

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne
HTML Server on WebSphere Reference Guide
Release 9.1 for Microsoft Windows
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Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools HTML Server on WebSphere Reference Guide for Microsoft Windows.

Audience

This guide is intended for system administrators and technical consultants who are responsible for installing and configuring IBM WebSphere and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Documentation Accessibility

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Related Documents

You can access related documents from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Release Documentation Overview pages on My Oracle Support. Access the main documentation overview page by searching for the document ID, which is 876932.1, or by using this link:

<https://support.oracle.com/CSP/main/article?cmd=show&type=NOT&id=876932.1>

To navigate to this page from the My Oracle Support home page, click the Knowledge tab, and then click the Tools and Training menu, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, Welcome Center, Release Information Overview.

This guide contains references to server configuration settings that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne stores in configuration files (such as `jde.ini`, `jas.ini`, `jdbj.ini`, `jdelog.properties`, and so on). Beginning with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97, it is highly recommended that you only access and manage these settings for the supported server types using the Server Manager program. See the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Guide*.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
Bold	Indicates field values.
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates emphasis and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles.
Monospace	Indicates a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne program, other code example, or URL.

Accessing Certifications (formerly Minimum Technical Requirements)

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the following link for cross-reference material in the Program Documentation for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

<http://www.oracle.com/corporate/contracts/index.html>

Access the Certifications from My Oracle Support (<https://support.oracle.com>) by searching for this product from the Certifications tab:

- **JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server**

Understanding Server Manager and This Guide

Beginning with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97, a new tool called Server Manager is provided. This tool is a complete replacement for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne legacy management and installation tools including internal components known as Server Administration Workbench (SAW), Server Management Console (SMC), and the InstallShield based installers previously used to install or upgrade JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers. As a result, you should refer to the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Guide* for details on installing and configuring all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server products, with the exception of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Deployment Server, whose installation is described in this guide. This guide only contains reference information for functionality outside the Server Manager tool.

Note: Management of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.96 or earlier must be done using the existing tools. Server Manager cannot be used to manage any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release prior to 8.97.

The Server Manager tool provides:

- **Web Based System Management**

You can securely access and manage your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation from anywhere using a standard web browser.

- **Remote Deployment and Upgrades**

You can install, uninstall, and update your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers regardless of their physical location or platform.

- **Remote Operational Control**

You can start and stop any of your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers, Oracle J2EE application servers, or supported third party J2EE application servers directly from the Management Console.

- **Secure Administrative Tasks**

Server Manager permits you to specify which existing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne users have access to the Management Console control which JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers the user may view, and specify which administrative tasks the user may perform on those servers.

- **Configuration Management**

Server Manager provides a web-based interface for managing the configuration of all managed servers. The application presents each configuration item along with integrated help describing the configuration setting.

Note: Beginning with the availability of Server Manager, it is strongly advised that all changes to configuration files (such as jde.ini, jas.ini, jdbj.ini, jdelog.properties, etc.) for any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server managed by Server Manager be accomplished using only the Management Console interface of Server Manager. In addition to providing usability improvements, using Server Manager reduces the risk of introducing configuration errors by providing dropdowns that contain only valid values where applicable. Further, the tool provides a useful audit history for any modifications made to configurations using Server Manager.

- **Configuration Comparison**

Use Server Manager to compare the configuration of two or more servers to identify configuration differences. You can compare configurations through the Management Console application regardless of the platform or location of the actual JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server. You can also compare individual servers with the default configuration of the corresponding server groups to which the servers belong.

- **Audit History**

Server Manager maintains a history of changes made to the managed servers. This includes a history of each configuration change, each server start and stop, and each tools release update, including the user that performed the change or operation. The Management Console application provides mechanisms to query and view the audit history that is maintained.

- **Integrated EnterpriseOne Software Management**

Use Server Manager to centrally maintain all your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server tools releases, including the ability to copy the software to the remote server machines.

- **Logical Server Grouping**

Server Manager allows you to group servers with a similar purpose. These groups can include any of the server types such as Enterprise Server, HTML Server, and so on. A default, or template, configuration is maintained for each server group.

- **Application Release Independence**

Server Manager is delivered with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97 and is compatible with any supported JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application release beginning with Application Release 8.9 through the currently supported release. No electronic software updates (ESUs) are required to support Server Manager.

- **Self-Contained Installation**

The installation of Server Manager delivers all components that are required by the Management Console application. There are no third party requirements regardless of your existing or intended middleware topology (for example, WebLogic Server, Oracle Application Server, WebSphere Application Server, or no application server).

- **Tools Release Independence**

Newer versions of the Server Manager application will continue to support the management of earlier tools releases back to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97.



Installing, Updating, and Configuring WebSphere 8.5 and 8.5.5

Note: Unless otherwise noted, all references to WebSphere version 8.5 are also applicable to WebSphere version 8.5.5.

Beginning with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.1 Update 2.3, the IBM WebSphere Application Server Release 8.5 is supported.

Beginning with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.1 Update 3.3, the IBM WebSphere Application Server Release 8.5.5 is supported. This fix pack can be installed as a new installation or an update.

Relative to WebSphere 7.0, with IBM WebSphere 8.5 the installation procedure has changed dramatically. You will now use the IBM Installation Manager as a central hub to manage the installation process. The IBM Installation Manager is designed to make the installation procedure much simpler and easier than in prior releases.

Additionally IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 supports SDK 1.6 as the basic configuration but with SDK 1.7 as an optional configuration. For JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the implementation requires SDK 1.7 as the default run-time configuration for WebSphere Application Server 8.5. Therefore, after WebSphere Application Server is installed with the basic configuration, you **MUST** change the default SDK to 1.7.

This chapter describes these tasks:

- [Section 3.1, "Before You Begin"](#)
- [Section 3.2, "Installing the IBM Installation Manager"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Installing an IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 or 8.5.5"](#)
- [Section 3.4, "Creating a New Profile for WebSphere Application Server 8.5"](#)
- [Section 3.5, "Installing the IBM HTTP Server 8.5"](#)
- [Section 3.6, "Installing Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server"](#)
- [Section 3.7, "Enabling SDK 7.0 on WebSphere Application Server 8.5"](#)
- [Section 3.8, "Switching to SDK 7.0 on WebSphere Application Server 8.5"](#)
- [Section 3.9, "Installing the WebSphere Customization Toolbox"](#)
- [Section 3.10, "Installing or Updating to WebSphere 8.5 Fix Pack"](#)
- [Section 3.11, "Configuring the IBM Web Server Plug-in"](#)

- [Section 3.12, "Setting the HTTP Server Properties"](#)
- [Section 3.13, "Manually Generating a Plug-in"](#)
- [Section 3.14, "Manually Editing the HTTP Configuration File"](#)

3.1 Before You Begin

Before you install WebSphere, you must first set up a local user account that is in the Administrative group and has these advanced user rights:

- Act as part of operating system
- Create a token object
- Log on as a service
- Replace a process level token

To set up a local user account with the above user rights, navigate to:

Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Local Security Policy > Local Policies > Users Rights Assignment

On User Rights Assignment, double-click one of the user rights, click Add, select a local user account from the list, and click OK. Repeat this process for the remaining user rights.

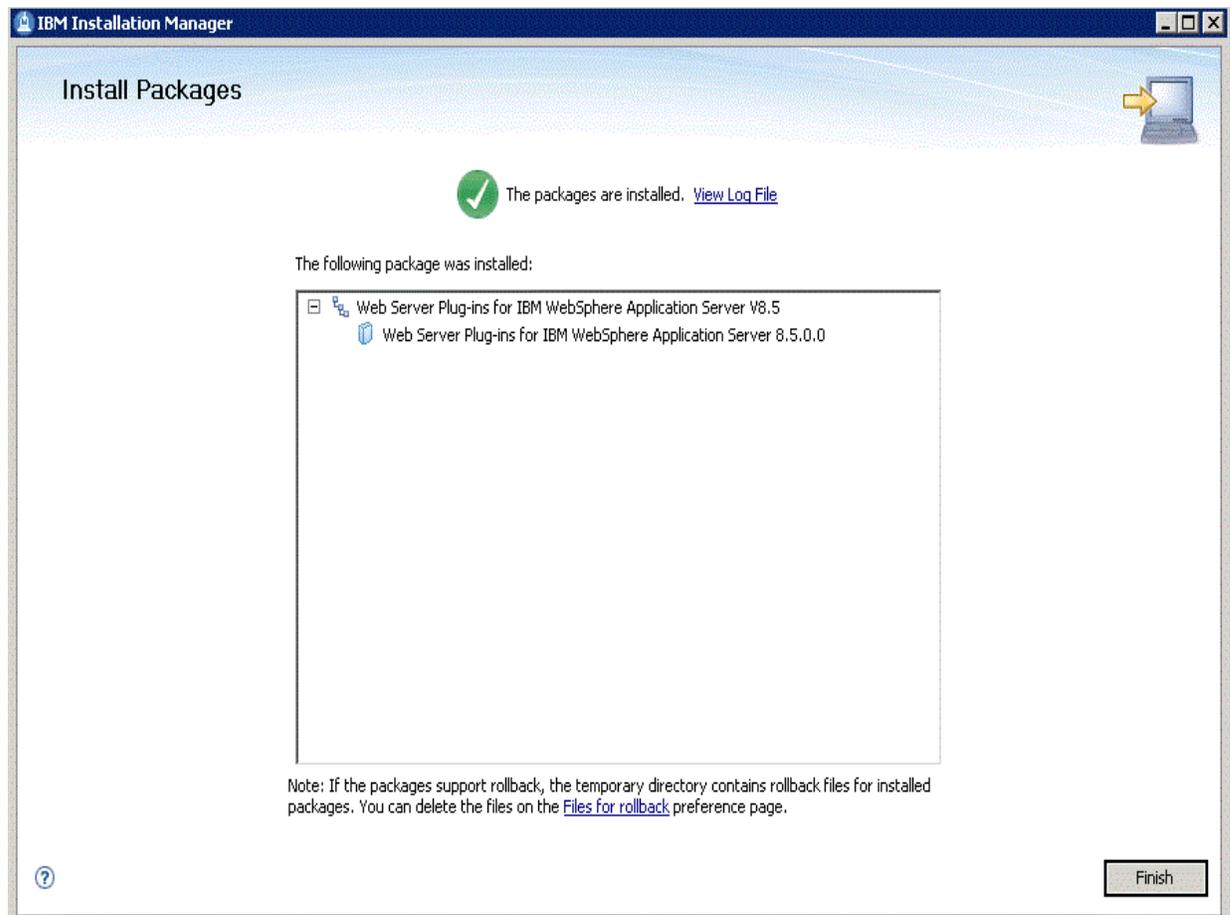
You should also download all the required software from the JD Edwards Update Center.

3.2 Installing the IBM Installation Manager

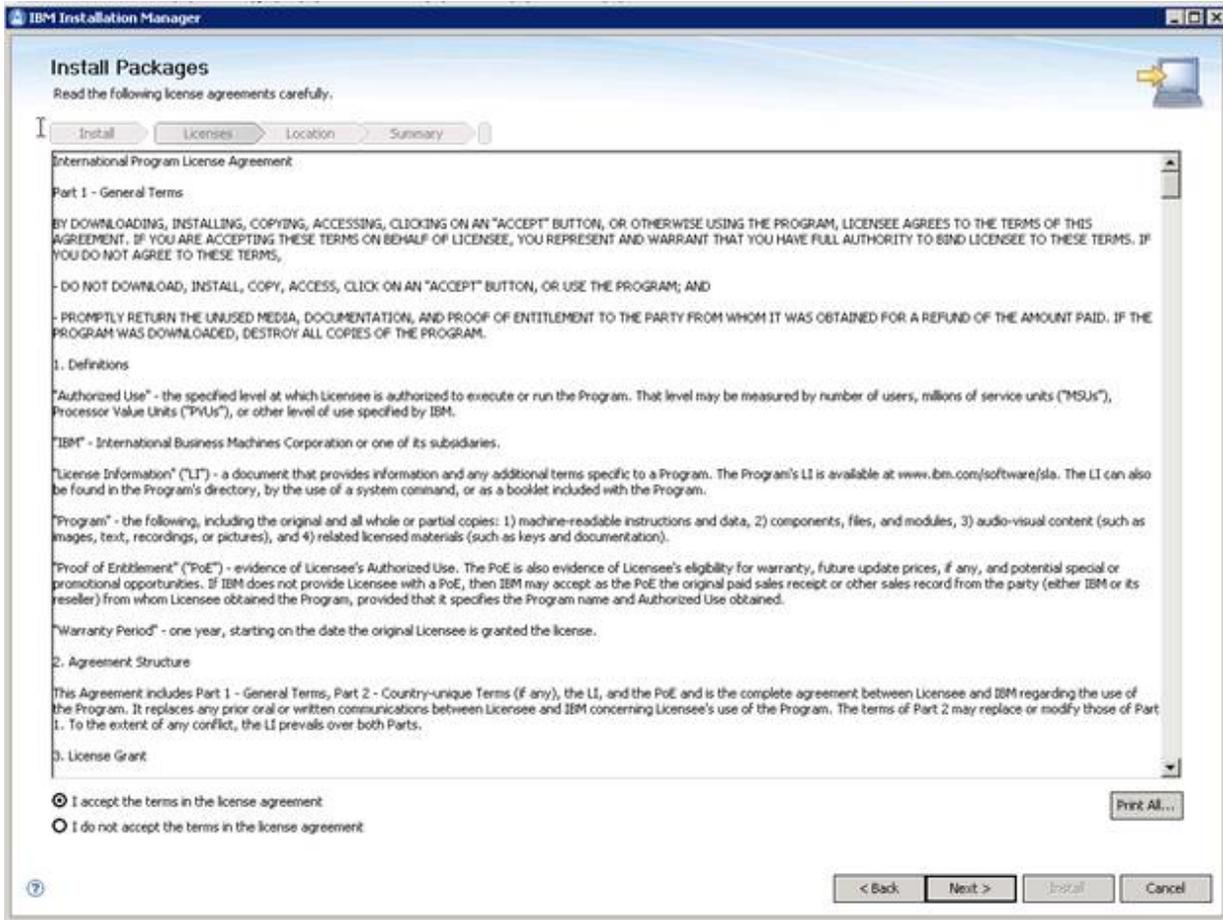
For all supported platforms, you must install the IBM Installation Manager before an IBM WebSphere Application Server can be installed. Follow the steps below to install the Installation Manager.

1. After you have downloaded and unzipped the IBM Installation Manager software, locate the install executable.

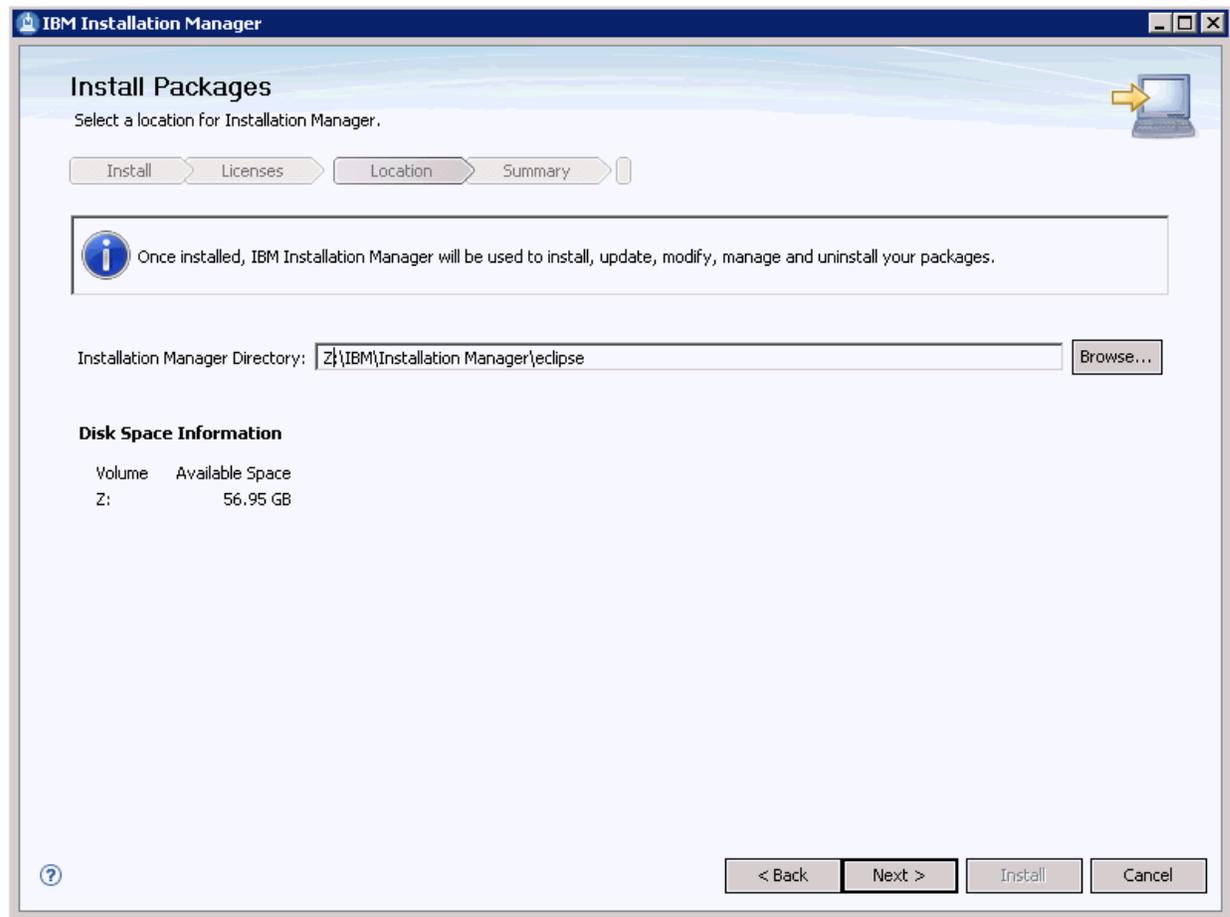
On Microsoft Windows 2008R2, you must right-click and select the **Run as administrator** option.



2. On Install Packages, package selection, select the check box for the latest version of the IBM Installation Manager.
3. Click the **Next** button.



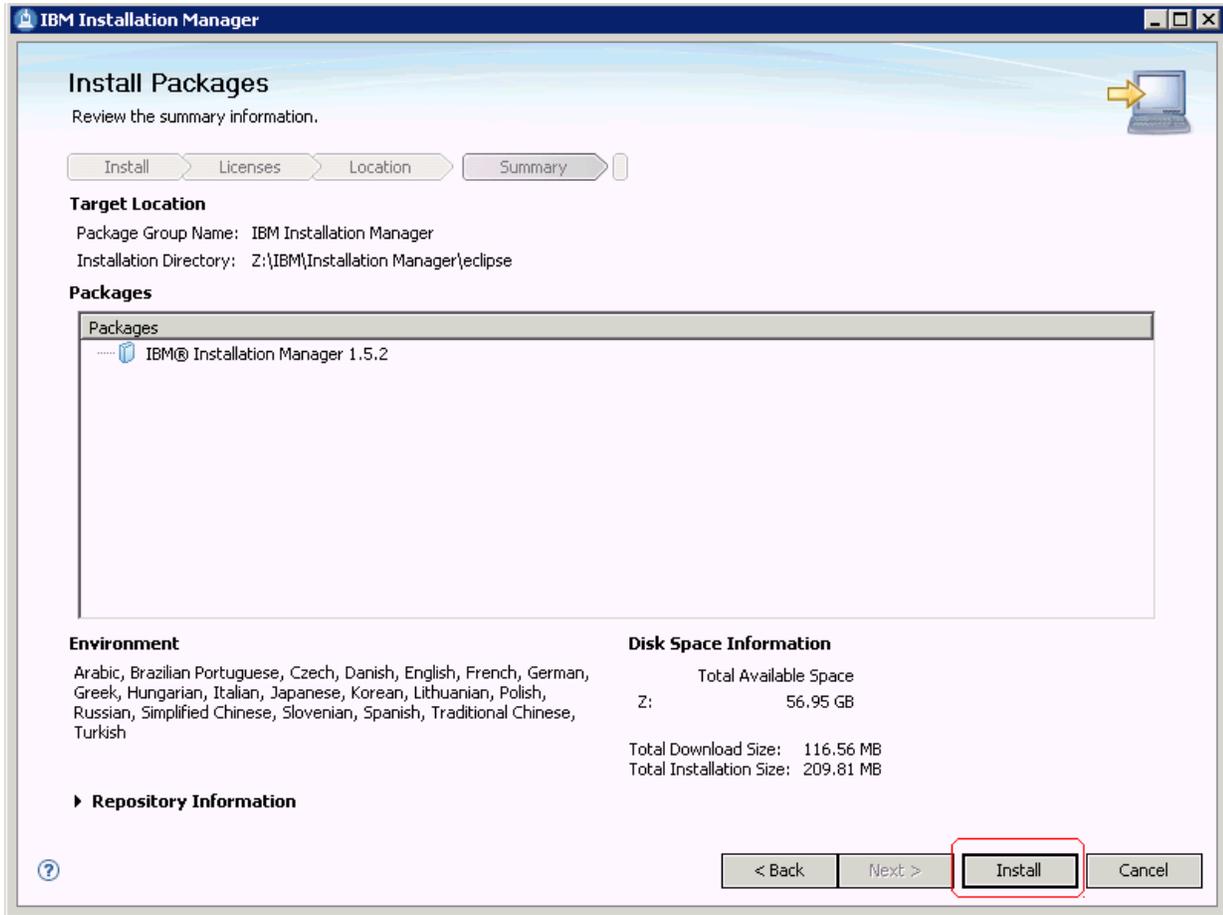
4. On Install Packages, review the International Program License Agreement and click the radio button to accept the terms if you want to continue with the installation.
5. Click the Next button.



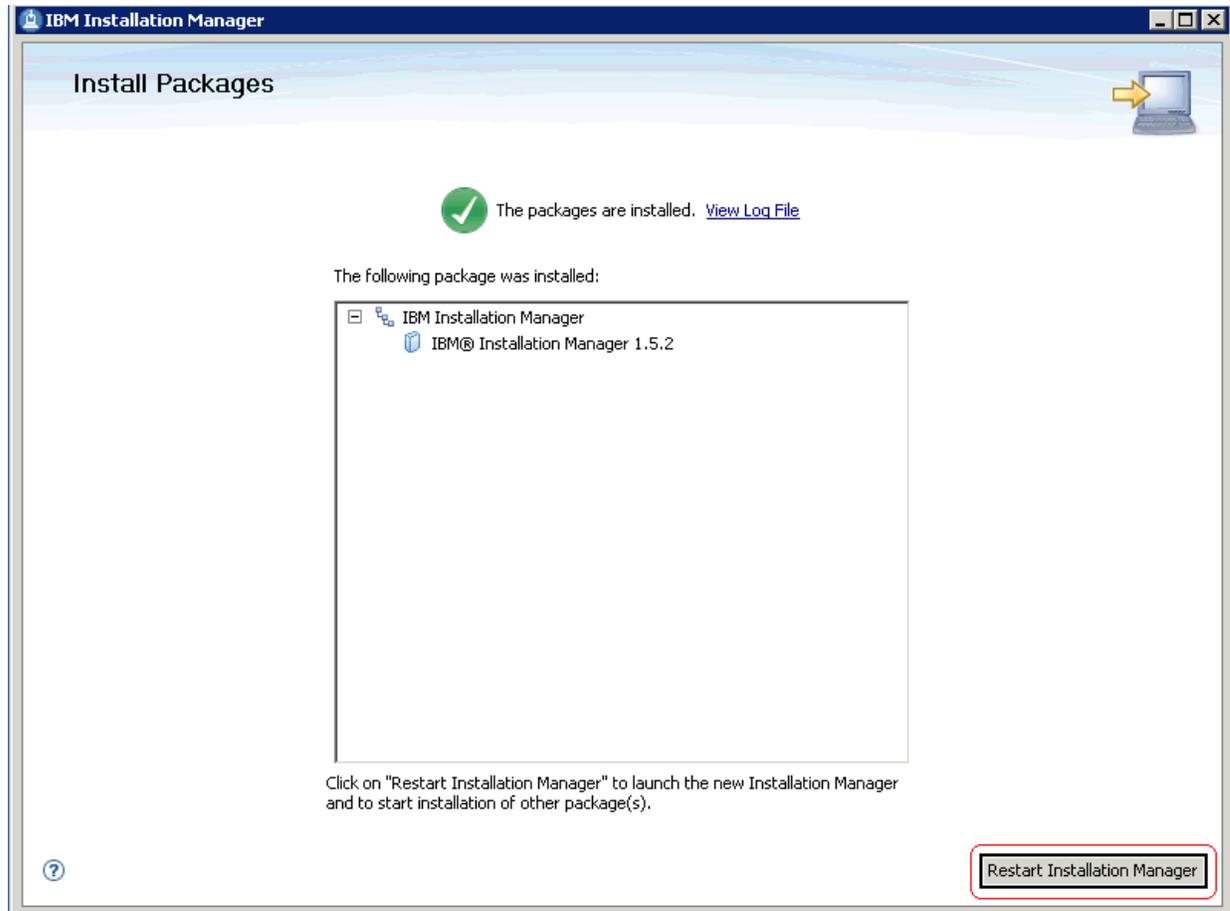
6. On Install Packages, select a location for Installation Manager, enter an installation directory.

For example:

```
Z:\IBM\Installation Manager\eclipse
```



7. On Install Packages, summary information, review the summary information and click the **Install** button to begin the installation.



8. On Install Packages, if you are ready to install using the IBM Installation Manager, click the **Restart Installation Manager** button.
9. After the Installation Manager is restarted, continue to the next section in this chapter entitled: [Section 3.3, "Installing an IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 or 8.5.5"](#).

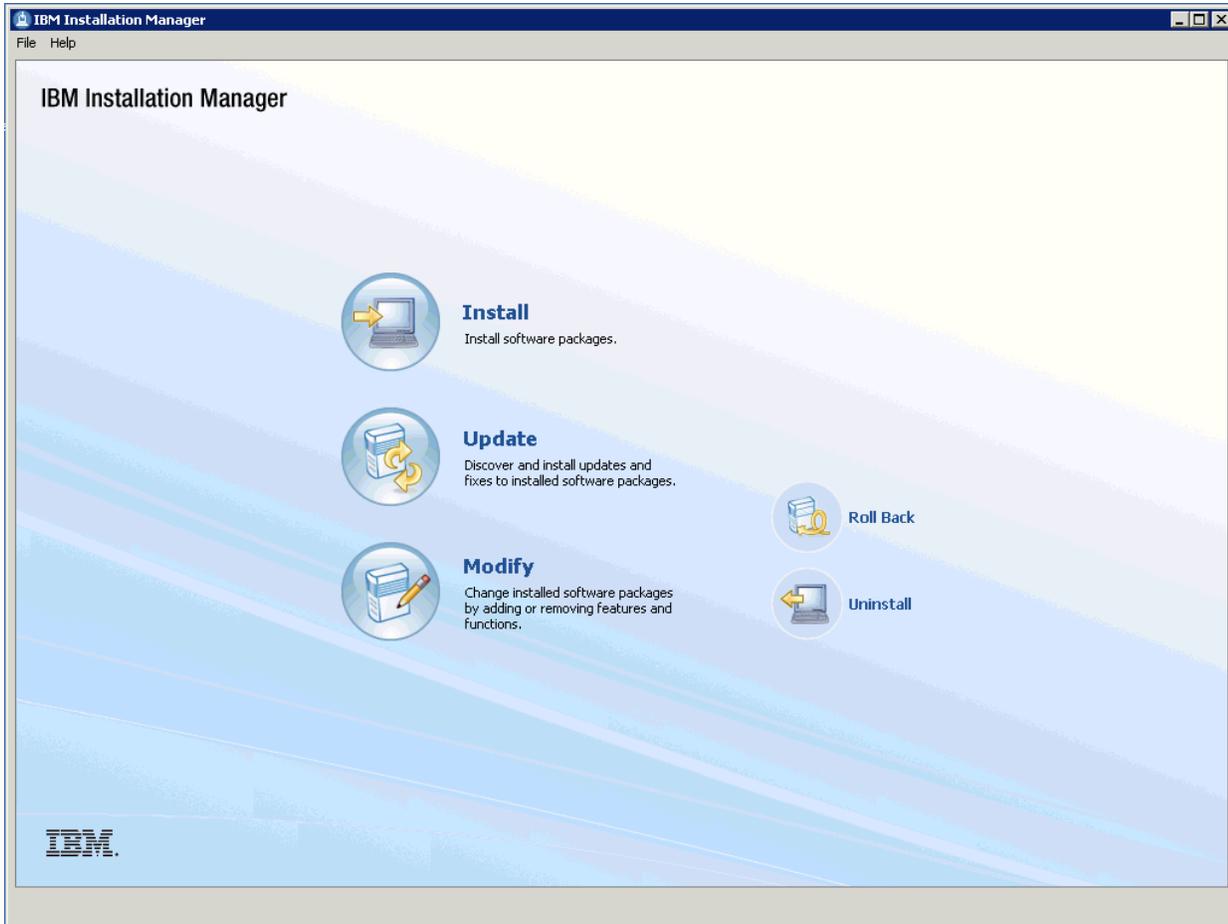
3.3 Installing an IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 or 8.5.5

IBM WebSphere Application Server (WAS) 8.5 is installed through the IBM Installation Manager. Fix Pack 8.5.5 can be installed as a new installation or an update. For purposes of this procedure, all references are to release 8.5, but you can substitute 8.5.5 where applicable.

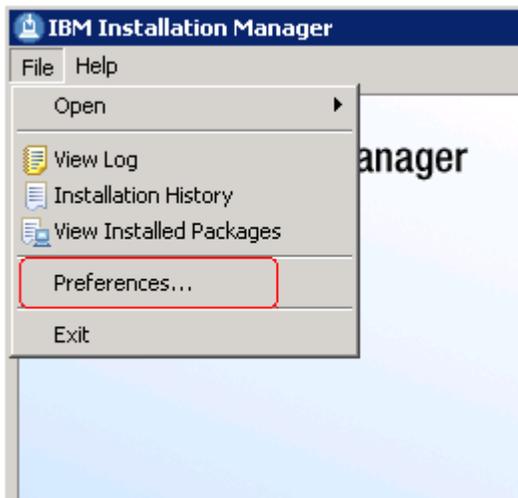
To install an IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5:

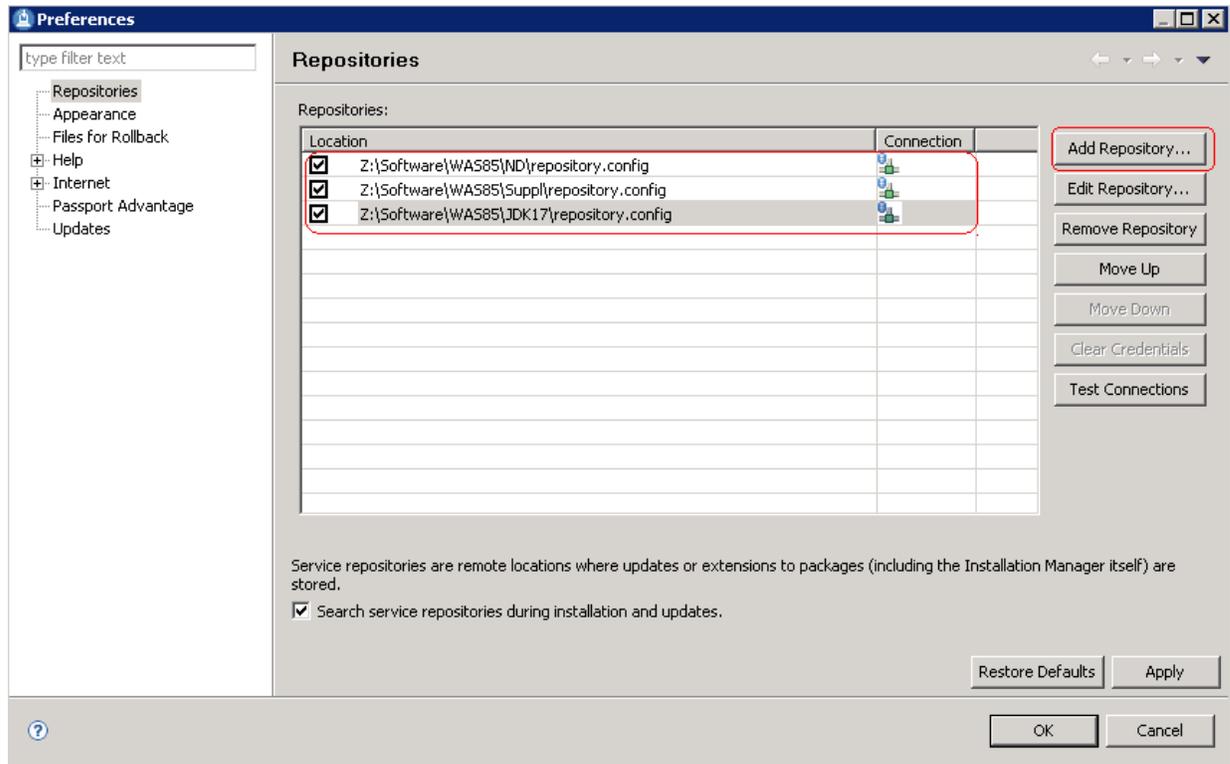
1. Start the IBM Installation Manager, which you must have previously installed as described in the preceding chapter of this guide entitled: [Section 3.2, "Installing the IBM Installation Manager"](#).

The IBM Installation Manager screen displays.



2. You must configure the software repository in the Installation Manager before you can start the product installation. On the initial screen of the IBM Installation Manager, navigate File > Preferences.



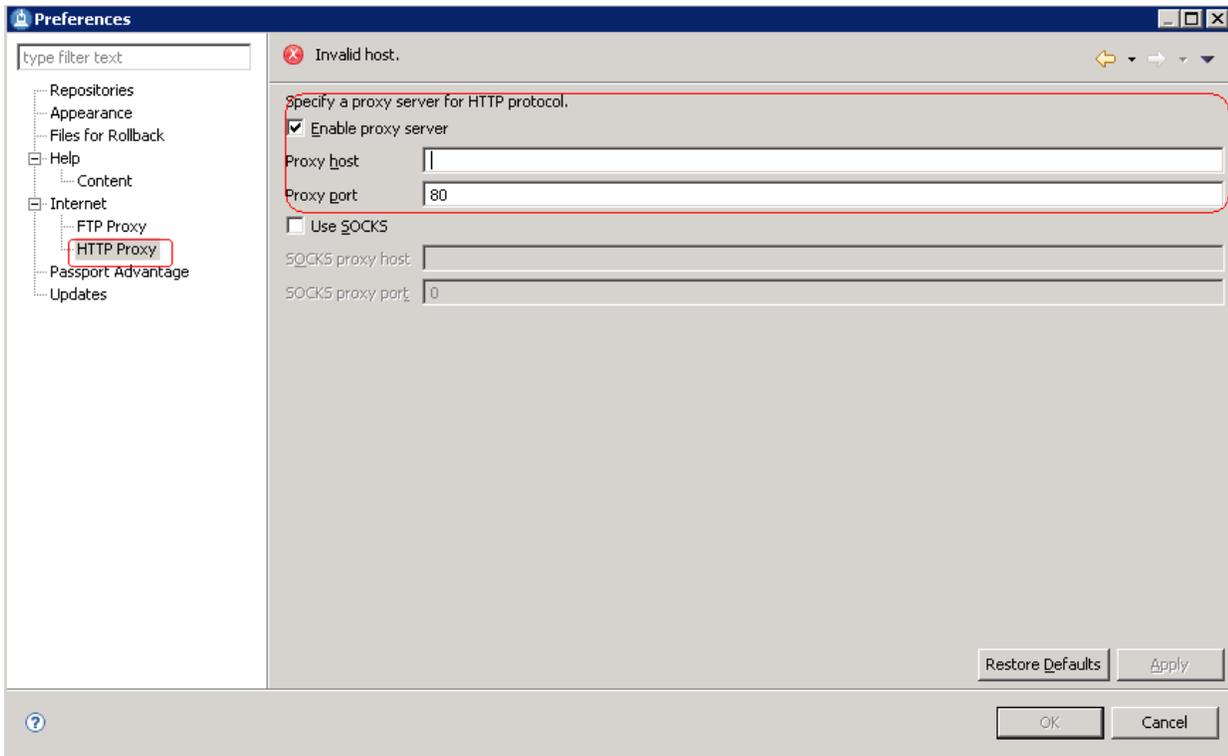


- On Preferences, click on the **Add Repository...** button and enter the location of the repository.config for each of the product. For example:

Z:\Software\WAS85\ND\repository.config

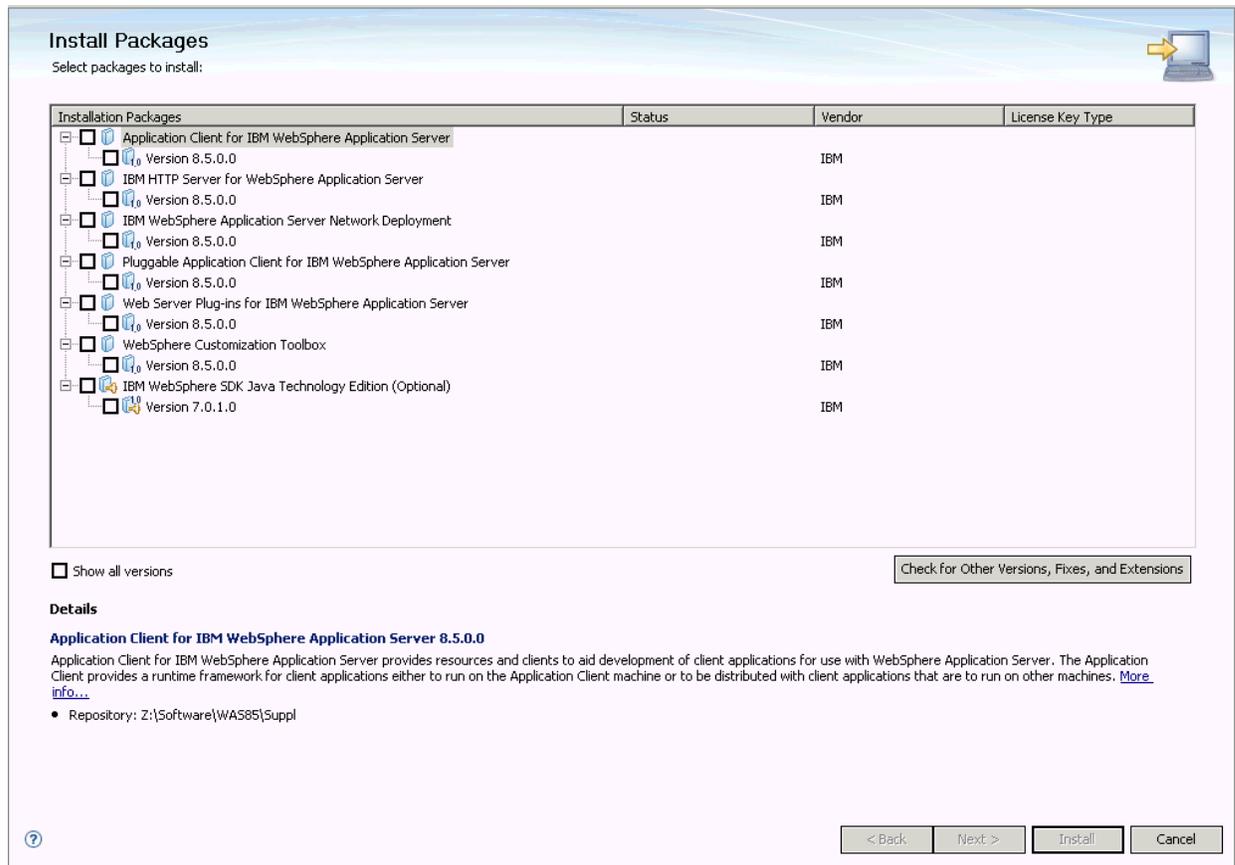
Z:\Software\WAS85\Suppl\repository.config

Z:\Software\WAS85\JDK17\repository.config

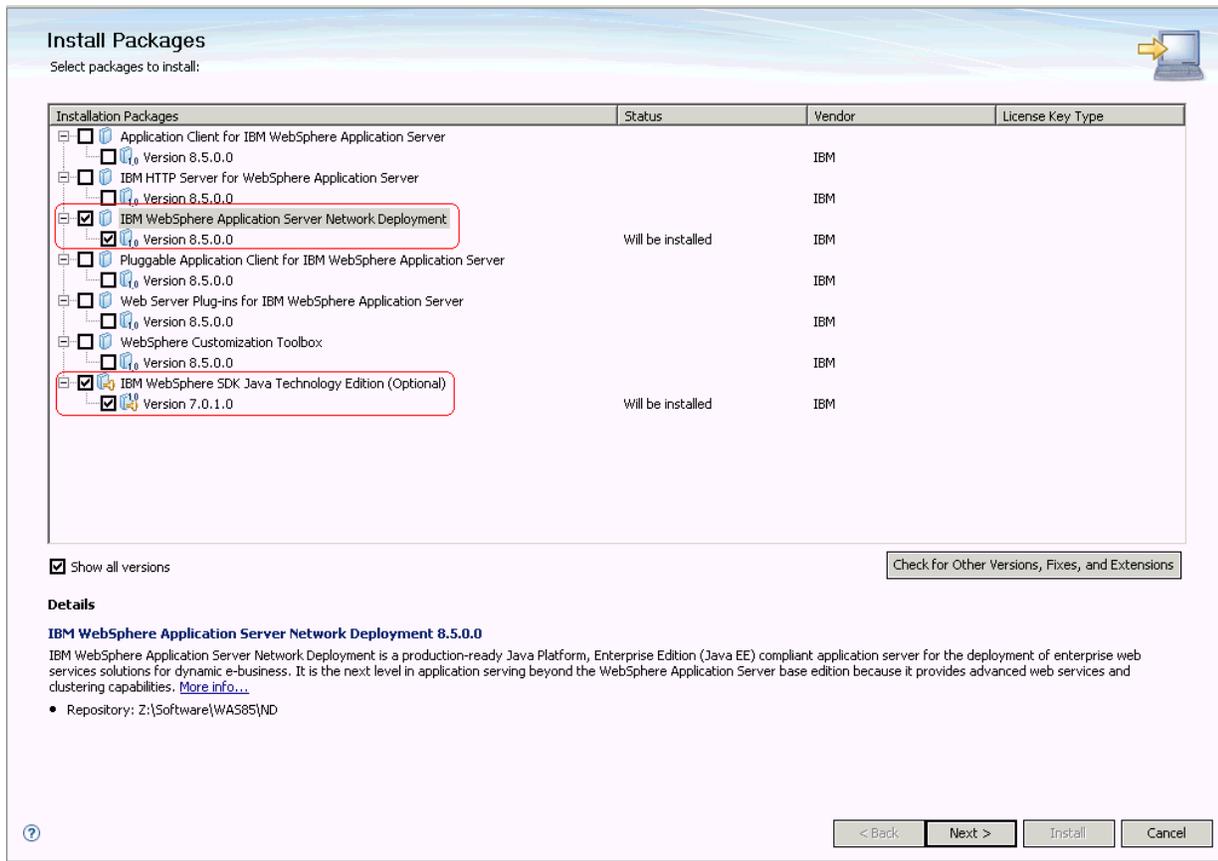


4. Optionally, if needed for your installation, you should enable a proxy server and enter proxy information.
5. After all repositories are added, click the **Install** option from the Installation Manager.

IBM Installation Manager displays a list of available products, as shown in the following example:



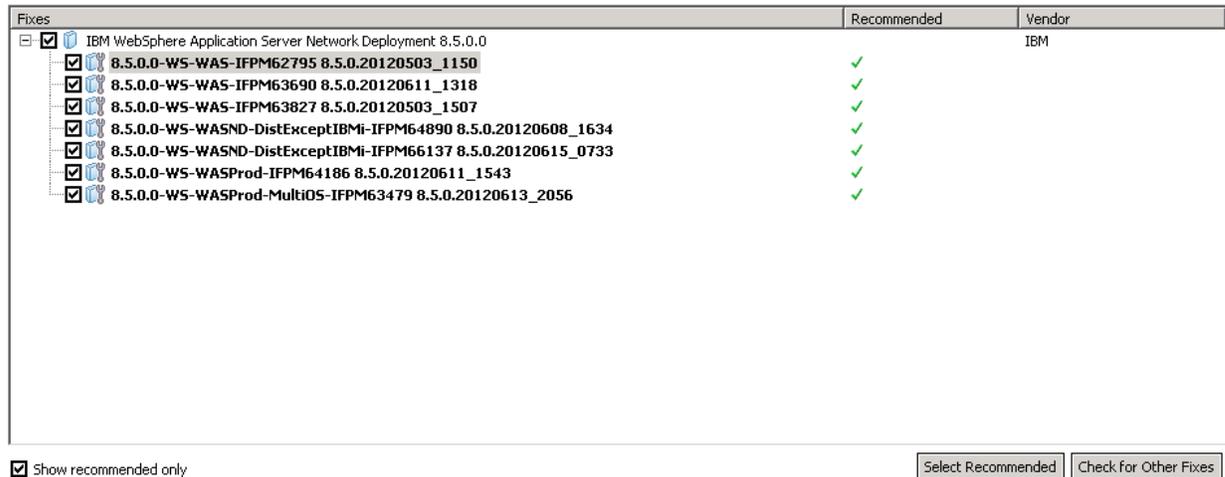
6. The IBM Install Manager displays a list of available products (packages) to install.



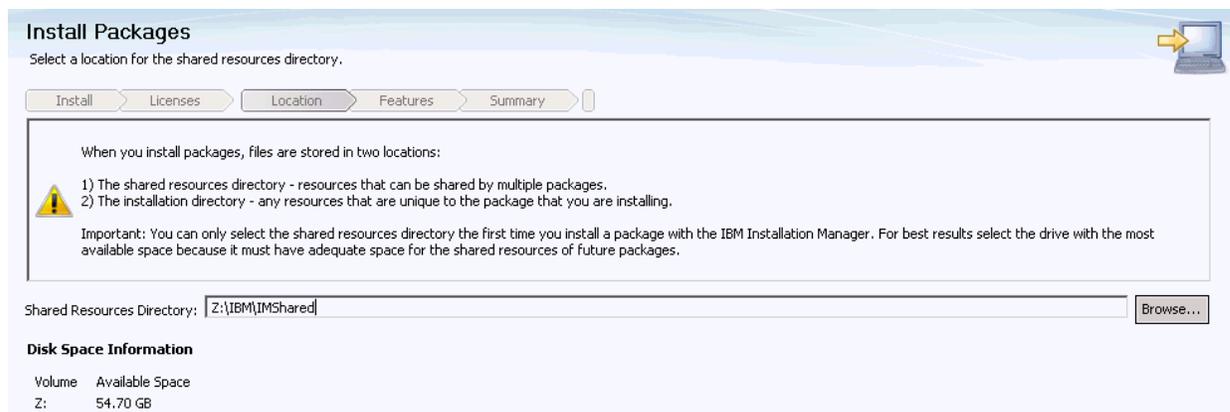
7. On Install Packages, select packages, select the products you want to install such as:
 - WebSphere Network Deployment
 - SDK 1.7
8. Click the Next button.

Note: Once the installation begins, the installer may prompt to inform you that updates are available.

If Updates are available, the installer will display a list as shown in this example:



9. If the IBM Install Manager displays a list of updates, it is recommended that you click the **Select Recommended** button to accept and install the updates.
10. On Install Packages, review the International Program License Agreement and click the radio button to accept the terms if you want to continue with the installation.

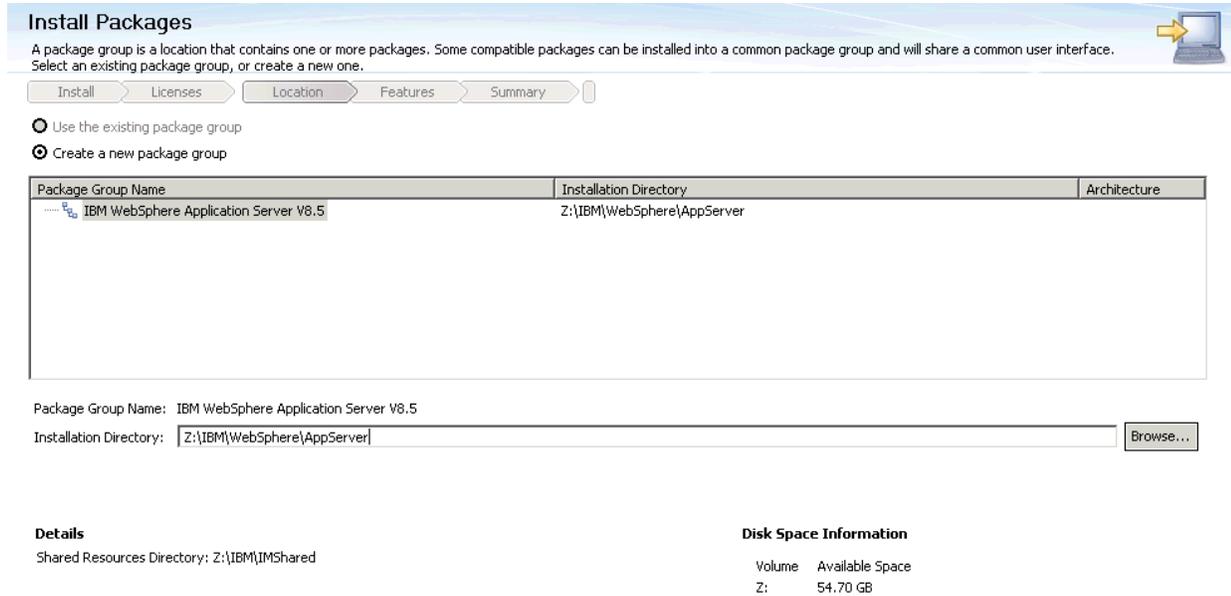


11. On Install Packages, select location for the shared resources directory, enter an appropriate location for **IMShared**. These files will be used by all IBM products installed through the Installation Manager (such as HTTP Server and Customization Toolbox).

For example:

z: \ IBM \ IMShared

12. Click the **Next** button.



- On Install Packages, package group, click the radio button entitled: **Create a new package group**.

In the Installation Directory field, enter an appropriate location to install the IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 software. It does not have to be the same location as the shared location.

For example:

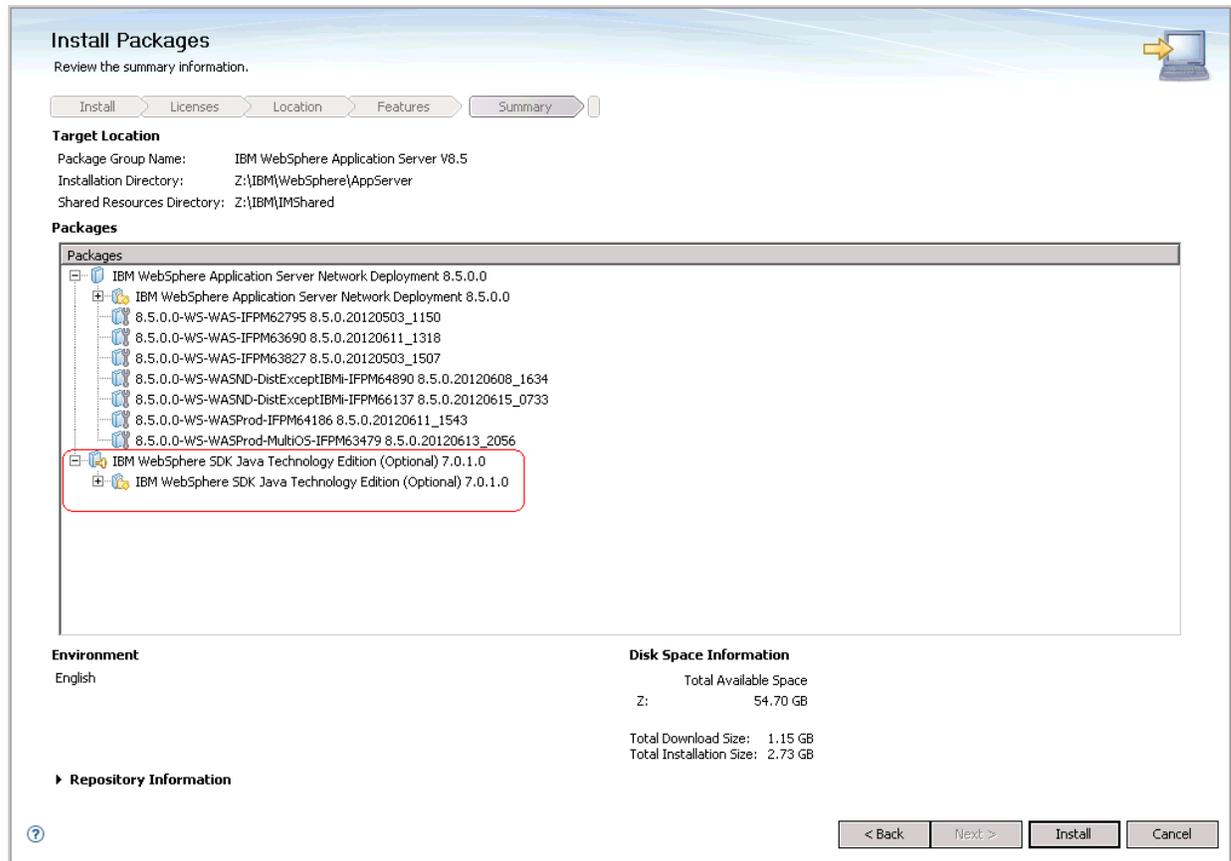
z : \ IBM \ WebSphere \ AppServer

- Click the **Next** button.



- On Install Packages, translations, select your desired language.

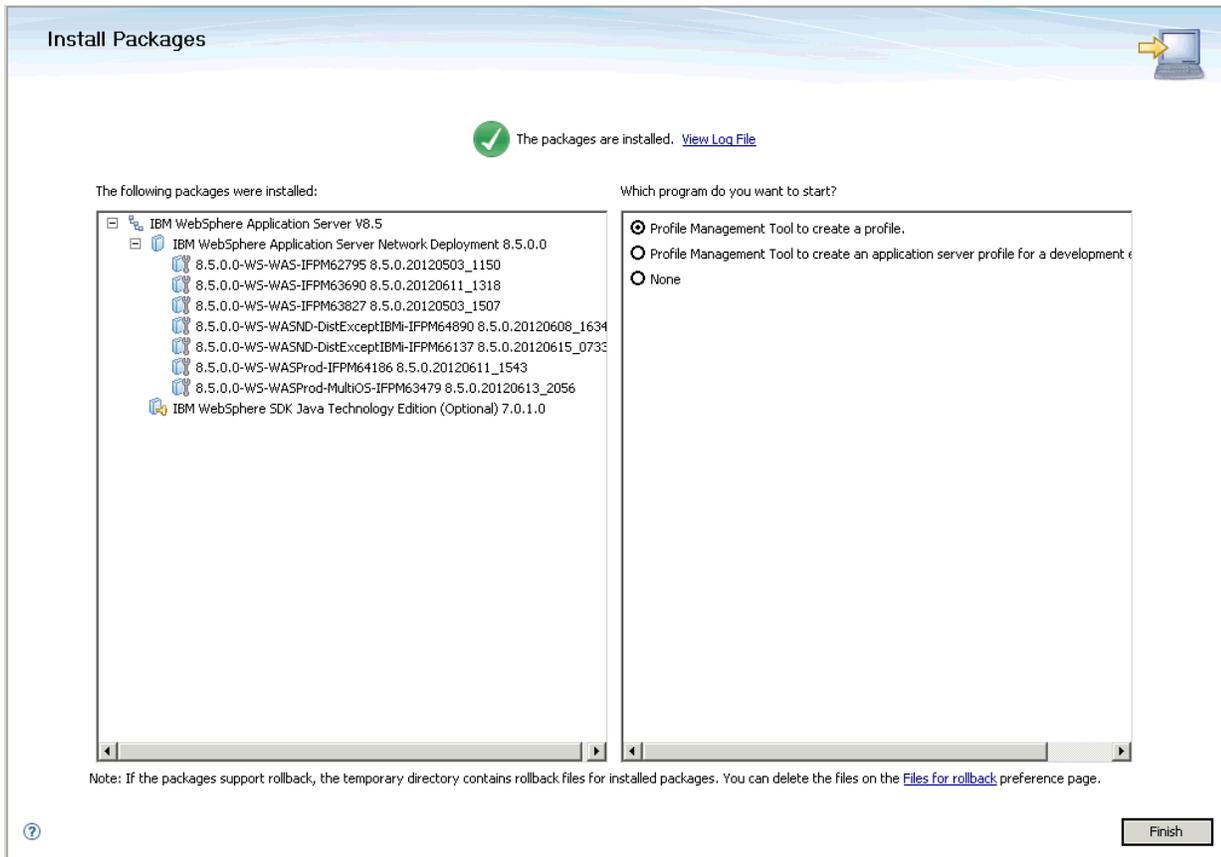
- Click the **Next** button.



- On **Install Packages**, select features, verify that the package for Java JDK 1.7 is selected.

Caution: Although JDK 1.6 is the default installation, you must choose to install JDK 1.7 in order to be compatible with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

- Click the **Next** button.
- Click the **Install** button.



20. On Install Packages, the packages are installed, click the **Finish** button.

21. To create a profile, ensure this radio button in the right pane is selected:

Profile Management Tool to create a profile.

Continue to the next section of this chapter entitled: [Section 3.4, "Creating a New Profile for WebSphere Application Server 8.5"](#).

3.4 Creating a New Profile for WebSphere Application Server 8.5

The section describes how to create a new profile. This profile will be used later in the installation process to create a web server and configure the plugin.

Note: This document describes how to create a "standalone" application server. For information on how to create a cell and managed node, refer to IBM's Infocenter:

<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/webservers/appserv/was/library/>

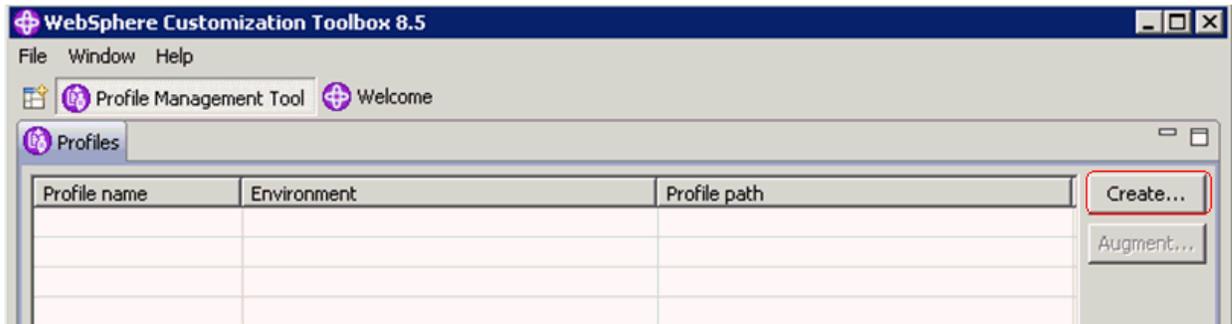
You can choose to create your first profile now or after the remaining software packages have been installed. If you create your profile now, you will need to manually define the web server before configuring the plug-in later in this chapter. As an alternative, you can use the advanced profile creation option to automatically create a web server, but this must be done **after** all of the other software components described in this guide are installed and updated to the correct level.

This procedure assumes you are creating a new profile at this time so that you can verify your installation.

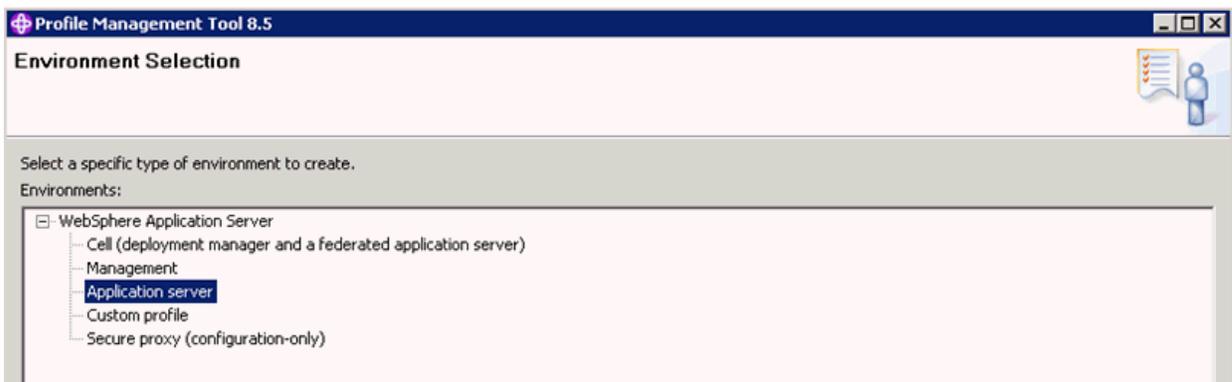
1. If you followed the last step in the preceding chapter entitled: [Section 3.3, "Installing an IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 or 8.5.5"](#), the Profile Management Tool was launched.

Alternately, you can use this navigation:

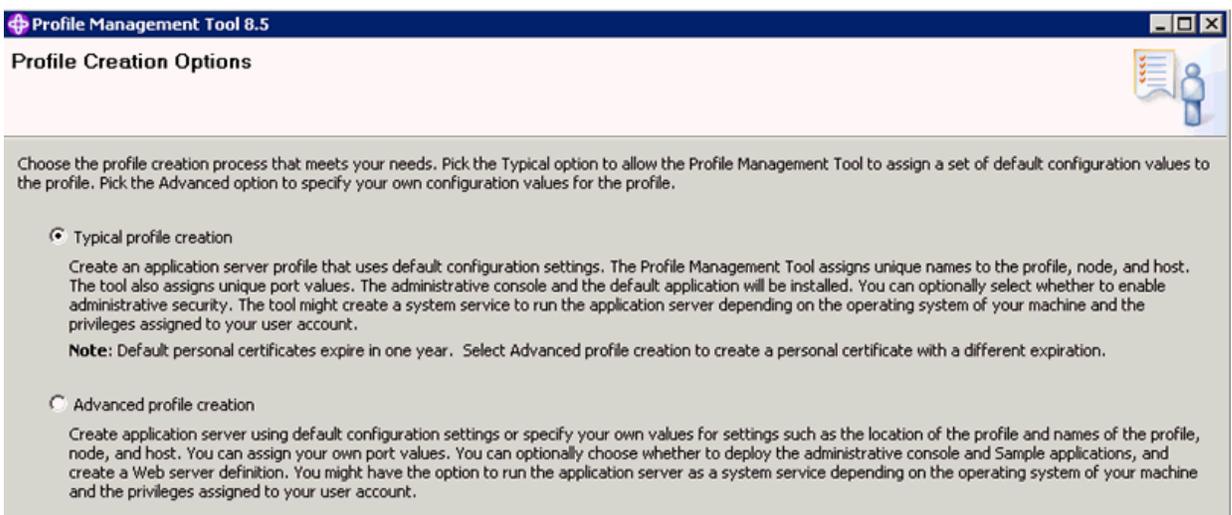
IBM WebSphere > IBM WebSphere Application Server > Tools > Profile Management Tool



2. On WebSphere Customization Toolbox, Profile Management Tool, with the Profiles tab selected, click the **Create** button.



