Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server v2.1.1 Reference Manual

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Preface

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

Overview

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

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

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

NAME
: This section gives the names of the commands or functions documented, followed by a brief description of what they do.

SYNOPSIS
: This section shows the syntax of commands or functions.

  The following special characters are used in this section:

  [ ]
  : Brackets. The option or argument enclosed in these brackets is optional. If the brackets are omitted, the argument must be specified.

  |
  : Separator. Only one of the arguments separated by this character can be specified at a time.

DESCRIPTION
: This section defines the functionality and behavior of the service. Thus it describes concisely what the command does. It does not discuss OPTIONS or cite EXAMPLES. Interactive commands, subcommands, requests, macros, and functions are described under USAGE.

OPTIONS	This secton lists the command options with a concise summary of what each option does. The options are listed literally and in the order they appear in the SYNOPSIS section. Possible arguments to options are discussed under the option, and where appropriate, default values are supplied.
OPERANDS	This section lists the command operands and describes how they affect the actions of the command.
EXAMPLES	This section provides examples of usage or of how to use a command or function. Wherever possible a complete example including command-line entry and machine response is shown. Whenever an example is given, the prompt is shown as `example%`, or if the user must be superuser, `example#`. Examples are followed by explanations, variable substitution rules, or returned values. Most examples illustrate concepts from the SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, and USAGE sections.
EXIT STATUS	This section lists the values the command returns to the calling program or shell and the conditions that cause these values to be returned. Usually, zero is returned for successful completion, and values other than zero for various error conditions.
SEE ALSO	This section lists references to other man pages, in-house documentation, and outside publications.
NOTES	This section lists additional information that does not belong anywhere else on the page. It takes the form of an aside to the user, covering points of special interest. Critical information is never covered here.
BUGS	This section describes known bugs and, wherever possible, suggests workarounds.

REFERENCE

Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server Section 1: Administration Commands

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

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the resource. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- `domain`- Specifies a particular domain as the target for creating the resource.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the resource.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the resource.

Operands *xml_file_path*

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

An example XML file follows.

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

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

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

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

```
asadmin> add-resources --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 resource.xml
 ========================
Added Resource Type: jdbc-connection-pool
 ========================
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the add-resources command *(Continued)*

```
Added Resource Type: jdbc-resource
 ========================
Added Resource Type: persistence-manager-factory-resource
Command add-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name apply-http-lb-changes – applies load balancer configuration changes to the load balancer

Synopsis

```
apply-http-lb-changes
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 lb-name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `apply-http-lb-changes` command to apply the changes in the load balancer configuration to the physical load balancer. The load balancer must already exist. To create a physical load balancer, use the `create-http-lb` command.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

lb-name
The name of the load balancer to which changes are applied. The load balancer must already exist. You can create it with the `create-http-lb` command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `apply-http-lb-changes` command

```
asadmin> apply-http-lb-changes --user admin --passwordfile file mylb
Command apply-http-lb-changes executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-http-lb(1), create-http-lb-config(1)

Name asadmin– wrapper utility for performing administrative tasks on Ubuntu Linux

Synopsis

```
asadmin subcommand [-short_option[ short_option_argument]]*
 [--long_option[ long_option_argument]]* [operand]*
```

Description Use this `asadmin` utility wrapper script to run `asadmin` from the `/usr/bin` directory. This script automatically creates a default domain in *user_home_directory*/`glassfishv2/domains`, if one has not already been created.

This `asadmin` script is a wrapper for the `asadmin` utility found in `/usr/share/glassfishv2/bin` by default when you install Communications Server. All commands sent to this script are forwarded to that utility.

The script is a convenience wrapper to create a domain in the user's home directory. If the script fails, or there are other domains occupying the same ports or hosts, run the `asadmin` utility located in `/usr/share/glassfishv2/bin`. You can create a domain in any location using the `create-domain` command with the `domaindir` option.

Use the `asadmin` utility to perform administrative tasks for Communications Serverr. You can use `asadmin` in place of the Admin Console interface.

The *subcommand* identifies the operation or task you wish to perform. Subcommands are case-sensitive. Short option arguments have a single dash (`-`); while long option arguments have two dashes (`--`). Options control how the utility performs a subcommand. Options are also case-sensitive. Most options require argument values except boolean options, which toggle to switch a feature ON or OFF. Operands appear after the argument values, and are set off by a space, a tab, or double dashes (`--`). The `asadmin` utility treats anything that comes after the options and their values as an operand.

For this wrapper script, the most common subcommands are:

- `start-domain`, which creates a domain in *user_home_directory*/`glassfishv2/domains` if one doesn't already exist, and starts it. If the domain already exists, it starts the domain.
- `stop-domain`, which stops the domain in *user_home_directory*/`glassfishv2/domains`.
- `delete-domain`, which deletes the domain in *user_home_directory*/`glassfishv2/domains`.
- `help`, which gives you help for `asadmin`. `asadmin help` gives you a list of valid subcommands. `asadmin` *subcommand* `--help` gives you help for the subcommand.

Local subcommands can be executed without the presence of an administration server. However, it is required that the user be logged into the machine hosting the domain in order to execute the subcommand and have access (permissions) for the installation and domain directories.

Remote subcommands are always executed by connecting to an administration server and executing the subcommand there. A running administration server is required. All remote subcommands require the following options:

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

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

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

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

`-p` `--port`
: The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

  The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u` `--user`
: The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
: The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

  For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

  All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

The `--passwordfile` option takes the file containing the passwords. The valid contents for the file are:

```
AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_ADMINPASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD=value
```

If `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` has been exported to the global environment, specifying the `--passwordfile` option will produce a warning about using the `--password` option. Unset `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` to prevent this from happening.

The master password is not propagated on the command line or an environment variable, but can be specified in the `passwordfile`.

To use the `--secure` option, you must use the `set` command to enable the `security-enabled` flag in the `admin` `http-listener` in the `domain.xml` configuration file.

When you use the `asadmin` subcommands to create and/or delete, you must restart the server for the newly created command to take affect. Use the `start-domain` command to restart the server.

You can obtain overall usage information for any of the `asadmin` utility subcommands by invoking the `--help` option. If you specify a subcommand, the usage information for that subcommand is displayed. Using the `help` option without a subcommand displays a listing of all the available subcommands.

Attributes See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Interface Stability	Unstable

See Also asadmin(1M), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1), delete-domain(1).

Name backup-domain– performs a backup on the domain

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`--domaindir`	This option specifies the parent directory of the domain upon which the command will operate. The default is `install_dir/domains`.
`--description`	A description can contain any string to help identify the particular backup. The description is displayed as part of the information for any backup.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-v --verbose`	Indicates that output data is displayed with detailed information. Default is false.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using backup-domain

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name clear-ha-store– deletes tables in HADB

Synopsis

```
clear-ha-store
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --haagentport  port_number]
[--haadminpassword password] [--haadminpasswordfile filename]
[--hosts hadb_host_list] [--storeuser username]
[--storepassword password] [--dbsystempassword dbpassword]
database_name
```

Description **Note –** This command requires the HADB software. This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command deletes tables in HADB. Before you run this command, ensure that an HADB database instance exists. An HADB database instance can be created by using any of the following commands:

- `create-cluster`
- `configure-ha-cluster`
- `create-ha-store`

When specifying the hostlist interfaces explicitly for hosts with multiple network interfaces, use fully qualified hostnames .

The `clear-ha-store` command was named `delete-session-store` in the Sun Java System Application Server 7.1. The `delete-session-store` command is not included in this release of Sun Java System Application Server.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--haagentport`
The name of the HA agent port. If not specified, the default port number is 1862.

`--haadminpassword`
The actual HADBM administation password. Using this option with the `hadbm createdomain` or `hadbm create` command requires that the password is entered each time any `hadbm` command is used.

The `haadminpassword` is different from the `hadbm dbpassword` command. You must use both passwords when using the following commands:

- `hadbm create`
- `hadbm addnodes`
- `hadbm refragment`

`--haadminpasswordfile`
The file containing the HADBM administration password, storepassword, and dbsystempassword. These passwords must be defined in the following form:

```
HADBM_ADMINPASSWORD=password
HADBM_DBPASSWORD=storepassword
HADBM_SYSTEMPASSWORD=dbsystempassword
```

Where *password* is the actual administrator password.

`--hosts`
A comma-separated list of all the hosts that are part of the Management Agent.

`--storeuser`
This option specifies the username associated with the administrative instance.

`--storepassword`
The domain application server password associated with the administrative instance.

`--dbsystempassword`
The database password associated with the administrative instance.

Operands

database_name	The name of the HA database.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using clear-ha-store

```
asadmin> clear-ha-store --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
hadatabase1
Command clear-ha-store executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also configure-ha-cluster(1), create-cluster(1), create-ha-store(1)

Name change-admin-password– changes the administrator password

Synopsis

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

Description This remote command is used to modify the admin password. `change-admin-password` is interactive in that the user is prompted for the old admin password and for the new admin password (with confirmation).

Options

`-u --user`
: The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

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

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

`-p --port`
: The port number of the domain administration server listening for administration requests. The default is port 4848.

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

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name change-master-password– changes the master password

Synopsis

```
change-master-password  [--domaindir domain_path | --agentdir node-agent_path]
 [--savemasterpassword=false] [domain_name | node_agent_name]
```

Description This local command is used to modify the master password. `change-master-password` is interactive in that the user is prompted for the old master password, as well as the new master password. This command will not work unless the server is stopped. In a distributed environment, this command must run on each machine in the domain, with the node agent stopped.

Options

`--domaindir` This option specifies the directory used for this operation. By default, the domaindir is $AS_DEF_DOMAINS_PATH, which is an environment variable defined in asenv.bat/conf. Both the domaindir and the agentdir options should not be passed together; use one or the other.

`--agentdir` Like a DAS, each Node Agent resides in a top level directory named <agentdir>/<nodeagent_name>. If the agentdir is not specified, then $AS_DEF_DOMAINS_PATH/../nodeagents is used. Both the domaindir and the agentdir options should not be passed together; use one or the other.

`--savemasterpassword` This option indicates whether the master password should be written to the file system. This is necessary so that start-domain can start the server without having to prompt the user. WARNING: saving the master password on disk is extremely dangerous and should be avoided.

NOTE: if `savemasterpassword` is not set, the master password file, if it exists, will be deleted.

Operands

domain_name This is the domain name whose password is to be changed. If there is only a single domain, this is optional.

node_agent_name This is the name of the node agent whose password is to be changed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the change-master-password command

This example assumes that you have used the `asadmin login` command before using the `change-master-password` command.

```
asadmin>change-master-password domain44ps
Please enter the new master password>
Please enter the new master password again>
Master password changed for domain44ps
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name configure-ha-cluster– configures an existing cluster to be highly available

Synopsis

```
configure-ha-cluster
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --devicesize  devicesize] [--haagentport port_number]
[--haadminpassword password]
[--haadminpasswordfile file_name]
--hosts hadb-host-list [--autohadb={true|false}]
[ --portbase  port_number]
[--property (name=value)[:name-value]*]
{clusterName}
```

Description **Note –** This command requires the HADB software. This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `configure-ha-cluster` command performs the following tasks:

- Verifies that the cluster exists.
- Verifies that the cluster is standalone (an example of this is, that the cluster doesn't share its configuration with any other cluster).
- Checks if a database with the same name as the cluster already exists. If so, an error is logged and the command performs the next task.
- Creates an HA database with the same name as the cluster.
- Creates the correct tables in the database.
- Creates and/or modifies the appropriate resources in domain.xml.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--devicesize`
This is the device size in MegaBytes (MB). The valid range is between 208MB and 8+ gigabytes (GB).

`--haagentport`
This is the number of the HA agent port. The default is 1862.

`--haadminpassword`
This is the HA administrator's password.

`--haadminpasswordfile`
The file containing the high-availability password associated with the administrative instance. The password is defined in the following form: HADBM_ADMINPASSWORD=*password*, HADBM_DBPASSWORD=*password*, HADBM_SYSTEMPASSWORD=*password*. Where *password* is the actual HA administrator password for the domain.

`--hosts`
This is a list of comma separated host names where the HADB instance is configured. The number of hosts must be greater than 1 and must be an even number. The same host names can be repeated. Use fully qualified hostnames when specifying the hostlist interfaces explicitly for hosts with multiple network interfaces.

`--autohadb`
If set to true, the HADB database associated with the cluster is automatically started, stopped, or deleted if you start, stop, or delete the cluster. The default is false. To override this setting, use the `hadboverride` option in `start-cluster`, `stop-cluster`, or `delete-cluster`.

`--portbase`
The starting port number for the HADB server. Default is 15000. Valid values are between 10000 and 63000.

`--property`
This is a list of property name/value pairs, which are separated by a colon.

The readable configuration attributes are as follows:

Variable	Range	Default
ConnectionTrace	true/false	false
CoreFile	true/false	false
DatabaseName		hadb
DataBufferPoolSize	16–2047	200 MB
DataDeviceSize	32–262144	1024 MB
DevicePath	n/a	n/a
EagerSessionThreshold	0–100	50 (% of NumberOfSessions)

Variable	Range	Default
Eager SessionTimeout	0–2147483647	120 seconds
EventBufferSize	0–2097152	0 MB
HistoryPath	n/a	n/a
InternalLogBufferSize	4–128	12 MB
JdbcUrl	n/a	n/a
LogBufferSize	4–2047	48 MB
MaxTables	100–1100	1100
NumberOfDataDevices	1–8	1
NumberOfLocks	20000–1073741824	50000
NumberOfSessions	1–10000	100
PackageName	n/a	V4.x.x.x
PortBase	10000–63000	15000
RelalgDeviceSize	32–262144	128 MB
SQLTraceMode	none/short/full	none
SessionTimeout	0–2147483647	1800 seconds
StartRepairDelay	0–100000	20 seconds
StatInterval	0–600	600 seconds
SyslogFacility	<facility>	local0
SyslogLevel	<level>	warning
SyslogPrefix	<string>	hadb-<db_name>
TakeoverTime	500–16000	10000 MS

Operands

clusterName This is the name of the cluster that will be changed to high availability.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the configure-ha-cluster command

This is a basic example of how the command is used.

```
asadmin> configure-ha-cluster --user admin --passwordfile passwordfile
--hosts red.iplanet.com.host1,red.iplanet.com.host2 cluster1
Command configure-ha-cluster executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also remove-ha-cluster(1)

Name configure-ha-persistence– enables configuration of parameters related to session persistence

Synopsis

```
configure-ha-persistence
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --type  persistencetype] [--frequency frequency]
[--scope scope] [--store jdbc_resource_jndi_name]
[--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 clustername
```

Description **Note –** This command requires the HADB software. This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Configure the global session persistence settings to balance your needs for performance, reliability, and high availability. You can override these settings for specific applications by changing the properties of the `manager-properties`, `store-properties`, and `session-properties` subelements of the `session-manager` element in the `sun-web.xml` file.

The `configure-ha-persistence` command is available only with the enterprise profile.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--type`
Set the persistence type to specify where session data is stored. The persistence types available are:

`memory`
If session persistence for the application server instance is disabled, this is the default persistence type. The memory persistence type provides no session persistence in a clustered environment. The memory persistence type is intended for development environments and should not be used for production.

`file`
This type provides no session persistence in a clustered environment. Use file persistence type to store session data in a file. If the instance becomes unavailable and

restarts, it can recover the session information that was last written to the file. The file persistence type is meant for development environments and should not be used for production.

`ha`
If session persistence for the application server instance is enabled, this is the default persistence type. This type allows you to store session data in the HADB. The ha persistence type enables failover of session information between application server instances in a cluster. The session information for each application server instance in a cluster is stored in the HADB. The session information is available to all other instances in the cluster. If an instance in a cluster becomes unavailable, another instance in the cluster can continue to serve the sessions that the now unavailable instance was serving.

`--frequency`
Set the persistence frequency to define the frequency at which the session state is stored in the HADB. The persistence frequencies available are:

`web-method`
The session is stored after every web request just before a response is sent back to the client. Use this frequency when you need very high availability of updated session states. This is the default.

`time-based`
The session is stored at the time interval defined in the `reapIntervalSeconds` property. A better throughput is achieved because the session is stored after a configurable time interval instead of after every web request.

`--scope`
Set the persistence scope to determine how much of the session is stored. The persistence scopes available are:

`modified-session`
The entire session is stored only if it has been modified since the last time it was stored.

`session`
The entire session is stored every time session information is saved to the HADB. This is the default.

`modified-attribute`
Only the modified attributes of the session are stored. Using this mode can improve the throughput and response time significantly for applications in which only a small portion of the session state is modified for any given request.

If you use the `modified-attribute` persistence scope, your application should follow these guidelines:

- Call `setAttribute()` every time you modify the session state.

- Make sure there are no cross-references between attributes. The object graph under each distinct attribute key is serialized and stored separately. If there are any object cross references between the objects under each separate key, they are not serialized and deserialized correctly.
- Ideally, the session state should be stored in multiple attributes, or at least in a read-only attribute and a modifiable attribute.

`--store`
: Specify the JNDI name of the JDBC resource for the HADB. The default is `jdbc/hastore`.

`--property`
: Specify other session persistence properties.

Operands

clustername	Specify the name of the cluster for which you are configuring session persistence.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using configure-ha-persistence

```
asadmin> configure-ha-persistence --user admin
--passwordfile secret.txt --type ha --frequency web-method
--scope modified-session --store jdbc/hastore cluster1
Command configure-ha-persistence executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also configure-ha-cluster(1), remove-ha-cluster(1), create-ha-store(1), clear-ha-store(1)

Name configure-lb-weight– sets load balancing weights for clustered instances

Synopsis

```
configure-lb-weight
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --cluster  cluster_name
 instance-name=weight[:instance-name=weight]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `configure-lb-weight` command assigns weight to the server instances in a cluster. Weights can be used for HTTP, RMI/IIOP and JMS load balancing. For the HTTP load balancer, the weights are used only if the load balancer's policy is set to `weighted-round-robin`. The load balancer policy is set in the `create-http-lb-ref` command or `set` command.

Use the weight to vary the load going to different instances in the cluster. For example, if an instance is on a machine with more capacity, give it a higher weight so that more requests are sent to that instance by the load balancer. The default weight is 100. If all instances have the default weight, the load balancer performs simple round robin load balancing.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--cluster`
The name of the cluster.

Operands *instance-name=weight*
The name of the instance and the weight you are assigning it. The weight must be an integer. The pairs of instances and weights are separated by colons. For example `instance1=1:instance2=4` means that for every five requests, one goes to instance1 and four go to instance2. A weight of 1 is the default.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the configure-`lb-weight` command

The following command assigns weights of 1, 1, and 2 to instances i1, i2, and i3 in the cluster1 cluster.

EXAMPLE 1 Using the configure-`lb-weight` command *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> configure-lb-weight --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--cluster cluster1 i1=1:i2=1:i3=2
Command configure-lb-weight executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-http-lb-ref(1)create-cluster(1)

Name configure-webservice-management– sets the monitoring or maxhistorysize attributes of a deployed web service

Synopsis

```
configure-webservice-management
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --monitoring  = {OFF | LOW | HIGH}] [--maxhistory maxhistory-size]  webservice-end-point
```

Description Use this command to configure the monitoring or the maxhistory attributes of a deployed webservice.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--monitoring` Enables monitoring for webservices. If enabled, tracks operational statistics, such as the number of requests per second, average response time, and throughput. Allowed values are:

- `LOW`: Enables monitoring for the whole webservice. No method level monitoring will be done.
- `HIGH`: Message Trace is also enabled in addition to enabling number of requests per second, average response time, and throughput attributes.
- `OFF`: Disables monitoring and this is the default.

`--maxhistorysize` indicates the maximum number of monitoring records stored in history for this web service endpoint. Default value is 25.

Operands

webservice-end-point name of the webservice endpoint to which the configuration management attributes are being set.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 To turn on monitoring for a webservice endpoint

```
asadmin> configure-webservice-management --monitoring=LOW
jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF
Command configure-webservice-management executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 2 To turn message tracing facility on for a webservice endpoint

```
asadmin> configure-webservice-management --monitoring=HIGH
--maxhistorysize=250 jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF
Command configure-webservice-management executed successfully
```

Where `jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF` is the fully qualified name of a webservice endpoint.

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

Name copy-config – copies an existing configuration to create a new configuration

Synopsis

```
copy-config
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --systemproperties  (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 source_configuration_name  destination_configuration_name
```

Description Use the `copy-config` command to create a new configuration in the `domain.xml` file by copying an existing configuration. The new configuration is identical to the copied configuration, except for any properties you specify in the `--systemproperties` option.

The configuration `default-config` is the configuration that is copied when a standalone sever instance or standalone cluster is created.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--systemproperties`

Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the resource. The following properties are available:

`HTTP_LISTENER_PORT`

This property specifies the port number for http-listener-1. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`HTTP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT`

This property specifies the port number for http-listener-2. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`IIOP_LISTENER_PORT`

This property specifies which ORB listener port for IIOP connections orb-listener-1 listens on.

`IIOP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT`
: This property specifies which ORB listener port for IIOP connections the IIOP listener called SSL listens on.

`IIOP_SSL_MUTUALAUTH_PORT`
: This property specifies which ORB listener port for IIOP connections the IIOP listener called SSL_MUTUALAUTH listens on.

`JMX_SYSTEM_CONNECTOR_PORT`
: This property specifies the port number on which the JMX connector listens. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

Operands

source_configuration_name	The name of the configuration you are copying.
destination_configuration_name	The name of the new configuration you are creating by copying the source configuration. This name should be unique within a domain.xml. It should not be the same as the cluster name, serverinstance name, another config name, or node agent name.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the copy-config command

```
asadmin> copy-config --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--systemproperties HTTP_LISTENER_PORT=2000:HTTP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT=3000
default-config new-config
Command copy-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

list-configs(1), delete-config(1)

Name create-admin-object– adds the administered object with the specified JNDI name

Synopsis

```
create-admin-object   --restype aorestype
 --raname  resource_adapter_name
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

[ --enabled ={true|false}] [--target target] [--description text]
 [--property name=value[:name=value]*]
 jndi_name
```

Description This command creates the administered object that has a specified JNDI name.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the administered object. The name of the default server instance is `server` and is the default value for this option.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the administered object.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the administered object.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the administered object.

`--enabled`	Specifies if this object is enabled. The default value is true.
`--restype`	This option is used to administer the object resource types, as defined by the resource adapter in the ra.xml file.
`--raname`	This is the name of the resource adapter associated with this object.
`--description`	This option is the text description of the administered object.
`--property`	This option describes the "name/values" pairs for configuring the resource.

Operands

jndi_name	This is the JNDI name of the administered object to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-admin-object

The `javax.jms.Queue` resource type is obtained from the `ra.xml` file. The `jmsrar.rar` must be deployed prior to executing this command.

```
asadmin> create-admin-object --user admin1 --passwordfile  passwords.txt
--restype javax.jms.Queue --raname jmsra --description "sample administered object"
--property Name=sample_jmsqueue jms/samplequeue
Command create-admin-object executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-admin-object(1), list-admin-objects(1)

Name create-application-ref– creates a reference to an application

Synopsis

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

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `create-application-ref` command creates a reference from a cluster or an unclustered server instance to a previously deployed application element (for example, a Java EE application, a Web module, or an enterprise bean module). This effectively results in the application element being deployed and made available on the targeted instance or cluster.

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the application reference. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the application reference.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the application reference.

`--enabled`
Indicates whether the application should be enabled (that is, loaded). This value will take effect only if the application is enabled at the global level. The default is `true`.

`--virtualservers`
Comma-separated list of virtual server IDs on which to deploy. This option applies only to Web modules (either standalone or in a Java EE application). If this option is not specified, the application is deployed to all virtual servers except the administrative server, `__asadmin`.

Operands

reference_name	The name of the application or module, which can be a Java EE application, Web module, EJB module, connector module, application client module, or lifecycle module.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-application-ref command

The following command creates a reference to the Web module `MyWebApp` on the unclustered server instance `NewServer`.

```
asadmin> create-application-ref --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target NewServer MyWebApp
Command create-application-ref executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-application-ref(1), list-application-refs(1)

Name create-audit-module– adds an audit-module

Synopsis

```
create-audit-module   --classname classname
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 [ --target  target_name] audit_module_name
```

Description Adds the named audit module for the plug-in module that implements the audit capabilities. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`--classname`	Java class which implements this audit module.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the audit module. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.

- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the audit module.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the audit module.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the audit module.

Operands

audit_module_name	name of this audit module.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-audit-module command

```
asadmin> create-audit-module --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 --classname com.sun.appserv.auditmodule
--property defaultuser=admin:Password=admin sampleAuditModule
Command create-audit-module executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-audit-module(1), list-audit-modules(1)

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

Synopsis

```
create-auth-realm   --classname realm_class
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 [ --target  target_name] auth_realm_name
```

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

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the realm.`server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the realm.
- *cluster_name*, which creates the realm for every server instance in the cluster
- *instance_name*, which creates the realm for a particular server instance

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

`--property`	optional attributes name/value paris of provider implementation specific attributes.

Operands

auth_realm_name	name of this realm.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-auth-realm

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

Where `db` is the auth realm created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-cluster– creates a cluster

Synopsis

```
create-cluster
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --config  config_name]
[--systemproperties (name=value)[:name=value]*]
[--hosts hadb-host-list]
[--haagentport port_number]
[--haadminpassword password]
[--haadminpasswordfile file_name] [--devicesize devicesize ]
[--haproperty (name=value)[:name=value]*]
[--autohadb=false] [--portbase port_number]
cluster_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `create-cluster` command creates a new cluster. When created, a cluster must reference a configuration (or, as with an unclustered server instance, a configuration can be implicitly created). Initially the cluster has no server instances, applications, or resources.

If you do not use the `--config` option, the command creates a standalone cluster with a configuration named *cluster_name*`-config`.

If the HADB software is installed, you can create the HADB database associated with the cluster. To create it, specify the HADB hosts option. In addition, optionally specify any other HADB options such as `haagentport` and `devicesize`. The created database has the same name as the cluster, and includes all the correct tables.

The cluster must be a standalone cluster in order to successfully associate an HADB database with it. standalone cluster does not share its configuration with another cluster or another standalone instance. A standalone cluster does not share its configuration with another cluster or another standalone instance.

If you prefer to associate the HADB database to the cluster later, use `configure-ha-cluster`.

To add new instances to the cluster, use the `create-instance` command with the `--cluster` option. Use the `stop-instance` and `delete-instance` commands to delete server instances from the cluster at any time.

To associate new applications and resources with the cluster regardless of the number of instances in the cluster, perform any of the following operations:

- Use the `deploy` command with the option `--target` *cluster_name*.

- Use resource-creation commands (for example, `create-jdbc-resource`) with the option `--target` *cluster_name*.
- Use reference management commands (for example, `create-application-ref` or `create-resource-ref`) if the application is already deployed in other targets or the resource is already created in other targets.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--config`
Creates a shared cluster. The specified configuration name must exist and must not be `default-config` (the standalone cluster configuration template) or a standalone configuration (including `server-config`). If this option is omitted, a standalone cluster is created.

`--systemproperties`
Defines system properties for the configuration created for by the cluster. These properties override the property values in the `default-config` configuration. The following properties are available:

`HTTP_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies the port number for `http-listener-1`. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`HTTP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies the port number for `http-listener-2`. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`IIOP_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies which ORB listener port for IIOP connections `orb-listener-1` listens on.

`IIOP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies which ORB listener port for IIOP connections the IIOP listener called `SSL` listens on.

`IIOP_SSL_MUTUALAUTH_PORT`
This property specifies which ORB listener port for IIOP connections the IIOP listener called `SSL_MUTUALAUTH` listens on.

`JMX_SYSTEM_CONNECTOR_PORT`
This property specifies the port number on which the JMX connector listens. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`--hosts`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. A list of comma-separated host names where the HADB instance is configured. The number of hosts must be greater than 1 and must be an even number. The same host names can be repeated. Use fully-qualified hostnames when specifying the hostlist interfaces explicitly for hosts with multiple network interfaces.

`--haagentport`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The number of the HA agent port. The default is 1862.

`--haadminpassword`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The HA administrator's password. If not specified, the Domain Administration Server password is used.

`--haadminpasswordfile`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The file containing the high-availability password associated with the administrative instance. The password is defined in the following form:

```
HADBM_ADMINPASSWORD=password
HADBM_DBPASSWORD=password
HADBM_SYSTEMPASSWORD=password
```

Where *password* is the actual HA administrator password for the domain. If the HA administrator password is not specified, the Domain Administration Server password is used.

`--devicesize`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. Configure the device size for use with HADB. The value is in megabytes (Mbytes). The valid range is between 64 Mbytes and 8,000+ gigabytes (GBytes).

`--haproperty`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The high-availability property name/value pairs separated by a colon.

`--autohadb`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. If set to true, the HADB database associated with the cluster is automatically started, stopped, or deleted if you start, stop, or

delete the cluster. The default is false. To override this setting, use the `hadboverride` option in `start-cluster`, `stop-cluster`, or `delete-cluster`.

`--portbase`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The starting port number for the HADB server. Default is 15200. Valid values are between 10000 and 63000.

Operands

cluster_name	A unique identifier for the cluster to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-cluster command

The following command creates a cluster named `MyCluster`, overriding the default configuration's SSL port value. Because the `--config` option is not specified, the command makes a copy of the `default-config` and names it `MyCluster-config`.

```
asadmin> create-cluster --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --systemproperties
IIOP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT=1169 MyCluster
Command create-cluster executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Creating HADB when creating cluster

This example requires the HADB software and a domain that is created with theenterprise profile.

The following command creates an HADB database on hosts `host1` and `host2` while creating the cluster `cluster1`:

```
asadmin> create-cluster --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --hosts hos1,host2 cluster1
Command create-cluster executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-cluster(1), list-clusters(1), start-cluster(1), stop-cluster(1), create-instance(1)

Name create-connector-connection-pool– adds a connection pool with the specified connection pool name

Synopsis

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

 [--steadypoolsize 8] [--maxpoolsize 32] [--maxwait 60000]
 [--poolresize 2] [--idletimeout 300] [--failconnection=false]
 --raname resource_adapter_name --connectiondefinition connection_definition_name
 [--transactionsupport transaction_support] [--isconnectvalidatereq=false]
 [--description text] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 connector_connection_pool_name
```

Description The `create-connector-connection-pool` adds a new connector connection pool with the specified connection pool name.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

The target option is deprecated.

`--raname`

The name of the resource adapter.

`--connectiondefinition`

The name of the connection definition.

`--steadypoolsize`

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

`--maxpoolsize`	The maximum number of connections that can be created to satisfy client requests. The default value is 32.
`--maxwaittime`	The amount of time, in milliseconds, that a caller must wait before a connection is created, if a connection is not available. If set to 0, the caller is blocked indefinitely until a resource is available or until an error occurs. The default value is 60000.
`--poolresize`	Quantity by which the pool will scale-up or scale-down the number of connections. Scale-up: When the pool has no free connections, pool will scale-up by this quantity. Scale-down: All the invalid and idle connections are removed, sometimes resulting in removing connections of quantity greater than this value. Steadypoolsize will be ensured. Possible values are from 0 to MAX_INTEGER. The default value is 2.
`--idletimeout`	The maximum time that a connection can remain idle in the pool. After this amount of time, the pool can close this connection. The default value is 300.
`--failconnection`	If set to true, all connections in the pool are closed if a single validation check fails. This parameter is mandatory if the is-connection-validation-required is set to true. Legal values are `on`, `off`, `yes`, `no`, `1`,`0`, `true` or `false`. The default value is false.
`--transactionsupport`	Indicates the level of transaction support that this pool will have. Possible values are `XATransaction`, `LocalTransaction` and `NoTransaction`. This attribute can have a value lower than or equal to but not higher than the resource adapter's transaction support attribute. The resource adapter's transaction support attribute has an order of values, where `XATransaction` is the highest, and `NoTransaction` the lowest.
`---isconnectvalidatereq`	If the value is set to true, the connections will be checked to see if they are usable, before they are given out to the application. The default value is false.
`--description`	Text providing descriptive details about the connector connection pool.
`--property`	Optional attribute name value pairs for configuring the resource.

Operands

connector_connection_pool_name	The name of the connection pool to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `create-connector-connection-pool` command

```
asadmin> create-connector-connection-pool
--passwordfile passwords.txt --steadypoolsize 20
--maxpoolsize 100 --poolresize 2 --maxwait 60000 --raname jmsra
--connectiondefinition javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory jms/qConnPool
Command create-connector-connection-pool executed successfully
```

Where jms/qConnPool is the name of the new connector connection pool.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-connector-connection-pool(1), list-connector-connection-pools(1)

Name create-connector-resource– registers the connector resource with the specified JNDI name

Synopsis

```
create-connector-resource
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [--target target]
 --poolname connectorConnectionPoolName [--enabled=true]
 [--description text] jndi_name
```

Description This command registers the connector resource with the JNDI name, which is specified by the *jndi_name* operand.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option specifies the ending location of the connector resources. Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the connector resource. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- `domain`- Specifies a particular domain as the target for creating the connector resource.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster (and all its server instances) as the target for creating the connector resource.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the connector resource.

`--poolname`	The name of the connection pool. When two or more resource elements point to the same connection pool element, they use the same pool connections at runtime.
`--enabled`	This option determines whether the resource is enabled at runtime. The default value is true.
`--description`	Text providing details about the connector resource.

Operands

jndi_name	the JNDI name of this connector resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-connector-resource command

This example shows the usage of this command in a domain whose profile is the developer profile.

```
asadmin> create-connector-resource --poolname jms/qConnPool
--description "creating sample connector resource" jms/qConnFactory
Command create-connector-resource executed successfully
```

Where jms/qConnFactory is the sample connector resource that is created.

EXAMPLE 2 Using the create-connector-resource command

This example shows the usage of this command in a domain whose profile is the cluster profile.

```
asadmin> create-connector-resource --target server --poolname jms/qConnPool
--description "creating sample connector resource" jms/qConnFactory
Command create-connector-resource executed successfully
```

Where jms/qConnFactory is the sample connector resource that is created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-connector-security-map– creates a security map for the specified connector connection pool

Synopsis

```
create-connector-security-map
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --poolname  connector_connection_pool_name
[--principals principal_name1[, principal_name2]* |
--usergroups user_group1[, user_group2*]
 --mappedusername  username  {security_map_name}
```

Description Use this command to create a security map for the specified connector connection pool. If the security map is not present, a new one is created. Also, use this command to map the caller identity of the application (principal or user group) to a suitable EIS principal in container-managed transaction-based scenarios. One or more named security maps may be associated with a connector connection pool. The connector security map configuration supports the use of the wild card asterisk (*) to indicate all users or all user groups.

For this command to succeed, you must have first created a connector connection pool using the `create-connector-connection-pool` command.

The enterprise information system (EIS) is any system that holds the data of an organization. It can be a mainframe, a messaging system, a database system, or an application.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`

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

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--target`	This option is deprecated in this release.
`--poolname`	Specifies the name of the connector connection pool to which the security map belongs.
`--principals`	Specifies a list of backend EIS principals. More than one principal can be specified using a comma separated list. Use either the `--principals` or `--usergroups` options, but not both.
`--usergroups`	Specifies a list of backend EIS user group. More than one usergroups can be specified using a comma separated list.
`--mappedusername`	This property specifies the EIS username.

Operands

security_map_name	name of the security map to be created or updated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `create-connector-security-map` command

It is assumed that the connector pool has already been created using the `create-connector-pool` command.

```
asadmin> create-connector-security-map --user admin
--passwordfile pwd_file.txt --poolname connector-pool1 --principals principal1, principal2 --mappe
Command create-connector-security-map executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-connector-security-map(1), list-connector-security-maps(1), update-connector-security-map(1)

Name create-custom-resource– creates a custom resouce

Synopsis

```
create-custom-resource
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --restype  type
 --factoryclassname classname [--enabled=true]
 [--description text] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 jndi_name
```

Description The `create-custom-resource` command creates a custom resource. A custom resource specifies a custom server-wide resource object factory that implements the `javax.naming.spi.ObjectFactory` interface. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for deploying the component. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- `domain`- Specifies a particular domain as the target for deploying the component.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for deploying the component.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular instance as the target for deploying the component.

`--resourcetype` The `--resourcetype` option is deprecated. Use `--restype` instead.

`--restype` The type of custom resource to be created. Specify a fully qualified type definition, for example `javax.naming.spi.ObjectFactory`. The resource type definition follows the format, xxx.xxx.

`--factoryclass` Factory class name for the custom resource. This class implements the `javax.naming.spi.ObjectFactory` interface.

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

`--description` Text providing details about the custom resource. This description is a string value and can include a maximum of 250 characters.

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

Operands

jndi_name the JNDI name of this resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-custom-resource command

```
asadmin> create-custom-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--restype topic --factoryclass com.imq.topic sample_custom_resource
Command create-custom-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

delete-custom-resource(1), list-custom-resources(1)

Name create-domain– creates a domain.

Synopsis

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

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

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

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

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

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

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--user`	The username of the adminstrator of the domain.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`--domaindir`

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

`--profile`

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

Valid values for this option are: developer and cluster. The default value for this option is set to developer if you have installed the product without clustering capabilities.

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

`--template`

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

`--adminport`

The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser (example, http://localhost:<this-port>) to manage the domain. This option is mandatory unless you specify a value for the `--portbase` option.

`--passwordfile`

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

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

`-t --terse`

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

`--instanceport`

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

`--savemasterpassword`

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

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

`--domainproperties`

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

- jms.port: Specifies the port number for JMS. Valid value is 7676.
- domain.jmxPort: Specifies the port on which the JMX connector is initialized. The valid values are 1-65535.

- orb.listener.port: Specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections on which orb-listener-1 listens .
- http.ssl.port: Specifies the port number for http-listener-2. Valid values are 1 to 65535. On UNIX, to create sockets that listen on ports 1–1024, you need superuser privileges.
- orb.ssl.port: Specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections on which the IIOP listener called SSL listens.
- orb.mutualauth.port: Specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections on which the IIOP listener called SSL_MUTUALAUTH listens.

`--portbase`

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

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

`--savelogin`

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

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

`--checkports`

Specifies whether to check for the availability of the Admin, HTTP, JMS, JMX, and IIOP ports. By default, this option is

set to true.

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

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

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

```
asadmin> create-domain --adminport 5006
--profile developer --adminuser admin domain3
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
Please enter the admin password again>
Please enter the master password [Enter to accept the default]:>
Please enter the master password again [Enter to accept the default]:>
Using port 5005 for Admin.
Default port 8080 for HTTP Instance is in use. Using 51871
Default port 7676 for JMS is in use. Using 51872
Default port 3700 for IIOP is in use. Using 51873
Default port 8181 for HTTP_SSL is in use. Using 51874
Default port 3820 for IIOP_SSL is in use. Using 51875
Default port 3920 for IIOP_MUTUALAUTH is in use. Using 51876
Default port 8686 for JMX_ADMIN is in use. Using 51877
Domain being created with profile:developer,as specified on command line
or environment
----- Using Profile [developer] to create the domain ------
XML processing for profile:
Base document [/home/SUNWappserver/lib/install/templates/default-domain.xml.template].
Profile name [developer]. Processing property [domain.xml.style-sheets].
Domain sampleDomain created.
```

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

The following command creates `domain2` domain with cluster profile.

```
asadmin>create-domain --adminport 4647 --profile cluster domain2
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
Please enter the admin password again>
Please enter the master password [Enter to accept the default]:>
Please enter the master password again [Enter to accept the default]:>
Using port 4647 for Admin.
Using default port 8080 for HTTP Instance.
Default port 7676 for JMS is in use. Using 51256
Default port 3700 for IIOP is in use. Using 51257
Using default port 8181 for HTTP_SSL.
Default port 3820 for IIOP_SSL is in use. Using 51258
Default port 3920 for IIOP_MUTUALAUTH is in use. Using 51259
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the create-domain command (cluster profile) *(Continued)*

```
Using default port 8686 for JMX_ADMIN.
Domain being created with profile:cluster, as specified on command line or environment.
------ Using Profile [cluster] to create the domain ------
XML processing for profile: Base document
[/home/SUNWappserver/lib/install/templates/default-domain.xml.template].
Profile name [cluster]. Processing property [domain.xml.style-sheets].

Security Store uses: JKS
Domain domain2 created.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option helps specify the target on which you are creating the file user. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the file user. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the file user.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the file user.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular instance as the target for creating the file user.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

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

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

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

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the create-file-user command

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

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-ha-store– creates tables in the HADB that are used by HA the cluster

Synopsis

```
create-ha-store
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --haagentport  port_number]
 [--haadminpassword password] [--haadminpasswordfilefilename]
 [--hostshadb_host_list] [--storeuser username]
 [--storepassword password] [--dbsystempassword dbpassword]
 database_name
```

Description **Note –** This command requires the HADB software. This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command creates tables in the HADB used by the HA cluster. You only need to use this command if you have previously used `clear-ha-store`. The `configure-ha-store`command also creates tables in the HADB. Use fully qualified hostnames when specifying the hostlist interfaces explicitly for hosts with multiple network interfaces. `create-ha-store` was named `create-session-store` in the Sun Java System Application Server 7.1. `Create-session-store` has been deprecated.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--haagentport`
The name of the HA agent port. If not specified, the default port number is 1862.

`--haadminpassword`
The actual HADBM administation password. Using this option with the `hadbm createdomain` or `hadbm create` command requires that the password is entered each time any `hadbm` command is used.

The `haadminpassword` is different from the `hadbm dbpassword` command. You must use both passwords when using the following commands: `hadbm create`, `hadbm addnodes`, `hadbm refragment`.

`--haadminpasswordfile`
The file containing the HADBM administration password, storepassword, and dbsystempassword. These passwords must be defined in the following form: HADBM_ADMINPASSWORD=*password*, HADBM_DBPASSWORD=*storepassword*, HADBM_SYSTEMPASSWORD=*dbsystempassword*. Where *password* is the actual administrator password.

`--hosts`
A comma-separated list of all the hosts that are part of the Management Agent.

`--storeuser`
This option specifies the username associated with the administrative instance.

`--storepassword`
The domain application server password associated with the administrative instance.

`--dbsystempassword`
The database password associated with the administrative instance.

Operands

database_name	The name of the HA database.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-ha-store

```
asadmin> create-ha-store --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--haagentport 1860 hadatabase1
The create-ha-store command executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name create-http-health-checker– creates a health-checker for a specified load balancer configuration

Synopsis

```
create-http-health-checker
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --url  "/"]
 [--interval 30] [--timeout 10]
 [--config config_name] target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command creates a health checker for a specified load balancer configuration. A health checker is unique for the combination of target and load balancer configuration.

This command only works with the native load balancer provided with the Communications Server. It does not work with other load balancers.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--url`
The URL to ping to determine whether the instance is healthy.

`--interval`
The interval in seconds the health checker waits between checks of an unhealthy instance to see whether it has become healthy. The default value is 30 seconds. A value of 0 disables the health checker.

`--timeout`
The interval in seconds the health checker waits to receive a response from an instance. If the health checker has not received a response in this interval, the instance is considered unhealthy.

`--config`
The load balancer configuration for which you create the health-checker. If you do not specify a configuration, the command creates a health checker for every load balancer configuration associated with the target. If no configuration references the target, the

command fails.

Operands

target Specifies the target to which the health checker applies.

Valid values are:

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster and its server instances, which will be monitored by the health checker.
- *stand-alone_instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance, which will be monitored by the health checker.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-http-health-checker command

```
asadmin> create-http-health-checker --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --config mycluster-http-lb-config mycluster
Command create-http-health-checker executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-http-health-checker(1)

Name create-http-lb – creates a load balancer

Synopsis

```
create-http-lb
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --devicehost  device_host_or_IP_address --deviceport device_port
[--autoapplyenabled=false] [--sslproxyhost proxy_host]
[--sslproxyport proxy_port] [--target target] [--lbpolicy lbpolicy] [--lbpolicymodule lb_policy_mo
[--healthcheckerinterval 10] [--healthcheckertimeout 10]
[--lbenableallinstances=true] [--lbenableallapplications=true] [--lbweight instance=weight[:insta
[--property (name=value)[:name=value]*
] load_balancer_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `create-http-lb` command to create a load balancer, including the load balancer configuration, target reference, and health checker. A load balancer is a representation of the actual load balancer device, defined by its device host and port information. Once you've created the load balancer, you can automatically apply changes made to the load balancer configuration without running `export-http-lb-config` and manually copying the generated load balancer configuration file to the web server instance. Set `autoapplyenabled` to `true` to automatically apply changes.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--devicehost`	The device host or the IP address of the load balancing device. This host or IP is where the physical load balancer will reside.
`--deviceport`	The port used to communicate with the load balancing device. It must be SSL enabled.
`--autoapplyenabled`	If set to `true`, changes to the load balancer configuration are automatically pushed to the physical load balancer. If set to `false`, the changes won't be automatically applied. Use the command `apply-http-lb-changes` to apply the changes manually. The default is `false`.
`--sslproxyhost`	The proxy host used for outbound HTTP.
`--sslproxyport`	The proxy port used for outbound HTTP.
`--target`	Specifies the target to which the load balancer applies. Valid values are: ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies that requests for this cluster will be handled by the load balancer. ▪ *stand-alone_instance_name*- Specifies that requests for this stand-alone instance will be handled by the load balancer.
`--lbpolicy`	The policy the load balancer follows to distribute load to the server instances in a cluster. Valid values are `round-robin`, `weighted-round-robin`, and `user-defined`. If you choose `user-defined`, specify a load balancer policy module with the `lbpolicymodule` option. If you choose `weighted-round-robin`, assign weights to the server instances using the `configure-lb-weight` command. The default is `round-robin`.
`--lbpolicymodule`	If your target is a cluster and the load balancer policy is `user-defined`, use this option to specify the full path and name of the shared library of your load balancing policy module. The shared library needs to be in a location accessible by the web server.
`--healthcheckerurl`	The URL to ping to determine whether the instance is healthy.
`--healthcheckerinterval`	The interval in seconds the health checker waits between checks of an unhealthy instance to see whether it has become healthy. The default value is 10 seconds. A value of 0 disables the health checker.

