failover

Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server
Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In
CHAPTER 4

Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server (NES) Plug-In

The following sections describe how to install and configure the Netscape Enterprise Server (NES) proxy plug-in:

- Overview of the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In
- Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In
- Using SSL with the NES Plug-In
- Connection Errors and Clustering Failover
- Failover Behavior When Using Firewalls and Load Directors
- Sample obj.conf File (Not Using a WebLogic Cluster)
- Sample obj.conf File (Using a WebLogic Cluster)
Overview of the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In

The Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In enables requests to be proxied from Netscape Enterprise Server (NES, also called iPlanet) to WebLogic Server. The plug-in enhances an NES installation by allowing WebLogic Server to handle those requests that require the dynamic functionality of WebLogic Server.

The Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In is designed for an environment where Netscape Enterprise Server serves static pages, and a Weblogic Server instance (operating in a different process, possibly on a different machine) is delegated to serve dynamic pages, such as JSPs or pages generated by HTTP Servlets. The connection between WebLogic Server and the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In is made using clear text or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). To the end user—the browser—the HTTP requests delegated to WebLogic Server appear to come from the same source as the static pages. Additionally, the HTTP-tunneling facility of WebLogic Server can operate through the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, providing access to all WebLogic Server services (not just dynamic pages).

The Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In operates as an NES module (see http://home.netscape.com/servers/index.html) within a Netscape Enterprise Server. The NES module is loaded by NES at startup, and then certain HTTP requests are delegated to it. NES is similar to an HTTP (Java) servlet, except that an NES module is written in code native to the platform.

For more information on supported versions of Netscape Enterprise Server and iPlanet servers, see the BEA WebLogic Server Certifications Page.

Connection Pooling and Keep-Alive

The WebLogic Server Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In provides efficient performance by using a re-usable pool of connections from the plug-in to WebLogic Server. The NES plug-in automatically implements “keep-alive” connections between
Proxying Requests

the plug-in and WebLogic Server. If a connection is inactive for more than 30 seconds or a user-defined amount of time, the connection is closed. You can disable this feature if desired. For more information, see “KeepAliveEnabled” on page 5-10.

Proxying Requests

The plug-in proxies requests to WebLogic Server based on a configuration that you specify. You can proxy requests based on the URL of the request (or a portion of the URL). This is called proxying by path. You can also proxy request based on the MIME type of the requested file. Or you can use a combination of both methods. If a request matches both criteria, the request is proxied by path. You can also specify additional parameters for each of these types of requests that define additional behavior of the plug-in. For more information, see “Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In” on page 4-3.

Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In

To install and configure the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In:

1. Copy the library.

The WebLogic NES plug-in module is distributed as a shared object (.so) on UNIX platforms and as a dynamic-link library (.dll) on Windows. These files are respectively located in the \WL_HOME\server\lib or \WL_HOME\server\bin directories of your WebLogic Server distribution. \WL_HOME\ represents the top level installation directory for your WebLogic platform. The server directory contains installation files for WebLogic Server.

Choose the appropriate library file for your environment from the Certifications table at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/certifications/certifications/index.html and copy that file into the file system where NES is located.
2. Read “Guidelines for Modifying the obj.conf File” on page 4-9, then modify the
NES obj.conf file as described in the following steps. The obj.conf file
defines which requests are proxied to WebLogic Server and other configuration
information.

3. Locate and open obj.conf.

The obj.conf file for your NES instance is in the following location:

```
NETSCAPE_HOME/https-INSTANCE_NAME/config/obj.conf
```

Where NETSCAPE_HOME is the root directory of the NES installation, and
INSTANCE_NAME is the particular “instance” or server configuration that you are
using. For example, on a UNIX machine called myunixmachine, the obj.conf
file would be found here:

```
/usr/local/netscape/enterprise-351/
https-myunixmachine/config/obj.conf
```

4. Instruct NES to load the native library (the .so or .dll file) as an NES module.

To use iPlanet 4.x or earlier, add the following lines to the beginning of the
obj.conf file.

```
Init fn="load-modules" func="wl_proxy,wl_init"
shlib=/usr/local/netscape/plugins/SHARED_LIBRARY
Init fn="wl_init"
```

Where SHARED_LIBRARY is the shared object or dll (for example
libproxy.so) that you installed in step 1. under “Installing and Configuring the
Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In” on page 4-3. The function “load-modules”
tags the shared library for loading when NES starts up. The values “wl_proxy”
and “wl_init” identify the functions that the Netscape Enterprise Server
Plug-In executes.

To use iPlanet 6.0, add the following lines to the beginning of the magnus.conf
file. These lines instruct NES to load the native library (the .so or .dll file) as
an NES module:

```
Init fn="load-modules" func="wl_proxy,wl_init"
shlib=/usr/local/netscape/plugins/SHARED_LIBRARY
Init fn="wl_init"
```

Where SHARED_LIBRARY is the shared object or dll (for example
libproxy.so) that you installed in step 1. under “Installing and Configuring the
Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In” on page 4-3. The function “load-modules”
tags the shared library for loading when NES starts up. The values “wl_proxy”
Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In

and “wl_init” identify the functions that the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In executes.

5. If you want to proxy requests by URL, (also called proxying by path.) create a separate <Object> tag for each URL that you want to proxy and define the PathTrim parameter. (You can proxy requests by MIME type, in addition to or instead of proxying requests by path. See step 6. Proxying by path supersedes proxying by MIME type.) The following is an example of an <Object> tag that proxies a request containing the string */weblogic/*.