3. On Profile Management Tools, Environment Selection, highlight the Application server environment type.
4. Click the **Next** button.

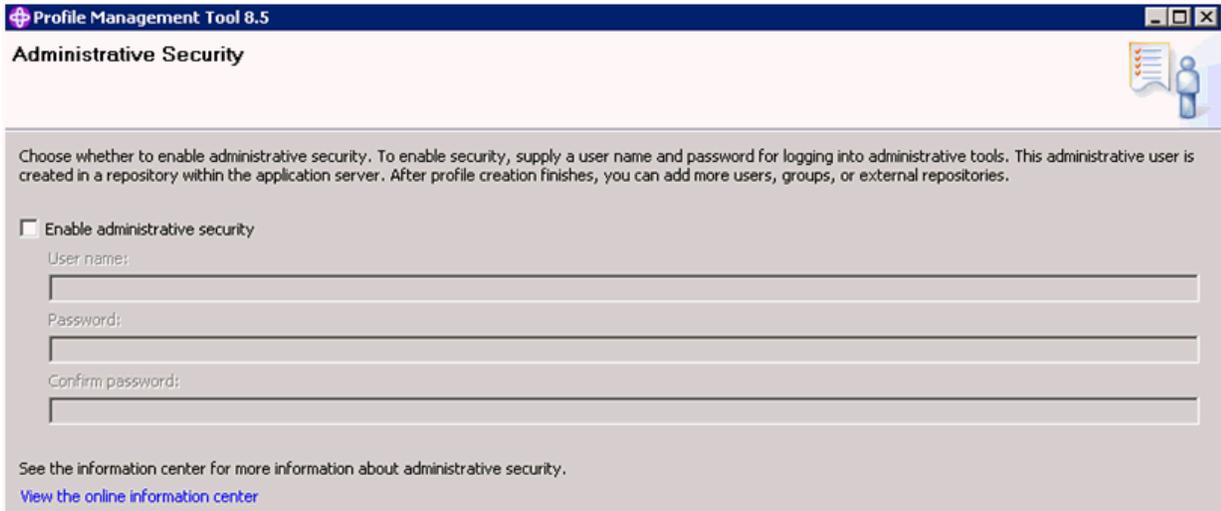


5. On Profile Creation Options, select the **Typical profile creation** radio button.

Note: Choosing **Typical profile creation** uses the default configuration settings. It assigns unique names to the profile, node, and host. The tool also assigns unique port values.

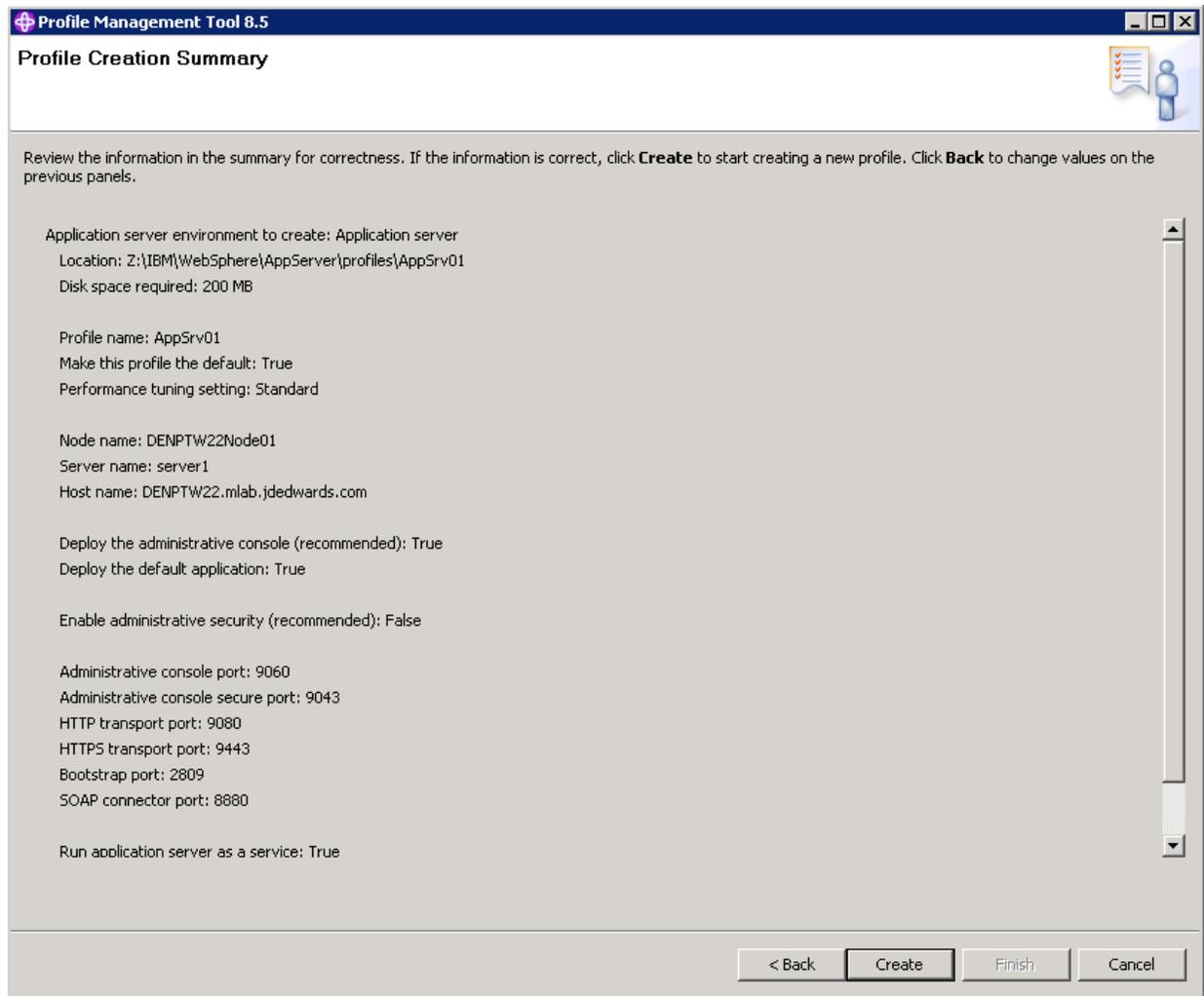
Alternatively, you can choose **Advanced profile creation** to specify your own values for settings such as the location of the profile and names of the profile, node, and host.

6. Click the **Next** button.

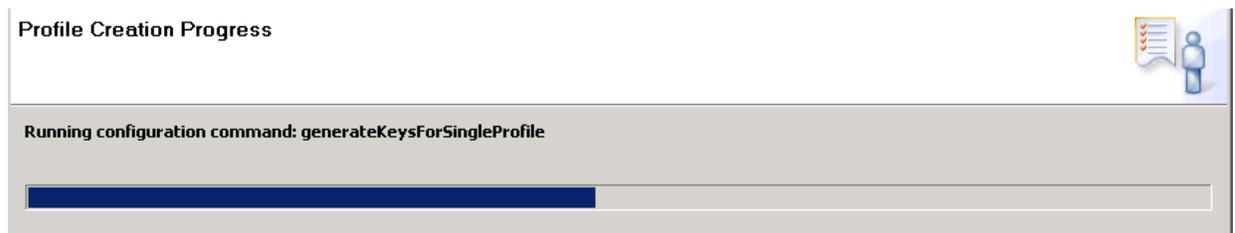


The screenshot shows a window titled "Profile Management Tool 8.5" with a sub-header "Administrative Security". The main text reads: "Choose whether to enable administrative security. To enable security, supply a user name and password for logging into administrative tools. This administrative user is created in a repository within the application server. After profile creation finishes, you can add more users, groups, or external repositories." Below this text is a checkbox labeled "Enable administrative security" which is currently unchecked. Underneath the checkbox are three input fields: "User name:", "Password:", and "Confirm password:". At the bottom of the dialog, there is a link that says "View the online information center".

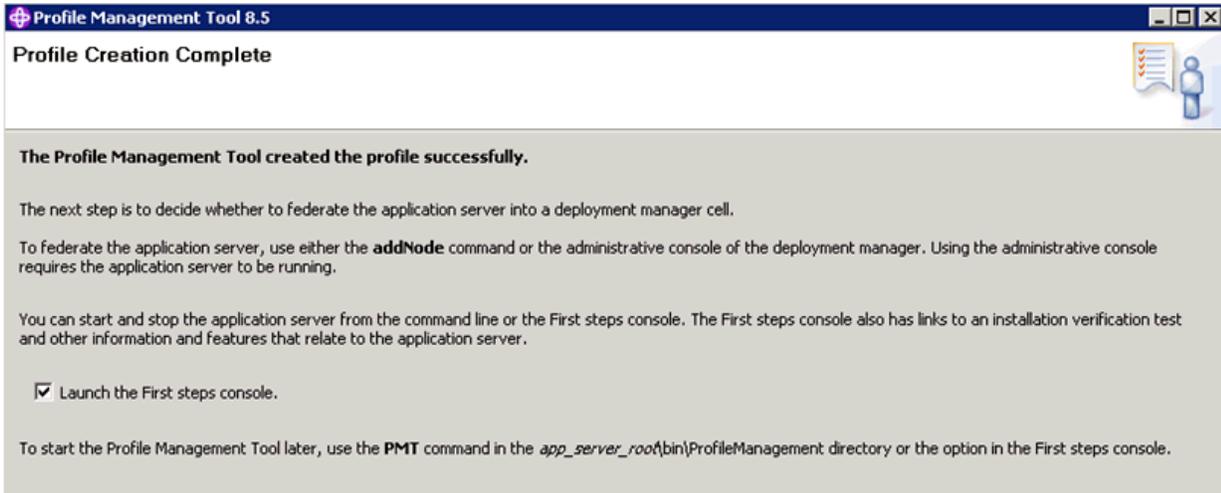
7. On Administrative Security, clear the **Enable administrative security** checkbox.
8. Click the **Next** button.



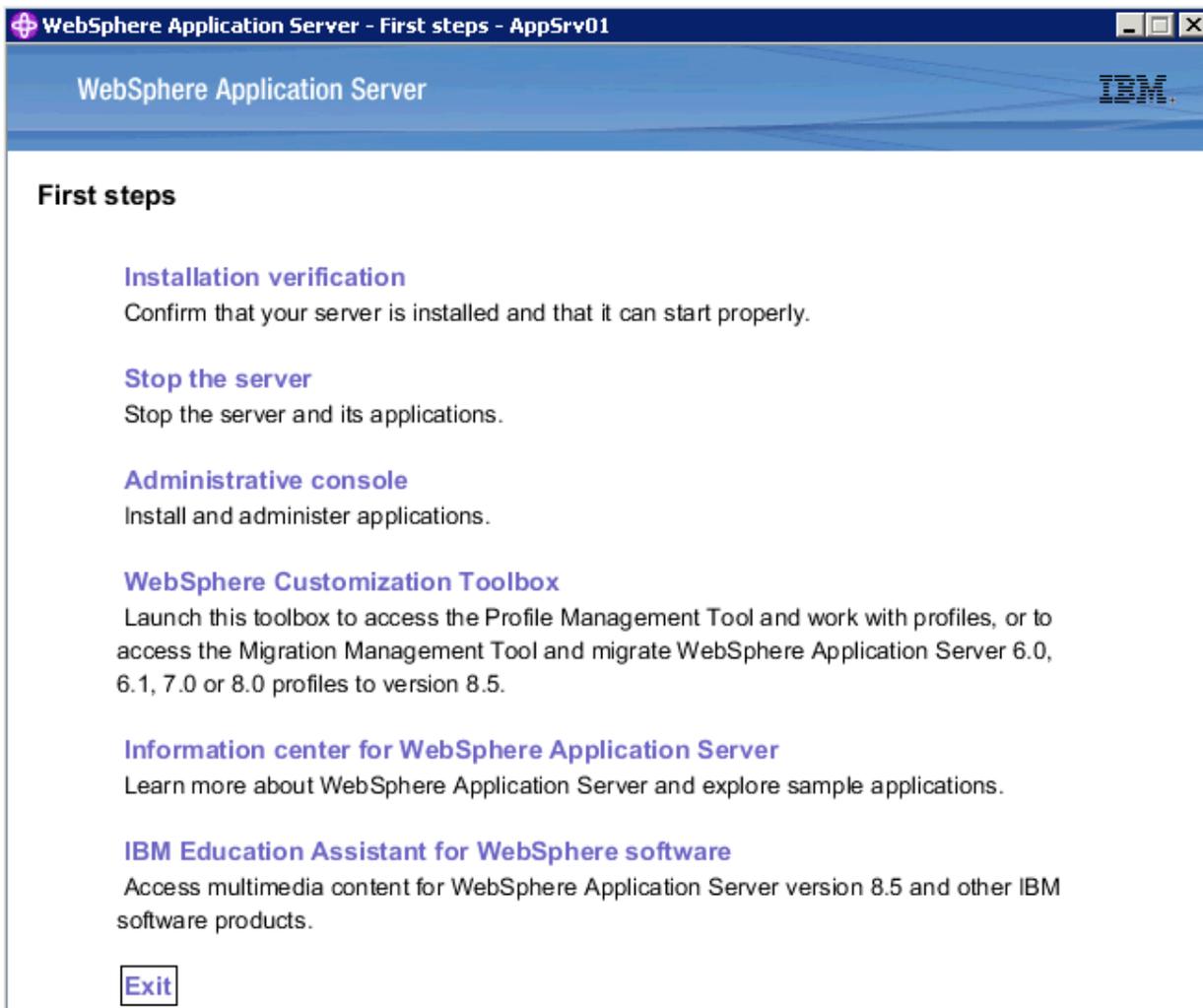
- On Profile Creation Summary, review the information for accuracy and click the **Create** button.



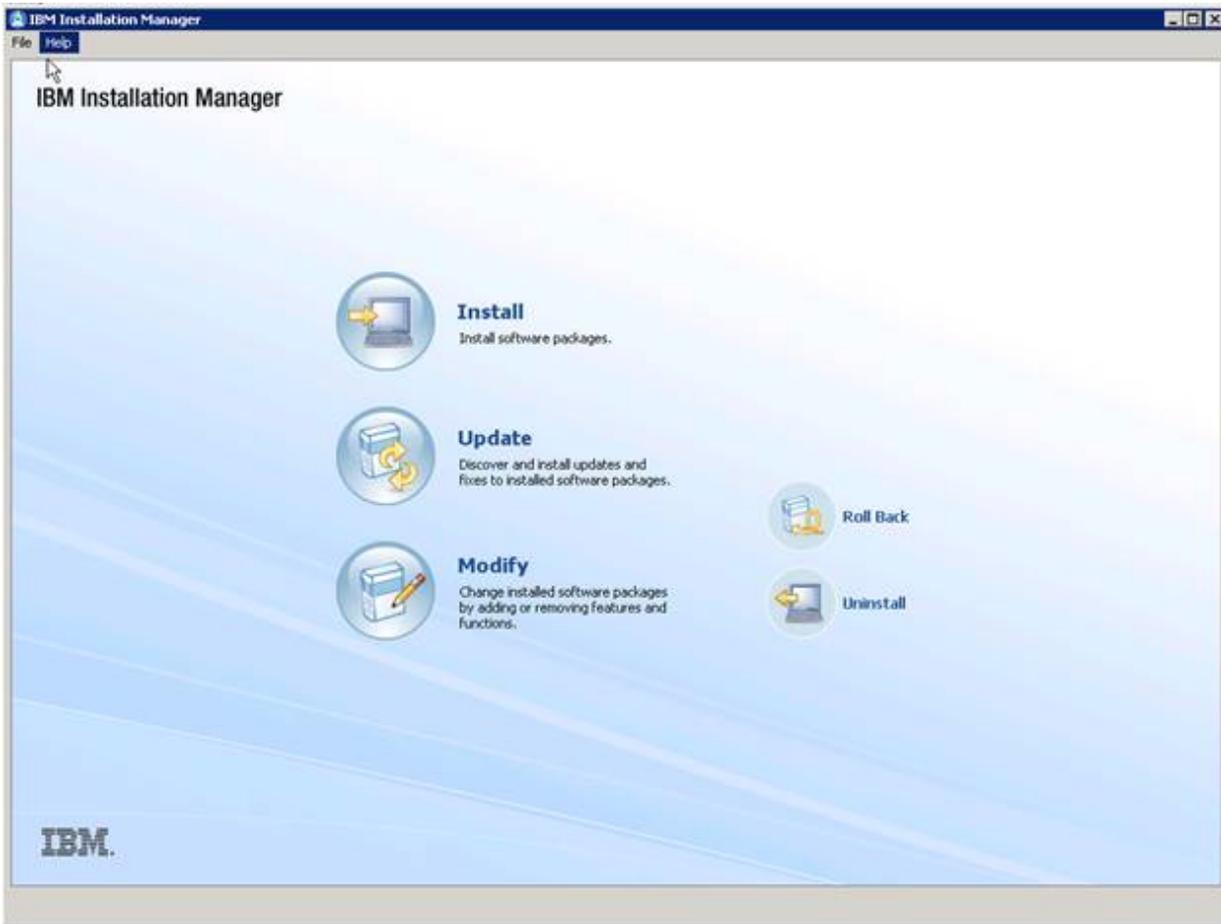
The progress screen is displayed. Wait for the progress to complete 100%, which may take several minutes.



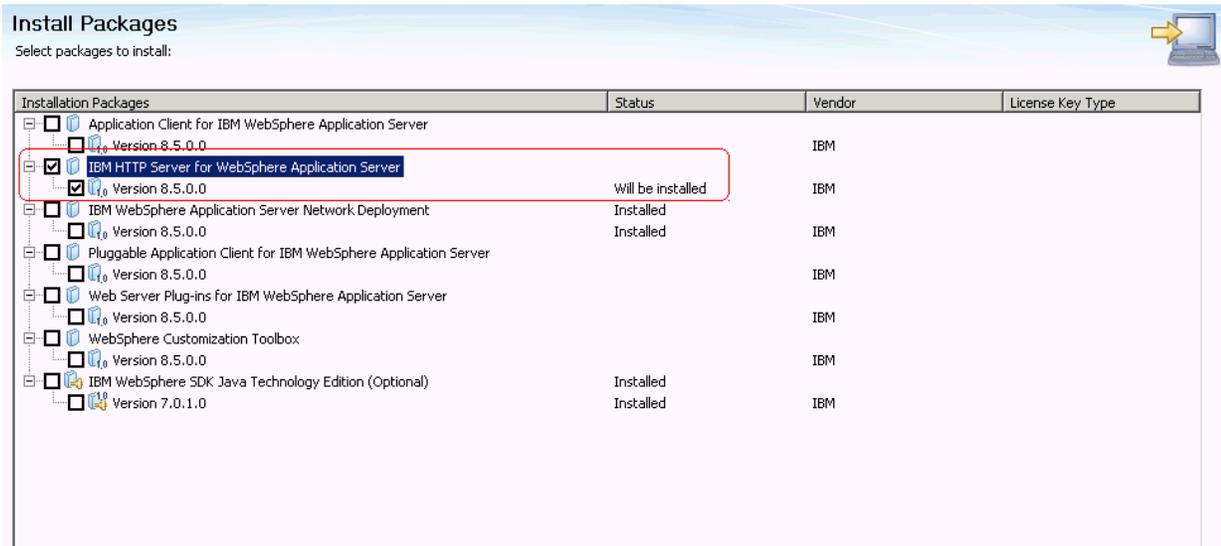
10. Optionally, on Profile Creation Complete, you can select the check box for **Launch the First steps console**.
11. Click the **Finish** button.



To install an IBM HTTP Server 8.5:



1. Start the IBM Installation Manager, which you must have previously installed as described in the preceding chapter of this guide entitled: [Section 3.2, "Installing the IBM Installation Manager"](#).
2. Click the **Install** option.



3. On **Install Packages**, select packages, click the checkboxes for the **HTTP Server for WebSphere Application Server** and the **HTTP Server Version (8.5.x)**.
4. Click the **Next** button.
5. Review the International Program License Agreement and click the radio button to accept the terms if you want to continue with the installation.
6. Click the **Next** button.

Install Packages

A package group is a location that contains one or more packages. Some compatible packages can be installed into a common package group and will share a common user interface. Select an existing package group, or create a new one.

Install Licenses Location Features Summary

Use the existing package group
 Create a new package group

Package Group Name	Installation Directory	Architecture
IBM HTTP Server V8.5	Z:\IBM\HTTPServer	

Package Group Name: IBM HTTP Server V8.5

Installation Directory: Z:\IBM\HTTPServer Browse...

Details
Shared Resources Directory: Z:\IBM\IMShared

Disk Space Information

Volume	Available Space
Z:	51.91 GB

< Back Next > Install Cancel

7. On **Install Packages**, package group, click the radio button entitled: **Create a new package group**. In the **Installation Directory** field, enter an appropriate location to install the IBM HTTP Server 8.5 software. It does not have to be the same location as the shared location.

For example:

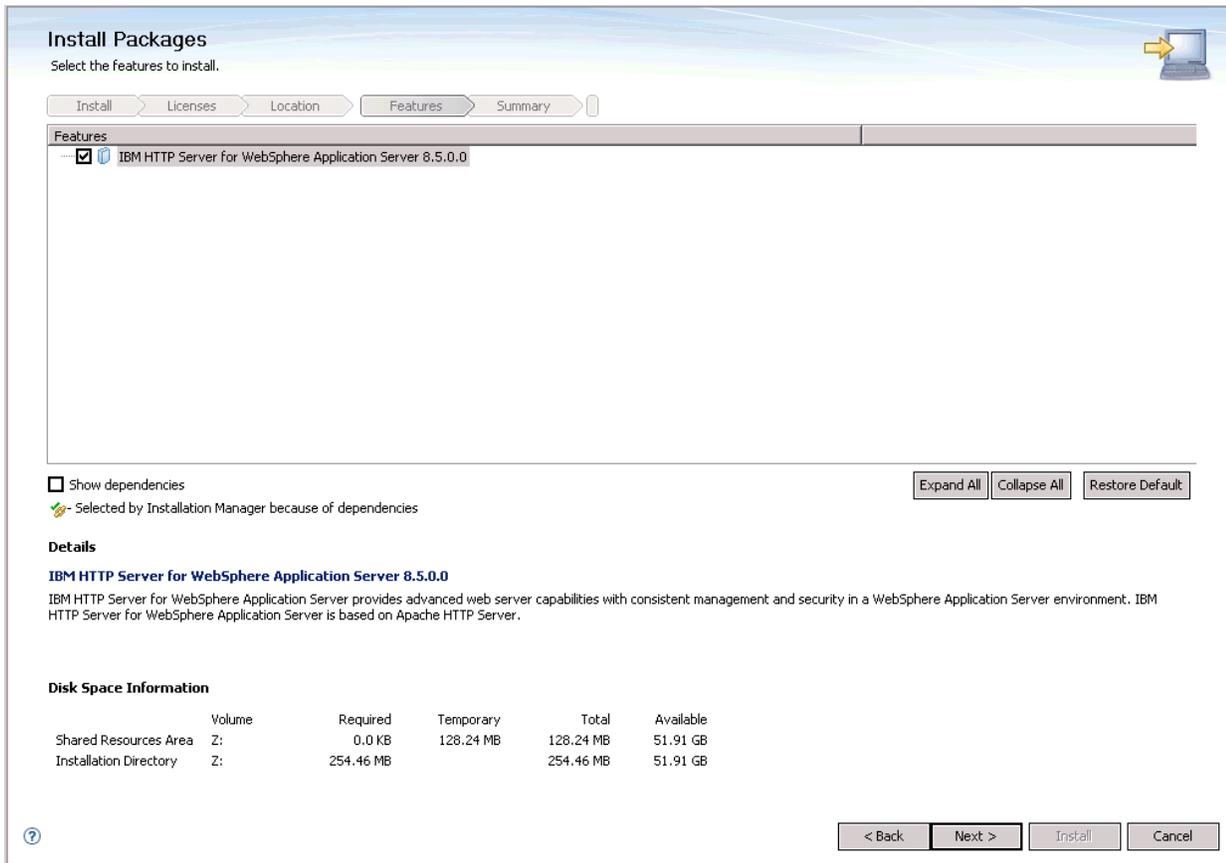
```
z:\IBM\HTTPServer
```

This document refers to a local IBM HTTP server installed on the same machine as the IBM WebSphere Application Server. For instructions on how to install a remote HTTP server, refer to the IBM info center:

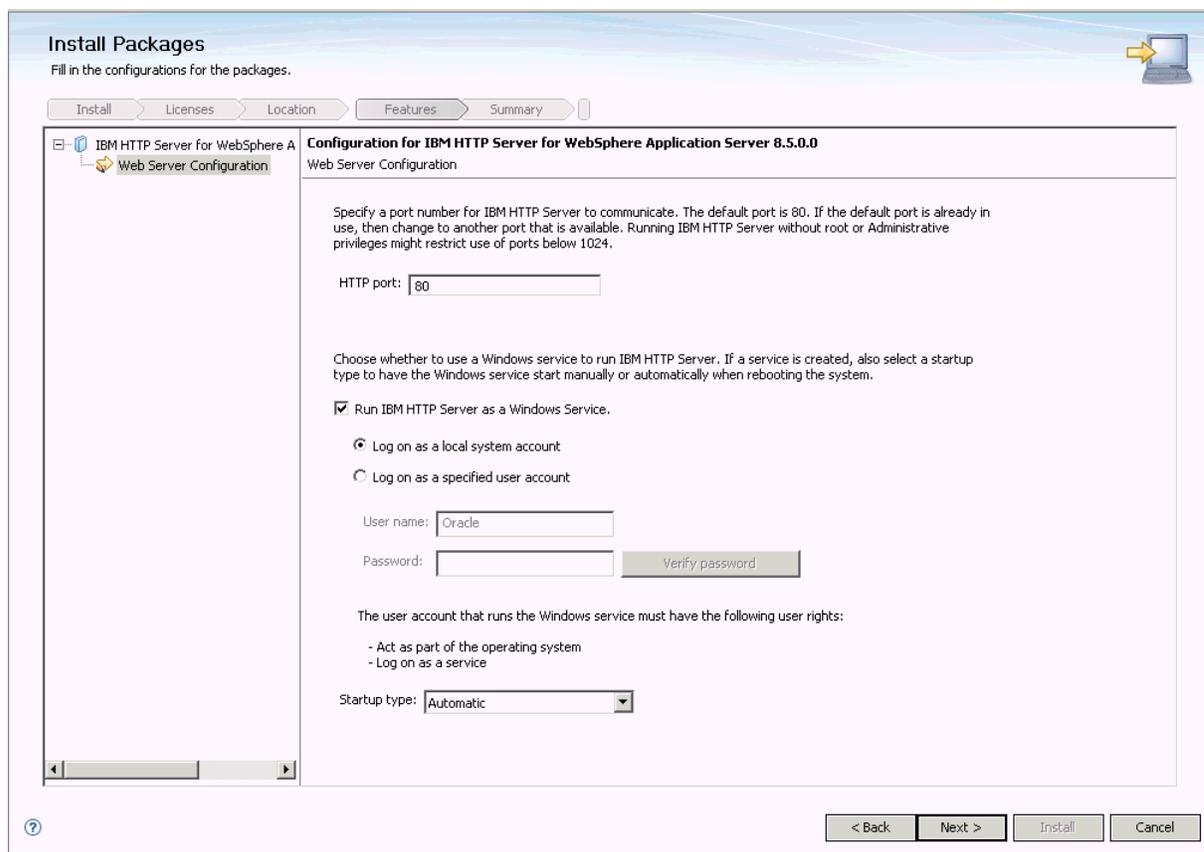
<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/webservers/appserv/was/library/>

Also note that the shared location that you defined when you installed the IBM WebSphere Application Server in the previous section cannot be changed.

8. Click the **Next** button.



9. On Install Packages, select the features to install, verify the package you chose is selected.
10. Click the Next button.



11. On **Install Packages**, configuration, complete these fields:

- *HTTP Port*

Specify a port for IBM HTTP Server to communicate. The default port is 80. If the default port is already in use, then change to another port that is available. Running IBM HTTP Server without root or Administrative privilege might restrict use of ports below 1024.

- *Run IBM HTTP Server as a Windows Service*

Ensure this check box is checked.

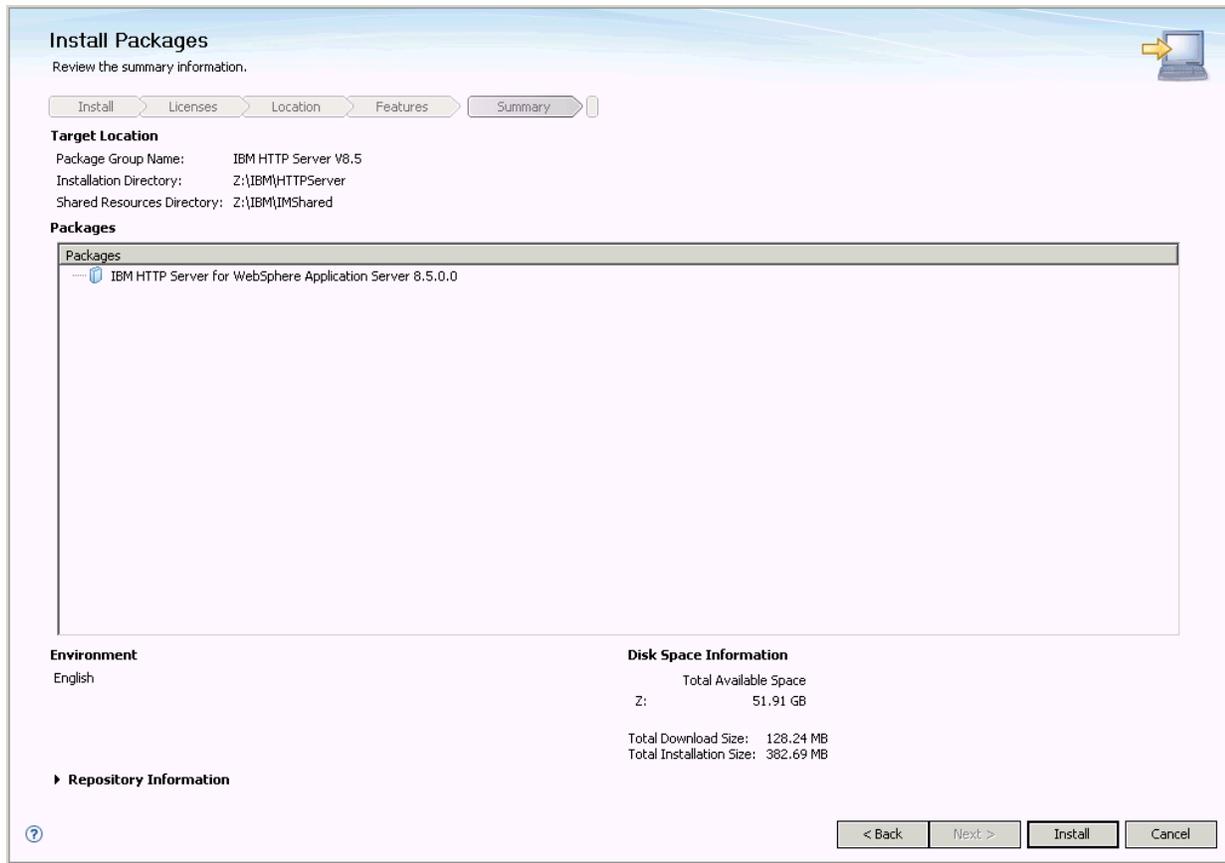
- *Log on as a local system account*

Normally this check box should be selected. However your network configuration may require you to specify a user with specific authority across domains or network segments. Contact your System Administrator for more information.

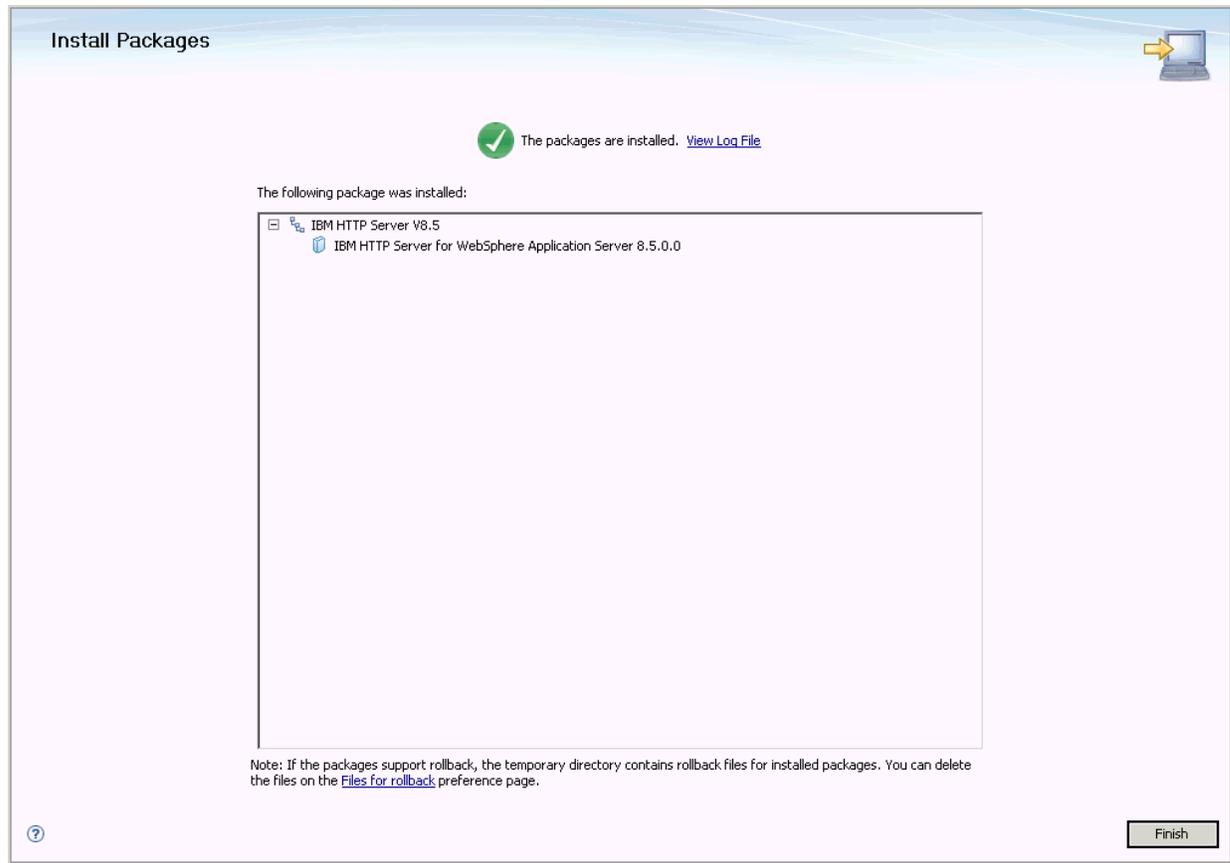
- *Startup type*

Use the pulldown to choose a startup type for the Windows service. The default value is Automatic.

12. Click the **Next** button.



13. On Install Packages, review summary information, verify the accuracy of the selections.
14. Click the **Install** button to begin the installation of the IBM HTTP Server.



15. On Install Packages, verify the installation completed successfully. You may want to click the link: View Log File.
16. Click the **Finish** button.
You are returned to the IBM Installation Manager home screen.
17. To install the plug-ins, continue to the next section entitled: [Section 3.6, "Installing Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server"](#).

3.6 Installing Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server

As with the previous software packages described in this guide, the plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 must be installed using the IBM Installation Manager.

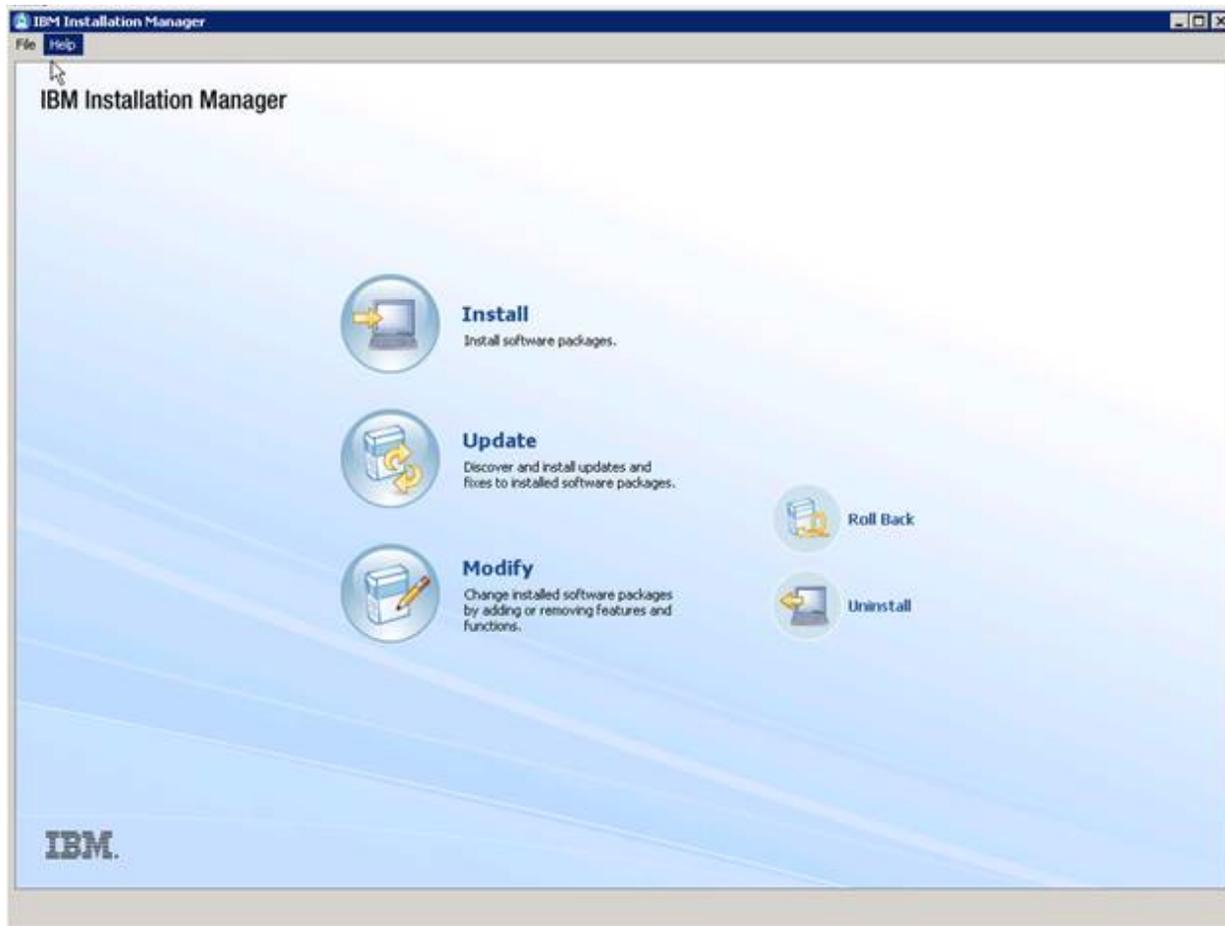
In order to install the IBM HTTP server, you must have the Supplemental images in the repository, as shown in the second line item in the following screen sample.

Repositories:	
Location	Connection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Z:\Software\WAS85\ND\repository.config	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Z:\Software\WAS85\Suppl\repository.config	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Z:\Software\WAS85\JDK17\repository.config	

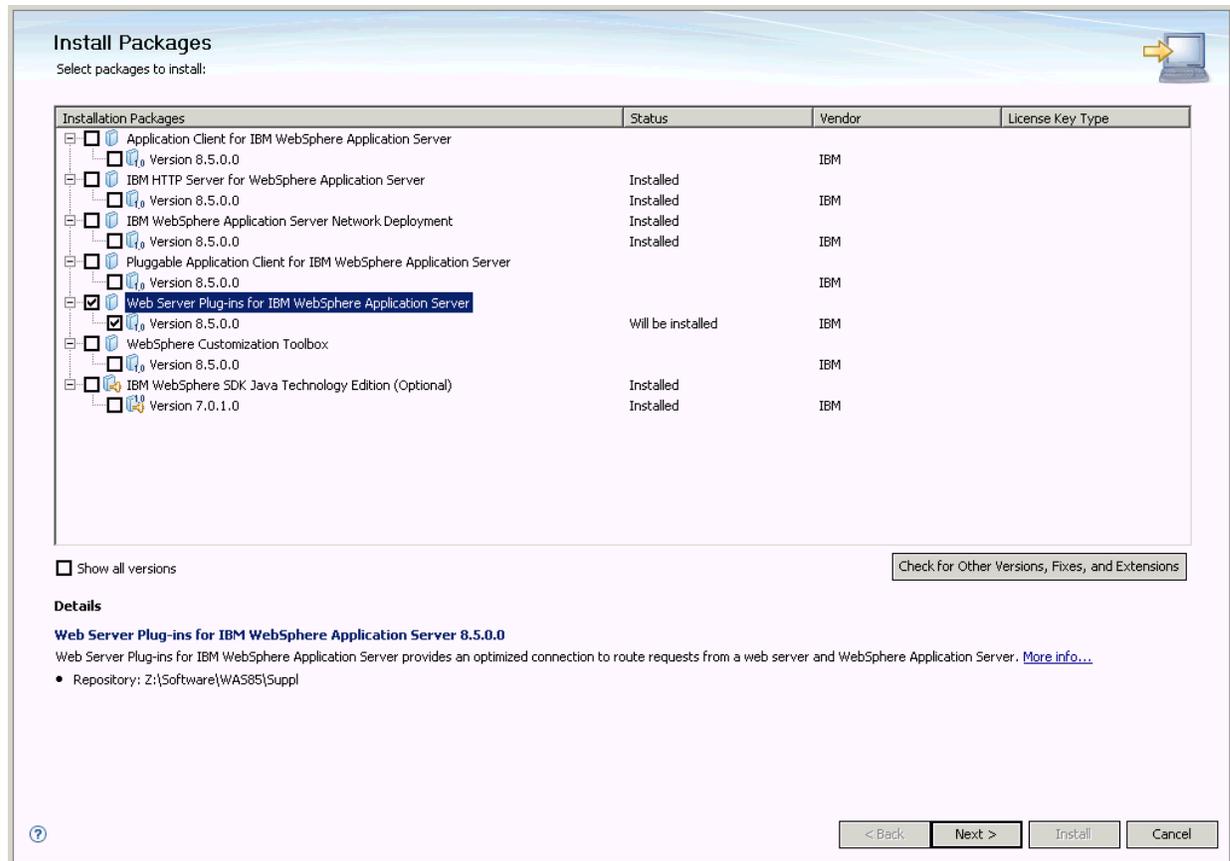
To install Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Applications Server:

1. Start the IBM Installation Manager, which you must have previously installed as described in the preceding chapter of this guide entitled: [Section 3.2, "Installing the](#)

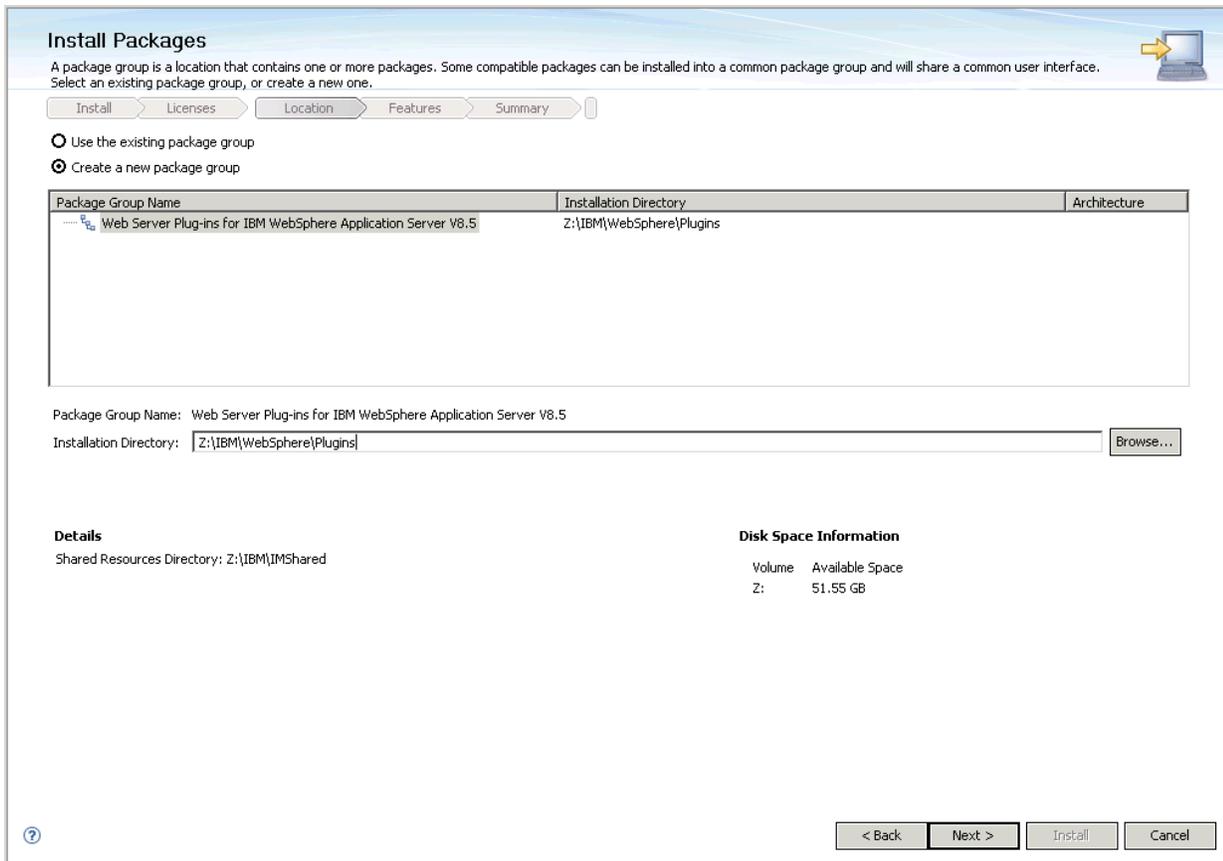
IBM Installation Manager".



2. On IBM Installation Manager, click the **Install** option.



- On Install Packages, select packages, click the checkboxes for the **Web Server Plug-ins for WebSphere Application Server** and the **HTTP Server Version (8.5.x)**.
- Click the **Next** button.
- On Install Packages, review the International Program License Agreement and click the radio button to accept the terms if you want to continue with the installation.
- Click the **Next** button.



- On Install Packages, package group, click the radio button entitled: **Create a new package group**.

In the Installation Directory field, enter an appropriate location to install the Web Server Plugins for IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5.

For example:

z:\IBM\WebSphere\Plugins

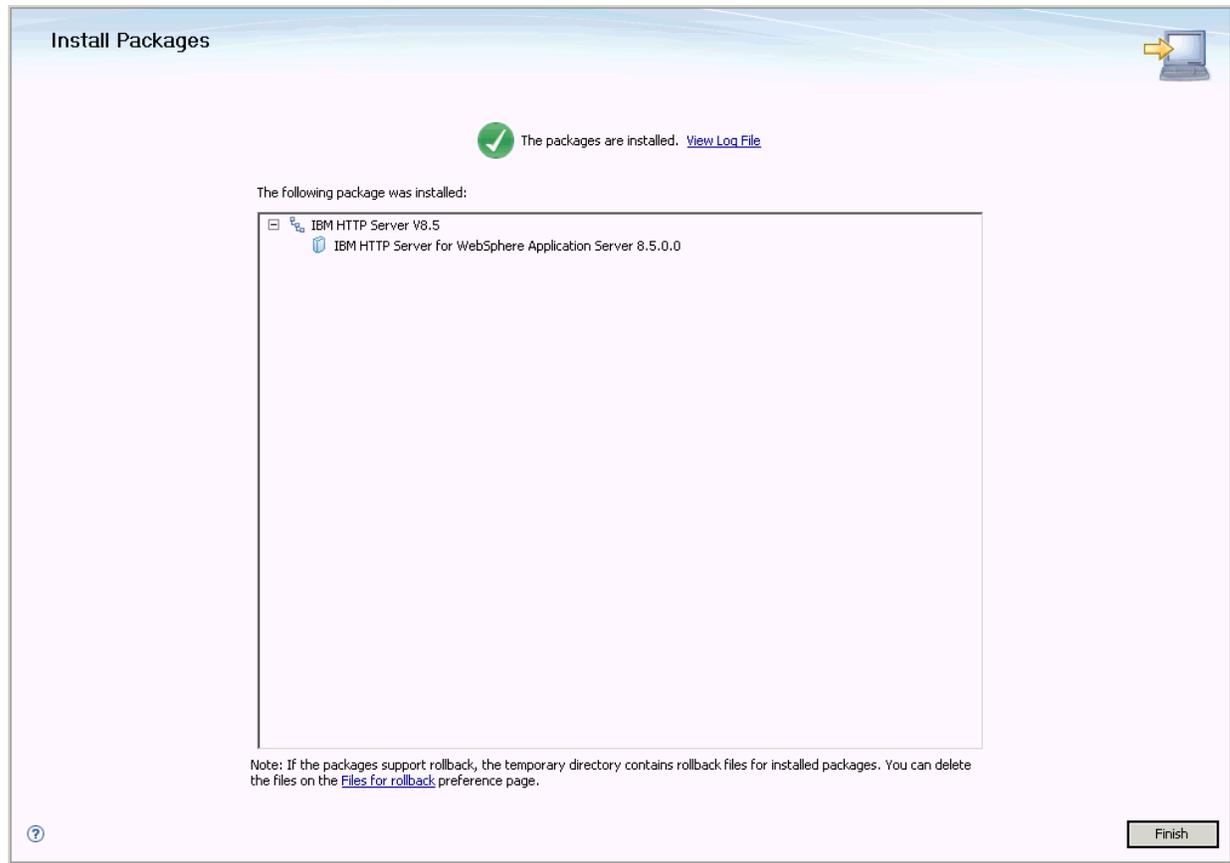
Note: New functionality for IBM WebSphere 8.5 for the plug-in installs provides this default location:

\IBM\WebSphere\Plugins

The remainder of this guide assumes you chose to accept the default location.

- On Install Packages, review summary information, verify the accuracy of the selections.
- Click the **Install** button to begin the installation of the JDK.

The progress screen is displayed. Wait for the progress to complete 100%, which may take several minutes.



10. On Install Packages, verify the installation completed successfully. You may want to click the link: [View Log File](#).
11. Click the **Finish** button.
You are returned to the IBM Installation Manager home screen.
12. To install the plug-ins, continue to the next section entitled: [Section 3.9, "Installing the WebSphere Customization Toolbox"](#).

3.7 Enabling SDK 7.0 on WebSphere Application Server 8.5

Starting with WebSphere Application Server 8.5, SDK 7.0 is supported as an optional feature. The java 1.6 is still the default installation.

Caution: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supports WebSphere Application Server 8.5 running with SDK 7.0 only. You must switch the java level after the installation is completed.

You can switch the java level by using the **managesdk** command. The executable for the **managesdk** command is located in the bin directory of your profile. For example:

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin
```

This section discusses how to use the **managesdk** command for these purposes:

- [View Available Java Products](#)
- [View Available Java Products with Detail Information](#)

- [Syntax Examples using the managesdk Command](#)

View Available Java Products

Use this command to view the available Java products:

```
managesdk.bat -listAvailable
```

The following shows a sample of returned information.

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin>managesdk.bat -listAvailable
CWSDK1003I: Available SDKs :
CWSDK1005I: SDK name: 1.6_64
CWSDK1005I: SDK name: 1.7_64
CWSDK1001I: Successfully performed the requested managesdk task.
```

View Available Java Products with Detail Information

Use this command to view the available Java products with detail information:

```
managesdk.bat -listAvailable -verbose
```

The following shows sample returned information.

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin>managesdk.bat -listAvailable -verbose
CWSDK1003I: Available SDKs :
CWSDK1005I: SDK name: 1.6_64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.version.1.6_64=1.6
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.bits.1.6_64=64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.location.1.6_64=${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/java
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.platform.1.6_64=windows
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.architecture.1.6_64=x86_64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.nativeLibPath.1.6_64=${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/lib/native/win/x86_64/
CWSDK1005I: SDK name: 1.7_64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.version.1.7_64=1.7
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.bits.1.7_64=64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.location.1.7_64=${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/java_1.7_64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.platform.1.7_64=windows
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.architecture.1.7_64=x86_64
- com.ibm.websphere.sdk.nativeLibPath.1.7_64=${WAS_INSTALL_ROOT}/lib/native/win/x86_64/
CWSDK1001I: Successfully performed the requested managesdk task.
```

Syntax Examples using the managesdk Command

The following examples demonstrate correct syntax when you run the **managesdk** command:

```
managesdk.bat -listAvailable [-verbose]
```

```
managesdk.bat -listEnabledProfile -profileName AppSrv01 [-verbose]
```

```
managesdk.bat -listEnabledProfileAll [-verbose]
```

```
managesdk.bat -enableProfile -profileName AppSrv01 -sdkname 1.7_64 -enableServers
```

```
managesdk.bat -enableProfileAll -sdkname 1.7_64 -enableServers
```

```
managesdk.bat -getNewProfileDefault [-verbose]
```

```
managesdk.bat -setNewProfileDefault -sdkname 1.7_64
```

```
managesdk.bat -getCommandDefault [-verbose]
```

```
managesdk.bat -setCommandDefault -sdkname 1.7_64
```

3.8 Switching to SDK 7.0 on WebSphere Application Server 8.5

Caution: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supports WebSphere Application Server 8.5 running with SDK 7.0 only. You must switch the java level after the installation is completed.

This section describes these topics:

- [Section 3.8.1, "Working with the managesdk Command"](#)
- [Section 3.8.2, "Modify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Agent with JRE 1.7.0"](#)

3.8.1 Working with the managesdk Command

This section discusses how to use the **managesdk** command for these purposes:

- [View List of Available SDK Names](#)
- [Set the command default to the version 7.0 SDK](#)
- [Set the New Profile Default to the Version 7.0 SDK](#)
- [If Profiles Already Exist, Enable the Profiles to use the Version 7.0 SDK](#)

View List of Available SDK Names

Use this command to view a list of available SDK names for the product installation:

```
managesdk.bat -listAvailable
```

The following shows sample returned information.

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin>managesdk.bat -listAvailable
CWSDK1003I: Available SDKs :
CWSDK1005I: SDK name: 1.6_64
CWSDK1005I: SDK name: 1.7_64
CWSDK1001I: Successfully performed the requested managesdk task.
```

Set the command default to the version 7.0 SDK

Use this command to set the command default to the version 7.0 SDK:

```
managesdk.bat -setCommandDefault -sdkname 1.7_64
```

The following shows sample returned information.

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin>managesdk.bat -setNewProfileDefault -sdkname 1.7_64
CWSDK1022I: New profile creation will now use SDK name 1.7_64.
CWSDK1001I: Successfully performed the requested managesdk task.
```

Set the New Profile Default to the Version 7.0 SDK

Use this command to set the new profile default to version 7.0 SDK:

```
managesdk.bat -setNewProfileDefault -sdkname 1.7_64
```

The following shows sample returned information.

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin>managesdk.bat -setNewProfileDefault -sdkname 1.7_64
CWSDK1022I: New profile creation will now use SDK name 1.7_64.
CWSDK1001I: Successfully performed the requested managesdk task.
```

If Profiles Already Exist, Enable the Profiles to use the Version 7.0 SDK

If profiles already exist, use this command to enable the profiles to use the version 7.0 SDK:

```
managesdk.bat -enableProfileAll -sdkname 1.7_64 -enableServers
```

The following shows sample returned information.