`--healthcheckertimeout`	The interval in seconds the health checker waits to receive a response from an instance. If the health checker has not received a response in this interval, the instance is considered unhealthy. The default value is 10 seconds.
`--lbenableallinstances`	Enables all instances in the target cluster for load balancing. If the target is a server instance, enables that instance for load balancing.
`--lbenableallapplications`	Enables all applications deployed to the target cluster or instance for load balancing.
`--lbweight`	The name of the instance and the weight you are assigning it. The weight must be an integer. The pairs of instances and weights are separated by colons. For example `instance1=1:instance2=4` means that for every five requests, one goes to instance1 and four go to instance2. A weight of 1 is the default.
`--responsetimeout`	The time in seconds within which a server instance must return a response. If no response is received within the time period, the server is considered unhealthy. If set to a positive number, and the request is idempotent, the request is retried. If the request is not idempotent, an error page is returned. If set to 0 no timeout is used. The default is 60.
`--httpsrouting`	If set to `true`, HTTPS requests to the load balancer result in HTTPS requests to the server instance. If set to `false`, HTTPS requests to the load balancer result in HTTP requests to the server instance. The default is `false`.
`--reloadinterval`	The time, in seconds, that the load balancer takes to check for an updated configuration. When detected, the configuration file is reloaded. The default value is 60 seconds. A value of 0 disables reloading.
`--monitor`	If set to `true`, monitoring of the load balancer is switched on. The default value is `false`.
`--routecookie`	This option is deprecated. The value is always true.
`--property`	Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the load balancer.

Operands

lb_name	The name of the new load balancer. This name must not conflict with any other load balancers in the domain.

Examples

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

```
asadmin> create-http-lb --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--autoapplyenabled=true --devicehost host1 --deviceport 5555
mylb
Command create-http-lb executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-http-lb(1), list-http-lbs(1), create-http-lb-config(1)

Name create-http-lb-config – creates a configuration for the load balancer

Synopsis

```
create-http-lb-config
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --responsetimeout  60]
 [--httpsrouting=false] [--reloadinterval 60]
 [--monitor=false] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 --target target |  config_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `create-http-lb-config` command to create a load balancer configuration. This configuration applies to load balancing in the HTTP path. After using this command to create the load balancer configuration file, create the load balancer by running `create-http-lb`.

You must specify either a target or a configuration name, or both. If you don't specify a target, the configuration is created without a target and you add one later using `create-http-lb-ref` If you don't specify a configuration name, a name is created based on the target name. If you specify both, the configuration is created with the specified name, referencing the specified target.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

	`--responsetimeout`	The time in seconds within which a server instance must return a response. If no response is received within the time period, the server is considered unhealthy. If set to a positive number, and the request is idempotent, the request is retried. If the request is not idempotent, an error page is returned. If set to 0 no timeout is used. The default is 60.
	`--httpsrouting`	If set to `true`, HTTPS requests to the load balancer result in HTTPS requests to the server instance. If set to `false`, HTTPS requests to the load balancer result in HTTP requests to the server instance. The default is `false`.
	`--reloadinterval`	The interval between checks for changes to the load balancer configuration file `loadbalancer.xml`. When the check detects changes, the configuration file is reloaded. A value of `0` disables reloading.
	`--monitor`	Specifies whether monitoring is enabled. The default is `false`.
	`--routecookie`	This option is deprecated. The value is always true.
	`--property`	Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the load balancer.
	`--target`	Specifies the target to which the load balancer configuration applies. If you don't specify a target, the load balancer configuration is created without a target. You can specify targets later using the command `create-http-lb-ref`. Valid values are: ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies that requests for this cluster will be handled by the load balancer. ▪ *stand-alone_instance_name*- Specifies that requests for this stand-alone instance will be handled by the load balancer.
Operands	*config_name*	The name of the new load balancer configuration. This name must not conflict with any other load balancer groups, agents, configurations, clusters, or sever instances in the domain. If you don't specify a name, the load balancer configuration name is based on the target name, *target_name*`-http-lb-config`.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-http-lb-config command

```
asadmin> create-http-lb-config --user admin --passwordfile file --target mycluster
mylbconfigname
Command create-http-lb-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-http-lb-config(1), list-http-lb-configs(1), create-http-lb(1)

Name create-http-lb-ref– adds an existing cluster or server instance to an existing load balancer configuration or load balancer

Synopsis

```
create-http-lb-ref
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --config  config_name | --lbname load_balancer_name
[--lbpolicy round-robin] [--lbpolicymodule lb_policy_module]
[--healthcheckerurl url] [--healthcheckerinterval 10]
[--healthcheckertimeout 10] [--lbenableallinstances=true]
[--lbenableallapplications=true] [--lbweight instance=weight[:instance=weight]*]
target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `create-http-lb-ref` command to:

- Add an existing cluster or server instance to an existing load balancer configuration or load balancer. The load balancer forwards the requests to the clustered and stand-alone instances it references.
- Set the load balancing policy to round-robin, weighted round-robin, or to a user-defined policy.
- Configure a health checker for the load balancer. Any health checker settings defined here apply only to the target. If you do not create a health checker with this command, use `create-http-health-checker`.
- Enable all instances in the target cluster for load balancing, or use `enable-http-lb-server` to enable them individually.
- Enable all applications deployed to the target for load balancing, or use `enable-http-lb-application` to enable them individually.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`

The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`

The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`

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

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other

passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--config`
Specifies which load balancer configuration to which to add clusters and server instances. Specify either a load balancer configuration or a load balancer. Specifying both results in an error.

`--lbname`
Specifies the load balancer to which to add clusters and server instances. Specify either a load balancer configuration or a load balancer. Specifying both results in an error.

`--lbpolicy`
The policy the load balancer follows. Valid values are `round-robin`, `weighted-round-robin`, and `user-defined`. If you choose user-defined, specify a load balancer policy module with the `lbpolicymodule` option. If you choose `weighted-round-robin` assign weights to the server instances using the `configure-lb-weight` command. The default is `round-robin`.

`--lbpolicymodule`	If your load balancer policy is `user-defined`, use this option to specify the full path and name of the shared library of your load balancing policy module. The shared library needs to be in a location accessible by the web server.
`--healthcheckerurl`	The URL to ping to determine whether the instance is healthy.
`--healthcheckerinterval`	The interval in seconds the health checker waits between checks of an unhealthy instance to see whether it has become healthy. The default value is 30 seconds. A value of 0 disables the health checker.
`--healthcheckertimeout`	The interval in seconds the health checker waits to receive a response from an instance. If the health checker has not received a response in this interval, the instance is considered unhealthy. The default is 10.
`--lbenableallinstances`	Enables all instances in the target cluster for load balancing. If the target is a server instance, enables that instance for load balancing. The default value is true.
`--lbenableallapplications`	Enables all applications deployed to the target cluster or instance for load balancing. The default value is true.
`--lbweight`	The name of the instance and the weight you are assigning it. The weight must be an integer. The pairs of instances and weights are separated by colons. For example `instance1=1:instance2=4` means that for every five requests, one goes to instance1 and four go to instance2. A weight of 1 is the default.

Operands

target

Specifies which cluster or instance to add to the load balancer. Valid values are:

- *cluster_name*- Specifies that requests for this cluster will be handled by the load balancer.
- *stand-alone_instance_name*- Specifies that requests for this stand-alone instance will be handled by the load balancer.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `create-http-lb-ref` command to add a cluster to a load balancer configuration

```
asadmin>  create-http-lb-ref --user admin --passwordfile file
--config mylbconfig cluster2
Command create-http-lb-ref executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `create-http-lb-ref` command to add a cluster to a load balancer

```
asadmin>  create-http-lb-ref --user admin --passwordfile file
--lbname mylb cluster2
Command create-http-lb-ref executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using the `create-http-lb-ref` command to configure a health checker and load balancing policy, and enable instances and applications

```
asadmin>  create-http-lb-ref --user admin --passwordfile file
--config mylbconfig --lbpolicy weighted-round-robin
--healthcheckerinterval 40 --healthcheckertimeout 20
--lbenableallinstances=true --lbenableallapplications=true cluster2
Command create-http-lb-ref executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 4 Using the `create-http-lb-ref` command to set a user-defined load balancing policy

```
asadmin>  create-http-lb-ref --user admin --passwordfile file
--lbpolicy user-defined --lbpolicymodule /user/modules/module.so
--config mylbconfig cluster2
Command create-http-lb-ref executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-http-lb-ref(1), create-http-health-checker(1), enable-http-lb-server(1), enable-http-lb-application(1), list-http-lb-configs(1), list-http-lbs(1) configure-lb-weight(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

`--listenertype`
Valid values for this options are `internal`, `external`, and `default`. If set to `internal`, this listener will be used only for proxying by the converged load balancer. If set to `external`, this listener will be used only by SIP user agents. If set to `default`, this listener will be used by SIP user agents and converged load balancers. By default, the value of this option is set to `default`.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Specifies the target for which you are creating the HTTP listener. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the listener. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value for this option.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the listener.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies all the server instances in a particular cluster as the targets for creating the listener.
- *stand-alone_instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the listener.

Operands

listener_id	The listener ID of the HTTP listener.

Examples

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

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

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

Name create-instance– creates an instance

Synopsis

```
create-instance  --nodeagent nodeagent_name
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --config  config_name | --cluster cluster_name]
 [--systemproperties (name=value)[:name=value]* ]
 instance_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the create-instance command to create a new server instance residing on a local or remote machine. For a server instance to be functional it must have:

- A reference to a node agent, which defines the machine where the server instance resides.
- A reference to a configuration, which defines the configuration of the instance. A server instance that is joining a cluster receives its configuration from its parent cluster.

The node agent does not need to be started to create the instance; however, if the node agent is running, a remote server instance is created in a stopped state. If the node agent is not running, domain.xml is updated with the instance information and a new server instance is created the next time the node agent is started.

There are three types of server instances that can be created. Each server instance can only be of one type:

1. Standalone server instance: the configuration for this instance is not shared by any other server instances or clusters. When a standalone server instance is created, a standalone configuration is also created based on the `default-config` configuration. If no configuration or cluster is identified, a standalone server instance is created by default.The name of this configuration will be `server–name-config` where server—name represents the name of an unclustered server instance. Formally, a standalone server instance has a configuration named `server–name-config` and is the only instance referencing this configuration.
2. Shared server instance: the configuration for this instance is shared with other server instances or clusters. A server instance is considered shared if its configuration is shared by any other server instances.
3. Clustered server instance: the configuration for this instance is shared with other instances in the cluster. A server instance that is a member of the cluster inherits its configuration from that cluster. Any server instance that is not part of a cluster is considered an unclustered server instance. Standalone server instances and shared server instances can be considered unclustered server instances.

When creating server instances, Communications Server attempts to resolve possible port conflicts. It also assigns random ports, currently not in use and not already assigned to other instances on the same node agent. Use the `--systemproperties` option to create additional instances on the same node agent and specify system properties to resolve the port conflicts. System properties can be manipulated after instance creation using the system property commands.

Options

`--nodeagent`
The name of the node agent defining the machine where the server will be created. The node agent does not need to be running.

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--config`
Creates a shared server instance. The configuration name must exist and must not be named `default-config` or `server-config`. If the configuration name provided is a standalone configuration, an error is displayed.

The --config and --cluster options are mutually exclusive. If both are omitted, a standalone server instance is created.

`--cluster`
Creates a clustered server instance that inherits its configuration from the named cluster.

`--systemproperties`
Defines system properties for the server instance. These properties override property definitions in the server instance's configuration. Currently, these properties allow a way for a server instance to override port settings defined in its configuration. This is necessary if for example two clustered instances (sharing the same configuration) reside on the same machine. The following properties are available:

`HTTP_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies the port number of the port that is used to listen for HTTP requests. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`HTTP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies the port number of the port that is used to listen for HTTPS requests. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

`IIOP_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies the port number of the port that is used for IIOP connections.

`IIOP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT`
This property specifies the port number of the port that is used for secure IIOP connections.

`IIOP_SSL_MUTUALAUTH_PORT`
This property specifies the port number of the port that is used for secure IIOP connections with client authentication.

`JMX_SYSTEM_CONNECTOR_PORT`
This property specifies the port number on which the JMX connector listens. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

Operands

instance_name	The unique name of the instance being created. Each instance in the domain must have a unique name across all node agents, server instances, cluster names, and configuration names.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-instance command

```
asadmin> create-instance --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host myhost --port 4848 --nodeagent agent1 instance1
Command create-instance executed successfully
```

Where: instance1 is created on a machine where node agent, agent1 resides.

EXAMPLE 2 Using the create-instance command with systemproperties

```
asadmin> create-instance --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host myhost --port 4848 --nodeagent apple_agent
--systemproperties HTTP_LISTENER_PORT=58294:
HTTP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT=58297:IIOP_LISTENER_PORT=58300:
IIOP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT=58303:IIOP_SSL_MUTUALAUTH_PORT=58306:
JMX_SYSTEM_CONNECTOR_PORT=58309 instance2
Command create-instance executed successfully
```

Where: instance2 is created on a remote machine apple where node agent, apple_agent resides.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Errors

0	error message
1	error message

See Also delete-instance(1),list-instances(1), start-instance(1), stop-instance(1)

Name create-iiop-listener– adds an IIOP listener

Synopsis

```
create-iiop-listener
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --listeneraddress  address
 [--iiopport iiop-port-number] [--securityenabled=false]
 [--enabled=true] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 [--target server] listener_id
```

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

`--iiopport`
The IIOP port number. The default value is 1072.

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

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

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

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Specifies the target for which you are creating the IIOP listener. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the listener. `server` is the default server instance and is the default value for this option.

- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the IIOP listener.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies all server instances of a particular cluster as the target for creating the IIOP listener.
- *stand-alone_instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the IIOP listener.

Operands

listener_id	A unique identifier for the IIOP listener to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-iiop-listener command

The following command creates an IIOP listener named `sample_iiop_listener`:

```
asadmin> create-iiop-listener --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 4848
--listeneraddress 192.168.1.100 --iiopport 1400
sample_iiop_listener
Command create-iiop-listener executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the create-iiop-listener command with the target option.

The following command creates an IIOP listener named `iiop_listener_2` for the cluster `mycluster`. It uses the target option. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

```
asadmin> create-iiop-listener --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 4848
--listeneraddress 0.0.0.0 --iiopport 1401
--target mycluster iiop_listener_2
Command create-iiop-listener executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-iiop-listener(1), list-iiop-listeners(1), create-ssl(1)

Name create-javamail-resource– creates a JavaMail session resource

Synopsis

```
create-javamail-resource
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 --mailhost hostname --mailuser username
 --fromaddress address [--storeprotocol imap]
 [--storeprotocolclass com.sun.mail.imapIMAPStore]
 [--transprotocol smtp] [--transprotocolclass com.sun.mail.smtp.SMTPTransport]
 [--debug=false] [--enabled=true]
 [--description text] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 jndi_name
```

Description The `create-javamail-resource` command creates a JavaMail session resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option specifies the target for which you are creating the JavaMail session resource. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the JavaMail session resource.
- `domain`- Specifies a particular domain as the target for creating the JavaMail session resource.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the JavaMail session resource.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the JavaMail session resource.

`--mailhost`
: The DNS name of the default mail server. The connect methods of the Store and Transport objects use this value if a protocol-specific host property is not supplied. The name must be resolvable to an actual host name.

`--mailuser`
: The name of the mail account user provided when connecting to a mail server. The connect methods of the Store and Transport objects use this value if a protocol-specific username property is not supplied.

`--fromaddress`
: The email address of the default user, in the form *username@host.domain*.

`--storeprotocol`
: The mail server store protocol. The default is `imap`. Change this value only if you have reconfigured the Enterprise Server's mail provider to use a nondefault store protocol.

`--storeprotocolclass`
: The mail server store protocol class name. The default is `com.sun.mail.imap.IMAPStore`. Change this value only if you have reconfigured the Enterprise Server's mail provider to use a nondefault store protocol.

`--transprotocol`
: The mail server transport protocol. The default is `smtp`. Change this value only if you have reconfigured the Enterprise Server's mail provider to use a nondefault transport protocol.

`--transprotocolclass`
: The mail server transport protocol class name. The default is `com.sun.mail.smtp.SMTPTransport`. Change this value only if you have reconfigured the Enterprise Server's mail provider to use a nondefault transport protocol.

`--debug`
: If set to true, the server starts up in debug mode for this resource. If the JavaMail log level is set to FINE or FINER, the debugging output will be generated and will be included in the server log file. The default value is false.

`--enabled`
: If set to true, the resource is enabled at runtime. The default value is true.

`--description`
: Text providing some details of the JavaMail resource.

`--property`
: Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the JavaMail resource. The JavaMail API documentation lists the

properties you might want to set.

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of the JavaMail resource to be created. It is a recommended practice to use the naming subcontext prefix `mail/` for JavaMail resources.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-javamail-resource command

The following command creates a JavaMail resource named `mail/MyMailSession`. The escape character (\\) is used in the `--fromaddress` option to distinguish the dot (`.`) and at sign (`@`). The JNDI name for a JavaMail session resource customarily includes the `mail/` naming subcontext.

```
asadmin> create-javamail-resource --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host fuyako --port 7070
--mailhost localhost --mailuser sample
--fromaddress sample\\@sun\\.com mail/MyMailSession
Command create-javamail-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-jbi-application-configuration– creates an application configuration for the specified component

Synopsis

```
create-jbi-application-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
--configname configuration name
{name=value[,name=value]|
filepath}
```

Description The `create-jbi-application-configuration` command creates an application configuration for the specified component.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the JBI application configuration. `server` is the name of the default server instance. This is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the JBI application configuration.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the JBI application configuration.

`--component`
The name of the component that contains the application configuration that will be created.

`--configname`
The name of the application configuration to be created.

Operands

name=value
Contains *name=value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name=value* pairs for the application configuration values. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes.

filepath
The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `create-jbi-application-configuration` command

```
asadmin> create-jbi-application-configuration --component=cli-config-binding
--configname=testConfig ConfigData.properties
Command create-jbi-application-configuration executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

update-jbi-application-configuration(1), delete-jbi-application-configuration(1), list-jbi-application-configurations(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1)

Name create-jbi-application-variable– creates the application variables for the specified component

Synopsis

```
create-jbi-application-variable
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
(name=[type]value)
[,name=[type]value]* | filepath
```

Description The `create-jbi-application-variable` command creates the application variables for the specified component. Application variables are set using the following format *name*=[*type*]*value*. If the type is not specified, the default type `String` will be used. The valid types are `String`, `Number`, `Boolean` and `Password`.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the JBI application variable. `server` is the name of the default server instance. This is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the JBI application variable.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the JBI application variable.

`--component`
The name of the component for which the variable will be created.

Operands

name=[*type*]*value*

Contains *name*=*value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name*=*value* pairs for the application variables that will be created in the properties file. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. If the type is not specified, the default type `String` will be used. The valid types are `String`, `Number`, `Boolean` and `Password`.

filepath

The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `create-jbi-application-variable` command

```
asadmin> create-jbi-application-variable --component=cli-config-binding
FirstName=[String]Fred,LastName=Smith,t=[BOOLEAN]true,f=[BOOLEAN]false
Command create-jbi-application-variable executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

update-jbi-application-variable(1), delete-jbi-application-variable(1), list-jbi-application-variables(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example,

	`AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`. For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`. The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.
`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--target`	This option is deprecated.
`--datasourceclassname`	The name of the vendor—supplied JDBC datasource resource manager.
`--restype`	The interface that the datasource class implements. Must be one of `javax.sql.DataSource`, `javax.sql.ConnectionPoolDataSource` or `javax.sql.XADataSource`. It leads to an error when this option has a legal value and the indicated interface is not implemented by the datasource class. This option has no default value.
`--steadypoolsize`	The minimum and initial number of connections maintained in the pool. The default value is 8.
`--maxpoolsize`	The maximum number of connections that can be created. The default value is 32.
`--maxwait`	The amount of time a caller will wait before a connection timeout is sent. The default is 60 seconds. A value of 0 forces the caller to wait indefinitely.
`--poolresize`	Quantity by which the pool will scale-up or scale-down the number of connections. Scale-up: When the pool has no free connections, pool will scale-up by this quantity. Scale-down: All the invalid and idle connections are removed, sometimes resulting in removing connections of quantity greater than this value.

	Steadypoolsize will be ensured. Possible values are from 0 to MAX_INTEGER. The default value is 2.
`--idletimeout`	The maximum time, in seconds, that a connection can remain idle in the pool. After this time, the implementation can close this connection. This timeout value must be kept shorter than the server side timeout value to prevent the accumulation of unusable connections in the application. The default value is 300.
`--isolationlevel`	The transaction-isolation-level on the pooled database connections. This option does not have a default value. If not specified, the pool operates with the default isolation level that the JDBC driver provides. You can set a desired isolation level using one of the standard transaction isolation levels: `read-uncommitted`, `read-committed`, `repeatable-read`, `serializable`. Applications that change the isolation level on a pooled connection programmatically risk polluting the pool. This could lead to program errors.
`--isisolationguaranteed`	This is applicable only when a particular isolation level is specified for transaction-isolation-level. The default value is true. This option assures that every time a connection is obtained from the pool, isolation level is set to the desired value. This could have some performance impact on some JDBC drivers. Administrators can set this to false when the application does not change `--isolationlevel` before returning the connection.
`--isconnectvalidatereq`	If set to true, connections are validated or checked to see if they are usable before giving out to the application. The default value is false.
`--validationmethod`	The name of the validation table used to perform a query to validate a connection. Valid settings

	are: `auto-commit`, `meta-data`, or `table`. The default value is `auto-commit`.
`--validationtable`	The name of the validation table used to perform a query to validate a connection.
`--failconnection`	If set to true, all connections in the pool must be closed when a single validation check fails. The default value is false. One attempt is made to re-establish failed connections.
`--allownoncomponentcallers`	A pool with this property set to true, can be used by non-J2EE components, that is, components other than EJBs or Servlets. The returned connection is enlisted automatically with the transaction context obtained from the transaction manager.
`--nontransactionalconnections`	A pool with this property set to true returns non-transactional connections. This connection does not get automatically enlisted with the transaction manager.
`--description`	Text providing details about the specified JDBC connection pool.
`--property`	Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the connection pool.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-jdbc-connection-pool command

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option helps specify the target on which you are creating the JDBC resource. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the JDBC resource. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- `domain`- Specifies a particular domain as the target for creating the JDBC resource.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the JDBC resource.

	■ *instance_name*- Specifies a particular instance as the target for creating the JDBC resource.
`--connectionpoolid`	The name of the JDBC connection pool. If two or more JDBC resource elements point to the same connection pool element, they use the same pool connection at runtime.
`--enabled`	Determines whether the JDBC resource is enabled at runtime. The default value is true.
`--description`	Text providing descriptive details about the JDBC resource.
`--property`	Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the resource.

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of this JDBC resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jdbc-resource command

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-jmsdest– creates a JMS physical destination

Synopsis

```
create-jmsdest
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 --desttype dest_type [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 dest_name
```

Description The `create-jmsdest` command creates a JMS physical destination. Along with the physical destination, you use the `create-jms-resource` command to create a JMS destination resource that has a `Name` property that specifies the physical destination. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
This option helps specify the target for which you are creating the physical destination. Although the `create-jmsdest` command is related to resources, a physical destination is created using the JMS Service (JMS Broker), which is part of the configuration. A JMS Broker is configured in the config section of `domain.xml`. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as target for creating the physical destination. `server` is the name of the default server instance. `server` is the default value of this option .
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the physical destination.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster , such as cluster1, as a target for creating the physical destination. The JMS physical destination is created on every server instance in the cluster.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as a target for creating the physical destination.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

`-T--desttype`
The type of the JMS destination. Valid values are `topic` and `queue`.

`--property`

Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the physical destination. You can specify the following property for a physical destination:

`maxNumActiveConsumers`

The maximum number of consumers that can be active in load-balanced delivery from a queue destination. A value of -1 means an unlimited number. The default is 1.

To modify the value of this property or to specify other physical destination properties, use the *install_dir*`/imq/bin/imqcmd` command.

Operands

dest_name	A unique identifier for the JMS destination to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jmsdest command

The following command creates a JMS physical queue named `PhysicalQueue`.

```
asadmin> create-jmsdest --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host localhost --port 4848 --desttype queue
--property User=public:Password=public PhysicalQueue
Command create-jmsdest executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jms-resource(1), delete-jmsdest(1), list-jmsdest(1)

Name create-jms-host– creates a JMS host

Synopsis

```
create-jms-host
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 [--mqhost localhost] [--mqport 7676]
 [--update-resourcestrue] [--mquser admin]
 [--mqpassword admin] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 jms_host_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Creates a JMS host within the JMS service. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` Specifies the target for which you are creating the JMS host. Valid targets are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as a target for creating the JMS host. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the JMS host.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the JMS host.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the JMS host.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

`--mqhost`	The host name for the JMS service. The default value is `localhost`.
`--mqport`	The port number used by the JMS service. The default value is 7676.
`-update-resources`	Helps update the resources. The default value is `true`.
`--mquser`	The user name for the JMS service. The default value is `admin`.
`--mqpassword`	The password for the JMS service. The default value is `admin`.
`--property`	Optional attribute name/value pairs for configuring the JMS host.

Operands

jms_host_name	A unique identifier for the JMS host to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jms-host command

The following command creates a JMS host named `MyNewHost`:

```
asadmin> create-jms-host --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --mqhost pigeon --mqport 7677 MyNewHost
Command create-jms-host executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

list-jms-hosts(1), delete-jms-host(1)

Name create-jms-resource– creates a JMS resource

Synopsis

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

Description The `create-jms-resource` command creates a Java Message Service (JMS) connection factory resource or a JMS destination resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option helps specify the target for which you are creating the JMS resource. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the JMS resource. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- `domain`- Specifies a certain domain as the target for creating the JMS resource.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target for creating the JMS resource.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain instance as the target for creating the JMS resource.

`--restype` The JMS resource type, which can be `javax.jms.Topic`, `javax.jms.Queue`,`javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory`, or `javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory`.

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

`--description` Text providing details of the JMS resource.

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

You can specify the following properties for a connection factory resource:

ClientId	Specifies a client ID for a connection factory that will be used by a durable subscriber.
AddressList	This is a comma-separated list of message queue addresses. It specifies the names (and, optionally, port numbers) of a message broker instance or instances with which your application will communicate. Each address in the list specifies the host name (and, optionally, host port and connection service) for the connection. For example, the value could be `earth` or `earth:7677`. Specify the port number if the message broker is running on a port other than the default (7676). If you specify multiple hosts and ports in a clustered environment, the first available host on the list is used. Default: An address list composed from the jms-hosts defined in the

	target's jms-service configuration. The default for PE is local host and the default port number is 7676. The client will attempt a connection to a broker on port 7676 of the local host.
MessageServiceAddressList	Same as `AddressList`. This property name is deprecated. Use `AddressList` instead.
UserName	The user name for the connection factory. Default: `guest`.
Password	The password for the connection factory. Default: `guest`.
ReconnectEnabled	If enabled (value = `true`), it indicates that the client runtime attempts to reconnect to a message server (or the list of addresses in the AddressList) when a connection is lost. Default: `false`.
ReconnectAttempts	Specifies the number of attempts to connect (or reconnect) for each address in the AddressList before the client runtime tries the next address in the list. A value of -1 indicates that the number of reconnect attempts is unlimited (the client runtime attempts to connect to the first address until it succeeds). Default: 6.
ReconnectInterval	Specifies the interval in milliseconds between

	reconnect attempts. This applies to attempts on each address in the AddressList and for successive addresses in the list. If the interval is too short, the broker does not have time to recover. If it is too long, the reconnect might represent an unacceptable delay. Default: 30,000 milliseconds.
AddressListBehavior	Specifies whether connection attempts are in the order of addresses in the AddressList attribute (`PRIORITY`) or in a random order (`RANDOM`). `PRIORITY` means that the reconnect will always try to connect to the first server address in the AddressList and will use another one only if the first broker is not available. If you have many clients attempting a connection using the same connection factory, specify `RANDOM` to prevent them from all being connected to the same address. Default: The `AddressListBehavior` value of the target's jms-service configuration.
AddressListIterations	Specifies the number of times the client runtime iterates through the AddressList in an effort to establish (or re-establish) a connection). A value of -1 indicates that the number of attempts is unlimited. Default: -1.

You can specify the following properties for a destination resource:

Name	(Required) This property specifies the name of the physical destination to which the resource will refer. You create a physical destination with the `create-jmsdest` command.
Description	This property provides a description of the physical destination.

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of the JMS resource to be created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Creating a JMS connection factory resource for durable subscriptions

The following command creates a connection factory resource of type `javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory` whose JNDI name is `jms/DurableTopicConnectionFactory`. The `ClientId` property sets a client ID on the connection factory so that it can be used for durable subscriptions. The JNDI name for a JMS resource customarily includes the `jms/` naming subcontext.

```
asadmin> create-jms-resource --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001
--restype javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory --description
"example of creating a JMS connection factory"
--property ClientId=MyID jms/DurableTopicConnectionFactory
Command create-jms-resource executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Creating a JMS destination resource

The following command creates a destination resource whose JNDI name is `jms/MyQueue`. The `Name` property specifies the physical destination to which the resource refers.

```
asadmin> create-jms-resource --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001
--restype javax.jms.Queue --property Name=PhysicalQueue jms/MyQueue
Command create-jms-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-jms-resource(1), list-jms-resources(1), create-jmsdest(1)

Name create-jndi-resource– registers a JNDI resource

Synopsis

```
create-jndi-resource
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target target]
 --jndilookupname lookup_name --restype type
 --factoryclass class_name [--enabled=true]
 [ --description  text] [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 jndi_name
```

Description The `create-jndi-resource` command registers a JNDI resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option helps specify the target on which the JNDI resource is registered .

Valid values for target are described below.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for registering the JNDI resource. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- `domain`- Specifies a certain domain as the target for registering the JNDI resource.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target for registering the JNDI resource.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain instance as the target for registering the JNDI resource.

`--jndilookupname` The lookup name that the external container uses.

`--resourcetype` This option is deprecated. Use `---restype` instead.

`--restype` The JNDI resource type. It can be topic or queue.

`--factoryclass` The class that creates the JNDI resource.

`--enabled` Determines whether the resource is enabled at runtime.

`--description` The text that provides details about the JNDI resource.

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

http-listener-1-`port`	This property specifies the port number for http-listener-1. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.
http-listener-2-`port`	This property specifies the port number for http-listener-2. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.
orb-listener-1-`port`	This property specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections that orb-listener-1 listens on.
IIOP_SSL_LISTENER_PORT	This property specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections that the IIOP listener called SSL listens on.

IIOP_SSL_MUTUALAUTH_PORT	This property specifies the ORB listener port for IIOP connections that the IIOP listener called SSL_MUTUALAUTH listens on.
JMX_SYSTEM_Connector-port	This property specifies the port number on which the JMX connector listens. Valid values are 1–65535. On UNIX, creating sockets that listen on ports 1–1024 requires superuser privileges.

Operands

jndi_name	The name of the JNDI resource to be created. This name must be unique.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jndi-resource command

```
asadmin> create-jndi-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 4001 --jndilookupname sample_jndi --restype queue
--factoryclass sampleClass --description "this is a sample jndi
resource" sample_jndi_resource
Command create-jndi-resource executed successfully
```

Where `sample_jndi_resource` is the new JNDI resource created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
Specifies the target on which you are creating JVM options. Valid targets are name of a configuration, instance, cluster. The default is server, which is the name of the default server instance.

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

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jvm-options command

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

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-jvm-options command *(Continued)*

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-jvm-options(1)

Name create-lifecycle-module– adds a lifecycle module

Synopsis

```
create-lifecycle-module  --classname classname
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --enabled =true] [--target target]
 [--classpath classpath] [--loadorder loadorder]
 [--failurefatal=false ] [ --description  description]
 [--property (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 module_name
```

Description Creates the lifecycle module. The lifecycle modules provide a means of running short or long duration Java-based tasks within the Enterprise Server environment. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`--classname`	This is the fully qualified name of the startup class.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Indicates the location where the lifecycle is to be created. The valid targets for this command are name of a configuration, instance, cluster, and server. The default is server, which is the name of the default server instance.

`--classpath`

This option indicates where this module is actually located if it is not under applications-root.

`--loadorder`	This option represents an integer value that can be used to force the order in which deployed lifecycle modules are loaded at server startup. Smaller numbered modules get loaded sooner. Order is unspecified if two or more lifecycle modules have the same load-order value.
`--failurefatal`	This options tells the system what to do if the lifecycle module does not load correctly. When this option is set to true, the system aborts the server startup if this module does not load properly. The default value is false.
`--enabled`	This option determines whether the resource is enabled at runtime. The default values is true.
`--description`	This is the text description of the resource associated with this module.
`--property`	This is an optional attribute containing name/value pairs used to configure the resource.

Operands

module_name	This operand is a unique identifier for the deployed server lifecycle event listener module.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 using create-lifecycle-module

```
asadmin> create-lifecycle-module --user admin --passwordfile adminpassword.txt
--host fuyako --port 7070 --classname "com.acme.CustomSetup"
--classpath "/export/customSetup" --loadorder 1 --failurefatal=true
--description "this is a sample customSetup"
--property rmi="Server\=acme1\:7070":timeout=30 customSetup
Command create-lifecycle-module executed successfully
```

Where: `customSetup` is the lifecycle module created. The escape character \ is used in the property option to distinguish the colons (:).

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-lifecycle-module(1), list-lifecycle-modules(1)

Name create-management-rule– creates a new management rule

Synopsis

```
create-management-rule
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --ruleenabled =true|false]
 [--ruledescription description] [--action action-mbean-name]
 --eventtype event-type [--eventloglevel log-level
 [--recordevent=true|false] [ --eventdescription  description]
 [--eventproperties (property=value[:property=value]*)]
 [--target target] rule-name
```

Description The `create-management-rule` creates a new management rule to intelligently self-manage the Enterprise Server installation and deployed applications.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--ruleenabled`
Determines whether the rule is enabled or not. Default value is true.

`--ruledescription`
Provides the description of the rule.

`--action`
The action MBean associated with the event.

`--eventtype`
Identifies the configured event as one of the predefined event types.

Valid values are:

- cluster
- lifecycle
- log
- monitor

- notification
- timer
- trace

`--eventloglevel`
Specifies at what level to record the event occurance in server log file. Default value is INFO.

Valid values are:

- FINEST
- FINER
- FINE
- CONFIG
- INFO
- WARNING
- SEVERE
- OFF

`--recordevent`
Specifies whether the occurrence of the event is to be logged or not. Default value is true. If no action is specified, the event is logged.

`--eventdescription`
A description of the event.

`--eventproperties`
The properties defined for the event. Different events have different properties. If you do not specify a value for some properties, defaults are used. The following properties and their values are identified for each event type:

`name`
Notifies when the GMS starts, stops, or reports failure of a server instance.

Values: `start`, `stop`, `fail`

Event type: `cluster`

`serverName`
Specifies the server instances about which notifications are given.

Values: A comma-separated list of server instance names, or * for all server instances.

Event type: `cluster`

`name`
Specifies a server life cycle event.

Values: `ready`, `shutdown`, `termination`.

Event type: `lifecycle`

`loggerNames`
(optional) Notifies when the specified loggers write messages to the server log.

Values: A comma-separated list of logger names, or * for all loggers, which is the default.

Event type: `log`

`level`
(optional) Notifies when messages of the specified level are written to the server log.

Values: A comma-separated list of log levels.

Event type: `log`

`observedMbean`
Specifies the name of the monitored MBean. Either this property or `observedObject` must be specified.

Values: A `name` attribute of a user-defined MBean, or a JMX `ObjectName` for a system MBean.

Event type: monitor

`observedObject`
Specifies the name of the monitored MBean. Either this property or `observedMbean` must be specified.

Values: An `object-name` attribute of a user-defined MBean, or a JMX `ObjectName` for a system MBean.

Event type: `monitor`

`observedAttribute`
Specifies the monitored attribute of the monitored MBean.

Values: An MBean `Attribute` name.

Event type: `monitor`

`monitorType`
The type of monitoring of the attribute.

Values: `CounterMonitor`, `GaugeMonitor`, `StringMonitor`

Event type: `monitor`

`granularityPeriod`
(optional) Specifies the granularity at which the monitoring data should be collected, in seconds.

Values: any numerical value representing the number of seconds of data monitoring.

Event type: `monitor`

`notifyMatch`
Specifies that the attribute value must match the `stringToCompare` value. Either this property or `notifyDiffer` is required if the monitor type is `StringMonitor`.

Values: `true` or `false`

Event type: `monitor`

`notifyDiffer`
Specifies that the attribute value must not match the `stringToCompare` value. Either this property or `notifyMatch` is required if the monitor type is `StringMonitor`.

Values: `true` or `false`

Event type: `monitor`

`stringToCompare`
Specifies the value to which the attribute value is compared. Required if the monitor type is `StringMonitor`.

Event type: `monitor`

`numberType`
Specifies the type of the numeric value being monitored. Required if the monitor is of type `CounterMonitor` or `GaugeMonitor`.

Values: `byte`, `double`, `float`, `int`, `long`, `short`

Event type: `monitor`

`differenceMode`
Specifies the difference mode flag value common to all observed MBeans. Required if the monitor is of type `CounterMonitor` or `GaugeMonitor`.

Values: `true` or `false`

Event type: `monitor`

`initThreshold`
Specifies a value above which notification occurs. Required if the monitor is of type `CounterMonitor`.

Event type: `monitor`

`offset`
(optional) Specifies that the event should be re-triggered when the `initThreshold` value plus this offset value is reached. Applicable if the monitor is of type `CounterMonitor`.

Event type: `monitor`

`modulus`
(optional) Specifies the modulus value common to all observed MBeans. Applicable if the monitor is of type `CounterMonitor`.

Event type: `monitor`

`highThreshold`
Specifies the upper limit of the range within which notification occurs. Required if the monitor is of type `GaugeMonitor`.

Event type: `monitor`

`lowThreshold`
Specifies the lower limit of the range within which notification occurs. Required if the monitor is of type `GaugeMonitor`.

Event type: `monitor`

`sourceMBean`
Specifies a custom MBean that implements the JMX `NotificationEmitter` interface. Either this property or `sourceObjectName` must be specified.

Values: `name` of an Mbean

Event type: `notification`

`sourceObjectName`
Specifies a custom MBean that implements the JMX `NotificationEmitter` interface. Either this property or `sourceMBean` must be specified.

Values: `object-name` of Mbean

Event type: `notification`

`type`
(optional) Specifies the notification type. If this property is specified, the action of the parent management rule is performed only if the notification type emitted is same as this property's value.

Event type: `notification`

`dateString`
Begins notification at the specified date and time.

Values: Input format determined by the `pattern` property

Event type: `timer`

`pattern`
(optional) Specifies the date and time input format. The default is `mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss`.

Event type: `timer`

`period`
(optional) Notification repeats at the specified time interval in miliseconds.

Event type: `timer`

`numberOfOccurrences`
(optional) Specifies the number of times notification occurs.

Event type: `timer`

message
(optional) Specifies a message that is delivered as part of timer notification.

Event type: `timer`

`name`
Notifies at the specified trace point.

Values: `web_component_method_entry`, `web_component_method_exit`, `ejb_component_method_entry`, `ejb_component_method_exit`, `request_start`, `request_end`

Event type: `trace`

`ipAddress`
Specifies the IP address for which trace notifications are sent.

Values: An IP address

Event type: `trace`

`callerPrincipal`
Specifies the caller principal for which trace notifications are sent.

Event type: `trace`

`componentName`
Specifies the component name for which trace notifications are sent.

Event type: `trace`

`--`*target*
This operand specifies the target on which you are creating a management rule. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the management rule. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the management rule.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the management rule.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular instance as the target for creating the management rule.

Operands

rule_name	The name of the management rule.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 using create-management-rule command to create a monitor event

```
asadmin> create-management-rule --user admin
--passwordfile adminpassword.txt --host localhost --port 4848
--eventtype monitor --eventloglevel FINE
--eventdescription "monitoring eventproperties" myRule1
Command create-management-rule executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-lifecycle-module(1), list-lifecycle-modules(1)

Name create-mbean – creates and registers a custom MBean

Synopsis

```
create-mbean
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --name  name]
 [--objectname objectname] [--name name]
 [—-target=server ] [--attributes (name=value)[:name=value]*]
 implementation-class-name
```

Description Creates and registers a custom MBean. If the target `MBeanServer` is not running, the MBean is not registered.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

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

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--name`

Specifies the name of the MBean definition. It should be unique for a given domain as the namespace for MBeans is shared with that for Java EE applications and modules. Therefore, you should not use the name of a deployed enterprise application for creating an MBean. The default name is the MBean's implementation class name.

`--objectname`

Specifies the `javax.management.ObjectName` of the MBean. The `ObjectName` must be unique within the target specified, as is the case with the name of the MBean. The uniqueness is required because at runtime the MBeans are registered with their `ObjectName` and not names. The default ObjectName is of the format: `user:type=`*implementation-class-name*`,name=`*implementation-class-name*. The `user` is the name of the JMX Domain where these MBeans will be registered. No other JMX domain name is allowed.

This is the `ObjectName` that will be stored in the Enterprise Server domain's configuration. At runtime though, when the MBean is registered in the MBeanServer, an identifying property, `server=`*name_of_the_target_server_instance* is inserted in the `ObjectName`.

This property is not persisted. It is a runtime artifact only.

`--target`
Specify the ID of the server where the MBean will be registered. Defaults to the name of the Domain Administration Server (DAS).

`--attributes`
Specifies the names and values of the attributes for the initialization of the MBean.

Specifies the names and values of the attributes that the MBean should be initialized with. The attributes are specified in the format, `name1=value1:name2=value2:...` The types of these attributes must be simple Java Types. such as primitive data types and their wrapper classes. In general, an attribute of the MBean that could be initialized this way should have a constructor that accepts a `java.lang.String`. The data type of the attributes is found from the `MBeanInfo` of the MBean. Once initialized, these attributes are available for modification later. These attributes loosely define the metadata of the MBean.

Operands

implementation-class-name
Specifies fully qualified name of the MBean's implementation classname. The class should have a default constructor. In case of a Standard MBean, it should be the name of the class that implements the Standard MBean interface. The classes and interfaces that this MBean depends upon should be available to the server. If they are part of the server's classpath, they will be loaded by the server.

If a new MBean needs to be created while the domain administration server is running, copy all the required classes to *appserver_install_dir*/*domains_dir*/`applications/mbeans` with the proper package structure. The classes will then be dynamically loaded. It is important to note that the MBean classes will be loaded only from this location if they are not loaded from the server's classpath.

Once the MBean is created successfully, when the target server is running, the MBean definition is persisted in the server's configuration and an instance of the MBean is registered in the `MBeanServer` available in the server's runtime. Such an MBean can then be browsed using a standard JMX Console like JConsole.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-mbean example 1

```
asadmin> create-mbean --user admin --passwordfile filename.txt
--objectname "user:type=com.example.Foo" com.sun.example.Foo
```

This example creates an MBean definition and registers it in the runtime of the domain administration server. The name of the MBean is `com.example.Foo`, the `ObjectName` of the MBean is `user:type=com.example.Foo,name=com.sun.example.Foo,server=server`. The attributes of the MBean will assume the values dictated by the default constructor.

EXAMPLE 2 Using create-mbean example 2

```
asadmin> create-mbean --user admin --passwordfile filename.txt --objectname
"user:type=file,name=students.log" --name file1 --target cluster1 com.example.Bar
--attributes Location=Root:Level=01
```

This example assumes that there is a target with name `cluster1`, comprised of server instances server1, server2).

It creates an MBean definition with name `file1`, `ObjectName` `user:type=file,name=students.log` (in the configuration). The runtime MBean is registered in the default `MBeanServer` in both `server1` and `server2`. The `ObjectNames` of the registered MBeans would be `user:type=file,name=students.log,server=server1` and `user:type=file,name=students.log,server=server2` respectively. The attributes named `Location` and `Level` in the MBean would be initialized to `Root` and `01` respectively. The data-type of the attributes is derived from `MBeanInfo`. The MBeans will be available during runtime only if `server1` and `server2` are running.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-mbean(1)

list-mbeans(1)

Name create-message-security-provider – enables administrators to create the `message-security-config` and `provider-config` sub-elements for the security service in `domain.xml`

Synopsis

```
create-message-security-provider
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --target   target] --classname  provider_class
 [--layer   message_layer ] [--providertype provider_type ]
 [--requestauthsource  request_auth_source  ]
 [--requestauthrecipient  request_auth_recipient ]
 [--responsetauthsource  response_auth_source  ]
 [--responseauthrecipient  response_auth_recipient ]
 [--isdefaultprovider] [ --property  name=value[:name=value]*  ]
 provider_name
```

Description Enables the administrator to create the `message-security-config` and `provider-config` sub-elements for the security service in `domain.xml` (the file that specifies parameters and properties of a domain to the Enterprise Server). The options specified in the list below apply to attributes within the `message-security-config` and `provider-config` sub-elements of the `domain.xml` file.

If the message-layer (`message-security-config`) element does not exist, this command creates it, and then `provider-config` is created under it.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

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

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`

The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`

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

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This operand is valid in domains that are configured to support clusters. Specifies the target on which you are creating the message security provider. The following values are valid:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- `domain`- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Optional Attributes

The following optional attribute name/value pairs are available:

`classname`
Defines the Java implementation class of the provider. Client authentication providers must implement the `com.sun.enterprise. security.jauth.ClientAuthModule` interface. Server-side providers must implement the `com.sun.enterprise.security jauth.ServerAuthModule` interface. A provider may implement both interfaces, but it must implement the interface corresponding to its provider type.

`layer`
The message-layer entity used to define the value of the `auth-layer` attribute of `message-security-config` elements. The default is `SOAP`.

`providertype`
Establishes whether the provider is to be used as client authentication provider, server authentication provider, or both. Valid options for this property include `client`, `server`, or `client-server`. The default value is `client-server`.

`requestauthsource`
The `auth-source` attribute defines a requirement for message-layer sender authentication (e.g. username password) or content authentication (e.g. digital signature) to be applied to request messages. Possible values are `sender` or `content`. When this argument is not specified, source authentication of the request is not required.

`requestauthrecipient`
: The `auth-recipient` attribute defines a requirement for message-layer authentication of the receiver of a message to its sender (e.g. by XML encryption). Possible values are `before-content` or `after-content`. The default value is `after-content`.

`responseauthsource`
: The `auth-source` attribute defines a requirement for message-layer sender authentication (e.g. username password) or content authentication (e.g. digital signature) to be applied to response messages. Possible values are `sender` or `content`. When this option is not specified, source authentication of the response is not required.