<Object name="weblogic" ppath="*/weblogic/*">
Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=myserver.com\nWebLogicPort=7001 PathTrim="/weblogic"
</Object>

To create an <Object> tag to proxy requests by URL:

a. Specify a name for this object (optional) inside the opening <Object> tag using the name attribute. The name attribute is informational only and is not used by the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In. For example:

<Object name=myObject ...>

b. Specify the URL to be proxied within the <Object> tag, using the ppath attribute. For example:

<Object name=myObject ppath="*/weblogic/*">

The value of the ppath attribute can be any string that identifies requests intended for Weblogic Server. When you use a ppath, every request that contains that path is redirected. For example, a ppath of "*/weblogic/*" redirects every request that begins "http://enterprise.com/weblogic" to the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, which sends the request to the specified Weblogic host or cluster.

c. Add the Service directive within the <Object> and </Object> tags. In the Service directive you can specify any valid parameters as name=value pairs. Separate multiple name=value pairs with one and only one space. For example:

Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=myserver.com\nWebLogicPort=7001 PathTrim="/weblogic"

For a complete list of parameters, see “General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-2. You must specify the following parameters:

For a non-clustered WebLogic Server:

   The WebLogicHost and WebLogicPort parameters.
For a cluster of WebLogic Server instances:

The WebLogicCluster parameter.

Always begin the Service directive with Service fn=wl_proxy, followed by valid name=value pairs of parameters.

Here is an example of the object definitions for two separate ppaths that identify requests to be sent to different instances of WebLogic Server:

```xml
<Object name="weblogic" ppath="*/weblogic/*">
  Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=myserver.com
  WebLogicPort=7001 PathTrim="/weblogic"
</Object>

<Object name="si" ppath="*/servletimages/*">
  Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=otherserver.com
  WebLogicPort=7008
</Object>
```

**Note:** Parameters that are not required, such as PathTrim, can be used to further configure the way the ppath is passed through the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In. For a complete list of plug-in parameters, see “General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-2.

6. If you are proxying requests by MIME type, add any new MIME types referenced in the obj.conf file to the MIME.types file. You can add MIME types by using the Netscape server console or by editing the MIME.types file directly.

   To directly edit the MIME.types file, open the file for edit and type the following line:

   ```
   type=text/jsp exts=jsp
   ```

   **Note:** For NES 4.0 (iPlanet), instead of adding the MIME type for JSPs, change the existing MIME type from magnus-internal/jsp to text/jsp.

   To use the Netscape console, select Manage Preferences → Mime Types, and make the additions or edits.

7. All requests with a designated MIME type extension (for example, .jsp) can be proxied to the WebLogic Server, regardless of the URL. To proxy all requests of a certain file type to WebLogic Server:

```xml
<Object name="weblogic" ppath="*/weblogic/*">
  Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=myserv
  WebLogicPort=7001 PathTrim="/weblogic"
</Object>
```
a. **Add a Service directive to the existing default Object definition.**

For example, to proxy all JSPs to a WebLogic Server, the following Service directive should be added after the last line that begins with:

```
NameTrans fn=....
```

and before the line that begins with:

```
PathCheck.
```

```
Service method="(GET|HEAD|POST|PUT)" type=text/jsp
fn=wl_proxy\nWebLogicHost=192.1.1.4 WebLogicPort=7001
PathPrepend=/jspfiles
```

This Service directive proxies all files with the .jsp extension to the designated WebLogic Server, where they are served with a URL like this:

```
http://WebLogic:7001/jspfiles/myfile.jsp
```

The value of the **PathPrepend** parameter should correspond to the context root of a Web Application that is deployed on the WebLogic Server or cluster to which requests are proxied.

After adding entries for the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, the default Object definition will be similar to the following example, with the additions shown in **bold**:

```
<Object name=default>
NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from=/ns-icons\ndir="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/ns-icons"
NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from=/mc-icons\ndir="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/ns-icons"
NameTrans fn="pfx2dir" from="/help" dir=\"c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/manual/https/ug"
NameTrans fn=document-root root="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/docs"
Service method="(GET|HEAD|POST|PUT)" type=text/jsp\nfn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=localhost WebLogicPort=7001\nPathPrepend=/jspfiles
PathCheck fn=nt-uri-clean
PathCheck fn="check-acl" acl="default"
PathCheck fn=find-pathinfo
PathCheck fn=find-index index-names="index.html,home.html"
```

If a required parameter is missing from the configuration, when the object is invoked it issues an HTML error that notes the missing parameter from the configuration.
Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server (NES) Plug-In

b. Add a similar Service statement to the default object definition for all other MIME types that you want to proxy to WebLogic Server.

8. Optionally, if you are proxying by path, enable HTTP-tunneling:

Add the following object definition to the obj.conf file, substituting the WebLogic Server host name and the WebLogic Server port number, or the name of a WebLogic Cluster that you wish to handle HTTP tunneling requests.

```
<Object name="tunnel" ppath="*/HTTPClnt*/">
  Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=192.192.1.4
  WebLogicPort=7001
</Object>
```

9. Deploy and test the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In

a. Start WebLogic Server.

b. Start Netscape Enterprise Server. If NES is already running, you must either restart it or apply the new settings from the console in order for the new settings to take effect.

c. To test the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, open a browser and set the URL to the Netscape Enterprise Server + /weblogic/, which should bring up the default WebLogic Server HTML page, welcome file, or default servlet, as defined for the default Web Application as shown in this example:

http://myenterprise.server.com/weblogic/

For information on how to create a default Web Application, read Configuring Web Application Components at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/webapp/components.html.
Guidelines for Modifying the obj.conf File

To use the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, you must make several modifications to the NES obj.conf file. These modifications specify how requests are proxied to WebLogic Server. You can proxy requests by URL or by MIME type. The procedure for each is described in “Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In” on page 4-3.