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin>managesdk.bat -enableProfileAll -sdkname 1.7_64 -enableServers
CMSDK1017I: Profile AppSrv01 now enabled to use SDK 1.7_64.
CMSDK1001I: Successfully performed the requested managesdk task.
```

Note: To change federated profiles in a Network Deployment installation, the deployment manager must be running. The **managesdk** command updates the master configuration repository. After the command runs, a synchronization operation must occur before the new SDK can be used for federated profiles.

3.8.2 Modify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Agent with JRE 1.7.0

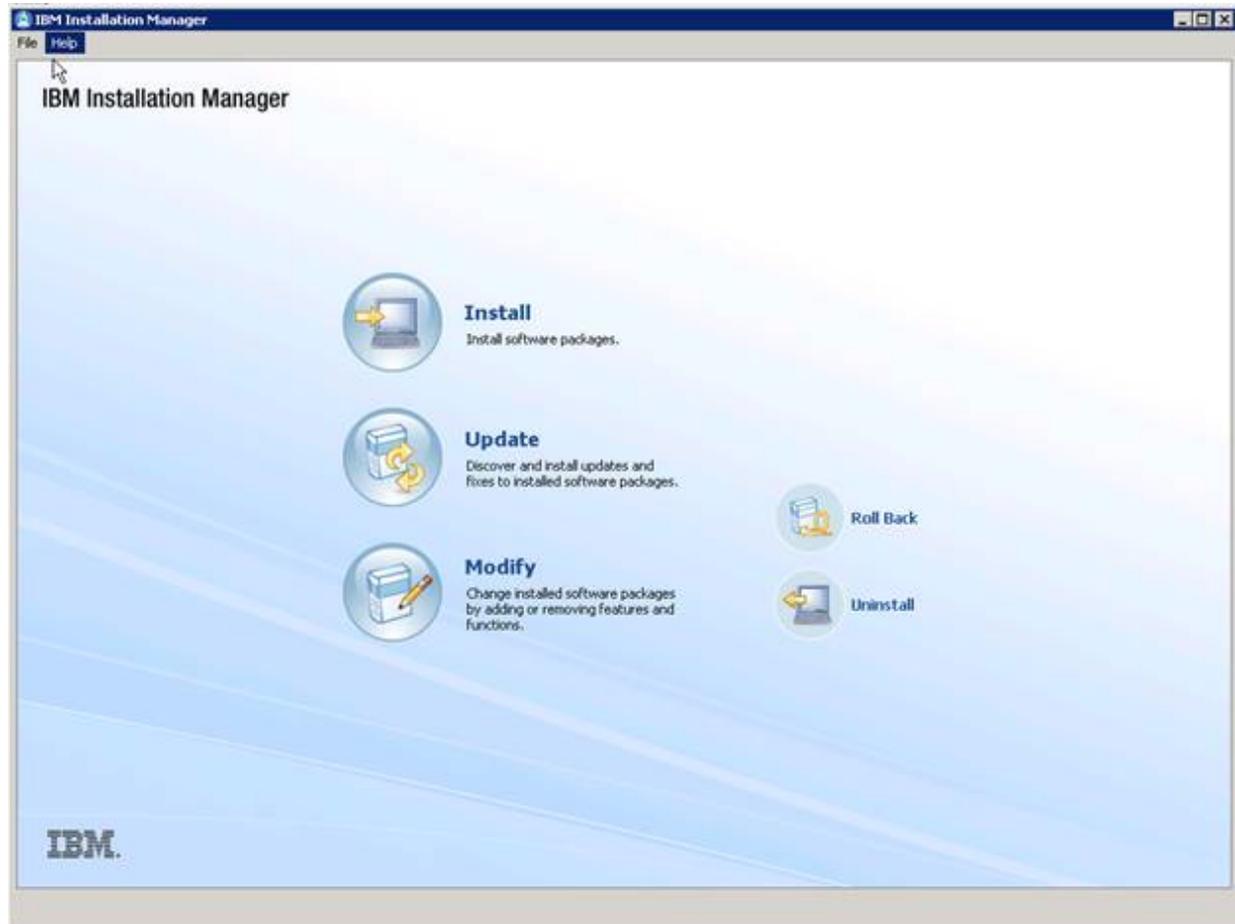
Use this procedure to modify the Server Manager Agent with JRE 1.7.0:

1. Stop the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Agent.
2. Copy the JRE folder from the JDK 1.7 version to this folder:
`\jde_home\SCFHA\jdk`
3. Start the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Agent.

3.9 Installing the WebSphere Customization Toolbox

New tool functionality with IBM WebSphere 8.5 includes the requirement to install the WebSphere Customization Toolbox. This tool aids in configuring your plug-in properly. The WebSphere Customization Toolbox comes from the supplemental software repository that was downloaded, decompressed, and added to the repository list as described in previous procedures in this document.

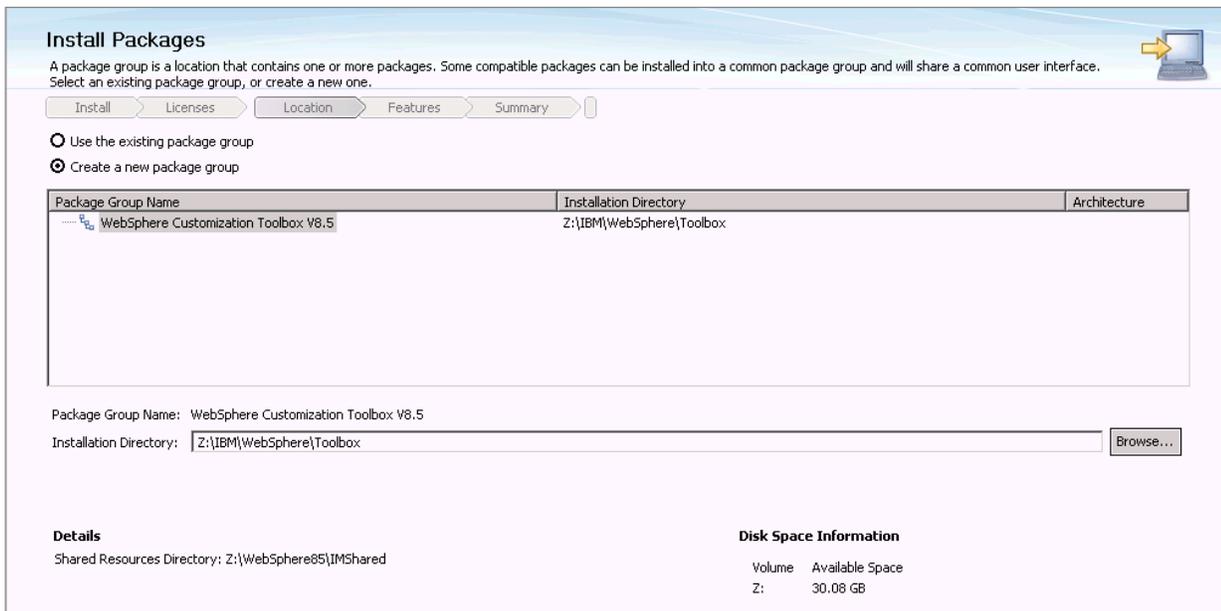
1. Start the IBM Installation Manager.



2. On IBM Installation Manager, click the **Install** option.

Installation Packages	Status	Vendor	License Key Type
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Client for IBM WebSphere Application Server			
<input type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.0.0		IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> IBM HTTP Server for WebSphere Application Server	Installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.0.0	Installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> IBM WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment	Installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.0.0	Installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pluggable Application Client for IBM WebSphere Application Server			
<input type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.0.0		IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server	Installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.0.0	Installed	IBM	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WebSphere Customization Toolbox			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.0.0	Will be installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> IBM WebSphere SDK Java Technology Edition (Optional)	Installed	IBM	
<input type="checkbox"/> Version 7.0.1.0	Installed	IBM	

3. On Install Packages, select packages, select the two check boxes for **WebSphere Customization Toolbox** and his package and version Version 8.5.x.
4. Click the **Next** button.
5. On Install Packages, review the International Program License Agreement and click the radio button to accept the terms if you want to continue with the installation.

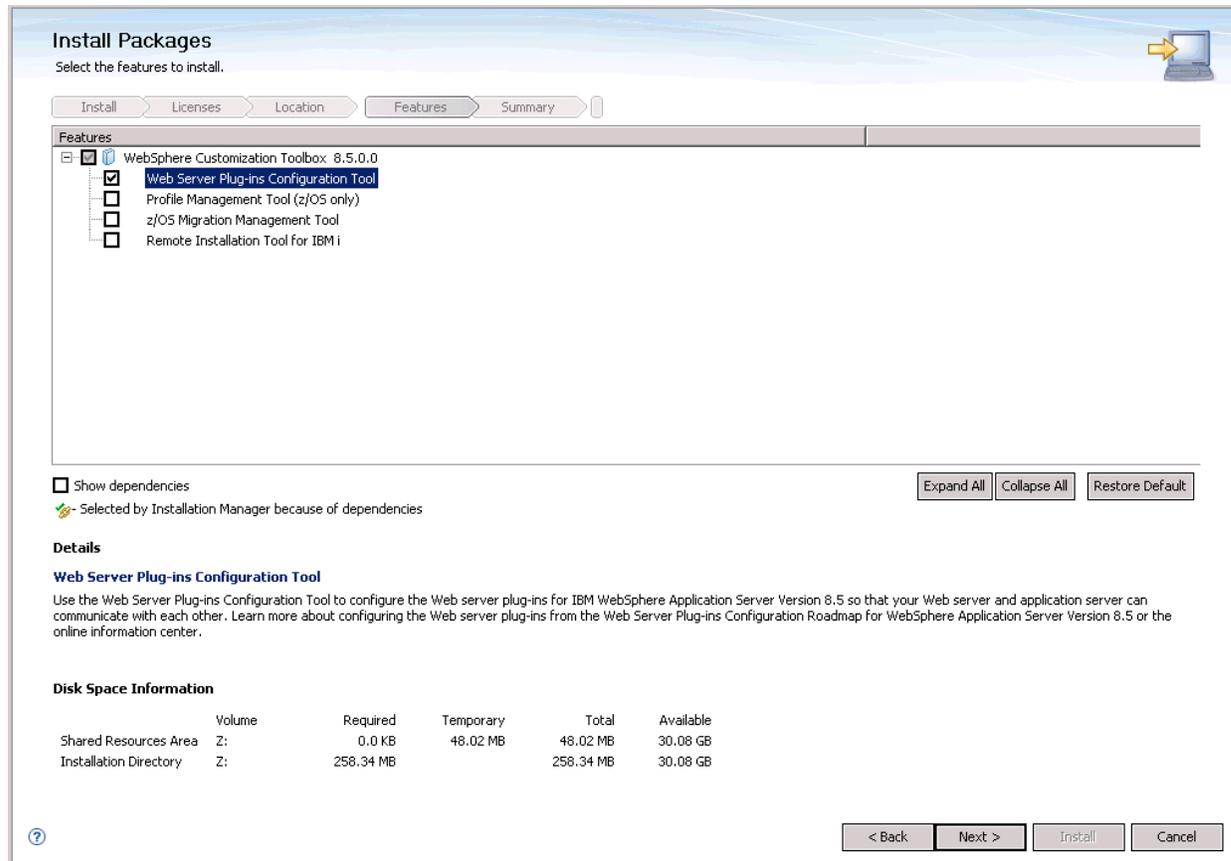
6. Click the **Next** button.7. On **Install Packages**, package group, click the radio button entitled: **Create a new package group**.

In the **Installation Directory** field, enter an appropriate location to install the WebSphere Customization Toolbox 8.5.

For example:

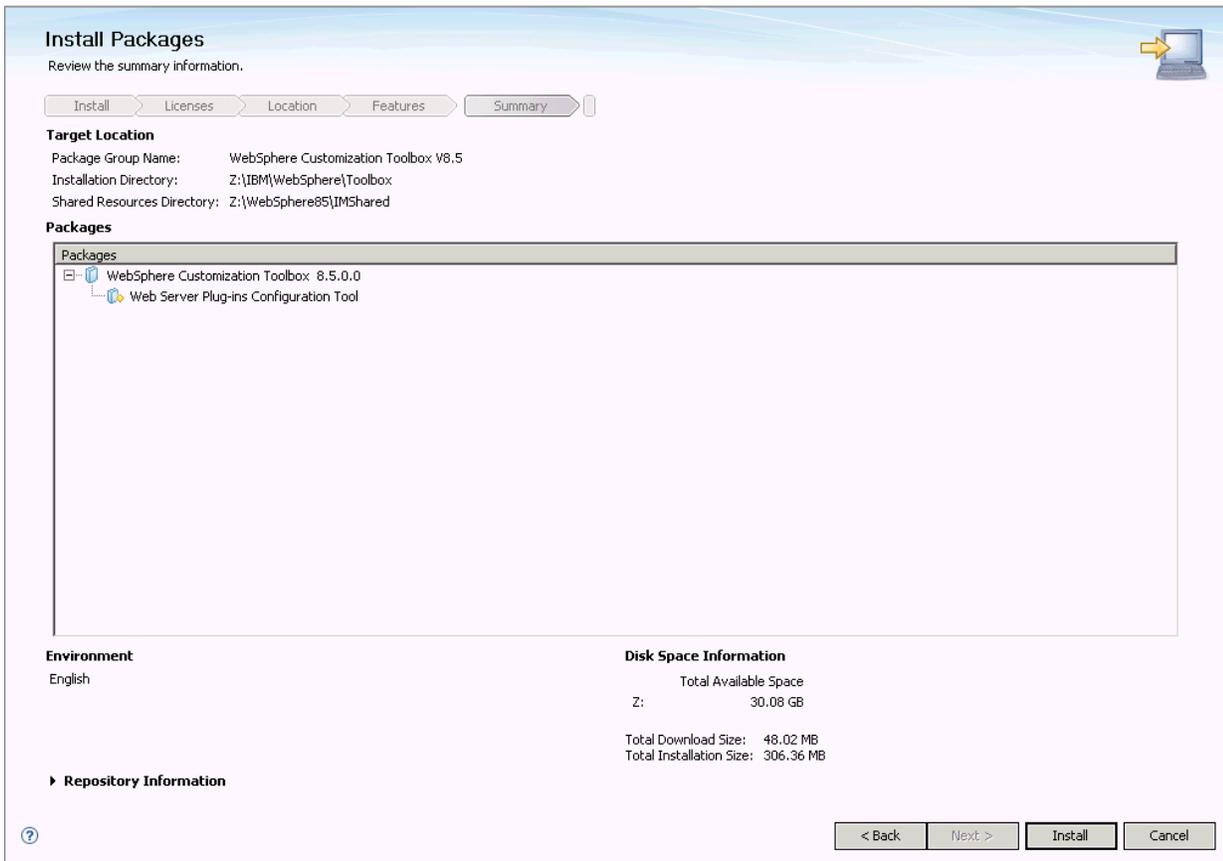
z : \ IBM \ WebSphere \ Toolbox

8. Click the **Next** button.

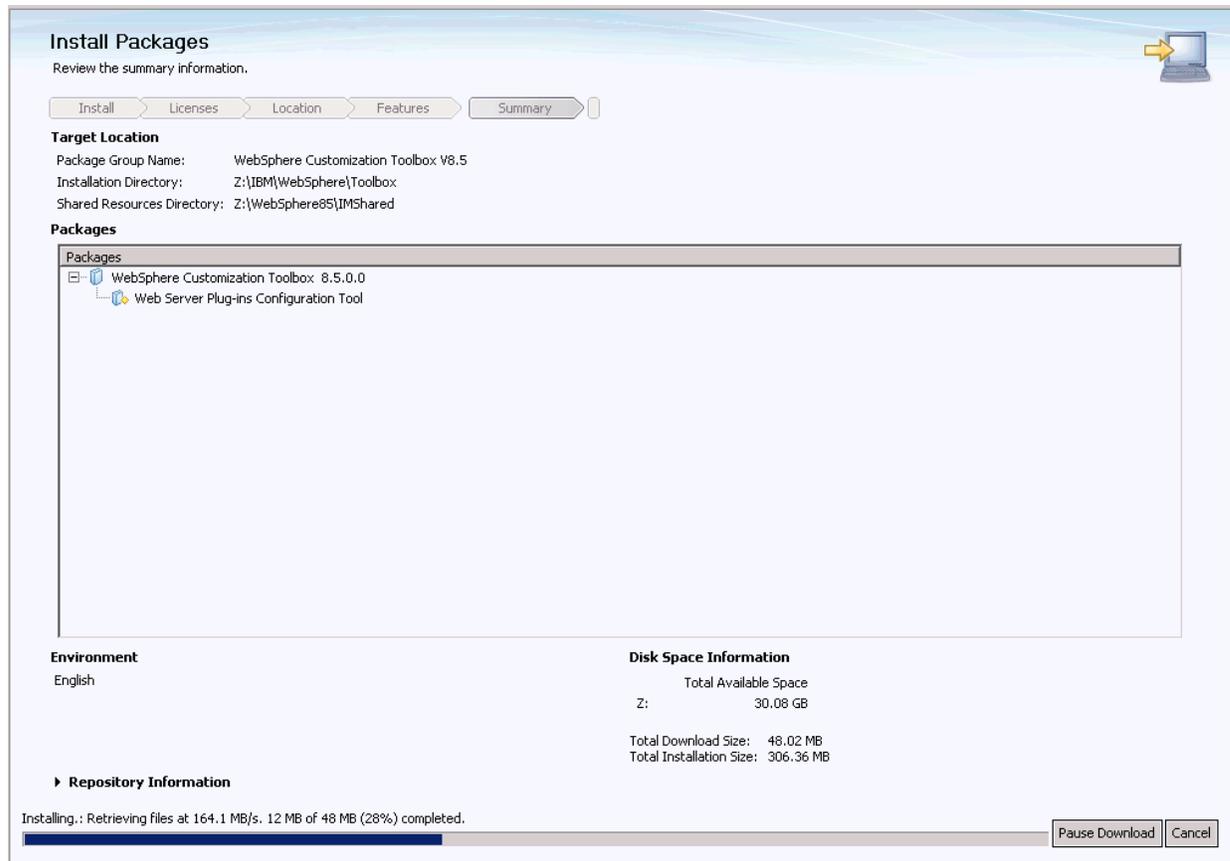


9. On Install Packages, select features, select **Web Server Plug-ins Configuration Tool**.

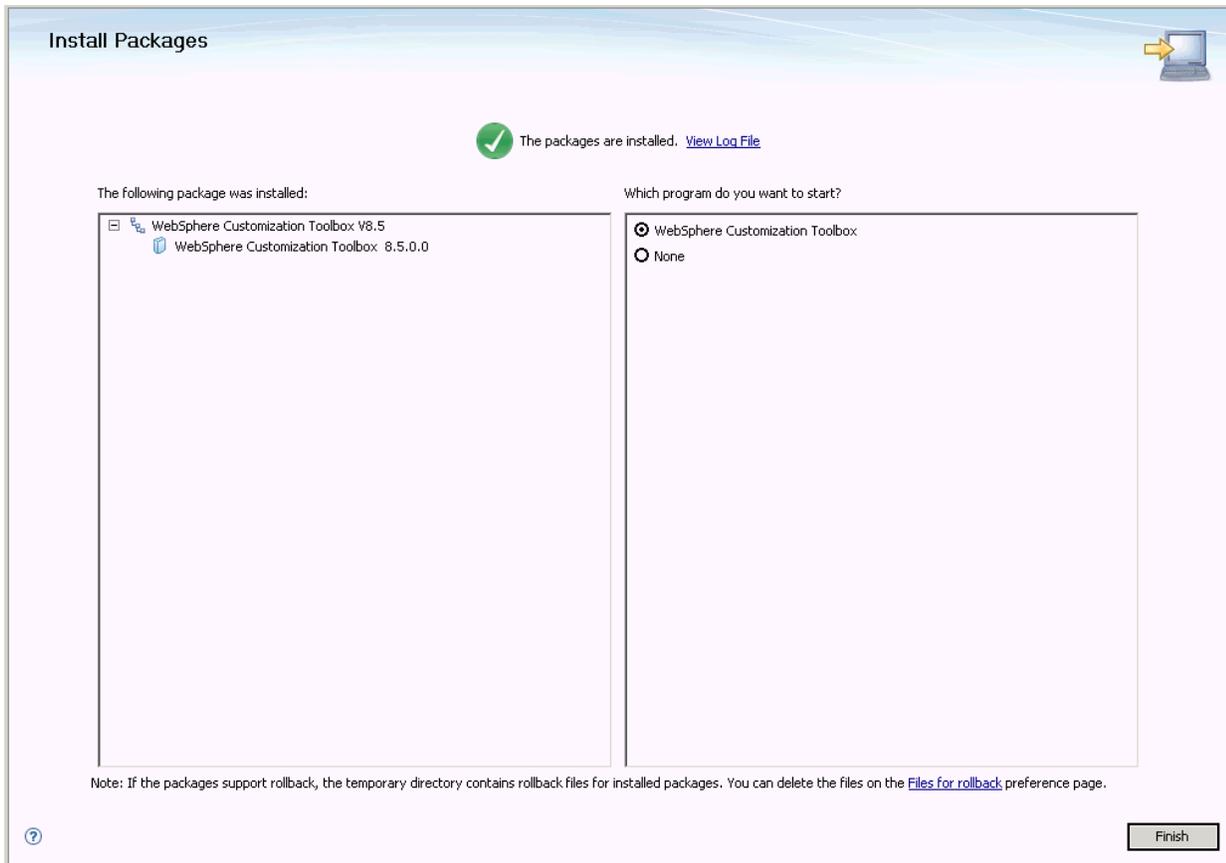
10. Click the **Next** button.



11. On Install Packages, review summary information, verify the accuracy of the selections.
12. Click the **Install** button to begin the installation of the WebSphere Customization Toolbox.



The progress screen is displayed. Wait for the progress to complete 100%, which may take several minutes.



13. On Install Packages, verify the installation completed successfully. You may want to click the link: View Log File.

14. Click the **Finish** button.

You are returned to the IBM Installation Manager home screen.

3.10 Installing or Updating to WebSphere 8.5 Fix Pack

Use these procedures to install or update your existing WebSphere components to WebSphere 8.5.0 Fix Pack:

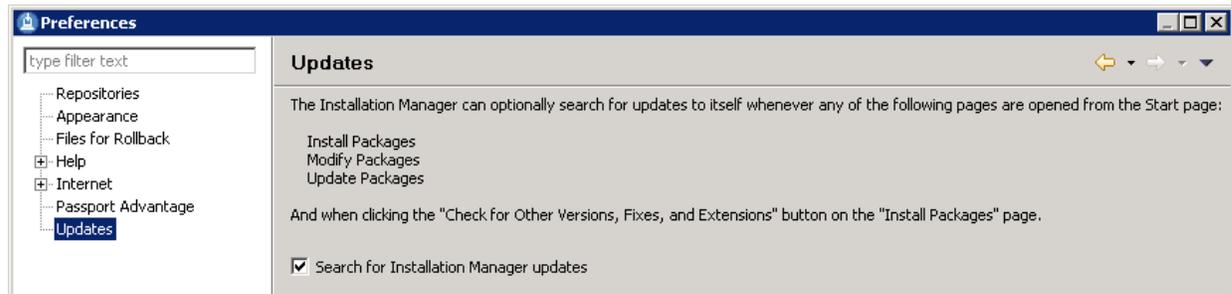
- [Section 3.10.1, "Updating the IBM Installation Manager to WebSphere 8.5 or Greater"](#)
- [Section 3.10.2, "Updating WebSphere Application Server 8.5 or Greater"](#)
- [Section 3.10.3, "Working with the HTTP Server Component"](#)
- [Section 3.10.4, "Working with the Plug-ins Component"](#)
- [Section 3.10.5, "Working with the Customization Toolbox Component"](#)

3.10.1 Updating the IBM Installation Manager to WebSphere 8.5 or Greater

Use this procedure to update the IBM Installation Manager.

Note: For instructions on installing the Update Installer itself, refer to the section of this guide entitled: [Section 4.5, "Installing the WebSphere Update Installer"](#).

1. Start the IBM Installation Manager using the `IBMIM` executable..
2. Open the Preferences of the IBM Installation Manager.



3. Highlight the **Updates** node and select this checkbox:
Search for Installation Manager Updates
4. Log out of IBM Installation Manager.
5. Log in to the Installation Manager and you will be prompted if a new version of Installation Manager is available.

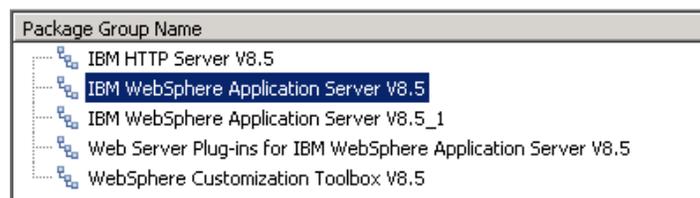


6. On IBM Installation Manager, click the **Yes** button and follow the installation wizard to complete the upgrade.

3.10.2 Updating WebSphere Application Server 8.5 or Greater

Use this procedure to update WebSphere 8.5 or greater.

1. Stop all the WebSphere Processes including the HTTP Server and Web Server.
2. Launch the IBM Installation Manager using the `IBMIM` executable.
3. Select the **Update** option.

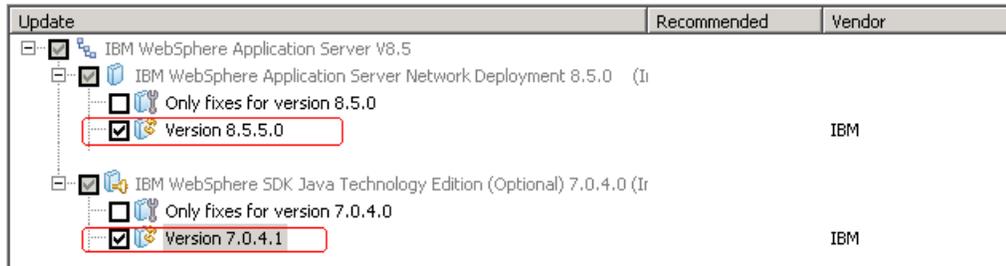


- On Package Group Name, select the **IBM WebSphere Application Server** product to which you wish to upgrade. For example:

IBM WebSphere Application Server V8.5

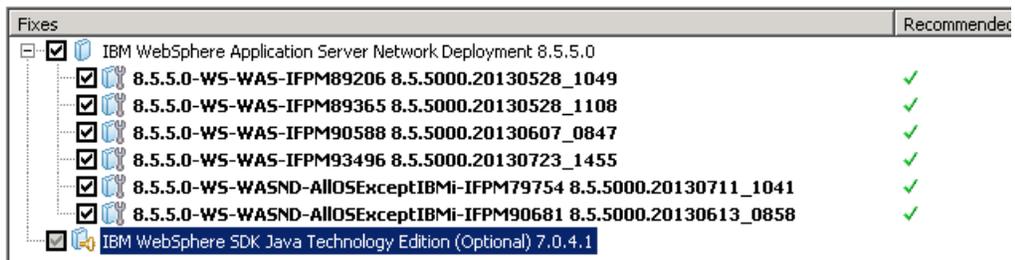


- On Password Required, enter valid credentials for your IBM ID to connect to the IBM download site by completing these fields:
 - User name**
 - Password**



Note: You can uncheck the **Show Recommended only** option to list all available fix packs.

- Review the license agreement and accept the terms in order to continue.

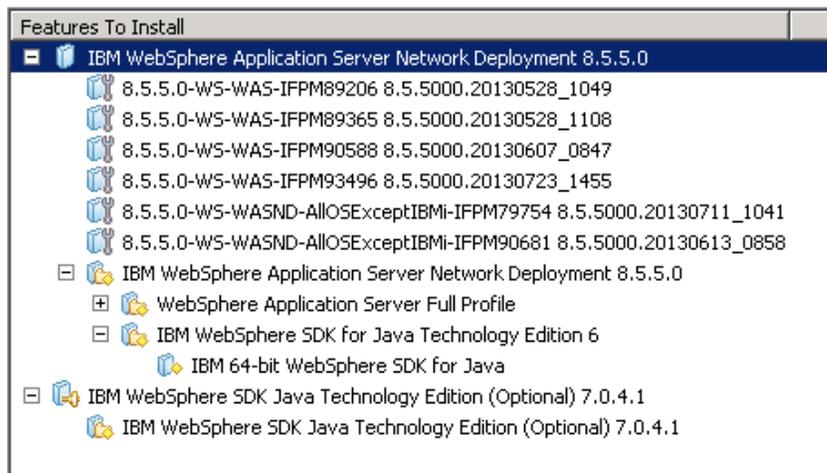


- You can accept the recommended fix packs that are automatically checked.

Note: The recommended fix packs may vary depends on the platform.



8. On Features, use the checkboxes to select the components you want to install.

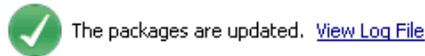


9. On Features to Install, review the summary of components that you have selected and click the **Update** button.

Updating.: Retrieving files at 682 KB/s. 672 MB of 825 MB (82%) completed.



The update process downloads the fix pack from the IBM web site. The download speed depends on the network connections.



All the following updates were installed:

Update	Installation Directory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM WebSphere Application Server V8.5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment 8.5.5.0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.5.0-WS-WAS-IFPM89206 8.5.5000.20130528_1049 8.5.5.0-WS-WAS-IFPM89365 8.5.5000.20130528_1108 8.5.5.0-WS-WAS-IFPM90588 8.5.5000.20130607_0847 8.5.5.0-WS-WAS-IFPM93496 8.5.5000.20130723_1455 8.5.5.0-WS-WASND-ALLOSExceptIBMi-IFPM79754 8.5.5000.20130711_1041 8.5.5.0-WS-WASND-ALLOSExceptIBMi-IFPM90681 8.5.5000.20130613_0858 IBM WebSphere SDK Java Technology Edition (Optional) 7.0.4.1 	

10. Click the **Finish** button when the update is completed as indicated by this message:

The packages are updated.

3.10.3 Working with the HTTP Server Component

Use this procedure to install or update the IBM HTTP Server Component for WebSphere 8.5 or greater.

1. Launch the IBM Installation Manager using the `IBMIM` executable.
2. Select the **Update** option.

Update	Recommended	Vendor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM HTTP Server V8.5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM HTTP Server for WebSphere Application Server 8.5.0 (Install) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Version 8.5.5.0 		IBM

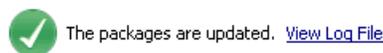
3. On Update, select this component for the version you want to install or update:

IBM HTTP Server

Updates

Features To Install
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM HTTP Server for WebSphere Application Server 8.5.5.0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.5.0-WS-WASIH5-MultiOS-IFPM87808 8.5.5000.20130725_1119 [+] IBM HTTP Server for WebSphere Application Server 8.5.5.0

4. On Features to Install, review the summary of selected features and click **Update**.



All the following updates were installed:

Update	Installation Directory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM HTTP Server V8.5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [-] IBM HTTP Server for WebSphere Application Server 8.5.5.0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.5.0-WS-WASIH5-MultiOS-IFPM87808 8.5.5000.20130725_1119 	

- Click the **Finish** button when the update is completed as indicated by this message:

The packages are updated.

3.10.4 Working with the Plug-ins Component

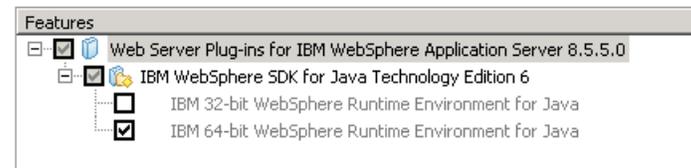
Use this procedure to install or update the Plug-ins Component for WebSphere 8.5 or greater.

- Launch the IBM Installation Manager using the `IBMIM` executable.
- Select the **Update** option.

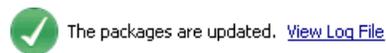


- On Update, select this component for the version you want to install or update:

Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server



- On Features, review the summary of selected features and click **Update**.



The following update was installed:

Update	Installation Directory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server V8.5	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Web Server Plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5.5.0	

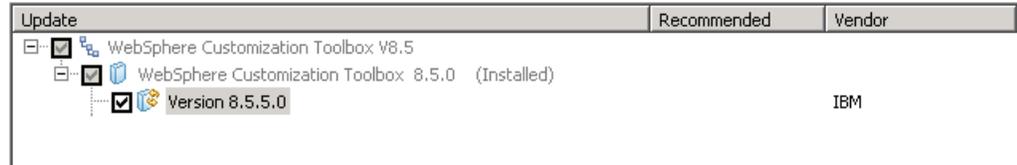
- Click the **Finish** button when the update is completed as indicated by this message:

The packages are updated.

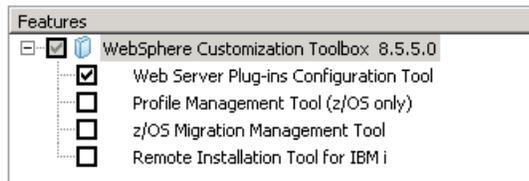
3.10.5 Working with the Customization Toolbox Component

Use this procedure to install or update the Customization Toolbox Component to WebSphere 8.5 or greater.

- Launch the IBM Installation Manager using the `IBMIM` executable.
- Select the **Update** option.

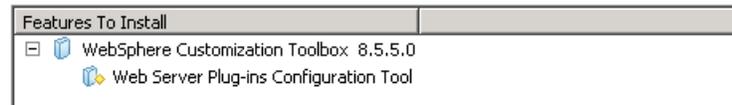


- On Update, select this component for the version you want to install or update:
WebSphere Customization Toolbox

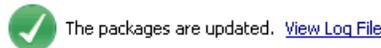


- On Features, verify the component you want to installed is selected..

Updates



- On Update, review the summary of selected features and click **Update**.



The packages are updated. [View Log File](#)

The following update was installed:

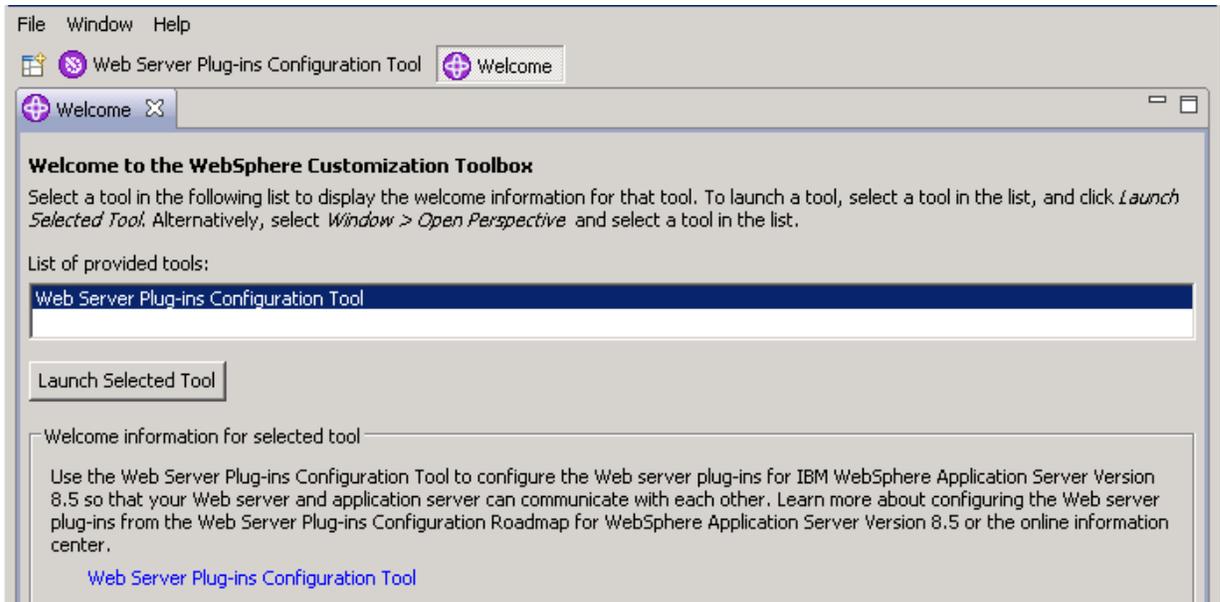


- Click the **Finish** button when the update is completed as indicated by this message:
The packages are updated.
- Restart all HTTP Services.
- Restart all Web Server instances.

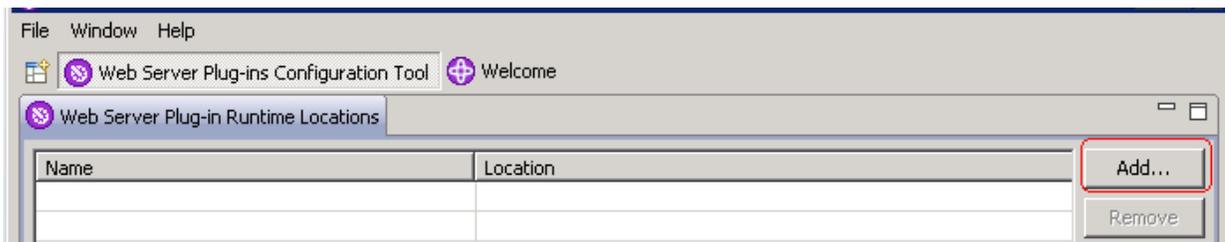
3.11 Configuring the IBM Web Server Plug-in

After you have updated all software packages as described in the preceding section of this document entitled: [Section 3.10, "Installing or Updating to WebSphere 8.5 Fix Pack"](#), you must configure the plug-in. This process is performed through the IBM WebSphere Customization Toolbox. You must complete this configuration before you install the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Web Server.

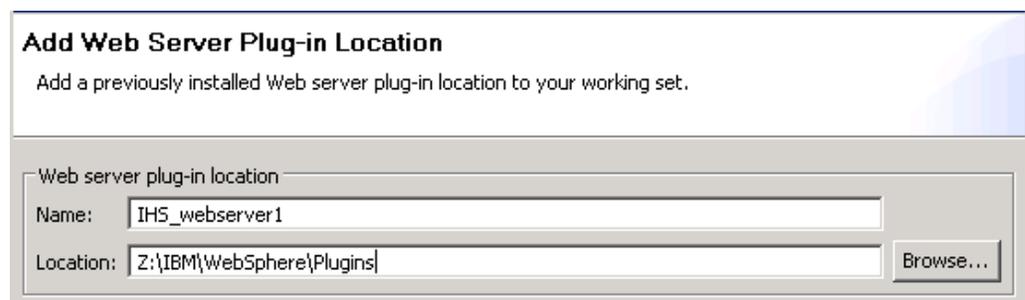
- Start the WebSphere Customization Toolbox using this navigation:
Start > Programs > IBM WebSphere > WebSphere Customization Toolbox V8.5 > WebSphere Customization Toolbox



2. On WebSphere Customization Toolbox, Welcome, in the list of provided tools, highlight the Web Server Plug-ins Configuration Tool.
3. Click the **Launch Selected Tool** button.

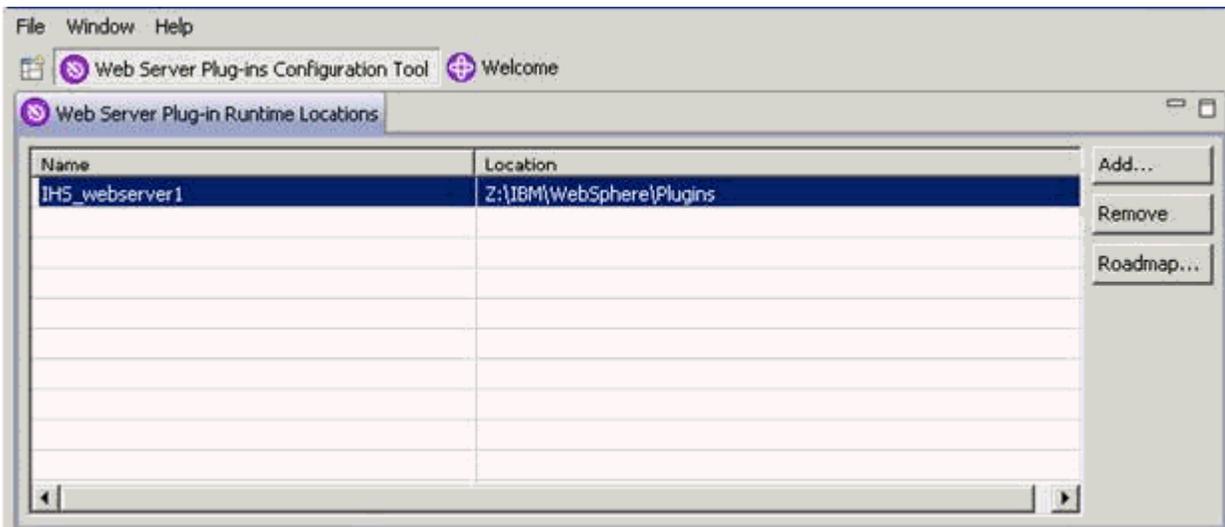


4. In the Web Server Plug-in Runtime Location section, click the **Add** button.

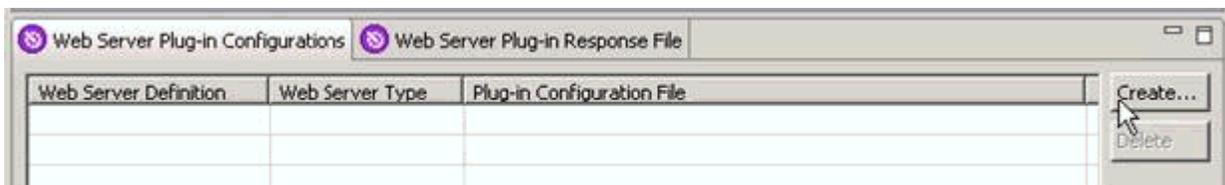


5. On Add Web Server Plug-in Location, complete these fields:
 - *Name*
Enter a name for the plug-in location. For example:
IHS_webserver1
 - *Location*
Enter the location of your plug-in. The default plug-in directory is:
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\Plugins

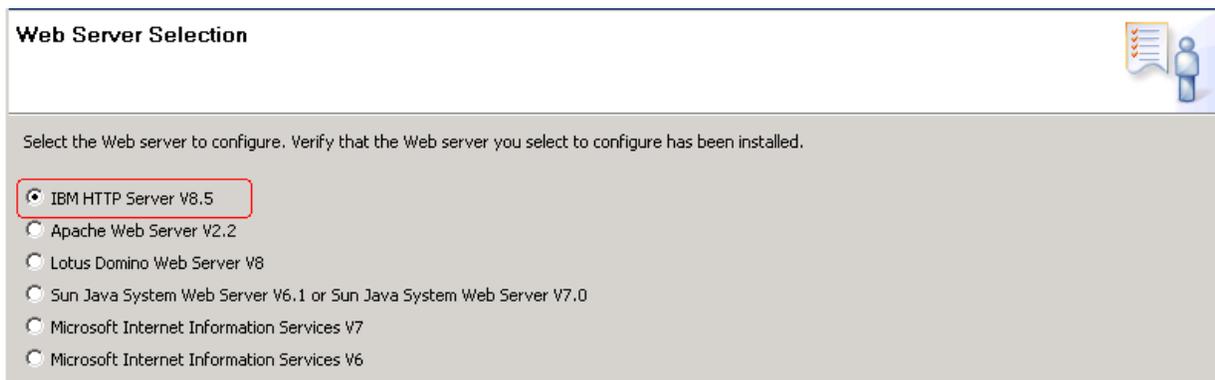
- Click the **Finish** button.



- In the upper half of the form (shown above), verify the plug-in location that you just defined is displayed in the Web Server Plug-in Runtime Locations section in the upper half of the form.



- In the lower half of the screen (shown above), click the **Create** button.



- On Web Server Selection, choose this radio button:
IBM HTTP Server V8.5.

Select the Web server configuration file and identify the Web server port to configure the Web server definition.

Select the existing IBM HTTP Server httpd.conf file:

Specify the Web server port:

10. On Web Server Configuration File Selection, complete these fields:

- *Select the existing IBM HTTP Server httpd.conf file*

Enter in the location of your httpd.conf file. For example:

z:\IBM\HTTPServer\conf\httpd.conf

- *Specify the Web server port*

Specify a web server port that matches the port used by your HTTP server.

11. Click the Next button.

Setup IBM HTTP Server Administration Server

Non-Administrative user configuration limitation

The user account running the configuration does not have Administrator privileges, therefore a Windows service cannot be created to run the IBM HTTP Server Administration Server. Without a Windows service to run the IBM HTTP Server Administration Server, the administration server cannot start or stop the web server from a WebSphere Application Server administrative console.

When both the IBM HTTP Server and WebSphere Application Server are installed to the same machine, an IBM HTTP Server Administration Server is not required to propagate the web server plug-ins configuration file (plugin-cfg.xml) from the application server to the web server.

You will receive the Non-Administrative user configuration limitation screen if you are not logged on as an administrative user.

12. Click the Next button.

Optionally configure an administrative server to administer the Web server. You can manage the Web server from a WebSphere Application Server administrative console by using the IBM HTTP Server administrative server to control the communication between them.

Setup IBM HTTP Server Administration Server

Specify a port number for IBM HTTP Server administration server to communicate. The default port is 8008. If the default port is already in use, then change to another port that is available. Running IBM HTTP Server administration server without root or Administrative privileges might restrict use of ports below 1024.

HTTP Administration Port:

Optionally create a user ID and password to authenticate to the IBM HTTP Server Administration Server from the WebSphere Application Server administrative console. The user ID and password is encrypted and stored in the conf/admin.passwd file. You can create additional user IDs after the configuration by using the htpasswd utility.

Create a user ID for IBM HTTP Server Administration Server authentication

User ID:

Password:

Confirm password:

13. If you are signed on as an Administrative User, you will see the above screen. You can choose to create a user ID for IBM HTTP Server.

14. Click the Next button.

Choose whether to use a Windows service to run IBM HTTP Server administration server. The Administration Server must be run as a Windows service to be able to manage the web server from a WebSphere Application Server administration Console. If a service is created, also select a startup type to have the Windows service start manually or automatically when rebooting the system.

Run IBM HTTP Server Administration Server as a Windows Service.

Log on as a local system account

Log on as a specified user account

User name:

Password:

The user account that runs the Windows service must have the following user rights:

- Act as part of the operating system
- Log on as a service

Startup type:

15. You can choose whether to use a Windows service to run IBM HTTP Server administration server. It is recommended that you select to run the Server as a Windows Service. Optionally you can change the startup type to Manual if you are not going to use the HTTP Administration server often.

Use a Web server definition to manage a Web server through the WebSphere Application Server administrative console or the wsadmin tool. The definition name must be unique because this name is used to identify this Web server in the administrative console.

Specify a unique Web server definition name:

webserv1

The Web server definition name must not be empty and it must not contain the following special characters or space:

/ \ * , ; = + ? | < > & % ' " [] > # \$ ^ { }

Note: a period(.) is not valid if it is the first character.

- On Web Server Definition name, specify a web server name. If you already have a web server defined (for example, webserv1), then you should use the same name here.

Configure the Web server plug-ins to the computer where the Web server exists. When the Web server and application server are not on the same computer, choose the remote configuration scenario. When both Web server and application server are on the same computer, choose the local configuration scenario. In the local scenario, the Web server definition you create in this wizard is defined automatically in the application server.

Configuration scenario

(Remote) Host name or IP address of the application server

(Local) Installation location of WebSphere Application Server

Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer

Browse...

For the remote configuration scenario, the host name must be accessible on the network through one of the following address formats:

Fully qualified domain name system (DNS) host name

The default short DNS host name

Numeric IP address

For the purposes of this guide, it is assumed that the HTTP Server and WebSphere Application Server are located on the same machine. Therefore, on Configuration Scenario Selection, the radio button for **(Local) Installation location of WebSphere Application Server** is selected.

- Use the **Browse** button to locate the installation location of the WebSphere Application Server. For example:

Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer

- Click the **Next** button.

WebSphere Application Server Profile Selection 

Select the WebSphere Application Server profile to configure with the current Web server plug-in and create the Web server definition.

Available Profiles:

AppSrv01

- On WebSphere Application Server Profile Selection, use the drop-down menu in Available Profiles to select the WebSphere Application Server profile to configure

with the current Web server plug-in and create the Web server definition. For example, an available profile might be named AppSvr01.

Note: If the Available Profiles field is blank and no options show on the drop down, you must Cancel from this procedure. Create a profile and either use the advanced option to automatically create a web server definition or manually create the web server in the IBM WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console. For more information on either option, refer to the IBM info center:

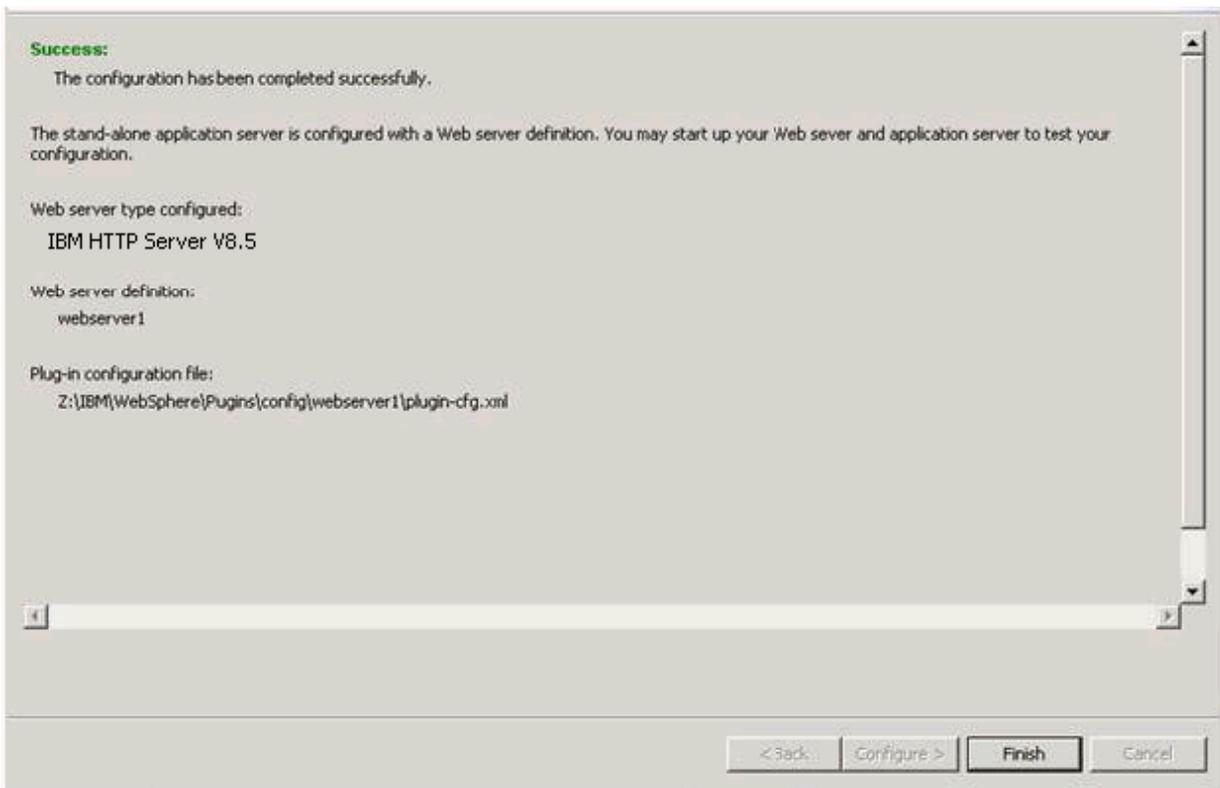
<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/webservers/appserv/was/library/>

20. Click the **Next** button.

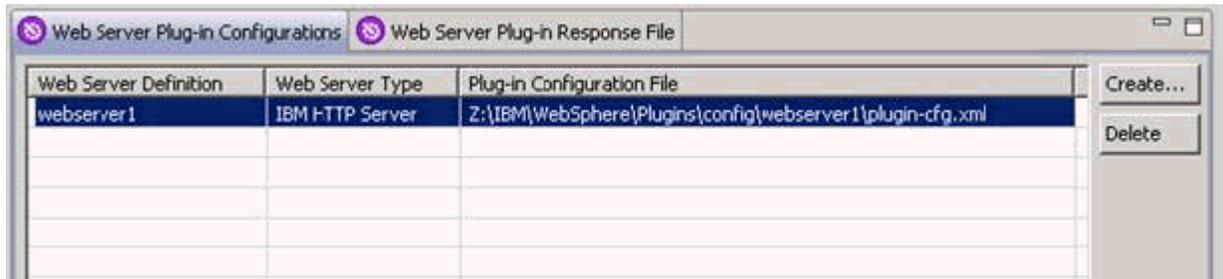


21. On Plug-in Configuration Summary, review the information for accuracy.

22. Click the **Configure >** button.



23. On Plug-in Configuration Result, verify that the configuration completed successfully. If necessary, follow the instructions to correct any errors.
24. Click the **Finish** button.

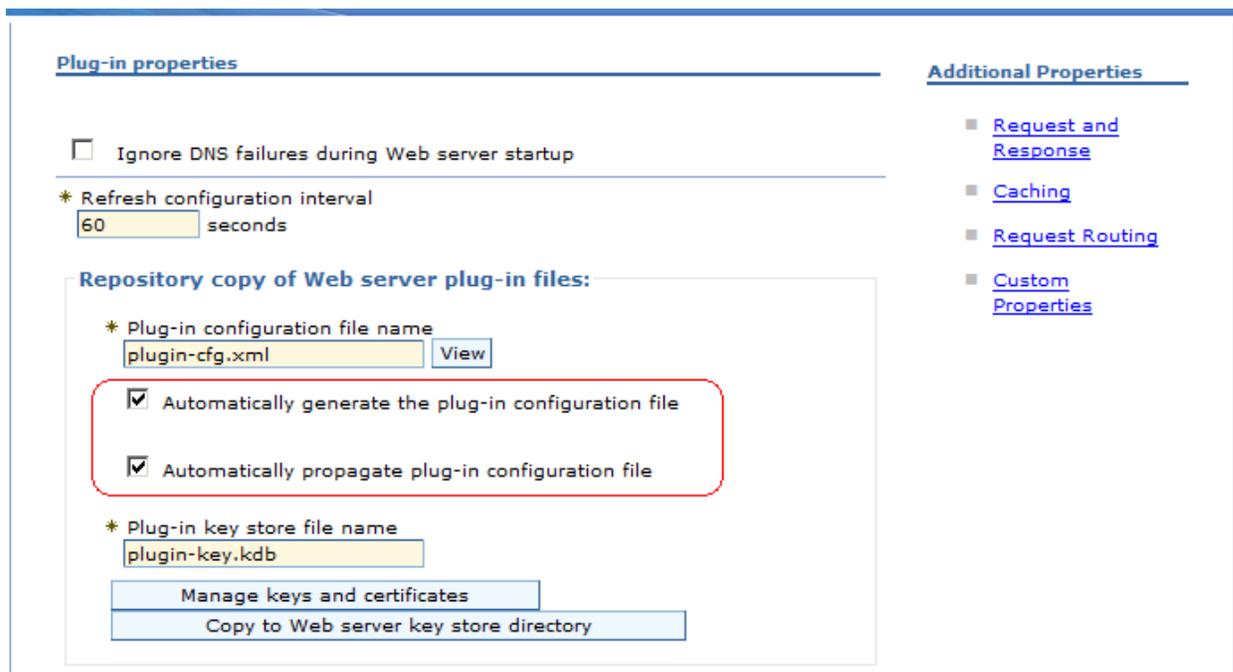


25. On WebSphere Customization Toolbox, with the Web Server Plug-in Configurations tab selected, verify that the server definition exists.

3.12 Setting the HTTP Server Properties

To use IBM WebSphere Application Server 8.5 properly with Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you must set the HTTP server to automatically generate and propagate the plug-in. These steps briefly describe this process.

1. Log into the admin console for IBM WebSphere Application Server
2. Select Servers > Server Types > Web Servers.
3. Select your web server.
4. On the right hand side of the screen, select Additional Properties > Plug-in properties.



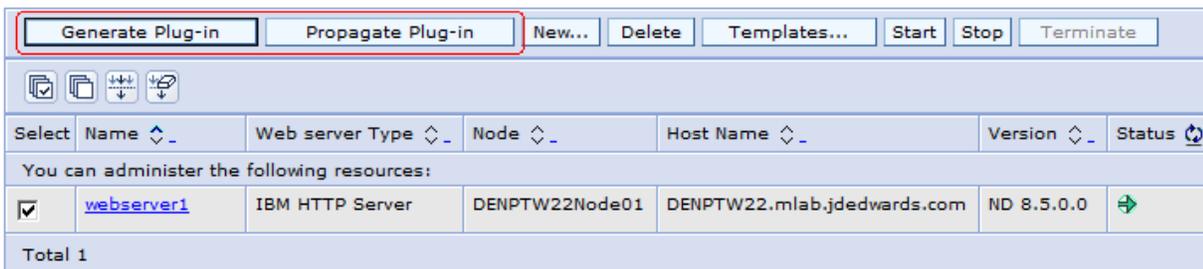
5. Make any necessary changes and ensure the checkboxes are selected next to these two properties:

- Automatically generate the plug-in configuration file
 - Automatically propagate plug-in configuration file
6. Click **Apply**.
 7. Click the **Save** button to save all changes.

3.13 Manually Generating a Plug-in

Occasionally, you may to manually generate the web server plug-in. The most common error that requires manual plug-in generation is the "HTTP 404" when trying to access the software. This section briefly explains how to manually generate the plug-in.

1. Log in to the WebSphere Application Server Administration Console for your profile.
2. Select Server Types > Web Servers.



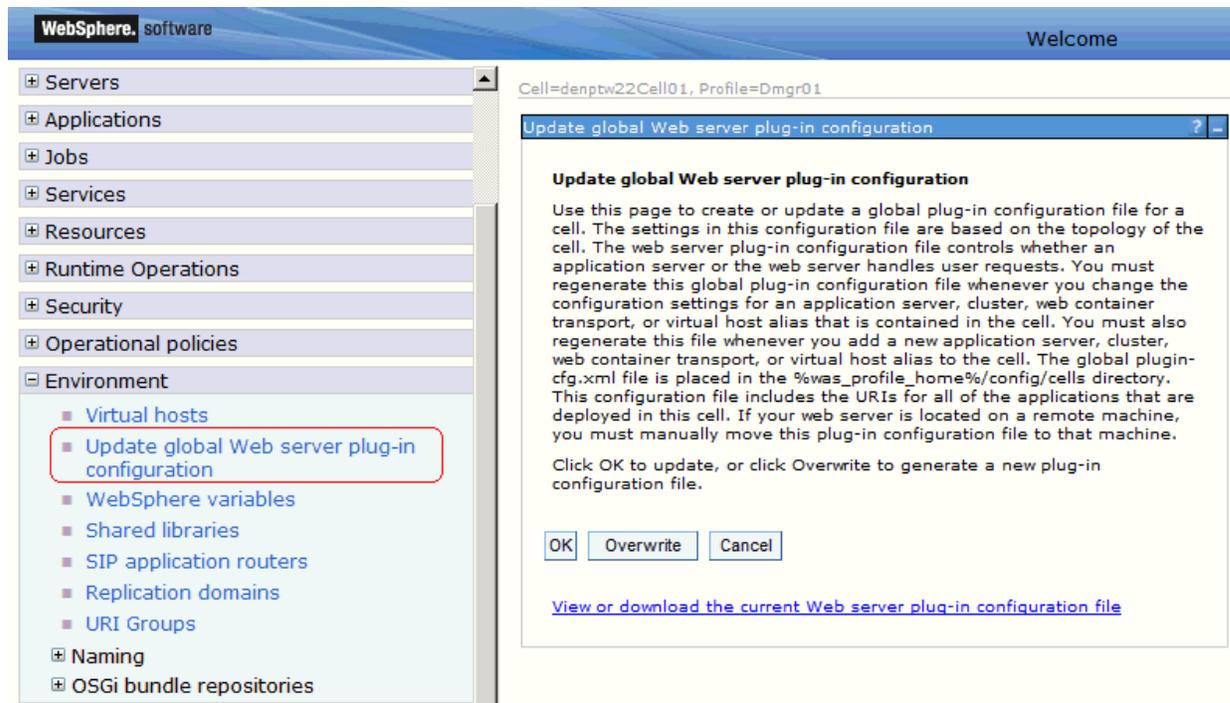
3. Check the box next to the web server definition.
4. Click the **Generate Plug-in** button.
5. Click the **Propagate Plug-in** button.
6. Log off of the Admin Console.

Note: Federated (Clustered) Web Servers. If you are using WebSphere Application Server and running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne as part of a federated (or clustered) web server, you may need to regenerate the WebSphere global plugin configuration after deploying the newest tools release. This is required when new servlets have been added to the tools release you are deploying.

To update (regenerate) plugins, refer to the following procedure.

To update (regenerate) and propagate the global web server plugin configuration:

1. Log on to the Deployment Manager Administration Console using the Dmgr01 profile.



2. Expand the Environment node and select **Update global Web server plug-in configuration**.
3. Review the content in the right-hand pane and note the location of the plug-in file in the description. For example, the description might say:
The global plugin-cfg.xml file is placed in the %was_profile_home%/config/cells directory.
4. Click the **OK** button.

3.14 Manually Editing the HTTP Configuration File

Caution: You must perform this step in order for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server to work correctly.

To manually edit the HTTP configuration file (`httpd.conf`):

1. Locate your `httpd.conf` file. Typically the file is located in this directory:
`Z:\IBM\WebSphere\HTTPServer\config`
2. Open the file with an ASCII editor.
3. Assuming the location of your `httpd.conf` is that shown in the previous step, add the following lines to the bottom of the file:

```
LoadModule was_ap22_module "Z:\IBM\WebSphere\Plugins\bin\32bits\mod_was_ap22_http.dll"

WebSpherePluginConfig
"Z:\IBM\WebSphere\Plugins\config\webserver1\plugin-cfg.xml"
```
4. Save and close the `httpd.conf` file.

5. Stop and restart HTTP Server from the Windows Services panel.

Installing and Configuring WebSphere 7.0

This chapter describes how to install and configure WebSphere 7.0. It contains the following topics:

- Section 4.1, "Performing the Pre-installation Procedure"
- Section 4.2, "Installing WebSphere Application Server 7.0 (Using Network Deployment CD or Downloaded Image)"
- Section 4.3, "Installing the IBM HTTP Server 7.0"
- Section 4.4, "Installing IBM HTTP Server Plug-ins for WebSphere Application Server"
- Section 4.5, "Installing the WebSphere Update Installer"
- Section 4.6, "Installing WebSphere 7.0 Fix Pack 29"
- Section 4.7, "Installing the IBM HTTP Server Fix Pack"
- Section 4.8, "Installing the WebSphere 7.0 Plug-ins Fix Pack"
- Section 4.9, "Verifying the Versions of Installed WebSphere Products"
- Section 4.10, "Starting the WebSphere Application Server"
- Section 4.11, "Stopping the WebSphere Application Server"
- Section 4.12, "Determining the Name and Status of the WebSphere Application Server"
- Section 4.13, "Starting the IBM HTTP Server"
- Section 4.14, "Stopping the IBM HTTP Server"
- Section 4.15, "Accessing the WebSphere Administration Console"
- Section 4.16, "Testing the WebSphere and IBM HTTP Server Installation"
- Section 4.17, "Generating and Propagating WebSphere Plug-ins (optional)"
- Section 4.18, "Creating a New Application Server Profile (optional)"
- Section 4.19, "Deleting a Profile (optional)"
- Section 4.20, "Adding a New Web Server for a New Profile (optional)"

4.1 Performing the Pre-installation Procedure

Before you install WebSphere, you must first set up a local user account that is in the Administrative group and has these advanced user rights:

- Act as part of operating system

- Create a token object.
- Log on as a service
- Replace a process level token

To set up a local user account with the above user rights, navigate to:

Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Local Security Policy > Local Policies > Users Rights Assignment

On User Rights Assignment, double-click one of the user rights, click Add, select a local user account from the list, and click OK. Repeat this process for the remaining user rights.

4.2 Installing WebSphere Application Server 7.0 (Using Network Deployment CD or Downloaded Image)

Note: It is important to follow the exact sequence of steps in this procedure.

Complete these steps to install the WebSphere Application Server version 7.0, and then install the EnterpriseOne Web Server to that installation. The WebSphere 7.0 Network Deployment CD may be used to install WebSphere Application Server for a base or standalone configuration.

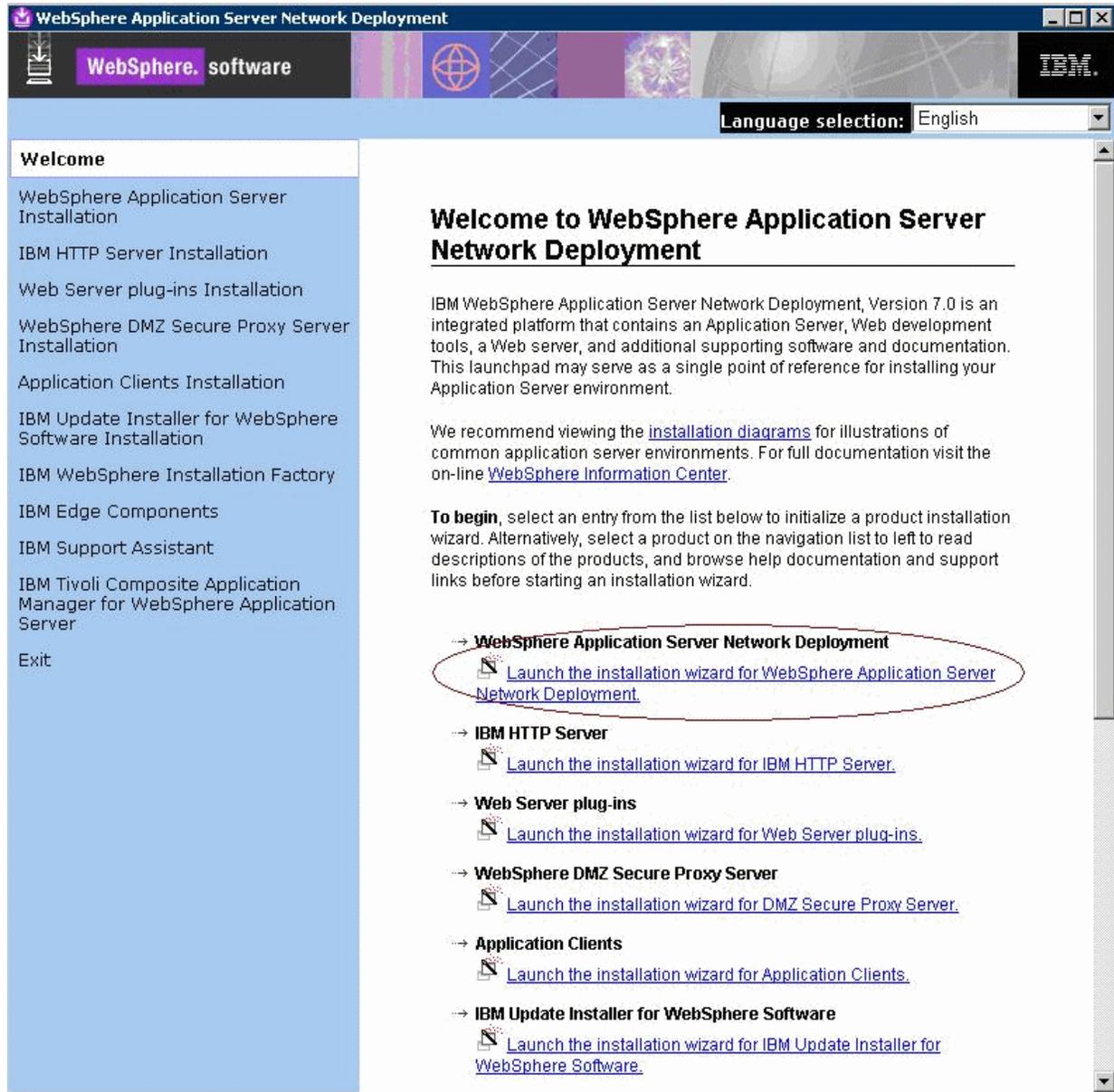
Note: The typical IBM WebSphere installation includes the Application Server itself, HTTP Server, and the Plug-in components. You must install all these components to ensure WebSphere Application Server 7.0 is functioning correctly. For any additional requirements and Fix Packs once the basic install is completed, review the minimum technical requirements (MTRs) as described in [Accessing Certifications \(formerly Minimum Technical Requirements\)](#) in this document.

1. Insert the WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment CD, Version 7.0 (32-bit) or extract the downloaded image into a temporary location.
2. Run the launchpad executable from the extracted directory:

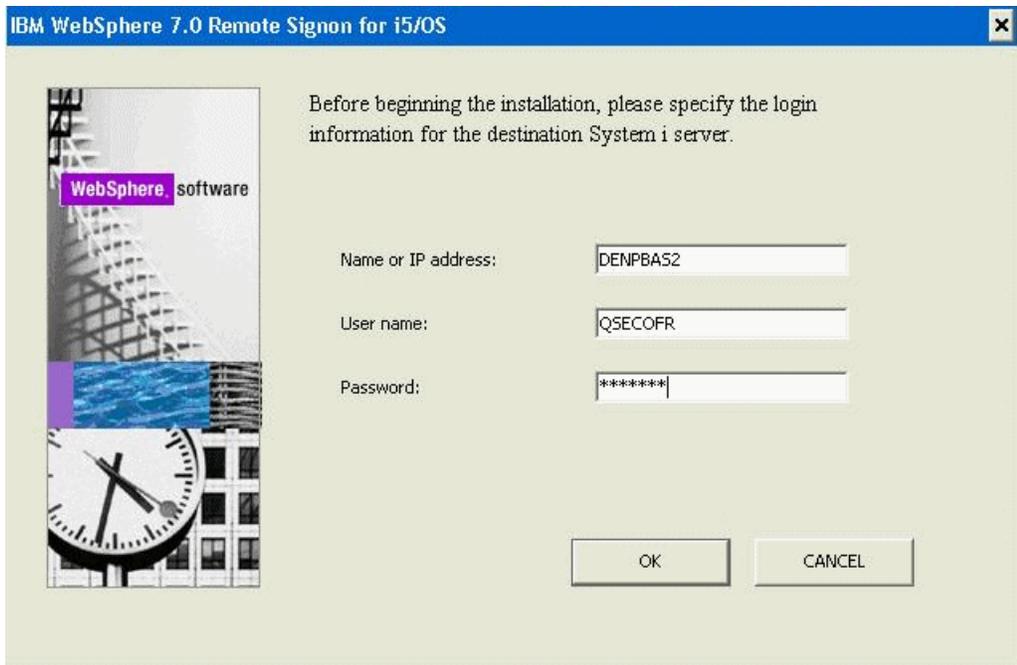
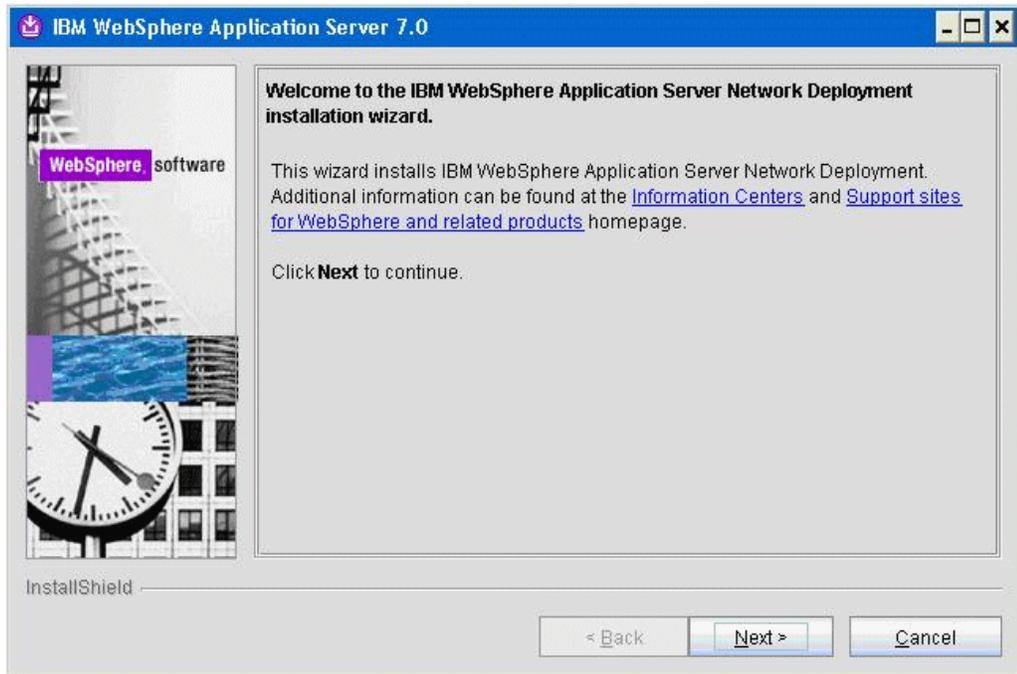
```
cd x:\dump\was7_windows\cd1
```