`responseauthrecipient`
: The `auth-recipient` attribute defines a requirement for message-layer authentication of the receiver of the response message to its sender (e.g. by XML encryption). Possible values are `before-content` or `after-content`. The default value is `after-content`.

`isdefaultprovider`
: The `default-provider` attribute is used to designate the provider as the default provider (at the layer) of the type or types identified by the `providertype` argument. There is no default associated with this option.

`property`
: Use this property to pass provider-specific property values to the provider when it is initialized. Properties passed in this way might include key aliases to be used by the provider to get keys from keystores, signing, canonicalization, encryption algorithms, etc.

Operands

provider_name	The name of the provider used to reference the `provider-config` element.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-message-security-provider

The following example shows how to create a message security provider for a client.

```
asadmin> create-message-security-provider --user admin
--passwordfile pwd_file
--classname com.sun.enterprise.security.jauth.ClientAuthModule
--providertype client mySecurityProvider
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-message-security-provider(1), list-message-security-providers(1)

Name create-node-agent– creates a node agent

Synopsis

```
create-node-agent
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --agentdir  nodeagent_path] [--agentport port_number]
[--agentproperties (name=value)[:name=value]*]
[--savemasterpassword={true|false}] [nodeagent_name]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The node agent facilitates remote server instance management. It is the responsibility of the node agent to create, start, stop, and delete a server instance. Every node agent must have a unique name and every new server instance must be created with a reference to a node agent name defining the machine on which the instance will reside. A node agent must be present on every machine that hosts server instances, including the machine hosting the Domain Administration Server (DAS).

The DAS connection options (host, port, user) identify the agent's initial target domain. The DAS does not need to be running when the node agent is being created. When the node agent is started, the agent attempts to contact the DAS to join the domain.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--agentdir`
Like a Domain Administration Server (DAS), each node agent resides in a top level directory named *agentdir*/*nodeagent_name*. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the node agent is created in the default *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory.

`--agentport`
The port on which the node agent's JMX connector listens and accepts requests. If not specified, then a random unused port is chosen.

`--agentproperties`
The following agent properties are available:

`listenaddress`
The address used by the JMX connector to listen for requests or notifications. The default is 0.0.0.0.

`remoteclientaddress`
The address used by DAS to connect to the Node Agent. The default is the hostname of the server.

`loglevel`
The initial log level at which messages are logged. The default is INFO.

`--savemasterpassword`
Setting this option to true allows the `masterpassword` to be written to the file system. This is necessary so that the `start-domain` command can start the server without having to prompt the user. However, for security purposes, the default setting is false because saving the master password on the disk is an insecure practice.

Operands

nodeagent_name
The name of the node agent must be unique in the domain. If not specified, the *nodeagent_name* defaults to the machine's host name. Do not use any reserved words or characters in the node agent name. For more information on these restrictions, see the `asadmin` help page (enter `asadmin --help` at the command prompt).

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-node-agent

```
asadmin>create-node-agent --host host1 --port 4848
--user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt nodeagent1
Node Agent nodeagent1 created.
```

The node agent nodeagent1 was created in the default *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-node-agent(1), list-node-agents(1), start-node-agent(1), stop-node-agent(1)

Name create-node-agent-config– adds a new unbound node agent to a domain

Synopsis

```
create-node-agent-config
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 nodeagent_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command creates a node agent placeholder on the Domain Administration Server. You can create the placeholder before creating the node agent's directory structure on the local machine using the `create-node-agent` command. The `create-node-agent-config` command supports the offline configuration scenario where administrators define server instances in advance of creating the node agents on remote machines.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

nodeagent_name

The name of the node must be unique on the machine. Typically, the nodeagent_name is the host name of the machine where the node agent will reside.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-node-agent-config

```
asadmin> create-node-agent-config --user admin1 --passwordfile filename
nodeagent1
Command create-node-agent-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-node-agent-config(1), create-node-agent(1)

Name create-password-alias– creates a password alias

Synopsis

```
create-password-alias
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 aliasname
```

Description This command creates an alias for a password and stores it in `domain.xml`. An alias is a token of the form `${ALIAS=password-alias-password}`. The password corresponding to the alias name is stored in an encrypted form. The `create-password-alias` command takes both a secure interactive form (in which the user is prompted for all information) and a more script-friendly form, in which the password is propagated on the command line.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

`-aliasname` The name of the alias password as it appears in `domain.xml` file.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-password-alias command in interactive mode

```
asadmin> create-password-alias --user admin --passwordfile /home/password.txt
--interactive=true jmspassword-alias
Please enter the alias password>
Please enter the alias password again>
Command create-password-alias executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-persistence-resource– registers a persistence resource

Synopsis

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

Description The `create-persistence-resource` command registers a persistence resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

The options `--jdbcjndiname` and `--connectionpoolid` are mutually exclusive; only one should be used.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--enabled`

Determines whether the resource is enabled at runtime.

`--target`

Specifies the target for which you are creating a persistence resource. Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- `domain`- Specifies a certain domain as the target.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

`--jdbcjndiname`	Specifies the JDBC resource with which database connections are obtained. It must be the name of an existing JDBC resource.
`--connectionpoolid`	This option and the option `---jdbcjndiname` are mutually exclusive. If `---connectionpoolid` is specified, then a jdbc resource will be created behind the scenes with 'PM' suffixed to the persistence resource name. See example.
`--factoryclass`	Deprecated, and not needed for the default CMP implementation. Specifies the class that creates the persistence manager instance.
`--description`	Specifies a text description of the persistence resource.
`--property`	Specifies optional name/value pairs for configuring the persistence resource.

Operands

jndi_name	Specifies the JNDI name of the persistence resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-persistence-resource

```
asadmin> create-persistence-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--jdbcjndiname jdbc/sample sample_persistence_resource
Command create-persistence-resource executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using create-persistence-resource

```
asadmin> create-persistence-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--connectionpoolid testPool testPersistence
Command create-persistence-resource executed successfully
```

This command creates a jdbc resource with the name `testPersistencePM` referencing `testPool`. When you delete the persistence resource, the jdbc resource created by this command is also removed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name create-profiler– creates the profiler element

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the profiler.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the profiler.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the profiler.

`--classpath`	Java classpath string that specifies the classes needed by the profiler.
`--nativelibpath`	This path is automatically constructed to be a concatenation of the Enterprise Server installation relative path for its native shared libraries, standard JRE native library path, the shell environment setting (`LD_LIBRARY_PATH` on UNIX) and any path that may be specified in the profile element.
`--enabled`	Profiler is enabled by default.
`--property`	Name/value pairs of provider specific attributes.

Operands

profiler_name	Name of the profiler.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-profiler

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

Where: `sample_profiler` is the profiler created.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-profiler(1)

Name create-resource-adapter-config– creates the configuration information in `domain.xml` for the connector module

Synopsis

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

 [ --threadpoolid  threadpool] [--property (property name=value)[:name=value]*]
 raname
```

Description The `create-resource-adapter-config` command creates configuration information for the connector module. This command can be executed prior to deploying a resource adapter, so that the configuration information is available at the time of deployment. The resource adapter config can also be created after the resource adapter is deployed. In this case, the resource adapter is restarted with the new configuration. You must first create a threadpool, using the `create-threadpool` command, and then identify that threadpool value as the ID in the `---threadpoolid` option.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option has been deprecated.

`--threadpoolid`

The threadpool ID from which the work manager gets the thread. This option takes only one threadpool ID.

`--property`

This option specifies the configuration properties of the resource adapter java bean. The properties can be specified as name value pairs separated by a colon (:).

Operands

raname	This operand indicates the connector module name. It is the value of the `resource-adapter-name` in the `domain.xml` file.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `create-resource-adapter-config` command

```
asadmin> create-resource-adapter-config --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --property foo=bar --threadpoolid mycustomerthreadpool
ra1
Command create-resource-adapter-config executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-threadpool(1), delete-resource-adapter-config(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the resource reference. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target for creating the resource reference.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target for creating the resource reference.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

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

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

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

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

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

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

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

Name create-service– configures the starting of a DAS or node agent on an unattended boot.

Synopsis

```
create-service  --passwordfile passwordfile
 [--echo={true | false}][--terse={true | false}][--name servicename] [--type das|nodeagent]
 [--serviceproperties serviceproperties]
 domain-or-node-agent-configuration-directory
```

Description Configures the starting of a DAS or node agent on an unattended boot. On Solaris 10, this command uses the Service Management Facility (SMF). This is a local command. This command must be run as the OS-level user with superuser privileges. For AS 9.0, this is available only for Solaris 10. This command creates the service and the user has to start, enable, disable, delete, or stop the service. The DAS/node-agent configuration must be stored on a folder to which the super-user has access. The configuration cannot be stored on a network file system. This command creates the service such that it is controlled by the OS-level user, who owns the folder where the configuration of the DAS or node agent resides.

To run this command, you must have `solaris.smf.*` authorization. See the `useradd` and `usermod` manpages to find out how to set the authorizations. It is also essential for the users to have write permission in the directory tree: `/var/svc/manifest/application/SUNWappserver`. Usually, the super-user has both these permissions. If one wishes to run these commands as non-root user, then the system administrator must be contacted so that the relevant authorizations are granted.

You need to also ensure that:

- Solaris 10 administration commands such as `svccfg, svcs`, and `auths` are available in the PATH, so that these commands can be executed. A simple test to do so is to issue the command, `which svccfg` on a bash shell.
- You should have write permission for the path, `/var/svc/manifest/application`.

Options

`--passwordfile` The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name of a file containing the password entries in a specified format. The entry for the password must have the AS_ADMIN_ prefix followed by the password name in capital letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_MQPASSWORD, and so on.

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

	`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
	`--name`	Indicates the name of the service and overrides the default, if present.
	`--type`	Specifies whether the service pertains to DAS or node agent. Valid values are `das` and `node-agent` and the default value is `das`, indicating that the user's domain will be created as a service by default.
	`--serviceproperties`	Specifies a colon(:)-separated list of various properties that are specific to the service. For Solaris 10, if you specify `net_privaddr`, the service's processes will be able to bind to the privileged ports (<1024) on the platform. You can bind to ports< 1024 only if the owner of the service is super-user, this is not allowed. If you specify `startinstances=true/false`, when the type is node-agent, all the instances are started when the node-agent starts up.
Operands	*domain-dir or node-agent-dir*	The absolute path of directory on disk that contains the configuration of the domain or node agent.
Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

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

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you are configuring the SSL element. The following values are valid:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for configuring the SSL element. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.

- *config*- Specifies the configuration that contains the HTTP/IIOP/SIP listener or IIOP-service for which SSL is to be configured.
- *cluster*- Specifies the cluster in which the HTTP/IIOP/SIP listener or IIOP-service is to be configured for SSL. All the server instances in the cluster will get the SSL configuration for the respective listener or IIOP-service.
- *instance*- Specifies the instance in which the HTTP/IIOP/SIP listener or IIOP-service is to be configured for SSL.

`--type`

The type of service or listener for which the SSL is created. The type can be *sip-listener*, *http-listener*, *iiop-listener*, or *iiop-service*. When the type is *iiop-service*, the `ssl-client-config` along with the embedded SSL element is created in domain.xml.

`--certname`

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

`--ssl2enabled`

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

`--ssl2ciphers`

A comma-separated list of the SSL2 ciphers to be used. Use the prefix + to enable or – to disable a particular cipher. Allowed values are: *rc4*, *rc4export*, *rc2*, *rc2export*, *idea*, *des*, and *desede3*. If no value is specified, all supported ciphers are assumed to be enabled.

`--ssl3enabled`

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

`--tlsenabled`

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

`--ssl3tlsciphers`

A comma-separated list of the SSL3 and/or TLS ciphers to be used. Use the prefix + to enable or – to disable a particular cipher. Allowed values are *SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5*,

	SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA, , *SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA*, *SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5*, *SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5*,*SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA*, and *SSL_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA*. If no value is specified, all supported ciphers are assumed to be enabled.
`--tlsrollbackenabled`	Set to true (default) to enable TLS rollback. TLS rollback should be enabled for Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and 5.5. This option is only valid when `-tlsenabled`=*true*.
`--clientauthenabled`	Set to true if you want SSL3 client authentication performed on every request independent of ACL-based access control. Default value is *false*.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-ssl command

```
asadmin> create-ssl --type sip-listener --certname samplecert --user admin
--passwordfile file sampleListener
Command create-ssl executed successfully.
```

This sample command creates an SSL element in the SIP listener called sampleListener.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-ssl(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
This option specifies the target on which you are creating the system properties.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-system-properties

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

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

Name create-threadpool– adds a threadpool

Synopsis

```
create-threadpool
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target_name]
 [--maxthreadpoolsize max_thread_pool_size]
 [--minthreadpoolsize min_thread_pool_size]
 [--idletimeout idle_thread_timeout_in_seconds]
 [--workqueues number_work_queues] threadpool_id
```

Description The `create-threadpool` command creates a threadpool with the specified name. You can specify maximum and minimum number of threads in the pool, the number of work queues, and the idle timeout of a thread. The created thread pool can be used for servicing IIOP requests and for resource adapters to service work management requests. Please note that a created thread pool can be used in multiple resource adapters. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option specifies the target on which you are creating the threadpool. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the threadpool.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the threadpool.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the threadpool.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the threadpool.

`--maxthreadpoolsize`	Maximum number of threads in the threadpool servicing requests in this queue. This is the upper bound on the number of threads that exist in the threadpool.
`--minthreadpoolsize`	Minimum number of threads in the threadpool servicing requests in this queue. These are created up front when the threadpool is instantiated.
`--idletimeout`	Idle threads are removed from the pool after this time.
`--workqueues`	Identifies the total number of work queues serviced by this threadpool.

Operands

threadpool_id	an ID for the work queue; for example, thread-pool-1, thread-pool-2, etc.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using create-threadpool Command

```
asadmin> create-threadpool --user admin1
--passwordfile password.txt --maxthreadpoolsize 100
--minthreadpoolsize 20 --idletimeout 2 --workqueues 100 threadpool-1
Command create-threadpool executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-threadpool(1), list-threadpools(1)

Name create-transformation-rule– creates transformation rule for a deployed web service

Synopsis

```
create-transformation-rule --webservicename webservice_name
 --rulefilelocation rulefile_location
[--enabled={true | false] [--applyto=request | response | both ] transformation-rule-name
```

Description Creates an XSLT transformation rule that can be applied to a webservice operation. The rule can be applied either to a request or to a response.

Options

`--webservicename`	name of the deployed web service for which you are creating a transformation rule
`-rulefilelocation`	location of the file to do the transformation. Only XSLT files are allowed. Default location is *instance_dir*`/generated/xml/`*application_name or module_name/XSLTfilename*
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--enabled` if set to true, enables the web service endpoint.

`--operationname` name of the web service operation

`--applyto` the kind of operation to which the transformation tule has to be applied. Allowed values are:

- `request`, applied to a SOAP request. This is the default.
- `response`, applied to a web service response.
- `both`, applied to all methods in the web service endpoint.

Operands

transformation-rule-name	name of the transformation rule being created.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 To create a transformation rule that applies to both request and response operations:

```
create-transformation-rule --webservicename jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF
--enabled=true --applyto=both
--rulefilelocation /opt/SUNWappserver/generated/xml/res.xslt
ChangeResponse_Rule
Command create-transformation-rule executed successfully
```

where, `res.xslt` is the file name that stores the transformation rule.

and,`jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF` is the fully qualified name of a web service endpoint.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-transformation-rule(1), list-transformation-rules(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target for creating the virtual server. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a particular configuration as the target for creating the virtual server.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a particular cluster as the target for creating the virtual server.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a particular server instance as the target for creating the virtual server.

  This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property	Definition
docroot	Absolute path to root document directory for server.
accesslog	Absolute path to server access logs.

Property	Definition
sso-enabled	If false, single sign-on is disabled for this virtual server, and users must authenticate separately to every application on the virtual server. Single sign-on across applications on the Enterprise Server is supported by servlets and JSP pages. This feature allows multiple applications that require the same user sign-on information to share this information, rather than have the user sign on separately for each application. The default value is true.
sso-max-inactive-seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which a user's single sign-on record becomes eligible for purging if no client activity is received. Since single sign-on applies across several applications on the same virtual server, access to any of the applications keeps the single sign-on record active. The default value is 300 seconds (5 minutes). Higher values provide longer single sign-on persistence for users, but at the expense of more memory use on the server.
sso-reap-interval-seconds	Specifies the number of seconds between purges of expired single sign-on records. The default value is 60.
default-web-xml	Indicates the location of the file default-web.xml. The default location is $[S1AS_HOME]/domains/domain1/config/

Property	Definition
allowLinking	If the value of this property is true, resources that are symbolic links will be served for all web applications deployed on this virtual server. Individual web applications may override this setting by using the property allowLinking under the sun-web-app element in the sun-web.xml file: <sun-web-app> <property name="allowLinking" value="[true|false]"/> </sun-web-app> The default value is true.
accessLogWriteInterval	Indicates the number of seconds before the log will be written to the disk. The access log is written when the buffer is full or when the interval expires. If the value is 0 (zero), then the buffer is always written even if it is not full. This means that each time the server is accessed, the log message is stored directly to the file.
accessLogBufferSize	Specifies the size, in bytes, of the buffer where access log calls are stored.
allowRemoteAddress	This is a comma-separated list of regular expression patterns to which the remote client's IP address is compared. If this property is specified, the remote address must match for this request to be accepted. If this property is not specified, all requests will be accepted unless the remote address matches a denyRemoteAddress pattern. The default value for this property is null.

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

Operands *virtual_server_id*

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the create-virtual-server command

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

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

Name delete-admin-object– removes the administered object with the specified JNDI name.

Synopsis

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

Description This command removes the administered object with the specified JNDI name.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

––*target* This is the name of the targets for which the administered object is to be deleted.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *jndi_name* JNDI name of the administered object to be deleted.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the delete-admin-object command

```
asadmin> delete-admin-object --user admin --passwordfile passwods.txt jms/samplequeue
Command delete-admin-object executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-admin-object(1), list-admin-objects(1)

Name delete-application-ref– removes a reference to an application

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-application-ref` command removes a reference from a cluster or an unclustered server instance to an application. This effectively results in the application element being undeployed and no longer available on the targeted instance or cluster.

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

Removal of the reference does not result in removal of the application from the domain. The bits are removed only by the `undeploy` command.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target from which you are removing the application reference. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--cascade` For a connector module, indicates whether the resources dependent on the module should also be recursively deleted. The default is `false`. The connector module can be either a stand-alone RAR file or a module within an EAR file.

Operands *reference_name* The name of the application or module, which can be a Java EE application module, Web module, EJB module, connector module, application client module, or lifecycle module.

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

The following command removes a reference to the Web module `MyWebApp` from the unclustered server instance `NewServer`.

```
asadmin> delete-application-ref --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target NewServer MyWebApp
Command delete-application-ref executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-application-ref(1), list-application-refs(1), undeploy(1)

Name delete-audit-module– removes the named audit-module

Synopsis

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

Description Removes the named audit module. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` Specifies the target on which you are deleting the audit module. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *audit_module_name* name of the audit module to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-audit-module

```
asadmin> delete-audit-module --user admin1
--passwordfile password.txt --host pigeon --port 5001 sampleAuditModule
Command delete-audit-module executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-audit-module(1), list-audit-modules(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` Specifies the target on which you are deleting the authentication realm. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *auth_realm_name* name of this realm.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-auth-realm

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

Where db is the authentication realm deleted.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

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

Name delete-cluster– deletes a cluster

Synopsis

```
delete-cluster
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --autohadboverride ={true|false}]
 cluster_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `delete-cluster` command deletes a cluster. A cluster can be deleted only if it contains no server instances. Stop and delete all server instances in the cluster before deleting the cluster.

If a standalone cluster is deleted (that is, the cluster's configuration name is *cluster_name*-`config` and no other clusters or unclustered instances refer to this configuration), then its standalone configuration is automatically deleted. If HADB is installed and is being used,, the HADB database associated with a cluster can also be deleted when the cluster is deleted, depending upon the cluster's `autohadb` setting and whether you override it using this command's `autohadboverride` option.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--autohadboverride`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The `autohadboverride` option determines whether to override the cluster's setting for the `autohadb` option. When the cluster was created, the `autohadb` option was set to signal whether the HADB database associated with the cluster would be started, stopped, or deleted when the cluster was started, stopped, or deleted. You can override this value by using the `autohadboverride` option. If `autohadboverride` is set to true, the HADB database is deleted when the cluster is deleted. If set to false, the HADB database is not deleted when the cluster is deleted. If the `autohadboverride` option is not set, the default is to use the cluster's `autohadb` setting.

Operands

cluster_name	The name of the cluster to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-cluster command

The following command deletes the cluster named `MyCluster`. The same command also automatically deletes the configuration named `MyCluster-config`.

```
asadmin> delete-cluster --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt MyCluster
Command delete-cluster executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-cluster(1), list-clusters(1), start-cluster(1), stop-cluster(1), stop-instance(1)

Name delete-config – deletes an existing configuration

Synopsis

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

Description Use the delete-config command to delete an existing configuration in the `domain.xml` file. You can delete a configuration only if the configuration has no server instances or clusters referring to it. A standalone configuration is automatically deleted when the sever instance or cluster referring to it is deleted. You cannot delete the `default-config` configuration that is used to create new standalone configurations.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

	`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
Operands	*configuration_name*	The name of the configuration you are deleting.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-config command

```
asadmin> delete-config --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt my-config
Command delete-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also copy-config(1),list-configs(1)

Name delete-connector-connection-pool– removes the specified connector connection pool

Synopsis

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

 [ --cascade =false ] connector_connection_pool_name
```

Description The `delete-connector-connection-pool` command removes the connector connection pool specified using the operand `connector_connection_pool_name`.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option is deprecated.

`--cascade` When set to true, it deletes all connector resources associated with the pool apart from the pool itself. When set to false, the deletion of pool fails if any resources are associated with the pool. The resource must be deleted explicitly or the option must be set to true. The default setting is false.

Operands

connector_connection_pool_name The name of the connection pool to be removed.

Examples

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

```
asadmin> delete-connector-connection-pool --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --cascade=false jms/qConnPool
Command delete-connector-connection-pool executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-connector-connection-pool command *(Continued)*

Where jms/qConnPool is the connector connection pool that is removed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-connector-connection-pool(1), list-connector-connection-pools(1)

Name delete-connector-resource– removes the connector resource with the specified JNDI name

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-connector-resource` command removes the connector resource with the JNDI name, which is specified by the *jndi_name* operand.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

This option specifies the target from which you want to remove the connector resource. Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name* - Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

jndi_name	the JNDI name of this connector resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-connector-resource command

This example shows the usage of this command in a domain whose profile is the developer profile.

```
asadmin> delete-connector-resource --user admin
 --passwordfile passwords.txt jms/qConnFactory
Command delete-connector-resource executed successfully
```

Where jms/qConnFactory is the connector resource that is removed.

EXAMPLE 2 Using the delete-connector-resource command

This example shows the usage of this command in a domain whose profile is the cluster profile.

```
asadmin> delete-connector-resource --target server
--user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt jms/qConnFactory
Command delete-connector-resource executed successfully
```

Where jms/qConnFactory is the connector resource that is removed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name delete-connector-security-map– deletes a security map for the specified connector connection pool

Synopsis

```
delete-connector-security-map
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --poolname  connector_connection_pool_name
 {security_map_name}
```

Description Use this command to delete a security map for the specified connector connection pool.

For this command to succeed, you must have first created a connector connection pool using the `create-connector-connection-pool` command.

The enterprise information system (EIS) is any system that holds the information. It can be a mainframe, a messaging system, a database system, or an application.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

	`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`. All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt. If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`. For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`. The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.
	`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
	`--target`	This option is deprecated.
	`--poolname`	Specifies the name of the connector connection pool to which the security map that is to be deleted belongs.
Operands	*security_map_name*	name of the security map to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `delete-connector-security-map` command

It is assumed that the connector pool has already been created using the `create-connector-pool` command.

```
asadmin> delete-connector-security-map --user admin
--passwordfile pwd_file.txt --poolname connector-pool1 securityMap1
Command delete-connector-security-map executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-connector-security-map(1), list-connector-security-maps(1), update-connector-security-map(1)

Name delete-custom-resource– removes a custom resource

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-custom-resource` command removes a custom resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option helps specify the location of the custom resources that you are deleting. Valid targets are server, domain, cluster, and instance. The default is server.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

		This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters
Operands	*jndi_name*	the JNDI name of this resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-custom-resource command

```
asadmin> delete-custom-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt sample_custom_resource
Command delete-custom-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

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

Name delete-domain– deletes the given domain

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`	The directory where the domain to be deleted is located. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*`/domains` directory is deleted.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

Operands

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

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-domain command

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This is the name of the target on which the command operates. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters The valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-file-user command

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

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

Name delete-http-health-checker– deletes the health-checker for a specified load balancer configuration

Synopsis

```
delete-http-health-checker
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --config  config_name]
 target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command deletes the health checker from a load balancer configuration. A health checker is unique for the combination of target and load balancer configuration.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--config` The load balancer configuration from which you delete the health-checker.

Operands *target* Specifies the target from which you are deleting the health checker.

Valid values are:

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-http-health-checker command

```
asadmin> delete-http-health-checker --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --config mycluster-http-lb-config mycluster
Command delete-http-health-checker executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-http-health-checker(1)

Name delete-http-lb – deletes a load balancer

Synopsis

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

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `delete-http-lb` command to delete a physical load balancer.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

load_balancer_name The name of the load balancer to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-http-lb-config command

```
asadmin> delete-http-lb --user admin --passwordfile password.txt mylb
Command delete-http-lb executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-http-lb(1), list-http-lbs(1)

Name delete-http-lb-config – deletes a load balancer configuration

Synopsis

```
delete-http-lb-config
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 config_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `delete-http-lb-config` command to delete a load balancer configuration. The load balancer configuration must not reference any clusters or server instances enabled for load balancing. In addition, the load balancer configuration must not be referenced by any physical load balancers.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

config_name The name of the load balancer configuration to delete. The configuration must not reference any clusters or server instances enabled for load balancing, or be used by any physical load balancers.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-http-lb-config command

```
asadmin> delete-http-lb-config --user admin --passwordfile file mylbconfig
Command delete-http-lb-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also create-http-lb-config(1), list-http-lb-configs(1)

Name delete-http-lb-ref– deletes the cluster or server instance from a load balancer

Synopsis

```
delete-http-lb-ref
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --config  config_name | --lbname load_balancer_name
[--force=false] target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `delete-http-lb-ref` command to remove a reference to a cluster or stand-alone server instance from a load balancer configuration or load balancer. So that you do not interrupt user requests, make sure the standalone server instance or all server instances in the cluster are disabled before you remove them from the load balancer configuration. If the `force` option is set to true, the references are deleted even if server instances or clusters are enabled.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--config`

Specifies which load balancer configuration to delete cluster and server instance references from.

Specify either a load balancer configuration or a load balancer. Specifying both results in an error.

`--lbname`

Specifies the load balancer to delete cluster and server instance references from.

		Specify either a load balancer configuration or a load balancer. Specifying both results in an error.
	`--force`	If `force` is set to true, then the references are deleted even if there are currently enabled applications or instances. The default is false.
Operands	*target*	Specifies which cluster or instance to remove from the load balancer. Valid values are: ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-http-lb-ref command

```
asadmin> delete-http-lb-ref --user admin --passwordfile file
--config mycluster-http-lb-config cluster2
Command delete-http-lb-ref executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also create-http-lb-ref(1), disable-http-lb-server(1)

Name delete-http-listener– removes an HTTP listener

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Specifies the target from which you are deleting the HTTP listener. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-http-listener command

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

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

Name delete-iiop-listener– removes an IIOP listener

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Specifies the target from which you are deleting the IIOP listener. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-iiop-listener command

The following command deletes the IIOP listener named `sample_iiop_listener`:

```
asadmin> delete-iiop-listener --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 7070 sample_iiop_listener
Command delete-iiop-listener executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-iiop-listener(1), list-iiop-listeners(1)

Name delete-instance – deletes the instance that is not running

Synopsis

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

Description Use the `delete-instance` command to delete a server instance. If a standalone instance is deleted (i.e. the instance's configuration name is *server-name*--config and no other clusters or unclustered instances refer to this configuration), its standalone configuration will be automatically deleted as well.

The Node Agent need not be running (or even installed or created) to delete a server instance. However, if the Node Agent is running, the command will delete the instance. If the Node Agent is not running, it will delete the instance the next time it is started. If a standalone instance is deleted, that is, the instance's configuration name is `server–name-config` and no other clusters or unclustered instances refer to this configuration, then its standalone configuration will be automatically deleted as well.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

instance_name	name of the instance to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `delete-instance`:

```
asadmin> delete-instance --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon
--port 4848 instance2
Command delete-instance executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-instance(1), start-instance(1), stop-instance(1)

Name delete-javamail-resource– removes a JavaMail session resource

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-javamail-resource` command removes the specified JavaMail session resource. Ensure that you remove all references to this resource before executing this command. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p` `--port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u` `--user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
This option helps specify the target from which you are deleting the JavaMail session resource. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of the JavaMail session resource to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-javamail-resource command

The following command deletes the JavaMail session resource named `mail/MyMailSession`:

```
asadmin> delete-javamail-resource --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host fuyako --port 7070 mail/MyMailSession
Command delete-javamail-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

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

Name delete-jbi-application-configuration– deletes the application configuration for the given component

Synopsis

```
delete-jbi-application-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name  name
```

Description The `delete-jbi-application-configuration` command deletes the application configuration for the given component.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component for which the configuration will be deleted.

Operands

name
The name of the application configuration that will be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `delete-jbi-application-configuration` command

```
asadmin> delete-jbi-application-configuration --component=cli-config-binding testConfig
Command delete-jbi-application-configuration executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jbi-application-configuration(1), update-jbi-application-configuration(1), list-jbi-application-configurations(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1)

Name delete-jbi-application-variable– deletes the application variables for the given component

Synopsis

```
delete-jbi-application-variable
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name (name)[,name]*
```

Description The `delete-jbi-application-variable` deletes the application variables for the given component. More than one variable can be deleted.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual

administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component to which the variable will be deleted.

Operands

name
The name of the application variable that will be deleted. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `delete-jbi-application-variable` command

```
asadmin> delete-jbi-application-variable --component cli-config-binding FirstName
Command delete-jbi-application-variable executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `delete-jbi-application-variable` command to delete multiple variables

```
asadmin> delete-jbi-application-variable --component cli-config-binding
"FirstName, LastName"
Command delete-jbi-application-variable executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jbi-application-variable(1), update-jbi-application-variable(1), list-jbi-application-variables(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

`--target` This option is deprecated.

Operands

connectionpoolid	The name of the JDBC resource to be removed.

Examples

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

```
asadmin delete-jdbc-connection-pool --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt --host localhos

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p` `--port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u` `--user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jdbc-resource command

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

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

EXAMPLE 2 Using the delete-jdbc-resource command

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

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name delete-jmsdest– removes a JMS destination

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-jmsdest` command removes the specified JMS destination. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option helps specify the target from which you are deleting the physical destination. Although the `delete-jmsdest` command is related to resources, a physical destination is created and deleted using the JMS Service, which is part of the configuration. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

`-T --desttype` The type of the JMS destination. Valid values are `topic` and `queue`.

Operands

dest_name The unique identifier of the JMS destination to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jmsdest command

The following command deletes the queue named `PhysicalQueue`:

```
asadmin> delete-jmsdest --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 --desttype queue PhysicalQueue
Command delete-jmsdest executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-jmsdest(1), list-jmsdest(1)

Name delete-jms-host– removes a JMS host

Synopsis

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

Description The command removes the specified JMS host. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Deleting the default JMS host, named `default_JMS_host`, is not recommended.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target from which you are deleting the JMS host. Valid targets are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

		This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters
	`-update-resources`	Helps update the resources. The default value is `true`.
Operands	*jms_host_name*	The name of the host to be deleted.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the delete-jms-host command

The following command deletes the JMS host named`MyNewHost`.

```
asadmin> delete-jms-host --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt MyNewHost
Command delete-jms-host executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also create-jms-host(1), list-jms-hosts(1)

Name delete-jms-resource– removes a JMS resource

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-jms-resource` command removes the specified JMS resource. Ensure that you remove all references to this resource before executing this command. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option helps specify the target from which you are deleting the JMS resource. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

Operands

jndi_name	The JNDI name of the JMS resource to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jms-resource command

The following command deletes the JMS resource named `jms/Queue`:

```
asadmin> delete-jms-resource --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001 jms/Queue
Command delete-jms-resource executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-jndi-resource` command removes the specified JNDI resource. This command is supported in remote mode only.

You must remove all associations to the JNDI resource before you execute this command.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

Valid targets are described below.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

jndi_name	The name of the JNDI resource to be removed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jndi-resource command

```
asadmin> delete-jndi-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 4001 s
Command delete-jndi-resource executed successfully.
```

Where asadmin is the command prompt and sample_jndi_resource is the resource to be removed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option helps specify the target from which you want to remove the JVM options.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

`--profiler`

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

Operands *jvm_option_name=jvm_option_value*

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

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-jvm-options command

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

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

Where more than one JVM options are deleted.

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jvm-options(1)

Name delete-lifecycle-module– removes the lifecycle module

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-lifecycle-module`removes the lifecycle module. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option helps specify the location of the lifecycle module.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *module_name* This operand is a unique identifier for the deployed server lifecycle event listener module.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-lifecycle-module

```
asadmin> delete-lifecycle-module --user admin --passwordfile adminpassword.txt
--host fuyako --port 7070 customSetup
Command delete-lifecycle-module executed successfully
```

Where: `customSetup` is the lifecycle module deleted.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-lifecycle-module(1), list-lifecycle-modules(1)

Name delete-management-rule– removes a specified management rule

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-management-rule` removes the management rule you specify.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

--target This option helps specify the target for which you are deleting a management rule. The valid values for this command are:

- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *rule_name* The name of the management rule.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** using delete-management-rule

```
asadmin> delete-management-rule --user admin
--passwordfile adminpassword.txt --target myinstance myRule1
Command delete-management-rule executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-lifecycle-module(1), list-lifecycle-modules(1)

Name delete-mbean– deletes a custom MBean.

Synopsis

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

Description Deletes a custom MBean. Ensure that the target MBeanServer is running.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

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

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` The target for the MBean. Identifies the server instance. Defaults to the name of the Domain Adminstration Server (DAS). If there are multiple references to an MBean in various servers, only one specific reference is deleted. When the last reference is deleted, the MBean definition is deleted from the domain.

Operands

`-name` Identifies a custom MBean by name. The default name is the MBean's implementation class name.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-mbean

```
delete-mbean --user admin --passwordfile filename.txt mbeantest1
```

This example shows the deletion of MBean, `mbeantest1`

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-mbean(1)

list-mbeans(1)

Name delete-message-security-provider – enables administrators to delete a `provider-config` sub-element for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`)

Synopsis

```
delete-message-security-provider
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --target  target] --layer  message_layer
 provider_name
```

Description Enables administrators to delete a `provider-config` sub-element for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`, the file that specifies parameters and properties to the Enterprise Server). The options specified in the list below apply to attributes within the `message-security-config` and `provider-config` sub-elements of the `domain.xml` file.

If the message-layer (`message-security-config` attribute) does not exist, it is created, and then the `provider-config` is created under it.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

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

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`. All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt. If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`. For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`. The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.
`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`	This operand is valid in domains that are configured to support clusters Specifies the target to which you are deploying. Valid values are ▪ `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value. ▪ *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target. ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.
`--layer`	The message-layer from which the provider has to be deleted. The default value is SOAP.

Operands

provider_name	The name of the provider used to reference the `provider-config` element.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-message-security-provider

The following example shows how to delete a message security provider for a client.

```
asadmin> delete-message-security-provider --user admin
--layer SOAP mySecurityProvider
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-message-security-provider(1), list-message-security-providers(1)

Name delete-node-agent– deletes the node agent and its associated directory structure

Synopsis

```
delete-node-agent  [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
 [--interactive=true] [--agentdir nodeagent_path]
 nodeagent_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `delete-node-agent` command to delete the named node agent and its directory structure. The node agent must be stopped and have no associated server instances. After successful execution of the command, run `delete-node-agent-config` to remove the named node agent from `domain.xml`.

Options

`-t--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.
`-I--Interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required options are prompted.
`--agentdir`	Like a Domain Administration Server (DAS), each node agent resides in a top level directory named *agentdir*/*nodeagent_name*. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, defaults to*install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory.

Operands

nodeagent_name	The name of the node agent to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-node-agent

```
asadmin> delete-node-agent nodeagent1
Node Agent nodeagent1 deleted.
```

Where: nodeagent1, residing in the default *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory, is deleted together with its directory structure. Please note that at this point nodeagent1 references still exist in `domain.xml`. Use the `delete-node-agent-config` command to complete the removal process.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-node-agent(1), list-node-agents(1), start-node-agent(1), stop-node-agent(1)

Name delete-node-agent-config– removes a node agent from a domain

Synopsis

```
delete-node-agent-config
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 nodeagent_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command removes the specified node agent from the domain, at which point the node agent directory structure can also be removed (using the `delete-node-agent` command).

Important: The specified node agent must have no server instances running. This means all the agent's instances must be deleted (using `delete-instance`) before executing this command.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

nodeagent_name

The name of the node must be unique on the machine. Typically, the nodeagent_name is the host name of the machine where the node agent will reside.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-node-agent-config

```
asadmin> delete-node-agent-config --user admin1 --passwordfile filename nodeagent1
Command delete-node-agent-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-node-agent-config(1), delete-instance(1), delete-node-agent(1)

Name delete-password-alias– deletes a password alias

Synopsis

```
delete-password-alias
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 aliasname
```

Description This command deletes a password alias.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

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

Operands

-aliasname — This is the name of the substitute password as it appears in domain.xml.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-password-alias command

```
asadmin>delete-password-alias --user admin
--passwordfile /home/password.txt jmspassword-alias
```

Command delete-password-alias executed successfully

Exit Status

0 — command executed successfully

1 — error in executing the command

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

Name delete-persistence-resource– removes a persistence resource

Synopsis

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

Description The `delete-persistence-resource` command removes a persistence resource. This command is supported in the remote mode only. When you delete a persistence resource, the command also removes the jdbc resource if it was created using the `create-persistence-resource` command with the option `--connectionpoolid`. Please refer to the `create-persistence-resource` command manpage for details. Ensure that you remove all associations to this resource and then execute this command.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target from which you are deleting a persistence resource. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

jndi_name	Specifies the JNDI name of the persistence resource.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-persistence-resource

```
asadmin> delete-persistence-resource --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 sample_persistence_resource
Command delete-persistence-resource executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name delete-profiler– removes the specified profiler element

Synopsis

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-profiler

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-profiler(1)

Name delete-resource-adapter-config– deletes the resource adapter configuration

Synopsis

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

 raname
```

Description The `delete-resource-adapter-config` command deletes the configuration information created in `domain.xml` for the connector module.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option is deprecated.

Operands

raname This operand helps specify the connector module name. This value is kept in the `resource-adapter-name` in the `domain.xml` file.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `delete-resource-adapter-config` command

```
asadmin> delete-resource-adapter-config --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt ra1
Command delete-resource-adapter-config executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also create-resource-adapter-config(1), list-resource-adapter-configs(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

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

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

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

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

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

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

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

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

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

Synopsis

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

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

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

This command is supported in remote mode only.

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

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you are unconfiguring the ssl element. The following values are valid:

- `server`, the server in which the iiop-service or HTTP/IIOP/SIP listener is to be unconfigured for SSL.
- *config*, the configuration that contains the HTTP/IIOP/SIP listener or iiop-service for which SSL is to be unconfigured.

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

`--type` The type of service or listener for which the SSL is deleted. The type can be *sip-listener*,*http-listener*, *iiop-listener*, or *iiop-service*.

Operands

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

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-ssl command

```
asadmin> delete-ssl --type sip-listener --user admin
--passwordfile file sampleListener
Command delete-ssl executed successfully.
```

This sample command deletes the SSL element configured for the SIP listener called sampleListener

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-ssl(1)

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

Synopsis

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

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

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
This option specifies the target on which you are deleting the system properties.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

property_name
The name of the system property to remove.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-system-properties

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

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

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

Name delete-threadpool– removes the named threadpool

Synopsis

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

Description Removes the threadpool with the named ID. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option specifies the target being operated on. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

threadpool_id	an ID for the work queue; for example, thread-pool-1, thread-pool-2, etc.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using delete-threadpool command

```
asadmin> delete-threadpool --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt
threadpool-1
Command delete-threadpool executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-threadpool(1), list-threadpools(1)

Name delete-transformation-rule– deletes the transformation rule of a given web service

Synopsis

```
delete-transformation-rule --webservicename webservice_name}
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

  transformation-rule-name
```

Description Deletes an XSLT transformation rule of a given web service.

Options

`--webservicename`	Name of the deployed webservice.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

transformation-rule-name Name of the transformation rule to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 To delete a transformation rule that is applied to a webservice

```
asadmin>delete-transformation-rule --webservicename
jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF ChangeResponse_Rule
Command delete-transformation-rule executed successfully
```

where,`jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF` is the fully qualified name of a web service endpoint.

`ChangeResponse_Rule` is the name of the transformation rule.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-transformation-rule(1), list-transformation-rules(1)

Name delete-virtual-server – removes a virtual server

Synopsis

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

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

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option specifies the target from which you are deleting the virtual server. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

		This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters

Operands

virtual_server_id	The unique identifier for the virtual server to be deleted.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the delete-virtual-server command

The following command deletes the virtual server named `sample_vs1`:

```
asadmin> delete-virtual-server --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001 sample_vs1
Command delete-virtual-server executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-virtual-server(1), list-virtual-servers(1)

Name deploy– deploys the specified component

Synopsis

```
deploy
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --virtualservers  virtual_servers]
[--contextroot context_root] [--force=true]
[ --precompilejsp =false]
[ --property
(name=value)[:name=value]*]
 [--verify=false]
[ --name  component_name] [--upload=true]
[ --retrieve  local_dirpath] [--dbvendorname dbvendorname]
[--createtables=true|false | --dropandcreatetables=true|false]
[--uniquetablenames=true|false] [--deploymentplan deployment_plan]
[--enabled=true] [ --generatermistubs =false]
[ --availabilityenabled =false]
[ --libraries  jar_file[(path_separator)jar_file*]]
[--target target] filepath
```

Description Deploys an enterprise application, SIP application, converged application, web application, EJB module, connector module, or application client module. If the component is already deployed or already exists, it is forcefully redeployed if the `--force` option is set to `true`.

The `--createtables` and `--dropandcreatetables` options are booleans and therefore can take the values of *true* or *false*. These options are only used during deployment of CMP beans that have not been mapped to a database (i.e., no `sun-cmp-mappings.xml` descriptor is provided in the module's `META-INF` directory). They are ignored otherwise.

The `--createtables` and `--dropandcreatetables` options are mutually exclusive; only one should be used. If drop and/or create tables fails, the deployment does not fail; a warning message is provided in the log file.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--virtualservers`
One or more virtual server IDs. Multiple IDs are separated by commas.

`--contextroot`
Valid only if the archive is a web module. It is ignored for other archive types; defaults to filename without extension.

`--force`
If set to true, makes sure the component is redeployed even if the specified component has already been deployed or already exists. The default is true.

`--precompilejsp`
By default this option is set to false, which does not allow the JSP to pre-compile during deployment. Instead JSPs are compiled during runtime.

`--property`
Use this option to specify any additional properties as name/value pairs for an extension module. The implementer of the extension module deployment would need to implement the code to read the contents of the `--property` option. At this time, only application router JARs that are deployable as an extension module are configured to read these contents.

`--verify`
If set to true, the syntax and semantics of the deployment descriptor is verified.

`--name`
Name of the deployable component.

`--upload`
When set to true, uploads the deployable file to the administration server. The deployable file imust be accessible from the client. If the file is accessible to both server and client, set the upload option to false.

`--retrieve`
Retrieves the client stub JAR file from the server machine to the local directory.

`--dbvendorname`
Specifies the name of the database vendor for which tables are created. Supported values include `db2`, `mssql`, `oracle`, `derby`, `javadb`, `postgresql`, `pointbase`, and `sybase`, case-insensitive. If not specified, the value of the `database-vendor-name` attribute in `sun-ejb-jar.xml` is used. If no value is specified, a connection is made to the resource specifie by the `jndi-name` subelement of the `cmp-resource` element in the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file, and the database vendor name is read. If the connection cannot be established, or if the value is not recognized, SQL-92 compliance is presumed.

`--createtables`
Creates tables at deployment of an application with unmapped CMP beans. Default is the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file.

`--dropandcreatetables`
If set to true, when the component is redeployed, the tables created by the previous deployment are dropped before creating the new tables. Applies to already deployed applications with unmapped CMP beans. If not set to true, the tables are dropped if the `drop-tables-at-undeploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file is set to true. The new tables are created if the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file is set to true.

`--uniquetablenames`
Guarantees unique table names for all the beans and results in a hashcode added to the table names. This is useful if you have an application with case-sensitive bean names.

`--deploymentplan`
Takes the deployment plan, which is a JAR containing Sun-specific descriptors, and deploys it. This should be passed along when deploying a pure EAR file. A pure EAR file is an EAR without Sun-specific descriptors.

`--enabled`
If set to true (default), allows users to access the application. If set to false, users will not be able to access the application. In a domain whose profile is the cluster profile or the enterprise profile, this option enables the application on the specified target instance or cluster. If you deploy to the target `domain`, this option is ignored, since deploying to the domain doesn't deploy to a specific instance or cluster.

`--generatermistubs`
If set to true, static RMI-IIOP stubs are generated and put into the `client.jar`. If set to false (default) the stubs are not generated.

`--availabilityenabled`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters This option controls whether high-availability is enabled for SFSB checkpointing and potentially passivation. If set to false (default) all SFSB checkpointing is disabled for the specified application or EJB module. If set to true, the specified application or module is enabled for high-availability. Set this option to true only if high availability is configured and enabled at higher levels, such as the server and container levels.

`--libraries`
A comma-separated list of library JAR files. Specify the library JAR files by their relative or absolute paths. Specify relative paths relative to *instance-root*`/lib/applibs`. The libraries are made available to the application in the order specified.

`--target`
This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Specifies the target to which you are deploying. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.

- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target. If `domain` is the target for an initial deployment, the application is deployed to the domain, but no server instances or clusters reference the application. If `domain` is the target for a redeployment (the `--force` option is set to true), and dynamic reconfiguration is enabled for the clusters or server instances that reference the application, the referencing clusters or server instances automatically get the new version of the application. If redeploying, and dynamic configuration is disabled, the referencing clusters or server instances do not get the new version of the application until the clustered or standalone server instances are restarted.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *filepath*

Path to the deployable file on the local machine if the `upload` option is set to `true`; otherwise the absolute path to the file on the server machine.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Deploying a SIP module

This syntax deploys a SIP application packaged in the `CallSetup.sar` file to the default server instance `server`.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename --target server CallSetup.sar
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 2 Deploying an Enterprise application

This syntax deploys the Enterprise application packaged in the `Cart.ear` file to the default server instance `server`. Use the `--target` option to deploy to a different server instance or to a cluster.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename --target server Cart.ear
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 3 Deploying a Web application with the default context root

This syntax deploys the Web application in the `hello.war` file to the default server instance `server`. Use the `--target` option to deploy to a different server instance or to a cluster.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile myfile --target server hello.war
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 4 Deploying an enterprise bean (EJB component)

Deploy an enterprise bean with container-managed persistence (CMP) and create the database tables used by the bean.

EXAMPLE 4 Deploying an enterprise bean (EJB component) *(Continued)*

This example uses the `--target` option, which is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters. To use this example in a domain that is not configured to support clusters, omit that option. The target in this example is an existing cluster, `cluster1`.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename
--createtables=true --target cluster1 EmployeeEJB.jar
Command deploy executed successfully
```

EXAMPLE 5 Deploying a connector module (resource adapter)

Deploy a connector module packaged in a RAR file.

This example uses the `--target` option, which is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters. To use this example in a domain that is not configured to support clusters, omit that option. The target in this example is an existing standalone server instance that does not belong to a cluster.

```
asadmin> deploy --user admin --passwordfile filename
--target myinstance jdbcra.rar
Command deploy executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also undeploy(1), list-components(1)

Name deploydir– deploys an exploded format of application archive

Synopsis

```
deploydir
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --virtualservers  virtual_servers]
 [--contextroot context_root] [--force=true]
 [ --verify =false] [ --precompilejsp =false]
 [ --name  component_name] [--uniquetablenames=true|false]
 [--dbvendorname dbvendorname] [--createtables=false |  --dropandcreatetables =false]
 [ --generatermistubs =false] [ --availabilityenabled =false]
 [ --libraries  jar_file[(path_separator)jar_file*]]
 [--target target] dirpath
```

Description Use this command to deploy an application directly from a development directory. The appropriate directory hierarchy and deployment descriptors conforming to the Java EE specification must exist in the deployment directory.

Directory deployment is for advanced developers only. Do not use it in production environments. In production environments, use the deploy command. Directory deployment is only supported on localhost, that is, the client and server must reside on the same machine. For this reason, the only values for the `--host` option are:

- `localhost`
- The value of the `$HOSTNAME` environment variable
- The IP address of the machine

If the `--uniquetablenames`, `--createtables`, and `--dropandcreatetables` options are not specified, the entries in the deployment descriptors are used.

The `--force` option makes sure the component is forcefully (re)deployed even if the specified component has already been deployed or already exists. Set `--force` to false for a first deployment. If the application with that name is running and force is set to false, the command fails.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`. All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The

	`asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt. If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`. For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`. The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.
`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--virtualservers`	Comma-separated list of virtual server IDs.
`--contextroot`	Valid only if the archive is a web module. It is ignored for other archive types; defaults to filename without extension.
`--force`	Makes sure the component is forcefully (re)deployed even if the specified component has already been deployed or already exists.
`--verify`	If set to true, the syntax and semantics of the deployment descriptor is verified.
`--precompilejsp`	By default, this option is set to false, which does not allow the JSP to pre-compile during deployment. Instead, JSPs are compiled during runtime.
`--name`	Name of the deployable component.

`--uniquetablenames`	Guarantees unique table names for all the beans and results in a hashcode added to the table names. This is useful if you have an application with case-sensitive bean names.
`--dbvendorname`	Specifies the name of the database vendor for which tables are created. Supported values include `db2`, `mssql`, `oracle`, `derby`, `javadb`, `postgresql`, `pointbase` and `sybase`, case-insensitive. If not specified, the value of the `database-vendor-name` attribute in `sun-ejb-jar.xml` is used. If no value is specified, a connection is made to the resource specifie by the `jndi-name` subelement of the `cmp-resource` element in the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file, and the database vendor name is read. If the connection cannot be established, or if the value is not recognized, SQL-92 compliance is presumed.
`--createtables`	Creates tables at deployment of an application with unmapped CMP beans. Default is the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file.
`--dropandcreatetables`	Drops existing tables and creates tables during deployment for application using unmapped CMP beans. If not specified, the tables are dropped if the `drop-tables-at-undeploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file is set to true. The new tables are created if the `create-tables-at-deploy` entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` is set to true. When the component is redeployed, the tables created by the previous deployment are dropped before creating the new tables.
`--generatermistubs`	if set to true, static RMI-IIOP stubs are generated and put into the `client.jar`. If set to false (default) the stubs are not generated.
`--availabilityenabled`	This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters This option

	controls whether high-availability is enabled for SFSB checkpointing and potentially passivation. If set to false (default) all SFSB checkpointing is disabled for the specified application or EJB module. If set to true, the specified application or module is enabled for high-availability. Set this option to true only if high availability is configured and enabled at higher levels, such as the server and container levels.
`--libraries`	Specify the library JAR files by their relative or absolute paths. Specify relative paths relative to *instance-root*/`lib/applibs`. The JAR files are separated by a colon on Unix and Linux systems and by a semicolon on Windows systems. The libraries are made available to the application in the order specified. Place the dependent JAR files in the *domain-dir*/`lib` directory.
`--target`	This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clustersSpecifies the target to which you are deploying. Valid values are: ▪ `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value. ▪ *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.

Operands

dirpath	path to the directory containing the exploded format of the deployable archive.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the deploydir command

The exploded application to be deployed is in the `/home/temp/sampleApp` directory. Since the `force` option is set to true, if an application of that name already exists, the application is redeployed.

```
asadmin> deploydir --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 --force=true --precompilejsp=true /home/temp/sampleApp
Command deploydir executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), undeploy(1), enable(1), disable(1), list-components(1)

Name deploy-jbi-service-assembly– deploys a service assembly into the JBI environment

Synopsis

```
deploy-jbi-service-assembly
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --enabled =true]
 [--upload=true] [--target target]
 filepath or service_assembly_name
```

Description The `deploy-jbi-service-assembly` command deploys a service assembly into the JBI environment.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--enabled`
: If this option is set to true, the service assembly is started automatically when the system starts up. Users are allowed to access the service assembly. If this option is set to false, the service assembly is not started automatically when the system starts up. Users are not able to access the service assembly. For EE, this option enables the deployment on the specified target instance or cluster. This option is ignored when the service assembly is being deployed on the target domain.

`--upload`
: When this option is set to true, the command uploads the file to the administration server. The file is uploaded to the `$JBI_HOME/tmp` directory on the Domain Administration Server (DAS), for example,

`$AS_INSTALL_DIR/domains/`*domain_name*`/jbi/tmp`. If the filepath of the installable file is mounted to the server machine, or if the administration server is running locally, set the upload option to false.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you are deploying the service assembly. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

filepath or service_assembly_name

The path to the archive file that contains the attributes of the JBI service assembly or the name of the service assembly that has been previously deployed to the domain.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the deploy-jbi-service-assembly command

The following command deploys a JBI service assembly.

```
asadmin> deploy-jbi-service-assembly --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 filepath
Command deploy-jbi-service-assembly executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

list-jbi-service-assemblies(1), show-jbi-service-assembly(1)

Name disable– disables the component

Synopsis

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

Description The `disable` command immediately disables the named component. The component must have been deployed. If the component has not been deployed, an error message is returned.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option specifies the target on which you are disabling the component. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *component_name* name of the component to be disabled.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `disable` command

```
asadmin> disable  --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt sampleApp
Command disable executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

deploy(1), deploydir(1), undeploy(1), enable(1)

Name disable-http-lb-application– disables an application managed by a load balancer

Synopsis

```
disable-http-lb-application
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --timeout  30]
 --name application_name  target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command disables an application for load balancing. The disabled application goes offline for load balancing with minimal impact to users. Disabling an application gives a finer granularity of control than disabling a server instance and is most useful when a cluster is hosting multiple independent applications.

Once the application is disabled and the changes have been applied to the load balancer, new requests for the application are not forwarded to the target. Existing sessions continue to access the application until the timeout is reached. This process is known as quiescing.

If an application is deployed across multiple clusters, use this command to disable it in one cluster while leaving it enabled in others.

If an application is deployed to a single server instance, use this command to disable it in that instance while leaving the instance itself enabled.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`. All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt. If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`. For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`. The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--timeout`	The timeout (in minutes) to wait before disabling the specified application. This time allows for the graceful shutdown (quiescing) of the specified application. The default value is 30 minutes. The minimum value is 1 minute.
`--name`	The name of the application to be disabled.

Operands

target	This operand specifies the server instance or cluster on which to disable the application. Valid values are: ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the disable-http-lb-server command

```
asadmin> disable-http-lb-application --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --name webapps-simple mycluster
Command disable-http-lb-application executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

enable-http-lb-application(1)

Name disable-http-lb-server– disables a sever or cluster managed by a load balancer

Synopsis

```
disable-http-lb-server
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --timeout  30]
 target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command disables a stand-alone server or cluster of servers for load balancing. The disabled server instance or cluster goes offline for load balancing with a minimum impact to users.

Once the target has been disabled and the changes have been applied to the load balancer, the load balancer stops assigning new requests to the target. Session requests with sessions created before disabling the target continue to be assigned to that target until the timeout is reached. This process is known as quiescing.

Apply changes to the load balancer either automatically, or using the command `apply-http-lb-changes`. You can also manually export the configuration using `export-http-lb-config` and copy it to the load balancer.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

	`--timeout`	The timeout (in minutes) to wait before disabling the specified target. This time allows for the graceful shutdown (quiescing) of the specified target. The default value is 30 minutes. The minimum value is 1 minute.
Operands	*target*	This operand specifies which server instances and clusters to disable. Valid values are: ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the disable-http-lb-server command

```
asadmin> disable-http-lb-server --user admin --passwordfile filename mycluster
Command disable-http-lb-server executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also create-http-lb-ref(1), enable-http-lb-server(1)

Name display-error-distribution– displays distribution of errors from instance server.log at module level

Synopsis

```
display-error-distribution
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  instance] timestamp
```

Description Displays distribution of errors from instance `server.log` at module level.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This is the name of the target upon which the command is operating. The valid target for this command is the name of an instance.

Operands

`--timestamp` The time at which the error logs are generated. The error logs are maintained in the memory. Timestamp should be a long value that represents the number of milliseconds that have passed since January 1, 1970

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-error-distribution

Before using `display-error-distribution` command, use the `display-error-statistics` command to get the timestamp, which is a required operand for the `display-error-distribution` command.

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-error-distribution *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> display-error-statistics
Timestamp                                Severity  Warning
-------------------------------------------------------
1185340505312(Jul 25, 2007 10:45:05 AM)     0        0
1185336905312(Jul 25, 2007 9:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185333305312(Jul 25, 2007 8:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185329705312(Jul 25, 2007 7:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185326105312(Jul 25, 2007 6:45:05 AM)      0        0
-------------------------------------------------------
Command display-error-statistics executed successfully.

asadmin> display-error-distribution 1185340505312
****************************************************************
Severity Warning   moduleID
--------------------------
 1          2        javax.enterprise.system.container.web
 0         18     javax.enterprise.system.tools.admin.server.mbeans
...
****************************************************************
Command display-error-distribution executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also display-error-statistics(1)

, display-log-records(1)

Name display-error-statistics– displays a summary of list of severities and warnings

Synopsis

```
display-error-statistics
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  instancename/clustername ]
```

Description This command displays a summary of list of severities and warnings in `server.log` since last server restart. This command can run both locally and remotely.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This is the name of the target upon which the command is operating. The valid target for this command is the name of an instance or cluster.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-error-statistics

```
asadmin> display-error-statistics
Timestamp                                Severity  Warning
-------------------------------------------------------
1185340505312(Jul 25, 2007 10:45:05 AM)     1        20
1185336905312(Jul 25, 2007 9:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185333305312(Jul 25, 2007 8:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185329705312(Jul 25, 2007 7:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185326105312(Jul 25, 2007 6:45:05 AM)      0        0
-------------------------------------------------------
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-error-statistics *(Continued)*

```
Command display-error-statistics executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also display-error-distribution(1)

, display-log-records(1)

Name display-license– displays the license information

Synopsis

```
display-license
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description `display-license` displays the license information. This command can run both locally and remotely.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help

Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-license in local mode

```
asadmin> display-license
*****************************************************************
Eval              Sun ONE Enterprise Server 9 Evaluation License
Expiration date   Tues 11 Sept 11:58:47 PDT 2002
Number of instances per admin server  Unlimited
Allow remote administration  YES
*****************************************************************
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using display-license in remote mode

```
asadmin> display-license --user admin --password adminadmin --host fuyako --port 7070
*****************************************************************
Eval              Sun ONE Enterprise Server 7 Evaluation License
Expiration date   Tues 11 Sept 11:58:47 PDT 2002
Number of instances per admin server  Unlimited
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using display-license in remote mode *(Continued)*

```
Allow remote administration  YES
*****************************************************************
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also install-license(1)

Name display-log-records– displays all the error messages for a given module at a given timestamp

Synopsis

```
display-log-records
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --errorlevel {SEVERE|WARNING}   --timestamp  timestamp [--target instance] {module-id  [ module-id]*}
```

Description This command displays all the error messages for a given module at a given timestamp. This command can run remotely.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This is the name of the target upon which the command is operating. The valid targets for this command are instance and cluster.

`--errorlevel` Allowed values are `SEVERE` and `WARNING`.

`--timestamp` The time specified at which the error logs are generated.

Operands

module-id Module for which the error logs are to be displayed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-log-records

Before using the display-log-records command, use the display-error-statistics and the display-error-distribution command to get the timestamp and module id, which are required operands for the display-log-records command.

EXAMPLE 1 Using display-log-records *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> display-error-statistics
Timestamp                                Severity  Warning
-------------------------------------------------------
1185340505312(Jul 25, 2007 10:45:05 AM)     1        20
1185336905312(Jul 25, 2007 9:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185333305312(Jul 25, 2007 8:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185329705312(Jul 25, 2007 7:45:05 AM)      0        0
1185326105312(Jul 25, 2007 6:45:05 AM)      0        0
-------------------------------------------------------
Command display-error-statistics executed successfully.

asadmin> display-error-distribution 1185340505312
****************************************************************
Severity Warning   moduleID
--------------------------
 1          2        javax.enterprise.system.container.web
 0         18     javax.enterprise.system.tools.admin.server.mbeans
...
****************************************************************
Command display-error-distribution executed successfully.

asadmin> display-log-records --passwordfile
passwords --user admin --target server --host localhost --timestamp 1185340505312
--port 4848 javax.enterprise.system.container.web

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
RecNumber = 5849
dateTime = Wed Jul 25 10:45:05 AM PST 2007
msgId = WEB0335
level = WARNING
productName = sun-appserver-9.1
logger = javax.enterprise.system.container.web
nvp = _ThreadID=10;_ThreadName=main;_RequestID=a4a52e69-ed14-4d0c-ada7-4fe07382c158;
message =  http-listener attribute family not supported
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
RecNumber = 5848
dateTime = Wed Jul 25 10:45:05 AM PST 2007
msgId = WEB0334
level = WARNING
productName = sun-appserver-9.1
logger = javax.enterprise.system.container.web
nvp = _ThreadID=10;_ThreadName=main;_RequestID=a4a52e69-ed14-4d0c-ada7-4fe07382c158;
message =  http-file-cache attribute hash-init-size not supported
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Command display-log-records executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also display-error-distribution(1)

, display-error-statistics(1)

Name enable– enables the component

Synopsis

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

Description The `enable` command enables the specified component. If the component is already enabled, then it is re-enabled. The component must have been deployed in order to be enabled. If it has not been deployed, then an error message is returned. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option specifies the target on which you are enabling the component. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name	name of the component to be enabled.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `enable` command

```
asadmin> enable --user admin1 --passwordfile password.txt sampleApp
Command enable executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), deploydir(1), undeploy(1), disable(1)

Name enable-http-lb-application– enables a previously-disabled application managed by a load balancer

Synopsis

```
enable-http-lb-application
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --name  application_name
 target
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

When applications are deployed, by default they are disabled for load balancing. Use this command to enable applications deployed on a stand-alone instance or cluster for load balancing. Enable the application on all instances in a cluster, or on a single standalone server instance.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--name`

The name of the application to be enabled.

Operands *target*

This operand specifies on which server instance or cluster to enable the application. Valid values are:

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the enable-http-lb-server command

```
asadmin> enable-http-lb-application --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --name webapps-simple mycluster
Command enable-http-lb-application executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

disable-http-lb-application(1)

Name enable-http-lb-server– enables a previously disabled sever or cluster managed by a load balancer

Synopsis

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

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command enables a stand-alone server instance or cluster for load balancing. By default, load balancing is disabled for instances and clusters.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

target This operand specifies which server instances and clusters to enable. Valid values are:

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the enable-http-lb-server command

```
asadmin> enable-http-lb-server --user admin --passwordfile filename mycluster
Command enable-http-lb-server executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-http-lb-ref(1), disable-http-lb-server(1)

Name export– marks a variable name for automatic export to the environment of subsequent commands in multimode

Synopsis `export [ name=value [ name=value]*]`

Description The `export` command marks a variable name for automatic export to the environment of subsequent commands. All subsequent commands use the variable name value as specified unless you unset them or exit multimode. If only the variable name is specified, the current value of that variable name is displayed. If the `export` command is used without any arguments, a list of all the exported variables and their values is displayed. Exported shell environment variables set prior to invoking the `asadmin` utility are imported automatically and set as exported variables within `asadmin`. Unexported environment variables cannot be read by the `asadmin` utility.

Operands

name=value	variable name and value for automatic export to the environment to be used by subsequent commands.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `export` command

```
asadmin> export
AS_ADMIN_USER = admin
AS_ADMIN_HOST = bluestar
AS_ADMIN_PREFIX = server1.jms-service
AS_ADMIN_PORT = 8000
```

EXAMPLE 2 using `export` command to set an environment variable

```
asadmin> export AS_ADMIN_HOST=bluestar
In this case, the AS_ADMIN_HOST environment variable has been set to bluestar.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using `export` command to set multiple environment variables

```
asadmin> export AS_ADMIN_HOST=bluestar AS_ADMIN_PORT=8000
AS_ADMIN_USER=admin AS_ADMIN_PREFIX=server1.jms-service
In this case, the environment variables have been set to:
host is set to bluestar
port is set to 8000
administrator user is set to admin
prefix is set to server1.jms-service
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also unset(1), multimode(1)

Name export-http-lb-config– exports the load balancer configuration or load balancer to a file

Synopsis

```
export-htp-lb-config
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --config  config_name | --lbname load_balancer_name [--retrieve=false] [file_name]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `export-http-lb-config` command to export a load balancer configuration or load balancer into a file that the load balancer plug-in can use. The default file name is `loadbalancer.xml`, but you can specify a different name. Once exported, you manually copy the exported file to the load balancer plug-in location before configuration changes are applied.

To apply changes to the load balancer without manually copying the configuration file, use `apply-http-lb-changes`, or configure the load balancer to automatically apply changes with `create-http-lb`. If you use these commands, you do not need to use `export-http-lb-config`.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--config`

Specifies which load balancer configuration to export.

Specify either a load balancer configuration or a load balancer. Specifying both results in an error.

`--lbname`	Specifies the load balancer to export. Specify either a load balancer configuration or a load balancer. Specifying both results in an error.
`--retrieve`	If set to true, retrieves the `loadbalancer.xml` file from the remote machine. The default is false.

Operands

file_name	Specifies the file name and location of the exported configuration. ■ If you specify a directory (relative or absolute) but not a file name, the file named `loadbalancer.xml.`*load_balancer_config_name* is created in the specified directory. On Microsoft Windows systems the path must be in quotes. ■ If you specify a file name in a relative or absolute path, the file is created with the name you specify in the directory you specify. ■ If you specify a file name but do not specify a directory, the file is created with that name in the current working directory. ■ If you do not specify this operand, the default value is a file named `loadbalancer.xml.`*load_balancer_config_name* created in the *app_sever_install*`/domains/`*domain_name*`/generated` directory.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `export-http-lb-config` command on the UNIX platform

The following example exports the load balancing configuration `mycluster-http-lb-config` to a file named `loadbalancer.xml` in the `/Sun/AppServer` directory .

```
asadmin> export-http-lb-config --user admin --passwordfile file
--config mycluster-http-lb-config /Sun/AppServer/loadbalancer.xml
Command export-http-lb-config executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `export-http-lb-config` command on the Microsoft Windows platform

The following example exports the load balancing configuration `mycluster-http-lb-config` to a file named `loadbalancer.xml` in the `C:\Sun\AppServer` directory on a Microsoft Windows system.

```
asadmin> export-http-lb-config --user admin --passwordfile file
--config mycluster-http-lb-config "C:\Sun\AppServer\loadbalancer.xml"
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `export-http-lb-config` command on the Microsoft Windows platform *(Continued)*

```
Command export-http-lb-config executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also create-http-lb(1), apply-http-lb-changes(1), create-http-lb-config(1), list-http-lb-configs(1)

Name export-jbi-application-environment– generates template files and places them in the specified configuration directory

Synopsis

```
export-jbi-application-environment
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --configdir  template directory [--target target name | server | domain] service assembly name
```

Description The `export-jbi-application-environment` command generates template files and places them in the specified configuration directory. These template files can then be updated so deployment into another target or environment is possible.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--configdir`
The directory where the configuration files will be created.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service assembly name
The name of the Service Assembly that will be used to export the application information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `export-jbi-application-environment` command

```
asadmin> export-jbi-application-environment --configdir=c:/template SA2
Configuration files were exported to directory c:/template.
Command export-jbi-application-environment executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also show-jbi-runtime-loggers(1), show-jbi-runtime-configuration(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1), show-jbi-statistics(1)

Name flush-jmsdest– purges messages in a JMS destination.

Synopsis

```
flush-jmsdest
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --desttype|-T topic|queue
 [ --target  target (Default Server)] destname
```

Description The `flush-jmsdest` command purges the messages from a physical destination in the specified target's JMS Service configuration.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target` This option helps specify the location of the JMS destination from where you want to clean the messages. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

	This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters
`---desttype`	This option indicates the type of physical destination from where you want to purge messages. The supported destination types are topic and queue.

Operands

dest_name	The unique identifier of the JMS destination to be purged.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the flush-jmsdest command

The following command purges messages from the queue named `PhysicalQueue`:

```
asadmin> flush-jmsdest --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 --desttype queue PhysicalQueue
Command flush-jmsdest executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jmsdest(1), list-jmsdest(1), create-jmsdest(1)

Name freeze-transaction-service– freezes the transaction subsystem

Synopsis

```
freeze-transaction-service
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
```

Description The `freeze-transaction-service` command freezes the transaction subsystem during which time all the inflight transactions are suspended. Invoke this command before rolling back any inflight transactions. Invoking this command on an already frozen transaction subsystem has no effect. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

target This operand specifies the target on which you are freezing the transaction service. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using freeze-transaction-service

```
asadmin> freeze-transaction-service --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
Command freeze-transaction-service executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

unfreeze-transaction-service(1), rollback-transaction(1)

Name generate-diagnostic-report– generates reports that can help diagnose Enterprise Server malfunctioning

Synopsis

```
generate-diagnostic-report   --outputfile jar_file_name
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --local =false] [--file filename]
 [--bugids bugids] [--logstartdate start-date]
 [--logenddate end-date] [--targetdir local_dir_path]
 target
```

Description The `generate-diagnostic-report` command generates an HTML report that contains pointers or navigational links to a Enterprise Server installation details such as configuration details, HADB information, logging details, process specific information, for an Enterprise Server instance. If report generation is targeted for a domain, data is collected for all instances belonging to the domain and is stored on DAS. Such data may help diagnose Enterprise Server malfunctioning such as exceptions, performance bottlenecks, and unexpected results. This command is supported in remote and local mode. In local mode, reports can be generated for a DAS, a server instance, or a node agent. In remote mode, this command can generate reports for all the targets supported by the local mode and for the entire domain or a cluster.

Options

`--outputfile`	Absolute path to the filename on the client machine. The filename must end with a .jar extension. This option is mandatory in both the local and remote mode.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`

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

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--file`	A text file describing customer's information such as customer name, customer point of contact, error description. Contents of this file are appended to the diagnostic report.
`--bugids`	One or more IDs of known bugs similar to customer issue, separated by comma.
`--logstartdate`	Use the mm/dd/yy format to specify the date from which `server.log` files for server instances are captured (if log rotation is enabled). If the date is not specified, number of entries from `server.log` file as specified by `max-no-of-entries` matching `min-log-level` in diagnostic service are collected.
`--logenddate`	Date in mm/dd/yy format. If specified, takes precedence over `max-no-of-entries` from diagnostic-service configuration.If you specify a `--logenddate`, you will need to specify a `--logstartdate` also. If specified, entries between `--logstartdate` and `--logenddate` matching `min-log-level` are captured. If this option is not specified, `max-no-of-entries` from diagnostic-service is used to limit the `server.log` content being captured.
`--local`	If set to true, the `generate-diagnostic-report` command runs in local mode and collects a limited set of information. When the command is run locally for a domain, data for the default server instance, that is, the DAS for the domain, is collected. In local mode, this command can generate report for a DAS, a server instance, or a node agent.
`--targetdir`	This option is required only if the command is run locally. If target is a domain name, this value is parent directory of the domain upon which the command will operate. This is a mandatory field in local mode.

Operands

target: allowed values are domain, cluster, nodeagent, and instance.

- domain: generates report for all clustered and non clustered instances administered by the DAS, including default admin server instance. This command when executed locally, collects information for default server instance only.
- cluster: generates report for every server instance in the cluster.

- instance: generates report for a particular server instance.
- nodeagent: generates reports for all server instances associated with a specific node agent.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the generate-diagnostic-report command (remote mode)

```
asadmin> generate-diagnostic-report
 --user admin --port 4848
--outputfile /export/software/sjsas/diagnostic-reports/domain1.jar domain1
Please enter the admin password>
Following attributes from domain.xml are masked with **** in the generated report.
domain/configs/config=server-config/jms-service/jms-host=default_JMS_host/admin-password="admin"
If you want to mask additional properties, use create-password-alias and set com
mand before continuing the report generation.
Press 'y' to continue or 'n' to exit : y
Command generate-diagnostic-report executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the generate-diagnostic-report command (local mode)

```
asadmin> asadmin generate-diagnostic-report --user admin
--local=true --outputfile /export/software/sjsas/diagnostic-reports/domain1.jar
--targetdir /export/software/sjsas/domains domain1
Following attributes from domain.xml are masked with **** in the generated report.
domain/configs/config=server-config/jms-service/jms-host=default_JMS_host/admin-
password="admin"
If you want to mask additional properties, use create-password-alias and set com
mand before continuing the report generation.
Press 'y' to continue or 'n' to exit : y
Report File : /export/software/sjsas/diagnostic-reports/domain1.jar
Command generate-diagnostic-report executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name generate-jvm-report– shows the threads, classes and memory for a given target instance.

Synopsis

```
generate-jvm-report
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target] [--type=summary|memory|class|thread]
```

Description This command shows the threads (dump of stack trace), classes and memory for a given target instance, including the Domain Administration Service. This command works only with the Enterprise Server instance processes. This command replaces the traditional techniques like sending ctrl+break or kill -3 signals to Enterprise Server processes. The command will not work if the target server instance is not running.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--type` The type of report user wants to see.

- `summary`, which displays summary information about the threads/classes and memory.
- `memory`, which provides information about heap and non-heap memory consumption, memory pools, and garbage collection statistics for a given target instance
- `classes`, which gives information about the class loader for a given target instance

- `threads`, which provides information about threads running and the thread dump (stack trace) for a given target instance.

Operands

`target` This option specifies the ending location of the connector resources.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the generate-jvm-report command

```
asadmin> generate-jvm-report --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--type summary server1
Operating System Information:
Name of the Operating System: Linux
Binary Architecture name of the Operating System: i386, Version:
2.6.9-22.ELsmp
Number of processors available on the Operating System: 2
...
...
...
user.language = en
user.name = root
user.timezone = America/Los_Angeles
Command generate-jvm-report executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name get-client-stubs– retreives the client stub JAR.

Synopsis

```
get-client-stubs  --appname application_name
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --target  target_name] local_directory_path
```

Description The `get-client-stubs` command gets the client stubs JAR file for an `AppClient` standalone module or an application containing the `AppClient` module, from the server machine to the local directory. Before executing the `get-client-stubs` command, the application or module should be deployed. The client stubs JAR is useful for running application via the `appclient` utility. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`--appname`	name of the application.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

local_directory_path path to the local directory where the client stub should be stored.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using get-client-stubs

```
asadmin> get-client-stubs --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host fuyako --port 7070 --appname myapplication /sample/exmple
Command get-client-stubs executed successfully
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also undeploy(1)

Name get– gets the values of the monitorable or configurable attributes

Synopsis

```
get
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --monitor =[true|false]]
 (dotted_attribute_name)+
```

Description Gets the names and values of attributes. If the `--monitor` option is set to true, the monitorable attributes are returned. If the `--monitor` option is set to false, the configurable attribute values are returned. On UNIX platforms, if the shell treats the wildcard (*) as a special character, enclose the dotted name in a double quotes ("*dotted_name*").

The `asadmin` `get`, `set` and `list` commands work in tandem to provide a navigation mechanism for the abstract hierarchy. There are two hierarchies: `configuration` and `monitoring` and these commands operate on both. The `list` command provides the fully qualified dotted names of the management components that have read-only or modifiable attributes. The `configuration` hierarchy provides attributes that are modifiable; whereas the attributes of management components from monitoring hierarchy are purely read-only. The `configuration` hierarchy is loosely based on the domain's schema document; whereas the `monitoring` hierarchy is a little different. Use the `list` command to reach a particular management component in the desired hierarchy. Then, invoke the `get` and `set` commands to get the names and values or set the values of the attributes of the management component at hand. Use the wildcard (*) option to fetch all matches in a given fully qualified dotted name. See the examples for further clarification of the possible navigation of the hierarchies and management components.

A dotted name uses the "`.`" (period) as a delimiter to separate the parts of a complete name. This is similar to how the "`/`" character is used to delimit the levels in the absolute path name of a file in the UNIX file system. The following rules apply while forming the dotted names accepted by the `get`, `set` and `list` commands. Note that a specific command has some additional semantics applied.

- A `.` (period) always separates two sequential parts of the name.
- A part of the name usually identifies a subsystem and/or its specific instance. For example: web-container, log-service, thread-pool-1 etc.
- If any part of the name itself contains a `.` (period), then it must be escaped with a leading \ (backslash) so that the "`.`" does not act like a delimiter.

  Note – On UNIX platforms, \ (backslash) is a shell escape character. As a result, this character needs to be escaped itself, and \ becomes \\. Alternatively, the dotted name containing the \ needs to be in quotes.

- An * (asterisk) can be used anywhere in the dotted name and it acts like the wildcard character in regular expressions. Additionally, an * can collapse all the parts of the dotted name. Long dotted name like "`this.is.really.long.hierarchy`" can be abbreviated to "`th*.hierarchy`". But note that the `.` always delimits the parts of the name.
- The top level switch for any dotted name is `-monitor` or `-m` that is separately specified on a given command line. The presence or lack of this switch implies the selection of one of the two hierarchies for appserver management: monitoring and configuration.
- If you happen to know the exact complete dotted name without any wildcard character, then list and get/set have a little difference in their semantics:
  - The `list` command treats this complete dotted name as the complete name of a parent node in the abstract hierarchy. Upon providing this name to `list` command, it simply returns the names of the immediate children at that level. For example, `list server.applications.web-module` will list all the web modules deployed to the domain or the default server.
  - The `get` and `set` commands treat this complete dotted name as the fully qualified name of the attribute of a node (whose dotted name itself is the name that you get when you remove the last part of this dotted name) and it gets/sets the value of that attribute. This is true if such an attribute exists. You will never start with this case because in order to find out the names of attributes of a particular node in the hierarchy, you must use the wildcard character *. For example, `server.applications.web-module.JSPWiki.context-root` will return the context-root of the web-application deployed to the domain or default server.
- `server` can be replaced with the name of a particular server instance of interest and you'll get the information of that server instance, remaining part of the dotted name remaining the same. Note that the dotted names that are available in such other server instances are those from the monitoring hierarchy because these server instances don't have a way to expose the configuration hierarchy.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`

The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`

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

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--monitor` defaults to false; if set to false, the configurable attribute values are returned. If set to true, the monitorable attribute values are returned.

Operands *attributename* Identifies the attribute name in the dotted notation. At least one dotted name attribute is required. The dotted notation is the syntax used to access attributes of configurable entities. The following format is used for the notation:

```
Configuration: <config name>.<config element
name>.<primary key>.<attribute name> | <instance
name>.<config element name>.<primary
key>.<attribute name>
```

```
Resource: <instancename>.<resource name>.<primary
key>.<attribute name> | domain.resources.<resource
name>.<primary key>.<attribute name>
```

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the get command

`asadmin get *`
get all values on all dotted name prefixes

`asadmin get domain.*`
gets all values on the dotted name "`domain`." Note that this is quite different from "`domain*`".

`asadmin get domain*`
gets all values on the dotted nams that begin with "domain". Equivalent to `get domain*.*`.

`asadmin get *config*.*.*`
gets all values on the dotted names which match "`*config*.*`".

`asadmin get domain.j2ee-applications.*.ejb-module.*.*`
gets all values on all ejb-modules of all applications.

`asadmin get *web-modules.*.*`
get all values on all web modules whether in an application or standalone.

`asadmin get *.*.*.*`
get all values on all dotted names which have three parts..

EXAMPLE 2 Using get with the monitor option

To get the monitoring data from the domain administration server, the appropriate monitoring level must be set on the appropriate subsystem. Use the `set` command to set the monitoring data level. For example, to set the monitoring level on Web Container on Domain Administration Server (DAS) to HIGH so that the Web Container returns many monitorable attributes and their values:
`server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.web-container=HIGH`. See the `set` command for further details on setting the monitoring level.

Top Level

```
asadmin get -m server.*
```

This command produces no output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

Applications Level

```
asadmin get -m server.applications.*
```

No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

Applications — Enterprise Applications and Standalone Modules

This example assumes that you have deployed an application called app1.

`asadmin get -m server.applications.*`
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

`asadmin get -m server.applications.app1.ejb-module1_jar.*` or **`asadmin get -m *ejb-module1_jar.*`** or **`asadmin get -m server.applications.ejb-module1_jar.*`**
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

`asadmin get -m server.applications.app1.ejb-module1_jar.bean1.*`
Attribute CreateCount_Count, Value = xxxx

Attribute CreateCount_Description, Value = xxxx

Attribute CreateCount_LastSampleTime, Value = xxxx

Attribute CreateCount_Name, Value = xxxx

Attribute CreateCount_StartTime, Value = xxxx

Attribute CreateCount_Unit, Value = xxxx

Attribute MethodReadyCount_Current, Value = xxxx

Attribute MethodReadyCount_Description, Value = xxxx

Attribute MethodReadyCount_HighWaterMark, Value = xxxx

EXAMPLE 2 Using get with the monitor option *(Continued)*

Attribute MethodReadyCount_LastSampleTime, Value = xxxx

Attribute MethodReadyCount_LowWaterMark, Value = xxxx

Attribute MethodReadyCount_Name, Value = xxxx

MethodReadyCount_StartTime, Value = xxxx

MethodReadyCount_Unit, Value = xxxx

Attribute RemoveCount_Count, Value = xxxx

Attribute RemoveCount_Description, Value = xxxx

Attribute RemoveCount_LastSampleTime, Value = xxxx

Attribute RemoveCount_Name, Value = xxxx

Attribute RemoveCount_StartTime, Value = xxxx

Attribute RemoveCount_Unit, Value = xxxx

Note – Where it is a standalone module, the node app1 will not appear.

asadmin get -m server.applications.app1.ejb-module1_jar.bean1.bean-pool
List of Attributes and Values corresponding to attributes as defined under EJBPoolStats Statistics.

Note – Where it is a standalone module, the node app1 will not appear.

asadmin get -m server.applications.app1.web-module1_war.*
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

asadmin get -m server.applications.app1.web-module1_war.virtual_server1.servlet1.*
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

Http-Service Level

asadmin get -m server.http-service.*
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

asadmin get -m server.http-service.virtual-server1
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

asadmin get -m server.http-service.virtual-server1.http-listener1.*
Attributes and Values corresponding to HttpListerneStats Statistics.

Thread-Pools Level

EXAMPLE 2 Using get with the monitor option *(Continued)*

asadmin get -m server.thread-pools.*
No output, but message saying there are no attributes at this node.

asadmin get -m server.thread-pools.thread-pool1.*
List of Attributes and Values corresponding to ThreadPoolStats Statistics.

JVM Level

```
asadmin get -m server.jvm.*
server.jvm.dotted-name = server.jvm
server.jvm.heapsize-current = 184803328
server.jvm.heapsize-description = Provides statistical information about
the JVM's memory heap size.
server.jvm.heapsize-highwatermark = 184803328
server.jvm.heapsize-lastsampletime = 1223980932336
server.jvm.heapsize-lowerbound = 0
server.jvm.heapsize-lowwatermark = 0
server.jvm.heapsize-name = HeapSize
server.jvm.heapsize-starttime = 1223276201943
server.jvm.heapsize-unit = bytes
server.jvm.heapsize-upperbound = 518979584
server.jvm.uptime-count = 704730420
server.jvm.uptime-description = Provides the amount of time the JVM has been running.
server.jvm.uptime-lastsampletime = 1223980932342
server.jvm.uptime-name = UpTime
server.jvm.uptime-starttime = 1223276201936
server.jvm.uptime-unit = milliseconds
```

Examples

The `list` command is the progenitor of navigational capabilities of these three commands. If you want to `set` or `get` attributes of a particular subsystem, you must know its dotted name. The `list` command is the one which can guide you to find the dotted name of that subsystem. For example, to find out the modified date (attribute) of a particular file in a large file system that starts with `/`. First you must find out the location of that file in the file system, and then look at its attributes. Therefor, two of the first commands to understand the hierarchies in appserver are: `* list "*"` and `* list * --monitor`.

A part of the sorted output of the `list "*"`command is typically of the following form:

EXAMPLE 3 Listing all dotted names

```
asadmin> list "*"
default-config.sip-service.sip-protocol.sip-timers
default-config.thread-pools
default-config.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1
default-config.transaction-service
default-config.web-container
default-config.web-container-availability
```

EXAMPLE 3 Listing all dotted names *(Continued)*

```
domain
domain.clusters
domain.configs
domain.converged-lb-configs
domain.converged-lb-configs.converged-lb-config-1
```

Note – The `web-container-availability` node and the `ejb-container-availability` do not appear under the `availability-service` node. These dotted names can be accessed as follows:

```
default-config.web-container-availability
```

```
default-config.web-container-availability
```

The `jms-availability` child node appears under the `availability-service` node as follows:

```
default-config.availability-service.jms-availability
```

The output of the`list` command is a list of dotted names representing individual components and subsystems. Every component or subsystem is capable of having zero or more attributes that can be read and modified.

With the`list` command you can drill down through the hierarchy in a particular branch of interest. For example, if you want to find the configuration of the `http-listener` of the domain (the default server, whose ID is "`server`"). Here is how you could proceed on a UNIX terminal:

EXAMPLE 4 Listing all dotted names containing http and listener

```
asadmin list "*"|grep http|grep listener
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
server-config.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
server.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
```

EXAMPLE 4 Listing all dotted names containing http and listener *(Continued)*

```
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
```

Consequently, the `list` command is the entry point into the navigation of the management hierarchies. Take note of the output of the `list` command:

- The output lists one element per line.
- Every element on a line is a complete-dotted-name of a management component that is capable of having attributes. Note that none of these lines show any kind of attributes at all.

You can now use this output of the list command to find the attributes of the default `http-listener` where the web applications in the `domain/server` are deployed.

EXAMPLE 5 Getting the attributes of a listener

```
asadmin get server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.acceptor-threads = 1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.address = 0.0.0.0
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.blocking-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-server = server
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 51378
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.property.accesslog
= ${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/logs/access
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.property.proxiedProtocols = ws/tcp
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true
```

Examples

EXAMPLE 6 Exploring JVM attributes

You can use the following set of list and get commands to explore JVM attributes.

```
asadmin list server*|grep monitoring
server-config.monitoring-service
server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
server.monitoring-service
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
```

Note that this is the `list` command. It only shows the hierarchy, nothing else. Using the '|' and "grep" narrows down the search effectively. Now, you can choose `server.monitoring-service` to set the attributes of various attributes that can be monitored.

EXAMPLE 6 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

This is the configuration data because this setting will be persisted to the server's configuration store.

```
asadmin get server.monitoring-service.*
```

You can try the number of attributes that are presently available with monitoring service. Here is the output:

No matches resulted from the wildcard expression. This is because this fully dotted name does not have any attributes at all. Logically, you try the next one and that is: `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels`. Again, use the wildcard character to get ALL the attributes of a particular component.

```
asadmin get server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.*
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
connector-connection-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
connector-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
ejb-container = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
http-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jdbc-connection-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jms-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jvm = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
orb = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
thread-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
transaction-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
web-container = OFF
```

The JVM monitoring is at a level OFF. It must be changed in order to make the JVM monitoring information available. The other valid values for all the monitoring level are: LOW and HIGH. use the `set` command to set the value appropriately.

```
asadmin set server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=HIGH
erver.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = HIGH
```

Now, the JVM information can be obtained using the `get` command and monitoring switch. But remember , when you switch to the monitoring hierarchy, start with the `list` command again.

EXAMPLE 6 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

```
asadmin list --monitor * | grep jvm
server.jvm
server.jvm.class-loading-system
server.jvm.compilation-system
server.jvm.garbage-collectors
server.jvm.garbage-collectors.Copy
server.jvm.garbage-collectors.MarkSweepCompact
server.jvm.memory server.jvm.operating-system
server.jvm.runtime server.jvm.thread-system
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-1
. . .
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793823
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793824
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793825
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793826
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793827
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-9
```

Note that now you are interested in the attributes of a particular leaf node. Thus the command is `get` not `list`.

```
asadmin get -m  server.jvm.class-loading-system.*
server.jvm.class-loading-system.dotted-name = server.jvm.class-loading-system
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-count = 7328
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-description =
No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-name = LoadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-unit = count
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-count = 10285
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-description
= No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508972
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-name = TotalLoadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-unit = count
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-count = 2957
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-description =
No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-name = UnloadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-unit = count
```

You can see that 10285 is the total number of classes loaded by the Virtual Machine. Whereas, 2957 is number of classes unloaded, since it was started. Similarly, you can explore attributes of the other subsystems as well.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also set(1), list(1)

Name get-health– provides information on the cluster health

Synopsis

```
get-health
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  cluster_name]
```

Description The `get-health` command gets information about the health of the cluster. Note that if GMS is not enabled in Enterprise Server, the basic information about whether the server instances in this cluster are running or not running is returned.

Options **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the cluster for which you want the health information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using get-health

```
asadmin> get-health --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host fuyako --port 7070 --target cluster
Command get-health executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name help– displays the asadmin utility commands

Synopsis

`help [`*command_name*`]`

command_name `[--help | –?]`

Description The help command displays a list of all the `asadmin` utility commands. Specify the command to display the usage information for that command. To display the man page of each command, use the syntax: `asadmin` *command_name* `--help | -?` or `asadmin help` *command_name*

The following is a list of all the `asadmin` utility commands:

`add-resources`
: registers the resource in the specified XML file

`apply-http-lb-changes`
: applies load balancer configuration changes to the load balancer

`backup-domain`
: performs a backup on the domain

`change-admin-password`
: changes the administrator password

`change-master-password`
: changes the master password

`clear-ha-store`
: deletes tables in the HA database

`configure-ha-cluster`
: configures an existing cluster to be High Availability

`configure-ha-persistence`
: enables configuration of parameters related to session persistence

`configure-lb-weight`
: sets load balancing weights for clustered instances

`configure-webservice-management`
: sets the monitoring or maxhistory or attributes of a deployed webservice

`copy-config`
: copies an existing configuration to create a new configuration

`create-admin-object`
: adds the administered object with the specified JNDI name

`create-application-ref`
: creates a reference to an application

`create-audit-module`
: creates an audit module for the optional plugin module

`create-auth-realm`
: adds the named authorized realm

`create-cluster`
: creates a cluster

`create-connector-connection-pool`
: adds a connection pool with the specified connection pool name

`create-connector-resource`
: registers the resource with the specified JNDI name

`create-connector-security-map`
: creates or modifies a security map for the named connector connection pool

`create-converged-lb`
: creates a converged load balancer.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`create-converged-lb-config`
: creates a converged load balancer configuration.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`create-converged-lb-ref`
: creates a converged load balancer reference.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`create-custom-resource`
: registers the custom resource

`create-domain`
: creates a domain with the specified name

`create-file-user`
: creates a new file user

`create-ha-store`
: creates tables in HA database that are used by HA cluster

`create-http-health-checker`
: creates a health-checker for a specified load balancer configuration

`create-http-lb`
: creates a load balancer

`create-http-lb-config`
: creates a configuration for the load balancer

`create-http-lb-ref`
: add an existing cluster or server instance to an existing load balancer configuration

`create-http-listener`
: adds a new HTTP listener socket

`create-iiop-listener`
: adds the IIOP listener

`create-instance`
: creates an instance with the given name

`create-javamail-resource`
: registers the Javamail resource

`create-jdbc-connection-pool`
: registers the JDBC connection pool

`create-jdbc-resource`
: registers the JDBC resource

`create-jms-host`
: creates a JMS host

`create-jms-resource`
: registers the JMS resource

`create-jmsdest`
: adds the named destination

`create-jndi-resource`
: registers the JNDI resource

`create-jvm-options`
: creates the JVM options from the Java configuration or profiler elements

`create-lifecycle-module`
: adds a lifecycle module

`create-management-rule`
: creates a new management rule

`create-mbean`
: creates and registers a custom MBean

`create-message-security-provider`
: enables administrators to create the `message-security-config` and `provider-config` sub-elements for the security service in `domain.xml`

`create-node-agent-config`
: adds a new unbound node agent to a domain

`create-node-agent`
: creates a node agent and its associated directory structure

`create-password-alias`
: creates a password alias

`create-persistence-resource`
: registers the persistence resource

`create-profiler`
: creates the profiler element

`create-resource-adapter-config`
: creates the resource adapter Java bean

`create-resource-ref`
: creates a reference to a resource

`create-service`
: configures the starting of a DAS or node agent on an unattended boot

`create-sip-listener`
: creates the SIP listener.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`create-ssl`
: creates the SSL element in the HTTP listener or IIOP listener

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

`create-threadpool`
: creates the thread pool

`create-transformation-rule`
: creates transformation rule for a deployed web service

`create-trust-config`
: creates a trust configuration.

`create-trusted-entity`
: creates a trusted entity.

`create-virtual-server`
: adds the named virtual server

`delete-admin-object`
: removes the administered object with the specified JNDI name

`delete-application-ref`
: removes a reference to an application

`delete-audit-module`
: deletes the audit-module for the optional plugin module

`delete-auth-realm`
: removes the named authorized realm

`delete-converged-lb`
: deletes the specified converged load balancer

`delete-converged-lb-config`
: deletes the specified converged load balancer configuration.

`delete-converged-lb-ref`
: deletes the specified converged load balancer reference.

`delete-cluster`
: deletes a cluster

`delete-config`
: deletes an existing configuration

`delete-connector-connection-pool`
: removes the specified connection pool

`delete-connector-resource`
: removes the named resource connector

`delete-connector-security-map`
: deletes the named security map

`delete-custom-resource`
: removes the custom resource

`delete-domain`
: deletes the given domain

`delete-file-user`
: removes the named file user

`delete-http-health-checker`
: deletes a health-checker for a specified load balancer configuration

`delete-http-lb`
: deletes a load balancer

`delete-http-lb-config`
: deletes a load balancer configuration

`delete-http-lb-ref`
: deletes the cluster or server instance from a load balancer configuration

`delete-http-listener`
: removes the HTTP listener

`delete-iiop-listener`
: removes the IIOP listener

`delete-instance`
: deletes the instance that is not running

`delete-javamail-resource`
: removes the Javamail resource

`delete-jdbc-connection-pool`
: removes the JDBC connection pool

`delete-jdbc-resource`
: removes the JDBC resource

`delete-jms-host`
: removes a JMS host

`delete-jms-resource`
: removes the JMS resource

`delete-jmsdest`
: destroys the named destination

`delete-jndi-resource`
: removes the JNDI resource

`delete-jvm-options`
: deletes the JVM options from the Java configuration or profiler elements

`delete-lifecycle-module`
: removes the lifecycle module

`delete-management-rule`
: deletes a specified management rule

`delete-mbean`
: deletes a custom MBean

`delete-message-security-provider`
: enables administrators to delete a `provider-config` sub-element for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`)

`delete-node-agent-config`
removes a node agent from a domain

`delete-node-agent`
deletes the node agent and its associated directory structure

`delete-password-alias`
deletes a password alias

`delete-persistence-resource`
removes the persistence resource

`delete-profiler`
deletes the profiler element

`delete-resource-adapter-config`
deletes the resource adapter Java bean

`delete-resource-ref`
removes a reference to a resource

`delete-sip-listener`
deletes the specified SIP listener.

`delete-ssl`
deletes the ssl element from the HTTP listener or IIOP listener

`delete-system-property`
removes one or more system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

`delete-threadpool`
deletes the thread pool

`delete-transformation-rule`
deletes the transformation rule of a given web service

`delete-trust-config`
deletes the trust configuration.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`delete-trusted-entity`
deletes the trusted entity

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`delete-virtual-server`
deletes the virtual server with the named virtual server ID

`deploy-jbi-service-assembly`
deploys a service assembly into the JBI environment

`deploy`
deploys the specified component

`deploydir`
deploys the component that is in the specified directory, located in the domain

`disable-http-lb-server`
disables a sever or cluster managed by a load balancer

`disable-converged-lb-server`
disables a sever or cluster managed by a converged load balancer

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`disable-http-lb-application`
disables an application managed by a load balancer

`disable`
stops the specified, deployed component

`display-error-distribution`
displays distribution of errors from instance server.log at module level

`display-error-statistics`
displays a summary list of severities and warnings

`display-log-records`
displays all the error messages for a given module at a given timestamp

`enable-converged-lb-server`
enables a previously disabled sever or cluster managed by a converged load balancer

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`enable-http-lb-application`
enables a previously-disabled application managed by a load balancer

`enable-http-lb-server`
enables a previously disabled sever or cluster managed by a load balancer

`enable`
runs the specified, deployed component

`export-http-lb-config`
exports the load balancer configuration to a file that can be used by the load balancer

`export`
: marks a variable name for automatic export to the environment of subsequent commands in multimode

`flush-jmsdest`
: purges the messages in a JMS destination

`freeze-transaction-service`
: immobilizes the named transaction service

`generate-diagnostic-report`
: generates reports that can help diagnose malfunctioning

`generate-jvm-report`
: shows the threads, classes and memory for a given target instance

`get-client-stubs`
: gets the stubs of the client

`get`
: gets the values of the monitorable or configurable attributes

`get-health`
: provides information on the cluster health

`help`
: displays a list of all the commands available in the command-line interface

`install-jbi-component`
: installs a service engine or binding component into the JBI environment

`install-jbi-shared-library`
: installs a shared library into the JBI environment

`jms-ping`
: checks to see if the JMS provider is running

`list-admin-objects`
: lists all the administered objects

`list-application-refs`
: lists all application references in a cluster or unclustered server instance

`list-audit-modules`
: lists the audit modules

`list-auth-realms`
: lists the authorized realms

`list-backups`
: lists all backups and restores

`list-clusters`
: lists the existing clusters

`list-components`
: lists deployed components

`list-configs`
: lists all existing configurations

`list-connector-connection-pools`
: gets all the connection pools

`list-connector-resources`
: gets all the connector resources

`list-connector-security-maps`
: lists the security maps for the connector connection pool

`list-converged-lbs`
: lists all the converged load balancers.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`list-converged-lb-configs`
: lists all the converged load balancer configurations.

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`list-custom-resources`
: gets all the custom resources

`list-domains`
: lists the domains in the given domains directory

`list-file-groups`
: lists the file groups

`list-file-users`
: lists the file users

`list-http-lb-configs`
: lists load balancer configurations

`list-http-lbs`
: lists load balancers

`list-http-listeners`
: gets the HTTP listeners

`list-iiop-listeners`
: gets the IIOP listeners

`list-instances`
: lists all the instances in the server

`list-javamail-resources`
: gets all the Javamail resources

`list-jdbc-connection-pools`
: registers the JDBC connection pool

`list-jdbc-resources`
: gets all the JDBC resources

`list-jbi-binding-components`
: lists the binding components installed on the specified target

`list-jbi-service-assemblies`
: lists the service assemblies installed into the JBI environment

`list-jbi-service-engines`
: lists the service engines installed on the specified target

`list-jbi-shared-libraries`
: lists the JBI shared libraries that are installed into the JBI environment

`list-jms-hosts`
: lists the existing JMS hosts

`list-jms-resources`
: gets all the JMS resources

`list-jmsdest`
: gets all the named destinations

`list-jndi-entries`
: gets all the named destinations, browses and queries the JNDI tree

`list-jndi-resources`
: gets all the JNDI resources

`list-lifecycle-modules`
: gets the lifecycle modules

`list-management-rules`
: lists the management rules created using the `create-management-rule` command

`list-mbeans`
: lists the custom mbeans for a given target server instance

`list-message-security-providers`
: enables administrators to list all security message providers (`provider-config` sub-elements) for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`)

`list-node-agents`
: lists the node agents along with their status

`list-password-aliases`
: lists all password aliases

`list-persistence-resources`
: gets all the persistence resources

`list-registry-locations`
: returns list of configured web service registry access points

`list-resource-adapter-configs`
: lists the resource adapters configured in an instance

`list-resource-refs`
: lists the existing resource references

`list-sub-components`
: lists EJBs or Servlets in a deployed module or in a module of a deployed application

`list-system-properties`
: lists the system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

`list-threadpools`
: lists the thread pools

`list-timers`
: lists all of the timers owned by server instance(s)

`list-transformation-rules`
: lists all the transformation rules of a given webservice

`list-trust-configs`
: lists all identity assertion trust configurations.

`list-virtual-servers`
: gets the virtual servers

`list`
: lists the configurable elements and provides the fully qualified dotted names of the management components that have read-only or modifiable attributes

`login`
: lets you log in to a domain

`migrate-timers`
: moves a timer when a server instance stops

`monitor`
: displays monitoring data for commonly-used components

`multimode`
: allows you to execute multiple commands while returning environment settings and remaining in the `asadmin` utility

`ping-connection-pool`
: tests if a connection pool is usable

`publish-to-registry`
: publishes all the web service artifacts to registries

`recover-transactions`
: manually recovers pending transactions

`remove-ha-cluster`
: returns an HA cluster to non-HA status

`restore-domain`
: restores files from backup

`rollback-transaction`
: rolls back the named transaction

`set`
: sets the values of attributes. Set command can be used to modify default properties of a resource.

`set-dcr-file`
: uploads the Data Centric Rule (DCR) file from the Domain Administration Server (DAS).

  Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`show-component-status`
: displays the status of the deployed component

`show-jbi-binding-component`
: shows detailed information about the specified binding component

`show-jbi-service-assembly`
: shows detailed information about a specified service assembly

`show-jbi-service-engine`
: shows detailed information about the specified service engine

`show-jbi-shared-library`
: shows detailed information about a specified shared library

`shut-down-jbi-component`
: shuts down a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

`shut-down-jbi-service-assembly`
: shuts down a JBI service assembly on the specified target

`start-appserv`
: starts the domains in the specified domains directory

`start-callflow-monitoring`
: provides the complete callflow/path of a request

`start-cluster`
: starts a cluster

`start-database`
: starts the bundled Java DB database

`start-domain`
: starts the given domain

`start-instance`
: starts a server instance

`start-jbi-component`
: starts a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

`start-jbi-service-assembly`
: starts a service assembly on the specified target

`start-node-agent`
: starts a node agent

`stop-appserv`
: stops the domains in the specified domains directory

`stop-callflow-monitoring`
: disables collection of callflow information of a request

`stop-cluster`
: stops a cluster

`stop-database`
: stops the bundled Java DB database

`stop-domain`
: stops the given domain

`stop-instance`
: stops a server instance

`stop-jbi-component`
: stops a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

`stop-jbi-service-assembly`
: stops a service assembly on the specified target

`stop-node-agent`
: stops a node agent

`undeploy-jbi-service-assembly`
: undeploys a service assembly on the specified target

`undeploy`
: removes a component in the domain

`unfreeze-transaction-service`
: mobilizes the named transaction service

`uninstall-jbi-component`
: uninstalls a service engine or binding component on the specified target

`uninstall-jbi-shared-library`
: uninstalls a shared library on the specified target

`unpublish-from-registry`
: unpublishes the web service artifacts from the registries

`unset`
: removes one or more variables from the multimode environment

`unset`
: removes one or more variables from the multimode environment

`unset-dcr-file`
: removes the Data Centric Rule (DCR) file from the Domain Administration Server (DAS).

Note – This command is available if you have installed Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

`update-file-user`
: updates a current file user as specified

`update-password-alias`
: updates a password alias

`upgrade-jbi-component`
: upgrades a service engine or binding component

`verify-domain-xml`
: verifies the content of the `domain.xml`

`version`
: displays the version information

The following commands are deprecated:

- `display-license`
- `install-license`

- `restart-instance`
- `shutdown`
- `create-acl`
- `delete-acl`
- `list-acls`
- `start-appserv`
- `stop-appserv`

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using help

```
asadmin> help
asadmin> create-domain --help
```

Where: **`create-domain`** is the command you wish to view the usage for.

See Also

asadmin(1M)

Name install-jbi-component– installs a service engine or binding component into the JBI environment

Synopsis

```
install-jbi-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --enabled =true]
 [--properties :  [(name=value) [:name=value]...
 |  file]] [--upload=true] [--target target]
 filepath or component_name
```

Description The `install-jbi-component` command installs a service engine or binding component into the JBI environment.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--enabled` If this option is set to true, the component is started automatically when the system starts up. Users are allowed to access the component. If this option is set to false, the component is not started automatically when the system starts up. Users are not able to access the component. For EE, this option enables the component on the specified target instance or cluster. This option is ignored when the component is being deployed on the target domain.

`---properties`	Property values that are to be set for the component. The option can be specified as a string of keyword-value pairs, or the name of a property file can be provided.
`--upload`	When this option is set to true, the command uploads the file to the administration server. The file is uploaded to the `$JBI_HOME/tmp` directory on the Domain Administration Server (DAS), for example, `$AS_INSTALL_DIR/domains/`*domain_name*`/jbi/tmp`. If the filepath of the installable file is mounted to the server machine, or if the administration server is running locally, set this option to false.
`--target`	Specifies the target on which you are installing the JBI component. Specify this option only if you are installing the JBI component in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If you are not installing the JBI component in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are: ▪ `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value. ▪ *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target. ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

filepath or component_name

The path to the archive file that contains the attributes of the JBI component or the name of the JBI component or service assembly that has previously been installed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the install-jbi-component command

The following command installs a JBI component.

```
asadmin> install-jbi-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 filepath
Command install-jbi-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

start-jbi-component(1), list-jbi-binding-components(1), list-jbi-service-engines(1), stop-jbi-component(1), shut-down-jbi-component(1), uninstall-jbi-component(1)

Name install-jbi-shared-library– installs a shared library into the JBI environment

Synopsis

```
install-jbi-shared-library
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --upload =true]
 [--target target] filepath or shared_library_name
```

Description The `install-jbi-shared-library` command installs a shared library into the JBI environment.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--upload`
: When this option is set to true, the command uploads the file to the administration server. The file is uploaded to the `$JBI_HOME/tmp` directory on the Domain Administration Server (DAS), for example, `$AS_INSTALL_DIR/domains/`*domain_name*`/jbi/tmp`. If the filepath of the installable file is mounted to the server machine, or if the administration server is running locally, set the upload option to false.

`--target`
: Specifies the target on which you are installing the JBI shared library. Specify this option only if you are installing the JBI shared library in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If

you are not installing the JBI shared library in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *filepath or shared_library_name*

The path to the archive file that contains the JBI shared library or the name of a JBI shared library that has previously been installed into a domain.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the install-jbi-shared-library command

The following command installs a JBI shared library.

```
asadmin> install-jbi-shared-library --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 filepath
Command install-jbi-shared-library executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-jbi-shared-libraries(1), show-jbi-shared-library(1)

Name install-license– installs the license file

Synopsis `install-license`

Description The `install-license` command prevents unauthorized use of the Sun ONE Enterprise Server. Allows you to install the license file. This command can be run locally only.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using install-license

```
asadmin> install-license
LICENSE agreement will be displayed.
Do you agree with the terms of this license [YES|NO] YES
Enter license key> ********
Installed the license
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also display-license(1), version(1)

Name jms-ping – checks if the JMS service is up and running

Synopsis

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

Description The `jms-ping` command checks if the JMS service (also known as the JMS provider) is up and running. When you start the Enterprise Server, the JMS service starts by default.

The `jms-ping` command pings only the default JMS host within the JMS service. It displays an error message when it is unable to ping a built-in JMS service.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* This operand specifies the target for which the operation is to be performed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This operand is valid in domains that are configured to support clusters

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the jms-ping command

The following command checks to see if the JMS service is running on the server instance `server1`:

```
asadmin> jms-ping --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host bluestar --port 4848
server1
JMS Ping Status=RUNNING
Command jms-ping executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jmsdest(1), create-jms-resource(1)

Name list– lists the configurable elements

Synopsis

```
list
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --monitor =false]
 [dotted_parent_attribute_name]
```

Description Lists the configurable element. On Solaris, quotes are needed when executing commands with * as the option value or operand.

The dotted notation follows these guidelines:

- Any `list` command that has a dotted name that is not followed by a wildcard (*) will get, as its result, the current node's immediate children. For example, `list --monitor server` lists all immediate children belonging to the server node.
- Any `list` command that has a dotted name followed by a wildcard(*) will get, as its result, a hierarchical tree of children nodes from the current node. For example, `list --monitor server.applications.*` will list all children of applications and their subsequent child nodes and so on.
- Any `list` command that has a dotted name preceded or followed by a wildcard (*) of the form **dotted name* or *dotted * name* or *dotted name** will get, as its result, all nodes and their children matching the regular expression created by the provided matching pattern.

A dotted name uses the "`.`" (period) as a delimiter to separate the parts of a complete name. This is similar to how the "`/`" character is used to delimit the levels in the absolute path name of a file in the UNIX file system. The following rules apply while forming the dotted names accepted by the `get`, `set` and `list` commands. Note that a specific command has some additional semantics applied.

- A `.` (period) always separates two sequential parts of the name.
- A part of the name usually identifies a subsystem and/or its specific instance. For example: web-container, log-service, thread-pool-1 etc.
- If any part of the name itself contains a `.` (period), then it must be escaped with a leading \ (backslash) so that the "`.`" does not act like a delimiter.
- An * (asterisk) can be used anywhere in the dotted name and it acts like the wildcard character in regular expressions. Additionally, an * can collapse all the parts of the dotted name. Long dotted name like "`this.is.really.long.hierarchy`" can be abbreviated to "`th*.hierarchy`". But note that the `.` always delimits the parts of the name.
- The top level switch for any dotted name is `-monitor` or `-m` that is separately specified on a given command line. The presence or lack of this switch implies the selection of one of the two hierarchies for appserver management: monitoring and configuration.

- If you happen to know the exact complete dotted name without any wildcard character, then list and get/set have a little difference in their semantics:
  - The `list` command treats this complete dotted name as the complete name of a parent node in the abstract hierarchy. Upon providing this name to `list` command, it simply returns the names of the immediate children at that level. For example, `list server.applications.web-module` will list all the web modules deployed to the domain or the default server.
  - The `get` and `set` commands treat this complete dotted name as the fully qualified name of the attribute of a node (whose dotted name itself is the name that you get when you remove the last part of this dotted name) and it gets/sets the value of that attribute. This is true if such an attribute exists. You will never start with this case because in order to find out the names of attributes of a particular node in the hierarchy, you must use the wildcard character `*`. For example, `server.applications.web-module.JSPWiki.context-root` will return the context-root of the web-application deployed to the domain or default server.
- `server`(usually the first part of the complete dotted name) can be replaced with the name of a particular server instance of interest (e.g., `server1`) and you'll get the information of that server instance, remaining part of the dotted name remaining the same. Note that the dotted names that are available in such other server instances are those from the monitoring hierarchy because these server instances don't have a way to expose the configuration hierarchy.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--monitor`	defaults to false; if set to false, the configurable attribute values are returned. If set to true, the monitorable attribute values are returned.

Operands

dotted_parent_element_name	configurable or monitorable element name.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `list` to view all dotted-name prefixes

```
asadmin> list --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--port 5001 "*"
server
server.admin-service
server.admin-service.das-config
server.application-ref.MEjbApp
server.application-ref.__ejb_container_timer_app
server.application-ref.adminapp
server.application-ref.admingui
server.application-ref.com_sun_web_ui
server.applications
server.applications.j2ee-application.MEjbApp
server.applications.j2ee-application.__ejb_container_timer_app
server.applications.web-module.adminapp
server.applications.web-module.admingui
server.applications.web-module.com_sun_web_ui
server.ejb-container
server.http-service
server.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server.iiop-service
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL.ssl
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL_MUTUALAUTH
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.SSL_MUTUALAUTH.ssl
server.iiop-service.iiop-listener.orb-listener-1
server.iiop-service.orb
server.java-config
server.jms-service
server.jms-service.jms-host.default_JMS_host
server.log-service
server.log-service.module-log-levels
server.mdb-container
server.monitoring-service
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
server.resource-ref.jdbc/PointBase
server.resource-ref.jdbc/__TimerPool
server.resources
server.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.PointBasePool
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using `list` to view all dotted-name prefixes *(Continued)*

```
server.resources.jdbc-connection-pool.__TimerPool
server.resources.jdbc-resource.jdbc/PointBase
server.resources.jdbc-resource.jdbc/__TimerPool
server.security-service
server.security-service.audit-module.default
server.security-service.auth-realm.certificate
server.security-service.auth-realm.file
server.security-service.jacc-provider.default
server.thread-pools
server.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1
server.transaction-service
server.virtual-server.__asadmin
server.virtual-server.server
server.web-container
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using `list` for an application

```
asadmin> list --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 server.applications.j2ee-application
server.applications.j2ee-application.MEjbApp
server.applications.j2ee-application._ejb_container_timer_app
server.applications.j2ee-application.stateless-simple
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using `list` for a web module

```
asadmin> list --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848 server.applications.web-module
server.applications.web-module.adminapp
server.applications.web-module.adminguip
server.applications.web-module.com_sun_web_ui
```

Examples

The `list` command is the progenitor of navigational capabilities of these three commands. If you want to `set` or `get` attributes of a particular subsystem, you must know its dotted name. The `list` command is the one which can guide you to find the dotted name of that subsystem. For example, to find out the modified date (attribute) of a particular file in a large file system that starts with `/`. First you must find out the location of that file in the file system, and then look at its attributes. Therefor, two of the first commands to understand the hierarchies in appserver are: `* list "*"` and `* list * --monitor`.

A part of the sorted output of the `list "*"`command is typically of the following form:

EXAMPLE 4 Listing all dotted names

```
asadmin> list "*"
default-config.sip-service.sip-protocol.sip-timers
default-config.thread-pools
```

EXAMPLE 4 Listing all dotted names *(Continued)*

```
default-config.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1
default-config.transaction-service
default-config.web-container
default-config.web-container-availability
domain
domain.clusters
domain.configs
domain.converged-lb-configs
domain.converged-lb-configs.converged-lb-config-1
```

Note – The `web-container-availability` node and the `ejb-container-availability` do not appear under the `availability-service` node. These dotted names can be accessed as follows:

```
default-config.web-container-availability
```

```
default-config.web-container-availability
```

The `jms-availability` child node appears under the `availability-service` node as follows:

```
default-config.availability-service.jms-availability
```

The output of the`list` command is a list of dotted names representing individual components and subsystems. Every component or subsystem is capable of having zero or more attributes that can be read and modified.

With the`list` command you can drill down through the hierarchy in a particular branch of interest. For example, if you want to find the configuration of the `http-listener` of the domain (the default server, whose ID is "`server`"). Here is how you could proceed on a UNIX terminal:

EXAMPLE 5 Listing all dotted names containing http and listener

```
asadmin list "*"|grep http|grep listener
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
server-config.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
```

EXAMPLE 5 Listing all dotted names containing http and listener *(Continued)*

```
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
server.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
```

Consequently, the `list` command is the entry point into the navigation of the management hierarchies. Take note of the output of the `list` command:

- The output lists one element per line.
- Every element on a line is a complete-dotted-name of a management component that is capable of having attributes. Note that none of these lines show any kind of attributes at all.

You can now use this output of the list command to find the attributes of the default `http-listener` where the web applications in the `domain/server` are deployed.

EXAMPLE 6 Getting the attributes of a listener

```
asadmin get server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.acceptor-threads = 1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.address = 0.0.0.0
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.blocking-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-server = server
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 51378
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.property.accesslog
= ${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/logs/access
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.property.proxiedProtocols = ws/tcp
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true
```

Examples

EXAMPLE 7 Exploring JVM attributes

You can use the following set of list and get commands to explore JVM attributes.

```
asadmin list server*|grep monitoring
server-config.monitoring-service
server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
```

EXAMPLE 7 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

```
server.monitoring-service
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
```

Note that this is the `list` command. It only shows the hierarchy, nothing else. Using the '|' and "grep" narrows down the search effectively. Now, you can choose `server.monitoring-service` to set the attributes of various attributes that can be monitored.

This is the configuration data because this setting will be persisted to the server's configuration store.

```
asadmin get server.monitoring-service.*
```

You can try the number of attributes that are presently available with monitoring service. Here is the output:

No matches resulted from the wildcard expression. This is because this fully dotted name does not have any attributes at all. Logically, you try the next one and that is: `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels`. Again, use the wildcard character to get ALL the attributes of a particular component.

```
asadmin get server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.*
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
connector-connection-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
connector-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
ejb-container = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
http-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jdbc-connection-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jms-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jvm = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
orb = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
thread-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
transaction-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
web-container = OFF
```

EXAMPLE 7 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

The JVM monitoring is at a level OFF. It must be changed in order to make the JVM monitoring information available. The other valid values for all the monitoring level are: LOW and HIGH. use the `set` command to set the value appropriately.

```
asadmin set server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=HIGH
erver.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = HIGH
```

Now, the JVM information can be obtained using the `get` command and monitoring switch. But remember , when you switch to the monitoring hierarchy, start with the `list` command again.

```
asadmin list --monitor * | grep jvm
server.jvm
server.jvm.class-loading-system
server.jvm.compilation-system
server.jvm.garbage-collectors
server.jvm.garbage-collectors.Copy
server.jvm.garbage-collectors.MarkSweepCompact
server.jvm.memory server.jvm.operating-system
server.jvm.runtime server.jvm.thread-system
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-1
. . .
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793823
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793824
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793825
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793826
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793827
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-9
```

Note that now you are interested in the attributes of a particular leaf node. Thus the command is `get` not `list`.

```
asadmin get -m  server.jvm.class-loading-system.*
server.jvm.class-loading-system.dotted-name = server.jvm.class-loading-system
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-count = 7328
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-description =
No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-name = LoadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-unit = count
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-count = 10285
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-description
= No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508972
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-name = TotalLoadedClassCount?
```

EXAMPLE 7 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

```
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-unit = count
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-count = 2957
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-description =
No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-name = UnloadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-unit = count
```

You can see that 10285 is the total number of classes loaded by the Virtual Machine. Whereas, 2957 is number of classes unloaded, since it was started. Similarly, you can explore attributes of the other subsystems as well.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also get(1), set(1)

Name list-acls – gets the access control lists

Synopsis

```
list-acls --user admin_user[--password admin_password]
[--host localhost] [--port 4848][ --passwordfile  filename]
[--secure| -s ] instance_name
```

Description Gets the access control lists associated with the named server instance.

Options

`--user`	administrative user associated for the instance.
`--password`	administrative password corresponding to the administrative user.
`--host`	host name of the machine hosting the administrative instance.
`--port`	administrative port number associated with the administrative host.
`--secure`	indicates communication with the administrative instance in secured mode.
`--passwordfile`	file containing passwords appropriate for the command (e.g., administrative instance).

Operands

instance_name	name of the instance.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-acls

```
asadmin> list-acls --user admin --password adminadmin --host fuyako --port 7070 server1
acl1
sampleACL
```

Where: `acl1` and `sampleACL` are the names of the listed ACLs.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Interface Equivalent Access Control List page

Name list-admin-objects– gets all the administered objects

Synopsis

```
list-admin-objects
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description This command lists all the administered objects. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* This is the name of the targets for which the administered objects are to be listed. The valid targets for this command are instance, cluster, domain, and'server. Server is the default option. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-admin-objects command

```
asadmin> list-admin-objects --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
jms/samplequeue
Command list-admin-objects executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-admin-object(1), delete-admin-object(1)

Name list-application-refs– lists the existing application references

Synopsis

```
list-application-refs
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `list-application-refs` command lists all application references in a cluster or an unclustered server instance. This effectively lists all the modules deployed on the specified target (for example, J2EE applications, Web modules, and enterprise bean modules).

The target instance or instances making up the cluster need not be running or available for this command to succeed.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*

The target for which you are listing the application references. Valid values are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-application-refs command

The following command lists the application references for the unclustered server instance `NewServer`.

```
asadmin> list-application-refs --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt NewServer
ClientSessionMDBApp
MEjbApp
__ejb_container_timer_app
Command list-application-refs executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1)

Name list-audit-modules– gets all audit modules and displays them

Synopsis

```
list-audit-modules
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description Lists all the audit modules. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target

Specifies the target on which you are listing the audit modules. Valid values are:

- server- Specifies the default server instance as the target. server is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-audit-modules command

```
asadmin> list-audit-modules --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-audit-modules command *(Continued)*

```
sampleAUditModule1
sampleAuditModule2
Command list-audit-modules executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-audit-module(1), delete-audit-module(1)

Name list-auth-realms– lists the authentication realms

Synopsis

```
list-auth-realms
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target_name]
```

Description Lists the authentication realms. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target_name* name of the target on which you want to list the authentication realms.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using list-auth-realms

```
asadmin> list-auth-realms --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
--host localhost --port 4848
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-auth-realms *(Continued)*

```
file
ldap
certificate
db
Command list-auth-realms executed successfully
```

Where file, ldap, certificate, and db are the listed authentication realms.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-auth-realm(1), delete-auth-realm(1)

Name list-backups– lists all backups

Synopsis

```
list-backups  [--domaindir domain_directory]
 [--description description] [--terse=false]
 [--verbose=false] domain_name
```

Description This command displays the status information about all backups in the backup respository. The `list–backups` command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`	This option specifies the parent directory of the domain upon which the command will operate. The default is `install_dir/domains`.
`--description`	A description can contain any string to help identify the particular backup. The description is displayed as part of the information for any backup.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-v --verbose`	Indicates that output data is displayed with detailed information. Default is false.

Operands

domain_name	This is the name of the domain to list the backups from. If the domain is not specified and only one domain exists, it will be used automatically.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-backups

```
asadmin>list-backups --domaindir /usr/appserver90pe/domains/domain1 domain1
Description: 1137030607263
Backup Filename: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1/backups/sjsas_backup_v00001.zip
Date and time backup was performed: Wed Jan 11 17:50:07 PST 2006
Domains Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir
Domain Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1
Domain Name: domain1
Name of the user that performed the backup: jondoe
The command list-backups executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also backup-domain(1), restore-domain(1)

Name list-clusters– lists the existing clusters

Synopsis

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

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `list-clusters` command lists the existing clusters.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* Specifies the target for which the clusters are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.
- *nodeagent_name*- Specifies a certain node agent as the target. For example, if `agent1` manages `server1` and `server2`, which are part of `cluster1` and `cluster2`, then `cluster1` and `cluster2` will be listed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-clusters command

The following command lists all clusters in the current domain.

```
asadmin> list-clusters --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt
MyCluster not running
Command list-clusters executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-cluster(1), delete-cluster(1), start-cluster(1), stop-cluster(1)

Name list-components– lists deployed components

Synopsis

```
list-components
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --type  application|ejb|web|connector|webservice]
 [target]
```

Description The command `list-components` lists all deployed Java EE 5 components. If the `--type` option is not specified, all components are listed. The available type values are: `application` (default), `ejb`, `web`, `connector` and `webservice`. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords

that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

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

--type — This is the type of component to be listed. The options are application, ejb, web, connector and webservice. If nothing is specified, then all of the components are listed.

Operands

-target — This is the name of the target upon which the command operates. The valid values are:

- server- Specifies the default server instance as the target. server is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-components command

```
asadmin> list-components --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --type connector
cciblackbox-tx connector-module
Command list-components executed successfully
```

Note: cciblackbox-tx.rar was deployed.

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also show-component-status(1), list-sub-components(1)

Name list-configs – lists all existing configurations

Synopsis

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

Description Use the list—configs command to list all existing configurations in the `domain.xml` file.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target

This operand specifies which configurations you can list. Valid values are:

- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-configs command

```
asadmin> list-configs --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
server-config
default-config
my-config
Command list-configs executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-config(1), copy-config(1)

Name list-connector-connection-pools– gets connector connection pools that have been created

Synopsis

```
list-connector-connection-pools
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description Use this command to list connector connection pools that have been created.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-connector-connection-pools command

```
asadmin> list-connector-connection-pools --user admin --passwordfile filename
jms/qConnPool
Command list-connector-connection-pools executed successfully
```

Where jms/qConnPool is the connector connection pool that is listed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-connector-connection-pool(1), delete-connector-connection-pool(1)

Name list-connector-resources – gets all connector resources

Synopsis

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

Description This command lists all connector resources.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*

This operand specifies which configured resources you can list. Valid values are:

- server- Specifies the default server instance as the target. server is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

This operand is valid in domains that are configured to support clusters

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-connector-resources command

```
asadmin> list-connector-resources --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host localhost --port 5001
jms/qConnFactory
Command list-connector-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-connector-resource(1),delete-connector-resource(1)

Name list-connector-security-maps– lists the security maps belonging to the specified connector connection pool

Synopsis

```
list-connector-security-maps
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [  --securitymap  security_map_name ]
 [--verbose=false] connector_connection_pool_name
```

Description Use this command to list the security maps belonging to the specified connector connection pool.

For this command to succeed, you must have first created a connector connection pool using the `create-connector-connection-pool` command.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--verbose`
Returns a list including the identity, principals, and security name.

`--securitymap`
Specifies the name of the security map contained within the connector connection pool from which the identity and principals should be listed. With this option, `--verbose` is redundant.

Operands

connector_connection_pool_name
Name of the connector connection pool for which you want to list security maps.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `list-connector-security-maps` with the security map option

It is assumed that the connector pool has already been created using the `create-connector-pool` command.

```
asadmin> list-connector-security-maps --user admin
--passwordfile pwd_file --securitymap securityMap1 connector-Pool1
Command list-connector-security-maps executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using `list-connector-security-maps` with the security map option *(Continued)*

One security map (securityMap1) is listed for the- `connector-Pool1` pool.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `list-connector-security-maps` without the security map option

It is assumed that the connector pool has already been created using the `create-connector-pool` command.

```
asadmin> list-connector-security-maps --user admin
--passwordfile pwd_file.txt connector-Pool1
Command list-connector-security-maps executed successfully.
```

All security maps contained within `-connector-Pool1` are listed.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-connector-security-map(1), create-connector-security-map(1), update-connector-security-map(1)

Name list-custom-resources– gets all custom resources

Synopsis

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

Description Use this command to list custom resources. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

target
This operand specifies the location of the custom resources. Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-custom-resources command

The following example displays the usage of this command in a domain whose profile is the developer profile.

```
asadmin> list-custom-resources --user admin --passwordfile
passwords.txt --host plum --port 4848
sample_custom_resource01
sample_custom_resource02
Command list-custom-resources executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the list-custom-resources command with a target

The following example displays the usage of this command in a domain whose profile is the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

```
asadmin> list-custom-resources --user admin --passwordfile
passwords.txt --host plum --port 4848 target6
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the list-custom-resources command with a target *(Continued)*

```
sample_custom_resource03
sample_custom_resource04
Command list-custom-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-custom-resource(1),delete-custom-resource(1)

Name list-domains– lists the domains in the specified domain directory

Synopsis

```
list-domains  [--domaindir install_dir/domains]
 [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
```

Description Use the `list-domains` command to list the domain. If the domain directory is not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory is listed. If there is more that one domain, the *domain_name* operand must be identified.

Options

`--domaindir`	The directory where the domains are to be started. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory is started.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-domains command

```
asadmin> list-domains
domain1 running
sampleDomain not running
Command list-domains executed successfully
```

Where: `domain1` and `sampleDomain` are the domains located in the default `install_dir/domains` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-domain(1), delete-domain(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1),

Name list-file-groups– lists file groups

Synopsis

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

Description Use this command to administer file users and groups supported by the file realm authentication. This command lists available groups in the file user. If the `--name` option is not specified, all groups are listed.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--name` Identifies the name of the file user for whom the groups will be listed.

`--authrealmname` Name, in the `domain.xml` file, where you have different stores for file auth realm.

Operands *target* This operand specifies which configurations you can list. Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-file-groups command

```
asadmin>list-file-groups --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
staff
manager
Command list-file-groups executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-file-user(1), update-file-user(1), create-file-user(1), list-file-users(1)

Name list-file-users– lists the file users

Synopsis

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

Description The `list-file-users` command creates a list of file users supported by file realm authentication.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* Specifies the target on which you are creating the file user. This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clusters Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-file-users command

```
asadmin> list-file-users instance1 --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
sample_user05
sample_user08
sample_user12
Command list-file-users executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-file-user(1), delete-file-user(1), update-file-user(1), list-file-groups(1)

Name list-http-lb-configs – lists load balancer configurations

Synopsis

```
list-http-lb-configs
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `list-http-lb-configs` command to list the load balancer configurations. List them all or list them by the cluster or server instance they reference.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

target Lists the load balancers by target. Valid values are:

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-http-lb-configs command without a target

```
asadmin> list-http-lb-configs --user admin --passwordfile file
mycluster-http-lb-config
serverinstlb
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-http-lb-configs command without a target *(Continued)*

```
Command list-http-lb-configs executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the list-http-lb-configs command with the target operand.

```
asadmin> list-http-lb-configs --user admin --passwordfile file mycluster
mycluster-http-lb-config
Command list-http-lb-configs executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-http-lb-config(1), create-http-lb-config(1)

Name list-http-lbs – lists load balancers

Synopsis

```
list-http-lbs
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `list-http-lbs` command to list physical load balancers.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-http-lb-configs command

```
asadmin> list-http-lbs --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
lb1
lb2
Command list-http-lbs executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-http-lb(1), delete-http-lb(1)

Name list-http-listeners– lists the existing HTTP listeners

Synopsis

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

Description The `list-http-listeners` command lists the existing HTTP listeners. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clustersThis operand specifies the target for which the HTTP listeners are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-http-listeners command

The following command lists all the HTTP listeners for the server instance:

```
asadmin> list-http-listeners --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 5001
http-listener-1
http-listener-2
admin-listener
Command list-http-listeners executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-http-listener(1), delete-http-listener(1)

Name list-iiop-listeners– lists the existing IIOP listeners

Synopsis

```
list-iiop-listeners
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-iiop-listeners` command lists the existing IIOP listeners. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clustersThis operand specifies the target for which the IIOP listeners are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-iiop-listeners command

The following command lists all the IIOP listeners for the server instance:

```
asadmin> list-iiop-listeners --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host host1 --port 7070
orb-listener-1
SSL
SSL_MUTUALAUTH
sample_iiop_listener
Command list-iiop-listeners executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-iiop-listener(1), delete-iiop-listener(1)

Name list-instances– lists all the server instances while indicating if they are running or not.

Synopsis

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

Description Use the `list-instances` to list all the instances in a server. To list remote instances, the named administration server must be running on the hostname and port number specified. The user authenticates using the password identified for the administration server.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual

administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands

target
This is the name of the target domain associated with the instances you want listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *nodeagent_name*- Specifies a certain nodeagent as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-instances:

```
asadmin> list-instances --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 4848
i1 not running
i2 not running
Command list-instances executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-instance(1)

Name list-javamail-resources– lists the existing JavaMail session resources

Synopsis

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

Description The command lists the existing JavaMail session resources. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

Operands *target* This operand specifies the target for which the JavaMail session resources are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the list-javamail-resources command

The following command lists the JavaMail session resources for the server instance:

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-javamail-resources command *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> list-javamail-resources --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host pigeon --port 5001
mail/MyMailSession
Command list-javamail-resources executed successfuly.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-javamail-resource(1), delete-javamail-resource(1)

Name lists-jbi-application-configurations– lists the application configurations for the specified component

Synopsis

```
list-jbi-application-configurations
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
```

Description The `list-jbi-application-configurations` command lists the application configuration for the specified component.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component where the application configurations reside.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `list-jbi-application-configurations` command

```
asadmin> list-jbi-application-configurations --component=cli-config-binding
testConfig2
testConfigBad
testConfig
defaultConfig
Command list-jbi-application-configurations executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jbi-application-configuration(1), delete-jbi-application-configuration(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1)

Name list-jbi-application-variables– lists the application variables for the given component

Synopsis

```
list-jbi-application-variables
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
```

Description The `list-jbi-application-variables` command lists the application variables for the given component.

Options

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

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

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

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

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

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

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

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

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual

administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

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

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component where the variables reside.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `list-jbi-application-variables` command

```
asadmin> list-jbi-application-variables --component=cli-config-binding
FirstName = [BOOLEAN]Fred
LastName = [STRING]Smith
MiddleName = [STRING]Roy
isBoss = [STRING]true
Command list-jbi-application-variables executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jbi-application-variable(1), update-jbi-application-variable(1), delete-jbi-application-variable(1)

Name list-jbi-binding-components– lists the binding components installed on the specified target

Synopsis

```
list-jbi-binding-components
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --lifecyclestate  shutdown|started|stopped]
 [--libraryname shared_library_name]
 [--assemblyname service assembly name]
 [--target target]
```

Description The `list-jbi-binding-components` command lists all the binding components installed on the specified target. If no filters are specified, the command lists all the components installed on the target.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--lifecyclestate`

Helps list the JBI binding components based on its current state. For example, if you want to list only those binding components that are started, you can specify the option —lifecyclestate with the value as started. By default, all JBI binding components are listed, regardless of their states. Valid values for this option are:

- `shutdown`, which lists all the JBI binding components that are currently shutdown on the specified target.

- `started`, which lists all the JBI binding components that are in the 'started' state on the specified target.
- `stopped`, which lists all the JBI binding components on the specified target that are not running.

`--libraryname`
: Helps list the JBI binding components that currently use the specified library.

`--assemblyname`
: Helps list the JBI binding components that have a service unit deployed as part of the service assembly unit with the specified service assembly name.

`--target`
: Specifies the target for which you want to list the JBI binding components. Specify this option only if the binding components are deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the binding components are not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jbi-binding-components command

The following command lists the JBI binding components.

```
asadmin> list-jbi-binding-components --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --lifecyclestate started
--libraryname library1 --target server1
Command list-jbi-binding-components executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1)

Name list-jbi-service-assemblies– lists the service assemblies installed into the JBI environment

Synopsis

```
list-jbi-service-assemblies
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --lifecyclestate  shutdown|started|stopped]
 [--componentname component_name] [--target target]
```

Description The `list-jbi-service-assemblies` command lists the service assemblies deployed into the JBI environment. If no filters are specified, the command will list all the deployed service assemblies.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--lifecyclestate`

Helps list the service assemblies based on its current state. For example, if you want to list only those service assemblies that are started, you can specify the option —lifecyclestate with the value as started. By default, all service assemblies are listed, regardless of their states. Valid values for this option are:

- `shutdown`, which lists all the service assemblies that are currently shut down.
- `started`, which lists all the service assemblies that are in the 'started' state on the specified target.
- `stopped`, which lists all the service assemblies on the specified target that are not running.

`--target`	Specifies the target for which you want to list the JBI service assemblies. Specify this option only if the service assemblies are deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service assemblies are not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are: ▪ `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value. ▪ *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target. ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.
`--componentname`	Specifies the name of the component for which you want to list the JBI service assemblies.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jbi-service-assemblies command

The following command lists the JBI service assemblies.

```
asadmin> list-jbi-service-assemblies --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --componentname component_name
--target server1
Command list-jbi-service-assemblies executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1)

Name list-jbi-service-engines– lists the service engines installed on the specified target

Synopsis

```
list-jbi-service-engines
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --lifecyclestate  shutdown|started|stopped]
 [--libraryname shared_library_name]
 [--assemblyname service assembly name]
 [--target target]
```

Description The `list-jbi-service-engines` command lists the service engines installed on the specified target. If no filters are specified, the command will list all the installed service engines.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--lifecyclestate`

Helps list the service engines based on its current state. For example, if you want to list only those service engines that are started, you can specify `-lifecyclestate` started. By default, all service engines are listed, regardless of their states. Valid values for this option are:

- `shutdown`, which lists all the service engines that are currently shutdown on the specified target.
- `started`, which lists all the service engines that are in the 'started' state on the specified target.

- `stopped`, which lists all the service engines on the specified target that are not running.

`--libraryname` Helps list the service engines that currently use the specified library.

`--assemblyname` Helps list the service engines that have a service unit deployed as part of the service assembly unit with the specified service assembly name.

`--target` Specifies the target for which you want to list the JBI service engines. Specify this option only if the service engines are deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service engines are not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jbi-service-engines command

The following command lists the JBI service engines.

```
asadmin> list-jbi-service-engines --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --lifecyclestate started
--assemblyname serviceassembly1 --target server1
Command list-jbi-service-engines executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1)

Name list-jbi-shared-libraries– lists the JBI shared libraries that are installed into the JBI environment

Synopsis

```
list-jbi-shared-libraries
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 [--componentname componentname]
```

Description The `list-jbi-shared-libraries` command lists the JBI shared libraries that are installed on the specified target. If no target is specified, the command lists all JBI shared libraries that are installed in the JBI environment.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

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

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target for which you want to list the JBI shared libraries. Specify this option only if the shared libraries are installed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the shared libraries are not installed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.

- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--componentname` Helps list the shared libraries referenced by the specified component.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jbi-shared-libraries command

The following command lists the JBI shared libraries on the specified server instance.

```
asadmin> list-jbi-shared-libraries --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1
Command list-jbi-shared-libraries executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

show-jbi-shared-library(1), install-jbi-shared-library(1)

Name list-jdbc-connection-pools– lists all JDBC connection pools

Synopsis

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

Description Use this command to get the JDBC connection pools that have been created. This command is supported in the remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, and AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through --passwordfile or asadmin login, or interactively on the command prompt. The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the --passwordfile or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the admin password through the --passwordfile option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, as and when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by asadmin.

The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help — Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target — The target operand is deprecated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jdbc-connection-pools command

```
asadmin> list-jdbc-connection-pools --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 7070
sample_derby_pool
Command list-jdbc-connection-pools executed successfully.
```

Where: sample_derby_pool is the JDBC connection pool.

Exit Status

0 — command executed successfully

1 — error in executing the command

See Also

create-jdbc-connection-pool(1), delete-jdbc-connection-pool(1)

Name list-jdbc-resources– gets all JDBC resources

Synopsis

```
list-jdbc-resources
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-jdbc-resources` command displays a list of JDBC resources that have been created. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* This operand specifies which JDBC resources you can list. Usage of this operand is optional. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jdbc-resources command

```
asadmin> list-jdbc-resources --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
jdbc/DerbyPool
Command list-jdbc-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jdbc-resource(1), delete-jdbc-resource(1)

Name list-jmsdest– lists the existing JMS physical destinations

Synopsis

```
list-jmsdest
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [--desttype type]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-jmsdest` command lists the JMS physical destinations. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`-T--desttype` The type of JMS destinations to be listed. Valid values are `topic` and `queue`.

Operands *target* This operand specifies the target for which the physical destinations are to be listed. Although the `list-jmsdest` command is related to resources, a physical destination is created and deleted using the JMS Service, which is part of the configuration. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.

- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jmsdest command

The following command lists all the physical destinations for the default server instance:

```
asadmin> list-jmsdest --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host bluestar --port 4848
PhysicalQueue queue {}
PhysicalTopic topic {}
Command list-jmsdest executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jmsdest(1), delete-jmsdest(1)

Name list-jms-hosts– lists the existing JMS hosts

Synopsis

```
list-jms-hosts
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-jms-hosts` command lists the existing JMS hosts for the JMS service. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* This operand specifies the target for which the JMS hosts are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jms-hosts command

The following command lists the JMS hosts for the server configuration.

```
asadmin> list-jms-hosts --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt server-config
default_JMS_host
MyNewHost
Command list-jms-hosts executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-jms-host(1), delete-jms-host(1)

Name list-jms-resources – lists the JMS resources

Synopsis

```
list-jms-resources
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --restype  type]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-jms-resources` command lists the existing JMS resources (destination and connection factory resources). This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--restype` The JMS resource type can be `javax.jms.Topic`, `javax.jms.Queue`, `javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory`, or `javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory`.

Operands *target* This operand specifies the target for which the JMS resources are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jms-resources command to list all JMS resources

```
asadmin> list-jms-resources --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt
jms/Queue
jms/Topic
jms/QueueConnectionFactory
jms/DurableTopicConnectionFactory
Command list-jms-resources executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the list-jms-resources command to list JMS resources of a specified type

```
asadmin> list-jms-resources --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt --restype javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory
jms/DurableTopicConnectionFactory
jms/TopicConnectionFactory
Command list-jms-resources executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name list-jndi-entries– browses and queries the JNDI tree

Synopsis

```
list-jndi-entries
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --context  context_name]
 [—target]
```

Description Use this command to browse and query the JNDI tree. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--context` The name of the JNDI context or subcontext. If context is not specified, all entries in the naming service are returned. If context (such as *ejb*) is specified, all those entries are returned.

Operands *target* This operand specifies which configurations you can list.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jndi-entries command

```
asadmin> list-jndi-entries --user admin1 --passwordfile adminadmin1
 --host plum --port 5001 target1
jndi_entry03
jndi_entry72
jndi_entry76
Command list-jndi-resources executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-jndi-resource(1), delete-jndi-resource(1)

Name list-jndi-resources– lists all existing JNDI resources

Synopsis

```
list-jndi-resources
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description Use the `list-jndi-resources` command to identify all the existing JNDI resources. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target
This operand specifies which JNDI resources you can list. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jndi-resources command

The following is an example of using the `list-jndi-resources` command in a domain whose profile is the developer profile.

```
asadmin> list-jndi-resources --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt --host plum
jndi_resource1
jndi_resource2
jndi_resource3
Command list-jndi-resources executed successfully
```

The following is an example of using the `list-jndi-resources` command in a domain whose profile is the cluster profile or the enterprise profile.

```
asadmin> list-jndi-resources --user admin --passwordfile
passwords.txt --host plum --port 4848 instance1
jndi_resource1
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-jndi-resources command *(Continued)*

```
jndi_resource2
jndi_resource3
Command list-jndi-resources executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-jndi-resource(1), delete-jndi-resource(1)

Name list-lifecycle-modules– lists the lifecycle modules

Synopsis

```
list-lifecycle-modules
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-lifecycle-modules` command lists the lifecycle modules. The lifecycle modules provide a means of running short or long duration Java-based tasks within the Enterprise Server environment. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* This option indicates the location where the lifecycle module exists.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-lifecycle-modules:

```
asadmin> list-lifecycle-modules --user admin
--passwordfile adminpassword.txt --host fuyako --port 7070
JBIFramework
WSTCPConnectorLCModule
Command list-lifecycle-modules executed successfully
```

Where JBI Framework and WSTCPConnectorLCModule are the lifecycle modules listed for the default target, `server`.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-lifecycle-module(1), delete-lifecycle-module(1)

Name list-management-rules– lists the available management rules

Synopsis

```
list-management-rules
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-management-rules` lists the management rules created using the `create-management-rule` command.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* This is the name of the target upon which the command is operating.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 using list-management-rules

```
asadmin> list-management-rules --user admin
--passwordfile adminpassword.txt
myRule1
Command list-management-rules executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-lifecycle-module(1), list-lifecycle-modules(1)

Name list-mbeans – lists the custom mbeans for a given target server instance.

Synopsis

```
list-mbeans
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 target=server
```

Description Lists the custom mbeans for the specified target. `list-mbeans` provides the following information :

- `ClassName` of the MBean
- *name* of the MBean (if specified while creating the MBean)
- `ObjectName` of the MBean
- `ObjectType` of the MBean
- Boolean indicating whether the MBean is enabled

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options If an option has a short option name, then the short option preceeds the long option name. Short options have one dash whereas long options have two dashes.

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

`-target=`*server*

The target for the MBean. Identifies the server instance. Defaults to the name of the Domain Adminstration Server (DAS).

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-mbeans

```
asadmin>list-mbeans target=server1
mbeanFoo
Command list-mbeans executed successfuly
```

Where: `server1` is an Enterprise Server instance.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-mbean(1)

delete-mbean(1)

Name list-message-security-providers– enables administrators to list all security message providers (`provider-config` sub-elements) for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`)

Synopsis

```
list-message-security-providers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

  --layer   message_layer  [target]
```

Description Enables administrators to list all security message providers (`provider-config` sub-elements) for the given message layer (`message-security-config` element of `domain.xml`).

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options If an option has a short option name, then the short option preceeds the long option name. Short options have one dash whereas long options have two dashes.

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--layer`

The message-layer for which the provider has to be listed. The default value is SOAP.

Operands *target*

This operand is valid in domains that are configured to support clusters Lists all the objects of the specified type in the named configuration referenced by the named server instance or cluster. Valid values include:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-message-security-providers

The following example shows how to list message security providers for a message layer.

```
asadmin> list-message-security-providers --user admin
--layer SOAP
XWS_ClientProvider
ClientProvider
XWS_ServerProvider
ServerProvider
Command list-message-security-providers executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-message-security-provider(1), delete-message-security-provider(1)

Name list-node-agents– lists the node agents along with their status

Synopsis

```
list-node-agents
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command displays the node agents along with their status (for example, running or stopped). To list all node agents, omit the target.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* This operand specifies which node agents are to be listed. The options are:

- domain_name - Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *nodeagent_name*- Specifies a certain node agent as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-node-agents

```
asadmin>list-node-agents --user admin1 --passwordfile filename
agent1 not running
Command list-node-agents executed successfully.
```

Where: agent1 is the only node agent in the domain.

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-node-agent(1), delete-node-agent(1), start-node-agent(1), stop-node-agent(1)

Name list-password-aliases– lists all password aliases

Synopsis

```
list-password-aliases
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description This command lists all of the password aliases.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual

administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-password-aliases command

```
asadmin> list-password-aliases --user admin --passwordfile /home/password.txt
jmspassword-alias
Command list-password-aliases executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-password-alias(1), update-password-alias(1), create-password-alias(1)

Name list-persistence-resources– gets all the persistence resources

Synopsis

```
list-persistence-resources
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-persistence-resources` command displays all the persistence resources. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* Specifies the target for which you are listing all persistence resources. Usage of this operand is optional. Valid targets are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-persistence-resources

This example lists all the persistence resources.

```
asadmin> list-persistence-resources --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt
sample_persistence_resource
testPersistence
Command list-persistence-resources executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-persistence-resource(1), delete-persistence-resource(1)

Name list-registry-locations– returns list of configured web service registry access points.

Synopsis

```
list-registry-locations
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description Returns list of configured web service registry access points. This list contains the eis/SOAR and eis/uddi, which can be used as input to the publish-to-registry and unpublish-from-registry commands.

Options

`-t --terse` Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo` Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive` If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host` The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port` The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure` If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user` The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile` The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual

administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also publish-to-registry(1), unpublish-from-registry(1)

Name list-resource-adapter-configs– lists the names of the resource—adapter—configs created.

Synopsis

```
list-resource-adapter-configs
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --verbose =false] [ --raname  connectorModuleName]
```

Description This command lists the configuration information in the `domain.xml` for the connector module. It lists an entry called `resource-adapter-config` in the `domain.xml` file.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--verbose` This option helps to list the properties that are configured.

`--raname` This option lists the connector module name.

Operands

target This is the name of the target upon which the command is operating.

This operand is deprecated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `list-resource-adapter-configs` command

```
asadmin> list-resource-adapter-configs --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt
ra1
ra2
Command list-resource-adapter-configs executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-resource-adapter-config(1), delete-resource-adapter-config(1)

Name list-resource-refs– lists the existing resource references

Synopsis

```
list-resource-refs
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `list-resource-refs` command lists all resource references in a cluster or an unclustered server instance. This effectively lists all the resources (for example, JDBC resources) available in the JNDI tree of the specified target.

The target instance or instances making up the cluster need not be running or available for this command to succeed.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target*

The target for which you are listing the resource references. Valid targets are

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-resource-refs command

The following command lists the resource references for the cluster `MyCluster`.

```
asadmin> list-resource-refs --user admin
--passwordfile passwords.txt MyCluster
jms/Topic
Command list-resource-refs executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

create-resource-ref(1), delete-resource-ref(1)

Name list-sub-components– lists EJBs or Servlets in deployed module or module of deployed application

Synopsis

```
list-sub-components
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --type  ejbs|servlets]
 [--appname appname] modulename
```

Description This command lists EJBs or Servlets in a deployed module or in a module of the deployed application. If a module is not identified, all modules are listed. The `--appname` option functions only when the given module is standalone. To display a specific module in an application, you must specify the module name and the `--appname` option. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`-type` This is the type of component to be listed. The options are ejbs and servlets. If nothing is specified, then all of the components are listed.

`-appname` Identifies the name of the application. This option is required when the desired output is the sub-components of an embedded module of a deployed application.

Operands

`-modulename` This is the name of the module containing the sub-component.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `list-sub-components`

```
asadmin> list-sub-components --user admin --appname MEjbApp mejb.jar
Please enter admin password>
MEJBBean <StatelessSessionBean>
Command list-sub-components executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), deploydir(1), undeploy(1), enable(1), disable(1), list-components(1)

Name list-system-properties– lists the system properties of the domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance

Synopsis

```
lists-system-properties
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target target_name]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Shared or clustered server instances will often need to override attributes defined in their referenced configuration. Any configuration attribute in a server instance can be overridden through a system property of the corresponding name. This command lists the system properties of a domain, configuration, cluster, or server instance.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target

This option specifies the target on which you are listing the system properties. Valid values are

- *domain_name*- Specifies a domain as the target.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-system-properties

```
asadmin> list-system-properties --user admin
--passwordfile password.txt --host localhost --port 4848
http-listener-port=1088 mycluster
http-listener-port=1088
Command list-system-properties executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also create-system-properties(1), delete-system-property(1)

Name list-threadpools– lists all the threadpools

Synopsis

```
list-threadpools
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description Lists all the thread pools. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format:

`AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands target This option specifies the target being operated on. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using list-threadpools

```
asadmin> list-threadpools --user admin --passwordfile password.txt
threadpool-1
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-threadpools *(Continued)*

```
Command list-threadpools executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-threadpool(1), delete-threadpool(1)

Name list-timers– lists all of the timers owned by server instance(s)

Synopsis

```
list-timers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
target
```

Description The `list-timers` command lists the timers owned by a specific server instance or a cluster of server instances. Administrators can use this information to decide whether to do a timer migration or to verify that a migration has been completed successfully. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

target The target is either a stand-alone server instance or a cluster. If the target is the stand-alone instance, then the number of timers owned by the instance is listed. If the target is a cluster, then the number of timers owned by each instance in the cluster is listed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using list-timers

This is an example of how the command is used.

```
asadmin>list-timers --user admin --passwordfile filename server1
The list-timers command was executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also migrate-timers(1)

Name list-transformation-rules– lists all the transformation rules of a given webservice. If the webservice name option is omitted, then all the transformation rules will be listed.

Synopsis

```
list-transformation-rules
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [webservicename webservice_name]
```

Description Lists all the transformation rules of a given webservice in the order they are applied. If the webservice name option is omitted, then all the transformation rules will be listed.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--webservicename` name of the deployed webservice.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 To delete a transformation rule that is applied to a webservice

```
list-transformation-rules --webservicename jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF
Command list-transformation-rules executed successfully
```

where,`jaxrpc-simple#jaxrpc-simple.war#HelloIF` is the fully qualified name of a webservice endpoint.

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also create-transformation-rule(1), delete-transformation-rule(1)

Name list-virtual-servers– lists the existing virtual servers

Synopsis

```
list-virtual-servers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target]
```

Description The `list-virtual-servers` command lists the existing virtual servers. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands *target* This operand specifies the target for which the virtual servers are to be listed. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the list-virtual-servers command

The following command lists all the virtual servers for the server instance:

```
asadmin> list-virtual-servers --user admin --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host localhost --port 4848
server
__asadmin
Command list-virtual-servers executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-virtual-server(1), delete-virtual-server(1)

Name login– lets you log in to a domain

Synopsis

```
login  [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
 [--host host_name] [--port port_number]
 [--secure| -s ] [ --help ]
```

Description Lets you log in to a domain.

If various Enterprise Server domains are created on various machines (locally), `asadmin` invocation from any of these machines can manage the domains located elsewhere (remotely). This comes in handy especially when a particular machine is chosen as an administration client and it manages multiple domains and servers. `asadmin` commands that are used to manage domains located elsewhere are called remote commands. The `asadmin login` command eases the administration of such remote domains.

This command runs only in the interactive mode. It prompts you for the admin user name and password. On successful login. the file `.asadminpass` will be created in user's home directory. This is the same file that is modified during the `create-domain` command while using the `--savelogin` option. The domain must be running for this command to run.

The host name is stored as-is and there will be no resolution attempted with the DNS. It is enough for a user to login to a particular domain which is fully qualified by [admin-host, admin-port] pair once. Thus, if a domain is being administered from various machines, it is sufficient to invoke `asadmin login` once.

After logging into a domain with the `asadmin login` command, you need not specify the `--user` and `--passwordfile` option when you run subsequently run remote commands on that domain.

Successive successful invocations of the same command with same parameters result in overwriting the contents of `.asadminpass` file for the given admin host and port. The user can decide to overwrite the file or reject such a login.

Once you have logged in to a domain, you will still need to provide the host and port for the subsequent remote commands unless you have chosen the default values for `--host` and `--port` options. The advantage of this command is apparent especially if you choose the default host (localhost) and default admin port (4848).

If you do not use the login command, and you choose not to get prompted for admin user and admin password, you would invoke `asadmin` commands in succession like this:

asadmin>**create-jdbc-connection-pool --user admin --passwordfile passwordfile.txt <other options> samplePool1**

asadmin>**deploy --user admin --passwordfile passwordfile.txt <other options> /home/myapplication.ear**

asadmin>**list-components --user admin --passwordfile passwordfile.txt <other options>**

If you now log in, you can run remote commands like this:

asadmin>**create-jdbc-connection-pool <other options> samplePool1**

asadmin>**deploy <other options> /home/myapplication.ear**

asadmin>**list-components <other options>**

Login information is saved permanently and this information can be used across multiple domain restarts.

There is no `logout` command. If you want to login to another domain, invoke `asadmin login` with new values for `--host` and `--port`.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is lcoalhost. If you login to localhost, you need not specify host or port options for subsequent remote commands.
`-p --port`	The port number of the domain administration server listening for administration requests.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the login command

The following command logs into a domain located on another machine:

```
asadmin> login --host foo --port 8282
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>

Trying to authenticate for administration of server at host [foo]
and port [8282] ...
Login information relevant to admin user name [admin] for host [foo]
and admin port [8282] stored at [/.asadminpass] successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the login command *(Continued)*

```
Make sure that this file remains protected. Information stored in this
file will be used by asadmin commands to manage associated domain.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the login command

The following command logs into a domain on local host on default port.

```
asadmin> login --host myhost
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
Trying to authenticate for administration of server
at host [myhost] and port [4848] ...
An entry for login exists for host [myhost] and port [4848], probably
from an earlier login operation.
Do you want to overwrite this entry (y/n)?y
Login information relevant to admin user name [admin] for host [myhost]
and admin port [4848] stored at [/home/joe/.asadminpass] successfully.
Make sure that this file remains protected. Information stored in this
file will be used by asadmin commands to manage associated domain.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-domain(1), delete-domain(1)

Name migrate-timers– moves a timer when a server instance stops

Synopsis

```
migrate-timers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --destination  destination_server_name]
 server_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The function of the `migrate-timers` command is to move the timer to a specified server, when the server instance stops or fails abnormally. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--destination` This is the destination server instance. If this option is not specified, then DAS will find a server instance or multiple server instances. A migration notification will be sent to the selected server instances.

Operands *server_name* This is the current location of the server instance. The server instance should not be active during this process.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using migrate-timers

This is a simple example of how to use the command.

EXAMPLE 1 Using migrate-timers *(Continued)*

```
asadmin>migrate-timers --servername dance
This command was successfully executed.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-timers(1)

Name monitor– displays monitoring data for commonly-used Enterprise Server components

Synopsis

```
monitor
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --type  monitor_type [--filename file_name] [--interval interval] [--filter filter_name]
instance_name
```

Description This command prints out commonly-monitored attributes of Enterprise Server components, and has options for filtering out statistics and capturing the output in a Comma Separated Values (CSV) file. The output appears in a table format. To view the legend of the table header, type `h`.

Note – To monitor information for a given attribute, the attribute's monitoring level must be set to HIGH or LOW. Set the monitoring level through the Admin Console, or use the `set` command.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--type`

The type of statistics to monitor. Valid values are:

- connection
- connectionqueue
- connectorpool
- endpoint
- entitybean
- filecache

- httplistener
- httpservice
- jdbcpool
- jvm
- keepalive
- messagedriven
- servlet
- statefulsession
- statelesssession
- threadpool
- webmodule

`--filename` Saves output to a file in CSV format.

`--interval` The interval in seconds before capturing monitoring attributes. If the interval must be greater than 0. The monitoring attributes are displayed on `stdout` until you type `ctrl-c` or `q`. The default value is 30.

`--filter` If there is more than one monitorable element in the given type, use this option to filter the results to get the information you want.

Operands

instance_name The server instance for which to view monitoring data.

Examples

For the following examples, enable monitoring for the type before running the commands. For example:

```
asadmin set server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=LOW
```

EXAMPLE 1 Sending output to the screen:

```
asadmin> monitor --type jvm --user admin --passwordfile password.txt server
                              JVM Monitoring
UpTime(ms)                                    HeapSize(bytes)
current                  min        max        low        high       count
327142979                0          531628032  0          45940736   45940736
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `filter` option:

The following example shows a type for which there are multiple monitoring options when the filter option is not used:

```
asadmin> monitor --type httplistener --user admin --passwordfile password.txt server

There are more than one monitoring elements. Please consider using the filter option.
The following are available elements to monitor:
     http-listener-1
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `filter` option: *(Continued)*

```
     http-listener-2
CLI137 Command monitor failed.
```

Using the filter option:

```
asadmin> monitor --type httplistener --filter http-listener-1
--user admin --passwordfile password.txt server
```

```
                   HTTP Listener Monitoring: http-listener-1
br   bs   c200 c2xx c302 c304 c3xx c400 c401 c403 c404 c4xx c503 c5xx coc  co
ctc  ctb  ec   moc  mst  mt   mtm  mst  pt   rc
0    0    0    0    0    3    3    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
2    0    0    1    20   20   2    2    6    3
```

Enter h to see the legend for the table headings:

```
*****************************************************************************************
* br   = Cumulative value of the Bytes received by each of the Request Processors        *
* bs   = Cumulative value of the Bytes sent by each of the Request Processors            *
* c200 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 200                            *
* c2xx = Number of responses with a status code in the 2xx range                        *
* c302 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 302                            *
* c304 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 304                            *
* c3xx = Number of responses with a status code in the 3xx range                        *
* c400 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 400                            *
* c401 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 401                            *
* c403 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 403                            *
* c404 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 404                            *
* c4xx = Number of responses with a status code equal to 4xx                            *
* c504 = Number of responses with a status code equal to 504                            *
* c5xx = Number of responses with a status code equal to 5xx                            *
* coc  = Number of open connections                                                     *
* co   = Number of responses with a status code outside the 2xx, 3xx, 4xx, and 5xx range *
* ctc  = Number of request processing threads currently in the listener thread pool      *
* ctb  = Number of request processing threads currently in use in the listener thread    *
*        pool serving requests                                                          *
* ec   = Number of responses with a status code equal to 400                            *
* moc  = Maximum number of open connections                                             *
* mst  = Minimum number of request processing threads that will be created at listener   *
*        startup time and maintained as spare threads above the current thread count     *
* mt   = Maximum number of request processing threads that are created by the listener   *
* mtm  = Provides the longest response time for a request - not a cumulative value, but  *
*        the largest response time from among the response times                        *
* pt   = Cumulative value of the times taken to process each request. The processing     *
*        time is the average of request processing times over the request count         *
* rc   = Cumulative number of the requests processed so far                             *
*****************************************************************************************
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `filter` option: *(Continued)*

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also get(1), list(1)

Name multimode– allows you to execute multiple commands while preserving environment settings and remaining in the asadmin utility

Synopsis

```
multimode   [--file filename] [--printprompt=true] [ --encoding  encode] [--terse=false] [ --echo=fa
```

Description Use `multimode` to process the asadmin commands. The command-line interface will prompt you for a command, execute that command, display the results of the command, and then prompt you for the next command. Additionally, all the asadmin option names set in this mode are used for all the subsequent commands. You can set your environment and run commands until you exit `multimode` by typing "exit" or "quit." You can also provide commands by passing a previously prepared list of commands from a file or standard input (pipe). You can invoke `multimode` from within a *multimode* session; once you exit the second *multimode* environment, you return to your original *multimode* environment.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--file`	reads the commands as defined in the file.
`--printprompt`	allows the printing of asadmin prompt after each command is executed. Set this option to false when the commands are piped or redirected from the standard input or file. By default the option is set to true.
`--encoding`	specifies the locale for the file to be decoded.
`--terse`	indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`--echo`	setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `multimode` to execute multiple commands

```
% asadmin multimode --file commands_file.txt
```

Where: `%` is the system prompt. The administrative commands are executed from the `commands_file.txt` file.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also export(1), unset(1)

Name ping-connection-pool– tests if a connection pool is usable

Synopsis

```
ping-connection-pool
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 pool_name
```

Description This command tests if a connection pool is usable for both JDBC connection pools and connector connection pools. For example, if you create a new JDBC connection pool for an application that is expected to be deployed later, the JDBC pool is tested with this command before deploying the application.

A JDBC connection pool or a connector connection pool with authentication can be created. You can either use a `-property` option to specify user, password, or other connection information using the command line, or specify the connection information in the xml descriptor file.

Before pinging a connection pool, you must create the connection pool with authentication and ensure that the enterprise server or database is started.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option is deprecated.

Operands *pool_name*

This is the name of the pool to test.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the ping-connection-pool command

```
asadmin> ping-connection-pool --user admin1 --passwordfile pwordfile
Command ping-connection-pool executed successfully
```

Where: asadmin is the command prompt and sampleConnectionPool is the name of the connection pool to ping.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name publist-to-registry– publishes all the web service artifacts to registries.

Synopsis

```
publish-to-registry  --registryjndinames registrynames_list
 --webservicename qualified_webservice_name

[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 --lbhost  loadbalancer_host--lbport lb_port--lbsslport loadbalancer_secure_port--organization organizatio
 --descriptiondescription
```

Description Publishes the web service artifacts to registries.

Options

`--registryjndinames` JNDI names of the connector resource pointing to different registries. Use comma to separate the JNDI names. The JNDI names are created as a result of the following three commands:

1. Create a resource adapter that can talk to the registry (Use the jaxr resource adapter that can talk to the UDDI registry)
2. Create a connector connection pool to create a pool using the resource adapter
3. Create a connector resource using this connection pool. The jndiname of this connector resource is specified in the registryjndinames parameter

`--webservicename` fully qualified web service, which is of the format: appName#moduleName#webserviceName

`-t --terse` Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo` Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive` If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host` The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port` The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`

If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

	The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.
`--help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--lbhost`	Specifies the load balancer host.
`--lbport`	Specifies the load balancer port.
`--lbsslport`	Specifies the load balancer secure port.
`--organization`	the "Organization" under which the particular webservice should be published. Typically in tegistries, documents are published for a particular organization. A user can go and search the organization and look at all the services that the organization offers.
`--categories`	categories under which this web service endpoint should be published. Use comma to separate each category.
`--description`	description of the web service endpoint.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 To publish a WSDL to a registry

```
asadmin>publish-to-registry --registryjndiname eis/SOAR, eis/uddi --webservicename myAppname#myMod
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

unpublish-from-registry(1), list-registry-locations(1)

Name recover transactions– manually recovers pending transactions

Synopsis

```
recover-transactions
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --txlogdir  transaction_log_dir ] [--destination destination_server_name ]
 server_name
```

Description The function of this command is to manually recover pending transactions. This is used in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--transactionlogdir` When a server fails it writes the location in its transaction log. If the failed server's transaction logs are copied to some other location to make it available to the surrogate recovery server, this option should be used. If the failed server's transaction-service, tx-log-dir is modified to reflect a new location, then this option is not required.

`--destination` the name of the destination server to which the pending transactions need to be recovered.

Operands

server_name This is the name of the server that failed. It is this server that is hosting the transaction that will be recovered.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using recover-transactions

```
asadmin>recover-transactions sampleserver
Transaction recovered.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

Name remove-ha-cluster– returns an HA cluster to non-HA status

Synopsis

```
remove-ha-cluster
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --haagentport  port_number]
 [--haadminpassword password] [--hosts hadb-host-list] databaseName
```

Description **Note –** This command requires the HADB software. This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command returns an HA cluster to non-HA status. Use fully qualified hostnames when specifying the hostlist interfaces explicitly for hosts with multiple network interfaces. This command is supported in remote mode only.

The command performs the following tasks:

- The HA database is stopped.
- The HA database is deleted.
- The command deletes and/or modifies the appropriate resources in domain.xml.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--haagentport`
This is the HA agent port containing the cluster to be changed. The default value is 1862.

`--haadminpassword`
This is the HA administrator's password.

`--hosts`
This is a list of comma separated host names where the HADB instance is configured. The number of hosts must be greater than 1 and must be an even number. The same host names can be repeated. Use fully qualified hostnames when specifying the hostlist interfaces explicitly for hosts with multiple network interfaces.

Operands

databasename	This is the name of the database to be removed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using remove-ha-cluster

```
asadmin> remove-ha-cluster --user u1 paswordfile pfile1 --haagentport 1860 cluster1
Command remove-ha-cluster executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also

configure-ha-cluster(1)

Name restore-domain– restores files from backup

Synopsis

```
restore-domain  [--domaindir domain_directory]
 [--filename backup_filename] [--description description]
 [--terse=false] [--verbose=false]
 [domain_name]
```

Description This command restores files under the domain from a backup directory. The `restore-domain` command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`	This option specifies the parent directory of the domain upon which the command will operate. The default is `install_dir/domains`.
`--filename`	The restore is performed using the specified zip file as the source.
`--description`	A description can contain any string to help identify the particular backup. The description is displayed as part of the information for any backup.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-v --verbose`	Indicates that output data is displayed with detailed information. Default is false.

Operands

domain_name	This is the name of the domain to restore. If the domain is not specified and only one domain exists, it will be used automatically.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using restore-domain

```
asadmin>restore-domain --domaindir /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1 --filename
Successfully restored the domain (domain1), from /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domai

Description: 1137030607263
Backup Filename: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1/backups/sjsas_backup_v00001.z
Date and time backup was performed: Wed Jan 11 17:50:07 PST 2006
Domains Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir
Domain Directory: /opt/SUNWappserver/nondefaultdomaindir/domain1
Domain Name: domain1
Name of the user that performed the backup: jondoe
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also backup-domain(1), list-backups(1)

Name rollback-transaction– rolls back the named transaction

Synopsis

```
rollback-transaction
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target_name]
 [transaction_id]
```

Description Use the `rollback-transaction` command to roll back the named transaction. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--target` This option specifies the target on which you are rolling back the transactions.

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *transaction_id* identifier for the transaction to be rolled back.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using rollback-transaction command

```
asadmin> rollback-transaction --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --target server 00000000000
Command rollback-transaction executed succeessfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also freeze-transaction-service(1), , unfreeze-transaction-service(1)

Name set– sets the values of attributes

Synopsis

```
set
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 attributename=value
```

Description Sets the values of one or more configurable attribute.

A dotted name uses the "`.`" (period) as a delimiter to separate the parts of a complete name. This is similar to how the "`/`" character is used to delimit the levels in the absolute path name of a file in the UNIX file system. The following rules apply while forming the dotted names accepted by the `get`, `set` and `list` commands. Note that a specific command has some additional semantics applied.

- A `.` (period) always separates two sequential parts of the name.
- A part of the name usually identifies a subsystem and/or its specific instance. For example: web-container, log-service, thread-pool-1 etc.
- If any part of the name itself contains a `.` (period), then it must be escaped with a leading `\` (backslash) so that the "`.`" does not act like a delimiter.
- The top level switch for any dotted name is `-monitor` or `-m` that is separately specified on a given command line. The presence or lack of this switch implies the selection of one of the two hierarchies for appserver management: monitoring and configuration.

  If you happen to know the exact complete dotted name without any wildcard character, then `list` and `get`/`set` have a little difference in their semantics:

  - The `list` command treats this complete dotted name as the complete name of a parent node in the abstract hierarchy. Upon providing this name to `list` command, it simply returns the names of the immediate children at that level. For example, `list server.applications.web-module` will list all the web modules deployed to the domain or the default server.
  - The `get` and `set` commands treat this complete dotted name as the fully qualified name of the attribute of a node (whose dotted name itself is the name that you get when you remove the last part of this dotted name) and it gets/sets the value of that attribute. This is true if such an attribute exists. You will never start with this case because in order to find out the names of attributes of a particular node in the hierarchy, you must use the wildcard character `*`. For example, `server.applications.web-module.JSPWiki.context-root` will return the context-root of the web-application deployed to the domain or default server.
- `server`(usually the first part of the complete dotted name) can be replaced with the name of a particular server instance of interest (e.g., `server1`) and you'll get the information of that server instance, remaining part of the dotted name remaining the same. Note that the

dotted names that are available in such other server instances are those from the monitoring hierarchy because these server instances don't have a way to expose the configuration hierarchy.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

attributename=value identifies the attribute name and its value. See the *Reference* for a listing of the available attribute names.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `set`

```
asadmin> set --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --host localhost
--port 4848 server.transaction-service.automatic-recovery=true
```

Examples

The `list` command is the progenitor of navigational capabilities of these three commands. If you want to `set` or `get` attributes of a particular subsystem, you must know its dotted name. The `list` command is the one which can guide you to find the dotted name of that subsystem. For example, to find out the modified date (attribute) of a particular file in a large file system that starts with `/`. First you must find out the location of that file in the file system, and then look at its attributes. Therefor, two of the first commands to understand the hierarchies in appserver are: `* list "*"` and `* list * --monitor`.

A part of the sorted output of the `list "*"`command is typically of the following form:

EXAMPLE 2 Listing all dotted names

```
asadmin> list "*"
default-config.sip-service.sip-protocol.sip-timers
```

EXAMPLE 2 Listing all dotted names *(Continued)*

```
default-config.thread-pools
default-config.thread-pools.thread-pool.thread-pool-1
default-config.transaction-service
default-config.web-container
default-config.web-container-availability
domain
domain.clusters
domain.configs
domain.converged-lb-configs
domain.converged-lb-configs.converged-lb-config-1
```

Note – The `web-container-availability` node and the `ejb-container-availability` do not appear under the `availability-service` node. These dotted names can be accessed as follows:

```
default-config.web-container-availability
```

```
default-config.web-container-availability
```

The `jms-availability` child node appears under the `availability-service` node as follows:

```
default-config.availability-service.jms-availability
```

The output of the`list` command is a list of dotted names representing individual components and subsystems. Every component or subsystem is capable of having zero or more attributes that can be read and modified.

With the`list` command you can drill down through the hierarchy in a particular branch of interest. For example, if you want to find the configuration of the `http-listener` of the domain (the default server, whose ID is "`server`"). Here is how you could proceed on a UNIX terminal:

EXAMPLE 3 Listing all dotted names containing http and listener

```
asadmin list "*"|grep http|grep listener
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-cluster-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-cluster.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
default-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
```

EXAMPLE 3 Listing all dotted names containing http and listener *(Continued)*

```
server-config.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server-config.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
server.http-service.http-listener.admin-listener
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-2.ssl
```

Consequently, the `list` command is the entry point into the navigation of the management hierarchies. Take note of the output of the `list` command:

- The output lists one element per line.
- Every element on a line is a complete-dotted-name of a management component that is capable of having attributes. Note that none of these lines show any kind of attributes at all.

You can now use this output of the list command to find the attributes of the default `http-listener` where the web applications in the `domain/server` are deployed.

EXAMPLE 4 Getting the attributes of a listener

```
asadmin get server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.acceptor-threads = 1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.address = 0.0.0.0
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.blocking-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-server = server
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 51378
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.property.accesslog
= ${com.sun.aas.instanceRoot}/logs/access
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.property.proxiedProtocols = ws/tcp
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true
```

Examples

EXAMPLE 5 Exploring JVM attributes

You can use the following set of list and get commands to explore JVM attributes.

```
asadmin list server*|grep monitoring
server-config.monitoring-service
```

EXAMPLE 5 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

```
server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
server.monitoring-service
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels
```

Note that this is the `list` command. It only shows the hierarchy, nothing else. Using the '|' and "grep" narrows down the search effectively. Now, you can choose `server.monitoring-service` to set the attributes of various attributes that can be monitored.

This is the configuration data because this setting will be persisted to the server's configuration store.

```
asadmin get server.monitoring-service.*
```

You can try the number of attributes that are presently available with monitoring service. Here is the output:

No matches resulted from the wildcard expression. This is because this fully dotted name does not have any attributes at all. Logically, you try the next one and that is: `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels`. Again, use the wildcard character to get ALL the attributes of a particular component.

```
asadmin get server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.*
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
connector-connection-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
connector-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
ejb-container = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
http-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jdbc-connection-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jms-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
jvm = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
orb = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
thread-pool = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
transaction-service = OFF
server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.
web-container = OFF
```

EXAMPLE 5 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

The JVM monitoring is at a level OFF. It must be changed in order to make the JVM monitoring information available. The other valid values for all the monitoring level are: LOW and HIGH. use the `set` command to set the value appropriately.

```
asadmin set server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=HIGH
erver.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm = HIGH
```

Now, the JVM information can be obtained using the `get` command and monitoring switch. But remember , when you switch to the monitoring hierarchy, start with the `list` command again.

```
asadmin list --monitor * | grep jvm
server.jvm
server.jvm.class-loading-system
server.jvm.compilation-system
server.jvm.garbage-collectors
server.jvm.garbage-collectors.Copy
server.jvm.garbage-collectors.MarkSweepCompact
server.jvm.memory server.jvm.operating-system
server.jvm.runtime server.jvm.thread-system
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-1
. . .
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793823
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793824
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793825
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793826
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-793827
server.jvm.thread-system.thread-9
```

Note that now you are interested in the attributes of a particular leaf node. Thus the command is `get` not `list`.

```
asadmin get -m  server.jvm.class-loading-system.*
server.jvm.class-loading-system.dotted-name = server.jvm.class-loading-system
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-count = 7328
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-description =
No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-name = LoadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.loadedclasscount-unit = count
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-count = 10285
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-description
= No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508972
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-name = TotalLoadedClassCount?
```

EXAMPLE 5 Exploring JVM attributes *(Continued)*

```
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.totalloadedclasscount-unit = count
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-count = 2957
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-description =
No Description was available
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-lastsampletime = 1133819508973
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-name = UnloadedClassCount?
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-starttime = 1133819131268
server.jvm.class-loading-system.unloadedclasscount-unit = count
```

You can see that 10285 is the total number of classes loaded by the Virtual Machine. Whereas, 2957 is number of classes unloaded, since it was started. Similarly, you can explore attributes of the other subsystems as well.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also get(1), list(1)

Name set-jbi-component-configuration– sets the component configuration values for the given component

Synopsis

```
set-jbi-component-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
{name=value[,name=value]|
filepath}
```

Description The `set-jbi-component-configuration` command sets the component configuration values for the given component.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component for which the configuration values will be set.

Operands *name=value*
Contains *name=value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name=value* pairs for the loggers that will be set. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. Spaces, or white space, inside the double quotes are taken literally. The value specified must be the text that represents a legal logger level. Additionally, if the default value is desired, specify it by using the text "DEFAULT." The default setting ensures that the logger is reset to its initial state. The initial state of the logger is that it inherits the logger level from its parent.

filepath
The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `set-jbi-component-configuration` command

```
asadmin> set-jbi-component-configuration OutboundThreads=5
Command set-jbi-component-configuration executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

set-jbi-runtime-logger(1), set-jbi-component-logger(1), set-jbi-runtime-configuration(1)

Name set-jbi-component-logger– sets the log levels for the specified JBI component

Synopsis

```
set-jbi-component-logger
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
{name=value[,name=value]|
filepath}
```

Description The `set-jbi-component-logger` command sets the log levels for the specified JBI component.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component to which the logger levels will be set.

Operands *name=value*
Contains *name=value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name=value* pairs for the loggers that will be set. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. Spaces, or white space, inside the double quotes are taken literally. The value specified must be the text that represents a legal logger level. Additionally, if the default value is desired, specify it by using the text "DEFAULT." The default setting ensures that the logger is reset to its initial state. The initial state of the logger is that it inherits the logger level from its parent.

filepath
The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `set-jbi-component-logger` command

```
asadmin> set-jbi-component-logger --component=sun-http-binding
sun-http-binding.com.sun.jbi.httpsoapbc.HttpSoapBindingDeployer=INFO
Command set-jbi-component-logger executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

set-jbi-runtime-logger(1)

Name set-jbi-runtime-configuration– sets the JBI runtime configuration levels

Synopsis

```
set-jbi-runtime-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
{name=value[,name=value]|
filepath}
```

Description The `set-jbi-runtime-configuration` command sets the JBI runtime configuration levels.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual

administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *name=value*
Contains *name=value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name=value* pairs for the loggers that will be set. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. Spaces, or white space, inside the double quotes are taken literally. The value specified must be the text that represents a legal logger level. Additionally, if the default value is desired, specify it by using the text "DEFAULT." The default setting ensures that the logger is reset to its initial state. The initial state of the logger is that it inherits the logger level from its parent.

filepath
The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `set-jbi-runtime-configuration` command

```
asadmin> set-jbi-runtime-configuration heartBeatInterval=6000
Command set-jbi-runtime-configuration executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

set-jbi-component-configuration(1), show-jbi-runtime-loggers(1), show-jbi-runtime-configuration(1)

Name set-jbi-runtime-logger– sets the log levels for a logger in the JBI runtime environment

Synopsis

```
set-jbi-runtime-logger
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
{name=value[,name=value]|filepath}
```

Description The `set-jbi-runtime-logger` sets the log levels for a logger in the JBI runtime environment.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

name=value
Contains *name=value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name=value* pairs for the loggers that will be set. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. Spaces, or white space, inside the double quotes are taken literally. The value specified must be the text that represents a legal logger level. Additionally, if the default value is desired, specify it by using the text "DEFAULT." The default setting ensures that the logger is reset to its initial state. The initial state of the logger is that it inherits the logger level from its parent.

filepath
The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `set-jbi-runtime-logger` command

```
asadmin> set-jbi-runtime-logger com.sun.jbi.messaging=WARNING
Command set-jbi-runtime-logger executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the `set-jbi-runtime-logger` command to the default settings

```
asadmin> set-jbi-runtime-logger com.sun.jbi.messaging=DEFAULT
Command set-jbi-runtime-logger executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also set-jbi-component-logger(1)

Name show-component-status– displays the status of the deployed component

Synopsis

```
show-component-status
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target (defaultserver)]
 component-name
```

Description The `show-component-status` command gets the status of the deployed component. The status is a string representation returned by the server. The possible status strings include status of *app-name* is `enabled` or status of *app-name* is `disabled`. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

––*target*

This option specifies the target on which you are showing the component status. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

`-component-name`	This is the name of the component to be listed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `show-component-status` command

```
asadmin> show-component-status --user admin MEjbAppPlease enter the admin password>
Status of MEjbApp is enabled
Command show-component-status executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-components(1), list-sub-components(1)

Name show-jbi-application-configuration– shows the information for the specific application configuration

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-application-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
```

Description The `show-jbi-application-configuration` command shows the information for a specific application configuration.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component that contains the application configuration that will be shown.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `show-jbi-application-configuration` command

```
asadmin> show-jbi-application-configuration --component=cli-config-binding defaultConfig
configurationName = defaultConfig
connectionFactoryName = com.sun.connxn.factory.name
connectionURL = http://www.sun.com
initialContextFactory = com.sun.initialContextFactory
jndienv.0 = env1=value1
jndienv.1 = env2=value2
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `show-jbi-application-configuration` command *(Continued)*

```
password = mySecret
providerURL = https://localhost:2506
securityCredentials = abc
securityPrincipal = administrator
username = john
```

Command show-jbi-application-configuration executed successfully.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jbi-application-configuration(1), update-jbi-application-configuration(1), list-jbi-application-configurations(1), delete-jbi-application-configuration(1)

Name show-jbi-binding-component– shows detailed information about the specified binding component

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-binding-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 component_name
```

Description The `show-jbi-binding-component` command shows details about the specified binding component.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target for which you want to show details of the specified JBI binding component. Specify this option only if the binding component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the binding component is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name	The name of the JBI binding component about which you want the detailed information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the show-jbi-binding-component command

The following command shows details of the specified JBI binding component on the server instance.

```
asadmin> show-jbi-binding-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --lifecyclestate started
--libraryname library1 --target server1 component1
Command show-jbi-binding-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), list-jbi-binding-components(1),stop-jbi-component(1), delete-application-ref(1), delete-application-ref(1)

Name show-jbi-runtime-configuration– shows the runtime configuration

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-runtime-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[  --target  target name | server  | domain ]
```

Description The `show-jbi-runtime-configuration` command shows the JBI runtime configuration.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
Specifies the name of the target. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `show-jbi-runtime-configuration` command

```
asadmin> show-jbi-runtime-configuration
com.sun.jbi.framework = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management = WARNING
com.sun.jbi.management.AdminService = FINE
com.sun.jbi.management.ConfigurationService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management.DeploymentService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management.InstallationService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management.LoggingService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.messaging = WARNING
Command show-jbi-runtime-loggers executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also set-jbi-runtime-logger(1), set-jbi-component-logger(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1), show-jbi-statistics(1), verify-jbi-application-environment(1), export-jbi-application-environment(1)

Name show-jbi-runtime-loggers– shows the runtime loggers

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-runtime-loggers
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description The `show-jbi-runtime-loggers` command shows the JBI runtime loggers.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `show-jbi-runtime-loggers` command

```
asadmin> show-jbi-runtime-loggers
com.sun.jbi.framework = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management = WARNING
com.sun.jbi.management.AdminService = FINE
com.sun.jbi.management.ConfigurationService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management.DeploymentService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management.InstallationService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.management.LoggingService = INFO
com.sun.jbi.messaging = WARNING
Command show-jbi-runtime-loggers executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

set-jbi-runtime-logger(1), set-jbi-component-logger(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1), show-jbi-statistics(1), verify-jbi-application-environment(1), export-jbi-application-environment(1)

Name show-jbi-service-assembly– shows detailed information about a specified service assembly

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-service-assembly
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 service_assembly_name
```

Description The `show-jbi-service-assembly` command displays detailed information about a specified service assembly.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target where the specified service assembly is deployed. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service_assembly_name	The name of the JBI service assembly about which you want the detailed information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the show-jbi-service-assembly command

The following command shows information about a JBI service assembly on the specified server instance.

```
asadmin> show-jbi-service-assembly --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 serviceassemblyname
Command show-jbi-service-assembly executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-jbi-service-assemblies(1), deploy-jbi-service-assembly(1)

Name show-jbi-service-engine– shows detailed information about the specified service engine

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-service-engine
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 service_engine_name
```

Description The `show-jbi-service-engine` command shows detailed information about the specified service engine.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target for which you want to show details of the JBI service engine. Specify this option only if the service engine is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service engine is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service_engine_name	The name of the JBI service engine about which you want the detailed information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the show-jbi-service-engine command

The following command shows information about the JBI service engine on the target server.

```
asadmin> show-jbi-service-engine --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 serviceengine1
Command show-jbi-service-engine executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

list-jbi-service-engines(1)

Name show-jbi-shared-library– shows detailed information about a specified shared library

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-shared-library
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 shared_library_name
```

Description The `show-jbi-shared-library` command displays detailed information about a specified shared library.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target where the specified shared library is deployed. Specify this option only if the shared library is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the shared library is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

shared_library_name	The name of the JBI shared library about which you want the detailed information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the show-jbi-shared-library command

The following command shows information about a JBI shared library on the specified server instance.

```
asadmin> show-jbi-shared-library --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 sharedlibraryname
Command show-jbi-shared-library executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also list-jbi-shared-libraries(1), install-jbi-shared-library(1)

Name show-jbi-statistics– shows the JBI statistics filtered using the specified option values

Synopsis

```
show-jbi-statistics
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --framework={true|false} ] [ --nmr={true|false} ]
 --component  component name --endpoint endpoint name --serviceassembly service assembly name
[--target target name | server | domain]
```

Description The `show-jbi-statistics` command shows the JBI statistics filtered using the specified option values. To show more than one statistical category, specify more than one option value on the command line.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--framework`
If set to true, the framework statistics are shown.

`--nmr`
If set to true the `nmr` statistics are shown.

`--component`
If specified, the component statistics are shown.

`--endpoint`
If specified, the endpoint statistics are shown.

`--serviceassembly`
If specified, the service assembly statistics are shown.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the`show-jbi-statistics` command `nmr` statistics

```
asadmin> show-jbi-statistics --nmr

NMR Statistics
--------------
Instance Name         : server
Total Active Channels : 3
Total Active Endpoints: 3

    Active Channels
    ---------------
    sun-http-binding
    sun-bpel-engine
    sun-javaee-engine

    Active Endpoints
    ----------------
    http://localhost/SynchronousSample,service1,endpoint1
    http://localhost/New,service1,endpoint2
    http://localhost/Old,service1,endpoint3
Command show-jbi-statistics executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using the`show-jbi-statistics` command `framework` statistics

```
asadmin> show-jbi-statistics --framework

Framework Statistics
--------------------
Instance Name    : server
Start Up Time(ms): 4907
Total Up Time    : 1 Days, 2 Hours, 31 Minutes, 50.375 Seconds
Command show-jbi-statistics executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using the`show-jbi-statistics` command `component` statistics

```
asadmin> show-jbi-statistics --component=sun-http-binding

Component Statistics
--------------------
Component Name  : sun-http-binding
Instance Name   : server
Total Up Time   : 0 Days, 1 Hours, 17 Minutes, 48.188 Seconds
Active Endpoints: 2

    Received Statistics
    -------------------
    Requests Received: 0
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using the`show-jbi-statistics` command `component` statistics *(Continued)*

```
Replies Received : 0
DONEs Received   : 0
Faults Received  : 0
Errors Received  : 0

Sent Statistics
---------------
Requests Sent: 0
Replies Sent : 0
DONEs Sent   : 0
Faults Sent  : 0
Errors Sent  : 0

Exchanges Statistics
--------------------
Completed Exchanges: 0
Active Exchanges   : 0
Error Exchanges    : 0
```

Command show-jbi-statistics executed successfully.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also show-jbi-runtime-loggers(1), show-jbi-runtime-configuration(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1), verify-jbi-application-environment(1), export-jbi-application-environment(1)

Name shutdown– brings down the administration server

Synopsis

```
shutdown  [--user admin_user] [--password admin_password]
[--host localhost][--port 4848][ --passwordfile  filename]
[--secure| -s ]
```

Description The `shutdown` gracefully brings down the administration server and all the running instances. You must manually start the administration server to bring it up again.