The Netscape obj.conf file is very strict about the placement of text. To avoid problems, note the following regarding the obj.conf file:

- Eliminate extraneous leading and trailing white space. Extra white space can cause your Netscape server to fail.

- If you must enter more characters than you can fit on one line, place a backslash (\) at the end of that line and continue typing on the following line. The backslash directly appends the end of the first line to the beginning of the following line. If a space is necessary between the words that end the first line and begin the second line, be certain to use one space, either at the end of the first line (before the backslash), or at the beginning of the second line.

- Do not split attributes across multiple lines. (For example, all servers in a cluster must be listed in the same line, following WebLogicCluster.)
Sample obj.conf File (Not Using a WebLogic Cluster)

Below is an example of lines that should be added to the obj.conf file if you are not using a cluster. You can use this example as a template that you can modify to suit your environment and server. Lines beginning with # are comments.

Note: Make sure that you do not include any extraneous white space in the obj.conf file. Copying and pasting from the samples below sometimes adds extra white space, which can create problems when reading the file.

You can read the full documentation on Enterprise Server configuration files in the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In documentation.

```plaintext
## ------------- BEGIN SAMPLE OBJ.CONF CONFIGURATION ---------
# (no cluster)

# The following line locates the NES library for loading at startup, and identifies which functions within the library are NES functions. Verify the path to the library (the value of the shlib=<...> parameter) and that the file is readable, or the server fails to start.
Init fn="load-modules" funcs="wl_proxy,wl_init"
  shlib=/usr/local/netscape/plugins/libproxy.so
Init fn="wl_init"

# Configure which types of HTTP requests should be handled by the NES module (and, in turn, by WebLogic). This is done with one or more "<Object>" tags as shown below.
# Here we configure the NES module to pass requests for "/weblogic" to a WebLogic Server listening at port 7001 on the host myweblogic.server.com.
<Object name="weblogic" ppath="/weblogic/*">
  Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=myweblogic.server.com\  WebLogicPort=7001 PathTrim="/weblogic"
</Object>

# Here we configure the plug-in so that requests that match "/servletimages/" is handled by the plug-in/WebLogic.
```

4-10  Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server
<Object name="si" ppath="*/servletimages/**">
Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=192.192.1.4 WebLogicPort=7001
</Object>

# This Object directive works by file extension rather than
# request path. To use this configuration, you must also add
# a line to the mime.types file:
#
# type=text/jsp       exts=jsp
#
# This configuration means that any file with the extension
# ".jsp" are proxied to WebLogic. Then you must add the
# Service line for this extension to the Object "default",
# which should already exist in your obj.conf file:

<Object name=default>
NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from=/ns-icons\)
dir="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/ns-icons"
NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from=/mc-icons\)
dir="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/ns-icons"
NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from="/help" dir=\)
"c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/manual/https/ug"
NameTrans fn=document-root root="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/docs"
Service method="GET|HEAD|POST|PUT" type=text/jsp fn=wl_proxy\)
WebLogicHost=localhost WebLogicPort=7001 PathPrepend=/jspfiles
PathCheck fn=nt-uri-clean
PathCheck fn="check-acl" acl="default"
PathCheck fn=find-pathinfo
PathCheck fn=find-index index-names="index.html,home.html"
ObjectType fn=type-by-extension
ObjectType fn=force-type type=text/plain
Service method="GET|HEAD" type=magnus-internal/imagemap\)
fn=imagemap
Service method="GET|HEAD" type=magnus-internal/directory fn=index-common
Service method="GET|HEAD" type=*~magnus-internal/* fn=send-file
AddLog fn=flex-log name="access"
</Object>

# The following directive enables HTTP-tunneling of the
# WebLogic protocol through the NES plug-in.

<Object name=tunnel ppath="*/HTTPClnt*">
Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicHost=192.192.1.4 WebLogicPort=7001
</Object>

#
## ------------- END SAMPLE OBJ.CONF CONFIGURATION ---------

Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server 4-11
Sample obj.conf File (Using a WebLogic Cluster)

Below is an example of lines that should be added to obj.conf if you are using a WebLogic Server cluster. You can use this example as a template that you can modify to suit your environment and server. Lines beginning with # are comments.

**Note:** Make sure that you do not include any extraneous white space in the obj.conf file. Copying and pasting from the samples below sometimes adds extra white space, which can create problems when reading the file.

For more information, see the full documentation on Enterprise Server configuration files from Netscape.

```bash
## ------------- BEGIN SAMPLE OBJ.CONF CONFIGURATION ---------
# (using a WebLogic Cluster)
#
# The following line locates the NES library for loading at # startup, and identifies which functions within the library are # NES functions. Verify the path to the library (the value # of the shlib=<...> parameter) and that the file is # readable, or the server fails to start.
Init fn="load-modules" funcs="wl_proxy,wl_init"\ 
  shlib=/usr/local/netscape/plugins/libproxy.so
Init fn="wl_init"

# Configure which types of HTTP requests should be handled by the # NES module (and, in turn, by WebLogic). This is done # with one or more "<Object>" tags as shown below.

# Here we configure the NES module to pass requests for # "/weblogic" to a cluster of WebLogic Servers.
<Object name="weblogic" ppath="/weblogic/*">
  Service fn=wl_proxy \ 
  WebLogicCluster="myweblogic.com:7001,yourweblogic.com:7001,\ 
  theirweblogic.com:7001" PathTrim="/weblogic"
</Object>

# Here we configure the plug-in so that requests that # match "/servetimages/" are handled by the # plug-in/WebLogic.
```

4-12  Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server
Sample obj.conf File (Using a WebLogic Cluster)