```
x:\dump\was7_windows\cd1 > launchpad.exe
```

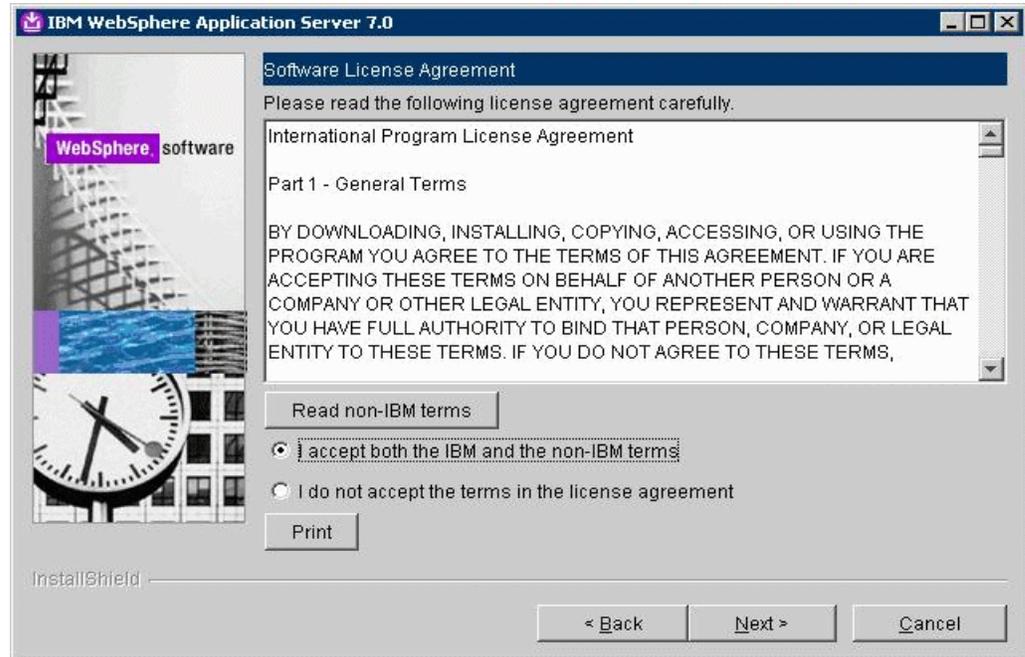
where x: is the drive on which you downloaded the WebSphere 7.0 image.



3. From that launchpad window, select the first link on the right panel:
Launch the installation wizard for WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment



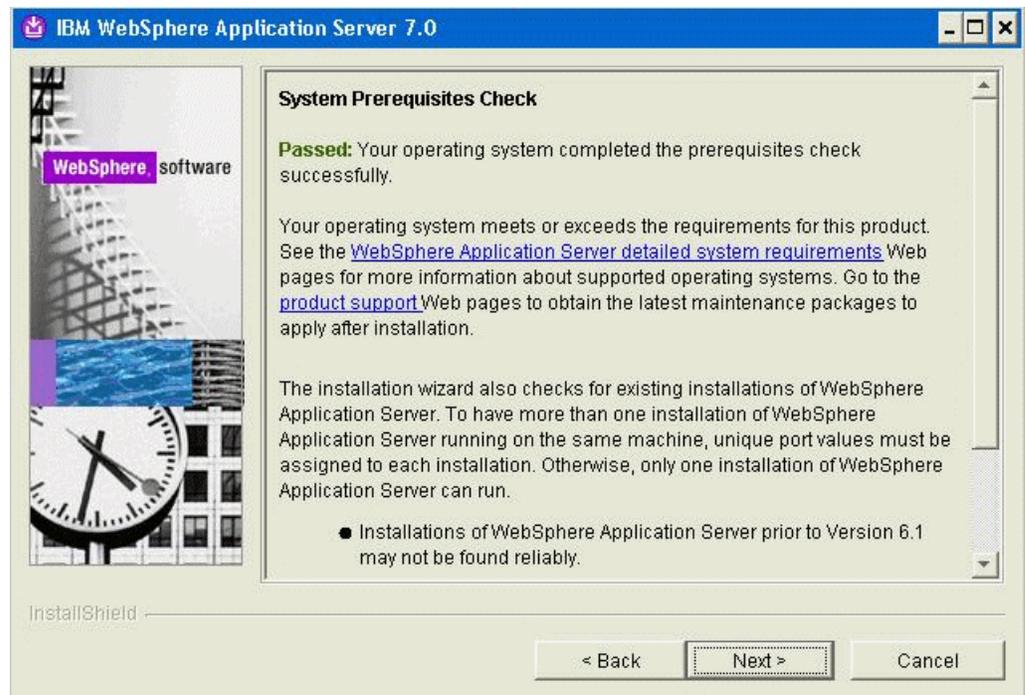
4. On the Welcome panel, click the *Next* button to continue.



5. On Software License Agreement, review the License Agreement and select a radio button to accept or decline.

If you chose to accept, click the *Next* button to continue.

If you do not accept the terms of the license agreement, you cannot continue with the installation.



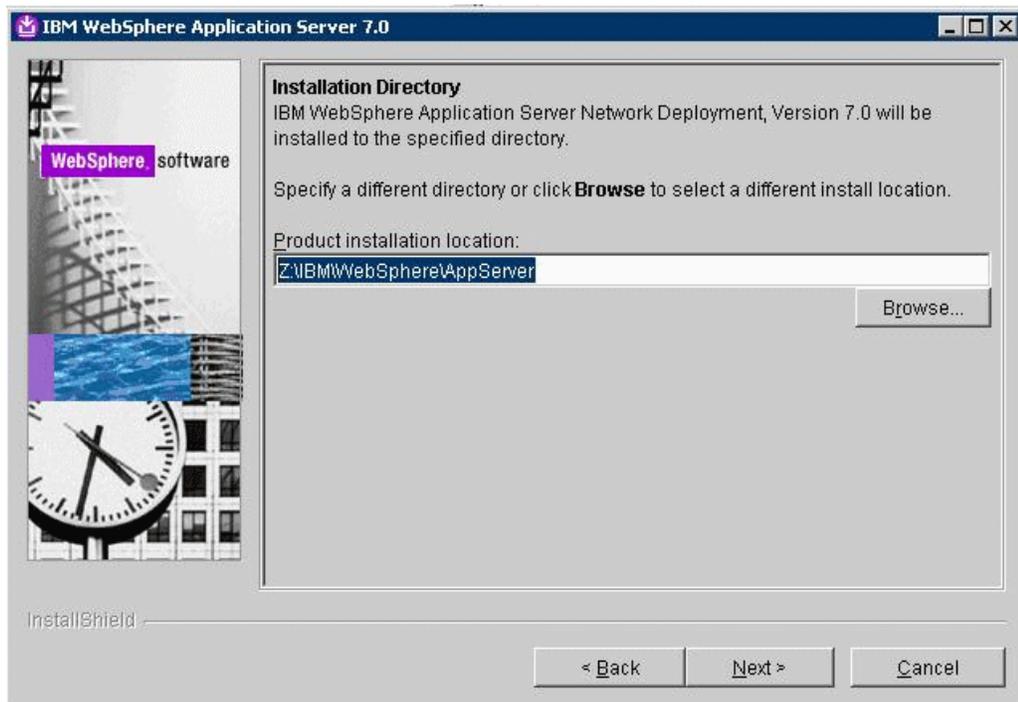
6. On System Prerequisites Check, the installer performs a quick system requirements check on the server. Once the check is complete and successful, click the *Next* button to continue.



7. On the Optional Features Installation screen, click the *Next* button to continue.

Tip: For production environments, it is recommended that you *not* enable the *Install the Sample application* check box.

You should enable the check box for non-English support for the WebSphere Administrative Console if applicable to your installation.



8. On Installation Directory, enter or browse to a valid location where you want to install WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment. For example:

z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer

9. Click the *Next* button to continue.



10. On WebSphere Application Server Environments, select *Application Server* to create a standalone application server profile and then click the *Next* button to continue.

Note: The *Application Server* environment will create a default stand-alone application server called AppSrv01 during the installation. To use federated nodes configuration, select *Cell* environment to create a deployment manager (such as Dmgr01) and a managed node (for example, AppSrv01) during the installation.



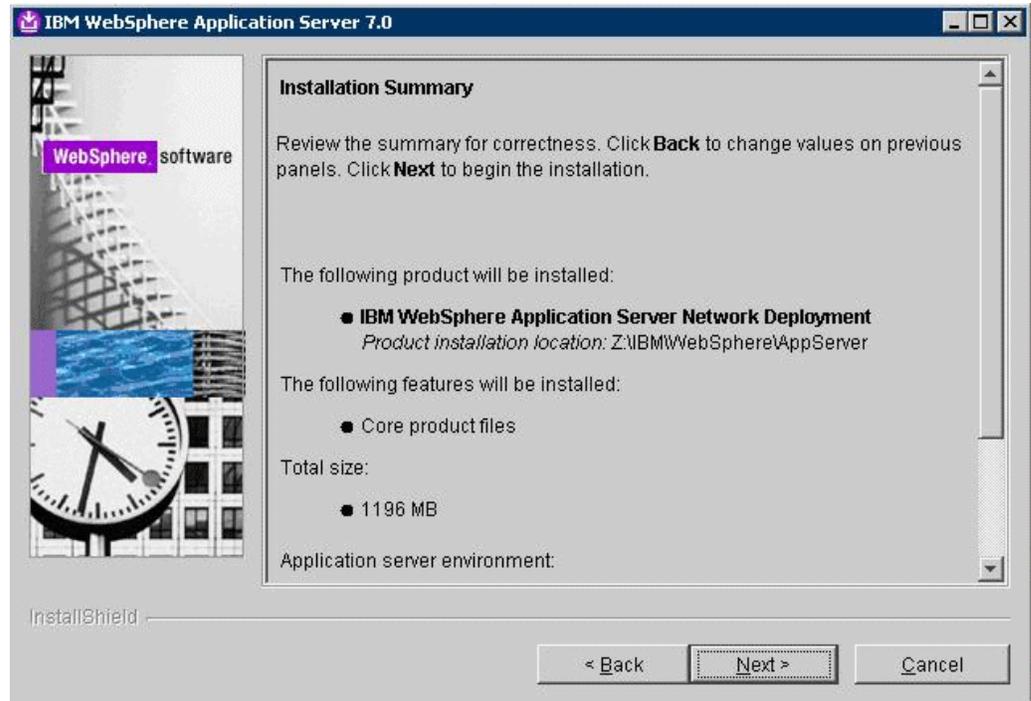
11. On Enable Administrative Security, the check box for the application server profile is checked by default. You can choose either to:

- Clear the check box for *Enable administrative security* to disable server administrative security, or
- If the check box is enabled for *Enable administrative security*, server administration security will be enabled and you must enter the User ID and Password

When you enable the check box the fields on this screen are enabled and you must enter valid credentials for the WebSphere administrator for this installation.

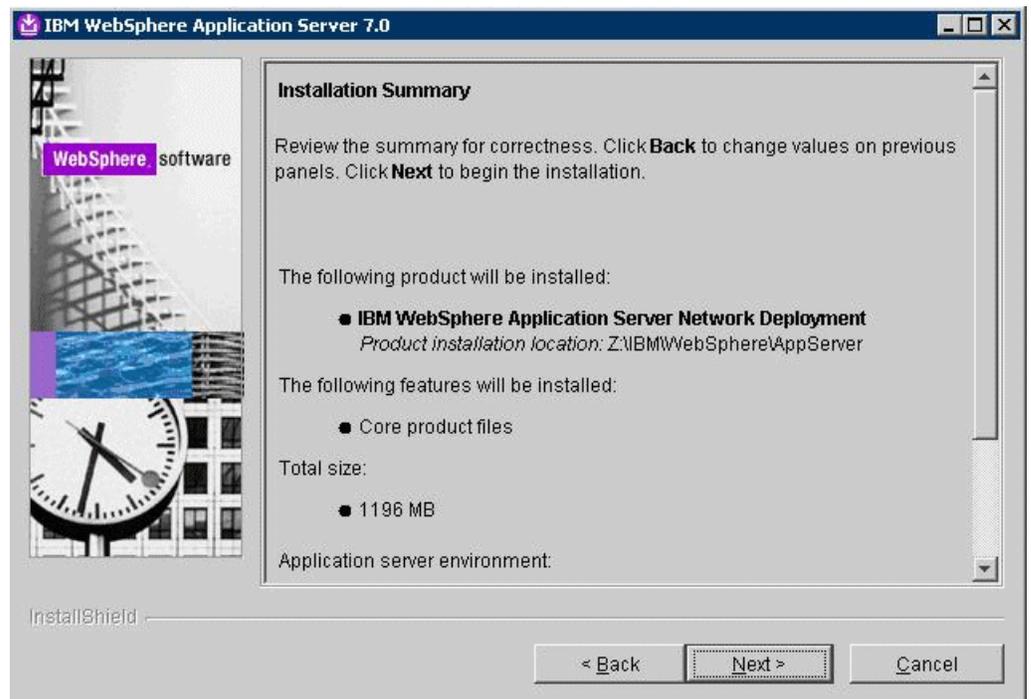
Tip: *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Business Services Server.* If you are using these instructions to install a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Business Services Server into this WebSphere instance, you must enable administrative security.

12. Click the *Next* button to continue.



13. On Installation Summary, review the information and click the *Next* button to begin the installation of WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment.

Note: You should enable the check box for *Verify my permissions to perform the installation* in order for the installer to validate the permissions required for installation of the product.

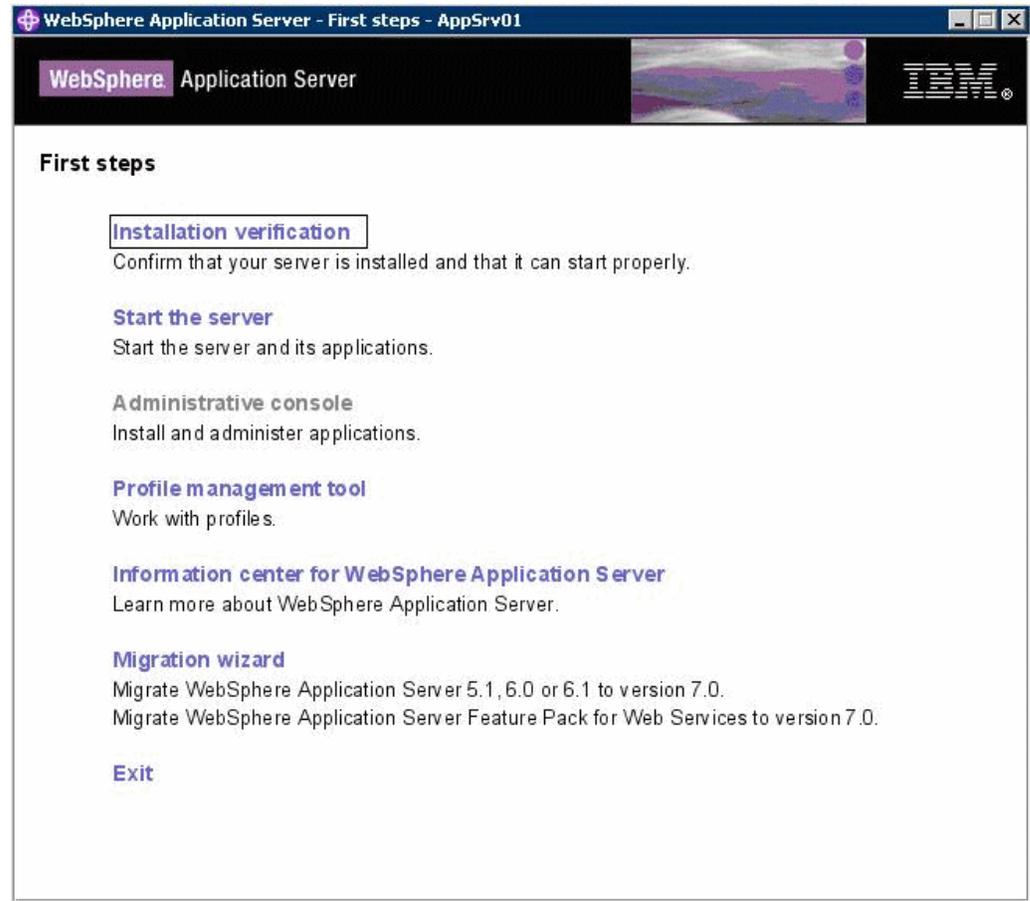


Note: On Installation Results, you can click on the *AboutThisProfile.txt* link to see the port assignment for this profile. Note the Administrative console port on which AppSrv01 will be running (for example, 9060). You can use *Profile Management Tool* to create as many profiles as you like. Each profile is a separate instance of the WebSphere running on a different set of ports.

A sample of the contents of the *AboutThisProfile.txt* file is shown below:

```
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----
1 Application server environment to create: Application server
2 Location: Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01
3 Disk space required: 200 MB
4 Profile name: AppSrv01
5 Make this profile the default: True
6 Node name: denicint2Node01
7 Host name: denicint2.mlab.jdedwards.com
8 Enable administrative security (recommended): False
9 Administrative console port: 9060
10 Administrative console secure port: 9043
11 HTTP transport port: 9080
12 HTTPS transport port: 9443
13 Bootstrap port: 2809
14 SOAP connector port: 8880
15 Run application server as a service: True
16 Create a Web server definition: False
17
```

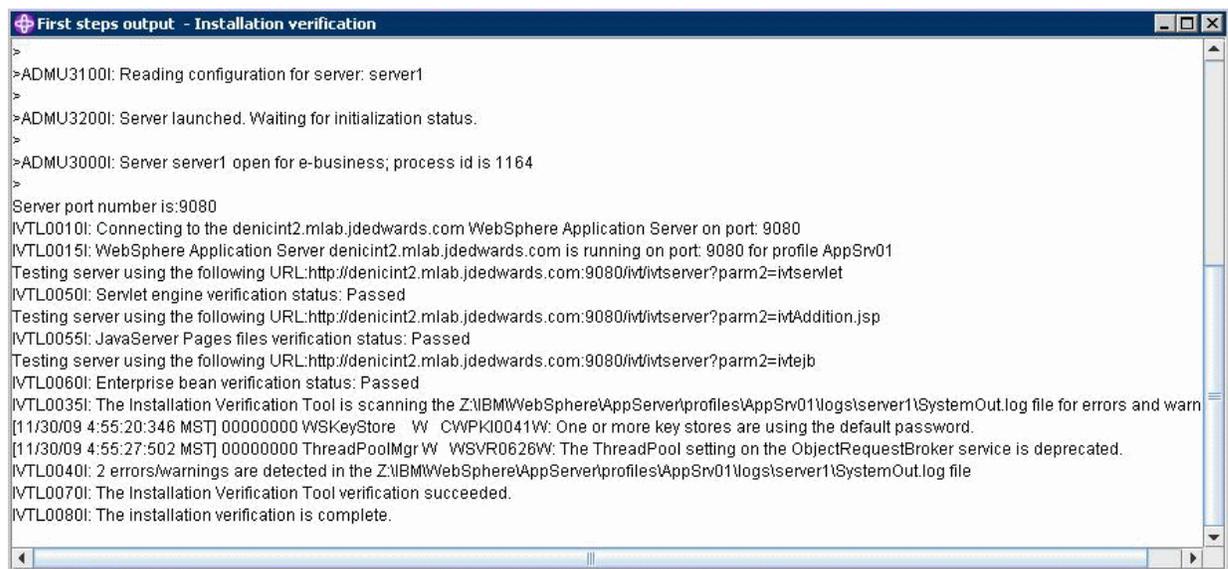
14. On Installation Results, click Finish.



The First steps menu is launched.

15. On the First steps menu, click *Installation verification* to verify the installation.

After you click *Installation verification*, you can verify the success of the installation by reviewing the contents of the resulting display. For example:



16. Ensure that the Installation Verification utility completes with a success message.

17. Close the First steps output and click *Exit* on the First steps screen.

This completes the profile creation activity.

4.3 Installing the IBM HTTP Server 7.0

Note: If you are planning to use Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS), you can skip this section and continue to [Installing IBM HTTP Server Plug-ins for WebSphere Application Server](#).

Note: Although the IBM HTTP Server is integrated into the WebSphere Application Server, the installation is a separate process.

To install the IBM HTTP Server:

1. Insert the WebSphere Application Server Supplement CD, Version 7.0 (32-bit) or extract the downloaded image (if you haven't done so already).
2. Run the install executable that is located in the IHS directory from the extracted location by typically using these commands:

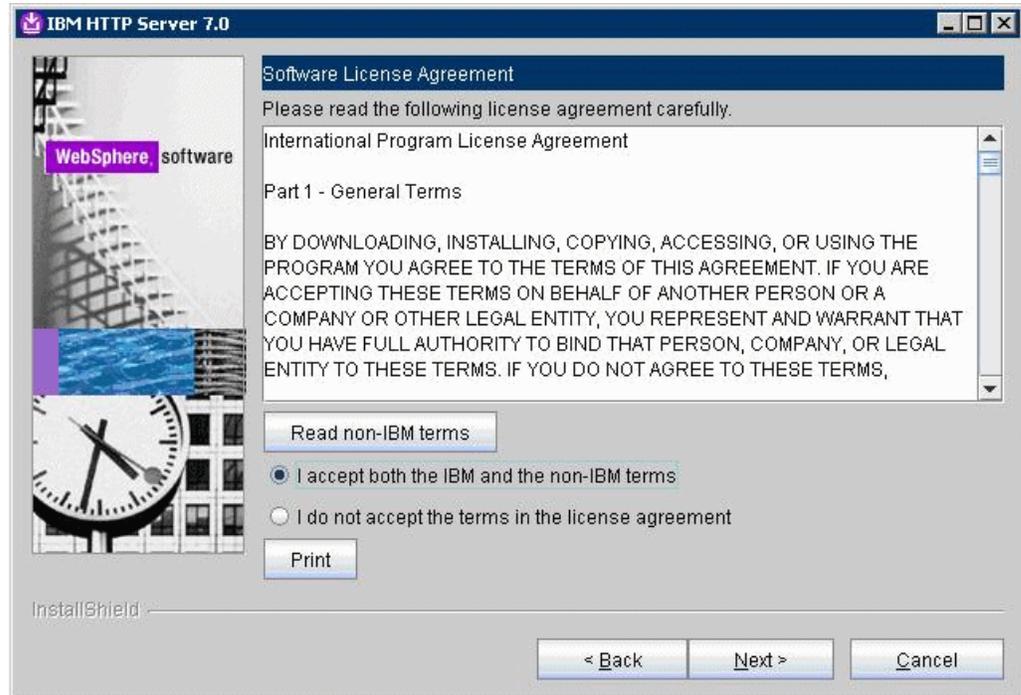
```
cd x:\dump\was7_windows\sup1\IHS
```

```
x:\dump\was7_windows\sup1\IHS > install.exe
```

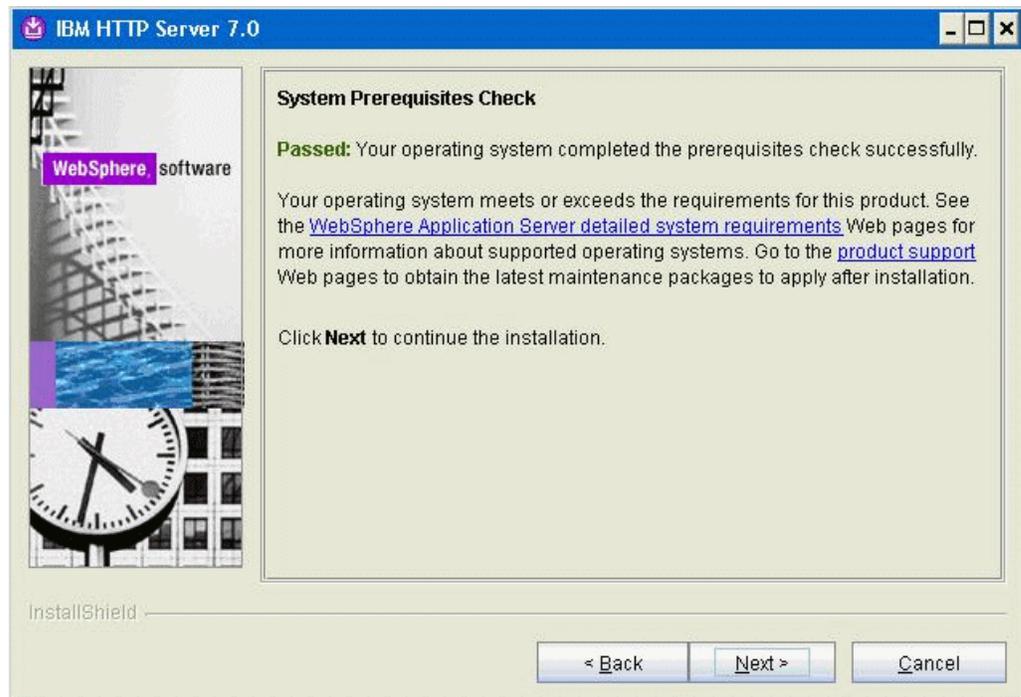
where x: is the drive on which you downloaded the WebSphere 7.0 image.



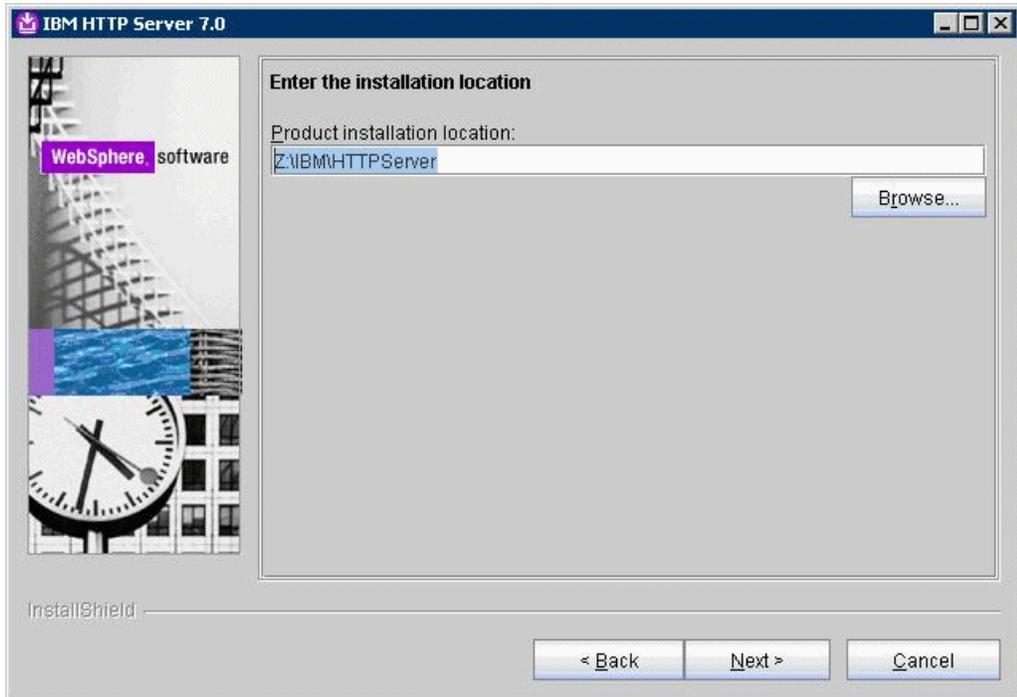
3. On Welcome, click the *Next* button to continue.



4. On Software License Agreement, review the License Agreement and choose an option to accept or decline.
5. Click the *Next* button to continue.



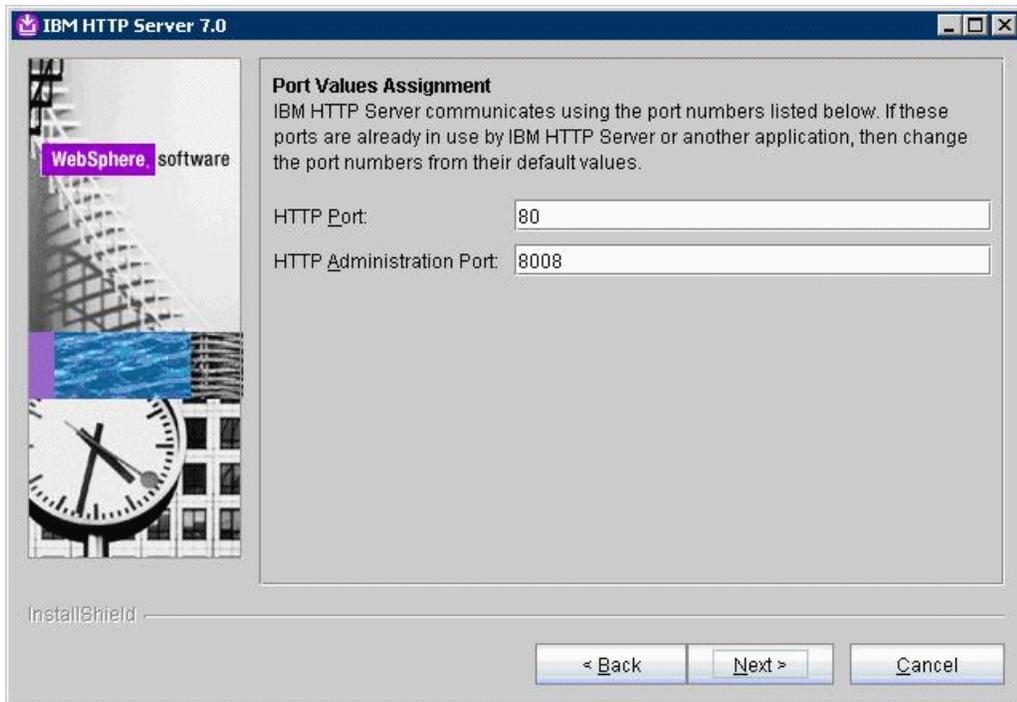
6. On System Prerequisites Check, the installer performs a quick system requirements check on the server. Once the check is complete and successful, click the *Next* button to continue.



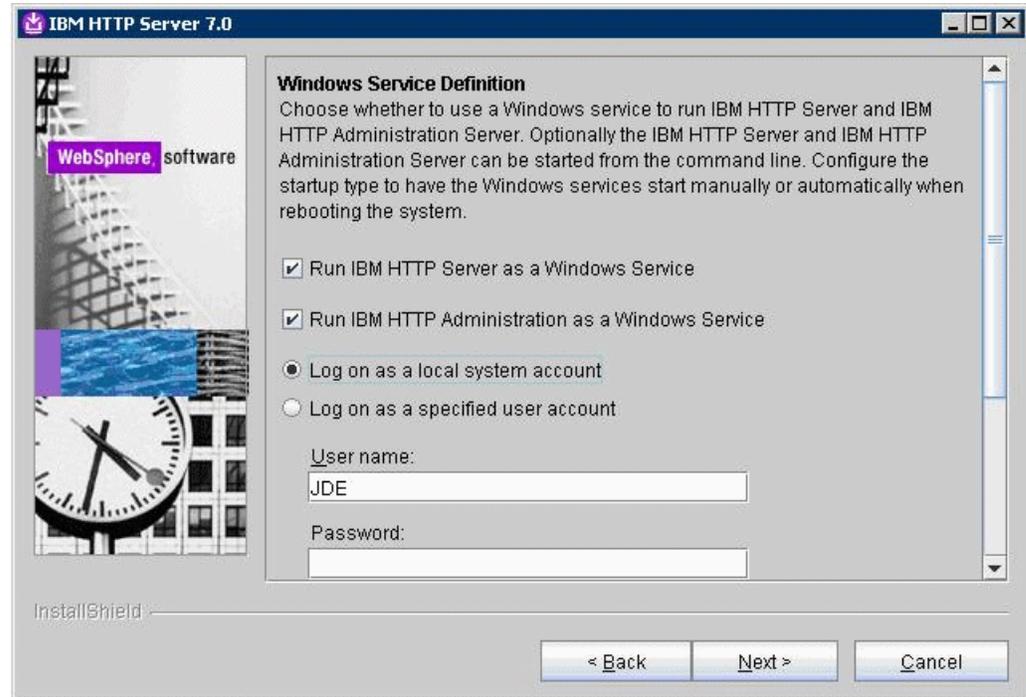
7. For the install location, enter a valid value for your IBM HTTP Server installation directory. Use a value such as:

z: \IBM\HTTPServer

8. Click the *Next* button to continue.



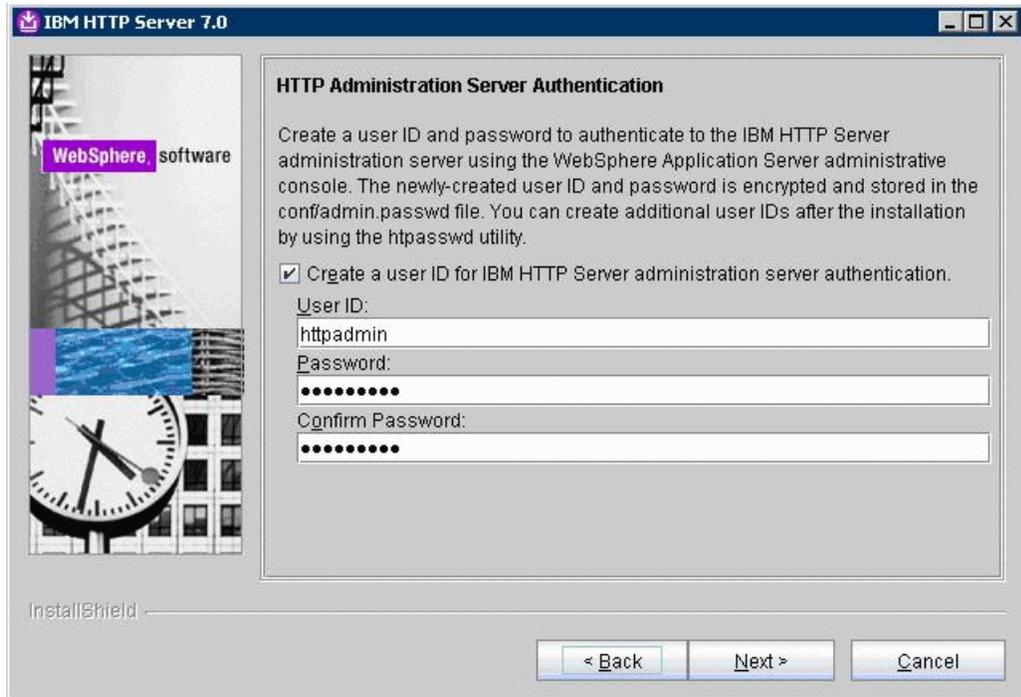
9. On Port Values Assignment, use the default port or enter different ports.
10. Click the *Next* button to continue.



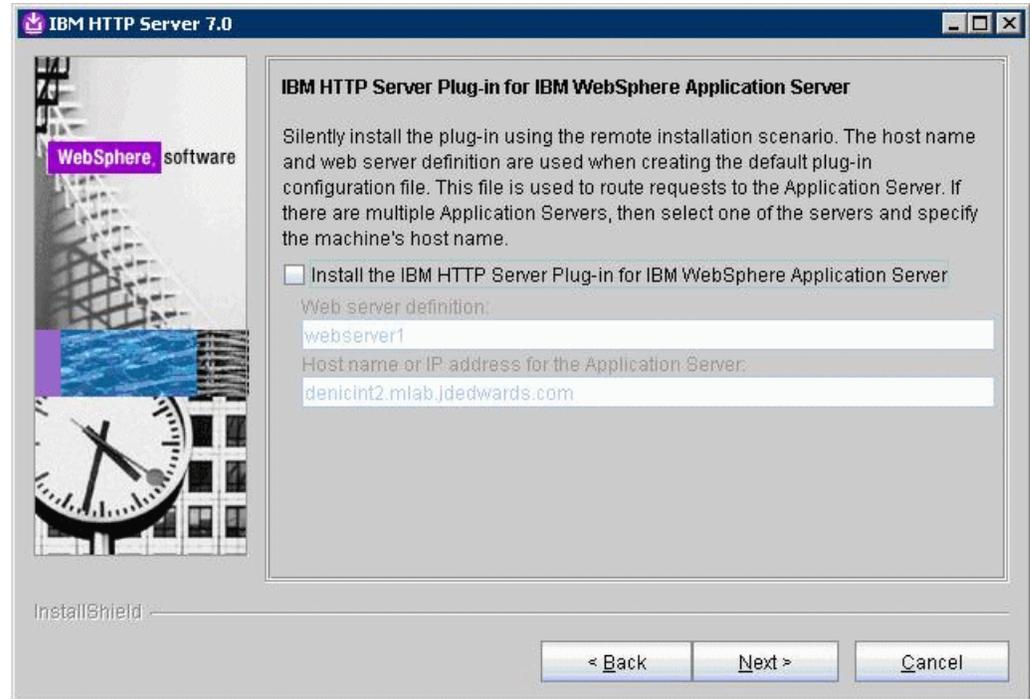
11. On Windows Service, complete these fields:

Field	Value
Run IBM HTTP Server as a Windows Service	Checked
Run the Application Server process as a Windows Service	Checked
Log on as a local system account	Selected
Startup Type	Use the pull-down to choose either manual or automatic.

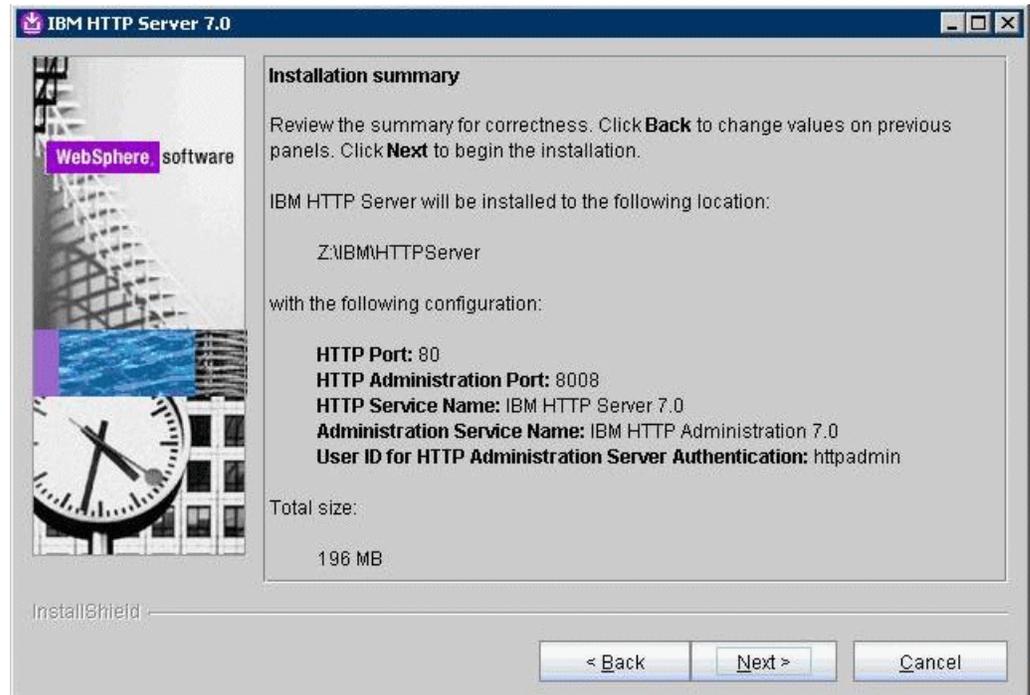
12. Click the *Next* button to continue.



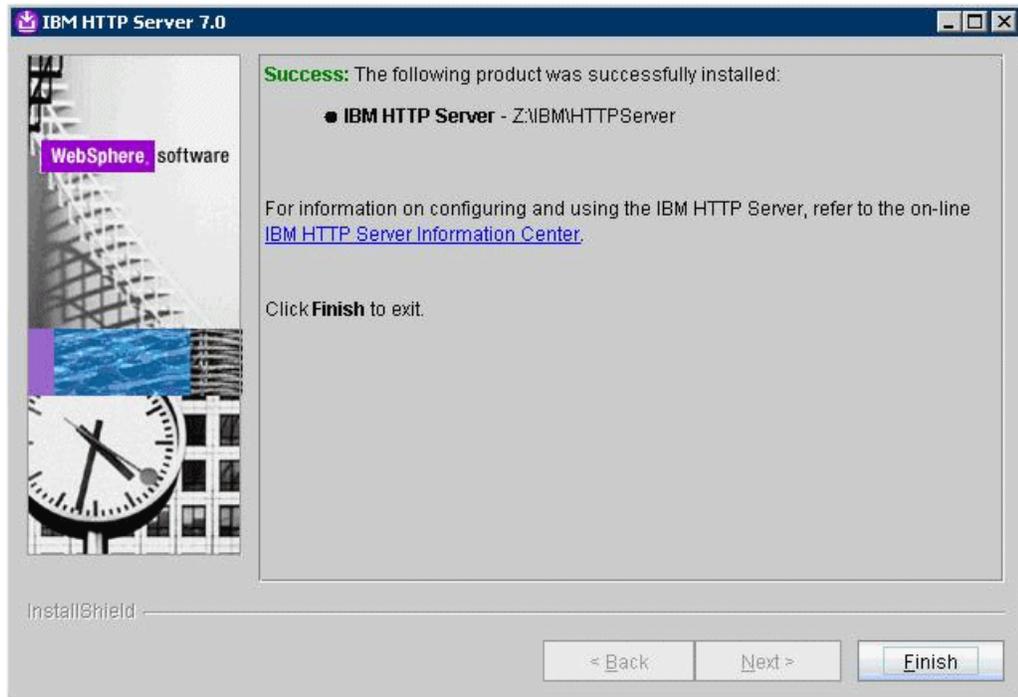
13. On HTTP Administration Server Authentication, the check box enabling HTTP server administration security is checked by default. You can choose either to:
 - Clear the check box for *Create a user ID for IBM HTTP administration server authentication* to disable HTTP server administration security, or
 - If the check box is enabled for *Create a user ID for IBM HTTP administration server authentication*, HTTP server administration security will be enabled and you must enter the User ID and Password
14. Click the *Next* button to continue.



15. On IBM HTTP Administration Server Plug-in For IBM WebSphere Application Server, clear the check box for *Install the IBM HTTP Server Plug-in for IBM WebSphere Application Server* to disable the silent install of the plug-in at this time. The installation of IBM HTTP Server Plug-in for IBM WebSphere Application Server will be described in the section [Installing IBM HTTP Server Plug-ins for WebSphere Application Server](#).
16. Click the *Next* button to continue.



17. On the summary screen, click the *Next* button to begin the installation.



18. On the successfully installed screen, click Finish.

4.4 Installing IBM HTTP Server Plug-ins for WebSphere Application Server

With the IBM HTTP Server or Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) successfully installed, the final portion of the WebSphere Application Server installation is to install WebSphere Plug-ins.

Prior to installing WebSphere Plug-ins, it is recommended to ensure the IBM HTTP Server services (Apache) or Microsoft IIS services are not already running.

To install WebSphere Plug-ins:

1. Insert the WebSphere Application Server Supplement CD, Version 7.0 (32-bit) or extract the downloaded image (if you haven't done so already).
2. Run the install executable in the plugin directory. For example:

```
cd Z:\dump\was7_windows\sup1\plugin
Z:\dump\was7_windows\sup1\plugin > install.exe
```

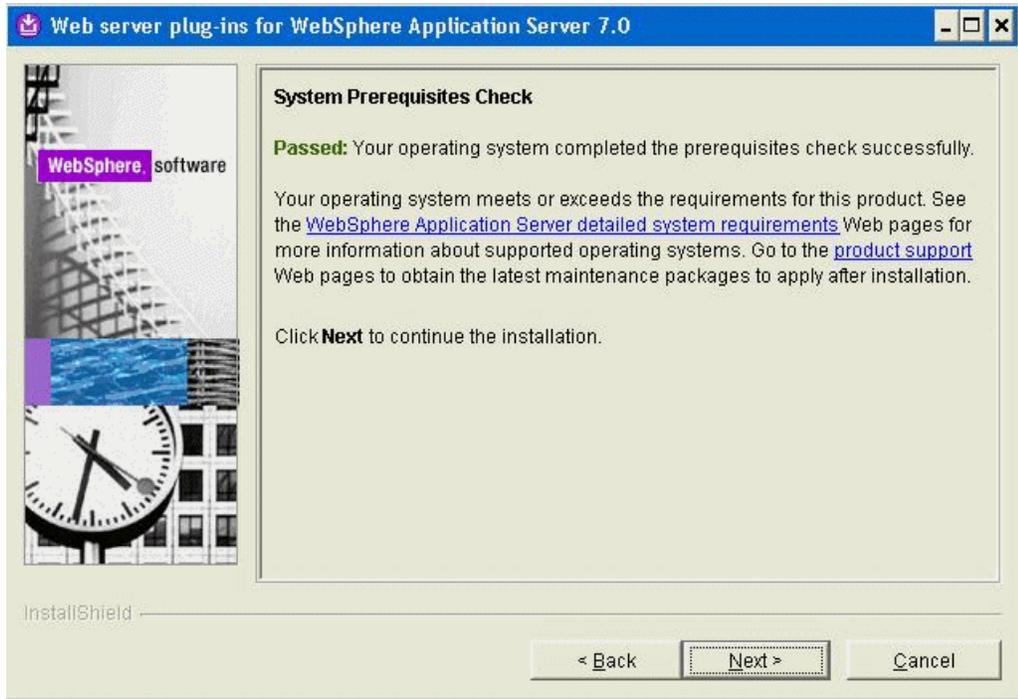
Note: The syntax of the mount command can vary by platform, and is not required for Sun platforms.



3. On the Welcome screen, you can deselect all "learning" options and click the *Next* button to begin the wizard.

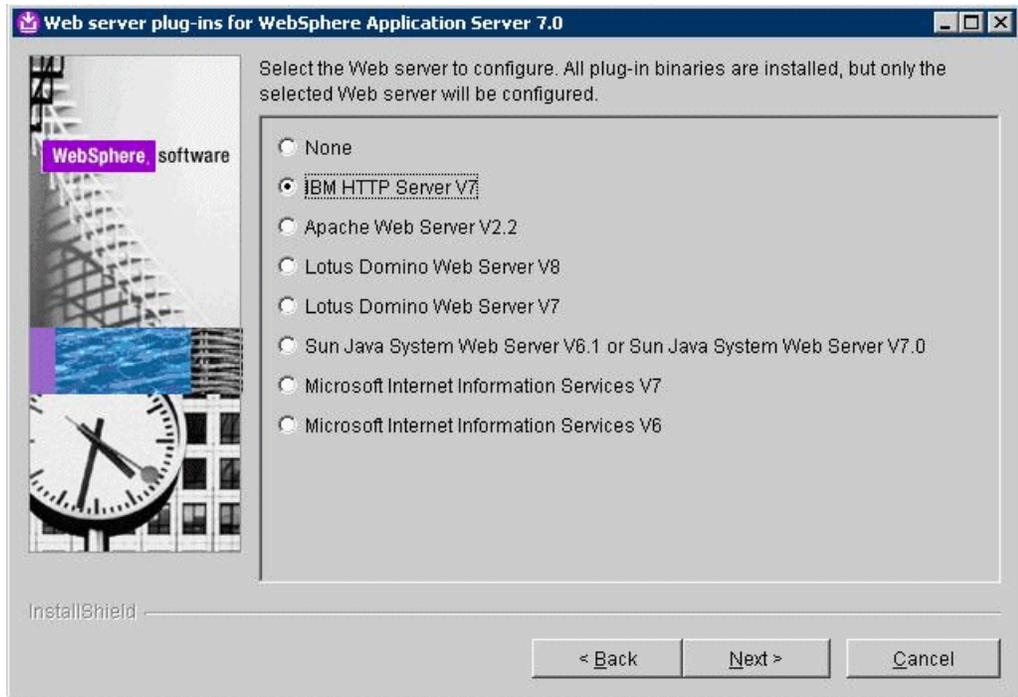


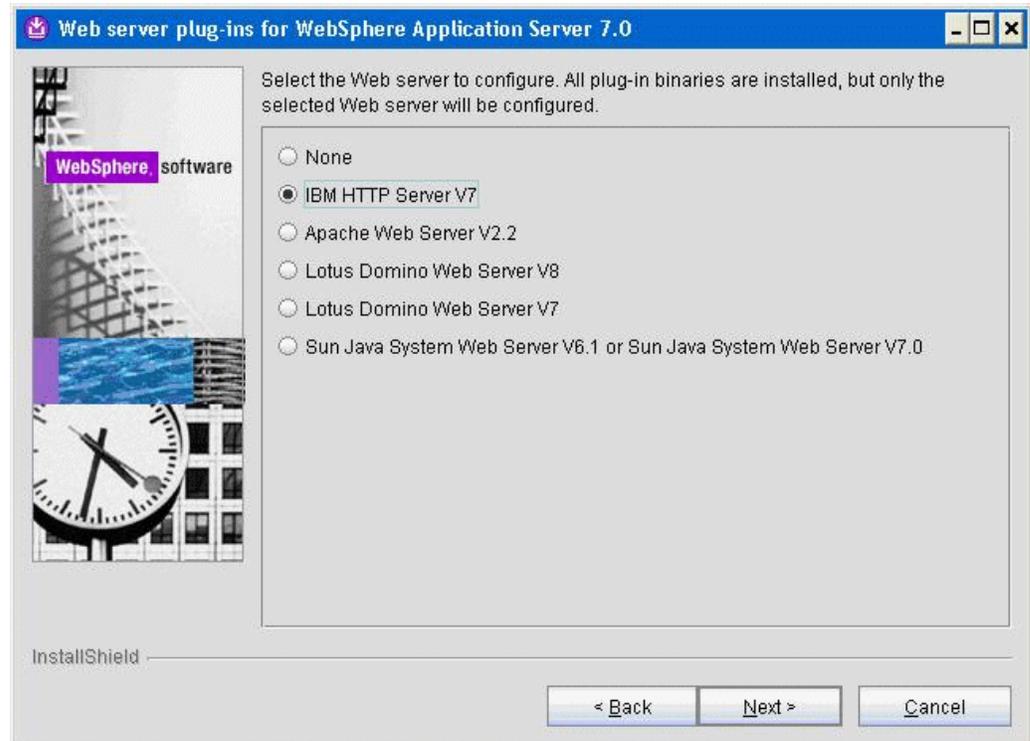
4. On Software License Agreement, review the License Agreement and choose an option to accept or decline.
5. Click the *Next* button to continue (not available if license agreement is not accepted).



6. On System Prerequisites Check, the installer performs a verification of system requirements.

After the installer indicates the check was successful, click the *Next* button to continue.





7. On Select the Web server to configure, select *only one* of the following radio buttons:

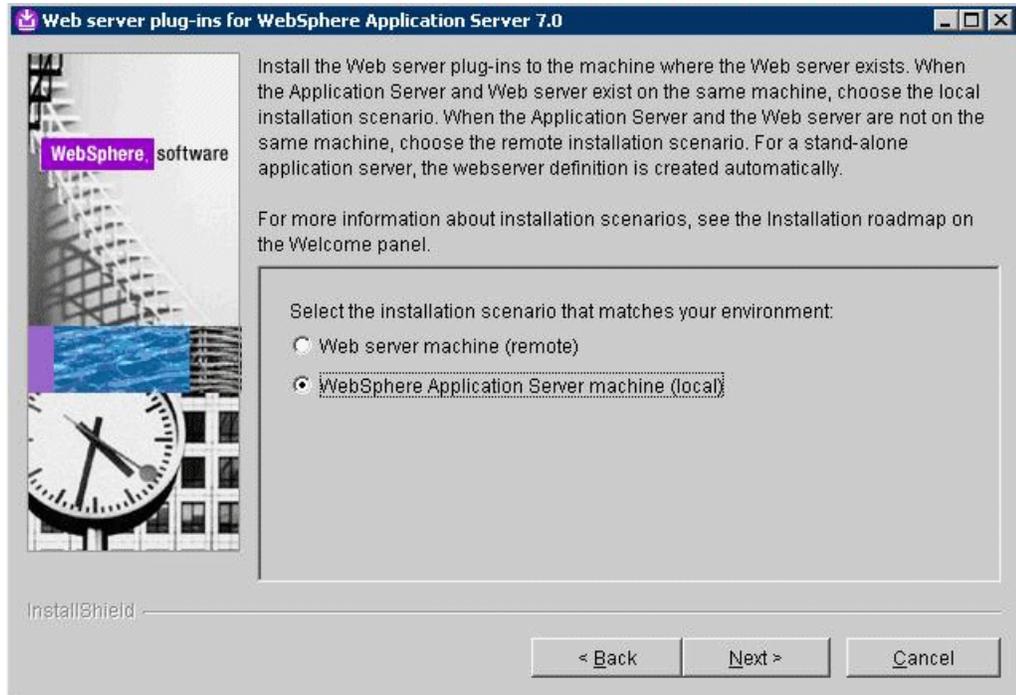
IBM HTTP Server V7

Microsoft Internet Information Service V7

Microsoft Internet Information Service V6

Note: All plug-in binaries are installed, but only the selected Web server will be configured.

8. Click the *Next* button to continue.



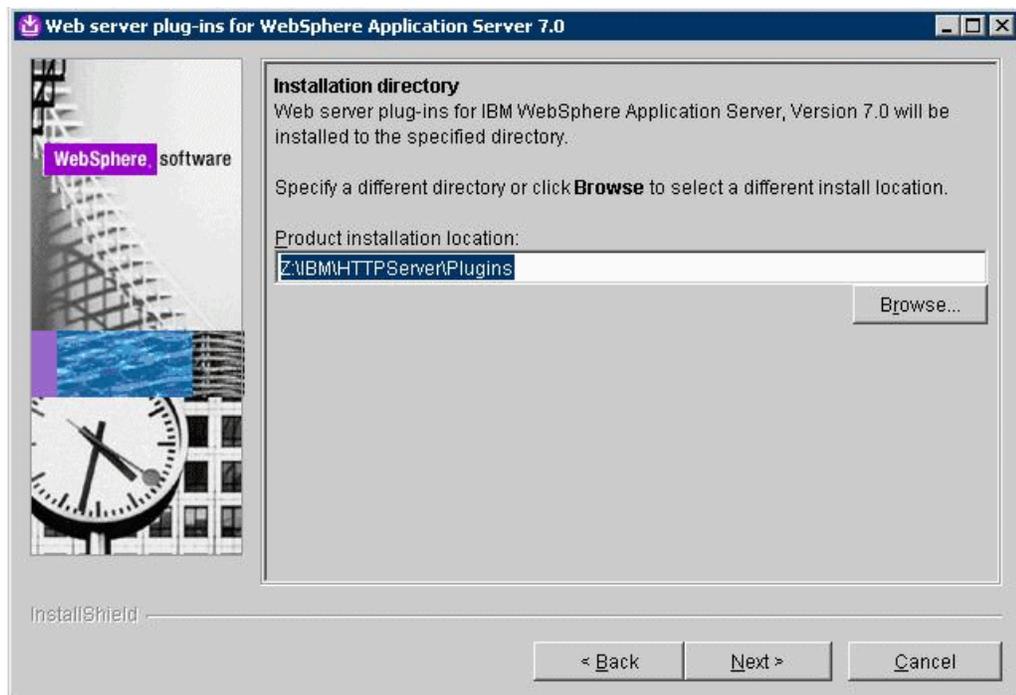
9. On Select installation scenario, if your WAS server is located on the same machine on which you are installing, select this radio button:

WebSphere Application Server machine (local)

If your WAS server is located on a different machine than the one on which you are running the installer, select this radio button:

Web server machine (remote)

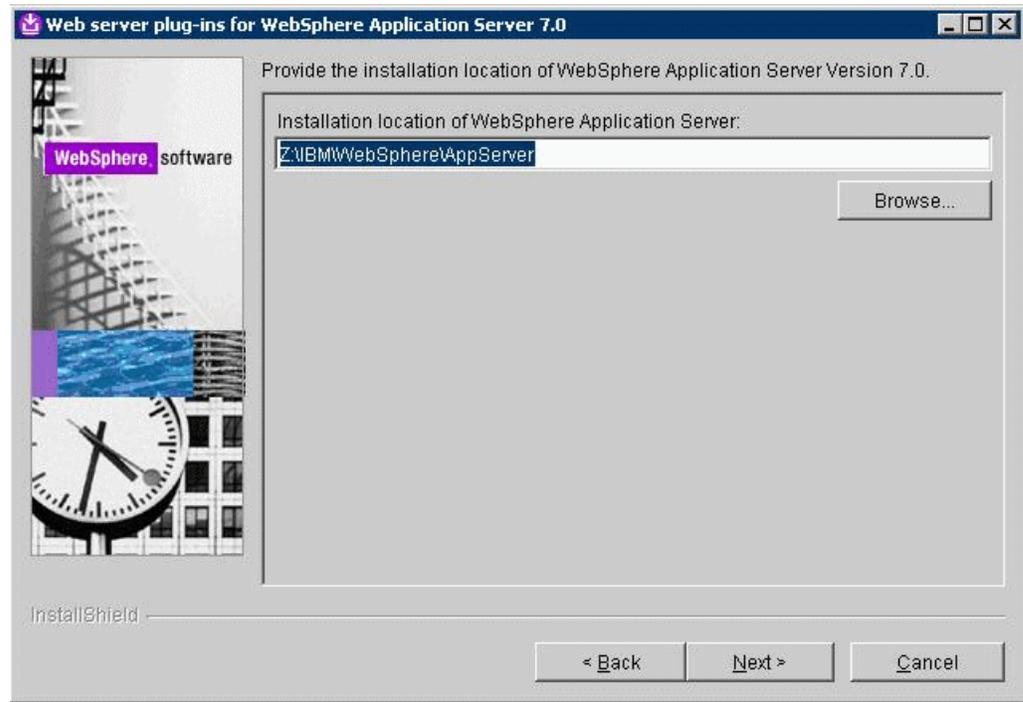
10. Click the *Next* button to continue.



11. On Web server plug-ins installation location, enter a directory. The default directory is:

z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins

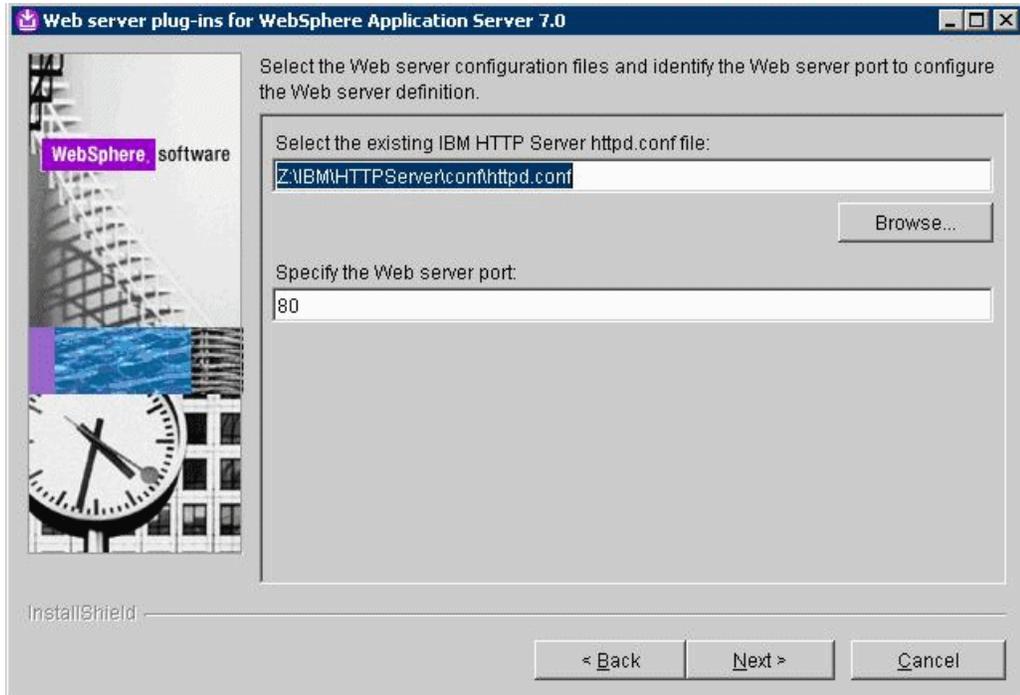
12. Click the *Next* button to continue.



13. On Installation location of WebSphere Application Server V7.0, enter a directory. For example:

z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer

14. Click the *Next* button to continue.



15. On Select the existing IBM HTTP Server httpd.conf file, enter a directory path. For example:

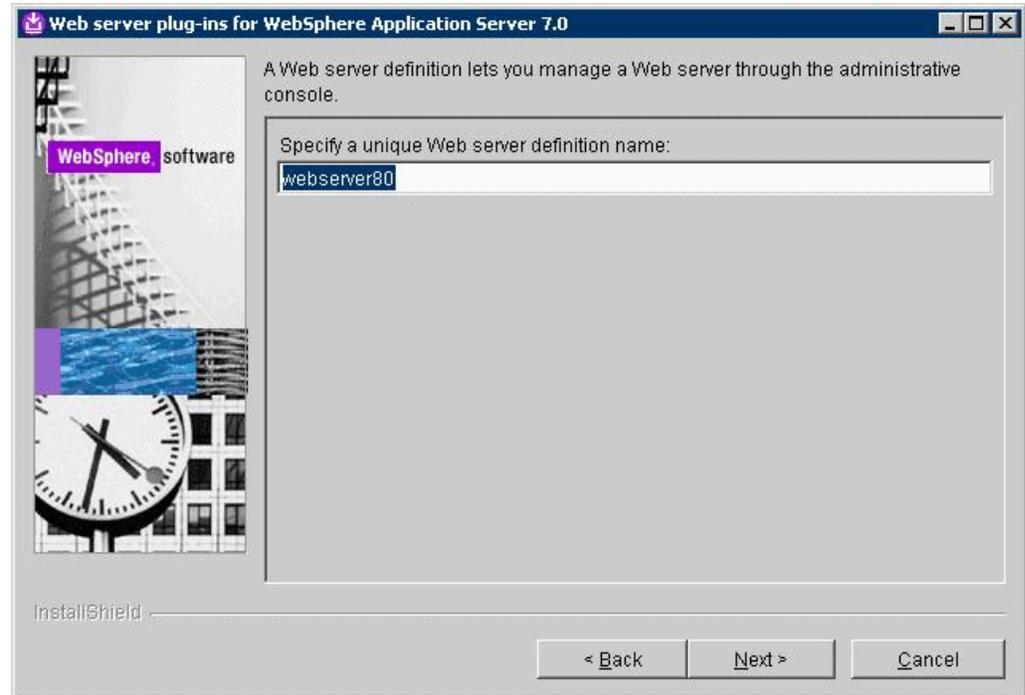
z:\IBM\HTTPServer\conf\httpd.conf

Note: This field is not available for IIS.

You must also specify the Web Server port. Typically you can accept the default value of 80 for the both the IBM HTTP and Microsoft IIS servers.

Note: The plug-ins installer directly modifies the IBM HTTP Server configuration file with the information you specify on this screen.

16. Click the *Next* button to continue.



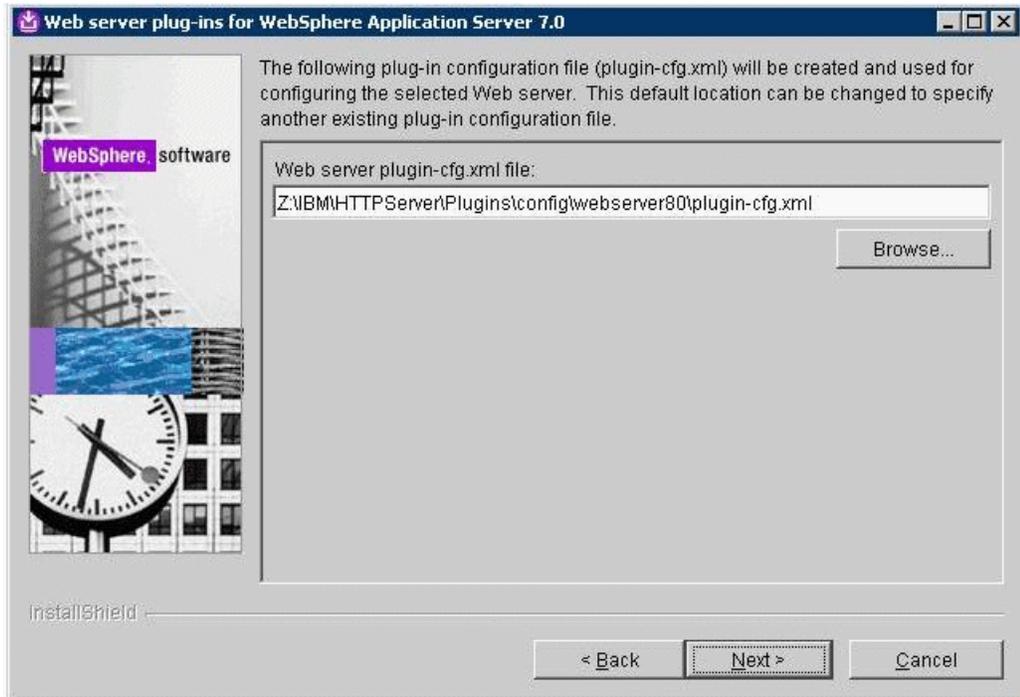
17. On Specify a unique Web Server definition name, enter the name of your IBM HTTP or Microsoft IIS Server to allow the WebSphere Administration Console to administer the IBM HTTP or Microsoft IIS Server configuration and status.

Tip: In order to avoid confusion in installations with multiple web servers on multiple ports, it is good practice to use the following naming convention:

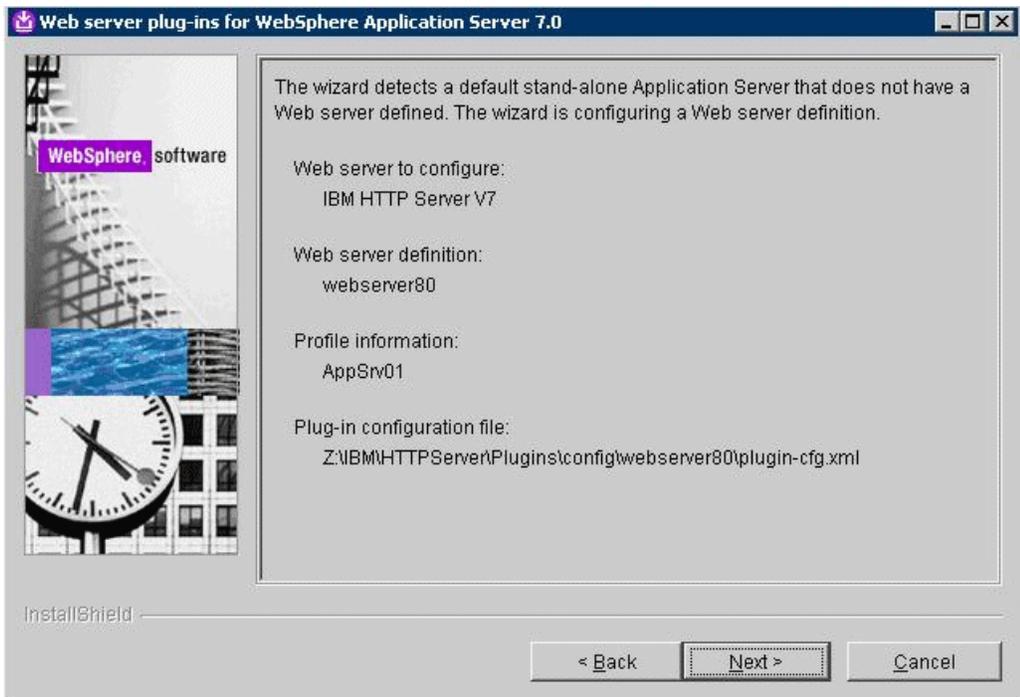
`webserver<port_number>`

For example, the name `webserver80` indicates the webserver is on port 80.

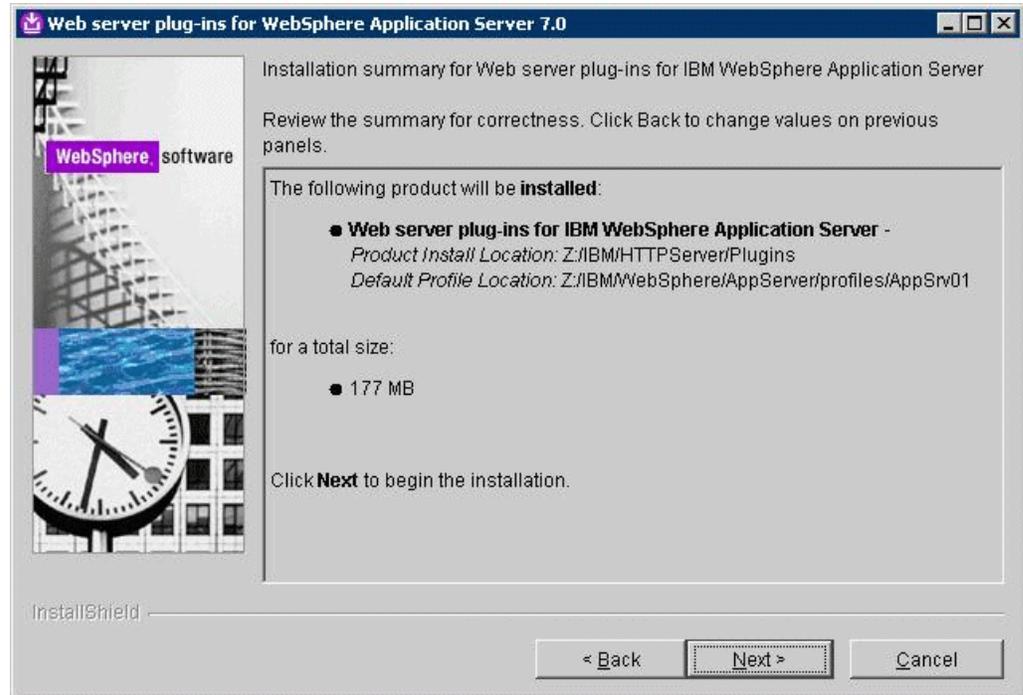
18. Click the *Next* button to continue.



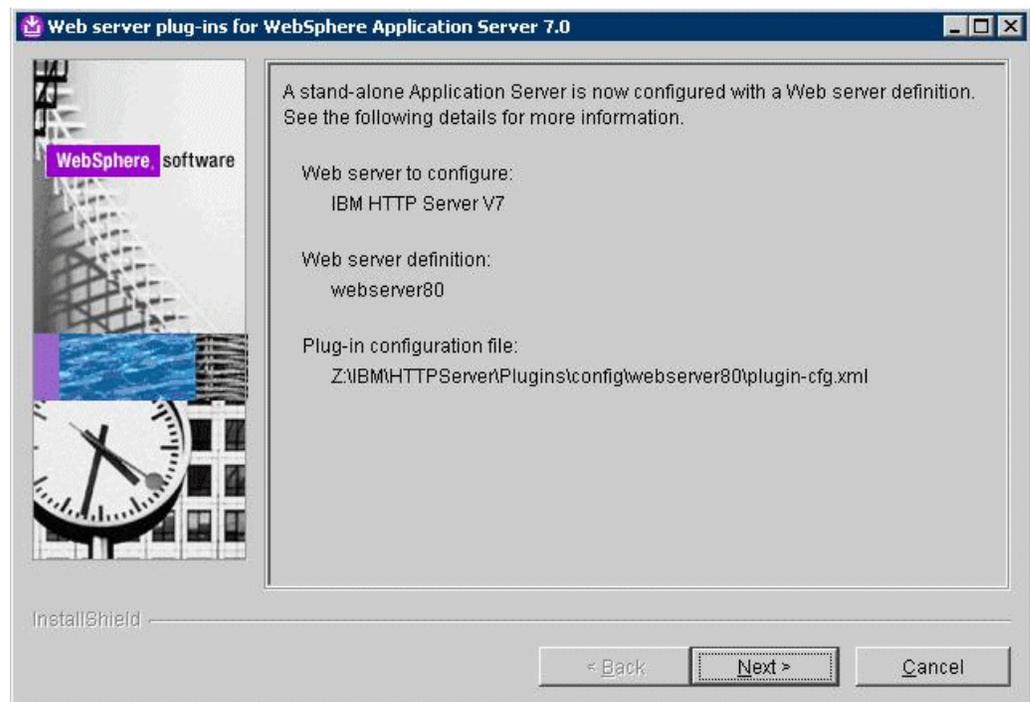
- 19. On Web Server plugin-cfg.xml file, you can accept the default location for the plugin-cfg.xml file.
- 20. Click the *Next* button to continue.



- 21. The installation wizard detects the default profile (such as AppSrv01) that does not have a Web server defined. Click the *Next* button to continue.



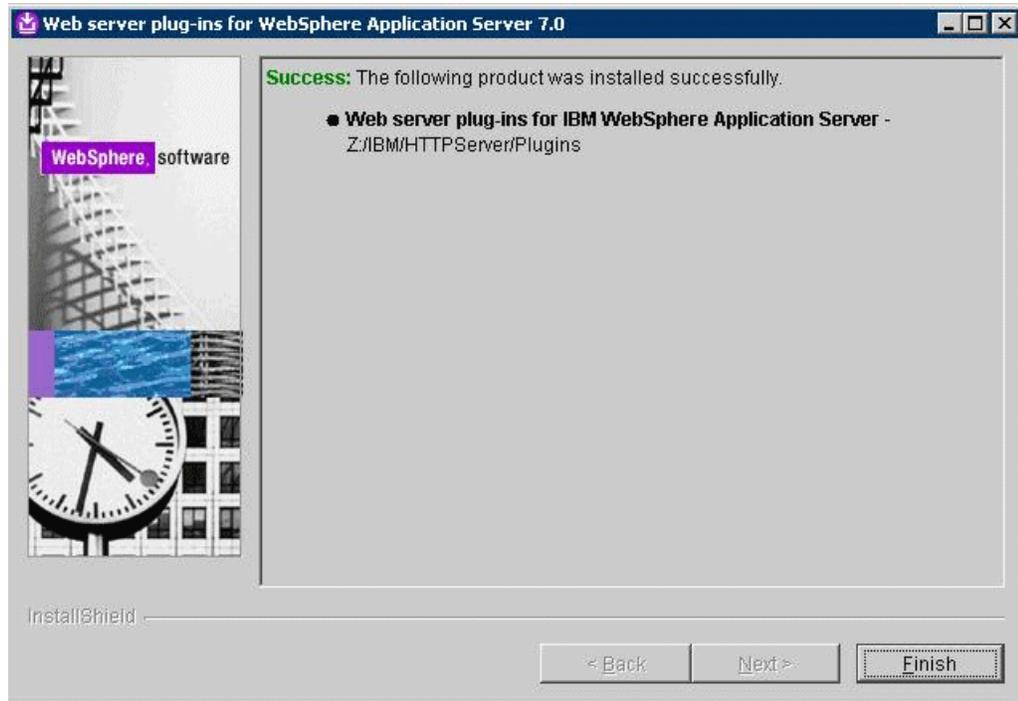
22. On the Summary screen, click the *Next* button to begin the installation.



23. The installation wizard shows that a Web server definition is created for the default Application server profile (such as AppSrv01).

24. Click the *Next* button to proceed.

The installation wizard launches a web browser with more detailed information about the Plug-ins road map. You can close the browser at any time or return to the installation wizard.



25. On the completion screen, click Finish to exit the WebSphere Plug-ins installation wizard.

4.5 Installing the WebSphere Update Installer

The Update Installer for WebSphere Software includes a new installation program for IBM WebSphere Version 7.0, Installation Wizard starting with Fix Pack 7. The Update Installer is backwards compatible. You should download the Update Installer that match with your WebSphere product. You can use a single installation of the Update Installer to install maintenance packs on all the WebSphere software products such as WebSphere Application Server, Java SDK, IBM HTTP Server, and Web server plug-ins.

Before you can install Refresh or Fix pack for WebSphere software, you need to install the Update Installer engine as described in this procedure.

Note: Make sure all WebSphere processes including IBM HTTP Server V7 are not running before starting Update Installer installation.

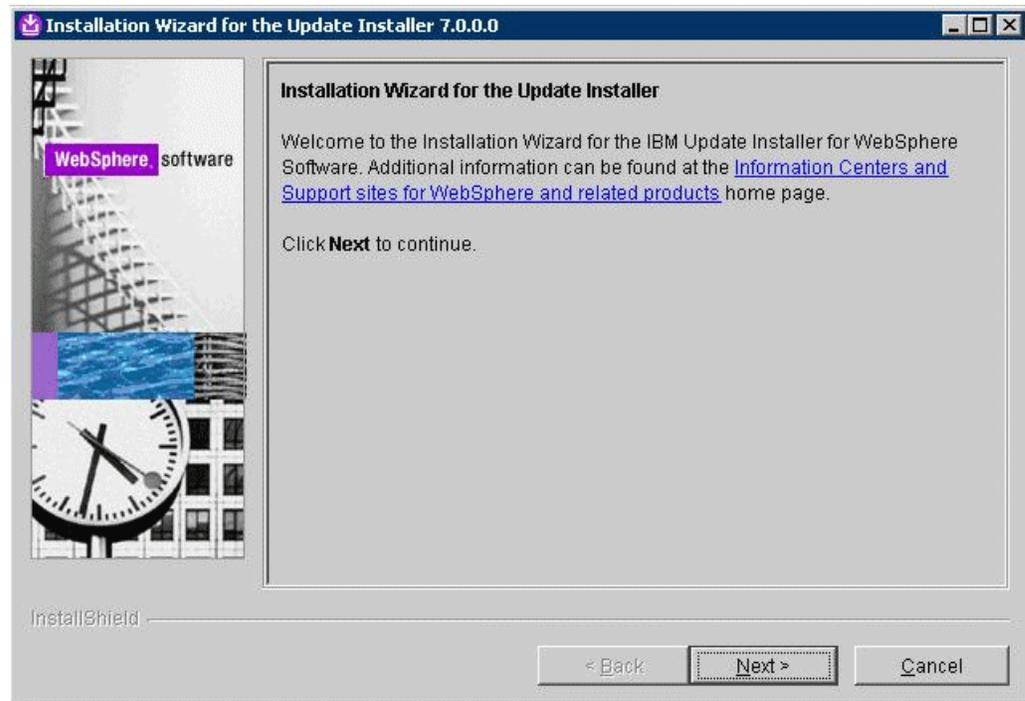
This document uses Fix Pack 29 (7.0.0.29) to describe the process of installing WebSphere Fix Pack. Check the Certification for the latest supported WebSphere Fix Pack for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Web Server (refer to [Chapter 1, "Accessing Certifications \(formerly Minimum Technical Requirements\)"](#)).

To install the WebSphere update installer:

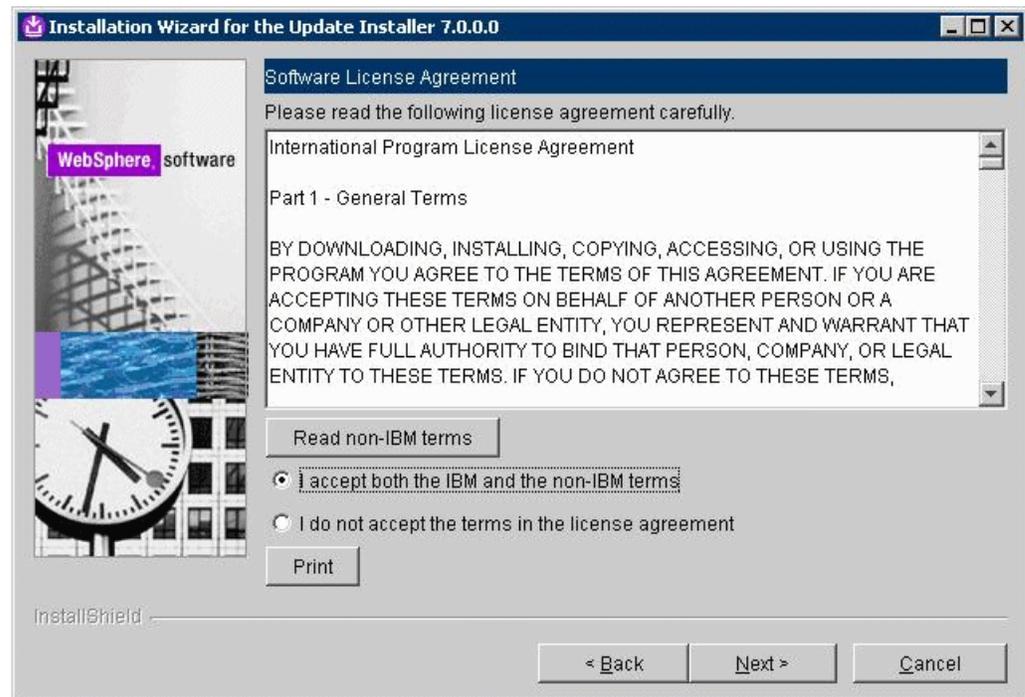
1. Download the Update Installer software from IBM web site.
2. Extract the downloaded image.
3. From the downloaded image run the install executable using these commands:

```
cd x:\dump\was7_windows\sup1\UpdateInstaller
x:\dump\was7_windows\sup1\UpdateInstaller > install.exe
```

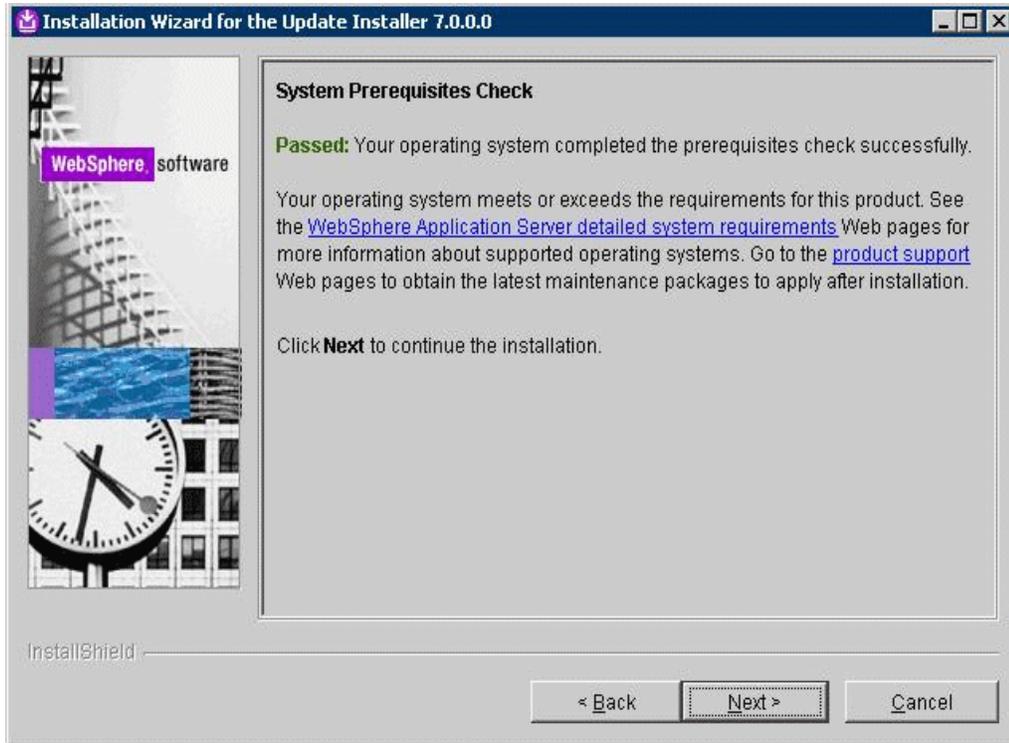
where x: is the drive where you downloaded the Update Installer.



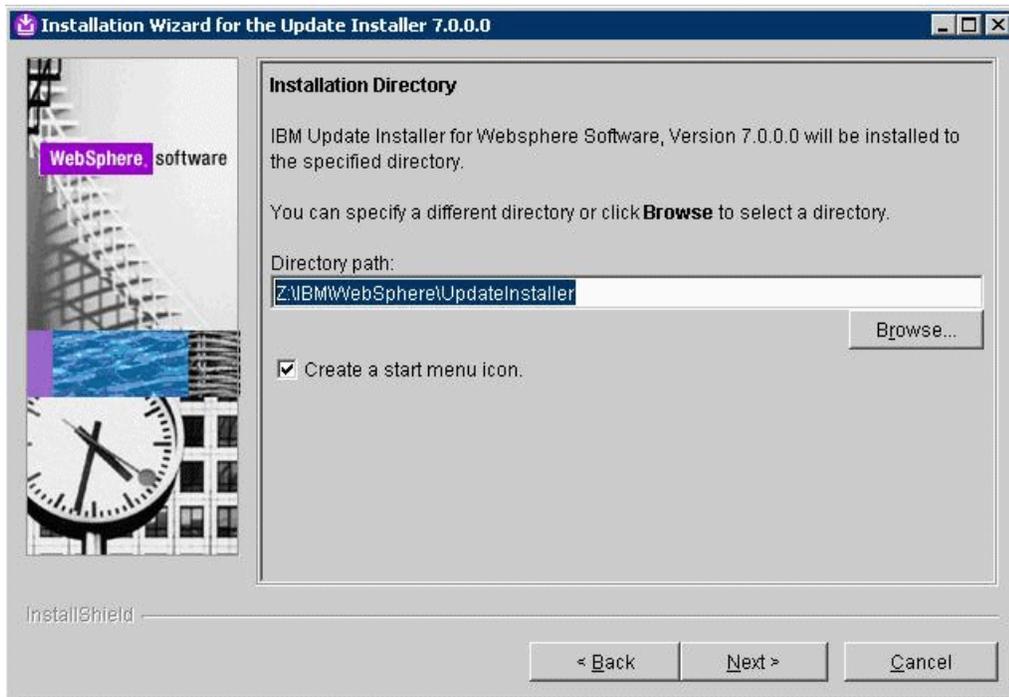
4. On the Welcome screen, click the *Next* button to begin the wizard.



5. On Software License Agreement, review the License Agreement and choose an option to accept or decline.
6. Click the *Next* button to continue.



7. On System Prerequisites Check, the Installer performs a verification of system requirements.
8. After the Installer indicates the check was successful, click the *Next* button to continue.



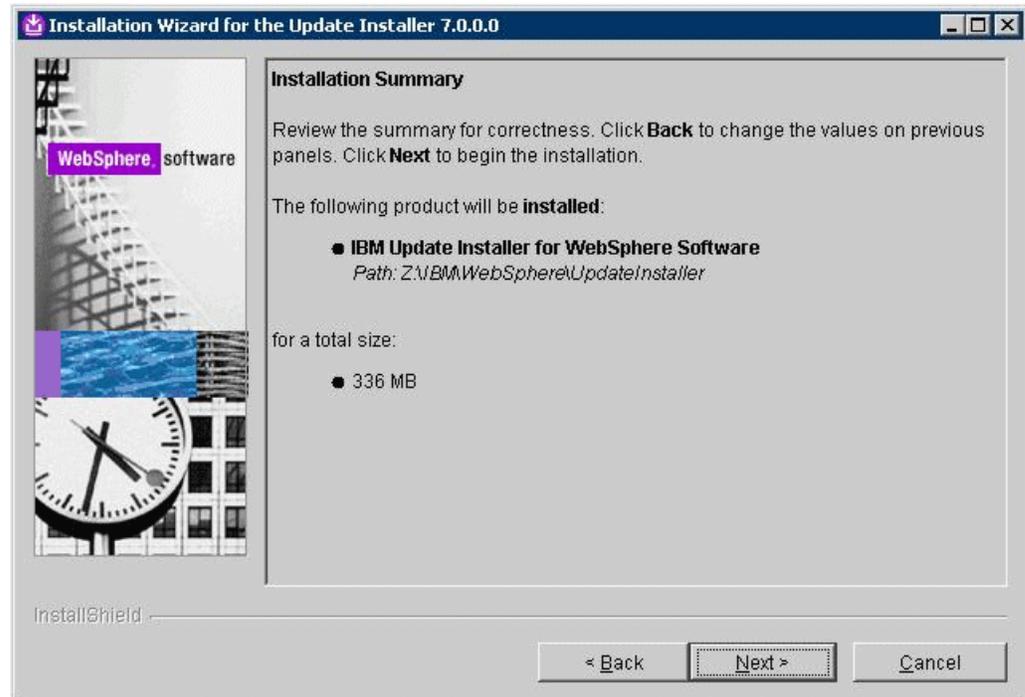
9. On Directory Name, enter a valid value for the Update Installer installation directory. For example:

z:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller

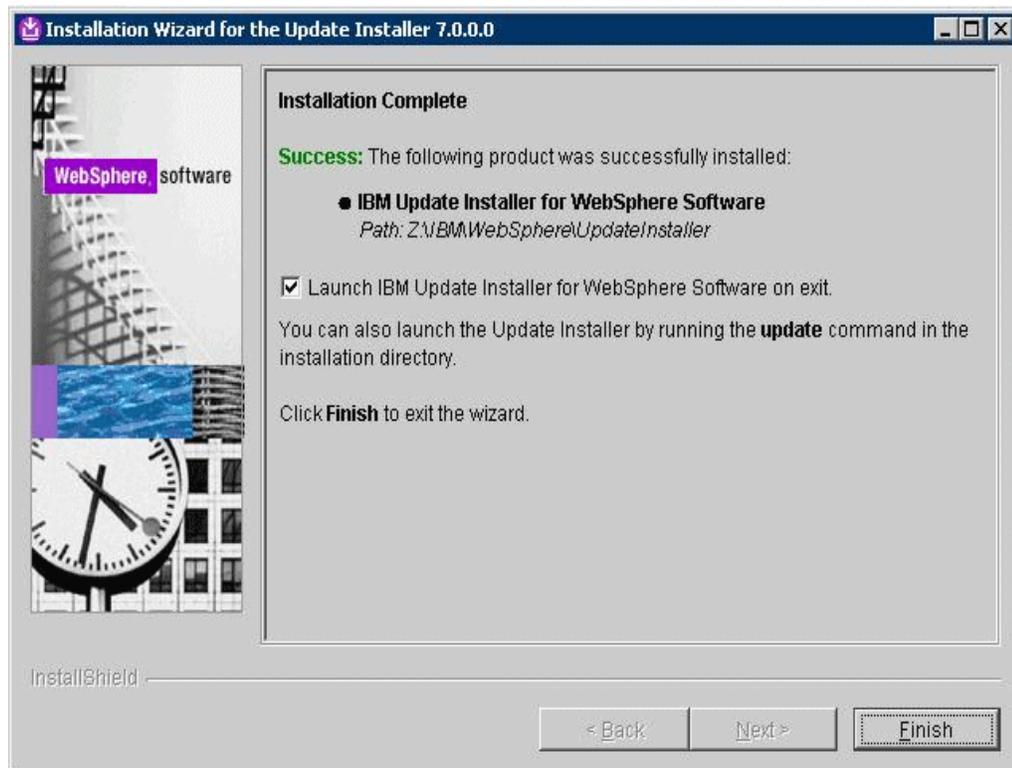
Note: To facilitate maintenance, it is recommended that you install the Update Installer under the WebSphere root directory. For example:

z:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller

10. Click the *Next* button to continue.



11. On Installation Summary, click the *Next* button to begin the installation.



12. On Installation Complete, deselect the check box for *Launch IBM Update Installer for WebSphere software on exit*.
13. Click the *Finish* button.

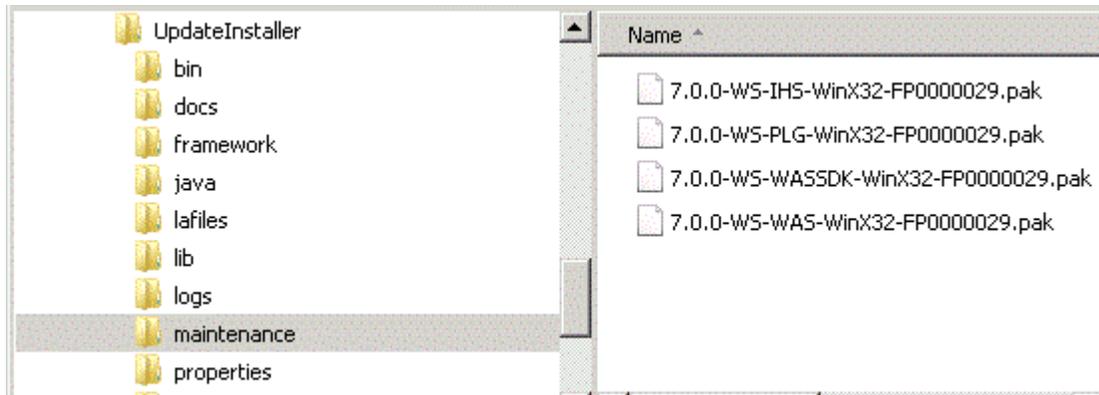
4.6 Installing WebSphere 7.0 Fix Pack 29

Note: This document uses Fix Pack 29 (7.0.0.29) to describe the process of installing WebSphere Fix Pack. Check the Certification for the latest supported WebSphere Fix Pack for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Web Server (refer to [Chapter 1, "Accessing Certifications \(formerly Minimum Technical Requirements\)"](#)).

To install the WebSphere 7.0 Fix Pack:

1. Ensure that all WebSphere and HTTP Services are stopped prior to updating the software.
2. Download all the fix pack files to the "maintenance" directory under the installation directory of the Update Installer, such as:
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller\maintenance

The complete list of WebSphere 7.0 Fix Pack 29 (7.0.0.29) files is shown in the screen sample below:



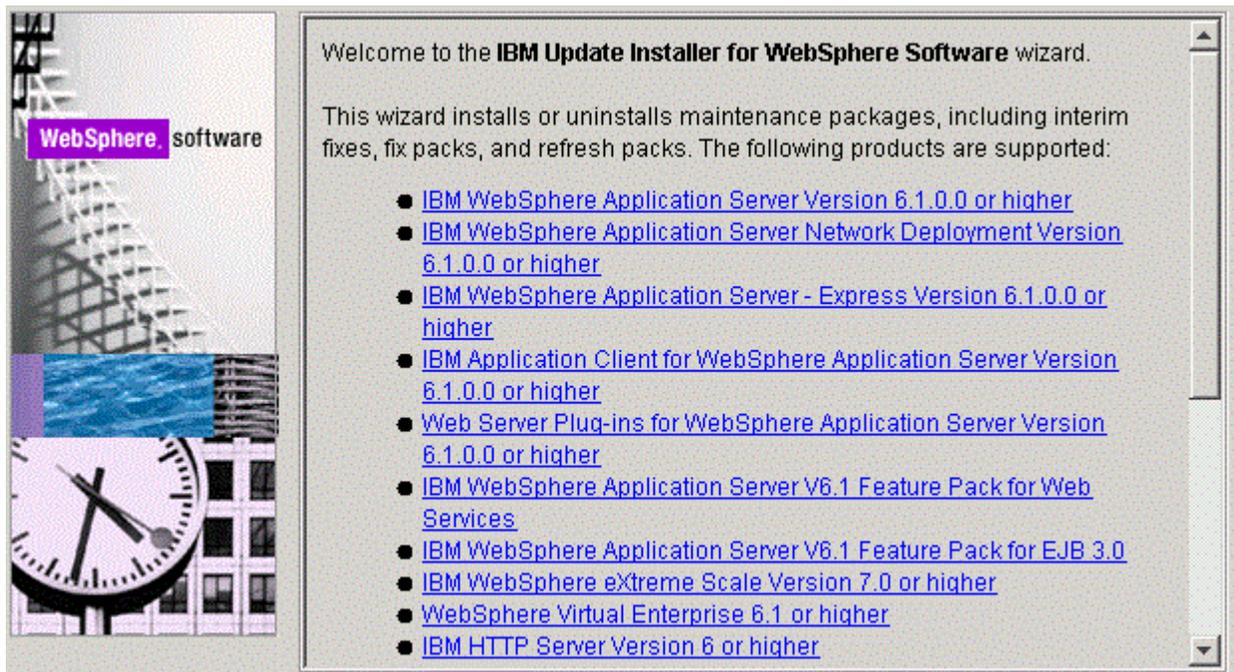
Note: You do not need to uncompress these files, just put them in the "maintenance" directory.

3. Run the update executable from the UpdateInstaller directory using these commands:

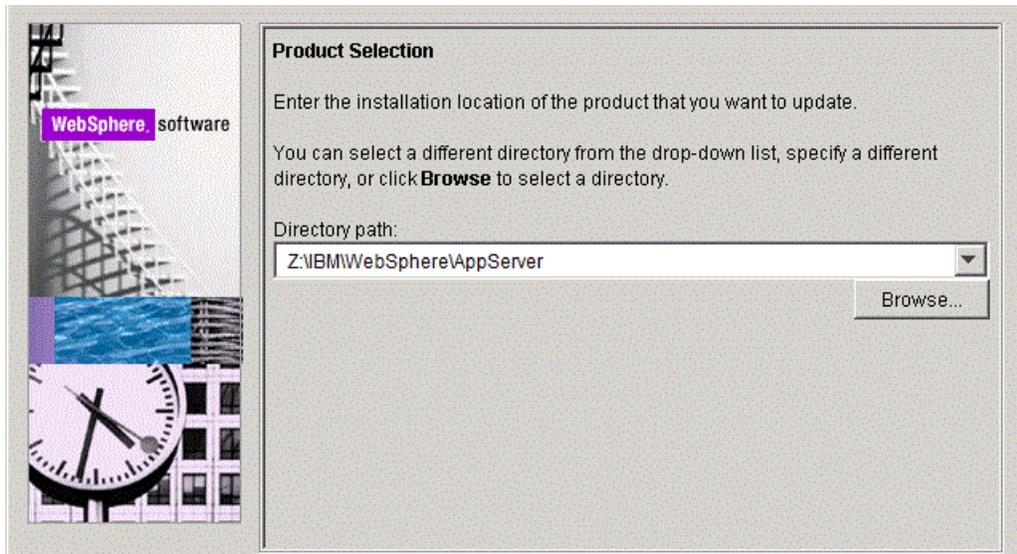
```
cd x:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller
```

```
x:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller > update.exe
```

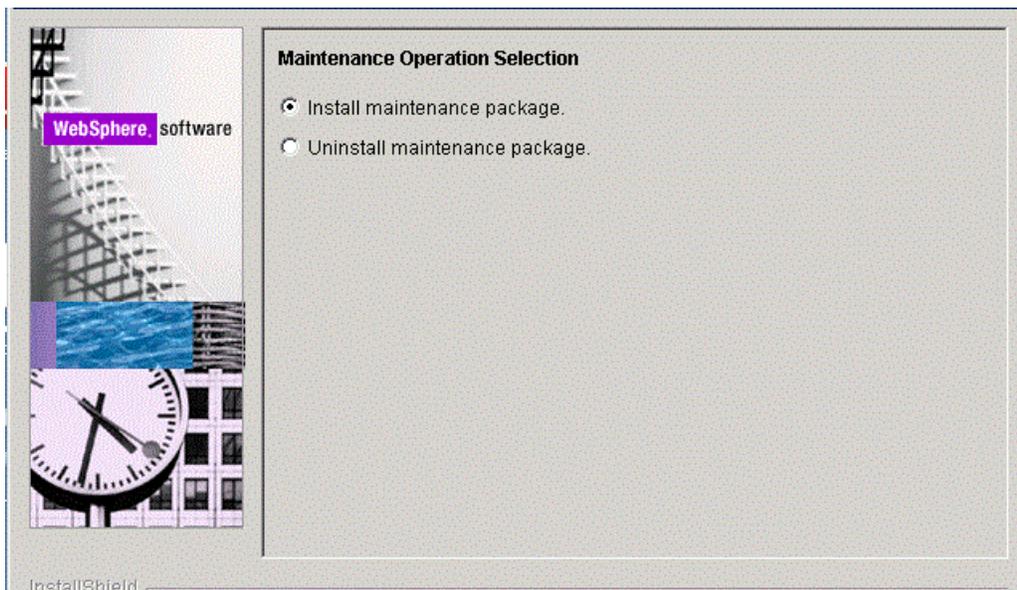
where x: is the drive on which you downloaded the Update Installer.



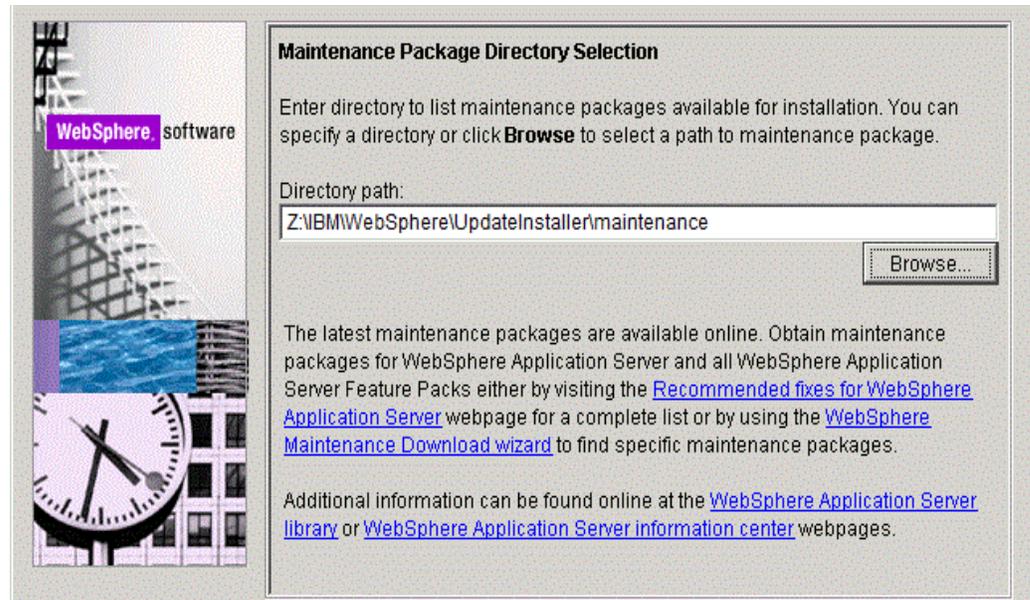
4. Click the *Next* button to continue.



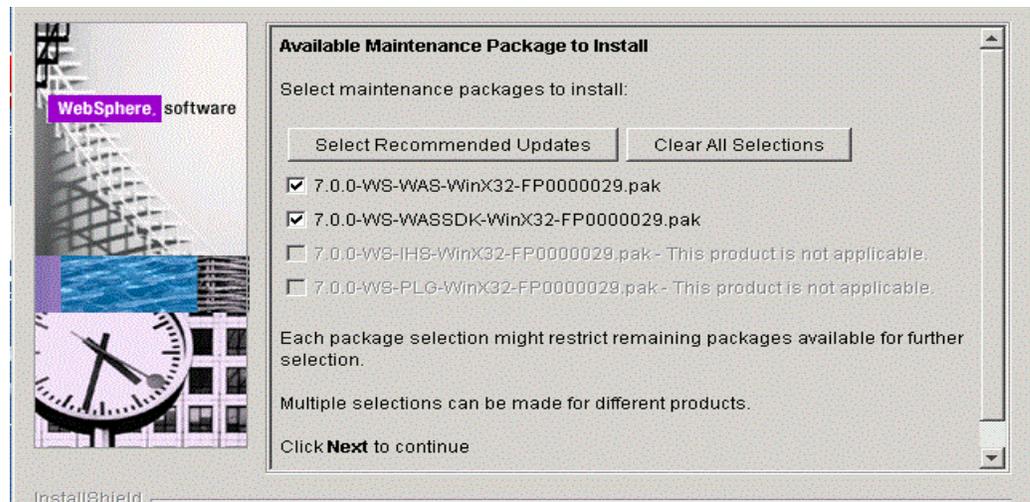
5. On the Product selection screen, use the drop down to select the installation location of the WebSphere Application Server. For example:
Z : \ IBM \ WebSphere \ AppServer
6. Click the *Next* button to continue.



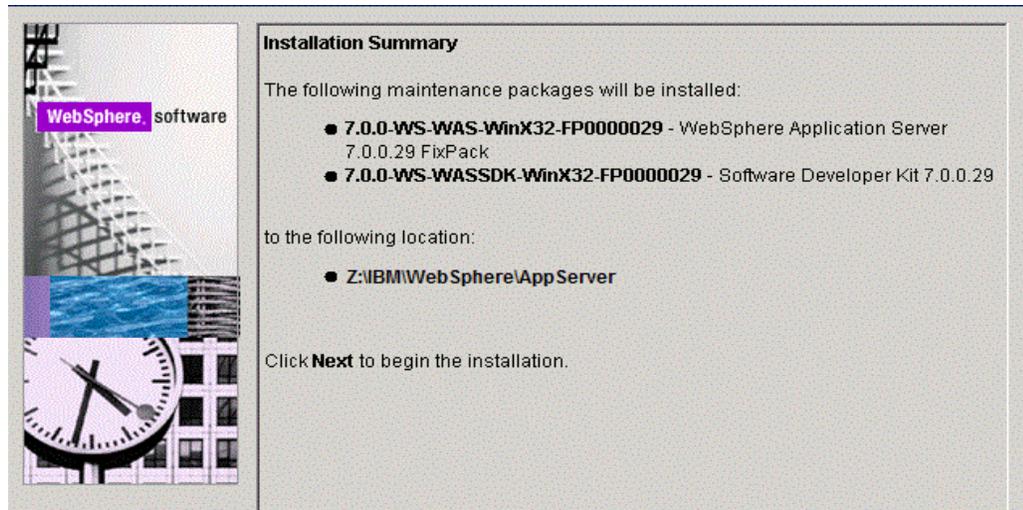
7. On Maintenance Operation Selection, select the following radio button:
Install maintenance package
8. Click the *Next* button to continue.
The installer inspects the UpdateInstaller directory for maintenance packages (.pak files); specifically in the maintenance sub-directory.



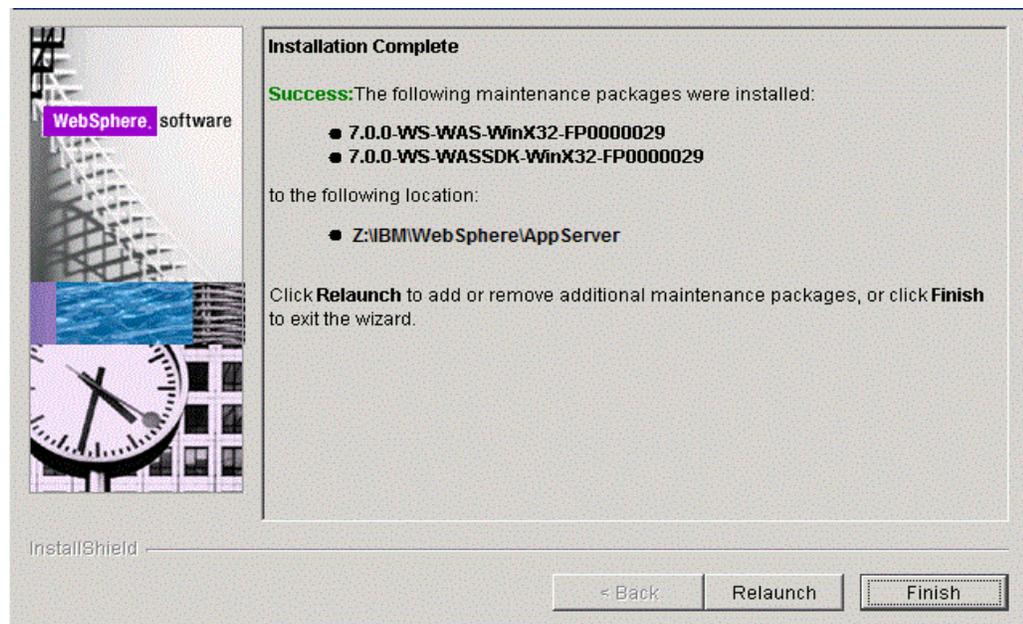
9. On Maintenance Package Selection, validate the directory name that was located by the Installer wizard.



10. On Available Maintenance Package to Install, check the WAS and WASSDK fix pack files since the WebSphere Application Server components are being updated.
11. Click the *Next* button to continue.



12. On Installation Summary, review the information and click the *Next* button to begin the installation.
13. Click the *Next* button to continue.



14. On Installation Complete, Success, click the *Relaunch* button to relaunch the wizard and install the HTTP server components.

4.7 Installing the IBM HTTP Server Fix Pack

Note: If you are planning to use Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS), you can skip this section and continue to [Installing the WebSphere 7.0 Plug-ins Fix Pack](#).

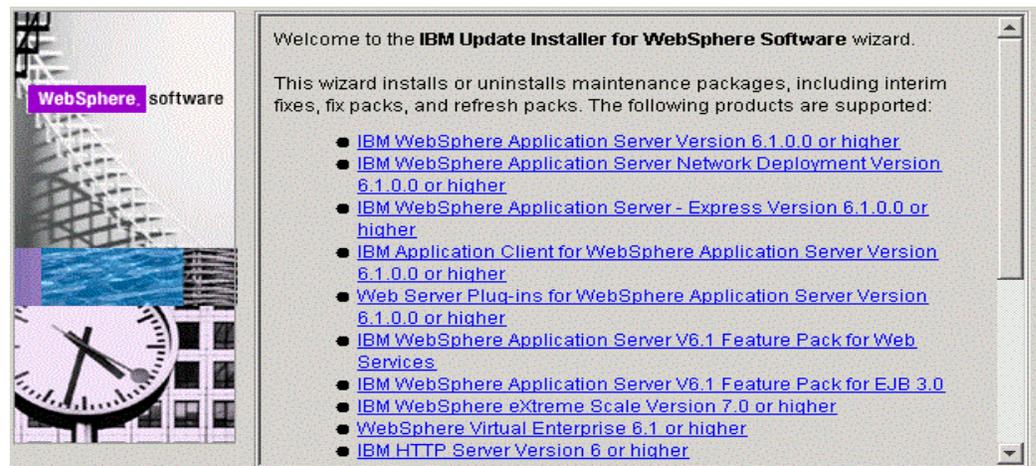
To install the IBM HTTP Server Fix Pack:

1. Ensure that all WebSphere and HTTP Services are stopped prior to updating the software.
2. Download and uncompress the fix pack file for the IBM HTTP Server to the \UpdateInstaller\maintenance directory.

For example:

7.0.0-WS-IHS-WinX32-FP00000029.pak

3. Once the wizard has restarted, select the HTTP server components.



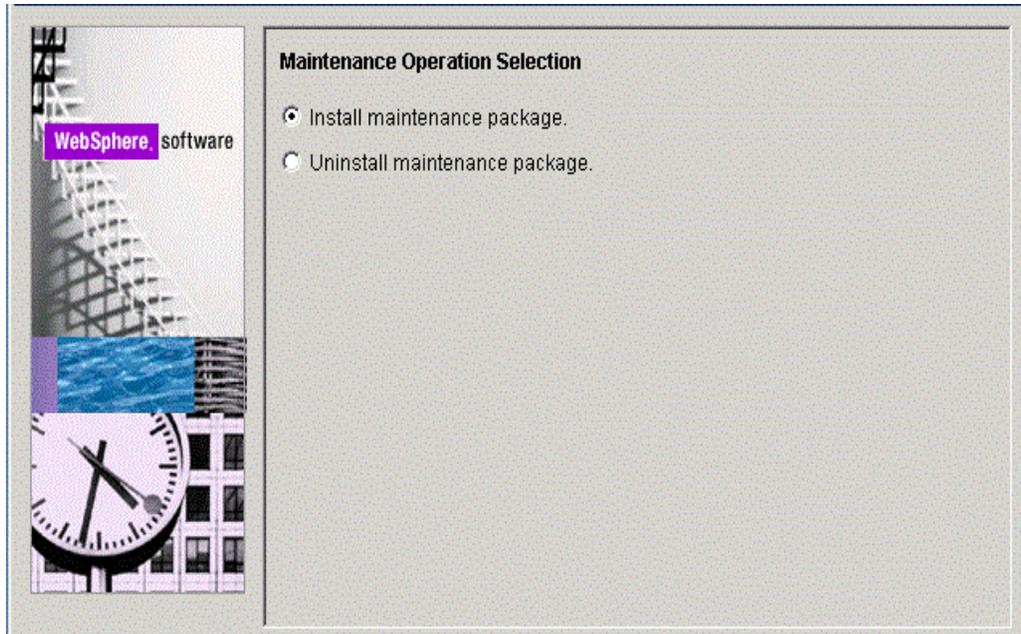
4. On the Welcome screen, click the *Next* button to begin the Update Installer wizard.



5. On Product Selection, use the drop down to select the installation location of the IBM HTTP Server. For example:

Z:\IBM\HTTPServer

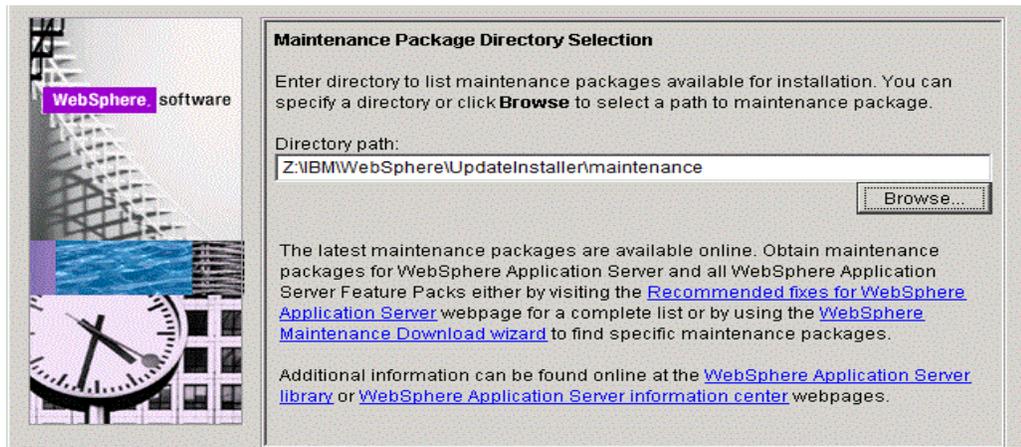
6. Click the *Next* button to continue.



7. On Maintenance Operation Selection, select this radio button:

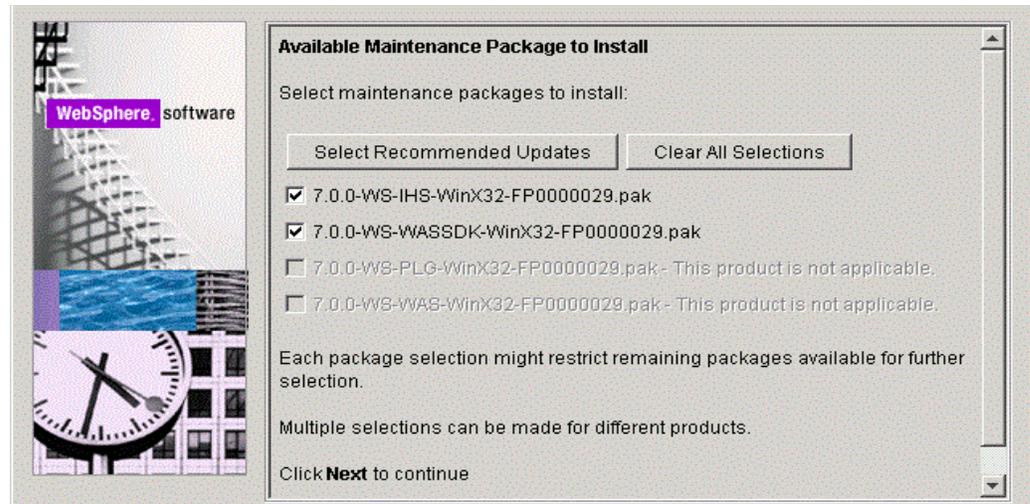
Install maintenance package

8. Click the *Next* button to continue.

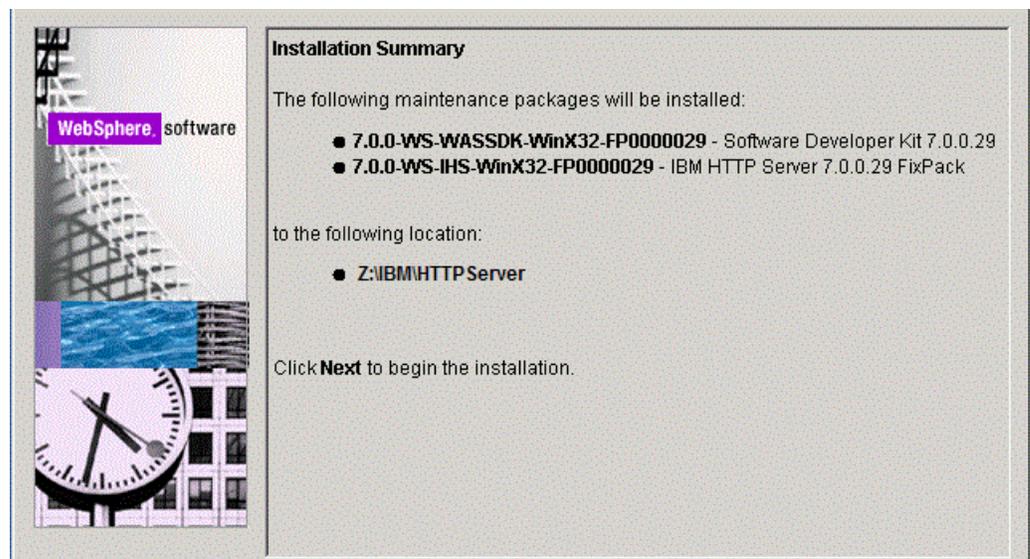


9. On Maintenance Package Directory Selection, validate the directory path that was located by the Installer wizard.

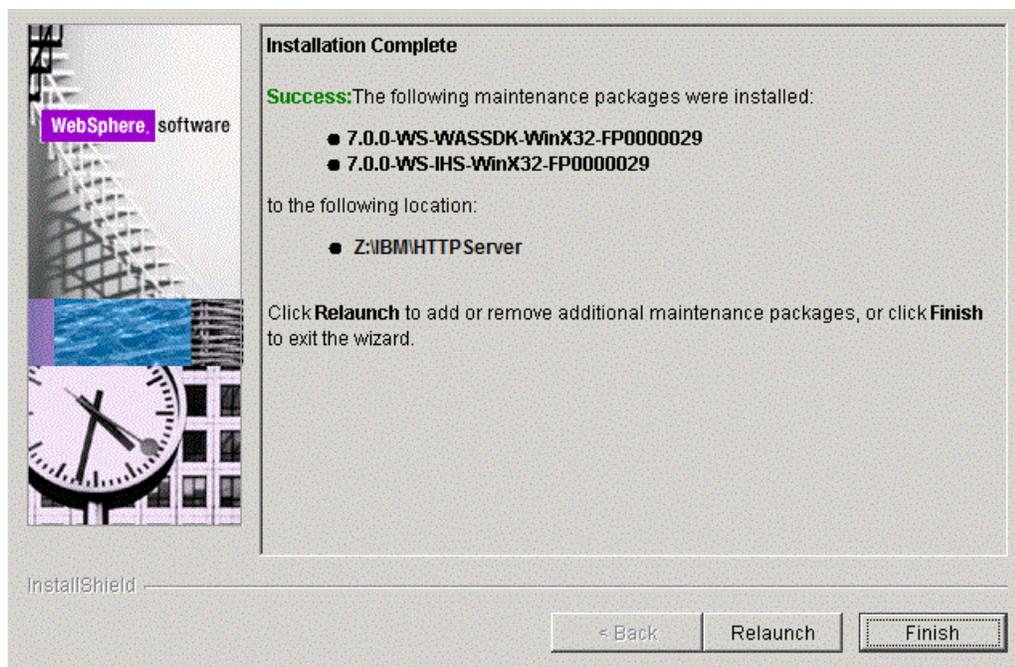
10. Click the *Next* button to continue.



11. On Available Maintenance Package to Install, ensure that the available IHS and WASSDK fix pack files are checked since the IBM HTTP Server components are being updated.
12. Click the *Next* button to continue.



13. On Installation Summary, click the *Next* button to begin the installation.



14. On Installation Complete, verify that the proper maintenance packages for the IBM HTTP Server were successfully installed.
15. Click the *Relaunch* button and continue to the next section to install WebSphere Plug-ins Fix Pack.

4.8 Installing the WebSphere 7.0 Plug-ins Fix Pack

Note: It is very important to following the exact sequence of steps in this procedure.

To install the WebSphere 7.0 Plug-ins Fix Pack:

1. Ensure that all WebSphere and IBM HTTP or Microsoft IIS Services are stopped prior to updating the software.
2. Download and copy the fix pack file for the WebSphere Plug-ins to the `\UpdateInstaller\maintenance` directory.

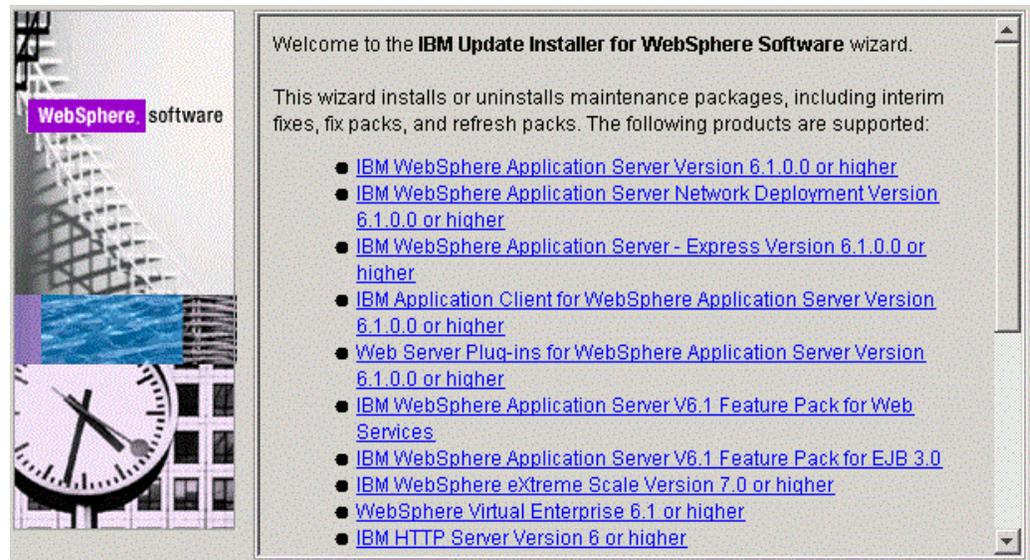
For example:

```
7.0.0-WS-PLG-WinX32-FP00000029.pak
```

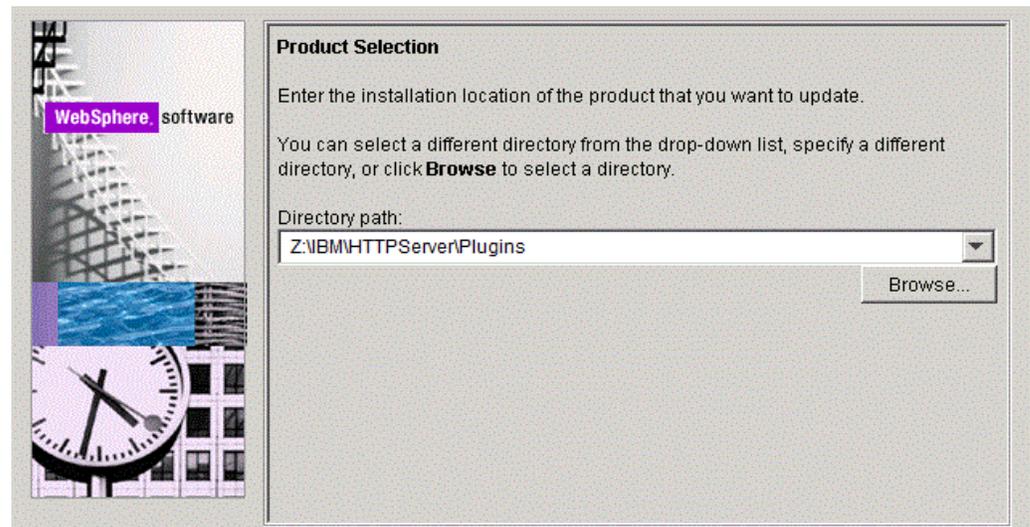
3. Run the update executable from the copied `UpdateInstaller` directory using these commands:

```
cd Z:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller
```

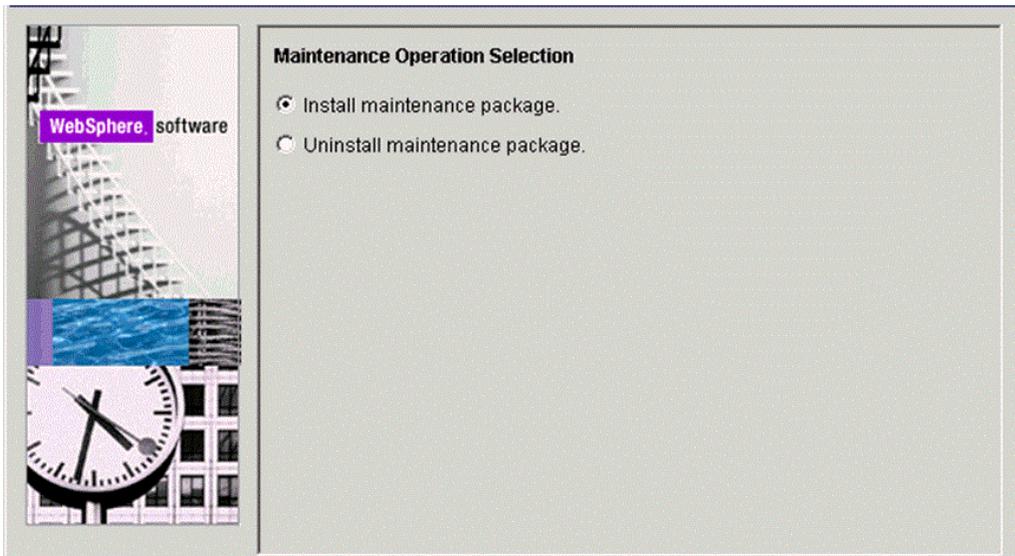
```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\UpdateInstaller > update.exe
```



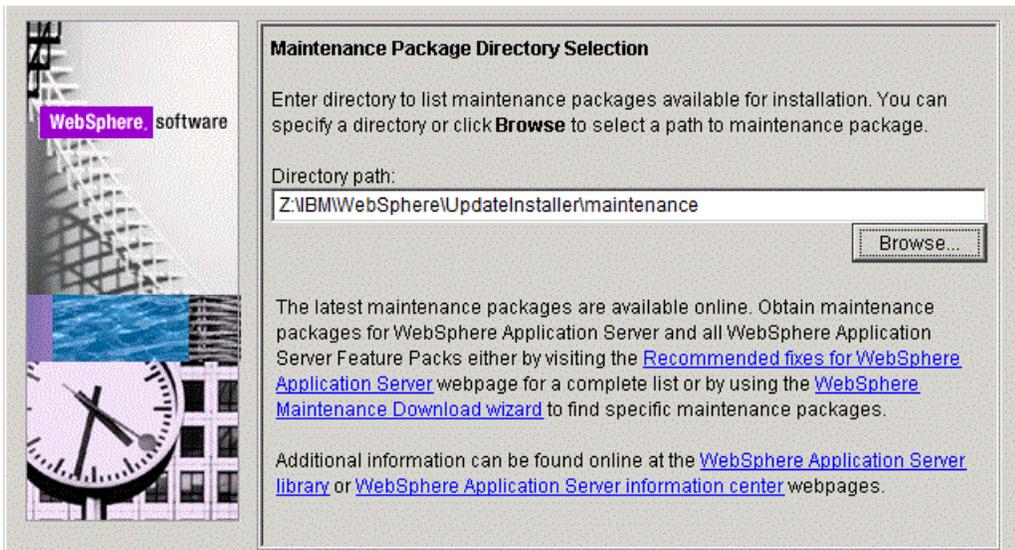
4. Once is wizard is restarted, select the Plugins component.



5. On Product Selection, use the drop down to select the installation location of the Web server plugin. For example:
Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins
6. Click the *Next* button to continue.



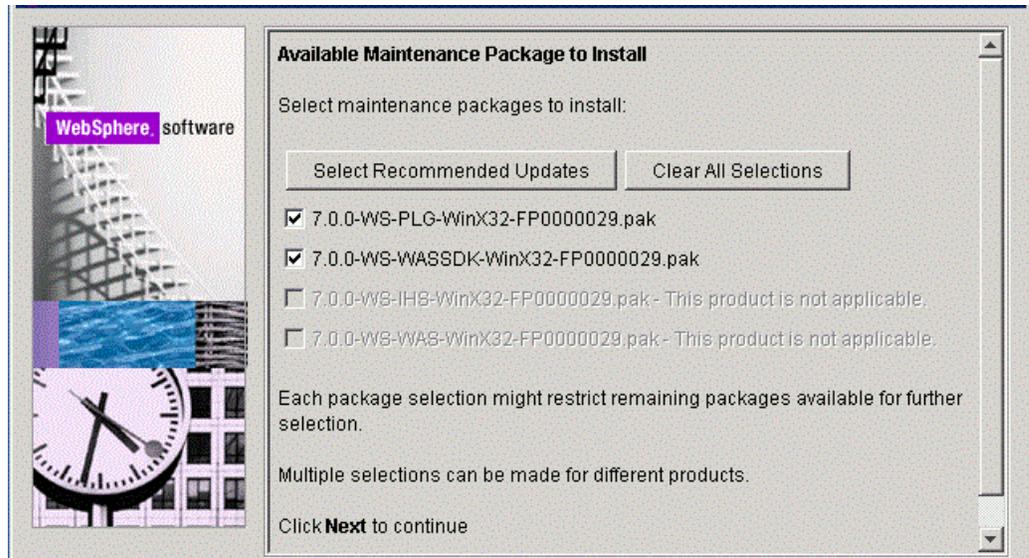
7. On Maintenance Operation Selection, select the following radio button:
Install maintenance package
8. Click the *Next* button to continue.



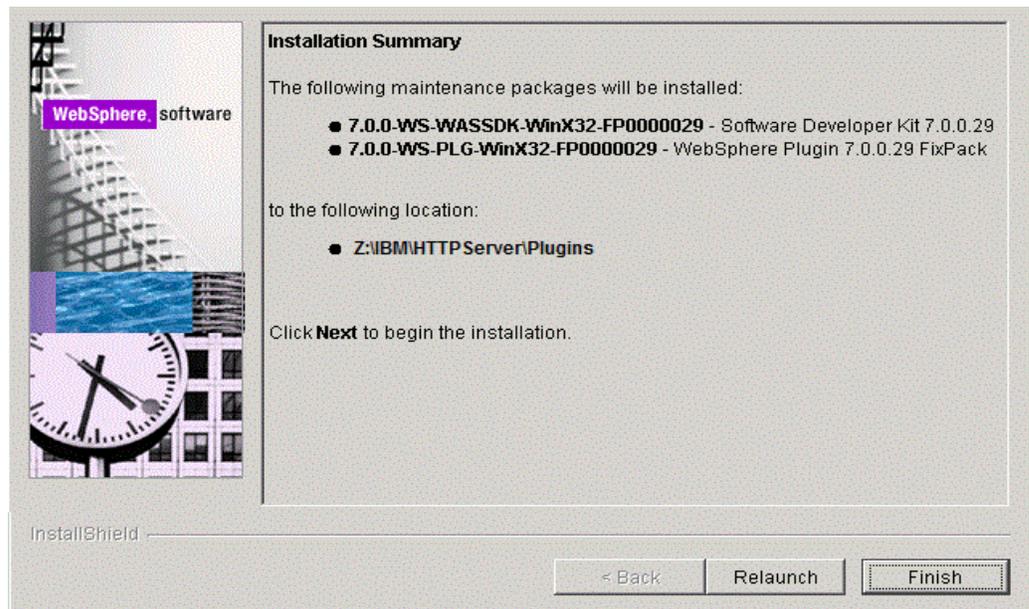
9. On Maintenance Package Directory Selection, validate the directory path that was located by the Installer wizard.

Note: The installer inspects the \UpdateInstaller\maintenance directory for maintenance packages (.pak files).

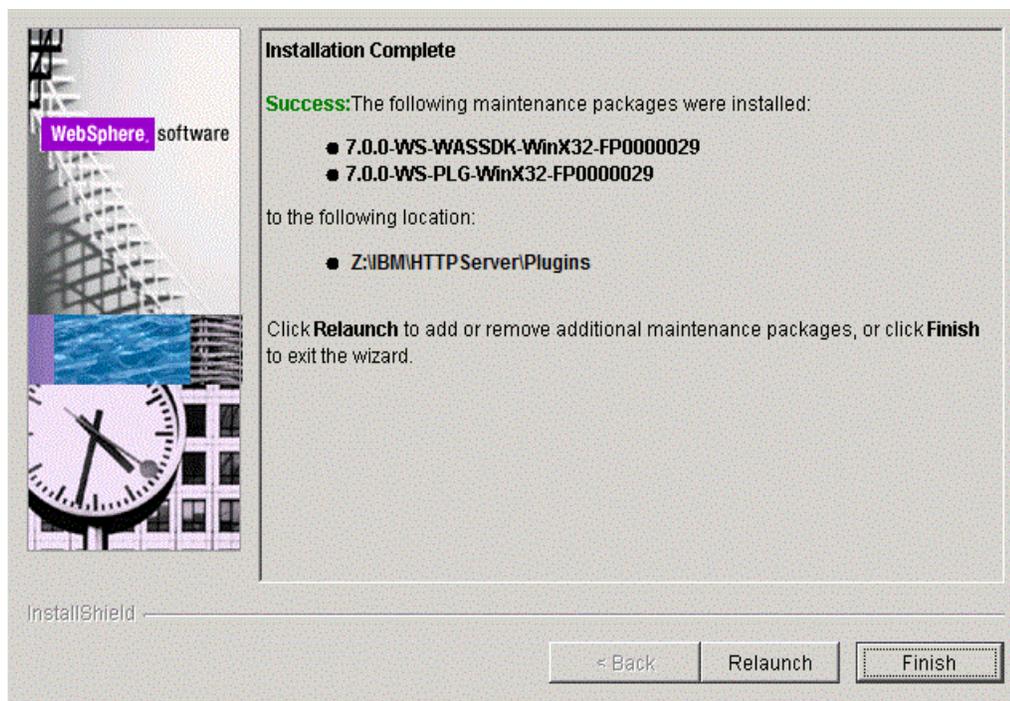
10. Click the *Next* button to continue.



11. On Available Maintenance Package to Install, ensure that the PLG and WASSDK fix pack files are checked since the WebSphere Plugin components are being updated.
12. Click the *Next* button to continue the update for the WebSphere Plug-ins.



13. On the Installation Summary screen, review the information and click the *Next* button to begin the installation.



14. After the Plug-ins update is complete, the Success screen indicates the status of the maintenance package installation.
15. Click the *Finish* button to exit the Update Installer wizard.

4.9 Verifying the Versions of Installed WebSphere Products

This section describes how to verify the versions of these installed WebSphere products:

- [WebSphere Application Server](#)
- [IBM HTTP Server](#)
- [WebSphere Plugins for IBM WebSphere Application Server](#)

4.9.1 WebSphere Application Server

Use this procedure to verify the version of the IBM WebSphere Application Server.

1. Open a Windows Command window
2. Navigate to this folder:
`Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\bin`
3. From the above folder, execute this batch file:

```
versionInfo.bat
```

Verify the installed version of the IBM WebSphere Application Server is 7.0.0.29 as shown in the example below:

Product List	
ND	installed
Installed Product	
Name	IBM WebSphere Application Server - ND
Version	7.0.0.29
ID	ND
Build Level	cf291321.01
Build Date	5/26/13
Architecture	Intel (32 bit)

4.9.2 IBM HTTP Server

Use this procedure to verify the version of the IBM HTTP Server.

1. Open a Windows Command window
2. Navigate to this folder:
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\bin
3. From the above folder, execute this batch file:

versionInfo.bat

Verify the installed version of the IBM HTTP Server is 7.0.0.29 as shown in the example below:

Product List	
IHS	installed
Installed Product	
Name	IBM HTTP Server
Version	7.0.0.29
ID	IHS
Build Level	cf291321.01
Build Date	5/26/13
Architecture	Intel (32 bit)

4.9.3 WebSphere Plugins for IBM WebSphere Application Server

Use this procedure to verify the version of the IBM HTTP Server.

1. Open a Windows Command window
2. To verify the Web server plugins for IBM WebSphere Application Server, navigate to this folder:

Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\bin

3. From the above folder, execute this batch file:

versionInfo.bat

Verify the installed version of the Web server plugins for IBM WebSphere Application Server is 7.0.0.29 as shown in the example below:

Product List	
PLG	installed
Installed Product	
Name	Web server plug-ins for IBM WebSphere Application Server
Version	7.0.0.29
ID	PLG
Build Level	cf291321.01
Build Date	5/26/13
Architecture	Intel (32 bit)

4.10 Starting the WebSphere Application Server

Note: By default, WebSphere Application Server 7.0 creates and configures a default server named `server1` during installation. If you named your server something other than the default value, then substitute that name for `server1` in the following steps.

To start the WebSphere Application Server:

1. Start a command prompt.
2. Navigate to the `<websphere_install_dir>\AppServer\profiles\profile_name\bin` directory. For example:

```
cd Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin
```

3. Issue the command `startServer` followed by the Application Server name. For example:

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin > startServer server1
```

This command is case sensitive.

Tip: The Application Server can also be started through the Windows Services Applet. Each profile that you configured will have a corresponding service that is automatically created when you created the profile.

Note: Starting with Tools Release 8.97, you can use the Server Manager to start the WebSphere process.

4.11 Stopping the WebSphere Application Server

Note: By default, WebSphere Application Server 7.0 creates and configures a default server named `server1` during installation. If you named your server something other than the default value, then substitute that name for `server1` in the following steps.

To stop the WebSphere Application Server:

1. Start a command prompt.

2. Navigate to the <websphere_install_dir>\AppServer\profiles\profile_name\bin directory. For example:

```
cd Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin
```

3. Issue the command `stopServer` followed by the Application Server name. For example:

```
stopServer server1
```

This command is case sensitive.

Note: If administrative security has been enabled for the WebSphere Application Server profile then use the following command to stop the servers:

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin >  
stopServer server1 user <admin_user_name> -password <admin_  
user_password>
```

Tip: The Application Server can also be stopped through the Windows Services Applet. Each profile that you configured will have a corresponding service that is automatically created when you created the profile.

Note: Starting with Tools Release 8.97, you can use the Server Manager to stop the WebSphere process.

4.12 Determining the Name and Status of the WebSphere Application Server

To determine the name and status of any or all WebSphere Application servers:

1. Start a command prompt.
2. Navigate to the <websphere_install_dir>\AppServer\profiles\profile_name\bin directory. For example:

```
cd Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin
```

3. Issue the command `serverStatus` followed by the Application Server name (or with the `all` option to view the status of all the servers in the profile). For example, to view the status of all Application Servers:

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin > serverStatus -all
```

Note: If administrative security has been enabled for the WebSphere Application Server profile, you must use the following command to check the status of the servers:

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\bin >  
serverStatus all user <admin_user_name> -password <admin_  
user_password>
```

4.13 Starting the IBM HTTP Server

To start the IBM HTTP Server:

1. Start a command prompt.
2. Navigate to the <ibm_http_server_location>\bin directory and issue the start command with the -k option. For example:

```
cd Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\bin
apache.exe -k start
```

This command is case sensitive.

Tip: The IBM HTTP Server can also be started through the Windows Services Applet.

Note: Starting with Tools Release 8.97, you can use the Server Manager to start the IBM HTTP Server process.

4.14 Stopping the IBM HTTP Server

To stop the IBM HTTP Server:

1. Start a command prompt.
2. Navigate to the <ibm_http_server_location>\bin directory and issue the stop command with the -k option. For example:

```
cd Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\bin
apache -k stop
```

This command is case sensitive.

Tip: The IBM HTTP Server can also be stopped through the Windows Services Applet.

Note: Starting with Tools Release 8.97, you can use the Server Manager to stop the IBM HTTP Server process.

Note: Below is an example of the console indicating that the IBM HTTP Server is successfully stopped:

```
Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\bin>apache.exe -k stop
The IBM HTTP Server 7.0 service is stopping.
The IBM HTTP Server 7.0 service has stopped.
```

4.15 Accessing the WebSphere Administration Console

The WebSphere Administration Console is completely web-based and can be accessed from any supported web browser. The default URL is:

```
http://<machinename>:<profile_port>/admin
```

where `machine_name` is the name of the machine on which WebSphere Application Server has been installed, and

where `profile_port` was defined during the profile creation in the profile creation wizard. For the first profile created, the default value is usually 9060.

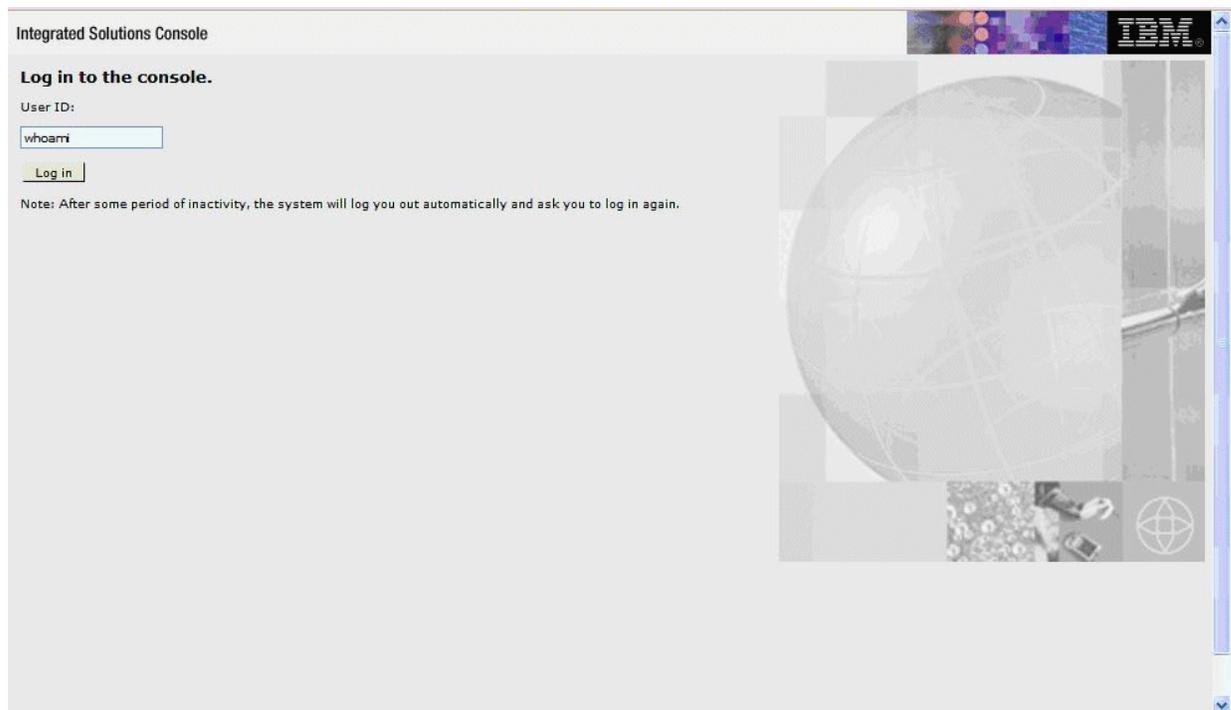
To access the WebSphere Administration Console on the installed machine:

1. Ensure that the WebSphere Application Server (default name is `server1`) is started.
2. Start a web browser.
3. Enter this URL to access the WebSphere Administration Console:

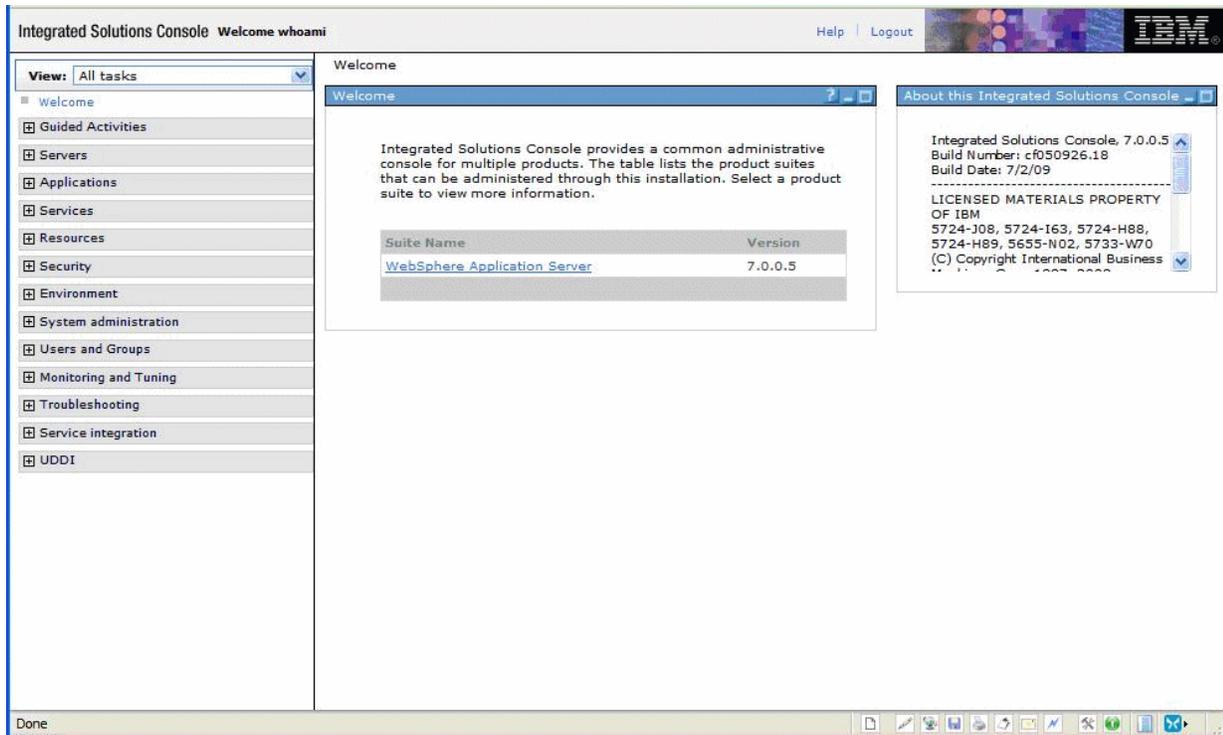
`http://localhost:9060/admin`

Tip: If the port number is unknown and the default port is not working, the `AboutThisProfile.txt` file contains the key `Administrative console port`, which typically lists the assigned admin port number. Typically this file is located in this directory:

```
<websphere_installation_root>\AppServer\profiles\<profile_name>\logs\ AboutThisProfile.txt
```



4. On the Log in to the console screen, enter a valid or new user.



Upon successful logon, the WebSphere Application Server welcome screen is displayed. You can use this application to manage your WebSphere servers and related machines.

4.16 Testing the WebSphere and IBM HTTP Server Installation

To test the WebSphere Administration Console:

1. Ensure that the WebSphere Application Server (default name is server1) is started.
2. Ensure that the IBM HTTP Server is started.
3. Start a web browser.
4. Enter this URL to test the WebSphere Administration Console:

```
http://<machine_name>:<http_port>/snoop
```

where `machine_name` is your server, and

where `http_port` is the port of your IBM HTTP Server. The default value is 80.

For example:

```
http://localhost:80/snoop
```

Snoop Servlet - Request/Client Information

Requested URL:

Servlet Name:

Request Information:

Request method	GET
Request URI	/snoop
Request protocol	HTTP/1.1
Servlet path	/snoop
Path info	<none>
Path translated	<none>
Character encoding	<none>

Upon successful execution, the resulting page should display information similar to the above. This indicates that your WebSphere Application Server is successfully installed and functioning.

4.17 Generating and Propagating WebSphere Plug-ins (optional)

Note: This section is informational only and is not required before you install the Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Web server.

Whenever you install new enterprise applications, or create new virtual hosts, you must regenerate Web Server plug-ins. If your WebSphere installation is on a single machine, you can generate plug-ins from the WebSphere Administrative console. However, your configuration is across multiple machines, you might need to manually generate plug-ins.

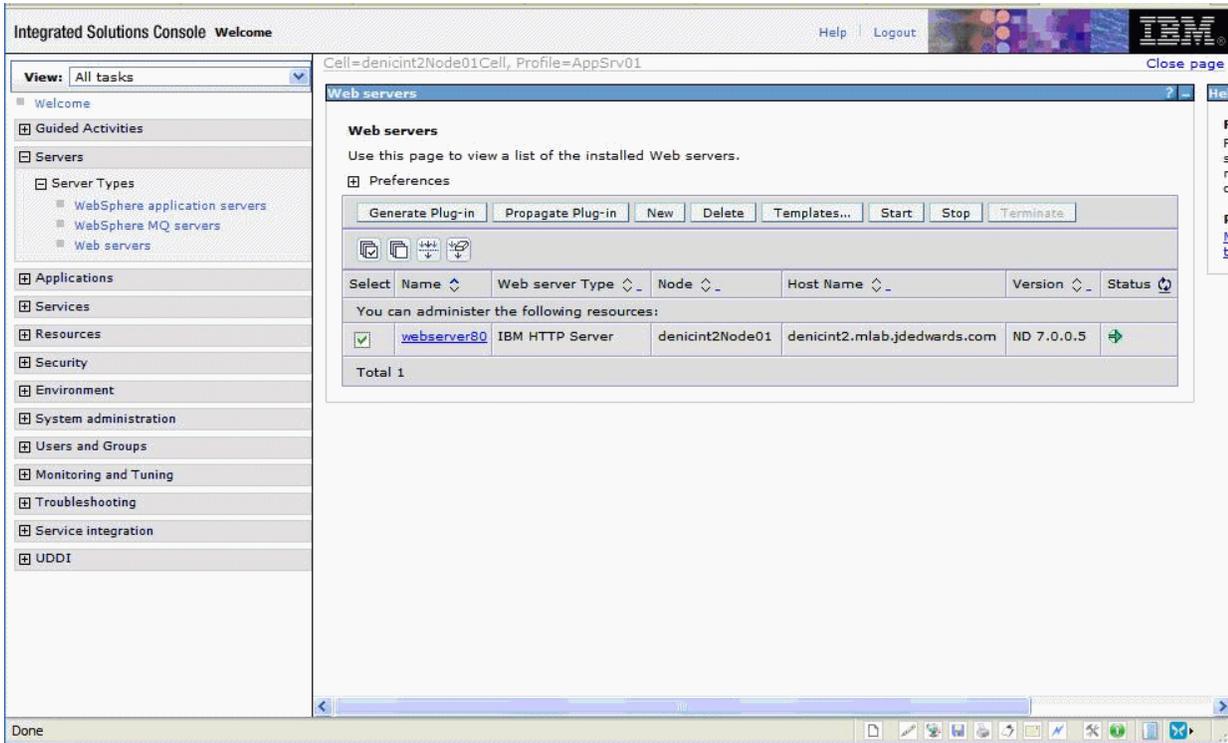
This section describes these topics:

- [Generating WebSphere Plug-ins](#)
- [Propagating WebSphere Plug-ins](#)

4.17.1 Generating WebSphere Plug-ins

To generate WebSphere plug-ins:

1. Log on to the WebSphere Administrative console as described in [Accessing the WebSphere Administration Console](#).
2. On the left hand navigation pane, select Servers > Server Types > Web servers

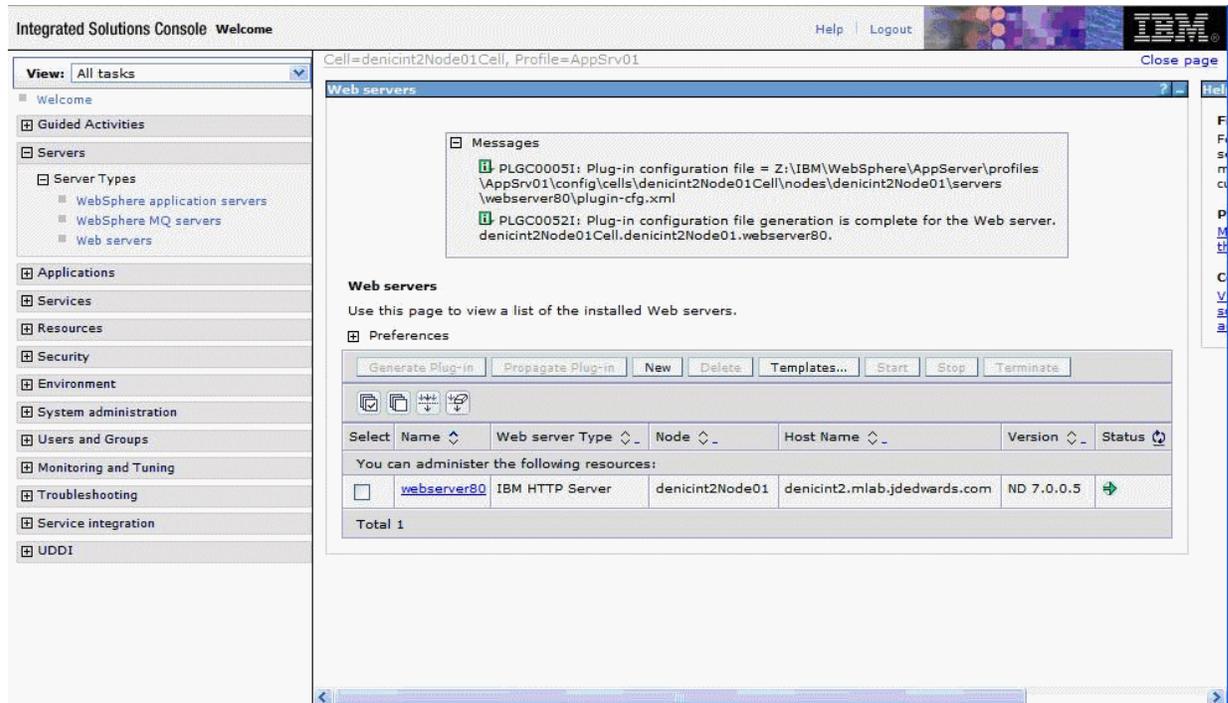


3. Click the check box next to the webserver definition for which you want to regenerate plug-ins.
4. To generate plug-ins, click the *Generate Plug-in* button, which is located above the webserver definition.

The Plug-in file `plugin-cfg.xml` is regenerated in place, typically at this location:

```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv01\config\cells\denicint2Node01Cell\nodes\ denicint2Node01\servers\webserver80
```

A status message will display under the Web servers section.



5. You must restart the IBM HTTP or Microsoft IIS Server for any plug-in changes to take effect.

4.17.2 Propagating WebSphere Plug-ins

To propagate the generated WebSphere plug-ins:

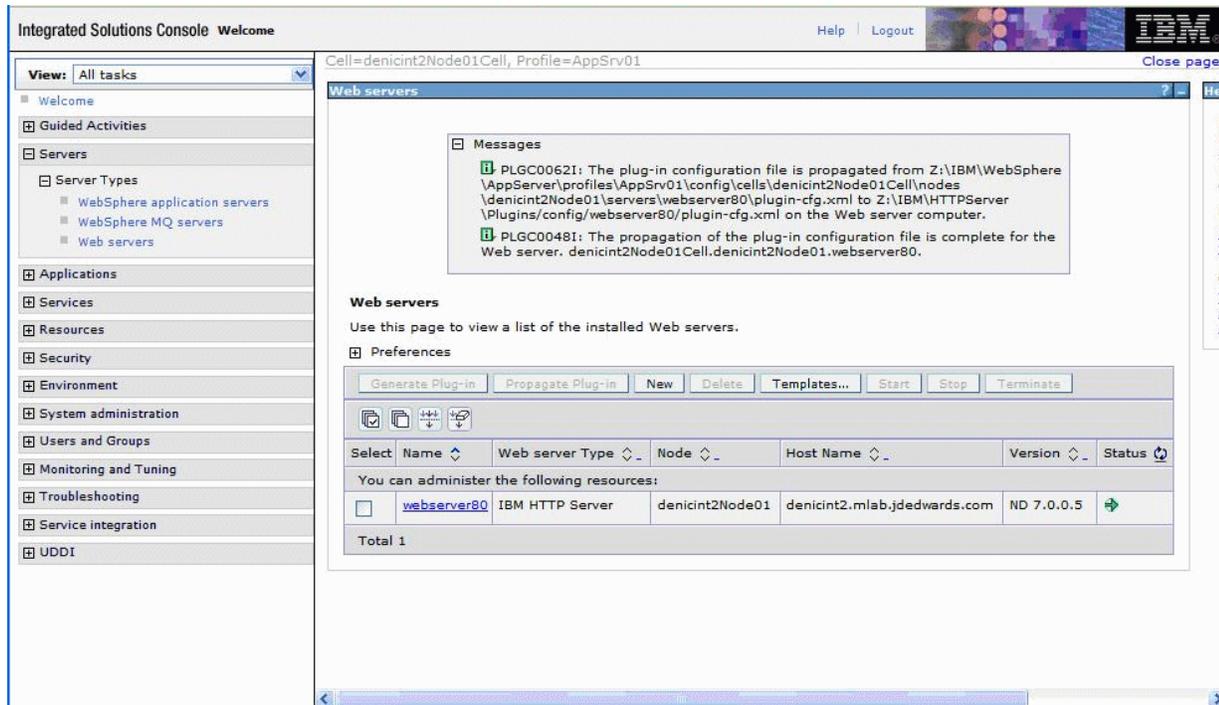
1. Log on to the WebSphere Administrative console as described in Accessing the WebSphere Administration Console.
2. On the left hand navigation pane, select Servers > Server Types > WebServers.
3. Click the check box next to the webserver definition for which you want to propagate plug-ins.
4. To generate plug-ins, click the *Propagate Plug-in* button, which is located above the webserver definition.

The Plug-in file plugin-cfg.xml is propagated in place, typically at this location:

```
x:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\config\webserver80\plugin-cfg.xml
```

where x: is the drive on which the IBM HTTP Server is installed.

A status message displays under the Web servers section as indicated in this screenshot sample:

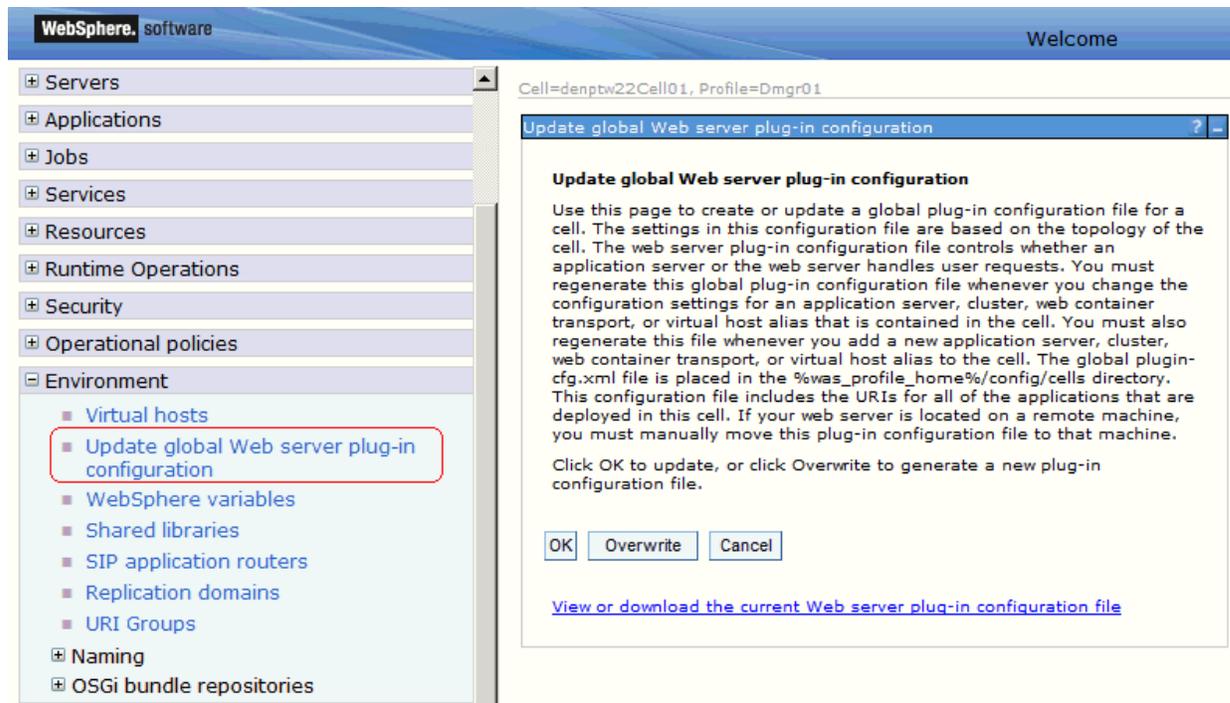


Note: Federated (Clustered) Web Servers. If you are using WebSphere Application Server and running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne as part of a federated (or clustered) web server, you may need to regenerate the WebSphere global plugin configuration after deploying the newest tools release. This is required when new servlets have been added to the tools release you are deploying.

To update (regenerate) plugins, refer to the following procedure.

To update (regenerate) and propagate the global web server plugin configuration:

1. Log on to the Deployment Manager Administration Console using the Dmgr01 profile.



2. Expand the Environment node and select **Update global Web server plug-in configuration**.
3. Review the content in the right-hand pane and note the location of the plug-in file in the description. For example, the description might say:
The global plugin-cfg.xml file is placed in the %was_profile_home%/config/cells directory.
4. Click the **OK** button.

4.18 Creating a New Application Server Profile (optional)

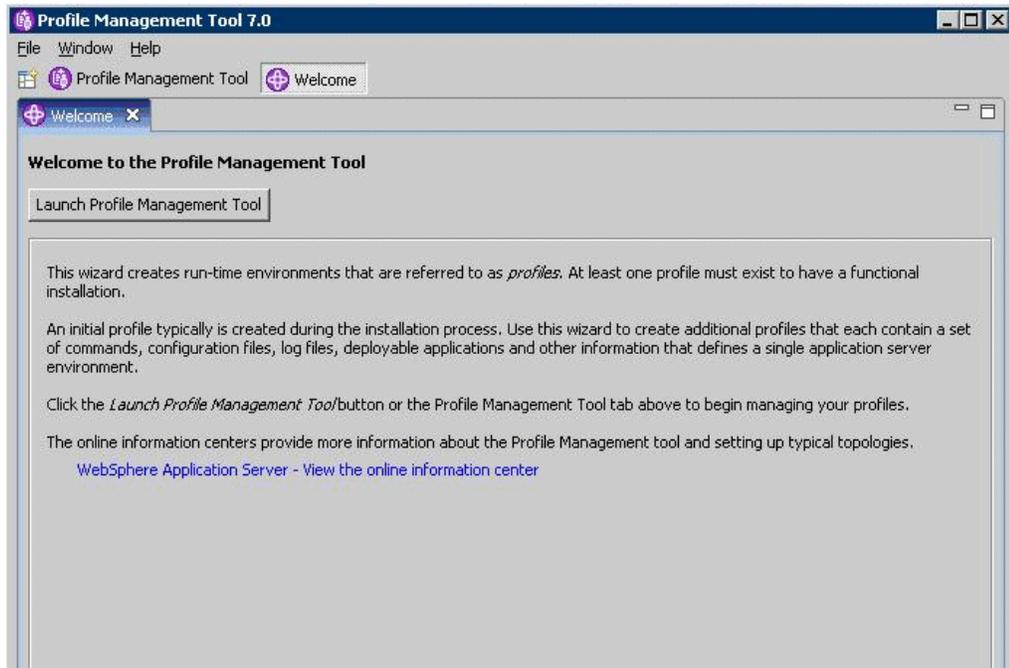
Note: This section is informational only and is not required before you install Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Web server.

To create a new application server profile:

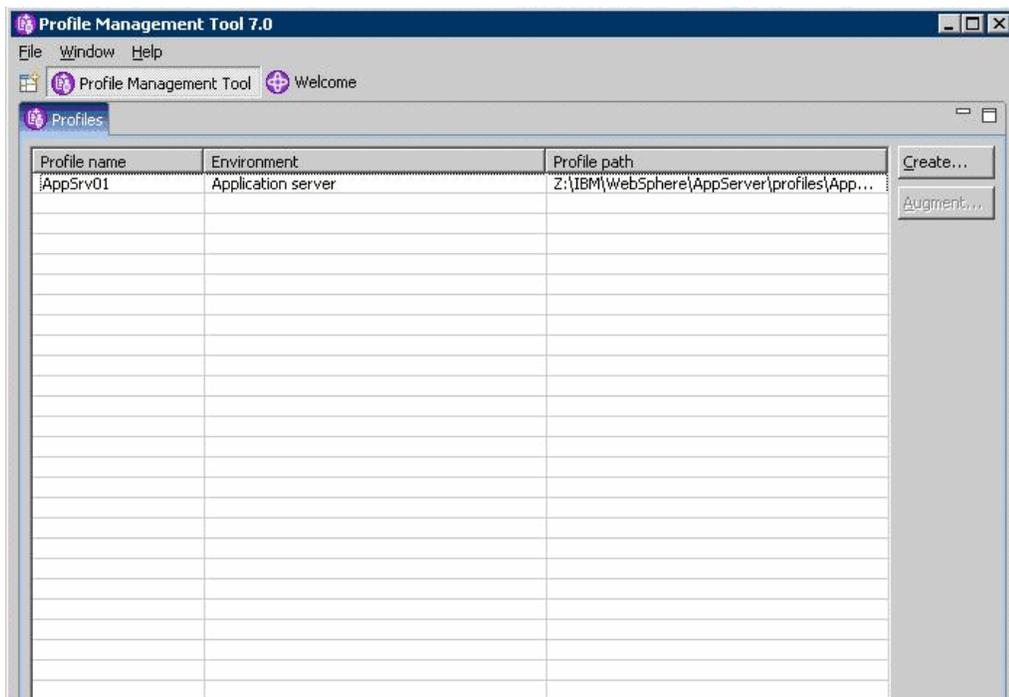
1. Launch the profile creation wizard. For example:

```
cd Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\bin\ProfileManagement
```

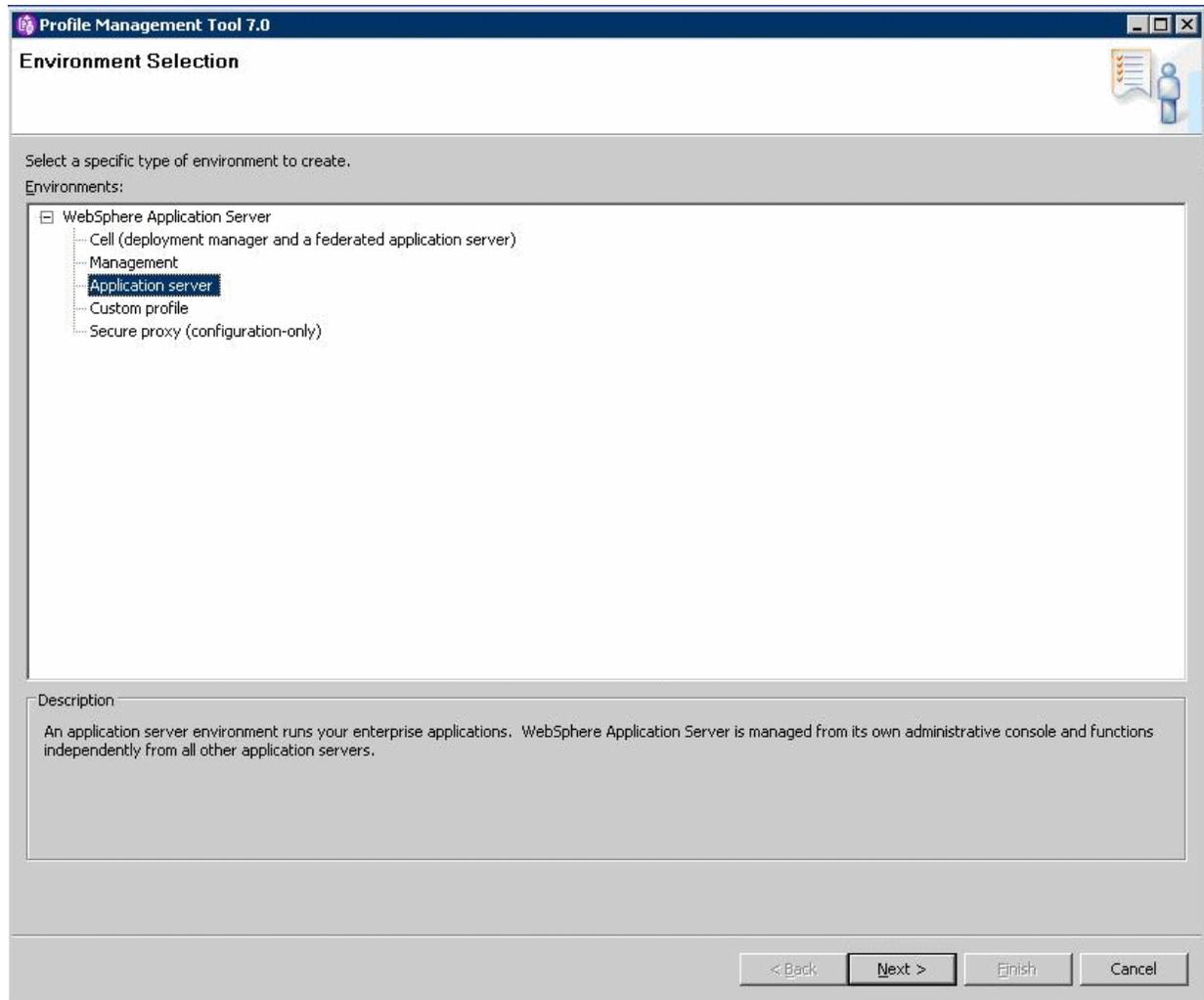
```
Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\bin\ProfileManagement > pmt.bat
```



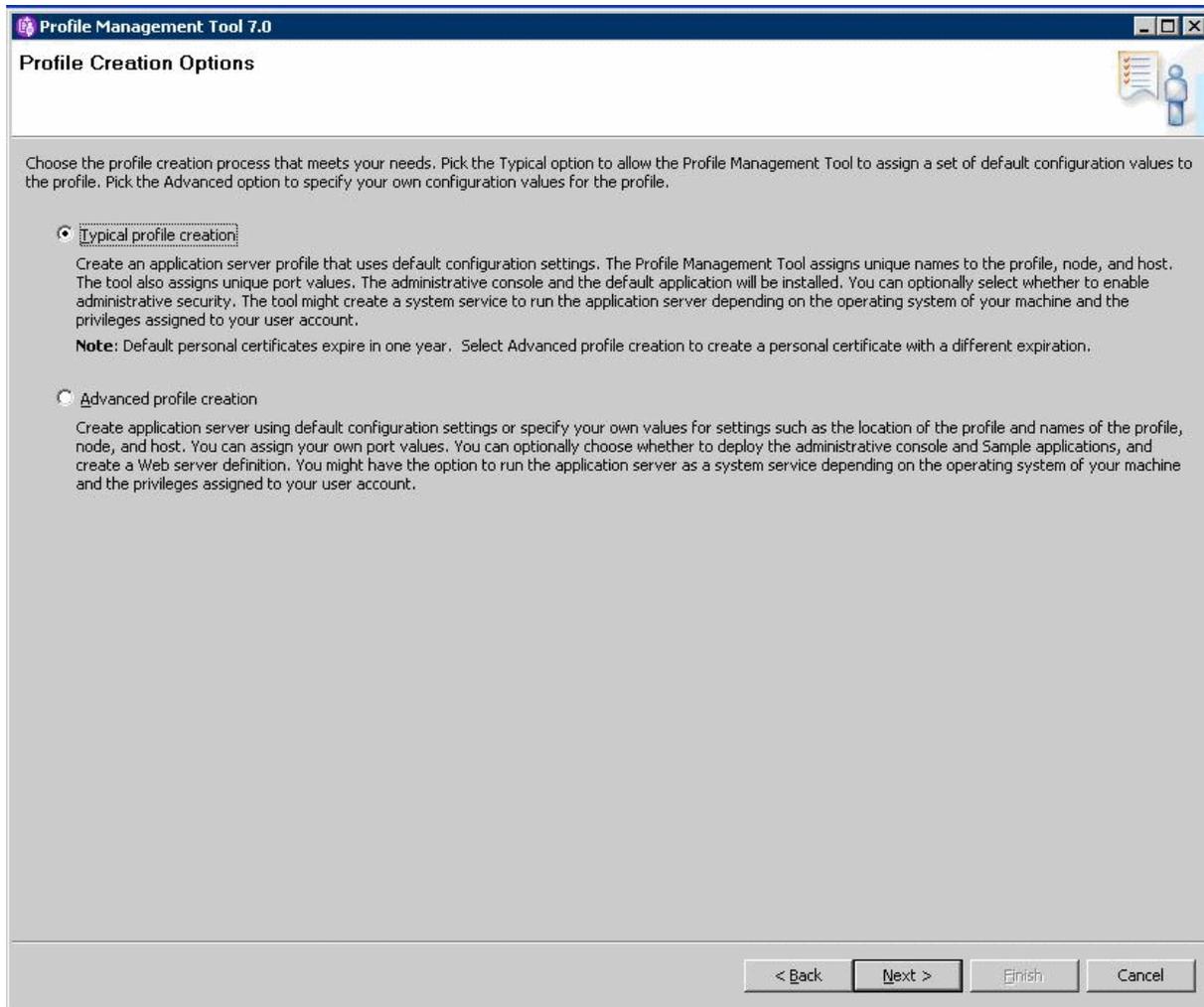
2. On the Welcome screen, click the *Launch Profile Management Tool* button.



3. On Profile Management Tool, click the *Create* button to begin the profile configuration.



4. On Environment Selection, select *Application Server* as the type of environment to create.
5. Click the *Next* button to continue.



6. On Profile Creation Options, select the **Typical profile creation** radio button.
7. Click the *Next* button to continue.

Profile Management Tool 7.0
Administrative Security

Choose whether to enable administrative security. To enable security, supply a user name and password for logging into administrative tools. This administrative user is created in a repository within the application server. After profile creation finishes, you can add more users, groups, or external repositories.

Enable administrative security

User name:

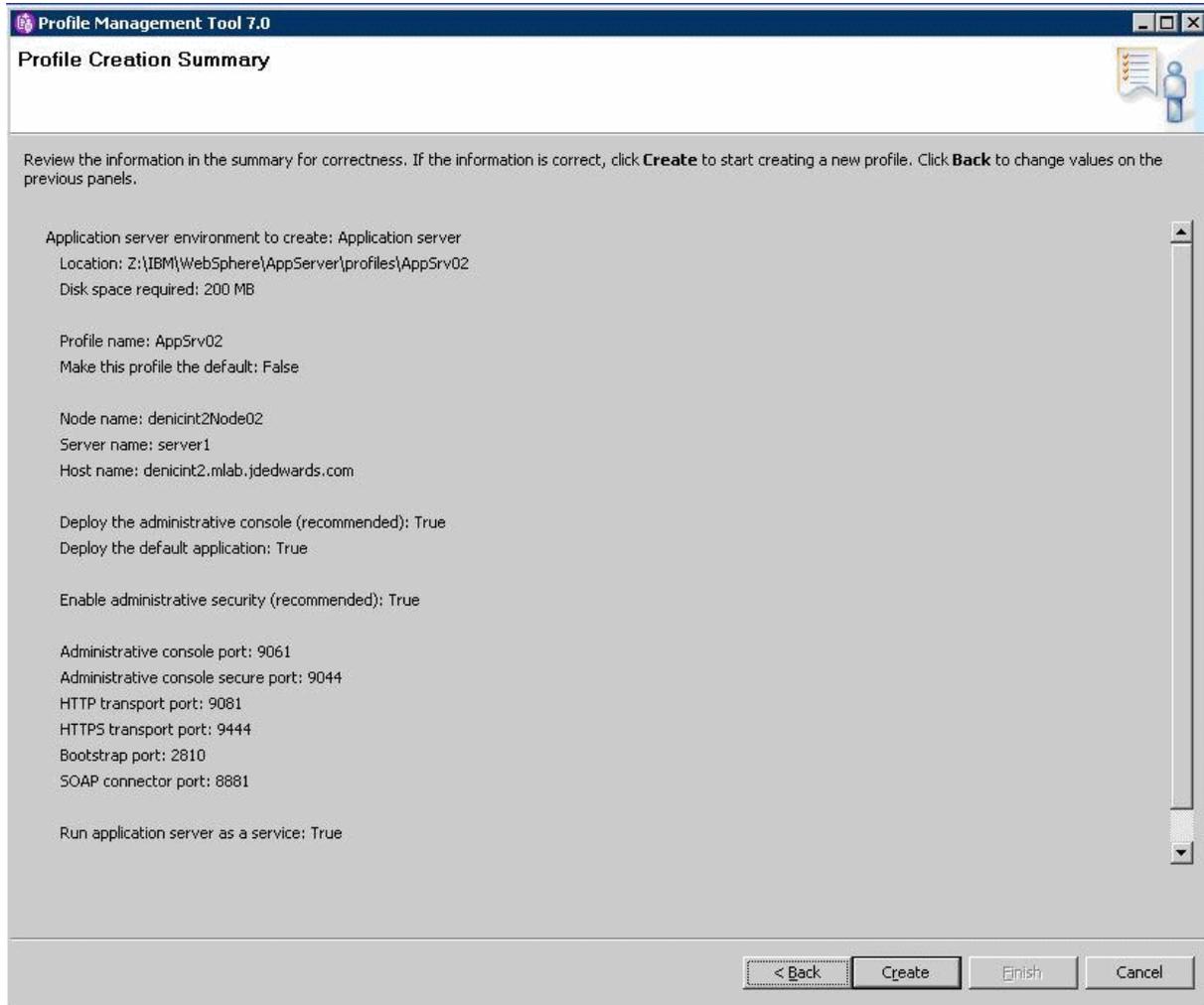
Password:

Confirm password:

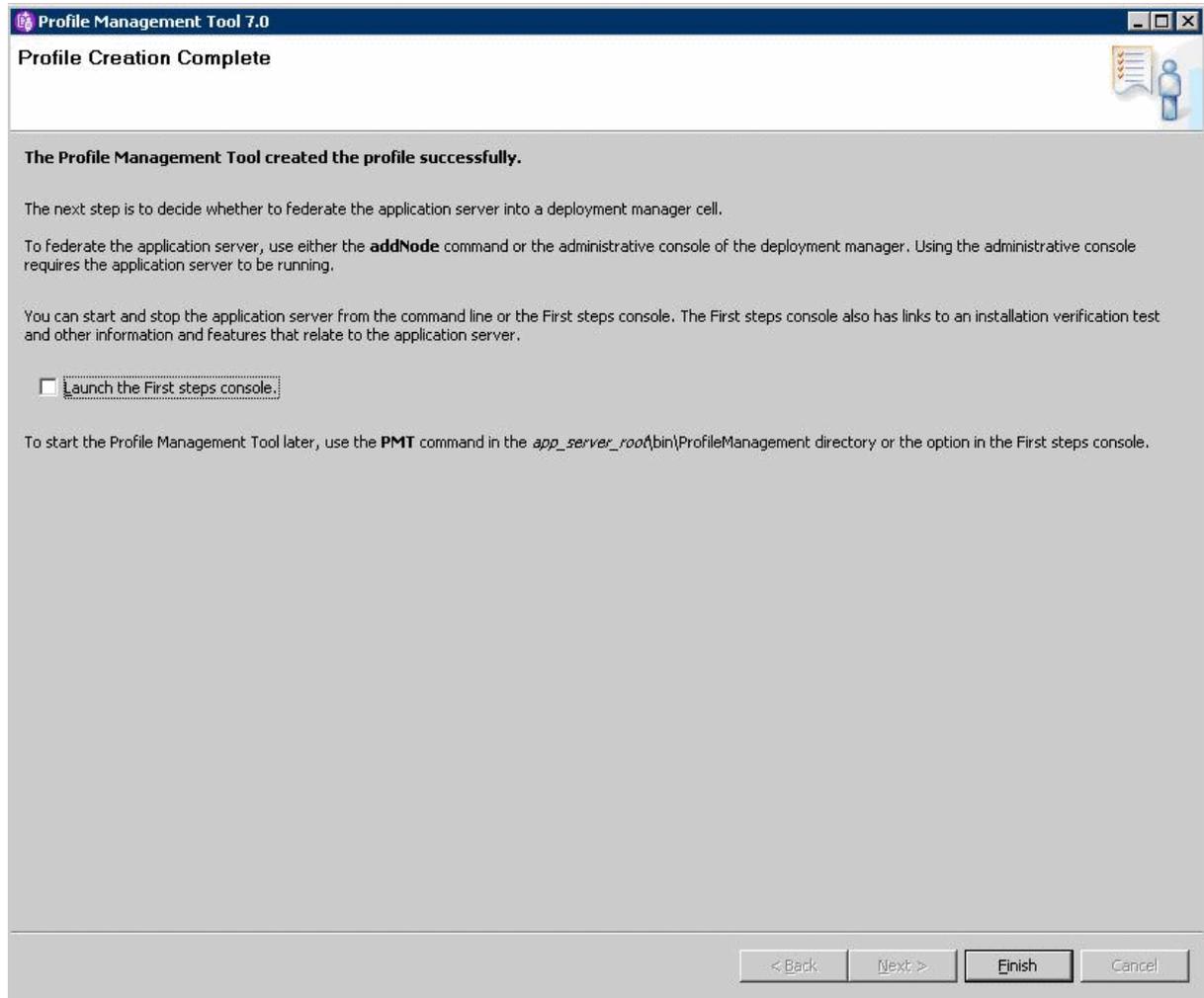
See the information center for more information about administrative security.
[View the online information center](#)

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

8. Administrative security is enabled for the profile by default. Clear the check box to disable administrative security or enter the user name and password.
 On Enable Administrative Security, the check box for the application server profile is checked by default. You can choose either to:
 - Clear the check box for **Enable administrative security** to disable server administrative security, or
 - If the check box is enabled for **Enable administrative security**, server administration security will be enabled and you must enter the User ID and Password
9. Click the *Next* button to continue.



10. On Profile summary, review your selections.
11. Click the *Create* button to start the profile creation.



When complete, the installer displays the message: **The Profile Management Tool created the profile successfully**. It is not necessary to Launch the First Steps console at this time; you can clear the check box, which is checked by default.

12. Click the *Finish* button to complete the wizard and the profile configuration and proceed to the final *Profiles* screen.

To add a new web server for a new profile from the command line:

1. Locate a copy of this Web Server configuration file which is typically located in this directory with this name:

```
x:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\bin\configurewebserver<webserver_port>.bat
```

where x: is the drive on which you installed the IBM HTTP Server, and

where <webserver_port> is the port on which the IBM HTTP Server is installed.

2. Make a copy of the `configurewebserver<webserver_port>.bat` file assigning a new port value to the copy. For example, assuming you have changed directory to `x:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\bin`:

```
copy configurewebserver80.bat configurewebserver81.bat
```

Do not manually copy the `configurewebserver1.bat` file to the specific profile directory.

3. Edit the new configuration file (`configurewebserver81.bat`) file that resides in the `x:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\bin` directory to change the settings to be unique to and specific to your newly created profile.

Change the settings to be unique to and specific to your newly created profile.

A sample file is provided below where:

the newly created profile is called *AppSrv02*, and

the new webserver will be called *webserver81*, and

the name of the node that we specified for our new profile is *SERVERNode02*, and

the name of the server itself is *SERVER.domain.com*.

The above is illustrated by the bolded settings in this sample file:

```
"Z:/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/AppSrv02/bin/wsadmin.bat"
%PROFILE_NAME_PARAMETER% %WSADMIN_USERID_PARAMETER%
%WSADMIN_PASSWORD_PARAMETER% -conntype NONE -f
"Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\bin\configureWebserverDefinition.jacl"
webserver81 IHS "Z:\IBM\HTTPServer"
"Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\conf\httpd.conf" 81 MAP_ALL
"Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins" managed denicint2Node02
denicint2.mlab.jdedwards.com windows
```

Note: Where the original settings for these bolded entries were probably something similar to these:

- *AppSrv01*
 - *webserver80*
 - *80*
 - *SERVERNode01*
-

4. Save the file.
5. From the directory where the batch file exists, execute it using this command:

```
configurewebserver81.bat
```

where x: is the drive on which your plugins are installed.

The console displays these messages when the batch file is running and finishes:

```
Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\bin>configurewebserver81.bat
WASX7357I: By request, this scripting client is not connected to any server process. Certain configuration and application operations will be available in local mode.
WASX7303I: The following options are passed to the scripting environment and are available as arguments that are stored in the argv variable: "[webserver81, IHS, Z:\IBM\HTTPServer, Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\conf\httpd.conf, 81, MAP_ALL, Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins, managed, denicint2Node02, denicint2.mlab.jdedwards.com, windows]"

Input parameters:

Web server name           - webserver81
Web server type           - IHS
Web server install location - Z:\IBM\HTTPServer
Web server config location - Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\conf\httpd.conf
Web server port           - 81
Map Applications          - MAP_ALL
Plugin install location   - Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins
Web server node type      - managed
Web server node name      - denicint2Node02
IHS Admin port            - 8008
IHS Admin user ID        - ""
IHS Admin password       - ""
IHS service name         - ""

Creating the web server definition for webserver81.
Parameters for administering IHS web server can also be updated using wsadmin script or admin console.
Step ServerConfigStep successful for Web server definition webserver81
Step RemoteServerConfigStep successful for Web server definition webserver81
Web server definition for webserver81 is created.