Options

`--user`	Administrative user for the instance.
`--password`	Password of the administrative user.
`--host`	Host name of the machine hosting the administrative instance.
`--port`	Port number associated with the administrative host.
`--passwordfile`	File containing passwords appropriate for the command (for example, administrative instance).
`--secure`	If true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the administrative instance.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the shutdown command

```
asadmin> shutdown --user admin --password adminadmin --host bluestar --port 4848
Waiting for admin server to shutdown...
Admin server has been shutdown
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Interface Equivalent Administration Server page

See Also start-instance(1), stop-instance(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1)

Name shut-down-jbi-component– shuts down a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

Synopsis

```
shut-down-jbi-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --force =false]
 [--target target] component_name
```

Description The `shut-down-jbi-component` command shuts down a service engine or a binding component on the specified target. If no target is specified, the component will be shut down on the embedded DAS server.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`-F --force` Setting to true forcibly shuts down the service engine or the binding component. Default is false.

`--target` Specifies the target on which you are shutting down the JBI component. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the JBI component is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name	The name of the binding component or the service engine that you want to shut down.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the shut-down-jbi-component command

The following command shuts down a JBI component.

```
asadmin> shut-down-jbi-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target NewServer MyWebApp
Command shut-down-jbi-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-jbi-component(1), stop-jbi-component(1)

Name shut-down-jbi-service-assembly– shuts down a JBI service assembly on the specified target

Synopsis

```
shut-down-jbi-service-assembly
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --force =false] [--target target]
 service_assembly_name
```

Description The `shut-down-jbi-service-assembly` command shuts down a JBI service assembly on the specified target. If a target is not specified, the command will shut down the JBI service assembly on the server, which is the default target.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`-F --force` Setting to true forcibly shuts down the service assembly. Default is false.

`--target` Specifies the target on which you want to shut down the service assembly. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service_assembly_name	The name of the JBI service assembly you want to shut down.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the shut-down-jbi-service-assembly command

The following command shuts down a JBI service assembly.

```
asadmin> shut-down-jbi-server-assembly --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 serviceassembly1
Command shut-down-jbi-service-assembly executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-jbi-service-assembly(1), stop-jbi-service-assembly(1)

Name start-appserv– starts the domains in the specified domains directory

Synopsis

```
start-appserv  [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
 [--interactive=true] [--user admin_user]
 [--passwordfile passwordfile] [--domaindir install_dir/domains]
```

Description This command is deprecated. Use the `start-domain` command instead. Use the `start-appserv` command to start the domains in specified domain directory. If the domain directory is not specified the domains in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory are started. The `start-appserv` command requires that the user has set up an `AS_ADMIN_USER` environment variable and that all domains have the same administration user. You are prompted for the master password for each domain (unless the `--savemasterpassword` option was specified at the domain creation time).

The `start-appserv` command functions correctly if every domain is created with `--savemasterpassword`. If `--savemasterpassword` is not specified, then you are prompted for the master password for every domain.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`	The directory where the domains are to be started. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory is started.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start—appserv command

```
asadmin> start-appserv --user admin
Command start-appserv is deprecated.
Starting all the domains in /opt/SUNWappserver90/domains, please wait.
Starting Domain domain1, please wait.
Log redirected to /opt/SUNWappserver90/domains/domain1/logs/server.log.
Please enter the admin password>
Domain domain1 started.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-domain(1), delete-domain(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1), list-domains(1), stop-appserv(1)

Name start-callflow-monitoring– provides the complete call flow/path of a request.

Synopsis

```
start-callflow-monitoring
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --filtertype  type=value[type=value]*]
 instance-name
```

Description Collects and correlates data from Web container, EJB container and JDBC to provide a complete call flow/path of a request. Data is collected only if `callflow-monitoring` is on.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options If an option has a short option name, then the short option preceeds the long option name. Short options have one dash whereas long options have two dashes.

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`---filtertype` Takes the format `type=value`, where type can be *user* or *ip*.

Operands

instance-name The name of the Enterprise Server instance for which you want to enable call flow monitoring.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using start-callflow-monitoring

```
asadmin start-callflow-monitoring --passwordfile passwordfile.txt --user admin --host localho
Command start-callflow-monitoring executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also stop-callflow-monitoring(1)

Name start-cluster– starts a cluster

Synopsis

```
start-cluster
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --autohadboverride={true|false} ]
 cluster_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `start-cluster` command attempts to start all non-running instances in the cluster that are reachable through their node agent. In other words, some instances may not be started if their node agent is not running. If HADB is installed, this command can also start the HADB database associated with a cluster, depending upon the cluster's `autohadb` setting and whether you override it using this command's `autohadboverride` option.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--autohadboverride`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The `autohadboverride` option determines whether to override the cluster's setting for the `autohadb` option. When the cluster was created, the `autohadb` option was set to signal whether the HADB database associated with the cluster would be started, stopped, or deleted when the cluster was started, stopped, or deleted. You can override this value using the `autohadboverride` option. If `autohadboverride` is set to true, the HADB database is started when the cluster is started. If set to false, the HADB database is not started when the cluster is started. If the `autohadboverride` option is not set, the default is to use the cluster's `autohadb` setting.

Operands

cluster_name	The name of the cluster to be started.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-cluster command

The following command starts the cluster named `MyCluster`.

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-cluster command *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> start-cluster --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt MyCluster
Command start-cluster executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also stop-cluster(1), create-cluster(1), list-clusters(1), delete-cluster(1)

Name start-database– starts the Java DB

Synopsis

```
start-database  [--dbhost 0.0.0.0] [--dbport 1527]
 [--dbhome DERBY_INSTALL] [--echo=false]
 [--terse=false]
```

Description The `start-database` command starts the Java DB server that is available with the Enterprise Server software for use with the Enterprise Server. Use this command only for working with applications deployed to the Enterprise Server. Java DB is based upon Apache Derby.

When the Java DB database server is started using this command, the database server is started in Network Server mode. Clients connecting to it must use the Java DB ClientDriver. For details on connecting to the database, such as the Driver Class Name and Connection URL, please see the Apache Derby documentation.

When the database server starts, or a client connects to it successfully, two types of files are created:

- The `derby.log` file that contains the database server process log along with its standard output and standard error information.
- The database files that contain your schema (for example, database tables).

Both types of files are created at the location specified by the `dbhome` option. It is important to use the `dbhome` option when you want to create the database files at a particular location. The `start-database` command starts the database process, even if it cannot write to the log file.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--dbhost`	The host name or IP address of the Java DB server process. The default is the IP address 0.0.0.0, which denotes all network interfaces on the host where you run the `start-database` command.
`--dbport`	The port number where the Java DB server listens for client connections. This port must be available for the listen socket, otherwise the database server will not start. The default is 1527.
`--dbhome`	The absolute path to the directory where Java DB and the `derby.log` files are created. If this option is not specified, the command searches for Java DB in the current directory and then at *install-dir*`/databases`.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-t --terse`	Setting to false displays detailed database information. Default is false.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-database command

The following command starts Java DB on the host host1 and port 5001:

```
asadmin> start-database --dbhost host1 --dbport 5001 --terse=true
Starting database in the background.  Log redirected to /opt/SUNWappserver/javdb/derby.log.
```

Exit Status

The exit status applies to errors in executing the `asadmin` command. For information on database errors, see the `derby.log` file.

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

stop-database(1)

Name start-domain– starts a domain

Synopsis

```
start-domain  [--domaindir domain-dir]
 --user admin_user --passwordfile file_name
 [--terse={true|false}] [ --echo ={true|false}]
 [ --interactive ={true|false}] [ --verbose ={true|false}]
 [ --debug ={true|false}] [domain_name]
```

Description Use the `start-domain` command to start a domain. If the domain directory is not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory is started. If there are two or more domains, the *domain_name* operand must be specified.

On the Mac OS X platform, processes can bind to the same port. To avoid this problem, do not start multiple domains with the same port number at the same time.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`
: The directory where the domain is to be started. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory is started.

`-u --user`
: The authorized domain administrative username.

`--passwordfile`
: The file containing the domain password associated with the administrative instance. The password is defined in the following form: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*. Where *password* is the actual administrator password for the domain.

`-t--terse`
: Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
: Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
: If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`--verbose`
: By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, detailed server startup output is displayed. On Windows, press CTRL-Break in the domain's window to print a thread dump. On UNIX, press CTRL-C to kill the server and press CTRL-\\ to print a thread dump.

`--debug`
: By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, the server is started in debug mode and prints the JPDA port on the console.

Operands *domain_name* The unique name of the domain you wish to start.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the start-domain command on Sun GlassFish Communications Server

```
asadmin> start-domain domain1
Starting Domain domain1, please wait.
Log redirected to /usr/appserver/domains/domain1/logs/server.log.
Redirecting output to /usr/appserver/domains/domain1/logs/server.log
Domain domain1 started.
Domain [domain1] is running [Sun GlassFish Communications Server
1.0 (build b44)] with its configuration and logs at: [/usr/appserver/domains].
Admin Console is available at [http://localhost:4848].
Use the same port [4848] for "asadmin" commands.
User web applications are available at these URLs:
[http://localhost:8080 https://localhost:8181 ].
Following web-contexts are available:
[/web1  /__wstx-services ].
Standard JMX Clients (like JConsole) can connect to JMXServiceURL:
[service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://pdavies.SFBay.Sun.COM:8686/jmxrmi] for domain
management purposes.
Domain listens on at least following ports for connections:
[8080 8181 4848 3700 3820 3920 8686 ].
Domain supports application server clusters and other standalone instances.

Domain listens on at least following ports for SIP connections:
[SIP 0.0.0.0:5060, SIPS 0.0.0.0:5061]
```

Where: `domain1` is the domain in the `/usr/appserver/domains` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-domain(1), delete-domain(1), stop-domain(1), list-domains(1)

Name start-instance– starts a server instance

Synopsis

```
start-instance
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

[ --setenv  (name=value)[:name=value]*]] instance_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

This command starts an instance with the instance name you specify.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

setenv This option is used to set the environment variables when the instance is started by a node agent.

Operands

instance_name This is the name of the server instance to start.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `start-instance`

```
asadmin> start-instance -- instance_name instance1
Instance instance1 started
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

Interface Equivalent Server Instance page

See Also delete-instance(1), create-instance(1), stop-instance(1), start-appserv(1), stop-appserv(1), start-domain(1),.stop-domain(1)

Name start-jbi-component– starts a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

Synopsis

```
start-jbi-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 component_name
```

Description The `start-jbi-component` command starts a service engine or a binding component on the specified target. If no target is specified, the component will be started on the Domain Administration Server (DAS).

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you are starting the JBI component. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the JBI component is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name	The name of the binding component or the service engine that you want to start.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-jbi-component command

The following command starts a JBI component.

```
asadmin> start-jbi-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target NewServer MyWebApp
Command start-jbi-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), list-jbi-binding-components(1), list-jbi-service-engines(1), stop-jbi-component(1), shut-down-jbi-component(1), uninstall-jbi-component(1)

Name start-jbi-service-assembly– starts a service assembly on the specified target

Synopsis

```
start-jbi-service-assembly
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 service_assembly_name
```

Description The `start-jbi-service-assembly` command starts a JBI service assembly on the JBI specified target. If a target is not specified, the command will start the JBI service assembly on the server, which is the default target.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you want to start the service assembly. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service_assembly_name	The name of the JBI service assembly.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-jbi-service-assembly command

The following command starts a JBI service assembly.

```
asadmin> start-jbi-server-assembly --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 serviceassembly1
Command start-jbi-service-assembly executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), start-jbi-component(1), list-jbi-binding-components(1), list-jbi-service-engines(1), stop-jbi-component(1), shut-down-jbi-component(1), uninstall-jbi-component(1)

Name start-node-agent– starts a node agent

Synopsis

```
start-node-agent [--user user]
[--passwordfile passwordfile] [--secure={true|false}]
[ --terse={true|false} ] [ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --verbose={true|false} ]
[ --agentdir  nodeagent_path] [--monitorinterval=5] [ --startinstances={true|false} ] [ --rest
[ --syncinstances={true|false} ] [nodeagent_name]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `start-node-agent` command start a node agent. The command will return control to the user before instances are actually started. The `list-instances` command can be executed to see if they have actually started. This command may take a while to execute since the node agent may need to create and start a number of server instances.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the administration password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server. Default is true.

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-h --help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--verbose`
By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, a console window is opened for the node agent and for every server instance a node agent manages. On Windows, press Ctrl-Break in the console to print a thread dump. On UNIX, press CTRL-Backslash in the console to print a thread dump. The node agent thread dump goes to its console. The server instance thread dump goes to the instance log file.

`--agentdir`
Like a Domain Administration Server (DAS), each node agent resides in a top level directory named *agentdir*/*nodeagent_name*. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, defaults to the *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory.

`--monitorinterval`
The default value of this option is set to 5.

`--startinstances`
If set to true, all server instances that are not currently running are started. If set to false, instances are not started. If the option is omitted, it defaults to the value of the node agent's `start-servers-in-startup` attribute, located in the `domain.xml` file.

`--restartinstances`
If set to false, the node agent will not restart the instances when the instance is killed. The default value is true.

`--syncinstances`
If set to true, forcibly synchronizes the cache repositories of *all* server instances with the central repository of the DAS. The synchronization occurs when the node agent is started. Default is false.

Operands

nodeagent_name	The name of the node agent to be started.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the start-node-agent command

```
asadmin> start-node-agent --user admin
--passwordfile passwordfile nodeagent1
Nodeagent1 started.
```

The node agent `nodeagent1` is started in the default *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

stop-node-agent(1), delete-node-agent(1), list-node-agents(1), create-node-agent(1)

Name stop-appserv– stops the domains in the specified domains directory

Synopsis

```
stop-appserv  [--domaindir install_dir/domains]
 [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
```

Description This command is deprecated use the `stop-domain` command instead. Use the `stop-appserv` command to stop the domains in specified domain directory. If the domain directory is not specified the domains in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory are stopped.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--domaindir`	The directory where the domains are to be stopped. If specified, path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domains are stopped in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the stop—appserv command

```
asadmin> stop-appserv
Command stop-appserv is deprecated.
Stopping all domains in /opt/SUNWappserver90/domains, please wait.
Domain domain1 stopped.
```

Where: `/opt/SUNWappserver90/domains/domain1` is the domain in the default domains directory that is stopped.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also create-domain(1), delete-domain(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1), list-domains(1), start-appserv(1)

Name stop-callflow-monitoring– Disables collection of call flow information of a request.

Synopsis

```
stop-callflow-monitoring
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 instance-name
```

Description Disables collection of call flow information of a request.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options If an option has a short option name, then the short option preceeds the long option name. Short options have one dash whereas long options have two dashes.

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

instance-name The name of the Enterprise Server instance for which you want to diable call flow monitoring.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using stop-callflow-monitoring

```
asadmin stop-callflow-monitoring --passwordfile passwordfile.txt --user admin --host localhost --po
Command stop-callflow-monitoring executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also start-callflow-monitoring(1)

Name stop-cluster– stops a cluster

Synopsis

```
stop-cluster
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --autohadboverride={true|false} ] cluster_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The `stop-cluster` command attempts to stop all running instances in the cluster that are reachable through their node agent. In other words, some instances may not be stopped if their node agent is not running. If HADB is installed, this command can also stop the HADB database associated with a cluster, depending upon the cluster's `autohadb` setting and whether you override it using this command's `autohadboverride` option.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--autohadboverride`
This option is valid only if the HADB software is installed. The `autohadboverride` option determines whether to override the cluster's setting for the `autohadb` option. When the cluster was created, the `autohadb` option was set to signal whether the HADB database associated with the cluster would be started, stopped, or deleted when the cluster was started, stopped, or deleted. You can override this value using the `autohadboverride` option. If `autohadboverride` is set to true, the HADB database is stopped when the cluster is stopped. If set to false, the HADB database is not stopped when the cluster is stopped. If the `autohadboverride` option is not set, the default is to use the cluster's `autohadb` setting.

Operands

cluster_name The name of the cluster to be started.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the stop-cluster command

The following command stops the cluster named `MyCluster`.

EXAMPLE 1 Using the stop-cluster command *(Continued)*

```
asadmin> stop-cluster --user admin1
--passwordfile passwords.txt MyCluster
Command stop-cluster executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-cluster(1), create-cluster(1), list-clusters(1), delete-cluster(1)

Name stop-database– stops Java DB

Synopsis `stop-database [--dbhost 0.0.0.0] [--dbport 1527]`

Description The `stop-database` command stops a process of the Java DB server. Java DB is based upon Apache Derby. The database is typically started with the `asadmin start-database` command. Note that a single host can have multiple database server processes running on different ports. This command stops the database server process for the specified port only.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--dbhost`	The host name or IP address of the Java DB server process. The default is the IP address 0.0.0.0, which denotes all network interfaces on the host where you run the `stop-database` command.
`--dbport`	The port number where the Java DB server listens for client connections. The default is 1527.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using the stop-database command

The following command stops Java DB on the host host1 and port 5001:

```
asadmin> stop-database --dbhost host1 --dbport 5001
Connection obtained for host: host1, port number 5001.
Shutdown successful.
Command stop-database executed successfully.
```

Exit Status The exit status applies to errors in executing the `asadmin` command. For information on database errors, see the `derby.log` file. This file is located in the directory you specified using the `dbhome` option when you ran `start-database`, or if you did not specify `dbhome`, the value of DERBY_INSTALL, which defaults to *install-dir*`/javadb`.

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-database(1)

Name stop-domain– Stops the Domain Administration Server of the specified domain

Synopsis

```
stop-domain  [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
 [--domaindir install_dir/domains] domain_name
```

Description Use the `stop-domain` command to stop the Domain Administration Server of the specified domain. The `stop-domain` command can be run in the local mode only.

Options

`-t--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.
`--domaindir`	The directory where the domain is to be stopped. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, the domain in the default *install_dir*/`domains` directory is stopped.

Operands

domain_name	This is the name of the domain to stop.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `stop-domain` command

```
asadmin> stop-domain sampleDomain
Domain sampleDomain stopped
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-domain(1), delete-domain(1), list-domains(1)

Name stop-instance– stops a server instance

Synopsis

```
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 instance_name
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

Use the `stop-instance` to stop the instance with the instance name specified. The `stop-instance` can be run both locally and remotely. The named instance must already exist within the given domain; and the instance must be running.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

instance_name This is the name of the server instance to stop.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `stop-instance` in local mode

```
asadmin> stop-instance --local --domain domain1 server1
Instance server1 stopped
```

Where: the `server1` instance associated with the domain1 domain is stopped locally.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `stop-instance` in remote mode

```
asadmin> stop-instance --user admin --password bluestar --host localhost --port 4848 server1
Instance server1 stopped
```

Where: the `server1` instance associated with the named user, password, host and port is deleted from the remote machine.

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

Interface Equivalent Server Instance page

See Also delete-instance(1), start-instance(1), create-instance(1), , start-appserv(1), stop-appserv(1), start-domain(1), stop-domain(1)

Name stop-jbi-component– stops a service engine or a binding component on the specified target

Synopsis

```
stop-jbi-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 component_name
```

Description The `stop-jbi-component` command stops a service engine or a binding component on the specified target. If no target is specified, the component will be stopped on the embedded DAS server.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you are stopping the JBI component. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the JBI component is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name	The name of the binding component or the service engine that you want to stop.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the stop-jbi-component command

The following command stops a JBI component.

```
asadmin> stop-jbi-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target NewServer MyWebApp
Command stop-jbi-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-jbi-component(1), shut-down-jbi-component(1), uninstall-jbi-component(1)

Name stop-jbi-service-assembly– stops a service assembly on the specified target

Synopsis

```
stop-jbi-service-assembly
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --target  target]
 service_assembly_name
```

Description The `stop-jbi-service-assembly` command stops a JBI service assembly on the specified target. If a target is not specified, the command will stop the JBI service assembly on the server, which is the default target.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you want to stop the service assembly. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service_assembly_name	The name of the JBI service assembly you want to stop.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the stop-jbi-service-assembly command

The following command stops a JBI service assembly.

```
asadmin> stop-jbi-server-assembly --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 componentname
Command stop-jbi-service-assembly executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

start-jbi-service-assembly(1)

Name stop-node-agent– stops a node agent

Synopsis

```
stop-node-agent  [--agentdir nodeagent_path]
 [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
[--stopinstances={true|false}] [--interactive=true] [nodeagent_name]
```

Description **Note –** This command is available only in domains that are configured to support clusters, such as domains that are created with the cluster profile.

The local `stop-node-agent` command is used to stop a node agent. If the agent directory is not specified, the node agent in the default *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory is stopped. The `stop-node-agent` commands stops all managed server instances of the node agent.

This command is supported in local mode only.

Options

`--agentdir`	Like a Domain Administration Server (DAS), each node agent resides in a top level directory named *agentdir*/*nodeagent_name*. If specified, the path must be accessible in the filesystem. If not specified, defaults to the *install_dir*/`nodeagents` directory.
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on to the standard output. Default is false.
`-e --stopinstances`	Setting to true ensures that node agent's instances are stopped when the node agent is stopped. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required options are prompted.

Operands

nodeagent_name	The name of the node agent to stop.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using stop-node-agent

```
asadmin> stop-node-agent nodeagent1
```

The node agent, nodeagent1, located in default *install_dir*/`nodeagents` is stopped.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also start-node-agent(1), delete-node-agent(1), list-node-agents(1), create-node-agent(1)

Name undeploy– removes a deployed component

Synopsis

```
undeploy
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --droptables =true|false]
 [--cascade=false] [ --target  target]
 component_name
```

Description The `undeploy` command removes the specified deployed component.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--droptables` If set to true, tables created by application using CMP beans during deployment are dropped. The default is the corresponding entry in the `cmp-resource` element of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` file. If not specified, it defaults to the entries specified in the deployment descriptors.

`--cascade` If set to true, it deletes all the connection pools and connector resources associated with the resource adapter being undeployed. If set to false, the undeploy fails if any pools and resources are still associated with the resource adapter. Then, either those pools and resources have to be deleted explicitly, or the option has to be set to true. If the option is set to false, and if there are no pools and resources still associated with the resource adapter, the resource

adapter is undeployed. This option is applicable to connectors (resource adapters) and applications.

`--target` This option is valid only in domains that are configured to support clustersSpecifies the target from which you are undeploying. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name Name of the deployed component.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Simple undeployment

Undeploy (uninstall) an enterprise application `Cart.ear`.

```
asadmin> undeploy --user admin --passwordfile password.txt Cart
Command undeploy executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Undeploying an enterprise bean with container-managed persistence (CMP)

Undeploy a CMP bean named `myejb` and drop the corresponding database tables. In a production environment, database tables contain valuable information, so use the `--droptables` option with care.

```
asadmin> undeploy --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --droptables=true myejb
Command undeploy executed successfully.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Undeploy a connector (resource adapter)

Undeploy the connector module named `jdbcra` and perform a cascading delete to remove the associated resources and connection pools.

```
asadmin> undeploy --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --cascade=true jdbcra
Command undeploy executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0 command executed successfully

1 error in executing the command

See Also deploy(1), deploydir(1), list-components(1)

Name undeploy-jbi-service-assembly– undeploys a service assembly on the specified target

Synopsis

```
undeploy-jbi-service-assembly
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]

 [ --force =false] [--keeparchive=false]
 [--target target] service_assembly_name
```

Description The `undeploy-jbi-service-assembly` command undeploys a service assembly on the specified target. If the target is not specified, the command will be executed on the server instance.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`-F --force` Setting to true forcibly undeploys the service assembly. Default is false.

`--keeparchive` Setting to true retains the service assembly that is stored in the Domain Administration Server (DAS) repository. The service assembly is retained even if the service assembly is undeployed from all servers in the JBI environment. Setting this option to true enables you to re-deploy the service assembly from the DAS repository instead of re-deploying the service assembly from an archive file.

Setting to false deletes the service assembly from the DAS repository when the service assembly is no longer deployed on any server in the JBI environment.

Default is false.

`--target`

Specifies the target on which you are undeploying the service assembly. Specify this option only if the service assembly is deployed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

service_assembly_name

The name of the JBI service assembly you want to undeploy.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the undeploy-jbi-service-assembly command

The following command undeploys a JBI service assembly.

```
asadmin> undeploy-jbi-service-assembly --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 service_assembly_name
Command undeploy-jbi-service-assembly executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

deploy-jbi-service-assembly(1), list-jbi-service-assemblies(1), show-jbi-service-assembly(1)

Name unfreeze-transaction-service– resumes all suspended transactions

Synopsis

```
unfreeze-transaction-service
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [target ]
```

Description The `unfreeze-transaction-service` resumes all the suspended inflight transactions. Invoke this command on an already frozen transaction. This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t` `--terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e` `--echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I` `--interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H` `--host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p` `--port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s` `--secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u` `--user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

`-target` This operand specifies the target on which you are unfreezing the Transaction Service. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *configuration_name*- Specifies a certain configuration as the target.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using unfreeze-transaction-service

```
asadmin> unfreeze-transaction-service --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --target serve
Command unfreeze-transaction-service executed successfully
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also freeze-transaction-service(1), rollback-transaction(1)

Name uninstall-jbi-component– uninstalls a service engine or binding component on the specified target

Synopsis

```
uninstall-jbi-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --force =false]
 [--keeparchive=false] [--target target]
 component_name
```

Description The `uninstall-jbi-component` command uninstalls a service engine or binding component on the specified target. If no target is specified, the component on the embedded Domain Administration Server (DAS) will be uninstalled.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`-F --force` Setting to true forcibly uninstalls the service engine or the binding component. Default is false.

`--keeparchive` Setting to true retains the JBI component that is stored in the DAS repository. The JBI component is retained even if the JBI component is uninstalled from all servers in the JBI environment. Setting this option to true enables you to reinstall the JBI component from the DAS repository instead of reinstalling the JBI component from an archive file.

	Setting to false deletes the JBI component from the DAS repository when the JBI component is no longer installed on any server in the JBI environment. Default is false.
`--target`	Specifies the target on which you are uninstalling the JBI component. Specify this option only if the JBI component is installed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the JBI component is not installed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are: ▪ `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value. ▪ *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target. ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

component_name	The name of the JBI component you want to uninstall.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the uninstall-jbi-component command

The following command uninstalls a JBI component.

```
asadmin> uninstall-jbi-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 component_name
Command uninstall-jbi-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1)

Name uninstall-jbi-shared-library– uninstalls a shared library on the specified target

Synopsis

```
uninstall-jbi-shared-library
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --keeparchive =false]
 [--target target] shared_library_name
```

Description The `uninstall-jbi-shared-library` command uninstalls a shared library on the specified target. If no target is specified, the shared library on the embedded Domain Administration Server (DAS) is uninstalled.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--keeparchive`

Setting to true retains the shared library that is stored in the DAS repository. The shared library is retained even if the shared library is uninstalled from all servers in the JBI environment. Setting this option to true enables you to reinstall the shared library from the DAS repository instead of reinstalling the shared library from an archive file.

Setting to false deletes the shared library from the DAS repository when the shared library is no longer installed on any server in the JBI environment.

Default is false.

`--target`	Specifies the target on which you are uninstalling the JBI shared library. Specify this option only if the shared library is installed in a multiserver environment with a Domain Administration Server (DAS). If the shared library is not installed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are: ▪ `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value. ▪ *domain_name*- Specifies a certain domain as the target. ▪ *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target. ▪ *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

shared_library_name	The name of the JBI shared library you want to uninstall.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the uninstall-jbi-shared-library command

The following command uninstalls a JBI shared library.

```
asadmin> uninstall-jbi-shared-library --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt --target server1 filepath
Command uninstall-jbi-shared-library executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also install-jbi-shared-library(1), list-jbi-shared-libraries(1), show-jbi-shared-library(1)

Name unpublish-from-registry– unpublishes the web service artifacts from the registries

Synopsis

```
unpublish-from-registry  --registryjndinames registrynames
 --webservicename qualified_webservice_name
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
```

Description Unpublishes the web service artifacts from the registries.

Options

`--registryjndinames`	JNDI names of the connector resource pointing to different registries. Use comma to separate the JNDI names.
`--webservicename`	fully qualified web service format of which is appName#moduleName#webserviceName
`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 To unpublish a WSDL from the registries

```
asadmin>unpublish-from-registry -registryjndinames eis/SOAR, eis/uddi
-webservicename myAppname#myModulename#myWebservice
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

publish-to-registry(1), list-registry-locations(1)

Name unset– removes one or more variables from the multimode environment

Synopsis `unset [name` *[name]*`*]`

Description The `unset` command removes one or more variables you set for the multimode environment. The variables and their associated values will no longer exist in the environment.

Operands

name	Environment variable to be removed.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Using `unset` to remove environment variables

```
asadmin> export AS_ADMIN_HOST=bluestar AS_ADMIN_PORT=8000 AS_ADMIN_USER=admin
asadmin> export AS_ADMIN_PREFIX=server1.jms-service
asadmin> export
AS_ADMIN_USER = admin
AS_ADMIN_HOST = bluestar
AS_ADMIN_PREFIX = server1.jms-service
AS_ADMIN_PORT = 8000
asadmin> unset AS_ADMIN_PREFIX
asadmin> export
AS_ADMIN_USER = admin
AS_ADMIN_HOST = bluestar
AS_ADMIN_PORT = 8000
```

Using the `export` command without the argument lists the environment variables that are set. Notice the `AS_ADMIN_PREFIX` is not in the environment after running the `unset` command.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also export(1), multimode(1)

Name update-connector-security-map – creates or modifies a security map for the specified connector connection pool

Synopsis

```
update-connector-security-map
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
  --poolname  connector_connection_pool_name
 [ --addprincipals principal_name1[, principal_name1]*| --addusergroups user_group1[,user_group2] ]
 [--removeprincipals principal_name1[,principal_name2]*]
 [--removeusergroups user_group1[, user_group2]* ]
 [--mappedusername  username ] security_map_name
```

Description Use this command to modify a security map for the specified connector connection pool.

For this command to succeed, you must have first created a connector connection pool using the `create-connector-connection-pool` command.

The enterprise information system (EIS) is any system that holds the dats of the enterprise. organization. It can be a mainframe, a messaging system, a database system, or an application.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

This option is deprecated.

`--poolname`

Specifies the name of the connector connection pool to which the security map that is to be updated or created belongs.

`--addprincipals`	Specifies a comma-separated list of EIS-specific principals to be added. Use either the `--addprincipals` or `--addusergroups` options, but not both at the same time.
`--addusergroups`	Specifies a comma-separated list of EIS user groups to be added. Use either the `--addprincipals` or `--addusergroups` options, but not both at the same time.
`--removeprincipals`	Specifies a comma-separated list of EIS-specific principals to be removed.
`--removeusergroups`	Specifies a comma-separated list of EIS user groups to be removed.
`--mappedusername`	Specifies the EIS username.

Operands

security_map_name	name of the security map to be created or updated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `update-connector-security-map` command

It is assumed that the connector pool has already been created using the `create-connector-pool` command.

```
asadmin> update-connector-security-map --user admin --passwordfile password.txt --poolname connecto
Command update-connector-security-map executed successfully
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

delete-connector-security-map(1), list-connector-security-maps(1), create-connector-security-map(1)

Name update-file-user– updates a current file user as specified

Synopsis

```
update-file-user
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --groups  user_groups[:user_groups]*]
 [--authrealmname authrealm_name] [--target target]
 username
```

Description This command updates an existing entry in the keyfile using the specified user name, password and groups. Multiple groups can be entered by separating them, with a colon (:)

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
: Displays the help text for the command.

`--groups`
: This is the name of the group to which the file user belongs.

`--authrealmname`
: This is the file where the user may have different stores for file auth realm.

`--target`
: This option helps specify the target on which you are updating a file user. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.

- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands

username	This is the name of the file user to be updated.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the update-file-user command

```
asadmin> update-file-user --user admin1 --passwordfile passwords.txt
--host pigeon --port 5001 --groups staff:manager:engineer sample_user
Command update-file-user executed successfully
```

Where sample_user is the file user for whom the groups and the user name are updated.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-file-user(1), list-file-users(1), create-file-user(1), list-file-groups(1)

Name update-jbi-application-configuration– updates the application configuration for the specified component

Synopsis

```
update-jbi-application-configuration
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
--configname configuration name
{name=value[,name=value]|
filepath}
```

Description The `update-jbi-application-configuration` command updates the application configuration for the specified component.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`
The name of the component that contains the application configuration that will be updated.

`--configname`
The name of the application configuration to update.

Operands

name=value

Contains *name=value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name=value* pairs for the loggers that will be set. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. Spaces, or white space, inside the double quotes are taken literally. The value specified must be the text that represents a legal logger level. Additionally, if the default value is desired, specify it by using the text "DEFAULT." The default setting ensures that the logger is reset to its initial state. The initial state of the logger is that it inherits the logger level from its parent.

filepath

The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `update-jbi-application-configuration` command

```
asadmin> update-jbi-application-configuration --component=cli-config-binding
--configname=testConfig
Command update-jbi-application-configuration executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jbi-application-configuration(1), delete-jbi-application-configuration(1), list-jbi-application-configurations(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1)

Name update-jbi-application-variable– updates the application variables for the specified component

Synopsis

```
update-jbi-application-variable
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --target  target name |server | domain ]
--component component name
(name=[type]value)
[,name=[type]value]* | filepath
```

Description The `update-jbi-application-variable` command updates the application variables for the specified component. Application variables are set using the following format *name*=[*type*]*value*. If the type is not specified, the default type `String` will be used. The valid types are `String`, `Number`, `Boolean` and `Password`. When updating a variable, the type of the variable specified must match the type of the variable when it was created using the `create-jbi-application-variable`.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

`--target`

The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

`--component`

The name of the component that contains the application configuration which will be updated.

Operands

name=[*type*]*value*

Contains *name*=*value* pairs separated by a comma, or a name of a file that contains the *name*=*value* pairs for the application variables that will be updated in the properties file. If the operand contains spaces, the operand must be specified within double quotes. If the operand contains spaces or contains the square brackets specifying the type, the operand must be specified within double quotes. The type specified must match the type that was originally specified using the `create-jbi-application-variable` command

filepath

The location of the archive file that contains the JBI component attributes.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `update-jbi-application-variable` command

```
asadmin> update-jbi-application-variable --component=cli-config-binding
FirstName=[String]Fred,LastName=Smith,t=[BOOLEAN]true,f=[BOOLEAN]false
Command update-jbi-application-variable executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

create-jbi-application-variable(1), delete-jbi-application-variable(1), list-jbi-application-variables(1)

Name update-password-alias– updates a password alias

Synopsis

```
update-password-alias
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 aliasname
```

Description This command updates the password alias IDs in the named target. An alias is a token of the form `${ALIAS=passowrd-alias-password}`. The password corresponding to the alias name is stored in an encrypted form. The `update-password-alias` command takes both a secure interactive form (in which the user is prompted for all information) and a more script-friendly form, in which the password is propagated on the command line.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

Operands

`-aliasname` This is the name of the password as it appears in `domain.xml`.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using update-password-alias

```
asadmin> update-password-alias --user admin --passwordfile /home/password.txt jmspassword-ali
Please enter the alias password>
Please enter the alias password again>
Command update-password-alias executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also delete-password-alias(1), list-password-aliases(1), create-password-alias(1)

Name upgrade-jbi-component– upgrades a service engine or binding component

Synopsis

```
upgrade-jbi-component
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --upload={true|false} ]
 --upgradefile  archive-path  component_name
```

Description The `upgrade-jbi-component` command upgrades a service engine or binding component that has previously been installed in the JBI environment.

Upgrading a JBI component replaces a service engine or a binding component with a different version of the component. Upgrading a JBI component enables you to replace the component without the need to redeploy any service assemblies that are already deployed. You may upgrade to a later version or an earlier version of the component.

If the component that you are upgrading implements the `upgrade` method, the component obtains the paths to the directories of the previously installed version and the replacement version. This information enables the component to perform additional processing, for example, creating and deleting database tables.

Note – An upgrade to a JBI component applies to all targets. In domains that are configured to support clusters, you *cannot* upgrade a component on only a subset of available targets.

You can upgrade a component *only* if the component name remains unchanged after the upgrade. The component name is defined in the JBI metadata of the component archive.

The service engine or binding component that is to be upgraded *must* be in the `shutdown` state.

In domains that are configured to support clusters, all targets where the component is installed must be started.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD`=*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--upload`
Specifies whether the command should upload the archive file to the machine where the Domain Administration Server (DAS) is running. The setting of this option depends on where the archive file is located:

- If the archive file is *not* located on the machine where the DAS is running, set this option to true.

  The file is uploaded to the `$JBI_HOME/tmp` directory, for example, `$AS_INSTALL_DIR/domains/`*domain_name*`/jbi/tmp`.
- If the archive file is located on the machine where the DAS is running, set this option to false.

Default is true.

`--upgradefile`
Specifies the full path to the archive file of the replacement version of the component.

Operands

component_name	The name of the JBI component or service engine that you are upgrading. This component or service engine must have previously been installed in the JBI environment and must be in the `shutdown` state.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the upgrade-jbi-component command

The following command upgrades a JBI component.

```
asadmin> upgrade-jbi-component --user admin2
--passwordfile passwords.txt
--upgradefile component.zip component
Command upgrade-jbi-component executed successfully.
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also

install-jbi-component(1), start-jbi-component(1), list-jbi-binding-components(1), list-jbi-service-engines(1), stop-jbi-component(1), shut-down-jbi-component(1), uninstall-jbi-component(1)

Name verify-domain-xml– verifies the content of the domain.xml file

Synopsis

```
verify-domain-xml  [--terse=false] [--echo=false]
 [--help] [ --verbose =false]
 [--domaindir install_dir/domains] [domain_name]
```

Description Verfies the content of the `domain.xml` file.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-h --help`	Displays the help text for the command.
`--verbose`	Turns on verbose debugging mode if `true`. The default is `false`.
`--domaindir`	Specifies the directory where the domains are located. The path must be accessible in the file system. The default is the value of the $AS_DEF_DOMAINS_PATH environment variable. This variable is defined in `asenv.bat/conf`. The default value of this variable is *install_dir*`/domains`.

Operands

domain_name	Specifies the name of the domain. The default is `domain1`.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using verify-domain-xml

```
asadmin> verify-domain-xml --verbose=true
All Tests Passed.
domain.xml is valid
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

Name verify-jbi-application-environment– verifies that all configurations needed by an application can be resolved during deployment

Synopsis

```
verify-jbi-application-environment
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
[ --templatedir  template directory] [--target target name | server | domain]
[--includedeploy={true|false}] filepath or fileURL
```

Description The `verify-jbi-application-environment` command assists system administrators in verifying that all the configurations needed by an application can be resolved during deployment.

Options

`-t --terse`
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

`-e --echo`
Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.

`-I --interactive`
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

`-H --host`
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

`-p --port`
The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`.

The default port number is 4848.

`-s --secure`
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`
The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`
The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`
Displays the help text for the command.

`--templatedir`
The directory where the generated templates will be stored. If not specified, the templates are not created.

`--target`
The name of the target. Specify this option only if the JBI component is deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS. If the service assembly is not deployed in a multiserver environment with a DAS, this option is ignored. Valid values are:

- `server`- Specifies the default server instance as the target. `server` is the name of the default server instance and is the default value.
- *cluster_name*- Specifies a certain cluster as the target.
- *instance_name*- Specifies a certain server instance as the target.

Operands *filepath* or *fileURL*
The location or the Uniform Resource Locator of the service assembly archive file.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using the `verify-jbi-application-environment` command

```
asadmin> verify-jbi-application-environment --templatedir=c:/template
--includedeploy c:/test-sa.jar
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `verify-jbi-application-environment` command *(Continued)*

```
Verify Application Results
--------------------------
Service Assembly Name       : SA1
Service Assembly Description: Test SA
Number of Service Units     : 2
All Components Installed    : true
Template Zip Id: C:\cygwin\d\main3\open-esb\install\as8\domains\JBITest\tmp\verifier\SA1-temp

    Missing Components
    ------------------
    Component Name: test-component

    Endpoint Configuration
    ----------------------
    Endpoint Name    : http://sun.com/transform-file.wsdl/,transformService,filetxEP2
    Service Unit Name: SA1-SU2
    Component Name   : test-component1
    Verify Status    : UNRESOLVED

        Missing Application Variables
        -----------------------------
        PROCESSED_LOCATION
        NEW_LOCATION

        Missing Application Configurations
        ----------------------------------
        MyAppConfig3

    Endpoint Configuration
    ----------------------
    Endpoint Name    : http://sun.com/transform-file.wsdl/,transformService,filetxEP
    Service Unit Name: SA1-SU1
    Component Name   : test-component
    Verify Status    : UNRESOLVED

        Missing Application Variables
        -----------------------------
        INPUT_LOCATION
        OUTPUT_LOCATION

        Missing Application Configurations
        ----------------------------------
        MyAppConfig1

    Endpoint Configuration
    ----------------------
```

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `verify-jbi-application-environment` command *(Continued)*

```
Endpoint Name    : http://sun.com/transform-file.wsdl/,transformService,AnotherEP
Service Unit Name: SA1-SU1
Component Name   : test-component
Verify Status    : UNRESOLVED

    Missing Application Variables
    -----------------------------
    GREETINGS
    INPUT_LOCATION
    OUTPUT_LOCATION

    Missing Application Configurations
    ----------------------------------
    MyAppConfig2
```

Command show-jbi-statistics executed successfully.

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also show-jbi-runtime-loggers(1), show-jbi-runtime-configuration(1), show-jbi-application-configuration(1), show-jbi-statistics(1), export-jbi-application-environment(1)

Name version– displays the version information

Synopsis

```
version
[--terse={true|false}][ --echo={true|false} ]
[ --interactive={true|false} ] [ --host  host]
[--port port] [--secure| -s ] [ --user  admin_user]
[--passwordfile filename] [--help]
 [ --verbose =false]
```

Description Use the `version` command to display the version information. If the command cannot communicate with the administration server with the given user/password and host/port, then the command will retrieve the version locally and display a warning message.

This command is supported in remote mode only.

Options

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.
`-u --user`	The authorized domain administration server administrative username. If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.
`--passwordfile`	The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a

specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help` Displays the help text for the command.

`--verbose` By default this flag is set to false. If set to true, the version information is displayed in detail.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using remote mode to display version

```
asadmin> version
Version = Sun GlassFish Communications Server 0.5
Command version executed successfully.
```

Exit Status	0	command executed successfully
	1	error in executing the command

See Also help(1)

REFERENCE

Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server Section 1M: Utility Commands

Name appclient – launches the Application Client Container and invokes the client application packaged in the application JAR file

Synopsis

```
appclient --client client_application_jar
 [--mainclass client_application_main_classname|— name display_name]
 [--xml sun-acc.xml file] [--textauth]
 [--user username] [--password password]
```

Description Use the `appclient` command to launch the application client container and invoke a client application that is packaged in an application JAR file. The application client jar file is specified and created during deployment either by the deploytool or by using the `asadmin deploy` command.

The application client container is a set of Java classes, libraries and other files that are required to execute a first-tier application client program on a Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The application client container communicates with the Application Server using RMI-IIOP.

The `client.jar` that is retrieved after deploying an application , should be passed with the `-client` option while running the `appclient` utility. The `-mainclass` and `-name` options are optional for a single client application. For multiple client applications use either the `-classname` option or the- `name` option.

Options

`--client`	required; the name and location for the client application jar file. The application client JAR file is specified and created during deployment, either by the `deploytool` or by the `asadmin deploy` command.
`--mainclass`	optional; the full classname of the main client application `main()` method that will be invoked by the Application Client Container. Used for a single client application. By default, uses the class specified in the `client jar`. The class name must be the full name. For example, `com.sun.test.AppClient`
`--name`	optional; the display name for the client application. Used for multiple client applications. By default, the display name is specified in the client jar `application-client.xml` file which is identified by the `display-name` attribute.
`--xml`	optional if using the default domain and instance, otherwise it is required; identifies the name and location of the client configuration XML file. If not specified, defaults to the value of `$AS_ACC_CONFIG` identified in `asenv.conf` file.
`--textauth`	optional; used to specify using text format authentication when authentication is needed.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using the `appclient` command

```
appclient -client appserv/bin/myclientapp.jar
-mainclass com.sun.test.TestAppClient -xml sun-acc.xml scott sample
```

Where: *appserv/bin/myclientapp.jar* is the full path for the client application `.jar` file, *com.sun.text.TestAppClient* is the full Java package name of the main client application, `scott` and `sample` are arguments to pass to the application, and *sun-acc.xml* is the name of the client configuration XML file. If *sun-acc.xml* is not in the current directory, you must give the absolute path location; otherwise the relative path is used. The relative path is relative to the directory where the command is being executed.

Attributes

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Interface Stability	Unstable

See Also

package-appclient(1M), asadmin(1M)

Name asadmin– utility for performing administrative tasks for the Sun Java System Application Server

Synopsis

```
asadmin subcommand [-short_option[ short_option_argument]]*
 [--long_option[ long_option_argument]]* [operand]*
```

Description Use the `asadmin` utility to perform administrative tasks for Sun Java System Application Server. You can use this utility in place of the Administration Console interface.

The *subcommand* identifies the operation or task you wish to perform. Subcommands are case-sensitive. Short option arguments have a single dash (`--`); while long option arguments have two dashes (`-- -`). Options control how the utility performs a subcommand. Options are also case-sensitive. Most options require argument values except boolean options, which toggle to switch a feature ON or OFF. Operands appear after the argument values, and are set off by a space, a tab, or double dashes (—). The `asadmin` utility treats anything that comes after the options and their values as an operand.

Local subcommands can be executed without the presence of an administration server. However, it is required that the user be logged into the machine hosting the domain in order to execute the subcommand and have access (permissions) for the installation and domain directories.

Remote subcommands are always executed by connecting to an administration server and executing the subcommand there. A running administration server is required. All remote subcommands require the following options:

`-t --terse`	Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.
`-e --echo`	Setting to true will echo the command line statement on the standard output. Default is false.
`-I --interactive`	If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.
`-H --host`	The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.
`-p --port`	The HTTP/S port for administration. This is the port to which you should point your browser in order to manage the domain. For example, `http://localhost:4848`. The default port number is 4848.
`-s --secure`	If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

`-u --user`

The authorized domain administration server administrative username.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the asadmin login command, then you need not specify the `--user` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain.

`--passwordfile`

The `--passwordfile` option specifies the name, including the full path, of a file containing the password entries in a specific format. The entry for the password must have the `AS_ADMIN_` prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters.

For example, to specify the domain administration server password, use an entry with the following format: `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=`*password*, where *password* is the actual administrator password. Other passwords that can be specified include `AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD`, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, and `AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD`.

All remote commands must specify the admin password to authenticate to the domain administration server, either through `--passwordfile` or `asadmin login`, or interactively on the command prompt. The `asadmin login` command can be used only to specify the admin password. For other passwords, that must be specified for remote commands, use the `--passwordfile` or enter them at the command prompt.

If you have authenticated to a domain using the `asadmin login` command, then you need not specify the admin password through the `--passwordfile` option on subsequent operations to this particular domain. However, this is applicable only to `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` option. You will still need to provide the other passwords, for example, `AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD`, as and when required by individual commands, such as `update-file-user`.

For security reasons, passwords specified as an environment variable will not be read by `asadmin`.

The default value for `AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD` is `changeit`.

`--help`

Displays the help text for the command.

The `--passwordfile` option takes the file containing the passwords. The valid contents for the file are:

```
AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_ADMINPASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD=value
AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD=value
```

If `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` has been exported to the global environment, specifying the `--–passwordfile` option will produce a warning about using the `--–password` option. Unset `AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD` to prevent this from happening.

The master password is not propagated on the command line or an environment variable, but can be specified in the `passwordfile`.

To use the `--secure` option, you must use the `set` command to enable the `security–enabled` flag in the `admin` `http-listener` in the `domain.xml` configuration file.

When you use the `asadmin` subcommands to create and/or delete, you must restart the server for the newly created command to take affect. Use the `start-domain` command to restart the server.

To access the manpages for the Application Server command-line interface subcommands on the Solaris platform, add `$AS_INSTALL/man` to your MANPATH environment variable.

You can obtain overall usage information for any of the `asadmin` utility subcommands by invoking the `--help` option. If you specify a subcommand, the usage information for that subcommand is displayed. Using the `help` option without a subcommand displays a listing of all the available subcommands.

Attributes See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Interface Stability	Unstable

Name asant– launches the Jakarta Ant tool

Synopsis `asant` *target_list*

Description Use the `asant` command to automate repetitive development and deployment tasks. `asant` is a shell script that invokes the underlying Ant infrastructure after initializing the environment to pick up the application server installed targets.

To use Ant as part of the Sun Java System Application Server, verify that your PATH includes the provided `asant` (UNIX) or `ant.bat`(Windows) script.

The bundled sample applications use `asant` extensively; however, `asant` can be used in any development or operational environments.

The build targets are represented in the `build.xml` files that accompany the sample applications.

To use the Ant tool to compile and reassemble the sample applications, verify that the `$AS_INSTALL/bin` directory is on your environment's path. On UNIX, add the `$AS_INSTALL/bin` directory to your PATH environment variable. On Windows, after installing the Sun ONE Application Server, set the system path by adding `$AS_INSTALL\bin` to the user PATH. You can access the PATH system variable from: Start menu, Settings, Control Panel, System, Advanced, Environment Variables, User Variables for Administrator, PATH.

The *target_list* is one or more space separated tasks as described below.

Targets

`compile`	compiles all Java source code.
`jar`	assembles the EJB JAR module.
`war`	assembles the WAR file in *sample_dir*`/assemble/war`
`ear`	assembles the EAR file in *sample_dir*`/assemble/ear`
`core`	(default) compiles all sources, builds stubs and skeletons; and assembles EJB JAR, WAR and EAR files. This is the default target for all `build.xml` files shipped in the Sun ONE Application Server.
`javadocs`	creates Java docs in *sample_dir*`/javadocs`
`all`	builds core and javadocs , verifies and deploys the application, and adds the resources..
`deploy`	deploys the application and automatically expands the EJB JAR; does not install Javadocs.
`undeploy`	removes the deployed sample from the Sun Java System Application Server.
`clean`	removes *appname*`/build/` and *appname*`/assemble/` and *appname*`/javadocs` directories.

`verify`	verifies the deployment descriptors in the sample.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Compiling and Assembling a Sample Application

Using the simple stateless EJB sample as an example, execute several of the build targets as follows:

```
cd install_root/samples/ejb/stateless/simple/src
```

Execute the `compile` target to compile the Java sources as follows:

```
asant compile
```

Execute the `war`, `ear`, and `ejbjar` target to assemble the J2EE module files and the EAR file as follows by:

```
asant jar
asant war
asant ear
```

Alternatively, all the above tasks can be accomplished by:

```
asant core
```

Since the default build target is `core` you can execute `asant` without any arguments to rebuild the entire application.

EXAMPLE 2 Building Web-based Applications

You can build everything, including installing Javadocs, and deploying the application by:

```
asant all
```

Additionally, you can build everything, except the Javadocs, but deploy the application by:

```
asant core
or just,
asant
then,
asant deploy
```

To rebuild the `ear` after you have modified the deployment descriptors without recompiling:

```
asant ear
asant deploy
```

See Also

See the Apache Software Foundation at http://www.apache.org and the Jakarta Ant documentation at http://jakarta.apache.org/ant/index.html.

SUNWant documentation is located in `/usr/sfw/share/doc/ant`.

See also asadmin(1M).

See the *Sun Java System Application Server Developer's Guide* for information about special Ant tasks you can use.

Name capture-schema– stores the database metadata (schema) in a file for use in mapping and execution

Synopsis

```
capture-schema   -username name -password password
 -dburl url -driver jdbc_driver_classname
 [-schemaname schemaname] [-table tablename]
 -out filename
```

Description Stores the database metadata (schema) in a file.

Run `capture-schema` as the same database user that owns the table(s), and use that same username with the `-username` option (and `-schemaname`, if required).

When running `capture-schema` against an Oracle database, you should grant the database user running the `capture-schema` command the `ANALYZE ANY TABLE` privilege.

You can also use the Sun Java System Studio IDE to capture the database schema.

Options

`-username`	user name for authenticating access to a database.
`-password`	password for accessing the selected database.
`-dburl`	JDBC URL required by the driver for accessing a database.
`-driver`	JDBC driver classname in your `CLASSPATH`.
`-schemaname`	name of the user schema being captured. If not specified, the default will capture metadata for all tables from all the schemas accessible to this user. *Specifying this parameter is highly recommended.* Without this option, if more than one schema is accessible to this user, more than one table with the same name may be captured, which will cause problems when mapping CMP fields to tables. The specified schema name must be uppercase.
`-table`	name of a table; multiple table names can be specified. If no table is specified, all the tables in the database or named schema are captured. The specified table name or names are case sensitive. Be sure to match the case of the previously created table names.
`-out`	name of the output file. This option is required. If the specified output file does not contain the `.dbschema` suffix, it will be appended to the filename.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using capture-schema

```
capture-schema -username cantiflas -password enigma
 -dburl jdbc:oracle:thin:@sadbuttrue:1521:ora817 -driver oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
 -schemaname CANTIFLAS -out cantiflas.dbschema
```

See Also

asadmin(1M)

Name deploytool– launches the deploytool utility to deploy, package, and edit your J2EE applications

Synopsis `deploytool [--help] [--userdir` *user_directory*`] [--configdir` *configuration_directory*`--verbose]`

Description Use the `deploytool` utility to deploy and package your J2EE applications and components, create and edit J2EE deployment descriptors, and create and edit Sun Java System Application Server specific deployment descriptors. If the application is not J2EE compliant, an error message is displayed.

Only one session of the `deploytool` utility can run with a specific user directory. A lock file is created to ensure that only one utility session is running. A message is displayed if a lock file is detected.

Options

`--help` displays the arguments for launching the deploytool.

`--userdir` identifies the user directory. The default user directory is `.deploytool` under your home directory. Only one `deploytool` session can be running per user directory. A lock file is created under the user directory to ensure that only one session of the `deploytool` is running. The deploytool utility uses this directory to store configuration information.

- On Solaris, the default directory is at `~/.deploytool`

`--configdir` identifies the configuration directory. The configuration directory is where the `asenv.conf` file is located.

On Solaris, the `asenv.conf` can be found at:

- Bundled installation: `/etc/appserver`
- Unbundled installation: default is `/etc/opt/SUNWappserver` or user specified
- Evaluation installation: cd /etc. Where *AS_SERVER_INSTALL* is the directory where you have installed the Sun Java System Application Server 8.

`--verbose` displays the deploytool log messages on the terminal window in Solaris and command window on windows.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `deploytool`

```
example% deploytool --userdir /myapplication --config_dir /myconfigdir
```

Where `--userdir` specifies the destination directory, and `-config_dir` identifies the configuration directory.

See Also verifier(1M)

Name jspc– precompiles JSP source files into servlets

Synopsis

```
jspc [options] jsp_files
jspc [options] -webapp dir
```

Description Use the `jspc` command to compile your JSP 2.1 compliant source files into servlets. To allow the Application Server to pick up the precompiled JSP pages from a JAR file, specify the `-compile`, and one of `-webinc` and `-webxml` options, which cause the JSP pages to be mapped to their corresponding servlet class files. This means that the JSP compiler will be bypassed when those JSPs are accessed.

Options

jsp_files	One or more JSP files to be compiled.
`-webapp` *dir*	A directory containing a web application. All JSPs in the directory and its subdirectories are compiled. You cannot specify a WAR, JAR, or ZIP file; you must first deploy it to an open directory structure using `asadmin deploy`.
`-help`	Print a summary of the syntax and options for this command.
`-v`	Enables verbose mode.
`-d` *dir*	The output directory for the compiled JSPs. Package directories are automatically generated based on the directories containing the uncompiled JSPs. The default directory is the directory specified by the `java.io.tmpdir` property, or the current directory if `java.io.tmpdir` is not defined.
`-l`	Outputs the name of the JSP page upon failure.
`-s`	Outputs the name of the JSP page upon success.
`-p` *name*	The name of the target package for all specified JSPs, which is prepended to the package component derived from the directory in which the JSP pages are located. The default is `org.apache.jsp`.
`-c` *name*	The target class name of the JSP compiled first. Subsequent JSPs are unaffected. This option is useful only with the *files* file specifier.
`-mapped`	Generates separate `write()` calls for each HTML line and comments that describe the location of each line in the JSP file. By default, all adjacent `write()` calls are combined and no location comments are generated.

`-die`[*code*]	Causes the JVM to exit and generates an error return code if a fatal error occurs. If the code is absent or unparsable it defaults to 1.
`-uribase` *dir*	The URI directory to which compilations are relative. Applies only to JSP files listed in the command, and not to JSP files specified with `-webapp` option. This is the location of each JSP file relative to the `uriroot`. If this cannot be determined, the default is `/`.
`-uriroot` *dir*	The root directory against which URI files are resolved. Applies only to JSP files listed in the command, and not to JSP files specified with `-webapp` option. If this option is not specified, all parent directories of the first JSP page are searched for a `WEB-INF` subdirectory. The closest directory to the JSP page that has one is used. If none of the JSP's parent directories have a `WEB-INF` subdirectory, the directory from which `jspc` is invoked is used.
`-compile`	Compiles the generated servlets.
`-genclass`	Identical to the `-compile` option.
`-webinc` *file*	Creates partial servlet mappings for the `-webapp` option, which can be pasted into a `web.xml` file.
`-webxml` *file*	Creates an entire `web.xml` file for the `-webapp` option.
`-ieplugin` *class_id*	Specifies the Java plugin COM class ID for Internet Explorer. Used by the `jsp:plugin` tags.
`-classpath` *path*	Override the system classpath with the specified classpath.
`-xpoweredBy`	Adds an `X-Powered-By` HTTP response header.
`-trimSpaces`	Trim spaces in template text between actions and directives.
`-smap`	Generates SMAP information for JSR45 debugging.
`-dumpsmap`	Dumps SMAP information for JSR45 debugging into a file.
`-validate`	Validates `.tld` and `web.xml` files against their schemas and DTDs.
`-compilerSourceVM<release>`	Provides source compatibility with the specified JDK release (in the same way as the javac command-line switch `-source`. This option is provided for backward compatibility with older JDK releases. For example, if a JSP page declares the scriptlet variable `<% java.util.Enumeration enum; %>`. The value for release must be 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 or 5. This is in

order for the generated servlet to compile successfully, because `enum` has been a reserved keyword since JDK 1.5.

`-compilerTargetVM<release>` Generates class files for the specified VM version. This option works the same way as javac command-line switch `-target`. The value for release must be one of the following: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 5, or 6.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using jspc to compile the JSPs in a Web application

The following command compiles a set of JSP files into Java source files under `/home/user/Hellodir`:

```
jspc welcome.jsp shop.jsp checkout.jsp -d /home/user/Hellodir
```

The following command compiles all the JSP files in the specified webapp into class files under `/home/user/Hellodir`:

```
jspc -webapp /path_to_source_directory -compile -d /home/user/Hellodir
```

The following command compiles a set of JSP files into Java class files in `/home/user/Hellodir` with the package name `com.test.jsp` prepended to the package hierarchy found in `/path_to_source_directory`. It creates `web.xml` in the output directory.

```
jspc -webapp /path_to_source_directory -compile -webxml
/home/user/Hellodir/web.xml -d /home/user/Hellodir -p com.test.jsp
```

To use these precompiled JSP pages in your web application, package the servlet class files generated under `/home/user/Hellodir` into a JAR file, place the JAR file under `WEB-INF/lib`, and copy the generated `/home/user/Hellodir/web.xml` to `WEB-INF/web.xml`.

See Also

asadmin(1M)

Name package-appclient– packs the application client container libraries and jar files

Synopsis `package-appclient`

Description Use the `package-appclient` command to pack the application client container libraries and jar files into an `appclient.jar` file, which is created in the current working directory. The `appclient.jar` file provides an application client container package targeted at remote hosts that do not contain a server installation.

The `appclient.jar` archive contains native code and can be used on a target machine that is of similar architecture as the machine where it was produced. So, for example, an `appclient.jar` produced on a Solaris SPARC platform cannot be used on a Windows client machine.

After copying the `appclient.jar` file to a remote location, unjar it to get a set of libraries and jar files in the `appclient` directory

After unjarring on the client machine, modify *appclient_install_dir*`/config/asenv.conf` (`asenv.bat` for Windows) as follows:

- set `AS_WEBSERVICES_LIB` to *appclient_install_dir*`/lib`
- set `AS_NSS` to *appclient_install_dir*`/lib` (*appclient_install_dir*`\bin` for Windows)
- set `AS_IMQ_LIB` to *appclient_install_dir*`/imq/lib`
- set `AS_INSTALL` to *appclient_install_dir*
- set `AS_JAVA` to your JDK 1.5 home directory
- set `AS_ACC_CONFIG` to *appclient_install_dir*`/config/sun-acc.xml`

Modify *appclient_install_dir*`/config/sun-acc.xml` as follows:

- Ensure the `DOCTYPE` file references *appclient_install_dir*`/lib/dtds`
- Ensure that `target-server` address attribute references the server machine.
- Ensure that `target-server` port attribute references the ORB port on the remote machine.
- Ensure that `log-service` references a log file; if the user wants to put log messages to a log file.

Modify *appclient_install_dir*`/bin/appclient` (`appclient.bat` for Windows) as follows:

- change token `%CONFIG_HOME%` to *appclient_install_dir*`/config`

To use the newly installed application client container, you must do the following:

- Obtain the application client stubs for your target application, for example, *yourClientStub.jar*.
- Execute the `appclient` utility: `appclient -`*client yourClientStub.jar*

Attributes See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

ATTRIBUTE TYPE	ATTRIBUTE VALUE
Interface Stability	Unstable

See Also appclient(1M)

Name schemagen– creates a schema file for each namespace referenced in your Java classes

Synopsis `schemagen [options] [java_source_files]`

Description The schema generator can be launched using the appropriate `schemagen` shell script in the `bin` directory for your platform. For this Early Access release, we are only providing a basic shell script for evaluation purposes. Future releases will contain more robust schema generation tools.

The current schema generator processes Java source files only. Future versions of the tool may also be capable of processing compiled class files.

If your Java sources reference other classes, those sources must be accessible from your system CLASSPATH environment variable or errors will occur when the schema is generated.

The current schema generator simply creates a schema file for each namespace referenced in your Java classes. There is no way to control the name of the generated schema files at this time.

Options

`-d` *path*	Specifies the location of the processor- and `javac`—generated class files.
`-cp` *path*	Specifies the location of the user-specified files.
`-classpath` *path*	Specifies the location of the user-specified files.
`-help`	Displays detailed usage information.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `schemagen` to generate schema files on Solaris/Linux

```
% $JAXB_HOME/bin/schemagen.sh Foo.java Bar.java ...
      Note: Writing schema1.xsd
```

This example shows how to generate the schema files without specifying the location of the generated class files.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `schemagen` to generate schema files

```
schemagen File1.java File2.java
      Note: Writing schema1.xsd
```

This example shows how to generate the schema file without specifying the location of the generated class files.

EXAMPLE 3 Using `schemagen` to generate schema files and specify the location of the generated class files

```
schemagen.bat File1.java File2.java -d /usr/var/project1
      Note: Writing schema1.xsd
```

EXAMPLE 3 Using `schemagen` to generate schema files and specify the location of the generated class files *(Continued)*

This example shows how to generate the schema file with a specified location for the generated class files.

See Also xjc(1M)

Name updatetool– dynamically installs any updated components

Synopsis

```
updatetool [gui | tray | scheduler | all | help]
```

Description This command launches the Update Center utility. Use the Update Center to install additional modules and/or update existing modules with the latest download version. The Update Center displays the modules that are available for installation or update. Based on the user settings, the utility downloads the selected module distribution files, performs their installation, and updates the local registry of the installed modules.

Operands

gui	launches the Update Center graphical interface.
tray	Windows only; launches the Update Center graphical interface and starts the tray icon.
scheduler	launches the Update Center graphical interface with the schedule tab active.
all	launches the Update Center graphical interface and starts the tray icon process and scheduler.
help	displays a usage message.

Examples EXAMPLE 1 Sending output to the screen:

```
updatetool all
```

Exit Status

0	command executed successfully
1	error in executing the command

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name verifier– validates the J2EE Deployment Descriptors against application server DTDs

Synopsis `verifier [optional_parameters] jar_filename`

Description Use the `verifier` utility to validate the J2EE deployment descriptors and the Sun Java System Application Server specific deployment descriptors. If the application is not J2EE compliant, an error message is printed.

When you run the `verifier` utility, two results files are created in XML and TXT format. The location where the files are created can be configured using the `-d` option. The directory specified as the destination directory for result files should exist. If no directory is specified, the result files are created in the current directory. Result files are named as *jar_filename.xml* and *jar_filename.txt*

The XML file has various sections that are dynamically generated depending on what kind of application or module is being verified. The root tag is `static-verification` which may contain the tags `application, ejb, web, appclient, connector, other, error` and `failure-count`. The tags are self explanatory and are present depending on the type of module being verified. For example, an EAR file containing a web and EJB module will contain the tags `application, ejb, web, other,` and `failure-count.`

If the verifier ran successfully, a result code of 0 is returned. A non-zero error code is returned if the verifier failed to run.

Options The optional parameters must be specified as follows:

`--d` | `--destdir`	Identifies the destination directory. The verifier results are located in this specified directory. The directory must exist before running `verifier`.
`--D` | `--domain`	The absolute path of the domain directory. The domain directory will be ignored if `verifier` is run with -g option. The default domain directory is *Appserver_InstallDir*`/domains/domain1`.
`--h` | `--help-?`	Displays the verifier help.
`--u` | `--gui`	Enables the verifier graphical user interface. This option has been deprecated.
`--v` | `--verbose`	Turns verbose debugging ON. Default mode is verbose turned off. In verbose mode, the status of each run of each test is displayed on the verifier console.
`--V` | `--version`	Displays the verifier tool version.
`--r` | `--reportlevel` *level*	Identifies the result reporting level. The default report level is to display all results. The available reporting levels include:

a | all	Set output reporting level to display all results (default).
f | failures	Set output reporting level to display only failure results.
w | warnings	Set output reporting level to display only warning and failure results.

Operands *jar_filename* name of the ear/war/jar/rar file to perform static verification on. The results of verification are placed in two files *jar_filename.xml* and *jar_filename.txt* in the destination directory.

`--a` | `--app`	Runs only the application tests.
`--p` | `--appclient`	Runs only the application client tests.
`--c` | `--connector`	Runs only the connector tests.
`--e` | `--ejb`	Runs only the EJB tests.
`--w` | `--web`	Runs only the web tests.
`--s` | `--webservices`	Runs only the web services tests.
`--l` | `--webservicesclient`	Runs only the web services client tests.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using `verifier` in the Verbose Mode

The following example runs the verifier in verbose mode and writes all the results of static verification of the `sample.ear` file to the destination directory named `/verifier-results`.

```
example% verifier -v -rf -d /verifier-results sample.ear
```

Where `-v` runs the verifier in verbose mode, `-d` specifies the destination directory, and `-rf` displays only the failures. The results are stored in `/verifier-results/sample.ear.xml` and `/verifier-results/sample.ear.txt`.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `verifier` to run Application and EJB tests

```
example% verifier --app --ejb sample.ear
```

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name wscompile– generates stubs, ties, serializers, and WSDL files used in JAX-RPC clients and services

Synopsis `wscompile` [*options*]*configuration_file*

Description Generates the client stubs and server-side ties for the service definition interface that represents the web service interface. Additionally, it generates the WSDL description of the web service interface which is then used to generate the implementation artifacts.

In addition to supporting the generation of stubs, ties, server configuration, and WSDL documents from a set of RMI interfaces, `wscompile` also supports generating stubs, ties and remote interfaces from a WSDL document.

You must specifiy one of the `-gen` options in order to use `wscompile` as a stand alone generator. You must use either `-import` (for WSDL) or `-define` (for an RMI interface) along with the `-model` option in order to use `wscompile` in conjunction with `wsdeploy`.

Invoking the `wscompile` command without specifying any arguments outputs the usage information.

Options

`-cp` *path*`-classpath` *path*	location of the input class files.
`-d` *directory*	where to place the generated output files.
`-define`	read the service's RMI interface, define a service. Use this option with the `-model` option in order to create a model file for use with the `wsdeploy` command.
`-f:`*features*`-features:`*features*	enables the given features. Features are specified as a comma separated list of features. See the list of supported features below.
`-g`	generates the debugging information.
`-gen-gen:client`	generates the client-side artifacts.
`-gen:server`	generates the server-side artifacts and the WSDL file. If you are using `wsdeploy`, you do not specify this option.
`-httpproxy:`*host:port*	specifies an HTTP proxy server; defaults to port 8080.
`-import`	reads a WSDL file, generates the service RMI interface and a template of the class that implements the interface. Use this option with the `-model` option in order to create a model file for use with the `wsdeploy` command.
`-mapping` *file*	writes the mapping file to the specified file.
`-model`	write the internal model for the given file name. Use this option with the `-import` option in order to create a model file for use with the `wsdeploy` command.

`-keep`	keeps the generated files.
`-nd` *directory*	directory for the non-class generated files are stored.
`-O`	optimizes the generated code.
`-s` *directory*	directory for the generated source files.
`-source` *version*	generate code for the specified JAX-RPC version. Supported versions are 1.0.1, 1.0.3, 1.1, 1.1.1, and 1.1.2 (the default).
`-verbose`	output messages about what the compiler is doing.
`-version`	prints version information.

Exactly one of the `-input`, `-define`, `-gen` options must be specified.

Supported Features

The `--f` option requires a comma-separated list of features. The following are the supported features.

datahandleronly	always map attachments to `data handler` type
documentliteral	use document literal encoding
donotoverride	do not regenerate classes that already exist in the classpath.
donotunwrap	disable unwrapping of document/literal wrapper elements in WSI mode (default).
explicitcontext	turn on explicit service context mapping.
infix:*name*	specify an `infix` to use for generated serializers (Solaris).
infix=*name*	specify an `infix` to use for generated serializers (Windows).
jaxbenumtype	map anonymous enumeration to its base type.
nodatabinding	turn off data binding for literal encoding.
noencodedtypes	turn off encoding type information.
nomultirefs	turn off support for multiple references.
norpcstructures	do not generate RPC structures (`-import` only).
novalidation	turn off validation for the imported WSDL file.
resolveidref	resolve `xsd:IDREF`.
rpclietral	use the RPC literal encoding.
searchschema	search schema aggresively for subtypes.
serializeinterfaces	turn on direct serialization of interface types.

strict	generate code strictly compliant with JAX-RPC 1.1 specification.
unwrap	enable unwrapping of document/literal wrapper elements in WSI mode.
useonewayoperations	allow generation of one-way operations.
wsi	enable WS-I Basic Profile features, to be used for `document/literal`, and `RPC/literal`.
donotoverride	do not regenrate the classes
donotunwrap	disables unwrapping of `document/literal` wrapper elements in WS-I mode. This is on by default.

Note: the `-gen` options are not compatible with `wsdeploy`.

Configuration File

The `wscompile` command reads the configuration file `config.xml` which contains information that describes the web service. The structure of the file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<configuration

xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jax-rpc/ri/config">

<service> or <wsdl> or <modelfile>

</configuration>
```

The `configuration` element may contain exactly one `<service>`, `<wsdl>` or `<modelfile>`.

Service Element

If the `<service>` element is specified, `wscompile` reads the RMI interface that describes the service and generates a WSDL file. In the `<interface>` subelement, the `name` attribute specifies the service's RMI interface, and the `servantName` attribute specifies the class that implements the interface. For example:

```
<service name="CollectionIF_Service"

targetNamespace="http://echoservice.org/wsdl"

typeNamespace="http://echoservice.org/types"

packageName="stub_tie_generator_test">

<interface name="stub_tie_generator_test.CollectionIF"

servantName="stub_tie_generator_test.CollectionImpl"/>
```

```
</service>
```

Wsdl Element If the `<wsdl>` element is specified, `wscompile` reads the WSDL file and generates the service's RMI interface. The `location` attribute specifies the URL of the WSDL file, and the `packageName` attribute specifies the package of the classes to be generated. For example:

```
<wsdl

location="http://tempuri.org/sample.wsdl"

packageName="org.tempuri.sample"/>
```

Modelfile Element This element is for advanced users.

If `config.xml` contains a `<service>` or `<wsdl>` element, `wscompile` can generate a model file that contains the internal data structures that describe the service. If a model file is already generated, it can be reused next time while using `wscompile`. For example:

```
<modelfile location="mymodel.xml.gz"/>
```

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `wscompile` to generate client-side artifacts

```
wscompile -gen:client -d outputdir -classpath classpathdir config.xml
```

Where a client side artifact is generated in the `outputdir` for running the service as defined in the `config.xml` file.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `wscompile` to generate server-side artifacts

```
wscompile -gen:server -d outputdir -classpath classpathdir -model modelfile.Z config.xml
```

Where a server side artifact is generated in the `outputdir` and the `modelfile` in `modelfile.Z` for services defined in the `config.xml` file.

See Also wsdeploy(1M)

Name wsdeploy– reads a `WAR` file and the `jaxrpc-ri.xml` file and generates another `WAR` file that is ready for deployment

Synopsis `wsdeploy -o` *input_WAR_file options*

Description Use the `wsdeploy` command to take a WAR file which does not have implementation specific server side tie classes to generate a deployable WAR file that can be deployed on the application server. `wsdeploy` internally runs `wscompile` with the `-gen:server` option. The `wscompile` command generates classes and a WSDL file which `wsdeploy` includes in the generated WAR file.

Generally, you don't have to run `wsdeploy` because the functions it performs are done automatically when you deploy a WAR with `deploytool` or `asadmin`.

Options

`-classpath` *path*	location of the input class files.
`-keep`	keep temporary files.
`-tmpdir` *directory*	use the specified directory as a temporary directory
`-o` *output WAR file*	required; location of the generated WAR file. This option is required.
`-source` *version*	generates code for the specified JAX-RPC SI version. Supported version are: 1.0.1, 1.0.3, 1.1, 1.1.1, and 1.1.2 (the default).
`-verbose`	outputs messages about what the compiler is doing.
`-version`	prints version information.

Input War File The input WAR file for `wsdeploy` will typically have the following structure:

```
META-INF/MANIFEST.MF
WEB-INF/classes/hello/HelloIF.class
WEB-INF/classes/hello/HelloImpl.class
WEB-INF/jaxrpc-ri.xml
WEB-INF/web.xml
```

Where: HelloIF is the service endpoint interface, and HelloImpl is the class thatimplements the interface. The web.xml file is tghe deployment descriptor of a web component.

`jaxrpc-ri.xml` File The following is a simple HelloWorld service.

```
<xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<webServices>
     xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/jax-rpc/ri/dd"
     version="1.0"
     targetNamespaceBase="http://com.test/wsdl"
     typeNamespaceBase="http://com.test/types"
     urlPatternBase="/ws">
```

```
     <endpoint
          name="MyHello"
          displayName="HelloWorld Service"
          description="A simple web service"
          wsdl="/WEB-INF/<wsdlname>
          interface="hello.HelloIF"
          implementation="hello.HelloImpl"/>
     <endpointMapping
          endpointName="MyHello"
          urlPattern="/hello"/>
</webServices>
```

The `webServices()` element must contain one or more `endpoint()` elements. The interface and implementation attriutes of `endpoint()` specify the service's interface and iimplementation class. The `endpointMapping()` element associates the service port with the part of the endpoint URL path that follows the `urlPatternBase()`.

Namespace Mappings

Here is a schema type name example:

```
schemaType="ns1:SampleType"
xmlns:ns1="http://echoservice.org/types"
```

When generating a Java type from a schema type, wscompile gets the classname from the local part of the schema type name. To specify the package name of the generated Java classes, you define a mapping between the schema type namespace and the package name. You define this mapping by adding a <namespaceMappingRegistry> element to the config.xml file. For example:

```
<service>
     ...
     <namespaceMappingRegistry>
          <namespaceMapping
          namespace="http://echoservice.org/types"
          packageName="echoservice.org.types"/>
          </namespaceMappingRegistry>
     ...
</service>
```

You can also map namespaces in the opposite direction, from schema types to Java types. In this case, the generated schema types are taken from the package that the type comes from.

Handlers

A handler accesses a SOAP message that represents an RPC request or response. A handler class must implement the `javax.xml.rpc.handler` interface. Because it accesses a SOAP message, a handler can manipulate the message with the APIs of the `javax.xml.soap.package()`.

A handler chain is a list of handlers. You may specify one handler chain for the client and one for the server. On the client, you include the `handlerChains()` element in the `jaxrpc-ri.xml` file. On the server, you include this element in the `config.xml` file. Here is an example of the `handlerChains()` element in the `config.xml`:

```
<handlerChains>
  <chain runAt="server"
      roles=
        "http://acme.org/auditing
        "http://acme.org/morphing"
        xmlns:ns1="http://foo/foo-1">
      <handler className="acme.MyHandler"
        headers ="ns1:foo ns1:bar"/>
        <property
           name="property" value="xyz"/>
        </handler>
      </chain>
</handlerChains>
```

For more information on handlers, see the SOAP message Handlers chapter of the JAX-PRC specifications.

See Also wscompile(1M)

Name wsgen– generates JAX-WS portable artifacts used in JAX-WS web services

Synopsis `wsgen` [*options*]*service endpoint implementation class*

Description `wgen` reads a web service endpoint class and generates all the required artifacts for web service deployment and invocation.

Invoking the `wsgen` command without specifying any arguments outputs the usage information.

Options

`-cp` *path*	location of the input class files.
`-classpath` *path*	same as `-cp` *path*option.
`-d` *directory*	where to place the generated output files.
`-extension` *true*|*false*	Use vendor-specific extensions (functionality not specified in the JAX-WS specification), which may result in applications that are not portable and/or not interoperable with other web service implementations.
`-help`	prints usage information.
`-keep`	keeps the generated files.
`-portname` *name*	Specifies the `wsdl:port` name generated in the WSDL file. Used in conjunction with `-wsdl`.
`-r` *directory*	directory where generated resource files such as WSDL files are stored. Used in conjunction with `-wsdl`.
`-s` *directory*	directory for the generated source files.
`-servicename` *name*	Specifies the `wsdl:service` name generated in the WSDL file. Used in conjunction with `-wsdl`.
`-verbose`	output messages about what the compiler is doing.
`-version`	prints version information.
`-wsdl` [:*protocol*]	generates a WSDL file. The protocol is optional and is used to specify what protocol should be used in the `wsdl:binding`. Valid protocols include: `soap1.1` and `Xsoap1.2`. The default is `soap1.1`. `Xsoap1.2` is not standard and may only be used with `-extension`.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using `wsgen` to generate JAX-WS artifacts

```
wsgen -d outputdir -classpath classpathdir fromjava.server.AddNumbersImpl
```

Where the JAX-WS artifacts are generated in the `outputdir` for running the service as defined in the `fromjava.server.AddNumbersImpl` service endpoint interface.

See Also wsimport(1M)

Name wsimport– generates JAX-WS portable artifacts for a given WSDL file

Synopsis `wsimport [options] wsdl_file`

Description The `wsimport` command generates JAX-WS portable artifacts, such as service endpoint interfaces (SEIs), services, exception classes mapped from the `wsdl:fault` and `soap:headerfault` tags, asynchronous response beans derived from the `wsdl:message` tag, and JAX-B generated value types.

After generation, these artifacts can be packaged in a WAR file with the WSDL and schema documents along with the endpoint implementation and then deployed.

Invoking the `wsimport` command without specifying any arguments outputs the usage information.

Options

`-b` *directory*	external JAX-WS or JAX-B binding files. To specify multiple binding files, use multiple `-b` options.
`-catalog`	specifies a catalog file to resolve external entity references. This option supports TR9401, XCatalog, and OASIS XML Catalog formats.
`-d` *directory*	where to place the generated output files.
`-extension`	allows vendor extensions for functionality not included in the JAX-WS specification. Use of extensions may result in applications that are not portable or may not interoperate with other web service implementations.
`-help`	prints usage information.
`-httpproxy:`*host*:*port*	specifies an HTTP proxy server; defaults to port 8080.
`-keep`	keeps the generated files.
`-p`	specifies the target package, overriding any WSDL and schema binding customization for package name, and the default package name algorithm defined in the JAX-WS specification.
`-s` *directory*	directory for the generated source files.
`-verbose`	output messages about what the compiler is doing.
`-version`	prints version information.
`-wsdllocation` *URI*	The value of the `@WebService.wsdlLocation` and `@WebServiceClient.wsdlLocation` elements in the generated service endpoint interface and `Service` interface. It should be set to the URI of the web service WSDL file.

Binding Files Multiple JAX-WS and JAX-B binding files can be specified using `-b` option and they can be used to customize things like package names and bean names. More information on JAX-WS and JAXB binding files can be found in the customization documentation included with this release.

Examples **EXAMPLE 1** Using `wsimport` to generate client-side artifacts

```
wsimport -d outputdir -b custom.xml AddNumbers.wsdl
```

Where client side artifacts are generated in the `outputdir` directory for running the service as defined in the `AddNumbers.wsdl` file using binding customization as defined in `custom.xml`.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `wsimport` to generate server-side artifacts

```
wsimport -d outputdir -s sourcedir -keep -b ../etc/custom.xml AddNumbers.wsdl
```

Where portable server-side artifacts are generated and preserved in the `outputdir` directory, Java programming language source files are generated and preserved in the `sourcedir` directory, and binding customization is defined in `../etc/custom.xml` based on the `AddNumbers.wsdl` file.

See Also wsgen(1M)

Name xjc– transforms, or binds, a source XML schema to a set of JAXB content classes in the Java programming language

Synopsis

```
xjc [[ options ...]] [[ schema file / URL / dir ... ]]
 [[ -b bindinfo ... ]]
```

Description The XJC compiler transforms, or binds, a source XML schema to a set of JAXB content classes in the Java programming language.

Invoking the `xjc` command without specifying any arguments outputs the usage information.

Options

`-nv`	Disable strict schema validation. By default, the XJC binding compiler performs strict validation of the source schema before processing it. This does not mean that the binding compiler will not perform any validation; it simply means that the compiler will perform less-strict validation.
`-extension`	By default, the XJC binding compiler strictly enforces the rules outlined in the Compatibility chapter of the JAXB Specification. In the default (strict) mode, you are also limited to using only the binding customizations defined in the specification. By using the `-extension` switch, you will be allowed to use the JAXB Vendor Extensions.
`-b` *file*	Specify one or more external binding files to process. (Each binding file must have it's own `-b` switch.) The syntax of the external binding files is extremely flexible. You may have a single binding file that contains customizations for multiple schemas or you can break the customizations into multiple bindings files. In addition, the ordering of the schema files and binding files on the command line does not matter.
`-d` *directory*	Specify an alternate output directory. By default, the XJC binding compiler will generate the Java content classes in the current directory. The output directory must already exist; the XJC binding compiler will not create it for you.
`-p` *package*	Specify a target package to override any binding customization for package name and the default package name algorithm defined in the specification.
`-httpproxy` *proxy*	Specify the HTTP/HTTPS proxy. The format is `[user[:password]@]proxyHost[:proxyPort]`. The old `-host` and `-port` options are still supported by the Reference Implementation for backwards compatibility, but they have been deprecated.

`-classpath` *arg*	Specify where to find client application class files used by the `<jxb:javaType>` and `<xjc:superClass>` customizations.
`-catalog` *file*	Specify catalog files to resolve external entity references. Supports TR9401, XCatalog, and OASIS XML Catalog format. For more information, please read the XML Entity and URI Resolvers document or examine the catalog-resolver sample application.
`-readOnly`	Force the XJC binding compiler to mark the generated Java sources read-only. By default, the XJC binding compiler does not write-protect the Java source files it generates.
`-npa`	Supress the generation of package level annotations into `**/package-info.java`. Using this switch causes the generated code to internalize those annotations into the other generated classes.
`-xmlschema`	Treat input schemas as W3C XML Schema (default). If you do not specify this switch, your input schemas will be treated as W3C XML Schema.
`-verbose`	Display compiler output, such as progress information and warnings.
`-quiet`	Suppress compiler output.
`-help`	Display a brief summary of the compiler switches.
`-version`	Display the compiler version information.

Extensions

`-Xlocator`	Enable source location support for generated code..
`-Xsync-methods`	Generate accessor methods with the `synchronized` keyword.
`-mark-generated`	Mark the generated code with the `-@javax.annotation.Generated` annotation.

Compiler Restrictions

In general, it is safest to compile all related schemas as a single unit with the same binding compiler switches.

Please keep the following list of restrictions in mind when running `xjc`. Most of these issues only apply when compiling multiple schemas with multiple invocations of `xjc`.

- To compile multiple schemas at the same time, keep the following precedence rules for the target Java package name in mind:
  1. The `-p` command line option takes the highest precedence.
  2. `<jaxb:package>` customization

3. If `targetNamespace` is declared, apply the `targetNamespace` -> Java package name algorithm defined in the specification.
4. If `notargetNamespace` is declared, use a hardcoded package named "generated".

- It is not legal to have more than one `<jaxb:schemaBindings>` per namespace, so it is impossible to have two schemas in the same target namespace compiled into different Java packages.
- All schemas being compiled into the same Java package must be submitted to the XJC binding compiler at the same time; they cannot be compiled independently and work as expected.
- Element substitution groups spread across multiple schema files must be compiled at the same time.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1 Using `xjc` to compile schema and put generated Java sources in current directory

```
xjc po.xsd
```

Compiles the `po.xsd` schema. Generated Java sources will be placed in the current directory.

EXAMPLE 2 Using `xjc` to compile schema and put generated Java sources in a specified package under the current directory

```
xjc -p org.acme.po po.xsd
```

Compile the `po.xsd` schema. Generated Java sources will be placed in the current directory under the `org.acme.po` package.

EXAMPLE 3 Using `xjc` to compile schema and put generated Java sources in specified package under specified directory

```
xjc -d gen-src -p org.acme.po po.xsd
```

Compile the `po.xsd` schema. Generated Java sources will be placed in the `gen-src` directory under the `org.acme.po` package.

EXAMPLE 4 Using `xjc` to compile schema using binding customizations and put generated Java sources in current directory

```
xjc po.xsdxjc -b bindings1.xjb po.xsd
```

Compile the "po.xsd"`po.xsd` schema using the binding customizations from `bindings1.xjb`. Generated Java sources will be placed in the current directory.

EXAMPLE 5 Using `xjc` to compile schema in selected directory and put generated Java sources in specified directory

```
xjc -d gen-src schemadir
```

EXAMPLE 5 Using `xjc` to compile schema in selected directory and put generated Java sources in specified directory *(Continued)*

Compile all schema files in the `schemadir` directory. Generated Java sources will be placed in the `gen-src` directory.

You could also specify one or more schema files to compile and the XJC compiler will compile only the specified files.

See Also schemagen(1M)

REFERENCE

Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server Section 5ASC: Concepts

Name application– server-side Java applications and Web services

Description The Java EE platform enables applications to access systems that are outside of the application server. Applications connect to these systems through resources. The Application Server infrastructure supports the deployment of many types of distributed applications and is an ideal foundation for building applications based on Service Oriented Architectures (SOA). SOA is a design methodology aimed at maximizing the reuse of application services. These features enable you to run scalable and highly available J2EE applications.

See Also create-application-ref(1)

Name cluster– a group of server instances sharing the same set of applications, resources, and configuration information

Description A cluster is a group of application server instances that work together as one logical entity. Each Application Server instance in the cluster has the same configuration and the same applications deployed to it. Horizontal scaling is achieved by adding Application Server instances to a cluster, thereby increasing the capacity of the system. It is possible to add Application Server instances to a cluster without disrupting service. The HTTP, RMI/IIOP, and JMS load balancing systems distribute requests to healthy Application Server instances in the cluster.

See Also create-cluster(1)

Name configuration– Application server instances, deployed applications, resources, domains each have their own configurations

Description You can change the configurations for JMS resources, HTTP connectors, clusters, load balancers. Use the the `asadmin` commands to configure these elements.

See Also configure-lb-weight(1)

Name domain– Domains have their own configurations.

Description A domain provides a common authentication and administration point for a collection of zero or more server instances. The administration domain encompasses several manageable resources, including instances, clusters, and their individual resources. A manageable resource, such as a server instance, may belong to only one domain.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name dotted-names– syntax for using periods to separate names.

Description Dotted name attributes can be used to address the MBean and its attributes.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name instance– an Application Server instance has its own Java EE configuration, Java EE resources, application deployment areas, and server configuration settings.

Description The Application Server creates one application server instance, called server at the time of installation. You can delete the server instance and create a new instance with a different name.

For many users, one application server instance meets their needs. However, depending upon your environment, you might want to create additional application server instances. For example, in a development environment you can use different application server instances to test different Application Server configurations, or to compare and test different application deployments. Because you can easily add or delete an application server instance, you can use them to create temporary "sandbox" areas to experiment with while developing.

See Also create-instance(1)

Name logging– logging application server events

Description The Application Server uses the Java 2 platform Logging API specified in JSR 047. Application Server logging messages are recorded in the server log, normally found at domain-dir/logs/server.log.

The domain-dir/logs directory contains two other kinds of logs in addition to the server log. In the access subdirectory are the HTTP Service access logs, and in the tx subdirectory are the Transaction Service logs. For information about these logs, consult the Admin Console online help and Configuring Transactions. The components of the Application Server generate logging output. Application components can also generate logging output.

Application components may use the Apache Commons Logging Library to log messages. The platform standard JSR 047 API, however, is recommended for better log configuration.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name monitoring– To observe the runtime state of various components and services deployed in a server instance of theApplication Server.

Description The information on the state of runtime components and processes makes it possible to identify performance bottlenecks for tuning purposes, aid capacity planning, predict failures, do root cause analysis in case of failures, and ensure that everything is functioning as expected.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name node-agent– manages and facilitates remote server instances.

Description You can use a node agent for creating, starting, stopping, and deleting a server instance. Use the command line interface (CLI) commands to set up node agents.

See Also create-node-agent(1)

Name passwords– securing and managing application server

Description An application server administrator manages one or more domains, each of which can have distinct administrative credentials. By managing a domain an administrator effectively manages various resources like server instances, server clusters, libraries etc. that are required by the enterprise Java applications.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name resources– Provide connectivity to various types of EIS .

Description Application Server provides support JDBC, JMS, and JNDI resources.

See Also asadmin(1M)

Name security– secure and administer application server applications

Description Security is about protecting data: how to prevent unauthorized access or damage to it in storage or transit. The Application Server; has a dynamic, extensible security architecture based on the J2EE standard. Built in security features include cryptography, authentication and authorization, and public key infrastructure. The Application Server is built on the Java security model, which uses a sandbox where applications can run safely, without potential risk to systems or users.

See Also asadmin(1M)

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