<Object name="si" ppath="*/servletimages/**">
  Service fn=wl_proxy \\n  WebLogicCluster="myweblogic.com:7001,yourweblogic.com:7001,\
  theirweblogic.com:7001"
</Object>

# This Object directive works by file extension rather than 
# request path. To use this configuration, you must also add 
# a line to the mime.types file:
#
# type=text/jsp    exts=jsp
#
# This configuration means that any file with the extension 
# ".jsp" is proxied to WebLogic. Then you must add the 
# Service line for this extension to the Object "default", 
# which should already exist in your obj.conf file:

<Object name=default>
  NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from=/ns-icons\ 
  dir="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/ns-icons"
  NameTrans fn=pfx2dir from=/mc-icons\ 
  dir="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/ns-icons"
  NameTrans fn="pfx2dir" from="/help" dir=\ 
  "c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/manual/https/ug"
  NameTrans fn=document-root root="c:/Netscape/SuiteSpot/docs"
  Service method="(GET|HEAD|POST|PUT)" type=text/jsp fn=wl_proxy\ 
  WebLogicCluster="myweblogic.com:7001,yourweblogic.com:7001,\
  theirweblogic.com:7001",PathPrepend=/jspfiles
  PathCheck fn=nt-uri-clean
  PathCheck fn="check-acl" acl="default"
  PathCheck fn=find-pathinfo
  PathCheck fn=find-index index-names="index.html,home.html"
  ObjectType fn=type-by-extension
  ObjectType fn=force-type type=text/plain
  Service method=(GET|HEAD) \ 
  type=magnus-internal/imagemap\ 
  fn=imagemap
  Service method=(GET|HEAD) \ 
  type=magnus-internal/directory fn=index-common
  Service method=(GET|HEAD) type=*~magnus-internal/* fn=send-file
  AddLog fn=flex-log name="access"
</Object>

# The following directive enables HTTP-tunneling of the 
# WebLogic protocol through the NES plug-in.

<Object name="tunnel" ppath="*/HTTPClnt*">
  Service fn=wl_proxy WebLogicCluster="myweblogic.com:7001,\
  yourweblogic.com:7001,theirweblogic.com:7001"
</Object>
Using SSL with the NES Plug-In

You can use the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol to protect the connection between the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, and WebLogic Server. The SSL protocol provides confidentiality and integrity to the data passed between the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server. In addition, the SSL protocol allows the WebLogic Server proxy plug-in to authenticate itself to the Netscape Enterprise Server to ensure that information is passed to a trusted principal.

The Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In does not use the transport protocol (http or https) specified in the HTTP request (usually by the browser) to determine whether or not the SSL protocol will be used to protect the connection between the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server.

To use the SSL protocol between Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In and WebLogic Server:


2. Configure the WebLogic Server SSL listen port. For more information, see Configuring the SSL Protocol at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html.

3. Set the WebLogicPort parameter in the Service directive in the obj.conf file to the listen port configured in step 2.

4. Set the SecureProxy parameter in the Service directive in the obj.conf file to ON.

5. Set additional parameters in the Service directive in the obj.conf file that define information about the SSL connection. For a complete list of parameters, see “SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins” on page 5-12.
When the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In attempts to connect to WebLogic Server, the plug-in uses several configuration parameters to determine how long to wait for connections to the WebLogic Server host, and, after a connection is established, how long the plug-in waits for a response. If the plug-in cannot connect or does not receive a response, the plug-in attempts to connect and send the request to other WebLogic Servers in the cluster. If the connection fails or there is no response from any WebLogic Server in the cluster, an error message is sent.

Figure 4-1 “Connection Failover” on page 4-16 demonstrates how the plug-in handles failover.

Possible Causes of Connection Failures

Failure of the WebLogic Server host to respond to a connection request could indicate possible problems with the host machine, networking problems, or other server failures.

Failure of all WebLogic Server instances to respond, could indicate that WebLogic Server is not running or is unavailable, a hung server, a database problem, or other application failure.

Failover with a Single, Non-Clustered WebLogic Server

If you are running a single WebLogic Server instance, the plug-in attempts to connect to that server which is defined with the WebLogicHost parameter. If the attempt fails, an HTTP 503 error message is returned. The plug-in continues trying to connect to WebLogic Server until ConnectTimeoutSecs is exceeded.
The Dynamic Server List

When you specify a list of WebLogic Servers in the WebLogicCluster parameter, the plug-in uses that list as a starting point for load balancing among the members of the cluster. After the first request is routed to one of these servers, a dynamic server list is returned containing an updated list of servers in the cluster. The updated list adds any new servers in the cluster and deletes any that are no longer part of the cluster or that have failed to respond to requests. This list is updated automatically with the HTTP response when a change in the cluster occurs.

Failover, Cookies, and HTTP Sessions

When a request contains session information stored in a cookie, in the POST data, or by URL encoding, the session ID contains a reference to the specific server in which the session was originally established (called the primary server) and a reference to an additional server where the original session is replicated (called the secondary server). A request containing a cookie attempts to connect to the primary server. If that attempt fails, the request is routed to the secondary server. If both the primary and secondary servers fail, the session is lost and the plug-in attempts to make a fresh connection to another server in the dynamic cluster list. For more information, see Figure 4-1 “Connection Failover” on page 4-16.

Note: If the POST data is larger than 64K, the plug-in will not parse the POST data to obtain the session ID. Therefore, if you store the session ID in the POST data, the plug-in cannot route the request to the correct primary or secondary server, resulting in possible loss of session data.

Figure 4-1 Connection Failover

*The Maximum number of retries allowed in the red loop is equal to ConnectTimeoutSecs + ConnectRetrySecs.
Failover Behavior When Using Firewalls and Load Directors

In most configurations, the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In sends a request to the primary instance of a cluster. When that instance is unavailable, the request fails over to the secondary instance. However, in some configurations that use combinations of firewalls and load-directors, any one of the servers (firewall or load-directors) can accept the request and return a successful connection while the primary instance of WebLogic Server is unavailable. After attempting to direct the request to the primary instance of WebLogic Server (which is unavailable), the request is returned to the plug-in as “connection reset.”

Requests running through combinations of firewalls (with or without load-directors) are handled by WebLogic Server. In other words, responses of connection reset fail over to a secondary instance of WebLogic Server. Because responses of connection reset fail over in these configurations, servlets must be idempotent. Otherwise duplicate processing of transactions may result.
CHAPTER 5

Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

The following sections describe the parameters that you use to configure the Apache, Netscape, and Microsoft IIS Web server plug-ins:

- Entering Parameters in Web Server Plug-In Configuration files
- General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins
- SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

Entering Parameters in Web Server Plug-In Configuration files

You enter the parameters for each Web server plug-in in special configuration files. Each Web server has a different name for this configuration file and different rules for formatting the file. For details, see the following sections on each plug-in:

- “Installing and Configuring the Apache HTTP Server Plug-In” on page 2-1
- “Installing and Configuring the Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) Plug-In” on page 3-1
- “Installing and Configuring the Netscape Enterprise Server (NES) Plug-In” on page 4-1
## General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

**Note:** Parameters are case sensitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WebLogicHost</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>WebLogic Server host (or virtual host name as defined in WebLogic Server) to which HTTP requests should be forwarded. If you are using a WebLogic cluster, use the WebLogicCluster parameter instead of WebLogicHost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Required when proxying to a single WebLogic Server.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebLogicPort</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Port at which the WebLogic Server host is listening for connection requests from the plug-in (or from other servers). (If you are using SSL between the plug-in and WebLogic Server, set this parameter to the SSL listen port (see Configuring the SSL Protocol at <a href="http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html">http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html</a>) and set the SecureProxy parameter to ON). If you are using a WebLogic Cluster, use the WebLogicCluster parameter instead of WebLogicPort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Required when proxying to a single WebLogic Server.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| WebLogicCluster    | none    | List of WebLogic Servers that can be used in a cluster for load balancing. The cluster list is a comma-delimited list of host:port entries. For example:  
WebLogicCluster myweblogic.com:7001, yourweblogic.com:7001, theirweblogic.com:7001  
If you are using SSL between the plug-in and WebLogic Server, set the port number to the SSL listen port (see Configuring the SSL Protocol at [http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html](http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/secmanage/ssl.html)) and set the SecureProxy parameter to ON.  
Use WebLogicCluster instead of the WebLogicHost and WebLogicPort parameters. WebLogic Server looks first for the WebLogicCluster parameter. If not found, it looks for and uses WebLogicHost and WebLogicPort.  
The plug-in does a simple round-robin between all available cluster members. The cluster list specified in this property is a starting point for the dynamic cluster list that the server and plug-in maintain. WebLogic Server and the plug-in work together to update the cluster list automatically with new, failed, and recovered cluster members.  
Microsoft Internet Information Server only:  
You can disable the use of the dynamic cluster list by setting the DynamicServerList parameter to OFF  
The plug-in directs HTTP requests containing a cookie, URL-encoded session, or a session stored in the POST data to the server in the cluster that originally created the cookie. |
| PathTrim           | null    | String trimmed by the plug-in from the beginning of the original URL, before the request is forwarded to WebLogic Server. For example, if the URL  
http://myWeb.server.com/weblogic/foo  
is passed to the plug-in for parsing and if PathTrim has been set to strip off /weblogic before handing the URL to WebLogic Server, the URL forwarded to WebLogic Server is:  
http://myweblogic.server.com:7001/foo |
| PathPrepend        | null    | String that the plug-in prepends to the beginning of the original URL, after PathTrim is trimmed and before the request is forwarded to WebLogic Server. |
### Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ConnectTimeoutSecs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maximum time in seconds that the plug-in should attempt to connect to the WebLogic Server host. Make the value greater than ConnectRetrySecs. If ConnectTimeoutSecs expires without a successful connection, even after the appropriate retries (see ConnectRetrySecs), an HTTP 503/Service Unavailable response is sent to the client. You can customize the error response by using the ErrorPage parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConnectRetrySecs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Interval in seconds that the plug-in should sleep between attempts to connect to the WebLogic Server host (or all of the servers in a cluster). Make this number less than ConnectTimeoutSecs. The number of times the plug-in tries to connect before returning an HTTP 503/Service Unavailable response to the client is calculated by dividing ConnectTimeoutSecs by ConnectRetrySecs. To specify no retries, set ConnectRetrySecs equal to ConnectTimeoutSecs. However, the plug-in attempts to connect at least twice. You can customize the error response by using the ErrorPage parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sets the type of logging performed for debugging operations. It is not advisable to switch on these debugging options in production systems.

The debugging information is written to the /tmp/wlproxy.log file on UNIX systems and c:\TEMP\wlproxy.log on Windows NT/2000 systems. You can override this location and filename by setting the WLLogFile parameter to a different directory and file. For Debug to work correctly, the system administrator must ensure that the tmp or TEMP directory has write permission assigned to the user who is logged in to the server.

You can set any of the following logging options (the HFC, HTW, HFW, and HTC options may be set in combination by entering them separated by commas, for example “HFC, HTW”):

**ON**
The plug-in logs only informational and error messages.

**OFF**
No debugging information is logged.

**HFC**
The plug-in logs headers from the client, informational, and error messages.

**HTW**
The plug-in logs headers sent to WebLogic Server, informational messages, and error messages.

**HFW**
The plug-in logs headers sent from WebLogic Server, informational messages, and error messages.

**HTC**
The plug-in logs headers sent to the client, informational messages, and error messages.

**ALL**
The plug-in logs headers sent to and from the client, headers sent to and from WebLogic Server, information messages, and error messages.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debug</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Sets the type of logging performed for debugging operations. It is not advisable to switch on these debugging options in production systems. The debugging information is written to the /tmp/wlproxy.log file on UNIX systems and c:\TEMP\wlproxy.log on Windows NT/2000 systems. You can override this location and filename by setting the WLLogFile parameter to a different directory and file. For Debug to work correctly, the system administrator must ensure that the tmp or TEMP directory has write permission assigned to the user who is logged in to the server. You can set any of the following logging options (the HFC, HTW, HFW, and HTC options may be set in combination by entering them separated by commas, for example “HFC, HTW”): <strong>ON</strong> The plug-in logs only informational and error messages. <strong>OFF</strong> No debugging information is logged. <strong>HFC</strong> The plug-in logs headers from the client, informational, and error messages. <strong>HTW</strong> The plug-in logs headers sent to WebLogic Server, informational messages, and error messages. <strong>HFW</strong> The plug-in logs headers sent from WebLogic Server, informational messages, and error messages. <strong>HTC</strong> The plug-in logs headers sent to the client, informational messages, and error messages. <strong>ALL</strong> The plug-in logs headers sent to and from the client, headers sent to and from WebLogic Server, information messages, and error messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WLLogFile</td>
<td>See the Debug parameter</td>
<td>Specifies path and file name for the log file that is generated when the Debug parameter is set to ON. You must create this directory before setting this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DebugConfigInfo OFF</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Enables the special query parameter &quot;__WebLogicBridgeConfig&quot;. Use it to get details about configuration parameters from the plug-in. For example, if you enable &quot;__WebLogicBridgeConfig&quot; by setting DebugConfigInfo and then send a request that includes the query string __WebLogicBridgeConfig, then the plug-in gathers the configuration information and run-time statistics and returns the information to the browser. The plug-in does not connect to WebLogic Server in this case. This parameter is strictly for debugging and the format of the output message can change with releases. For security purposes, keep this parameter turned OFF in production systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StatPath</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>If set to true, the plug-in checks the existence and permissions of the translated path (“Proxy-Path-Translated”) of the request before forwarding the request to WebLogic Server. If the file does not exist, an HTTP 404 File Not Found response is returned to the client. If the file exists but is not world-readable, an HTTP 403/Forbidden response is returned to the client. In either case, the default mechanism for the Web server to handle these responses fulfills the body of the response. This option is useful if both the WebLogic Server Web Application and the Web Server have the same document root. You can customize the error response by using the ErrorPage parameter. (Not available for the Microsoft Internet Information Server Plug-In)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ErrorPage</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>You can create your own error page that is displayed when your Web server is unable to forward requests to WebLogic Server. You can set this parameter in one of two ways:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- As a relative URI (file name). The plug-in automatically adds the context path of the Web Application returning the error to the URI. Depending on how you configure proxying (by MIME type or path) the request for the error page might not be proxied to WebLogic Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- As an absolute URL (recommended). Using an absolute URL to the error page will always proxy the request to the correct resource on WebLogic Server. For example: <a href="http://host:port/myWebApp/ErrorPage.html">http://host:port/myWebApp/ErrorPage.html</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HungServerRecoverSecs</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Defines the amount of time the plug-in waits for a response to a request from WebLogic Server. The plug-in waits for HungServerRecoverSecs for the server to respond and then declares that server dead, and fails over to the next server. The value should be set to a very large value. If the value is less than the time the servlets take to process, then you may see unexpected results. Minimum value: 10 Maximum value: 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idempotent</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>When set to ON and if the servers do not respond within HungServerRecoverSecs, the plug-ins fail over. If set to “OFF” the plug-ins do not fail over. If you are using the Netscape Enterprise Server Plug-In, or Apache HTTP Server you can set this parameter differently for different URLs or MIME types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CookieName</td>
<td>JSESSION</td>
<td>If you change the name of the WebLogic Server session cookie in the WebLogic Server Web Application, you need to change the CookieName parameter in the plug-in to the same value. The name of the WebLogic session cookie is set in the WebLogic-specific deployment descriptor, in the <code>&lt;session-descriptor&gt;</code> element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using Web Server Plug-Ins With WebLogic Server** 5-7
### Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DefaultFileName</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>If the URI is “/” then the plug-in performs the following steps:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Trims the path specified with the PathTrim parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Appends the value of DefaultFileName.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Prepends the value specified with PathPrepend. This procedure prevents redirects from WebLogic Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set the DefaultFileName to the default welcome page of the Web Application in WebLogic Server to which requests are being proxied. For example, If the DefaultFileName is set to welcome.html, an HTTP request like “<a href="http://somehost/weblogic%E2%80%9D">http://somehost/weblogic”</a> becomes “<a href="http://somehost/weblogic/welcome.html%E2%80%9D">http://somehost/weblogic/welcome.html”</a>. For this parameter to function, the same file must be specified as a welcome file in all the Web Applications to which requests are directed. For more information, see “Configuring Welcome Pages” at <a href="http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/webapp/components">http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/webapp/components</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note for Apache users: If you are using Stronghold or Raven versions, define this parameter inside of a Location block, and not in an IfModule block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MaxPostSize</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Maximum allowable size of POST data, in bytes. If the content-length exceeds MaxPostSize, the plug-in returns an error message. If set to -1, the size of POST data is not checked. This is useful for preventing denial-of-service attacks that attempt to overload the server with POST data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MatchExpression</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>When proxying by MIME type, set the filename pattern inside of an IfModule block using the MatchExpression parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Apache HTTP Server only)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Example when proxying by MIME type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;IfModule mod_weblogic.c&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MatchExpression *.jsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WebLogicHost=myHost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;/IfModule&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example when proxying by path:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;IfModule mod_weblogic.c&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MatchExpression /weblogic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WebLogicHost=myHost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;/IfModule&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FileCaching**

When set to **ON**, and the size of the POST data in a request is greater than 2048 bytes, the POST data is stored on disk in a temporary file and forwarded to WebLogic Server in chunks of 8192 bytes. Setting FileCaching to **ON**, however, can cause a problem with the progress bar displayed by a browser that indicates the progress of a download. The browser shows that the download has completed even though the file is still being transferred.

When set to **OFF** and size of the POST data in a request is greater than 2048 bytes, the POST data is stored in memory and sent to WebLogic Server in chunks of 8192 bytes. Setting to **OFF** causes problems if the server goes down while processing the request because the plug-in is not able to fail over.

**FilterPriorityLevel**

(Microsoft Internet Information Server only)

The values for this parameter are 0 (low), 1 (medium), and 2 (high). The default value is 2. This priority should be put in iisforward.ini file. If you do not use virtual host, but choose to set this property, you must use iisforward.ini file.

**WLExcludePathOrMimeType**

(Apache and Microsoft IIS only)

This parameter allows you to exclude certain requests from proxying.

**WLForwardPath**

(Microsoft Internet Information Server only)

If WLForwardPath is set to "/" all requests are proxied. To forward any requests starting with a particular string, set WLForwardPath to the string. For example, setting WLForwardPath to /weblogic forwards all requests starting with /weblogic to Weblogic Server.

This parameter is required if you are proxying by path. You can set multiple strings by separating the strings with commas. For example: WLForwardPath="/weblogic,/bea".

**KeepAliveSecs**

(Does not apply to Apache HTTP Server version 1.3.x)

The length of time after which an inactive connection between the plug-in and WebLogic Server is closed. You must set KeepAliveEnabled to true for this parameter to be effective.

The value of this parameter must be less than or equal to the value of the Duration field set in the Administration Console on the Server/HTTP tab, or the value set on the server Mbean with the KeepAliveSecs attribute.
## Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KeepAliveEnabled (Does not apply to Apache HTTP Server version 1.3.x)</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Enables pooling of connections between the plug-in and WebLogic Server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| QueryFromRequest (Apache HTTP Server only) | OFF     | When set to ON, specifies that the Apache plug-in use (request_rec *)r->the request to pass the query string to WebLogic Server. (For more information, see your Apache documentation.) This behavior is desirable in the following situations:  
  - When a Netscape version 4.x browser makes requests that contain spaces in the query string  
  - If you are using Raven Apache 1.5.2 on HP  
When set to OFF, the Apache plug-in uses (request_rec *)r->args to pass the query string to WebLogic Server. |
| MaxSkips (Not available for Apache 1.3.x) | 10      | Valid only if DynamicServerList is set to OFF.  
If a WebLogic Server listed in either the WebLogicCluster parameter or a dynamic cluster list returned from WebLogic Server fails, the failed server is marked as “bad” and the plug-in attempts to connect to the next server in the list.  
MaxSkips sets the number of attempts after which the plug-in will retry the server marked as “bad.” The plug-in attempts to connect to a new server in the list each time a unique request is received (that is, a request without a cookie). |
| DynamicServerList | ON      | When set to OFF, the plug-in ignores the dynamic cluster list used for load balancing requests proxied from the plug-in and only uses the static list specified with the WebLogicCluster parameter. Normally this parameter should remain set to ON.  
There are some implications for setting this parameter to OFF:  
  - If one or more servers in the static list fails, the plug-in could waste time trying to connect to a dead server, resulting in decreased performance.  
  - If you add a new server to the cluster, the plug-in cannot proxy requests to the new server unless you redefine this parameter. WebLogic Server automatically adds new servers to the dynamic server list when they become part of the cluster. |
### General Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WLProxySSL</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Set this parameter to <code>ON</code> to maintain SSL communication between the plug-in and WebLogic Server when the following conditions exist:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- An HTTP client request specifies the HTTPS protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The request is passed through one or more proxy servers (including the WebLogic Server proxy plug-ins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The connection between the plug-in and WebLogic Server uses the HTTP protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>When <code>WLProxySSL</code> is set to <code>ON</code>, the location header returned to the client from WebLogic Server specifies the HTTPS protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLLocalIP</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Defines the IP address to bind to when the plug-in connects to a WebLogic Server instance running on a multihomed machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If <code>WLLocalIP</code> is not set, a random IP address on the multi-homed machine is used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SSL Parameters for Web Server Plug-Ins

Note: Parameters are case sensitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SecureProxy</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Set this parameter to ON to enable the use of the SSL protocol for all communication between the plug-in and WebLogic Server. Remember to configure a port on the corresponding WebLogic Server for the SSL protocol before defining this parameter. This parameter may be set at two levels: in the configuration for the main server and—if you have defined any virtual hosts—in the configuration for the virtual host. The configuration for the virtual host inherits the SSL configuration from the configuration of the main server if the setting is not overridden in the configuration for the virtual host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TrustedCAFile</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Name of the file that contains the digital certificates for the trusted certificate authorities for the plug-in. This parameter is required if the SecureProxy parameter is set to ON. The filename must include the full directory path of the file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RequireSSLHostMatch</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Determines whether the host name to which the plug-in is connecting must match the Subject Distinguished Name field in the digital certificate of the WebLogic Server to which the proxy plug-in is connecting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSLHostMatchOID</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>The ASN.1 Object ID (OID) that identifies which field in the Subject Distinguished Name of the peer digital certificate is to be used to perform the host match comparison. The default for this parameter corresponds to the CommonName field of the Subject Distinguished Name. Common OID values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Sur Name—23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Common Name—22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Email—13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Organizational Unit—30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Organization—29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Locality—26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proxying Requests to Another Web Server

The following sections discuss how to proxy HTTP requests to another Web server:

- “Overview of Proxying Requests to Another Web Server” on page A-1
- “Setting Up a Proxy to a Secondary Web Server” on page A-2
- “Sample Deployment Descriptor for the Proxy Servlet” on page A-3

Overview of Proxying Requests to Another Web Server

When you use WebLogic Server as your primary Web server, you may also want to configure WebLogic Server to pass on, or proxy, certain requests to a secondary Web server, such as Netscape Enterprise Server, Apache, or Microsoft Internet Information Server. Any request that gets proxied is redirected to a specific URL. You can even proxy to another Web server on a different machine. You proxy requests based on the URL of the incoming request.

The `HttpProxyServlet` (provided as part of the distribution) takes an HTTP request, redirects it to the proxy URL, and sends the response to the client’s browser back through WebLogic Server. To use the `HttpProxyServlet`, you must configure it in a Web Application and deploy that Web Application on the WebLogic Server that is redirecting requests.
A  Proxying Requests to Another Web Server

Setting Up a Proxy to a Secondary Web Server

To set up a proxy to a secondary HTTP server:

1. Register the proxy servlet in your Web Application deployment descriptor (see “Sample web.xml for Use with ProxyServlet” on page A-3). The Web Application must be the default Web Application of the server instance that is responding to requests. The class name for the proxy servlet is weblogic.t3.srvr.HttpProxyServlet. For more information, see Assembling and Configuring Web Applications at http://e-docs.bea.com/wls/docs81b/webapp/index.html.

2. Define an initialization parameter for the ProxyServlet with a <param-name> of redirectURL and a <param-value> containing the URL of the server to which proxied requests should be directed.

3. Map the ProxyServlet to a <url-pattern>. Specifically, map the file extensions you wish to proxy, for example *.jsp, or *.html. Use the <servlet-mapping> element in the web.xml Web Application deployment descriptor.

   If you set the <url-pattern> to “/”, then any request that cannot be resolved by WebLogic Server is proxied to the remote server. However, you must also specifically map the following extensions: *.jsp, *.html, and *.html if you want to proxy files ending with those extensions.

4. Deploy the Web Application on the WebLogic Server instance that redirects incoming requests.
Sample Deployment Descriptor for the Proxy Servlet

The following is an example of a Web Application deployment descriptor for using the Proxy Servlet.

Listing 5-1  Sample web.xml for Use with ProxyServlet

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE web-app PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Web Application 2.2//EN"
"http://java.sun.com/j2ee/dtds/web-app_2_2.dtd">
<web-app>
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>ProxyServlet</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>weblogic.t3.srvr.HttpProxyServlet</servlet-class>
    <init-param>
      <param-name>redirectURL</param-name>
      <param-value>
        <scheme>server:port</scheme>
        </param-value>
    </init-param>
  </servlet>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>ProxyServlet</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>ProxyServlet</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>*.jsp</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>ProxyServlet</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>*.htm</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>
</web-app>
```
Proxying Requests to Another Web Server

<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-name>ProxyServlet</servlet-name>
  <url-pattern>*.html</url-pattern>
</servlet-mapping>

</web-app>
Index

A
Apache plug-in 2-1
and clusters 2-13, 2-14
and SSL 2-17
and virtual hosting 2-14
httpd.conf file 2-9
installing 2-3
parameters 2-11
proxying requests 2-11
sample httpd.conf file 2-12

C
Configuration
Apache plug-in 2-11
Microsoft-IIS (proxy) plug-in 3-4
ConnectionRetrySecs 5-4
ConnectionTimeoutSecs 5-4
customer support contact information viii

D
Debug 5-5
DebugConfigInfo 5-6
DefaultFileName 5-8
documentation, where to find it viii
DynamicServerList 5-10

E
ErrorPage 5-7

F
FileCaching 5-9

H
HungServerRecoverSecs 5-7

I
Idempotent 5-7
Implementing two-way SSL between Apache and the HTTP Client 2-16
Introduction to Plug-Ins 1-1

K
KeepAliveSecs 5-9

M
MatchExpression 5-8
MaxPostSize 5-8
MaxSkips 5-10
Microsoft-IIS (proxy) plug-in
  Configuration 3-4
  proxying requests 3-3
  proxying servlets 3-10
testing 3-11

N
Netscape (proxy) Plug-in 4-2
and clustering 4-18
MIME types 4-6
obj.conf file 4-9
sample obj.conf file 4-10

P
PathPrepend 5-3
PathTrim 5-3
printing product documentation viii
proxying requests 6-1
Apache plug-in 2-11
Microsoft-IIS (proxy) plug-in 3-3
ProxyServlet 6-1
  sample deployment descriptor 6-3

Q
QueryFromRequest 5-10

R
RequireSSLHostMatch 5-12

S
SecureProxy 5-12
SSLHostMatchOID 5-12
StatPath 5-6
support
  technical viii

T
TrustedCAFile 5-12

V
Virtual Hosting
  and Apache plug-in 2-14