Start computing the plugin properties ID.
Plugin properties ID is computed.

Start updating the plugin install location.
Plugin install location is updated.

Start updating the plugin log file location.
Plugin log file location is updated.

Start updating the RemoteConfigFilename location.
Plugin remote config file location is updated.

Start updating the RemoteKeyRingFileName location.
Plugin remote keyring file location is updated.

Start saving the configuration.
Configuration save is complete.

Computed the list of installed applications.

Processing the application DefaultApplication.
Get the current target mapping for the application DefaultApplication.

Computed the current target mapping for the application DefaultApplication.
Start updating the target mappings for the application DefaultApplication.
Target mapping is updated for the application DefaultApplication.

Processing the application ivtApp.
Get the current target mapping for the application ivtApp.

Computed the current target mapping for the application ivtApp.
Start updating the target mappings for the application ivtApp.
Target mapping is updated for the application ivtApp.

Processing the application query.
Get the current target mapping for the application query.
Computed the current target mapping for the application query.
Start updating the target mappings for the application query.
Target mapping is updated for the application query.

Start saving the configuration.
Configuration save is complete.

Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\Plugins\bin>
```

- Verify your newly created Web Server is created by logging into the WebSphere Admin Console and clicking on Web Servers. For example:

Integrated Solutions Console Welcome wasadmin

Cell=denicint2Node02Cell, Profile=AppSrv02

View: All tasks

Web servers

Web servers

Use this page to view a list of the installed Web servers.

Generate Plug-in Propagate Plug-in New Delete Templates... Start Stop Terminate

Select	Name	Web server Type	Node	Host Name	Version	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	webservice1	IBM HTTP Server	denicint2Node02	denicint2.mlab.jdedwards.com	ND 7.0.0.5	

Total 1

Running the HTML Server

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 5.1, "Starting the HTML Server"](#)
- [Section 5.2, "Stopping the HTML Server"](#)
- [Section 5.3, "Accessing the HTML Server"](#)
- [Section 5.4, "Generating Serialized Objects for the HTML Server"](#)
- [Section 5.5, "Configuring the HTML Server for Non-Western European Languages"](#)
- [Section 5.6, "Enabling the Browser Side Debugging Feature on the Web Client"](#)
- [Section 5.7, "Customizing the Disclaimer for the Sign-In Page"](#)
- [Section 5.8, "Setting Up Quick Links for Pervasive Device Support"](#)
- [Section 5.9, "Clearing File Attachments from the Browser Cache"](#)

Tip: In order to enable any modifications, you should always stop and restart the Application Server any time you modify the configuration.

Note: Beginning with Tools Release 8.97, many administrative tasks (such as starting and stopping services) for both the HTTP server and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Web server can be performed through the Server Manager Console.

5.1 Starting the HTML Server

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server is installed in the instance of the application server that you defined when you installed the Web Server (for example, AS_JS_81). Complete this task to start the server.

To start the HTML Server:

1. Start the Server Manager console.
2. Select the Server and Instance you want to start.
3. Select the *Start* button.

5.2 Stopping the HTML Server

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server is installed in an instance of the application server that you defined when you installed the Web Server (for example, AS_JS_81). Complete this task to stop the server.

To Stop the HTML Server:

1. Start the Server Manager console.
2. Select the Server and Instance you want to stop.
3. Select the *Stop* button.

5.3 Accessing the HTML Server

You can access the HTML Server from any web browser connected to your network.

To access the HTML Server:

1. Open the JD Edwards HTML client by opening a browser and entering this URL:

`http://<web_server_name>:<port_number>/jde/owhtml` or

`http://<web_server_name>:<port_number>/jde/E1Menu.maf`

For example:

`http://jdewebs1.myserver.com:81/jde/owhtml` or

`http://jdewebs1.myserver.com:81/jde/E1Menu.maf`

5.4 Generating Serialized Objects for the HTML Server

Starting with application release 8.12, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne specs are delivered in XML format, which allows for on-demand generation of serialized Java objects from these XML specs. Objects are now automatically generated when the first user accesses an application, and the only objects not automatically generated are FDA-created portlets.

eGenerator can still be used to manually generate serialized objects. eGenerator is the only method for generating FDA-created portlets, so it is required if you installed a Portal and created portlets in the FDA application.

To install the eGenerator and manually generate serialized objects, refer to [Appendix A, "Generating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Serialized Objects"](#).

5.5 Configuring the HTML Server for Non-Western European Languages

If you are setting up the HTML Server to run Non-Western European Languages, complete this task to ensure that the Application Server is properly configured for Unicode.

To configure the HTML Server for Non-Western European Languages:

1. Open the WebSphere Administrative Console, and select the Application Server for the JD Edwards HTML Server.
2. Using Server Manager, verify this code page parameter and setting:

`codePage=1252`

5.6 Enabling the Browser Side Debugging Feature on the Web Client

In past releases, a user working on a form in the web client could press the Ctrl+D keys to display GUI elements at the bottom of the page that are used for browser side debugging. Starting with release 8.96, this feature is disabled in the default mode, and the web client no longer displays this debugging feature when Ctrl+D is pressed. To enable this feature for developers and support personnel, the system administrator must modify the `JDEDTA.js` file as described in this task.

To enable the browser side debugging feature:

1. On the HTML Server, navigate to the `webclient.war/js/` directory, and open the `JDEDTA.js` file in a text editor.

2. Search for the following line:

```
var allowDebug=false;
```

and change the value to `true`.

3. Save the file.

You do not need to restart the server to activate the change.

4. Open Internet Explorer, and press the **Refresh** button to reload the page.

This action refreshes the `.js` files cached in the browser to activate the Ctrl-D feature.

5.7 Customizing the Disclaimer for the Sign-In Page

When web-based clients log on to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the sign-in page includes a default disclaimer that is included in a file shipped with the HTML Server software. This task describes how to modify this file to include your own disclaimer.

To specify an additional disclaimer for the sign-in page:

1. Open this file in a text editor:

```
<JAS_HOME>\webcontent\share\html4login.jsp
```

where `<JAS_HOME>` is the installation directory of the HTML Server.

2. Make a backup of this file.

3. Locate the following line and specify your disclaimer with the following element:

```
String companyDisclaimerHTML = "";
```

For example:

```
String companyDisclaimerHTML = "By signing in, you agree to the <a href=\"http://server/path-to/privacypolicy.html\">privacy policy</a>.";
```

Tip: This element is Java code. Therefore, quotation marks must be preceded by a back-slash character, as shown above.

4. Save the file.

Your changes should take effect immediately. If not, restart the portal.

5.8 Setting Up Quick Links for Pervasive Device Support

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne offers support for Pervasive Devices. Developers can write custom applications for PocketPC 2003 devices using the EnterpriseOne toolset. However, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus are not supported on Pervasive Device clients, so a new XML file (`PervasiveAppQuickLinks.xml`) was added to the HTML Server that allows a system administrator define the list of applications that can be executed on the Pervasive Device client. This file can be edited to add, modify, or delete JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications that are accessible to Pervasive Device clients. Each application listed in this file is defined by a quick-link tag that describes the application, form, and version of the object, and includes a description. A sample quick-link tag is shown below:

```
<quick-links>

<quick-link launchAction="launchForm"
             appID="P0411"
             formID="W0411G"
             version="ZJDE0001"
             description="3 G0411 - Standard Voucher Entry
             (P0411_W0411G_ZJDE0001) " />

</quick-links>
```

Quick-link tags can include the following attributes:

Attribute	Required?	Description
launchAction	yes	Specifies the action that occurs when users click on the quick-link. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ launchForm Launch the form directly. ▪ promptForValue Request values for the processing options. ▪ promptForVersion Request which version of the form to open.
appID	yes	Program number of the application. For UBE type objects, the AppID is the UBE name.
appType	Required for promptForVersion action.	Type of application. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ APP ▪ UBE
formID	Required for launchForm and promptForValue actions. Also required with the appType attribute.	Number of the specific form within the application.
version	No	Version number of the form.
description	Yes	Description of the form. This description appears in the list displayed on the Pervasive Device client.

To edit the `PervasiveAppQuickLinks.xml` file

1. On the HTML Server, navigate to this directory: <JAS_Home>/installedApps/<node_name>/EA_JS_81.ear/webclient.war/classes.
Open the PervasiveAppQuickLinks.xml file in a text editor.
2. Add quick-link tags for each of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications you want to make accessible to Pervasive Devices.

You can also delete or modify existing tags to remove or change the forms that Pervasive Device clients can access. When clients access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne from a Pervasive Device, the forms are listed as links in the same order they appear in the PervasiveAppQuickLinks.xml file.

Save and exit the file.

Below is an example of the PervasiveAppQuickLinks.xml file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<quick-links>
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P0411" formID="W0411G"
version="ZJDE0001" description="3 G0411 - Standard Voucher Entry
(P0411_W0411G_ZJDE0001)" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P01012"
formID="W01012B" version="ZJDE0001" description="P01012_W01012B" />
  <quick-link launchAction="promptForValue" appID="P01012"
formID="W01012B" version="ZJDE0001" mode="1" appType="APP"
description="Prompt for Values(P01012_W01012B,ZJDE0001,1,APP)" />
  <quick-link launchAction="promptForValue" appID="P4210"
formID="W4210E" description="Prompt for Values(P4210_W4210E)" />
  <quick-link launchAction="promptForVersion" appID="P01012"
formID="W01012A" appType="APP" description="Prompt for
Version(P01012_W01012A)" />
  <quick-link launchAction="promptForVersion" appID="R0006P"
appType="UBE" description="Prompt for Version(R0006P)" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98TREE"
formID="W98TREEA" description="P98TREE_W98TREEA" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98SYSGR"
formID="W98SYSGRB" description="P98SYSGR_W98SYSGRB" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98CTRL"
formID="W98CTRLA" description="P98CTRL_W98CTRLA" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98RUNPC"
formID="W98RUNPCM" description="P98RUNPC_W98RUNPCM" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98SYSFM"
formID="W98SYSFMA" description="P98SYSFM_W98SYSFMA" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98SYSFM"
formID="W98SYSFMB" description="P98SYSFM_W98SYSFMB" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98FRMFL"
formID="W98FRMFLA" description="P98FRMFL_W98FRMFLA" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P98MEDIA"
formID="W98MEDIAA" description="P98MEDIA_W98MEDIAA" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P90CB050"
formID="W90CB050A" description="P90CB050_W90CB050A" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P55SFRU1"
formID="W55SFRU1A" description="P55SFRU1_W55SFRU1A" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P99WIZ01"
formID="W99WIZ01B" description="P99WIZ01_W99WIZ01B" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P99WIZ03"
formID="W99WIZ03A" description="P99WIZ03_W99WIZ03A" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="PMODAL"
formID="WMODALA" description="PMODAL_WMODALA" />
  <quick-link launchAction="launchForm" appID="P42101"
formID="W42101C" description="New Sales Order Application" />
</quick-links>
```

</quick-links>

5.9 Clearing File Attachments from the Browser Cache

In a typical environment, file attachments (such as Media Object attachments and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports) are automatically cached into the `\Temporary Internet Files` directory on web-based client machines when these attachments are opened from a browser. This situation allows copies of confidential documents, such as Media Objects, images, and web pages, to proliferate across workstations on which these objects are opened.

To prevent these objects from persisting in the internet cache, administrators should configure the browsers to automatically clear the cache when the client closes the browser. This protection is particularly important in a kiosk environment. The procedure for clearing the cache depends on the type of browser. Refer to the relevant task below to secure the browser used in your system.

In addition to securing the browser cache, Media Object Security was added in 8.96 to ensure that media objects can be secured within the application. For more information on this topic, see "Managing Media Object Security" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide*.

This section describes these tasks:

- [Securing Internet Explorer](#)
- [Securing Safari](#)
- [Securing Mozilla Firefox](#)

5.9.1 Securing Internet Explorer

Complete this task to automatically clear the cache in Internet Explorer.

1. In Internet Explorer, select **Tools, Internet Options** from the drop down menu.
2. Click the **Advanced** tab.
3. In the "**Settings**" box, scroll down to the section labeled "**Security**," and select the check box next to Empty Temporary Internet Files folder when browser is closed."
4. Click **OK** to save the change.

This option does not delete cookies, but will clear your cache of other files when you close the browser.

Tip: Access the following web page for more details:

<http://www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/howto/customizing/clearcache.mspx>

5.9.2 Securing Safari

Activate the Private Browsing feature of Safaris to secure the browser. When activated, no web addresses, personal information, or pages are saved or cached on the browser, and no trace of any activity is recorded.

5.9.3 Securing Mozilla Firefox

Activate the Clear Private Data tool to secure Firefox. This tool allows you to delete all personal data, including browsing history, cookies, Web form entries and passwords with a single click. Mozilla Firefox can also be configured to automatically clear this information when you close the browser.

Understanding EnterpriseOne HTML Server Package Discovery

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 6.1, "Overview of EnterpriseOne HTML Server Package Discovery"](#)
- [Section 6.2, "Impacts to End Users"](#)
- [Section 6.3, "Understanding the Manifest"](#)

6.1 Overview of EnterpriseOne HTML Server Package Discovery

Starting with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne release 8.12, EnterpriseOne specs are delivered in XML format. The new format enables the specs to be stored in database tables instead of the TAM files, and is called Shared Object Configuration. In this configuration, both Enterprise Servers and HTML Servers access the same database for the same set of specs.

Before release 8.12, whenever a new package was deployed to the Enterprise Server, you had to install the package on a development client and manually generate serialized objects for the HTML Server. With release 8.12, however, manual generation is now optional. Instead, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne now automatically generates objects on the fly if they do not exist in the serialized object tables.

When you deploy a package to the Enterprise Server, the HTML Server automatically discovers the new package and purges all serialized records impacted by the package. If a full package is deployed, the HTML Server deletes all serialized object records. If an update package is deployed, the HTML Server deletes only those records that are included in the update package. It also removes the impacted objects from in-memory cache. After the package deployment is complete, when a user accesses an EnterpriseOne object, this object is generated on the fly using the new specs delivered in the package.

To ensure the integrity of the specs, the HTML Server must be configured so that:

- Each EnterpriseOne JAS instance includes only one path code and one package within the path code.
- All users accessing a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server instance access only one package.
- Serialized object databases are not shared among multiple EnterpriseOne JAS instances, unless all these instances run on the same path code and same package.

6.2 Impacts to End Users

During package deployment, the HTML Server stops responding to user requests until the package is deployed and serialized objects are purged. During this process, user will not be able to log in. Users that are already logged in prior to the package deployment will not be able to launch new forms until the package deployment is complete.

6.3 Understanding the Manifest

Each package now contains a package manifest. The manifest is a record in a new table that is created every time a package is built. The package manifest contains a date/time stamp for the package build and information about the package content. For update packages, it also contains a list of objects included in the package.

Each serialized object table now contains a serialized object manifest. This manifest indicates what specs are used to generate the serialized objects. For example, the manifest includes the name of the package used to generate the serialized objects. To ensure the integrity of the system, all serialized objects are generated from the same package.

When the HTML Server detects a package deployment, it compares the package manifest with the serialized object manifest. If a new package is deployed, the package manifest will be different than the serialized object manifest. The HTML Server purges the serialized objects table of objects listed in the package manifest. The HTML Server then updates the serialized object manifest so it is consistent with the package manifest. This entire process is automatic and does not need administrator involvement.

If you decide to generate objects manually using the eGenerator, you must generate the manifest manually for the discovery process to work. For instructions on how to generate the manifest, see [Generating the Serialized Object Manifest](#) in [Generating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Serialized Objects](#).

A

Generating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Serialized Objects

This appendix describes the tasks to install eGenerator and generate JD Edwards EnterpriseOne JAS objects from a set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. It contains the following topics:

- [Section A.1, "Generating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Serialized Objects Overview"](#)
- [Section A.2, "Installing eGenerator"](#)
- [Section A.3, "Working with the eGenerator"](#)
- [Section A.4, "Configuring eGenerator"](#)
- [Section A.5, "Generating the Serialized Object Manifest"](#)
- [Section A.6, "Generating All Standard Serialized Objects"](#)
- [Section A.7, "Generating a List of Objects \(Bulk Generation\)"](#)
- [Section A.8, "Verifying the Generation Process"](#)
- [Section A.9, "Generating Other Selected Objects"](#)

A.1 Generating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Serialized Objects Overview

The first step is determine which JDK to use:

- **HTML Server with WebSphere Application Server 7.0**
You must use JDK version 1.6 on your eGenerator script.
- **HTML Server with WebSphere Application Server 8.5.x**
You must use JDK version 1.7 on your eGenerator script.

Note: If you are running eGenerator on your Development Client for WebSphere 8.5.x, you will need JDK 1.6 32-bit for your Development Client and JDK 1.7 for the eGenerator.

Starting with application release 8.12, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne specs are delivered in XML format, which allows for on-demand generation of serialized objects from these XML specs. Objects are now automatically generated when the first user accesses an application.

eGenerator can still be used to manually generate serialized objects. It is the only method for generating FDA-created portlets, so is required if you installed a JD

Edwards EnterpriseOne Portal. eGenerator is also an optional path for generating any set of objects, including a complete set of objects.

The eGenerator allows manual control over the process that turns JD Edwards EnterpriseOne specifications into Java code, which enables you to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications in HTML. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne forms and applications that you generate, either manually from eGenerator, or automatically using on-demand generation, are serialized Java objects. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne stores these objects in a database (in serialized object tables F989998 & F989999), and retrieves them at runtime.

eGenerator requires a specific machine configuration. While it is possible to configure a web server as the generation machine for release 8.12, you should dedicate a separate generation machine for this process. The configuration of this machine depends on the release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne you installed.

If you upgraded to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne from a previous release and customized your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects, you should first test your custom modifications, then generate serialized JAS objects from the upgraded path code.

A.2 Installing eGenerator

This topic discusses the tasks you follow to install the eGenerator:

- [Section A.2.1, "Prerequisites"](#)
- [Section A.2.2, "Setting the Default Storage Parameter \(SQL Server only\)"](#)
- [Section A.2.3, "Preparing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for Serialized Objects"](#)
- [Section A.3.3, "Bypass the Web Server and Generate Serialized Objects Directly to the Serialized Object Tables"](#)

A.2.1 Prerequisites

Before you install the eGenerator, verify that the tasks below are completed for your version of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:

- Complete the task: "Copying the JDBC Drivers and the tnsnames.ora file to the Deployment Server" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Client Installation Guide*.

Caution: This task must be completed by a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system administrator before you complete any of the tasks below.

- Install the Web Development Client to set up eGenerator.

If the Web Development Client installs successfully, eGenerator is automatically configured to run without modifying any of the files used in the generation process.

Refer to the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Client Installation Guide*.

- Complete this task if you are using IBM DB2 on the Enterprise Server.

On the Generation machine, open the `db2cli.ini` file and comment out or remove the `LobCachSize` parameters under database aliases associated with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is typically located under `DB_HOME\SQLLIB\`.

A.2.2 Setting the Default Storage Parameter (SQL Server only)

For SQL Servers databases, the default storage parameter on your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database might not enable enough space to transfer all the standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Java objects. To avoid this problem, complete the task below:

To set the default storage parameter:

1. Open the SQL Server database and set your database Maximum File Size parameter to "Unrestricted filegrowth."

Complete this step for each database (for example, PY900) to which you are installing the Java objects.

A.2.3 Preparing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for Serialized Objects

Before you generate serialized Java objects in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, complete this task to link to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne serialized object tables on the Java generation machine.

Complete this task only if you want to generate serialized objects on a different location other than the datasouce listed in the Object Configuration Manager (OCM). If you choose this option, you can use this procedure to edit the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Spec database.

1. Sign on to Server Manager Console.
2. Open the database configuration of the HTML instance.

3. On JDBJ Spec Datasource, enter the Spec Datasource information.
4. Save the configuration and restart the HTML instance.

A.3 Working with the eGenerator

This section describes these topics:

- [Section A.3.1, "Running the eGenerator Diagnostic Tool"](#)
- [Section A.3.2, "Generate Using the Web Server"](#)
- [Section A.3.3, "Bypass the Web Server and Generate Serialized Objects Directly to the Serialized Object Tables"](#)

Each method of generation has a specific way to log into eGenerator. Select the task that corresponds to the way you want to generate objects.

A.3.1 Running the eGenerator Diagnostic Tool

eGenerator now includes an application that is automatically launched every time eGenerator is started. This application is a diagnostic tool that checks the configuration of eGenerator and reports incorrect settings. The diagnostic tool categorizes errors into two types: fatal and non-fatal. If a fatal error is detected, the application displays an error message and does not enable eGenerator to launch. If a non-fatal error is detected, the application displays an error message but enables you to continue with the Generation process.

Note: The auto diagnostic tool can be suppressed by launching `gen.bat` with the `-nodiag` parameter.

The auto diagnostic tool performs these operations for general use:

The auto diagnostic tool performs these operations for general use for Direct Generation:

Operation	Fatal Error
Generates a Web Code Level Object, which is used by JAS at startup to determine if its code matches the generated objects.	X
Checks the location of the <code>jas.ini</code> file and validates these key parameters in the file.	
Checks the location of the location of the <code>jas logs</code> .	

For JAS Generation only

Operation	Fatal Error
Verifies that the Tools Release of the JAS code on the generation machine matches the Tools Release of the JAS code on the HTML Server (fatal error).	X

A.3.2 Generate Using the Web Server

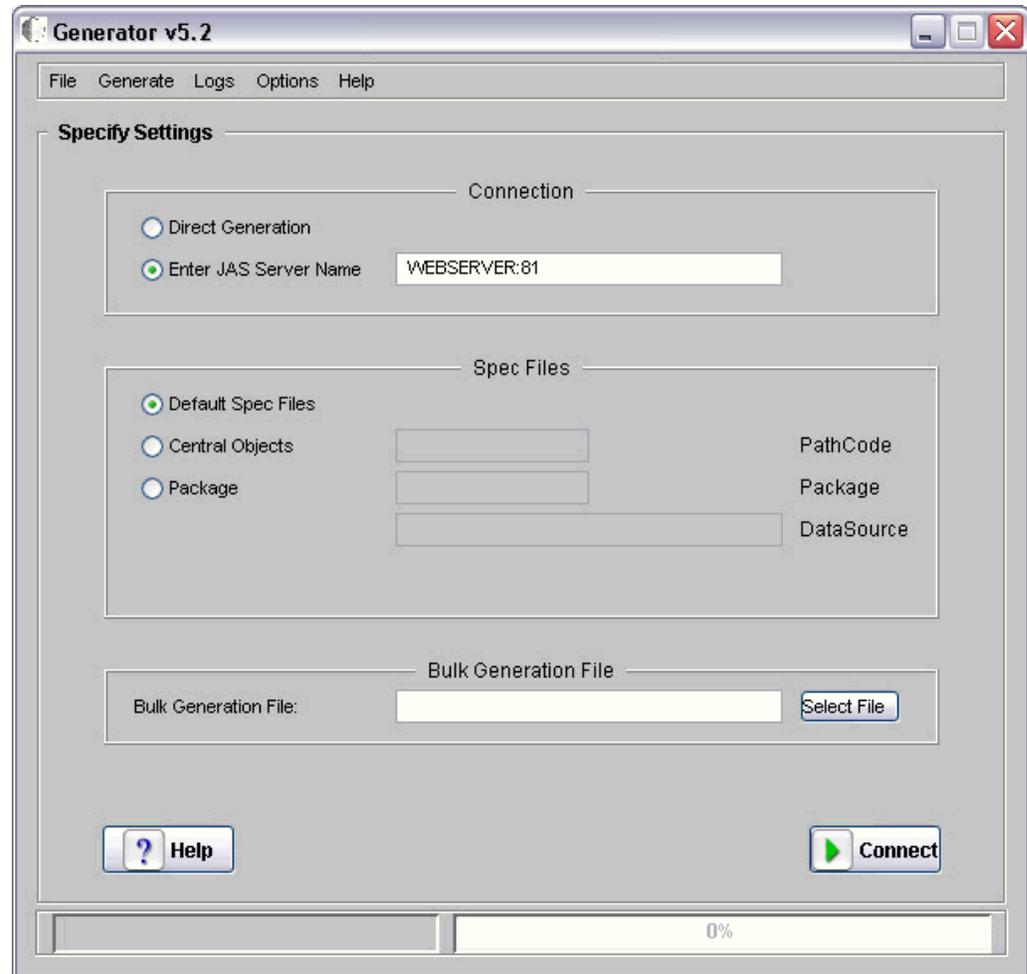
Complete this task to generate objects using the web server.

1. On your generation machine, select your configuration below, navigate to this directory:

```
x:\<release>\JAS
```

Note: If you do not want to run the diagnostic program, include the parameter `-nodiag` in the command statement when you run `launchGen.bat`. See the section, [Running the eGenerator Diagnostic Tool](#), for more information about the autodiagnostic tool.

2. From the above directory, run the `launchGen.bat` file.



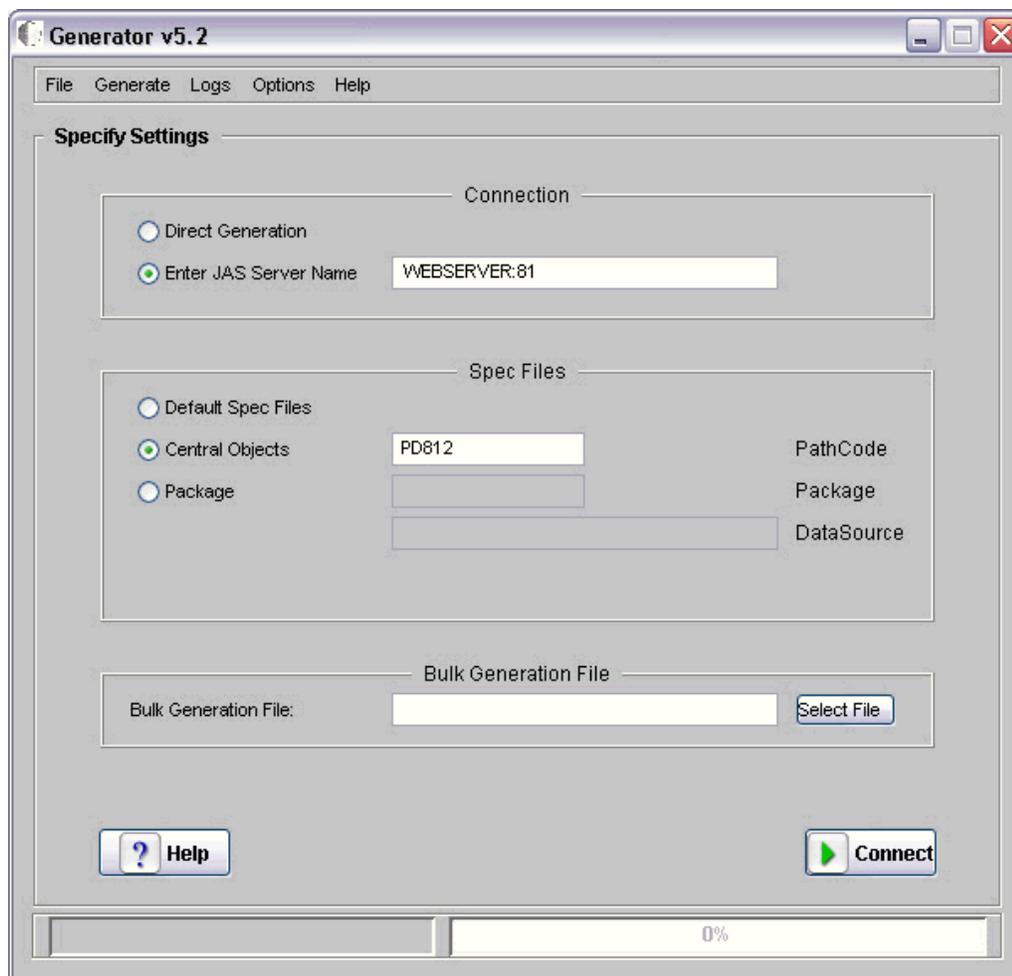
3. On Generator, complete this field:
 - JAS Server Name

Enter machine name:port, where *machine name* is the name of your web server and *port* is the port number for the EnterpriseOne instance.
4. Click the **Connect** button.
5. Enter the login information for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. After the connection is successful, the eGenerator is properly configured to generate the objects through the Web Server you specified.
6. Select where the specs exist for generation. You can generate specs from a specific set of Central Objects or a particular path code. By default, Default Spec Files will be used. Default Spec Files reside on the local machine.

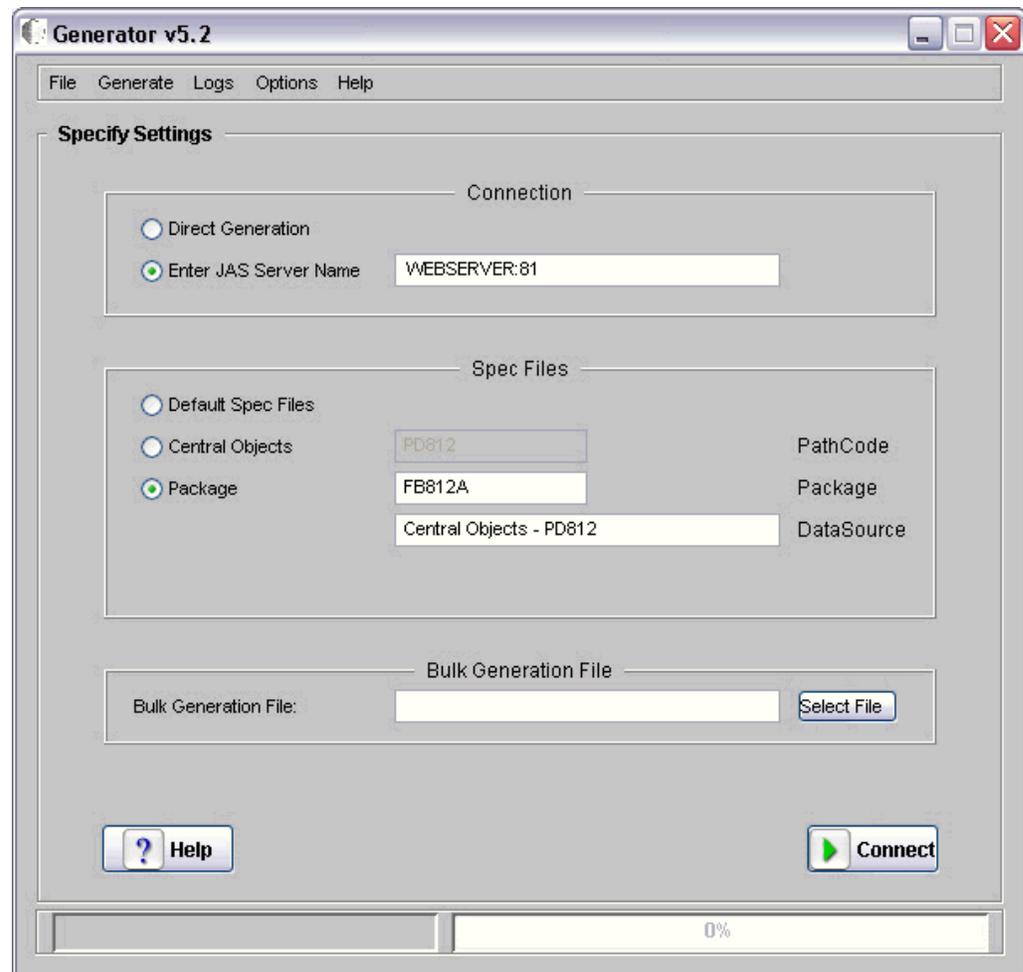
Choose one of the following options:

- To generate specs from a particular set of Central Objects:

Click the Central Objects radio button, and enter the Path Code where the specs are stored.



- To generate specs from a specific package:
Click the Package radio button, and enter the name of the Package and the DataSource where the specs are stored.



7. Click **Connect**.

The system connects to the Web server that you indicated. A message appears on the status bar when login is complete.

Once you have logged in to a Web server, skip the following task and refer to the sections below it for information on how to generate objects.

A.3.3 Bypass the Web Server and Generate Serialized Objects Directly to the Serialized Object Tables

Select direct generation by clicking the **Direct Generation** radio button in the Connection section on the eGenerator application.

In this mode, the generator initializes a "mini" HTML Web Server instance on the generation machine. During generation, the generator will by-pass the actual HTML Web Server and store the objects directly to the serialized object tables. After you complete this task, you can set up the HTML Server to read from the pre-populated serialized object tables.

Advantages:

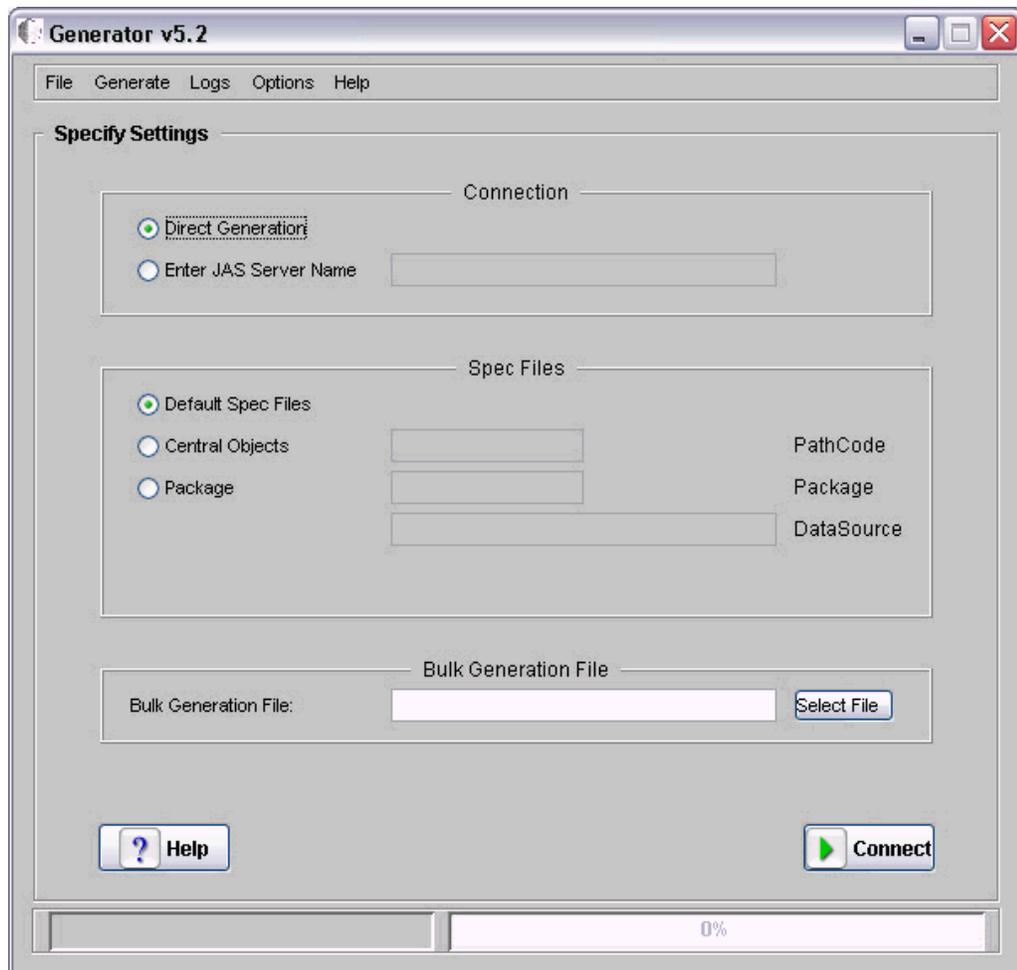
- Can generate objects before setting up the HTML Server.
- Faster for all forms of generation.
- Easier to maintain.

Disadvantages: You must configure the generation machine.

Complete this task to generate objects directly to a database.

1. Run the launchGen.bat file.

Note: If you do not want to run the diagnostic program, include the parameter `-nodiag` in the command statement when you run `launchGen.bat`. See the section, [Section A.3.1, "Running the eGenerator Diagnostic Tool"](#), for more information about the autodiagnostic tool.



2. On Generator, click the **Direct Generation** radio button.

In Direct Generation Mode the eGenerator locates the serialized object database by looking for the database server in the `server=` setting of the `JDBj-SPEC DATA SOURCE` section of the `jdbj.ini` file located on the generation machine.

3. Click the **Connect** button and enter the login information for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

The system bypasses the Web server and connects directly to the database specified in the `jdbj.ini` file.

A.4 Configuring eGenerator

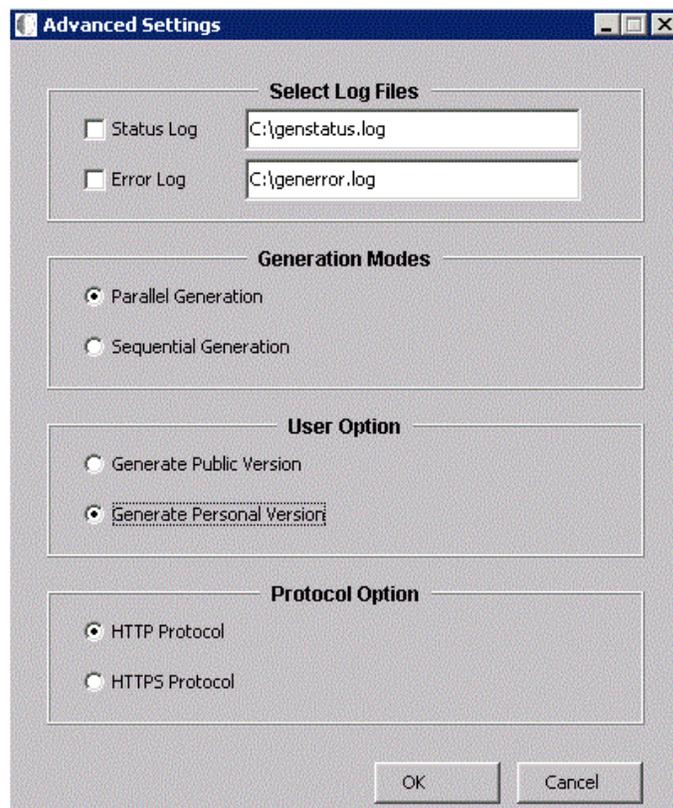
eGenerator includes a number of options you can set up for your particular environment. The configuration process consists of these tasks:

- [Setting eGenerator Options](#)
- [Choosing Languages](#)
- [Configuring the genapp.ini File](#)

A.4.1 Setting eGenerator Options

Before generating objects, you can define a variety of parameters that affect how the eGenerator functions.

1. From the pull-down menu, select **OptionsAdvanced Settings**.
2. On Advanced Settings, select the options appropriate for your generation requirements



- **Logging**

Specify whether to log the generation process by clicking the check boxes next to the Status and Error logs. You can also enter the location of the log files. Logging is crucial for troubleshooting problems with the generation process.

- **Generation Modes**

Specify if the generation of All Objects will be done in parallel mode or sequential mode by checking the appropriate radio button.

For more information on Generation Modes, see [Generation Modes](#).

- **User Option**

You can generate a public version of the applications or a personal version by choosing the relevant option. Personal versions are only available to the person who created the versions, and are only intended for developers.

- **Protocol Option**

Starting with Tool Release 9.1.4, you can choose the HTTPS Protocol connection to the Web Server. You must include the HTML server certificate location in the **gen.bat** file. The location is set by the `-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=` parameter (bolded) as shown in this example:

```
%JAVA_PGM% -Xss1m -Xms128m -Xmx512m -Ddefault_path=%INI_DIR%
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=Z:/E910/e1keystore -classpath %GEN_CLASSPATH%
com.jdedwards.runtime.generator.Generator %1
%JAVA_PGM% -Xss1m -Xms128m -Xmx512m -Ddefault_path=%INI_DIR%
-Djavax.net.ssl.trustStore=Z:/E910/e1keystore -classpath %GEN_
CLASSPATH% com.jdedwards.runtime.generator.Generator %1
```

A.4.1.1 Generation Modes

The eGenerator has these modes for generating web objects:

- [Sequential Generation](#)
- [Parallel Generation](#)

A.4.1.1.1 Sequential Generation In this mode the web objects are generated one after the other when you select the **Generate-All Objects** option. You can set this mode by clicking **OptionsAdvanced Settings**, then clicking **Sequential Generation**.

Advantages:

- Most stable mode of generation.
- Requires the least system resources, e.g. memory.
- Safe to use during a JITI (Just in Time Install) process.

Disadvantage: The generation process can take longer.

A.4.1.1.2 Parallel Generation This is the default mode of generation. You can turn off this mode of generation by clicking **Advanced Settings**, then clicking **Sequential Generation**.

In this mode of generation the web objects are generated concurrently when you select the **Generate-All Objects** option

Advantage: Faster than Sequential Generation, especially with multi-processor workstations and fast database connections.

Disadvantages:

- Cannot be used when the user doesn't have the full set of spec files, because JITI might occur.
- If a JITI occurs during parallel generation, the spec files can get corrupted.

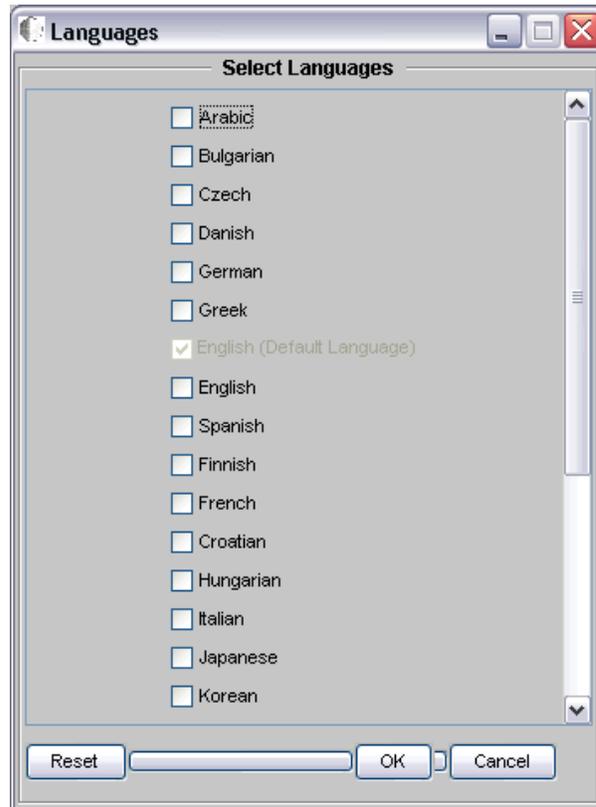
A.4.2 Choosing Languages

You can generate applications and reports in the language you desire by selecting any of the supported languages on the eGenerator application.

Note: You must install the Language CD for each language you want to use.

To select languages

1. On eGenerator, select **OptionsLanguages** from the pull-down menu.



2. Click the check box next to each of the languages you want to use.
3. Click OK.

A.4.3 Configuring the genapp.ini File

The `genapp.ini` file contains the list of applications that you want generated in a mode other than the default mode, which is mode 1. In the `genapp.ini` file, you can list applications you want generated in one of the other modes: Mode 2 or Mode 3.

Do not modify this file unless you created custom applications using Mode 2 or Mode 3.

A.5 Generating the Serialized Object Manifest

The section describes how to generate the manifest for the set of objects in the serialized object tables. For an overview of the serialized object manifest and a description of the package discovery process, refer to [Understanding EnterpriseOne HTML Server Package Discovery](#).

To generate serialized object manifests

1. From the pull-down menu, select **GenerateManifest**.



2. Click **Create Manifest**.



3. Click **Yes**.
The program creates the manifest and closes the window.
4. To view the manifest that was created, from the pull down menu, select **GenerateManifest**.

This form allows the creation of a Manifest object in a Serialized Object Table using a Spec Manifest derived from an XML Spec Package. You can create a manifest from the currently connected package only.

Manifest Info

Package Name : STAGNGFC
 Package Build Date : Wed Dec 28 14:51:56 MST 2005
 Package Deploy Date : Wed Dec 28 14:51:56 MST 2005
 Date package was detected by S.O. System : Mon Jan 30 14:34:54 MST 2006

Update Packages

Name	Build Date	Deploy Date	Detect Date

Manifest Audit Info

Audit: user = NL5732403, host = den-na5732403c, port = 6081, Timestamp = Mon Jan 30 14:34:52 MST 2006

Buttons: Create Manifest, Cancel

The Manifest Info section displays the name of the package, the build date, and the deployment date. This manifest shows that no update packages were deployed.

The Manifest Audit Info field contains information about the user and the machine that created the manifest.

A.6 Generating All Standard Serialized Objects

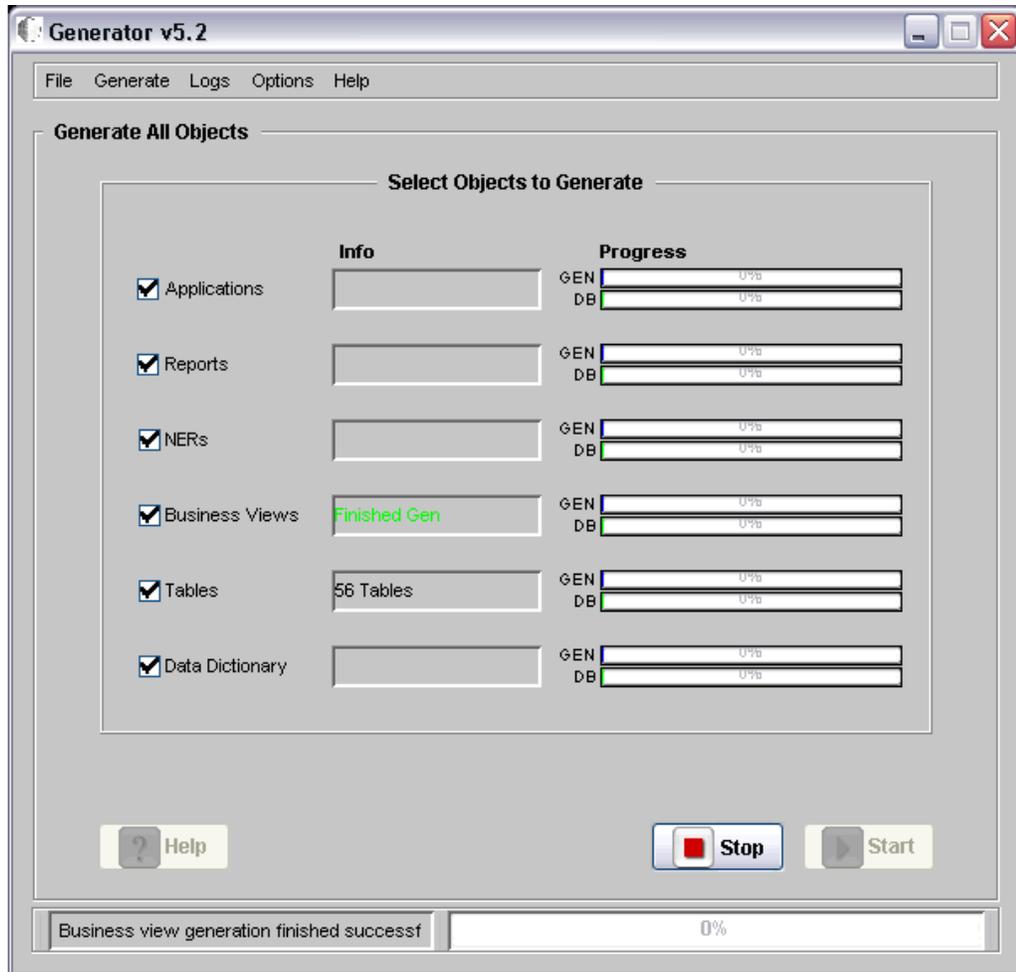
eGenerator can generate a complete set of Java Serialized Objects from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. These serialized objects enable you access to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects when you run your web server. If, however, you only want to generate a partial set of objects, skip this task and complete the relevant task in the section: [Section A.9, "Generating Other Selected Objects"](#).

Complete this task to generate a complete set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects.

1. From the pull-down menu, select File > Core Objects.

For more information on generating core objects, see [Section A.9.1, "Generating Core Objects"](#).

2. If the core objects generate successfully, from the pull-down menu, select Generate > All Objects.



3. On Generate All Objects, check all the objects listed.
4. Click the **Start** button.
eGenerator checks the database connection before it attempts to generate objects.
If it cannot connect to the database, eGenerator displays this screen:



5. If this screen displays, click the **Stop** button and verify the connection to the database.
6. If the last Generate-All session did not conclude successfully, eGenerator displays a screen with the details of the failed generation.
Select one of these options:
 - To resume the previous generation process, click **RESUME OLD SESSION**.
You should select this option, which restarts the previous process from the

point of failure. Once the previous process completes, you can repeat this task to generate the new set of objects.

- To cancel the previous generation process and generate the new objects, click **CREATE NEW SESSION**.

Select this option if you are currently generating a complete new set of all object types.

In either case, an object set starts generating. The progress of object generation is displayed on the screen: the blue progress bar indicates the progress of the generation process, and the green progress bar indicates the progress of objects inserted into the database.

If the database insertion of objects is not complete when the generation is done, the eGenerator displays the number of objects remaining in the queue.

Once all the objects are inserted into the database, the program displays a message that the "Generation completed successfully."

A.7 Generating a List of Objects (Bulk Generation)

If you are running EnterpriseOne release 812, the JAS servers generates objects on demand. To reduce the performance impact of on-demand generation, you can manually generate a list of the most frequently used applications from a list defined in a text file, and let other applications or reports to be generated on demand.

A sample text file named `BulkGen.txt` is included with the HTML Server or Web Development Client under the `WEB-INF` directory. This file contains sample entries in the format that can be read by the eGenerator. Modify this file to include just the large, frequently used applications.

To run the bulk generation file

1. Run `launchGen.bat`.
2. On eGenerator, complete this field:
 - Bulk Generation File: Enter the name of the file, or click **Select File**, and select the Bulk Generation File.

It may take some time for the system to connect to the file.

3. Select a Connection option (either `Direct Generation` or `JAS Server`).
4. Select `Default Spec Files`.
5. Click **Connect**.
6. Log on to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and click **OK**.
7. From the pull-down menu at the top of the screen, select **FileBulk Generation**.
8. Click **Start**.

eGenerator will generate all the objects listed in the file you selected. When the process is complete, eGenerator displays a message: `Generation Completed Successfully`.

Tip: The update package build generates a `GeneratorList.txt` file in the work directory of the package. The `GeneratorList.txt` file is a well formed bulk generation file that lists the objects included in the update package. You can use this file for Bulk Generation after deploying the update package.

A.8 Verifying the Generation Process

Complete these tasks to verify the generation is successful:

- [Checking Log Files](#)
- [Checking Database Acknowledgements](#)

A.8.1 Checking Log Files

eGenerator enables you to automatically display the Status Log and Error Log files by selecting these options from a menu.

To display the Status Log

1. On eGenerator, select **LogsStatus Log** from the pull-down menu.

To display the Error Log

1. On Generator, select **LogsError Log** from the pull-down menu.

A.8.2 Checking Database Acknowledgements

The status log records whether an object is successfully inserted in the database. This enables the user to monitor the generation process and verify that objects are successfully generated.

These acknowledgments will not be printed for data dictionary Items or Data Structures, however, because they are too numerous to be printed on the command line screen.

Below is an example of the output:

```
Generating application P01012 ...
-->Database Ack:ER_P01012_W01012D successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack:P01012_HTML_W01012D successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack:ER_P01012_W01012B successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack:P01012_HTML_W01012B successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack:ER_P01012_W01012A successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack:P01012_HTML_W01012A successfully inserted into database App
generation finished Generating 2 NERs -->Database Ack: ER_P01012_W01012C
successfully inserted into database -->Database Ack: P01012_HTML_W01012C
successfully inserted into database -->Database Ack: NER_PlugAndPlay_P0101
successfully inserted into database NER generation finished Generating 1 PO
Data Structure Items PO Data Structure generation finished Generating 2
Business Views Business View generation finished Generating 5 Tables Table
generation finished Generating 294 Data Dictionary Items Data Dictionary
generation finished Generating 30 Data Structure Items Data Structure
generation finished -->Database Ack:NER_UpdateChangedGeoCode successfully
inserted into database -->Database Ack: PODATAP01012 successfully inserted
into database -->Database Ack:VIEW_V0101E successfully inserted into
database -->Database Ack: TABLE_F0101 successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack: TABLE_F0111 successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack: TABLE_F0116 successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack: TABLE_F03012successfully inserted into database
-->Database Ack: TABLE_F0401 successfully inserted into database
```

A.9 Generating Other Selected Objects

When you deploy an update package of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects, you can either depend on the on-demand feature of the HTML Server to generate serialized

objects, or you can manually generate selected objects using eGenerator. eGenerator includes several methods of generating a partial set of serialized objects. All but one method, "Generating objects using the Bulk Generation File," are performed by selecting options from the eGenerator screen. The Bulk Generation file enables you to type selected objects directly into a text file and run this file in eGenerator.

Complete one of these tasks to generate a partial set of serialized objects.

- [Generating Core Objects.](#)
- [Generating Applications.](#)
- [Generating Forms.](#)
- [Generating Reports.](#)
- [Generating NERs.](#)
- [Generating Data Dictionary Items.](#)
- [Generating Tables.](#)
- [Generating Business Views.](#)
- [Generating Data Structures.](#)

A.9.1 Generating Core Objects

The core objects are the foundation objects required by other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne components. Generating these objects enables the Java server to run Task Explorer and the Portal without installing specific applications.

To generate core objects, on eGenerator, select **FileCoreObjects** from the pull-down menu.

eGenerator begins generating the core objects and their dependent Data Dictionary Items.

The eGenerator displays the status of the generation once the process is complete.

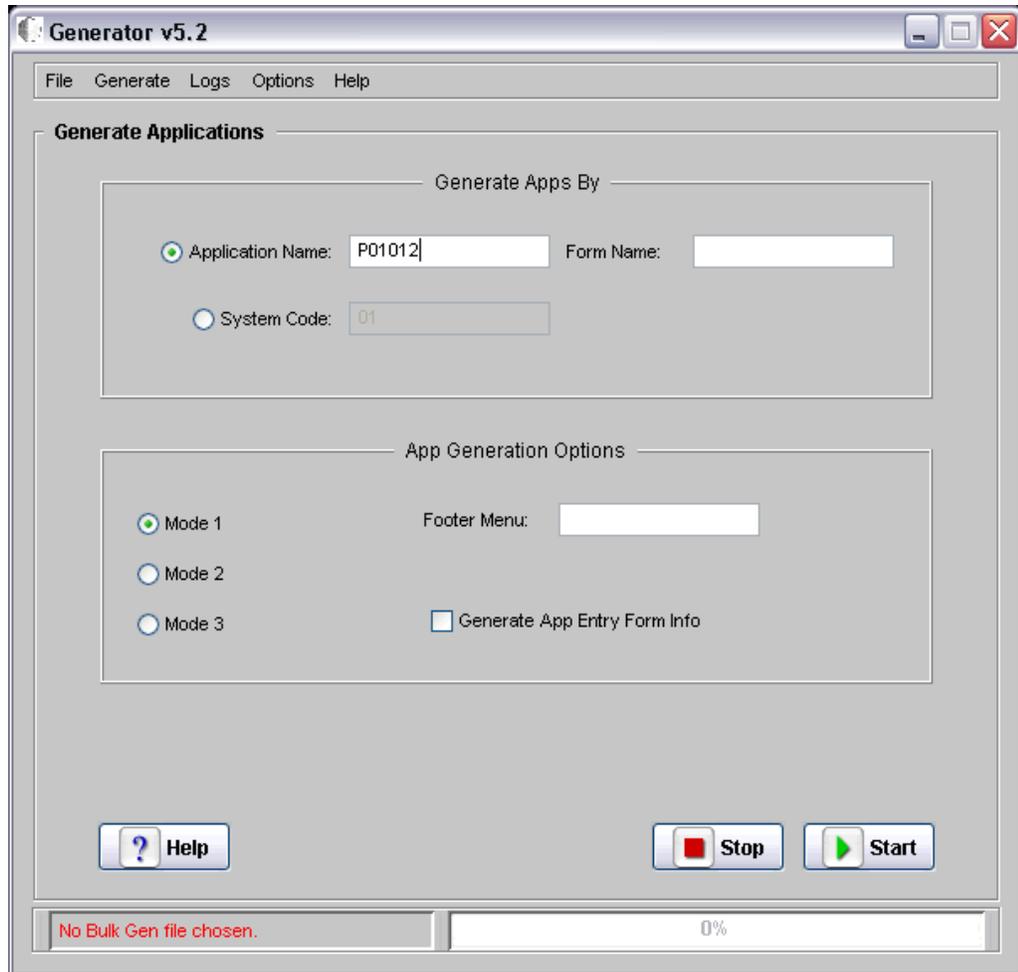
A.9.2 Generating Applications

Complete one of these tasks to generate one or more applications:

- [From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Applications.](#)
- [From the pull-down menu, select Generate ->Application.](#)
- [From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Application.](#)

To generate an application:

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Applications.



2. Select **Application Name**, and enter the program number of the application (for example, P01012).

3. Click **Start**.

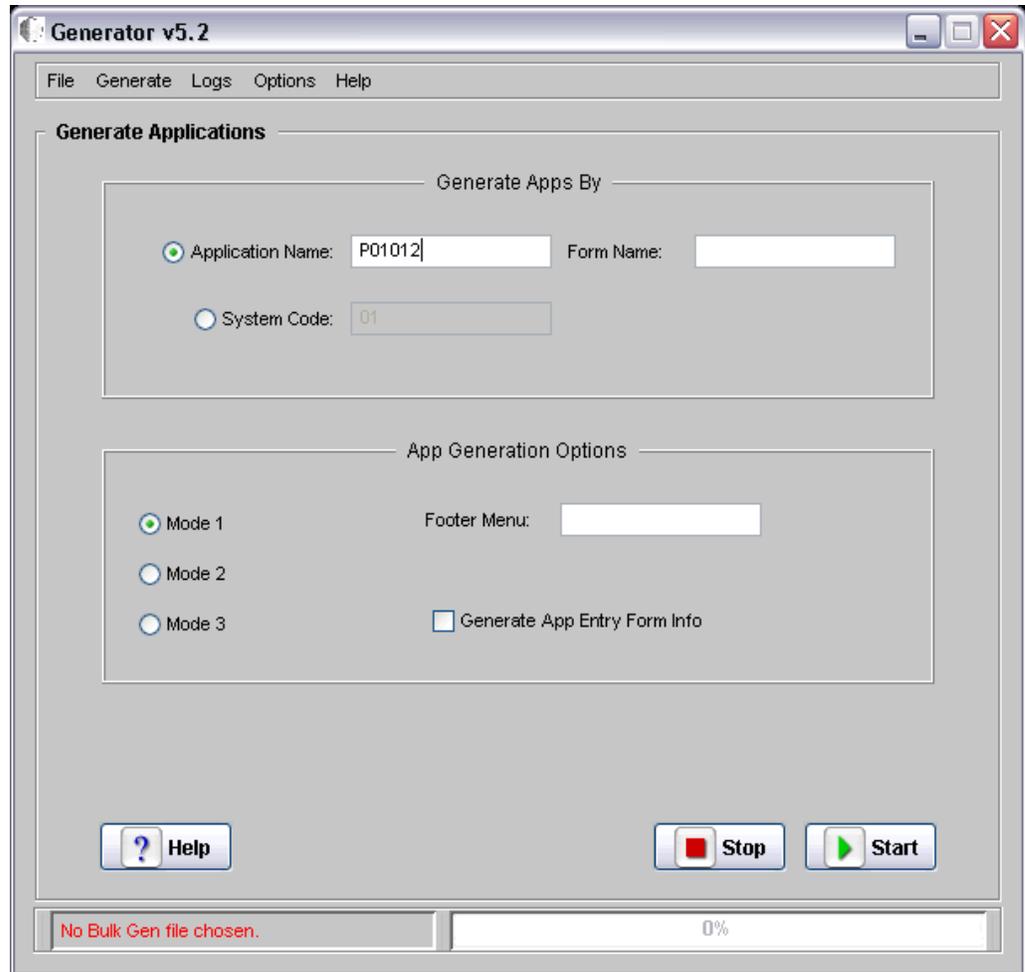
The Generator generates all forms contained in the application and all dependent objects used by the application.

4. Check the Status Log for status of generation.

To generate applications by system code

1. From the pull-down menu, select **Generate ->Application**.

2. Select **Generate by System Code**, and type the number of the System Code in the field to the right.



3. Click Start.

eGenerator fetches all the applications under that system code.

4. Confirm the applications were generated by checking the status and error logs.

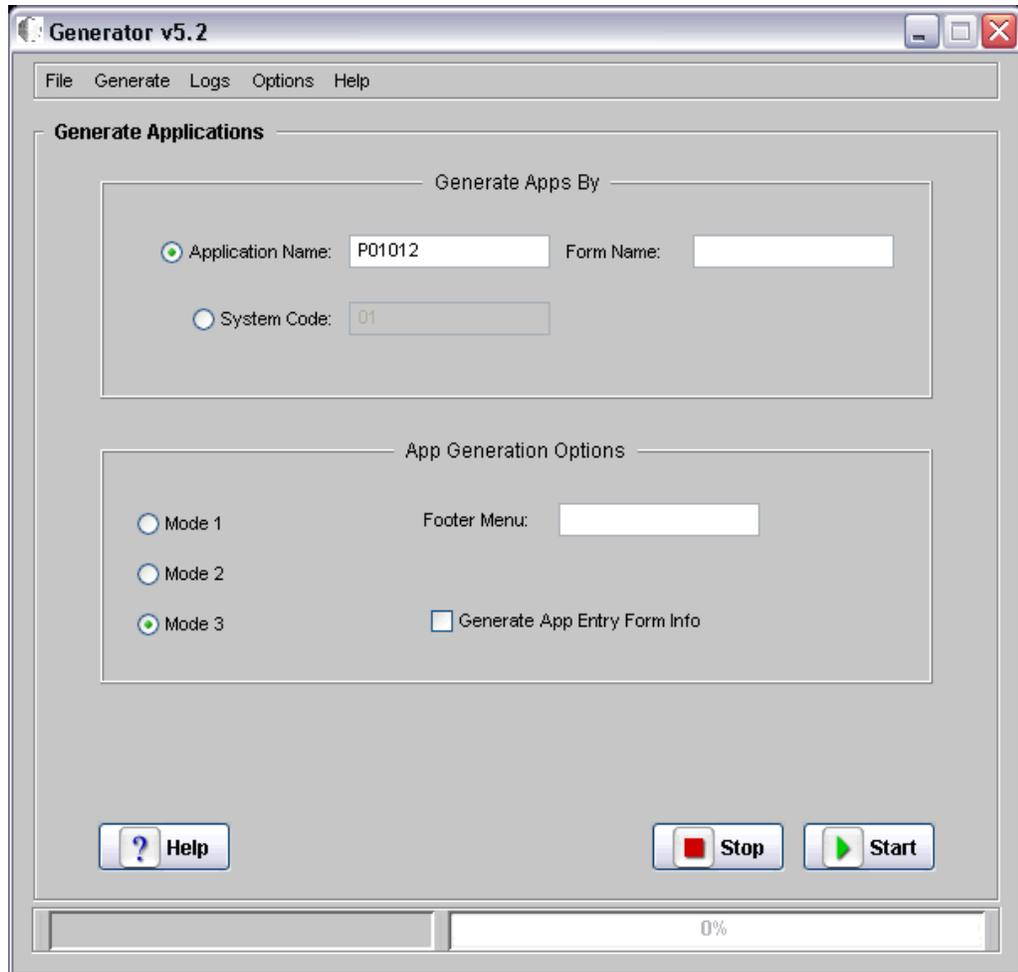
5. Use this SQL command to verify the applications reside in the database:

```
SQL> select wboid from f989999 where wboid like P%W%;
```

You can generate applications by modes 1, 2 or 3. These modes determine the look and feel of the applications. For more information on Generation Modes, see the section "Generating Options" in Designing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Web Applications.

To Generate applications by mode

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Application.
2. Select a mode.



3. Click **Application Name**, and enter the name of an application (for example, P01012).
4. Click **Start**.

A.9.3 Generating Forms

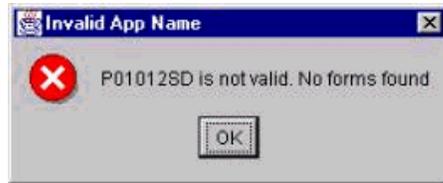
To generate a form

1. From the pull-down menu, select **GenerateApplications**.
2. Enter the form name in the **Form Name** field, for example, P01012_W01012A.
3. Click **Start**.

If the form name is invalid, this error message appears:



If the application name is invalid, this error message appears:



4. Check the status log for the generation status.

A.9.4 Generating Reports

Complete one of these tasks to generate one or more reports:

- From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Reports.
- From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Reports.
- From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Reports.

To generate a report

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Reports.
2. Enter the name of a report, (for example, R0006P).
3. Click **Start**.
4. Check the status log for the generation status.

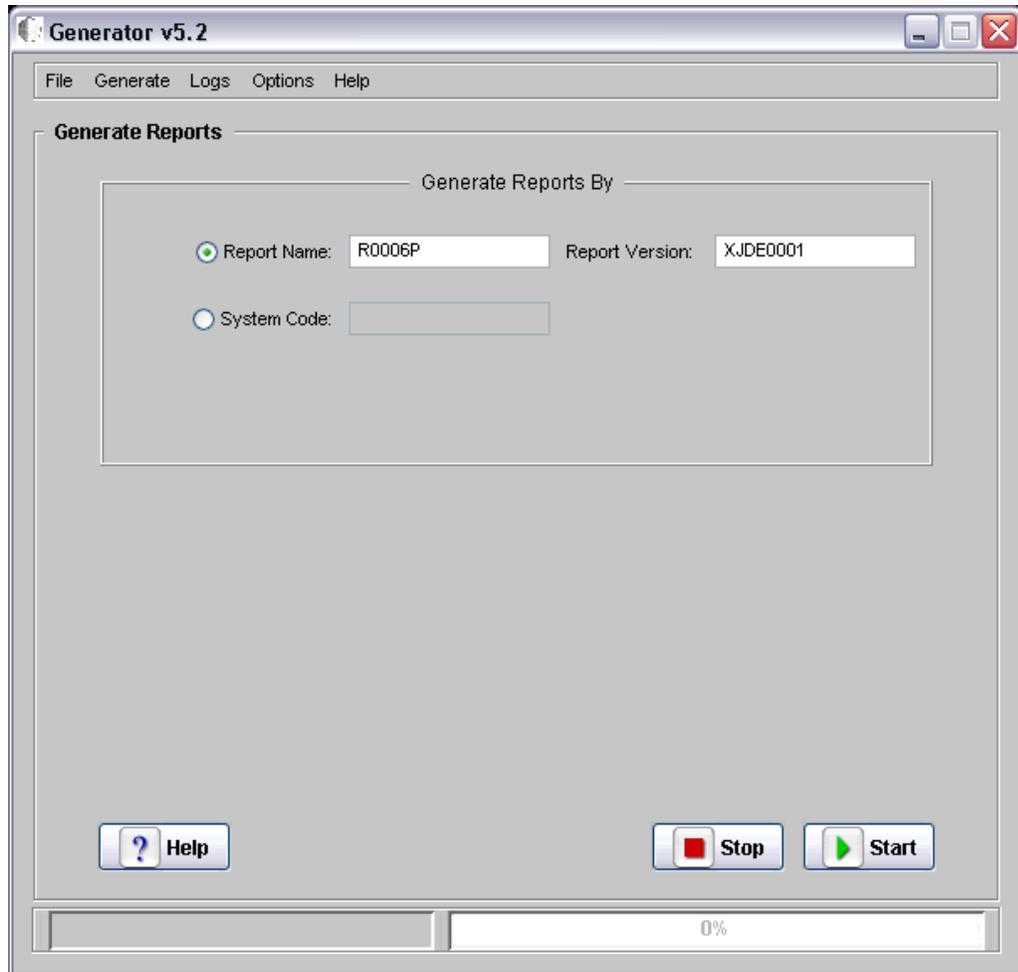
The Generator generates all versions of the report and their corresponding data selection, data sequencing, and Print Information Objects.

5. Confirm the presence of the objects by checking the Status logs, or use this query to check the database:

```
SQL> select wboid from f989999 where wboid like %<report_name>%;
```

To generate a report version

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Reports.
2. Enter a Report Name and Report Version, for example, R0006P, and XJDE0001.



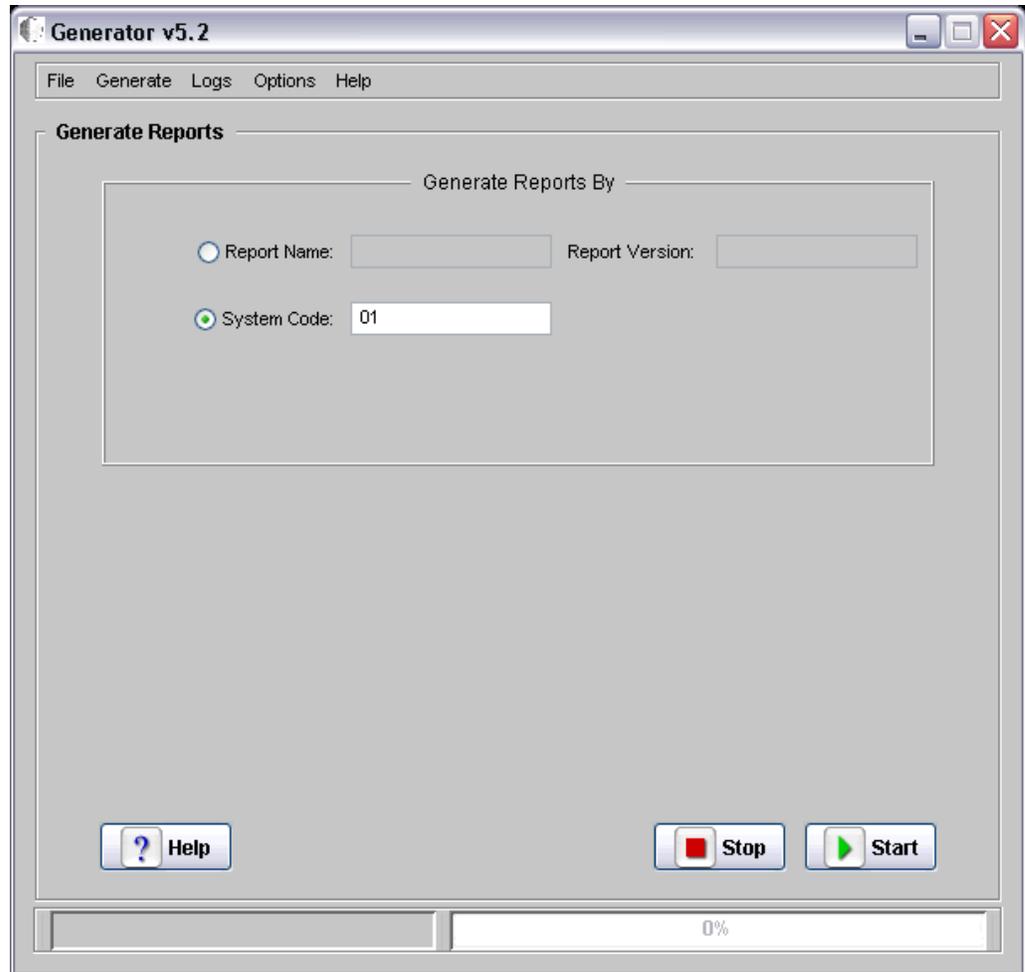
3. Click **Start**.

The Generator generates the version and any dependent objects.

4. Check the status log for the generation status.

To generate reports by system code

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate ->Reports.
2. Select Generate by System Code, and enter a number for the code.
3. Click **Start**.



eGenerator fetches all the reports under that system code.

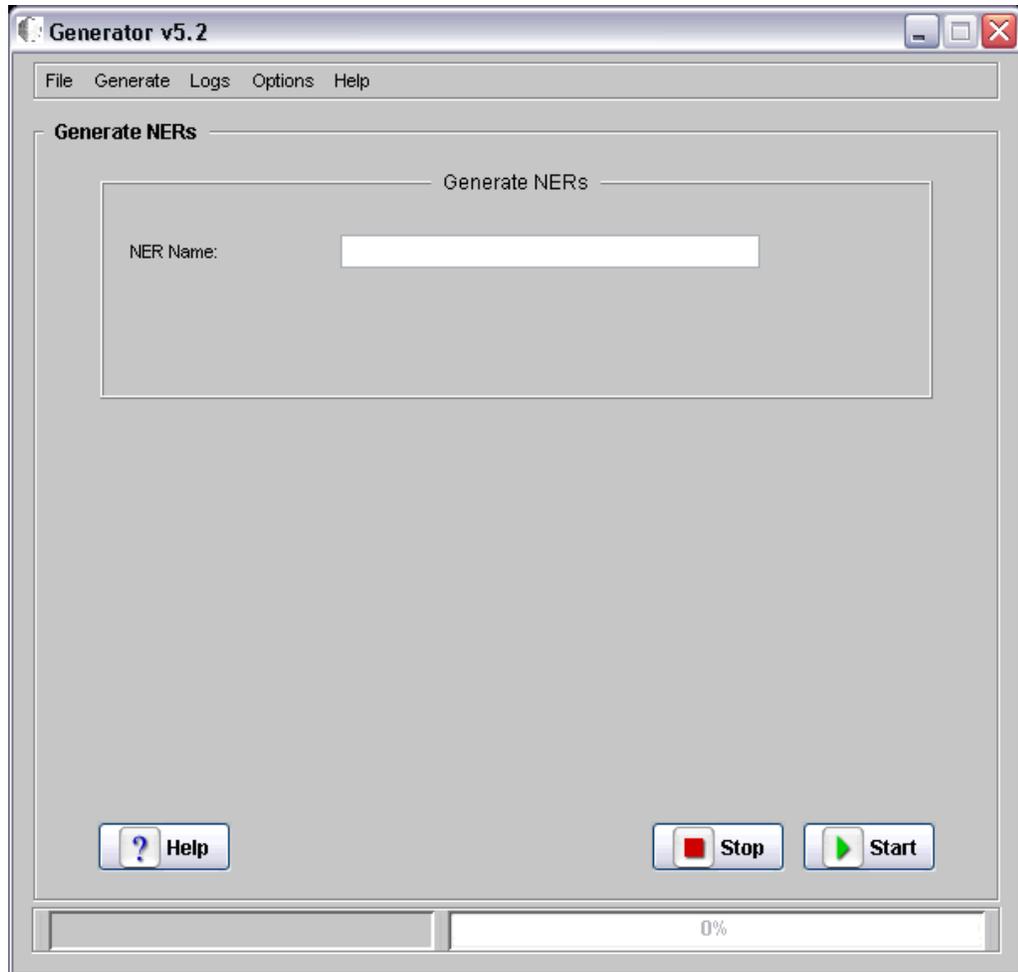
4. Check the status and error logs to confirm that all the reports for that system code were generated.

A.9.5 Generating NERs

To generate NERs

1. From the pull-down menu, select **GenerateNERs**.
2. Enter the name of an NER, for example, GetObjectDesc.

Note: NERs are case sensitive.



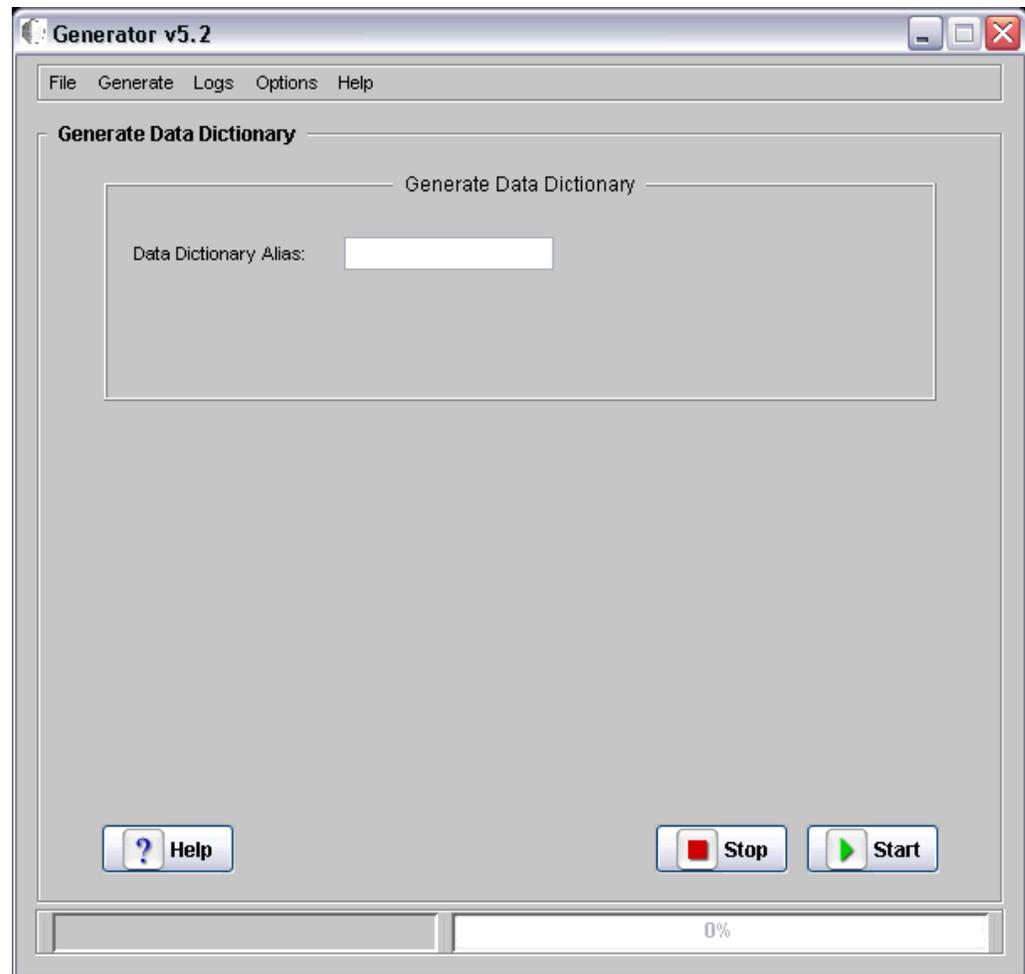
3. Click **Start**.
4. Check the status log for the generation status.
5. Use this SQL command to verify that the objects reside in the database.

```
SQL> select wboid from f989999 where wboid like <NER_ name>
```

A.9.6 Generating Data Dictionary Items

To generate Data Dictionary items

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Data Dictionary.
2. Generate any data dictionary item, for example, OBNM.



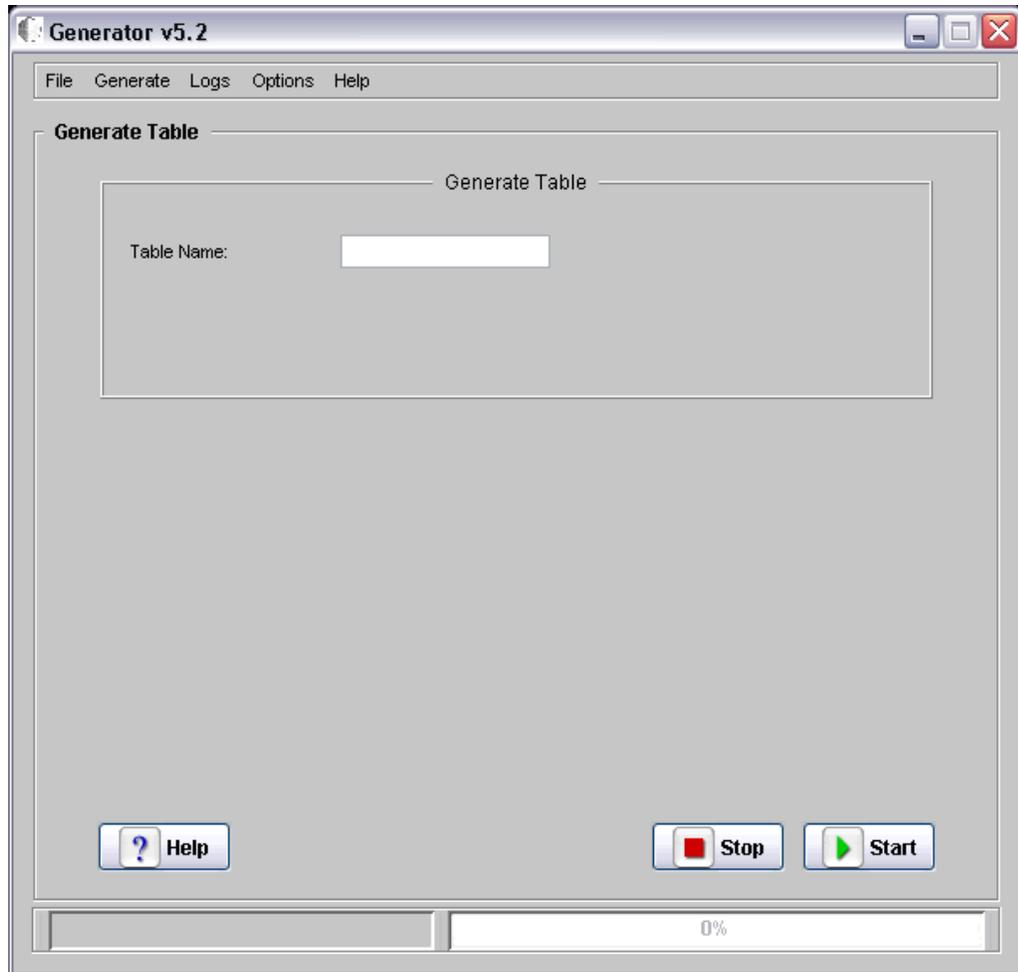
3. Check the status log for the generation status.
4. Use this SQL command to verify that the objects reside in the database.

```
SQL> select wboid from f989999 where wboid like 'DICT_<dd_name>';
```

A.9.7 Generating Tables

To generate tables

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Tables.
2. Enter a table number, for example, F9860.

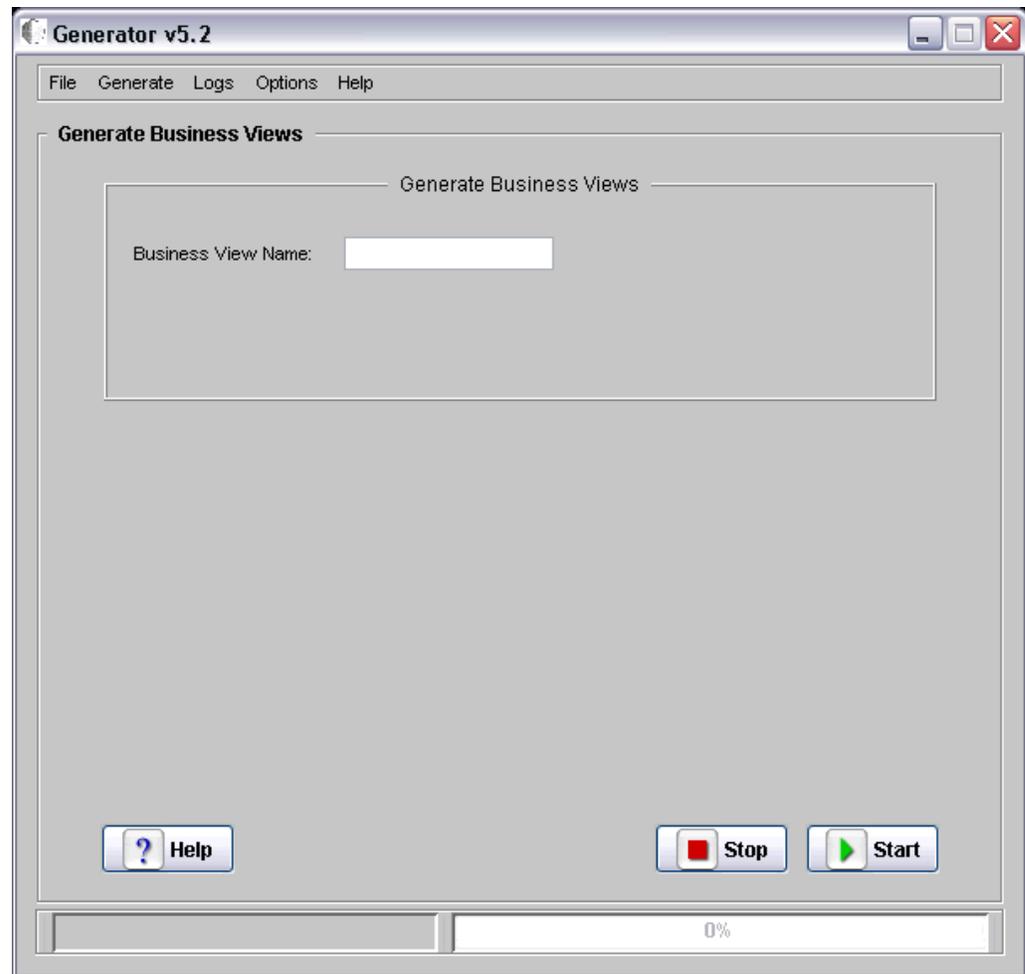


3. Click **Start**.
eGenerator generates the table and all data dictionary items used by the table.
4. Check the status log for the generation status.

A.9.8 Generating Business Views

To generate business views

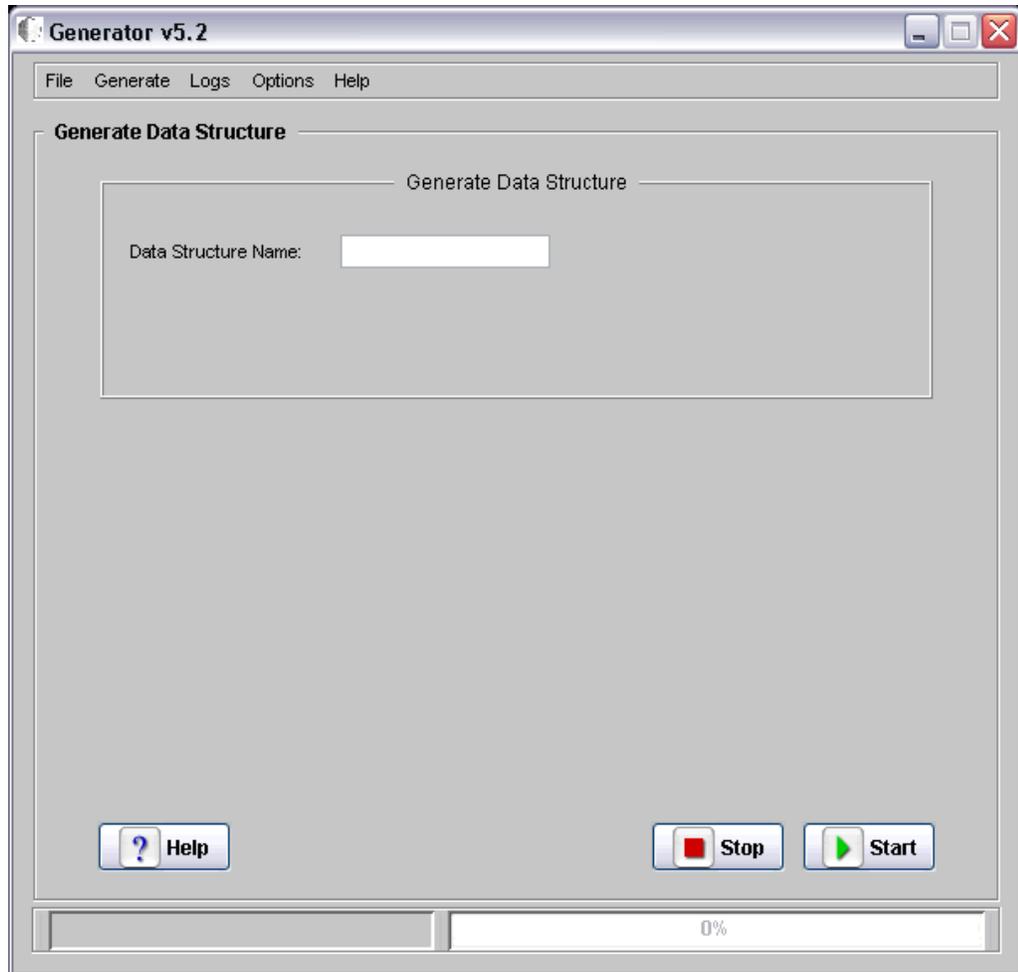
1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Business Views.
2. Enter the name of a business view, for example, e.g. V9001B.
3. Click **Start**.
eGenerator generates the View and all associated tables and data dictionary items.
4. Check the status log for the generation status.



A.9.9 Generating Data Structures

To generate data structures

1. From the pull-down menu, select Generate -> Data Structures.
2. Enter the name of a data structure, for example, D9800150C.



3. Click **Start**.
eGenerator generates the data structure.
4. Check the status log for the generation status.
5. Use this SQL command to verify that the objects reside in the database:

```
SQL> select wboid from f989999 where wboid like 'DSTR_ <datastructure_<br>name>'
```

Configuring Secure Socket Layer with the HTML Server

The chapter describes how to configure Secure Socket Layer (SSL) with the HTML Server, and includes the following tasks:

- [Configuring SSL on the IBM HTTP Server](#)
- [Configuring SSL on IBM WebSphere](#)

B.1 Configuring SSL on the IBM HTTP Server

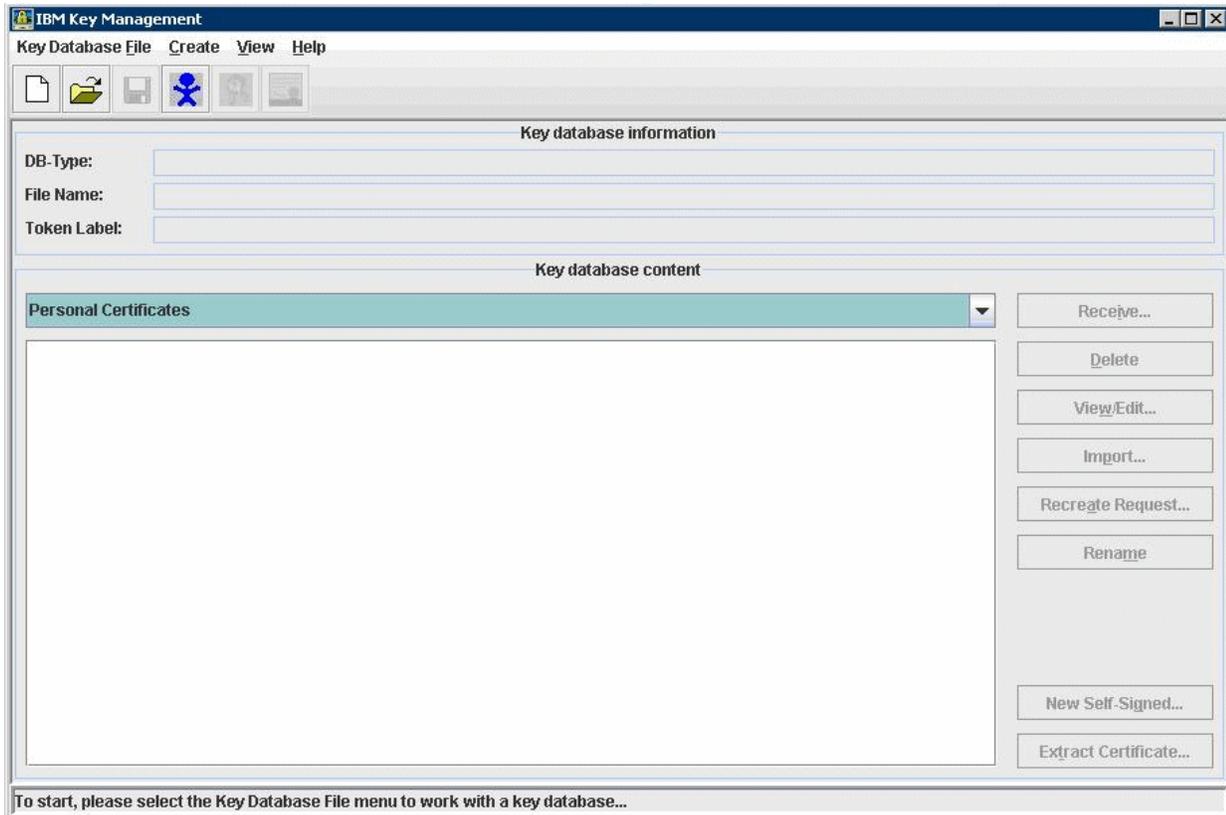
SSL requires a Signed Personal Certificate. You can either request a CA-Signed Personal Certificate directly from IBM, or you can generate a Self-Signed Certificate yourself. This task describes how to generate and use a Self-Signed Certificate. For production environments, we recommend you request one from CA. For instructions to request a CA-Signed Personal Certificate, refer to the IBM Info Center.

1. Create a folder named `keys` in the HTTP Server installation directory.
2. Start the Key Management Utility by navigating the following path:
Start > Programs > IBM HTTP Server > Start Key Management Utility

Alternately you can use a script found in this directory

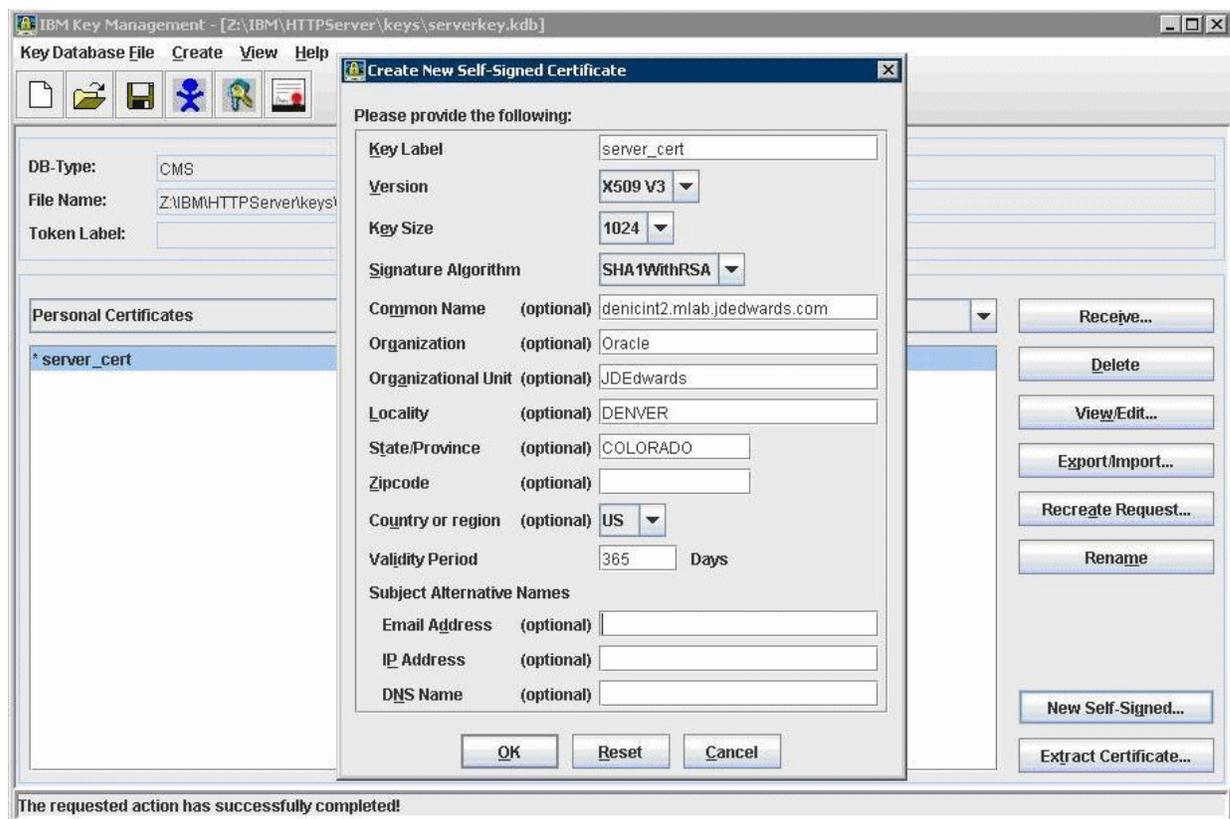
```
Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\bin
```

3. In the IBM Key Management utility, create a *Key Database File* by navigating *Key Database File > New*.



4. At the prompt, enter the following information:
 - Key Database Type = CMS
Only CMS is supported with the IBM HTTP Server.
 - File Name = serverkey.kdb
 - Location = x:\IBM\HTTPServer\keys
where x: is the drive on which you installed the IBM HTTP Server.
5. Enter the password (for example, "serverkey") and select the option *stash the password file*.
6. Click the *OK* button.
7. From the drop down box, select *Personal Certificates*.
8. Click *New Self-Signed*.
9. Enter following information on the screen that appears:
 - Key Label= Enter any label (for example, server_cert)
 - Version= X509V3
 - Key Size = 1024
 - Common Name = Fully Qualified Server Name (for example, denicint2.mlab.jdedwards.com)
 - Organization = your organization name (for example, Oracle).
 - Country or region = US
 - Validity Period = 365 days

A sample screen shot is provided below:



10. On Create New Self-Signed Certificate, after the fields are complete click the OK button.

The program displays your certificate in the list.

11. Delete all the other certificates.
12. Open the `httpd.conf` file in a text editor, and add the following virtual host definition.

Note: The text in the `httpd.conf` is case sensitive; type the host definition exactly as shown.

If you have already configured a port on the HTTP Server (for example, port 91), the file will include an Alias. Use the same alias under your Virtual Host definition as described here.

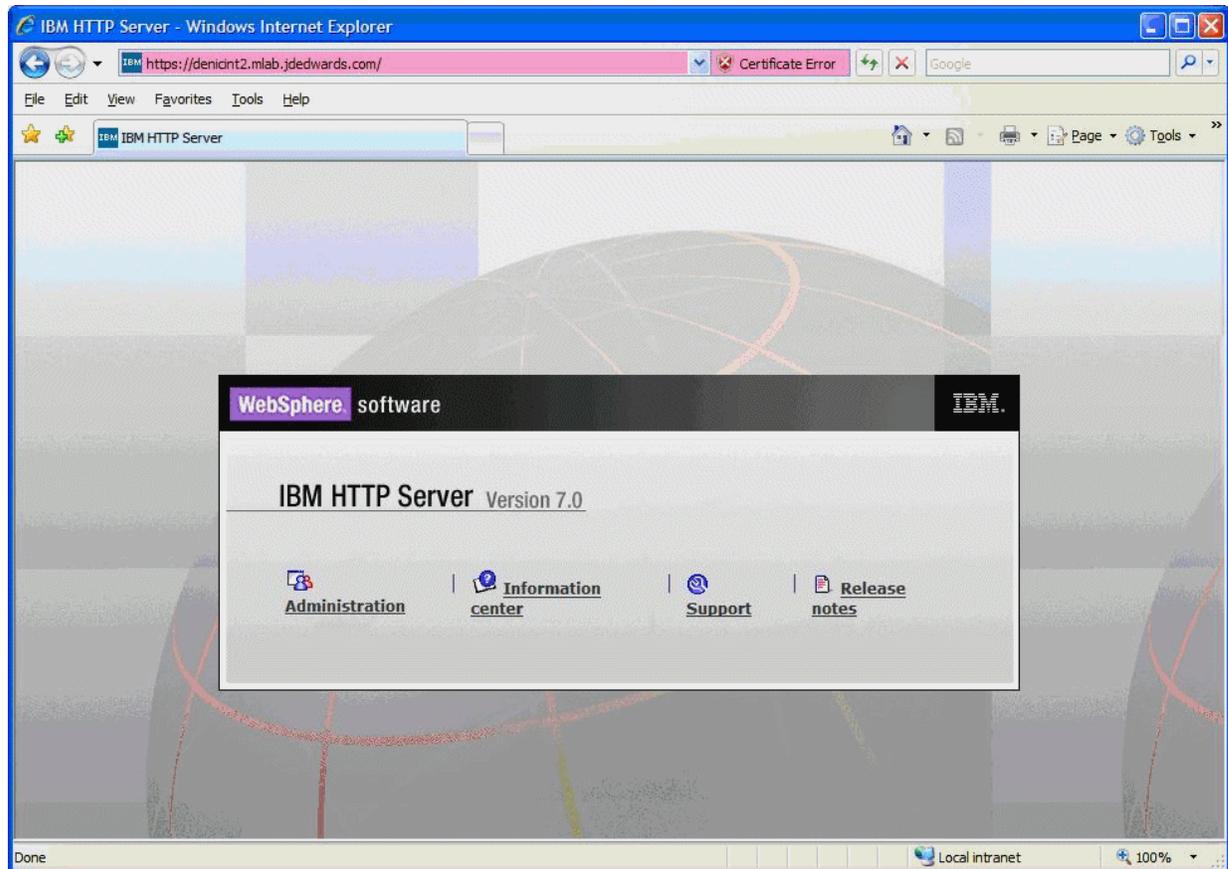
```
# Example SSL configuration which supports SSLv3 and TLSv1
# To enable this support:
# 1) Create a key database with ikeyman
# 2) Update the KeyFile directive below to point to that key database
# 3) Uncomment the directives up through the end of the example
# Note: The IPv6 Listen directive must only be uncommented if
# IPv6 networking is enabled.
#
# uncomment below line to enable ssl
LoadModule ibm_ssl_module modules/mod_ibm_ssl.so
<IfModule mod_ibm_ssl.c>
Listen 0.0.0.0:443
```

```
# IPv6 support:
# Listen [::]:443
<VirtualHost *:443>
Alias /jde
"Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv02\installedApps\denicint2Node01Cell
\EA_JS_91.ear\webclient.war"
SSLEnable
SSLProtocolDisable SSLv2
</VirtualHost>
<Directory
"Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv02\installedApps\denicint2Node01Cell
\EA_JS_91.ear\webclient.war\WEB_INF">
Order Deny,Allow
Deny from All
</Directory>
<Directory
"Z:\IBM\WebSphere\AppServer\profiles\AppSrv02\installedApps\denicint2Node01Cell
\EA_JS_91.ear\webclient.war">
Order Deny,Allow
Allow from All
</Directory>
</IfModule>
KeyFile Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\keys\WebServerKeys.kdb
SSLDisable
# End of example SSL configuration
```

This definition is taken from the `httpd.conf` file itself. It is advisable to backup the `httpd.conf` file before making changes to the file. After the IBM HTTP Server SSL Configuration, test the setup by typing in the URL as below:

`https://<machine_name>:443/`

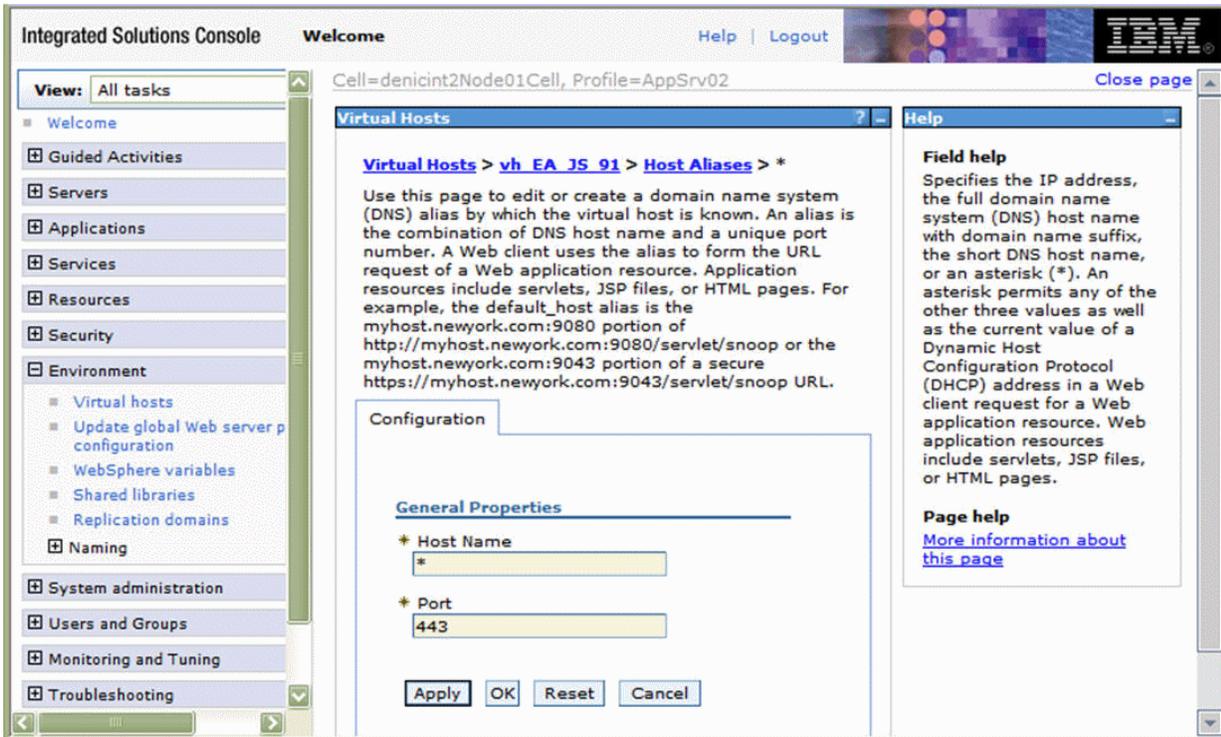
A sample screen shot of the expected result is as below:



B.2 Configuring SSL on IBM WebSphere

1. Log on to your WebSphere Admin Console.
2. Navigate to **EnvironmentVirtual Hosts**.
3. Select your virtual host.
For example, if you initially installed your application on port 91, then the virtual host should be VH_EA_JS_91.
4. Under the virtual host, select **Additional PropertiesHostAliases**.
5. Under Host Aliases, click **New**.

A sample screen shot is provided below:



6. Create a new host alias using the fully qualified name of the server and a port number of 443.
 - Host: *
 - port: 443 (Default SSL Port)
7. Regenerate and propagate the HTTP Server plug-in file and restart your HTTP Server.
8. Restart the Application Server.

You should be able to login to the following URL:

`https://fully_qualified_server_name/jde/E1Menu.maf`

Note: If SSL is activated, the system uses https instead of the http protocol.

Uninstalling WebSphere Fix Packs

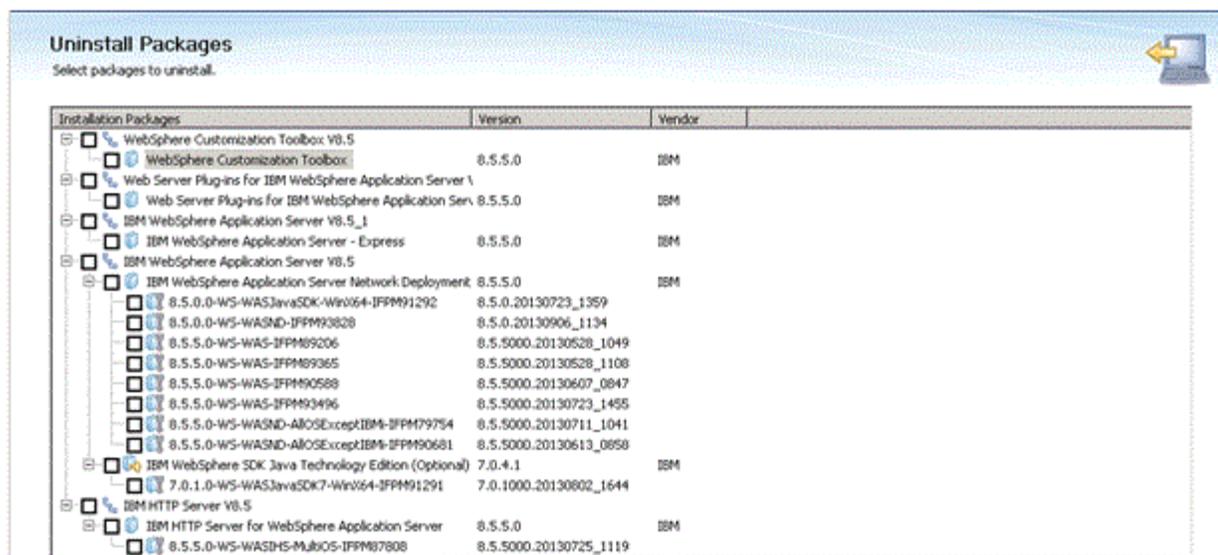
This appendix describes these tasks:

- [Section C.1, "Uninstalling a WebSphere 8.5 Fix Pack"](#)
- [Section C.2, "Uninstalling a WebSphere 7.0 Fix Pack"](#)

C.1 Uninstalling a WebSphere 8.5 Fix Pack

To uninstall a WebSphere 7.0 fix pack:

1. Launch the Update Installer wizard.
2. Select the Uninstall option.

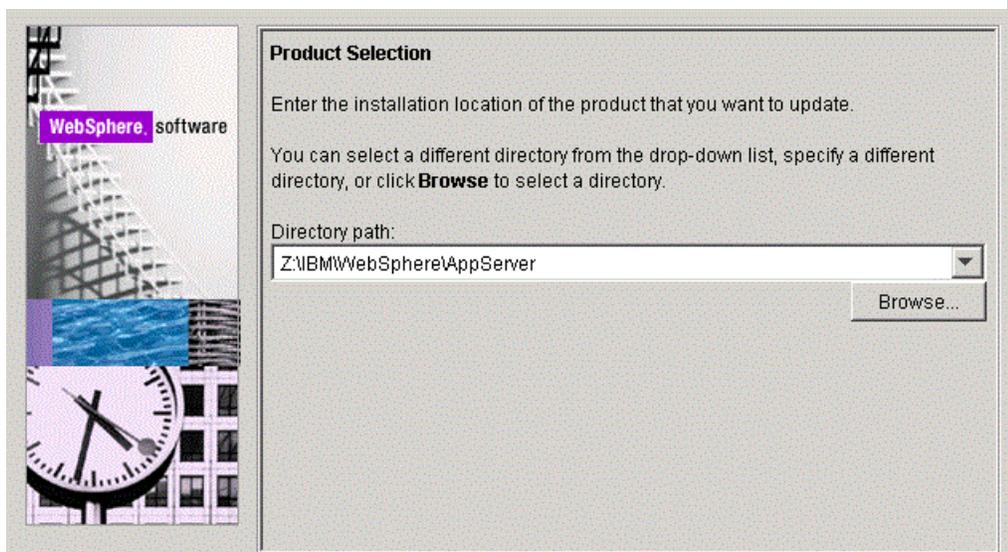


3. On Uninstall Packages, use the checkboxes to select the Installation Package that you want to uninstall
4. Click the Uninstall button.

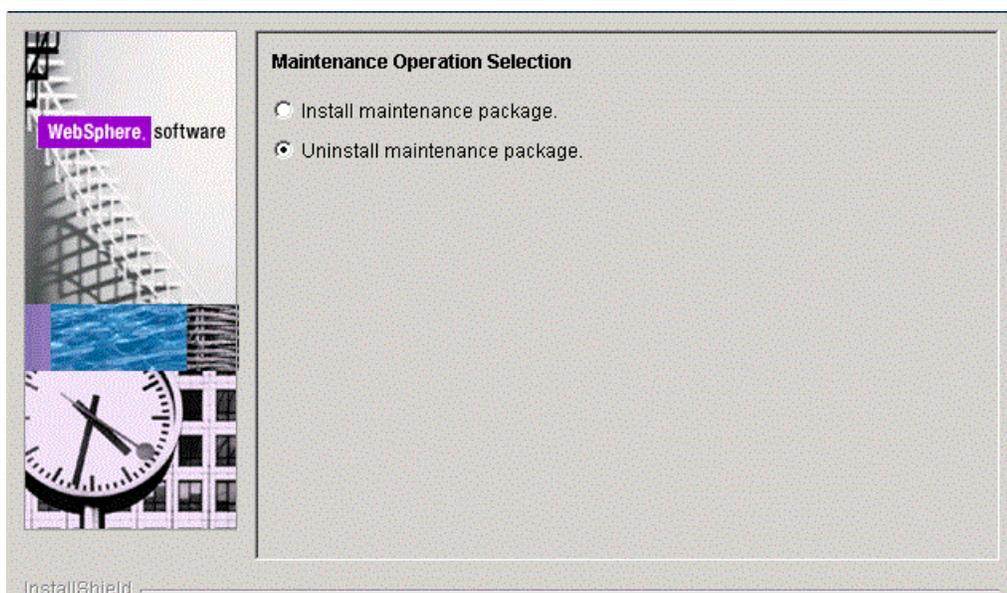
C.2 Uninstalling a WebSphere 7.0 Fix Pack

To uninstall a WebSphere 7.0 fix pack:

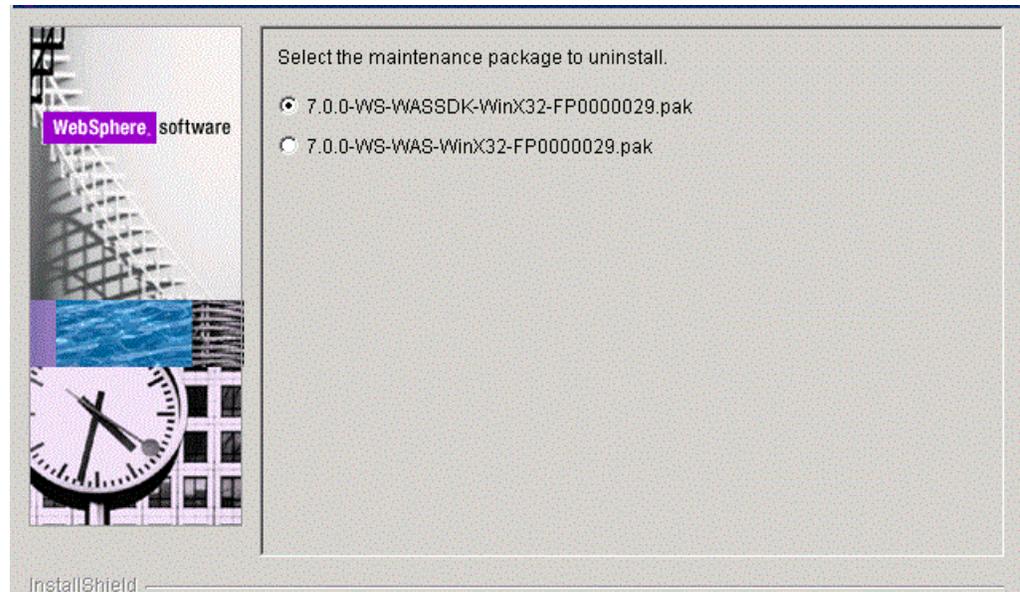
1. Launch the Update Installer wizard.



2. On Product Selection, use the pulldown to select the directory path for the component that you wish to uninstall.



3. On Maintenance Operation Selection, choose the radio button for **Uninstall maintenance package**.



4. On the maintenance package to uninstall screen, select the radio button associated with an available package to uninstall and click Next.
Repeat the same process for other packages as necessary.

Enabling Compression on IBM HTTP Server

You can set the `mod_deflate` directive within the `httpd.conf` file to enable the IBM HTTP Server to compress output files and log the compression ratios. `mod_deflate` is an Apache module in the `httpd.conf` file that compresses content sent from the web server to the client browser.

This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Section D.1, "Understanding Compression"](#)
- [Section D.2, "Configuring the `mod_deflate` directive"](#)

D.1 Understanding Compression

Regular text and most non-image content are well suited for compression. Text files can typically be compressed by 70% or more. Compression can save significant bandwidth and enable faster browser response times. The effect is negligible in most high speed LAN environments, but is quite noticeable for users on slow WAN connections.

Compression is not recommended for files that are already compressed. A partial list includes these types of files:

- zip
- PDF
- exe
- image files

Compressing these file types using `mod_deflate` can actually increase their size or corrupt the files.

There are 9 levels of compression available when using `mod_deflate`. The difference between the default level (6) and the maximum compression level (9) is minimal, and the cost in extra CPU time necessary to process the higher compression level is significant and ultimately not beneficial. For this reason, you should use the default compression level.

D.2 Configuring the `mod_deflate` directive

For specific instructions to configure the `mod_deflate` directive, access the Apache documentation on this web page, <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/>, and click on the link for <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/mod/directives.html>. Refer to this web page for instructions to configure each of the parameters discussed below. Also refer to the sample `mod_deflate` module at the end of this appendix.

To enable compression, open the `httpd.conf` file, and verify that the `LoadModule deflate_module` is uncommented (see the example below). You can configure `mod_deflate` to compress documents in one of two ways (both of which are specified in the `httpd.conf` file):

- Explicit exclusion of files by extension
 - This method lists the file types that should NOT be compressed by the http server.
- Explicit inclusion of files by MIME type.
 - This method lists file types that should always be compressed by the http server.

D.2.1 Logging Compression Results

The following three directives can be added to the `httpd.conf` file to enable the writing of compression statistics to a log file. These directives will record the bytes before compression (Input), the bytes after compression (Output), and calculate the compression ratio:

```
DeflateFilterNote Input instream
DeflateFilterNote Output outstream
DeflateFilterNote Ratio ratio
```

The following line defines a new logging format to be used for the compression log. The format is named "deflate." The second line below specifies the path and file name of the log file (`deflate.log`) where the output is written.

```
LogFormat "%r" %{outstream}n/%{instream}n (%{ratio}n%)' deflate
CustomLog Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\logs\deflate.log
```

D.2.2 Example: Configuring mod_deflate for EnterpriseOne

The following load module line enables compression for EnterpriseOne. Verify that the line is uncommented in the `httpd.conf` file.

```
LoadModule deflate_module modules/mod_deflate.so
```

In the `httpd.conf` file, add the following lines under the existing `<IfModule mod_deflate.c>` section. Note that the compression method used in this example is explicit exclusion.

For specific instructions to configure the `mod_deflate` directive, access the Apache documentation on this web page, <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/>, and click on the link for <http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/mod/directives.html>.

```
<IfModule mod_deflate.c>
DeflateFilterNote Input instream
DeflateFilterNote Output outstream
DeflateFilterNote Ratio ratio
LogFormat "%r" %{outstream}n/%{instream}n (%{ratio}n%)' deflate
CustomLog Z:\IBM\HTTPServer\logs\deflate.log
<Location / >
# Insert filter
SetOutputFilter DEFLATE
# Don't compress images or binaries
SetEnvIfNoCase Request_URI \
\. (? : gif | [jm]pe?g | png | t?gz | bz2* | zip | exe | iso | avi ) $ no-gzip dont-vary
</Location>
</IfModule>
```

Understanding Media Objects on the Web Server

This section provides an overview of `jas.ini` settings required to access Media Objects on the HTML Server, and the process by which the web server accesses these objects from the network. The last section describes how to secure Media Objects on web-based client machines.

This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Section E.1, "Required `jas.ini` Settings"](#)
- [Section E.2, "How Media Objects are Displayed by the HTML Server"](#)

E.1 Required `jas.ini` Settings

Ensure that these parameters are set in the `[OWWEB]` section of the `jas.ini` file.

`[OWWEB]`

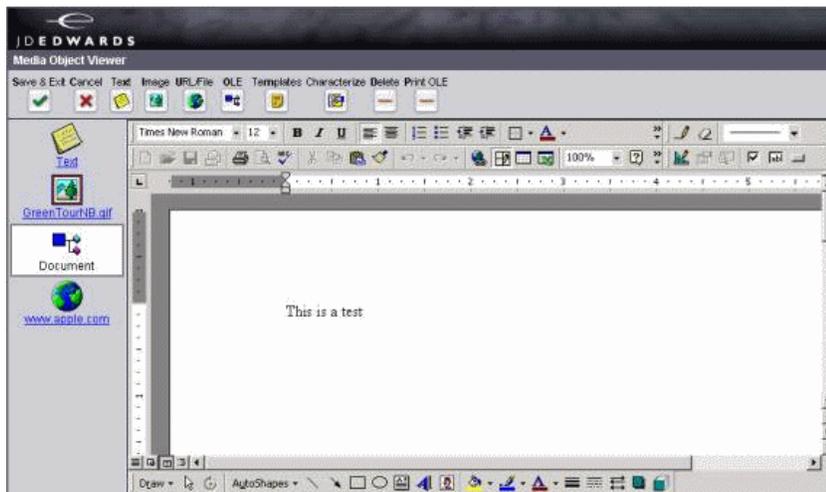
Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
<code>MO QUEUE=</code>	Site-dependent path	Identifies the media object directory location on your HTML Server. This path must translate into virtual path <code>/jde/moqueue/</code> for the web browser.
<code>FtpPort=</code>	21	Specifies the default port to be used for FTP.
<code>FtpUsr=</code>	anonymous	Specifies the user id to be used for FTP access to the media Object File Server.

Parameter	Recommended Setting	Description
UseMOWinNTShare=	TRUE	<p>Specifies that the web server use the Microsoft Windows file sharing mechanism for fetching Media Object files from their location into the cached location of the web server.</p> <p>Note: If this setting is TRUE, media object queue paths set in P98MOQUE must be accessible by the owner of the application server from the application server machine (the application server is the server program hosting web servlets). To test the accessibility of a media object queue path, log in as the owner of the application server, open Windows Explorer, and paste the path to the media object queue into the address field. The path should be accessible without entering a user ID and password.</p> <p>If this path is not accessible, you can change the media object queue setting to a path accessible by the owner of the application server. For example, you can specify a path on the application server machine as the media object queues directory.</p>

E.2 How Media Objects are Displayed by the HTML Server

This section explains how Media Objects are sent to the HTML client by the HTML Server.

1. A user selects attachments on an application which has support for media objects.
2. The Media Object window displays the image, file, or OLE objects, and the user selects one of these objects.



3. The request goes to the web server.
4. The web server reads the location of the object from the Media Object queue table (F98MOQUE), finds the file, and caches it in the location specified by the MO QUEUE path.

If UseMOWinNTShare is TRUE, files are transferred using Microsoft Windows file sharing mechanism, otherwise files are transferred using FTP protocol.

This diagram illustrates the process:

