

FatWire | Content Server 7

Version 7.5

Installing Content Server with IBM WebSphere Application Server

Document Revision Date: Jun. 15, 2011



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Installing Content Server with IBM WebSphere Application Server

Document Revision Date: Jun. 15, 2011

Product Version: 7.5

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This document provides guidelines for installing FatWire Content Server on IBM WebSphere Application Server 6.1 Network Deployment, connecting to the supported database of your choice.

This chapter provides information that will help you prepare for the Content Server installation. It contains the following sections:

- [About This Guide](#)
- [Before You Install Content Server](#)
- [Installation Quick Reference](#)

About This Guide

This guide covers the installation, configuration, and maintenance of IBM WebSphere Application Server 6.1 Network Deployment (referred to throughout this guide as WebSphere Application Server and WAS), as required to support Content Server. This includes configuration of one or more WAS instances, backend databases, and integrating WAS with IBM HTTP Server and the Apache web server. Instructions on creating a vertical Content Server cluster are also provided.

Audience

This guide is for installation engineers and anyone else who has experience installing and configuring databases, web servers, and application servers.

How This Guide Is Organized

The content of this guide is organized by function rather than the order in which installation steps are completed. For example, a function such as application deployment is associated with the application server. It is presented in Part II (which covers the application server), even though it is performed, later, when Content Server is installed (Part IV). Each major component of the Content Server installation is covered in its own part. A summary of the installation steps in the required order is given at the end of this chapter (see “[Installation Quick Reference](#),” on [page 8](#)).

Graphics in This Guide

Many steps in this guide include screen captures of dialog boxes and similar windows that you interact with in order to complete the steps. The screen captures are presented to help you follow the installation process. They are not intended to be sources of specific information, such as parameter values, options to select, or product version number.

Acronyms and Variables Used in This Guide

Table 1: Acronyms and Variables

Name	Description
WAS	WebSphere Application Server
DM	Deployment Manager
CS	Content Server
<DM_host>	The host name or IP address of the Deployment Manager host.
<DM_console_port>	The port number on which the Deployment Manager console is listening for connections.
<DM_profile>	The name of the Deployment Manager profile.

Table 1: Acronyms and Variables *(continued)*

Name	Description
<DM_SOAP_port>	The number of the Simple Object Access Protocol port of the Deployment Manager.
<WAS_host>	The host name of the machine running WAS.
<server_name>	The name of the WAS server.
<appserv_profile>	The name of the application server profile.
<appserv_cell>	The name of the application server cell.
<appserv_node>	The name of the application server node.

Paths and Directories Used in This Guide

Table 2: Paths and Directories

Name	Description
<WAS_home>	Path to the directory where WAS is installed. The path includes the name of the directory.
<cs_install_dir>	Path to the directory where Content Server is installed. The path includes the name of the directory.
<cs_shared_dir>	Path to the Content Server shared file system directory. The path includes the name of the shared directory.
<apache_home>	Path to the directory where the Apache web server is installed. The path includes the name of the directory.
<ibm_http_home>	Path to the directory where IBM HTTP Server is installed. The path includes the name of the directory.
<plugin_root>	The path to the plug-in directory of the web server. The path includes the name of the directory.

Before You Install Content Server

- Refer to the *Supported Platform Document (SPD)* for this version of Content Server to ensure that you are installing currently supported third-party products. The SPD is accessible from the e-docs site at:

<http://support.fatwire.com>

The site is password protected. Accounts can be requested at the address above.

- Only selected information regarding the configuration of third-party products is given in this guide. For detailed information and to obtain the latest e-fixes, patches, and service packs, refer to third-party product vendors' documentation and release notes.
- You can install and deploy Content Server by running the supplied installer either in GUI or silent install mode. When you run the GUI installer, a graphical interface guides you through the installation process, prompting you to enter information and select options as required. It also provides access to extensive online help. When you install silently, you enter your installation settings into one of the sample `omi.ini` files provided, using comments in the file for guidance. The installer then uses the file to install Content Server.
- You will run the Content Server installer on all systems in your environment. There are two system types: content management/development and delivery. Content management systems and development systems run in the same mode but are used for different purposes.

Note

- The system type cannot be changed once you select the type and click **Next** (GUI installation) or start running the silent installer.
 - **The installation process does not install user interfaces on delivery systems**, except for a limited version of the Content Server Advanced interface to enable the management of select features.
 - The names of the systems in your Content Server environment might differ from the names used in this document. Typically, the content management system is also called "staging," and the delivery system is also called "production."
- Remove older versions of the Java Runtime Environment from the `CLASSPATH` and `PATH` environment variables.

Installation Quick Reference

After you install and configure the Java EE components that support Content Server, you will run the Content Server installer on each development, content management, and delivery system on which you plan to use Content Server. During the Content Server installation, you will have the option to install sample sites and sample content.

The steps below summarize the installation and configuration of Content Server and its supporting software. Keep the steps handy as a quick reference to installation procedures and to chapters that provide detailed instructions.

Complete the steps below for each development, content management, and delivery environment.

I. Set Up the Database

Set up your choice of supported databases by installing the database management system, creating a database for Content Server, and configuring the database. For instructions, see our guide *Configuring Third-Party Software*.

II. Set Up the Application Server

Install and configure WebSphere Application Server by following the steps described in [Chapter 3, “Installing and Configuring WebSphere Application Server,”](#) and summarized below:

1. Install the WebSphere Application Server software, update your installation to the latest version, and modify the WAS start script by following the steps in [“Installing WebSphere Application Server,”](#) on page 20.
2. Create a WAS instance on which you will install Content Server by following the steps in [“Creating a WAS Instance,”](#) on page 28.

If you are creating a Content Server cluster, create a unique WAS instance for each member of the cluster.

3. Configure the WAS instance by doing the following:
 - a. [“Configuring the Application Server’s Generic JVM Arguments,”](#) on page 37.
 - b. [“Configuring the Web Container,”](#) on page 40.
 - c. [“Configuring the WAS Instance for Database Communications,”](#) on page 43. This step requires you to:
 - 1) Create a J2C authentication. For instructions, see [“Creating a J2C Authentication,”](#) on page 43.
 - 2) Create a JDBC provider. For instructions, see [“Creating a JDBC Provider,”](#) on page 47.
 - 3) Create a JDBC data source. For instructions, see [“Creating a JDBC Data Source,”](#) on page 52.

If you are creating a Content Server cluster, perform [steps 2](#) and [3](#) for each member of the cluster. Cluster members can share the same J2C authentication.

III. (Optional) Set Up the Web Server

If you plan to integrate WAS with IBM HTTP Server or the Apache web server, follow instructions in [Chapter 4, “Setting Up a Web Server.”](#)

IV. Install and Configure Content Server

1. Before you run the installer, make sure that:
 - You have created the directory into which you are installing Content Server. The directory name and path cannot contain spaces, and the application server must be able to read from and write to the directory.
 - For clustered installations, you have created a shared file system directory that all cluster members can read from and write to; the directory name and path cannot contain spaces. Note the following:

- For delivery systems, the default location of the shared file system directory is the directory containing the directory in which Content Server is installed.
 - For content management and development systems, the default location of the shared file system directory is inside the directory in which Content Server is installed.
 - Your system is capable of displaying the CS installer GUI. The installer will not work in text mode.
2. Install Content Server by running the GUI installer or installing silently. For more information, see [Chapter 5, “Installing and Configuring Content Server.”](#)
- Half-way through the installation, you will have to deploy the CS application and complete the rest of the steps required to install Content Server. For instructions, see [“Deploying the Content Server Application,” on page 62.](#)
3. Complete the Content Server installation by performing the following steps:
- a. If you installed Content Server on Unix, set the permissions for Content Server binaries by following the steps in [“Setting File Permissions \(Unix Only\),” on page 98.](#)
 - b. Content Server contains a modified version of the Microsoft XML Parser (`MSXML.jar` in the `WEB-INF/lib` directory). If a different version of the Parser is referenced in the `CLASSPATH` environment variable, you must change the path to refer to the version used by Content Server; otherwise, Content Server will fail when parsing XML. For more information, see [“Loading the XML Parser,” on page 98.](#)
 - c. Verify the Content Server installation by logging in as the administrator. For instructions, see [“Verifying the Installation,” on page 98.](#)
 - d. If you are creating a vertically clustered system, follow instructions in [“Setting Up a Content Server Cluster \(Optional\),” on page 103.](#)
 - e. Once the entire installation is completed and verified, set up Content Server for its business purpose. For instructions, see the *Content Server Administrator’s Guide* and the *Content Server Developer’s Guide*.

Part 1

Database

This part contains a short chapter summarizing the databases that Content Server uses. Instructions on creating and configuring the databases are given in our guide, *Configuring Third-Party Software*.

This part contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 2, “Setting Up a Database”](#)

Chapter 2

Setting Up a Database

Content Server requires access to a database that is specifically configured for Content Server. Refer to the *Supported Platform Document* (SPD) for this version of Content Server for the list of supported databases (as well as other third-party components). The SPD is accessible from the e-docs site at:

<http://support.fatwire.com>

The site is password protected. Accounts can be requested at the address above.

Before installing any other of Content Server's supporting software, you must complete the following steps:

1. Install the database management system.
For instructions, refer to the product vendor's documentation.
2. Create and configure a database for Content Server.
For instructions, consult our guide *Configuring Third-Party Software*. Note that database configuration is identical across different application servers. Refer to the correct chapter to create and configure the database of your choice.

Part 2

Application Server

This part contains information about installing and configuring WebSphere Application Server to support Content Server.

This part contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 3, “Installing and Configuring WebSphere Application Server”](#)

Chapter 3

Installing and Configuring WebSphere Application Server

The chapter shows you how to install and configure WebSphere Application Server for Content Server.

This is not an exhaustive chapter, as it covers the installation of WAS only so far as needed to install and run Content Server. For more details, see the WAS documentation.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Start/Stop Commands](#)
- [Installing WebSphere Application Server](#)
- [Creating a WAS Instance](#)
- [Configuring the WAS Instance](#)
- [Deploying the Content Server Application](#)
- [Restarting the Content Server Application](#)

Start/Stop Commands

This section lists the commands for starting and stopping WAS components.

Deployment Manager

Note

The default Deployment Manager profile name is Dmgr01.

To start:

- On Windows:
`<WAS_home>\bin\startManager.bat -profileName <DM_profile>`
- On Unix:
`<WAS_home>/bin/startManager.sh -profileName <DM_profile>`

To stop:

- On Windows:
`<WAS_home>\bin\stopManager.bat -profileName <DM_profile>`
- On Unix:
`<WAS_home>/bin/stopManager.sh -profileName <DM_profile>`

Node Agent

Note

The default name of the first application server profile created is AppSrv01.

To start:

- On Windows:
`<WAS_home>\bin\startNode.bat -profileName <appserv_profile>`
- On Unix:
`<WAS_home>/bin/startNode.sh -profileName <appserv_profile>`

To stop:

- On Windows:
`<WAS_home>\bin\stopNode.bat -profileName <appserv_profile>`
- On Unix:
`<WAS_home>/bin/stopNode.sh -profileName <appserv_profile>`

Application Server

Note

The default server name is `server1`.

The default name of the first application server profile created is `AppSrv01`.

To start:

- On Windows:
`<WAS_home>\bin\startServer.bat <server_name> -profileName <appserv_profile>`
- On Unix:
`<WAS_home>/bin/startServer.sh <server_name> -profileName <appserv_profile>`

To stop:

- On Windows:
`<WAS_home>\bin\stopServer.bat <server_name> -profileName <appserv_profile>`
- On Unix:
`<WAS_home>/bin/stopServer.sh <server_name> -profileName <appserv_profile>`

Installing WebSphere Application Server

This section describes how to install WebSphere Application Server. It contains the following steps:

- A. [Installing WebSphere Application Server](#)
- B. [Installing the Update Installer](#)
- C. [Updating the WAS Installation Using the Update Installer](#)

A. Installing WebSphere Application Server

To install WebSphere Application Server

1. Create the directory where WAS will be installed. Make sure the WAS installer can read from and write to this directory.

Note

Throughout this guide, the directory where WAS is installed is referred to as <WAS_home>.

2. Decompress the WAS installation package into a temporary directory.
3. Run the WAS installer located in the `WAS` subdirectory:
 - On Windows: `<temp_dir>\WAS\install.exe`
 - On Unix: `<temp_dir>/WAS/install.sh`

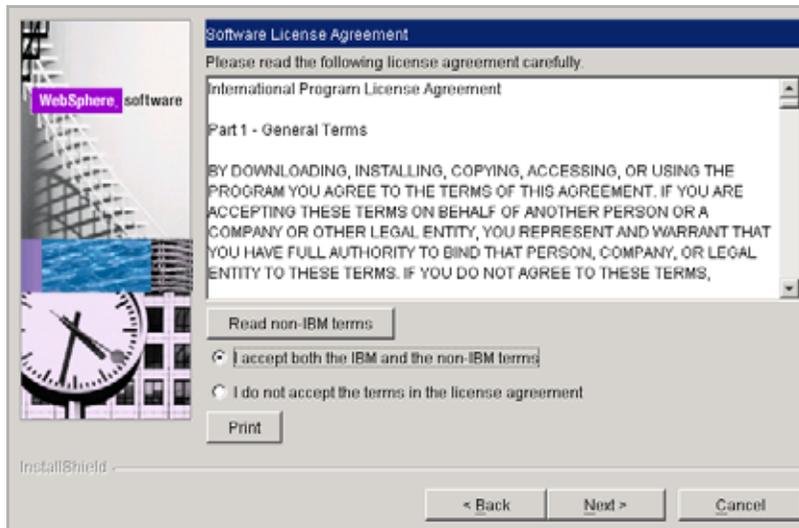
Note

If you are installing on Unix, make sure the `DISPLAY` variable is set.

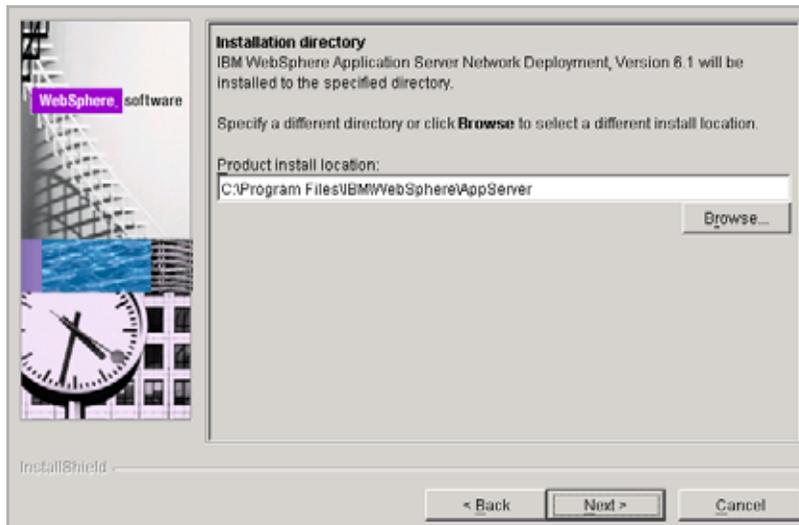
4. In the “Welcome” screen, click **Next**.



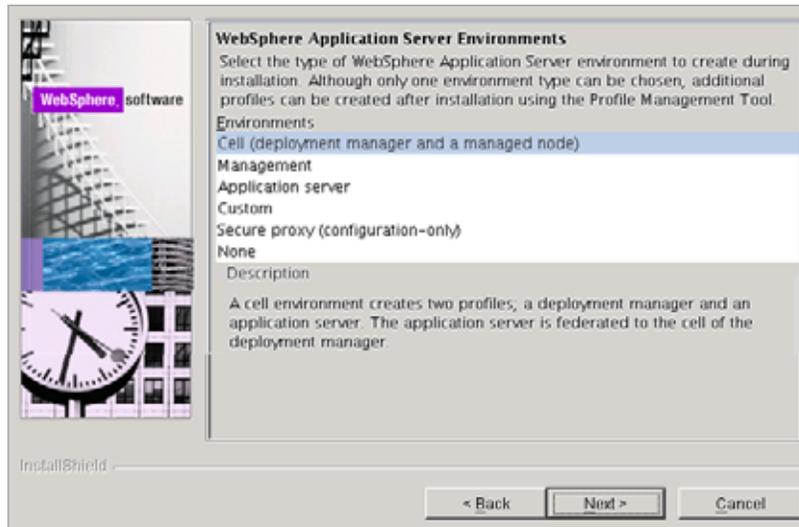
5. In the “Software License Agreement” screen, select **I accept both the IBM and the non-IBM terms** and click **Next**.



6. In the “Install Sample Application” screen, click **Next**.
7. In the “Installation Directory” screen, browse to the <WAS_home> directory you created in [step 1](#) and click **Next**.

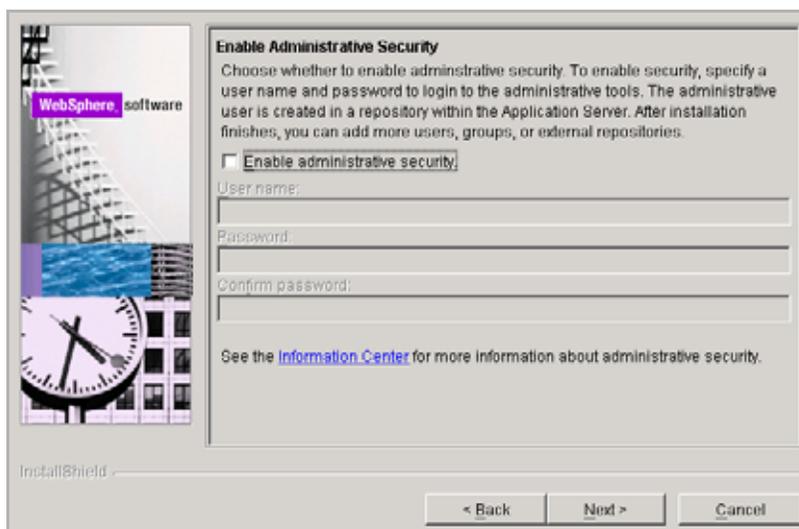


8. In the “WebSphere Application server environment” screen:
 - For WebSphere network deployments, select **Cell (deployment manager and a managed node)** and then click **Next**.
 - For all other deployment types, select **Application Server** and then click **Next**.



9. In the “Enable Administrative Security” screen, do one of the following:
 - If you wish to enable administrative security, select the **Enable administrative security** check box and enter a user name and password. (Re-enter the password for verification.)
 - If you do not wish to enable administrative security, leave the **Enable administrative security** check box deselected and click **Next**.

For more information on the administrative security option, consult the WebSphere documentation.



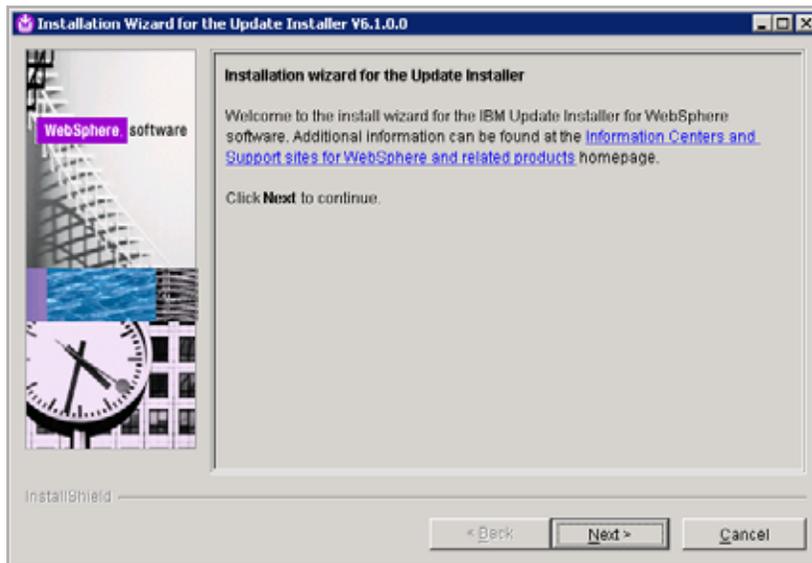
10. In the “Installation Summary” screen, click **Next**.
11. When the installation completes successfully, click **Finish**.

B. Installing the Update Installer

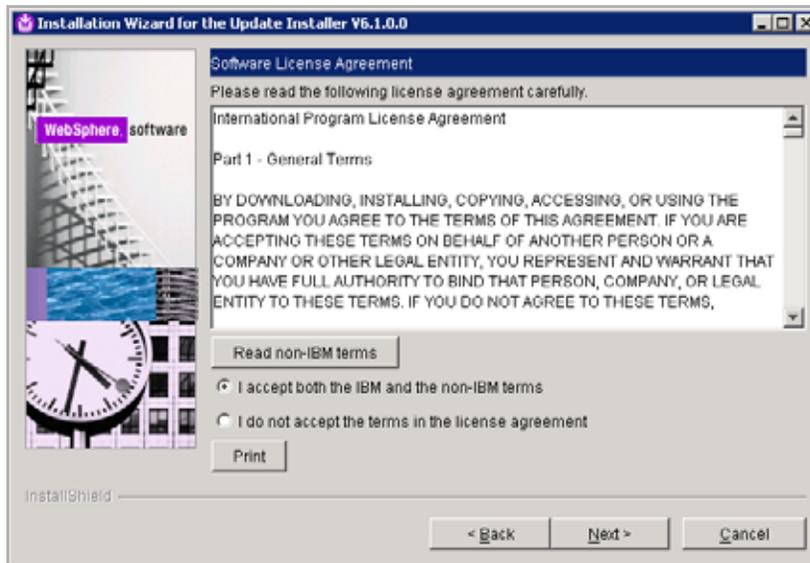
In order to ensure your WAS installation has the latest patches and fixes, you must update it using the IBM Update Installer. This section explains how to install the Update Installer. The next section explains how to update your WAS installation using the Update Installer.

To install the IBM Update Installer

1. Decompress the Update Installer archive into a temporary directory.
2. Start the installation process by executing the following command:
 - On Windows:
`<temp_dir>\UpdateInstaller\install.exe`
 - On Unix:
`<temp_dir>/UpdateInstaller/install.sh`
3. In the “Installation Wizard for the Update Installer” screen, click **Next**.

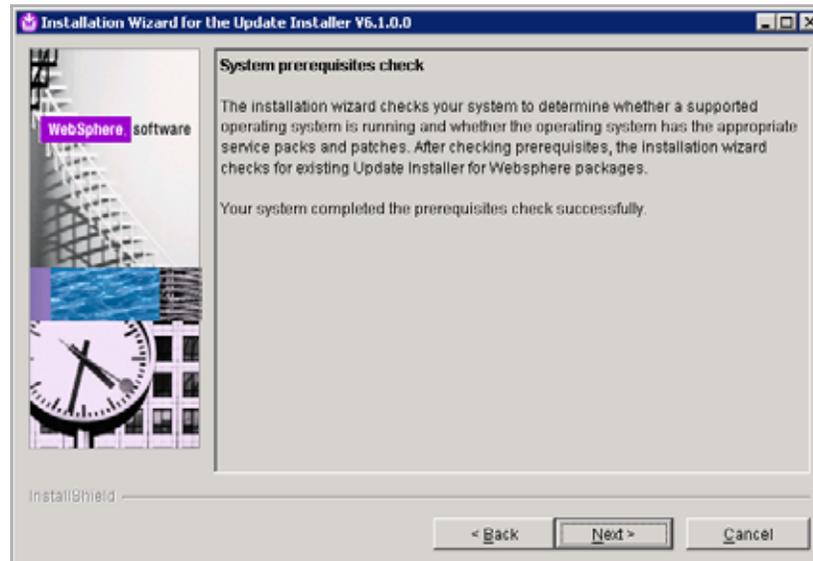


4. In the “Software License Agreement” screen, select **I accept both the IBM and the non-IBM terms** and click **Next**.



5. In the “System prerequisites check” screen, do one of the following:
 - If the system prerequisites check is successful, click **Next**.
 - If the system prerequisites check reports that your JDK version is incorrect, stop and restart the installation. The installer will update your JDK to the latest version and restart.

When the installer restarts, go back to [step 3](#) of this procedure.

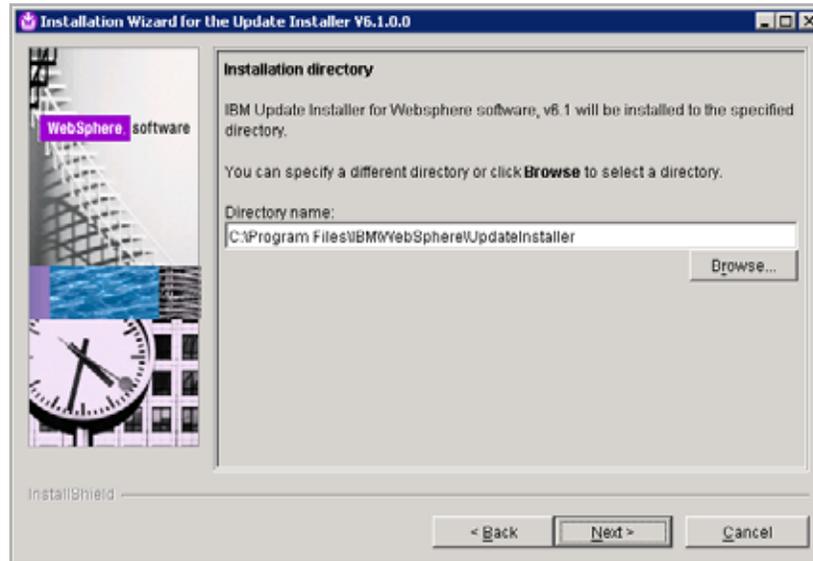


6. In the “Installation directory” screen, specify the directory in which you want to install the Update Installer. This directory must reside inside the <WAS_home> directory.

For example:

```
<WAS_home>/UpdateInstaller
```

When you are finished, click **Next**.



7. In the “Installation Summary” screen, click **Next**.
8. When the installation completes successfully, click **Finish**.

C. Updating the WAS Installation Using the Update Installer

After installing the Update Installer, you must run it to update your WAS installation to the latest version.

Note

Before running the Update Installer, obtain the latest WAS maintenance package (.pak file). Maintenance packages are available from the IBM support site.

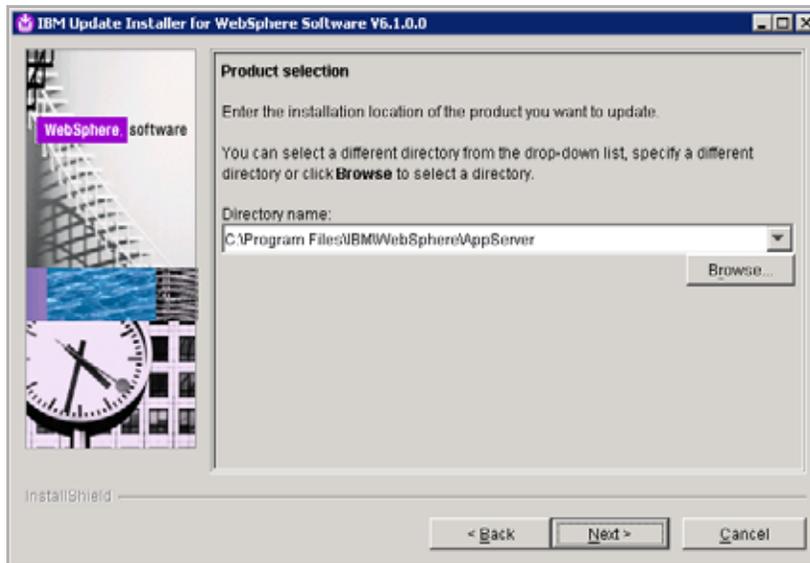
To update the WAS installation to the latest version

1. Run the Update Installer:
 - On Windows:

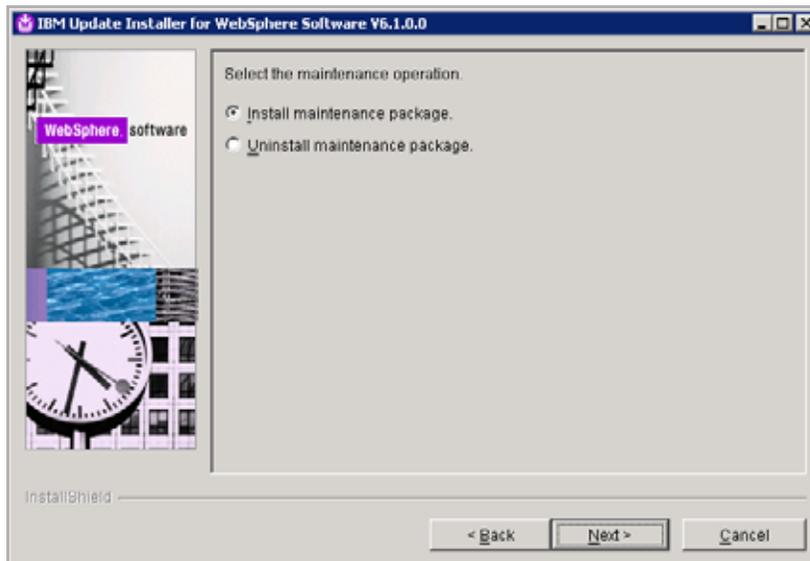
```
<WAS_home>\<update_installer_dir>\update.bat
```
 - On Unix:

```
<WAS_home>/<update_installer_dir>/update.sh
```
2. In the “Before Installing” screen, click **Next**.

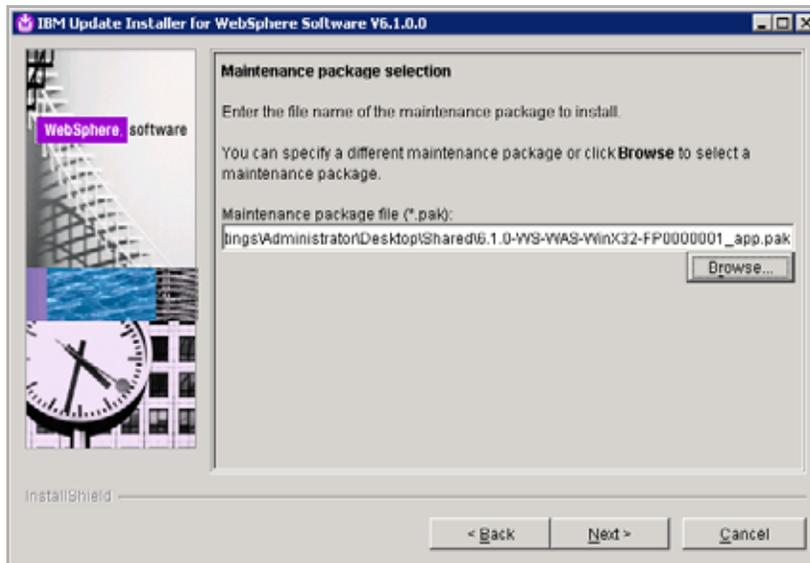
3. In the “Product selection” screen, browse to the <WAS_home> directory and click **Next**.



4. In the “Select the maintenance operation” screen, select **Install maintenance package** and click **Next**.



5. In the “Maintenance package selection” screen, browse to the appropriate maintenance package (.pak file) and click **Next**.



6. In the “Maintenance packages selected” screen, click **Next**.
7. When the update process completes successfully, click **Finish**.

D. Modifying the WAS Start Script

For WAS to properly support Content Server, you must make the following modifications to the WAS start script:

To modify the WAS start script

1. Open the WAS start script file in a text editor. The location and name of the file are:
 - On Windows: <WAS_home>\bin\startServer.bat
 - On Unix: <WAS_home>/bin/startServer.sh
2. (Unix only) Add the following line after the initial comment section:
 - For Unix:


```
<LIBRARY_PATH>=<cs_install_dir>/bin:<LIBRARY_PATH>
```
 - For HP-UX:


```
<SHLIB_PATH>=<cs_install_dir>/bin:<SHLIB_PATH>
```
 - For Linux and Solaris:


```
<LD_LIBRARY_PATH>=<cs_install_dir>/bin:<LD_LIBRARY_PATH>
```
 - For AIX:


```
<LIBPATH>=<cs_install_dir>/bin:<LIBPATH>
```
3. (Windows only) Add <cs_install_dir>/bin to your system path variable.

Creating a WAS Instance

This section shows you how to create an application server instance using the Profile Management Tool and the command line.

Note

For 32-bit platforms, we recommend that you use the Profile Management Tool to create the necessary profiles. For 64-bit platforms, you will need to use the command-line tool, `manageprofiles.sh`, as the Profile Management Tool is not available for 64-bit platforms.

This section contains the following procedures:

- [Creating a WAS Instance Using the Profile Management Tool](#)
- [Creating a WAS Instance Using the Command Line](#)

Creating a WAS Instance Using the Profile Management Tool

This section shows you how to create a WAS instance using the Profile Management Tool.

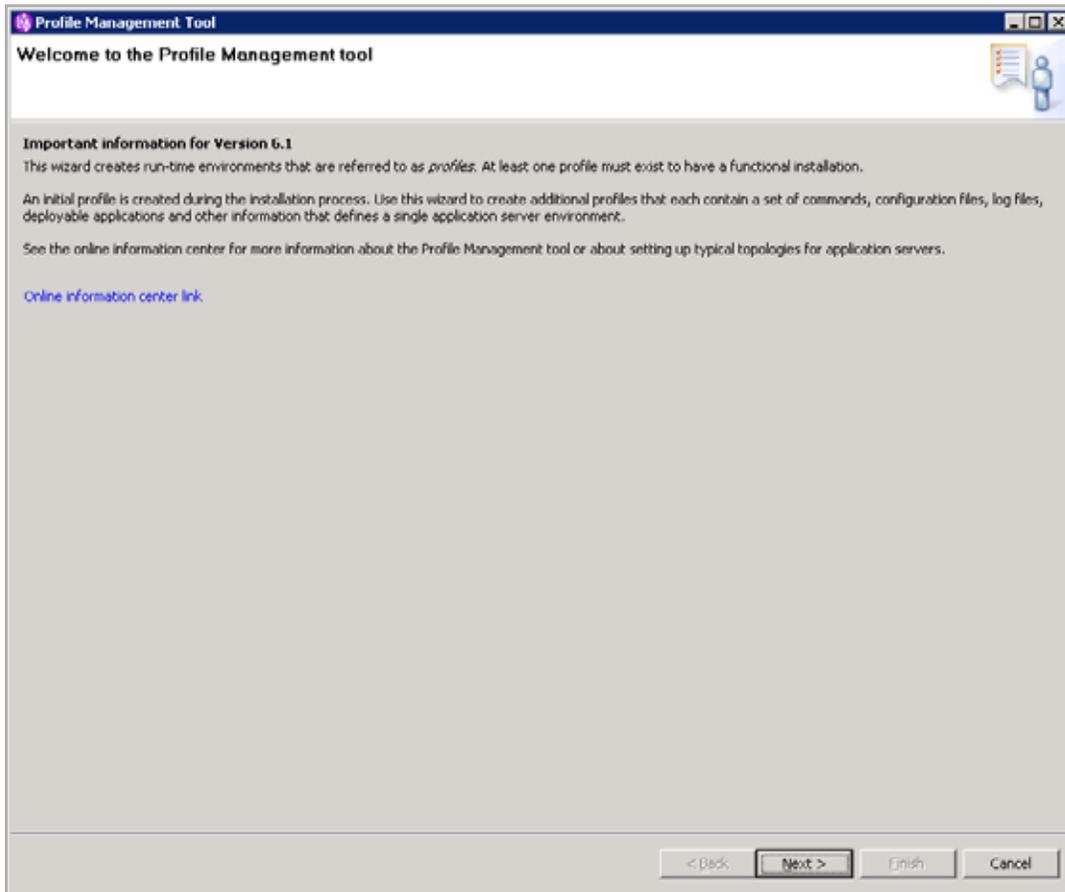
To create a WAS instance using the Profile Management Tool

1. Run the Profile Management Tool:
 - On Windows: `<WAS_home>\bin\ProfileManagement\pmt.bat`
 - On Unix: `<WAS_home>/bin/ProfileManagement/pmt.sh`

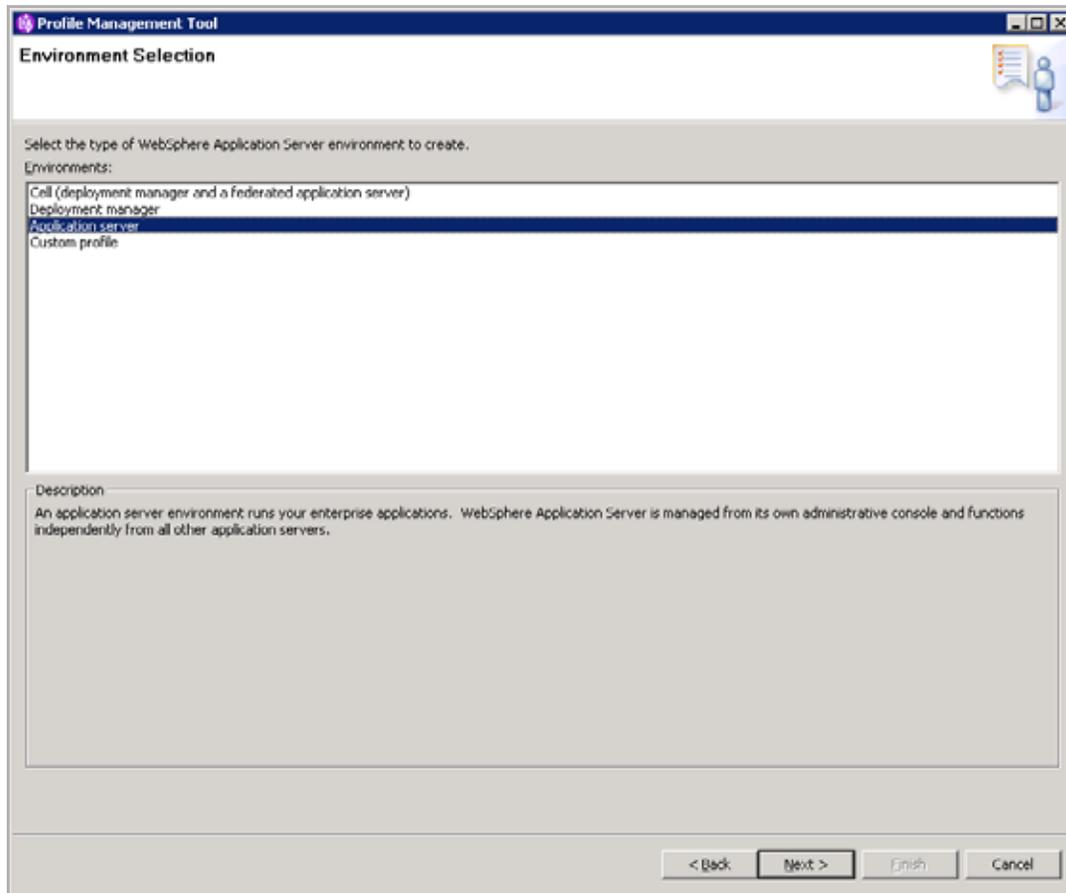
Note

If you are running the Profile Management Tool on Unix, run the version of the tool appropriate to your operating system. The `ProfileManagement` directory contains multiple versions of the tool that correspond to different versions of the Unix operating system.

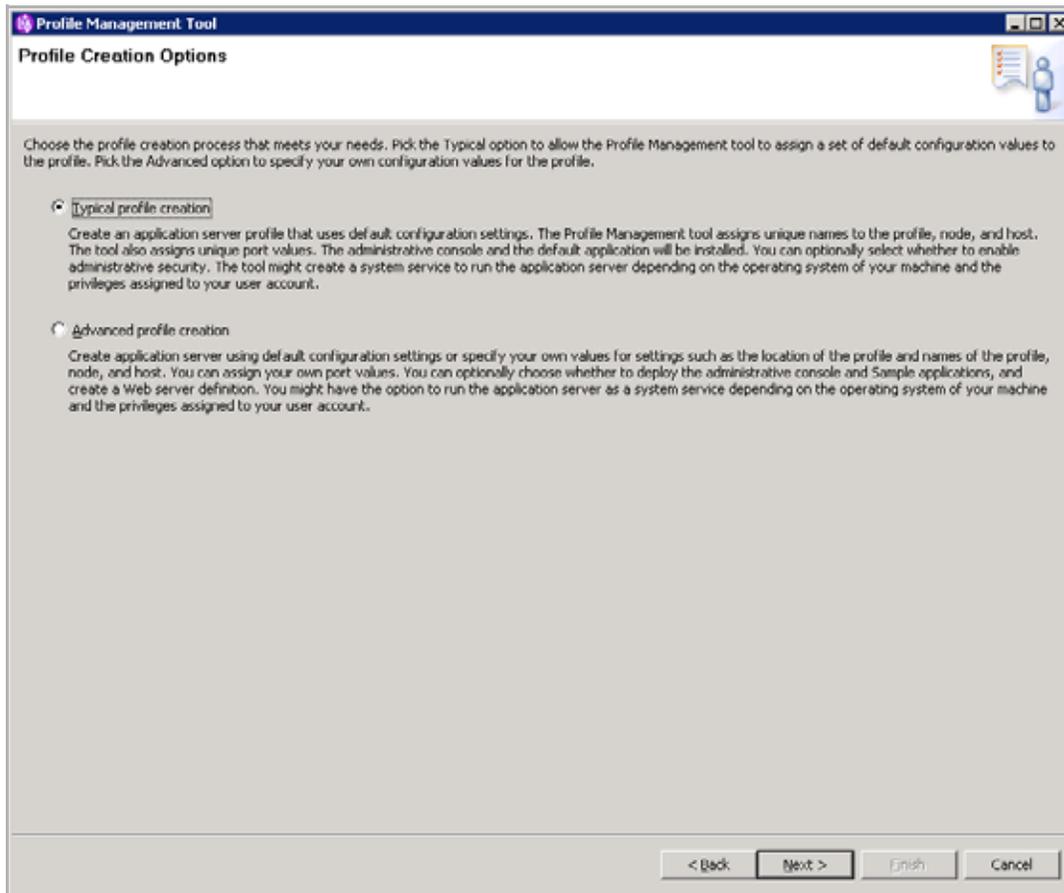
2. In the “Welcome” screen, click **Next**.



3. In the “Environment Selection” screen, select either **Cell** (for a Network Deployment type installation) or **Application server** (for regular installations) and then click **Next**.

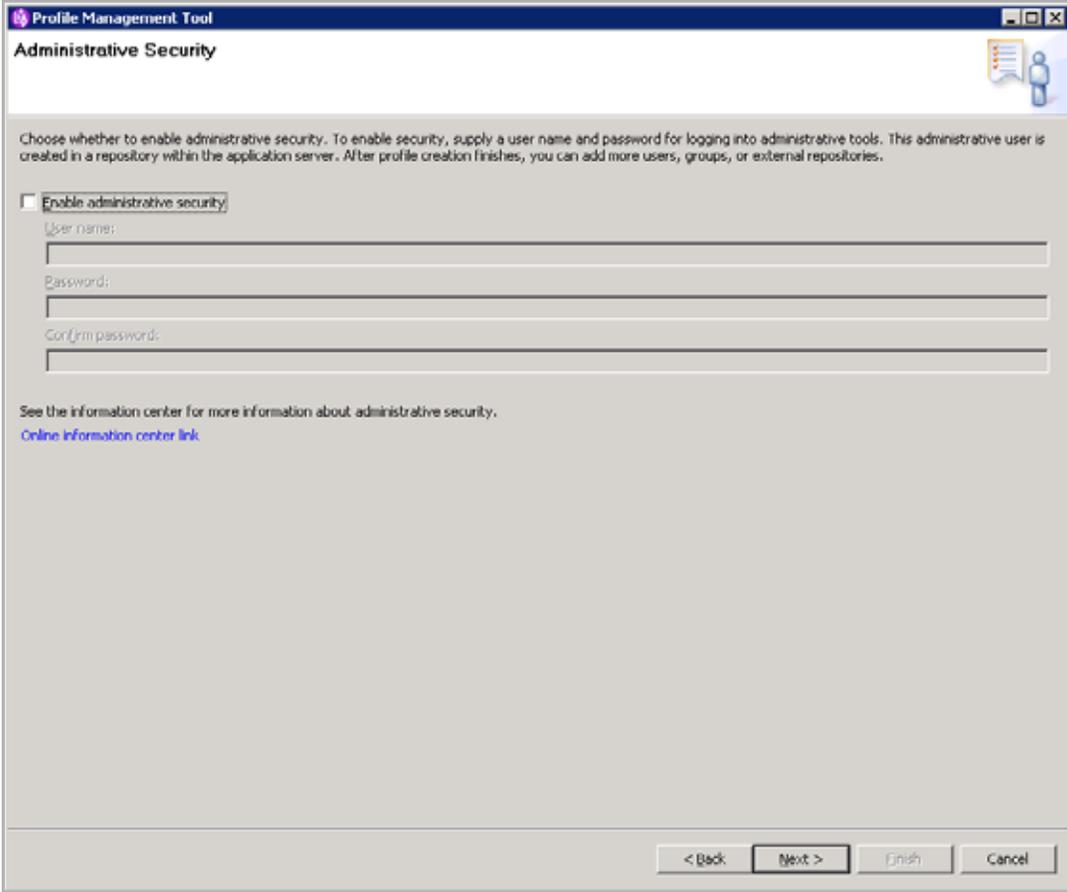


4. In the “Profile Creation Options” screen, do one of the following:
 - To use the default profile name, node name, and port numbers, select **Typical profile creation** and click **Next**.
 - If you wish to specify your own profile name, node name, or port numbers, select **Advanced profile creation** and click **Next**.



5. In the “Administrative Security” screen, do one of the following:
 - If you wish to enable administrative security, select the **Enable administrative security** check box and enter a user name and password. (Re-enter the password for verification.)
 - If you do not wish to enable administrative security, leave the **Enable administrative security** check box deselected and click **Next**.

For more information on the administrative security option, consult the WebSphere documentation.

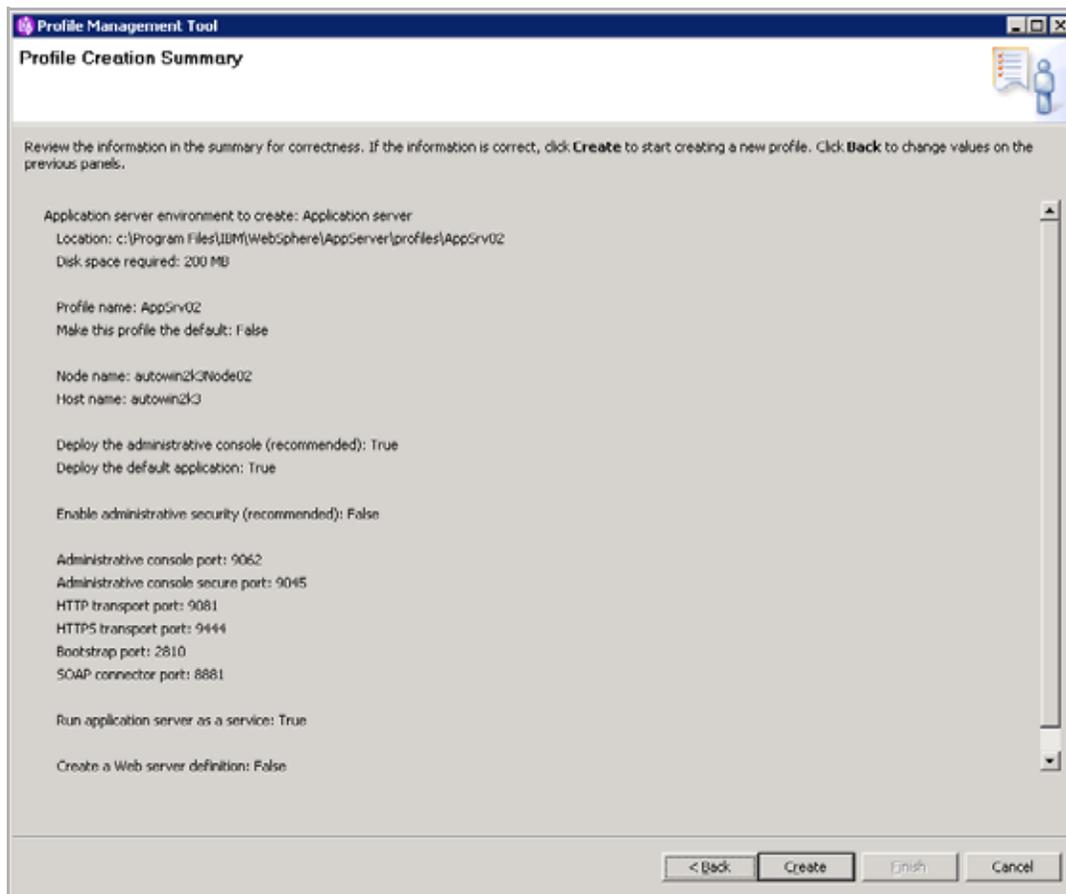


The screenshot shows the "Administrative Security" window in the Profile Management Tool. The window title is "Profile Management Tool" and the subtitle is "Administrative Security". The main content area contains the following text: "Choose whether to enable administrative security. To enable security, 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 text input fields labeled "User name:", "Password:", and "Confirm password:". At the bottom of the window, there are four buttons: "< Back", "Next >", "Finish", and "Cancel".

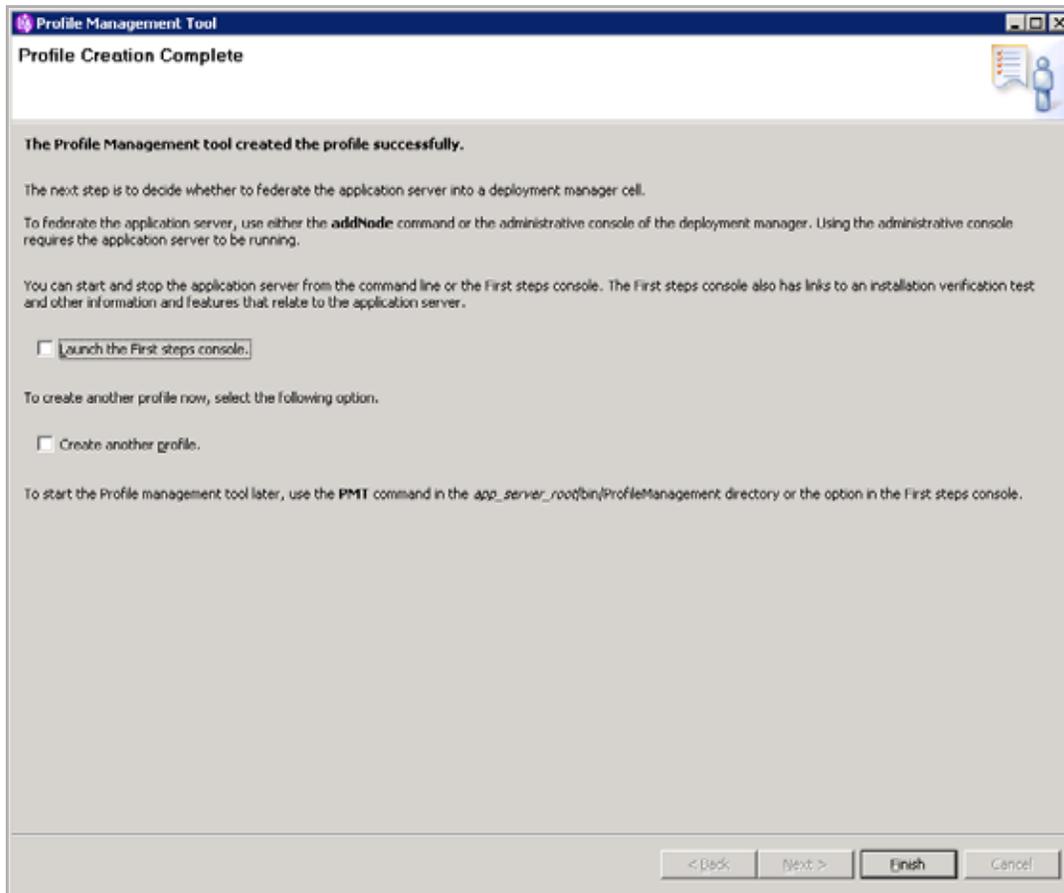
6. In the “Profile Creation Summary” screen, review the settings you have chosen. Write down the values of the following parameters for reference during further configuration:

- **Profile name**
- **Node name**
- **HTTP transport port**
- **HTTPS transport port**

When you are finished, click **Create**.



7. In the “Profile Creation Complete” screen, deselect the **Launch the First steps console** check box and click **Finish**.



8. If you are creating a Content Server cluster, repeat this procedure for each member of the cluster.

Creating a WAS Instance Using the Command Line

This section shows you how to create a WAS instance using the command line.

Note

On Windows, the names of the command-line tools used in this section end with `.bat` instead of `.sh`. Remember to make the necessary substitution when executing the commands on a Windows system.

To create a WAS instance using the command line

1. Change to the `<WAS_home>/bin` directory.
2. List existing profiles by executing the following command:

```
./manageprofiles.sh -listProfiles
```

A typical response from this command looks as follows:

```
[Dmgr01]
[AppSvr01]
```

In this example, there are two existing profiles: a Deployment Manager profile named `Dmgr01`, and an application server profile named `AppSvr01`.

3. (Optional) Delete any unwanted profiles. Do the following:
 - a. Stop the unwanted server instances (for instructions, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#)).
 - b. Delete each unwanted profile by executing the following command:


```
./manageprofiles.sh -delete -profileName <profile_name>
```
 - c. Delete the leftover profile directory, `<WAS_home>/<profile_name>`.
4. Create a Deployment Manager profile by executing the following command:

Note

The default parameter values for this command are as follows:

- `<appserv_cell>` is typically `<WAS_host>Cell01`
- `<appserv_node>` is typically `<WAS_host>managerNode01`
- `<DM_profile>` is typically `Dmgr01`
- `<appserv_profile>` is typically `AppSvr01`

Note the parameter values you specify in this step. You must use them when creating the application server profile in the next step.

```
./manageprofiles.sh -create \ -templatePath <WAS_home>/
profileTemplates/dmgr \ -nodeProfilePath /<WAS_home>/
profiles/<appserv_profile> \ -profileName <DM_profile> \
-cellName <appserv_cell> \ -nodeName <appserv_node> \
-isDefault -defaultPorts -validatePorts
```

5. Create an application server profile by executing the following command:

Note

The default parameter values for this command are as follows:

- `<appserv_cell>` is typically `<WAS_host>Cell01`
- `<appserv_node>` is typically `<WAS_host>managerNode01`
- `<DM_profile>` is typically `Dmgr01`
- `<appserv_profile>` is typically `AppServ01`

If you are not using the defaults, make sure you are using the parameter values you specified in [step 4](#).

```
./manageprofiles.sh -create \ -templatePath <WAS_home>/
  profileTemplates/default \ -profileName <appserv_profile> \
  -cellName <appserv_cell> \ -nodeName <appserv_node> \
  -isDefault
```

6. Start the Deployment Manager using the Deployment Manager profile you created (for instructions, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#)).
7. Start the new application server instance (for instructions, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#)).
8. Federate the WAS instance with the Deployment Manager by executing the following command:

Note

The default Deployment Manager SOAP port is 8879.

```
./addNode.sh <DM_host> <DM_SOAP_port>
```

9. Stop the Application Server (for instructions, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#)).
10. Stop the Node Agent (for instructions, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#)).
11. Stop the Deployment Manager (for instructions, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#)).
12. (Optional) If you are creating a Content Server cluster, repeat this procedure for each member of the cluster.

Configuring the WAS Instance

Follow the steps in this section to configure the WAS instance you created for Content Server (see “[Creating a WAS Instance](#),” on page 28). This section contains the following steps:

- A. [Configuring the Application Server’s Generic JVM Arguments](#)
- B. [Configuring the Web Container](#)
- C. [Configuring the WAS Instance for Database Communications](#)

A. Configuring the Application Server’s Generic JVM Arguments

1. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
- b. Enter your user name and password.
- c. Click **Log in**.

The Deployment Manager console loads.

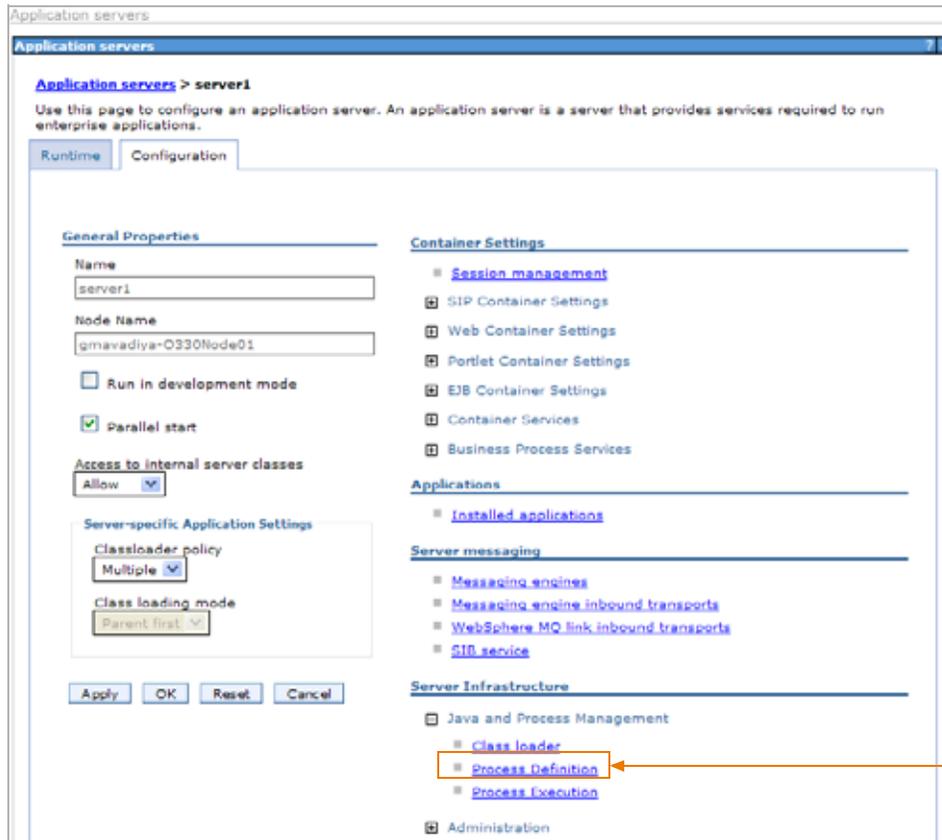
2. In the left pane, expand **Servers** and click **Application Servers**.



A list of configured servers is displayed.

3. Select the application server instance you created for Content Server (for example, select `server1`), and expand **Java and Process Management**.

4. Underneath the “Java and Process Management” node, click **Process Definition**.



5. Under “Additional Properties,” click **Java Virtual Machine**. In the “Generic JVM arguments” field, enter:

`-Dfile.encoding=UTF-8`

The screenshot shows the 'Application servers' configuration console. The breadcrumb trail is 'Application servers > server1 > Process Definition > Java Virtual Machine'. The page title is 'Application servers' and it includes a 'Messages' bar with 2 messages. The main content area is titled 'Java Virtual Machine' and contains two tabs: 'Configuration' and 'Runtime'. The 'Configuration' tab is active and shows two sections: 'General Properties' and 'Additional Properties'. The 'Additional Properties' section is expanded to show 'Custom Properties'. The 'Generic JVM arguments' field is highlighted with a red box and an orange arrow pointing to it. The field contains the text '-Dfile.encoding=UTF-8'. Other fields include 'Classpath', 'Boot Classpath', 'Verbose class loading', 'Verbose garbage collection', 'Verbose JNI', 'Initial Heap Size', 'Maximum Heap Size', 'Run HProf', 'HProf Arguments', 'Debug Mode', 'Debug arguments', 'Executable JAR file name', and 'Disable JIT'. The 'Operating system name' field contains 'windows'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Apply', 'OK', 'Reset', and 'Cancel'.

B. Configuring the Web Container

1. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

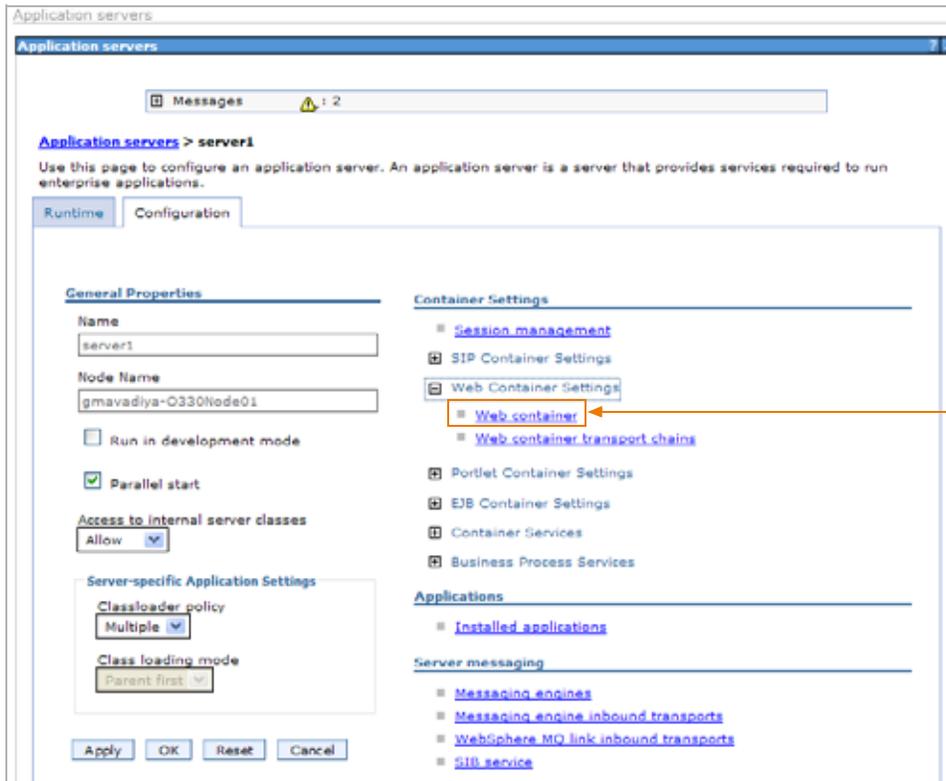
- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
 - b. Enter your user name and password.
 - c. Click **Log in**.
- The Deployment Manager console loads.
2. In the left pane, expand **Servers** and click **Application Servers**.



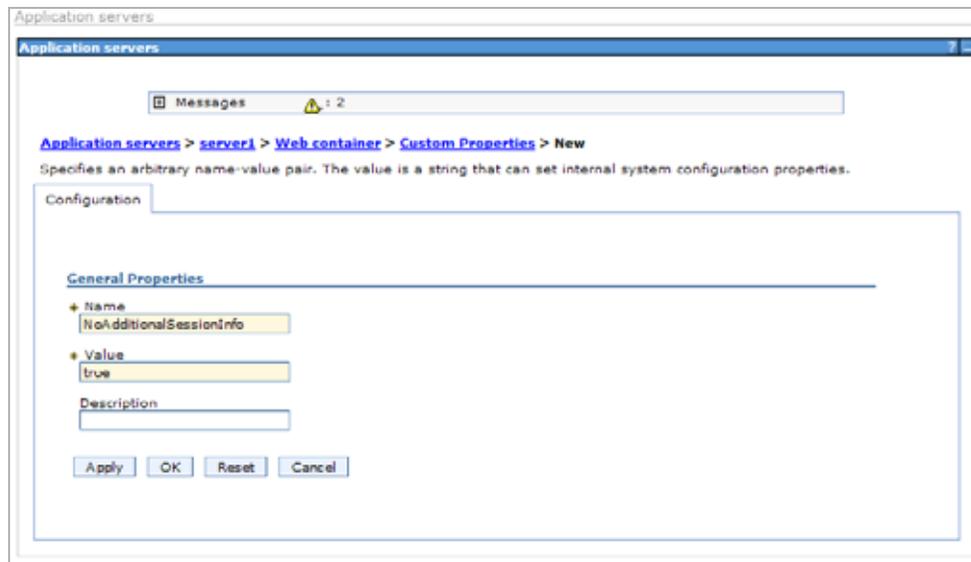
A list of configured servers is displayed.

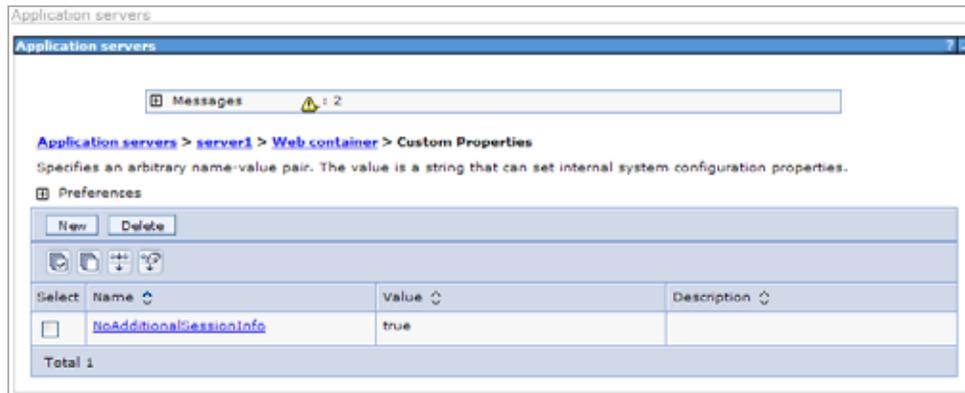
3. Select the application server instance you created for Content Server (for example, select `server1`), and expand **Web Container Settings**.

4. Underneath the “Web Container Settings” node, click **Web container**.



5. Under “Additional Properties,” click **Custom Properties** and then click **New**.
- In the **Name** field, enter `NoAdditionalSessionInfo`.
 - In the **Value** field, enter `true`.



6. Click Save.

C. Configuring the WAS Instance for Database Communications

This section explains how to configure the WAS instance you created in the previous section to communicate with the database Content Server will be using.

This section contains the following steps:

[Step I. Creating a J2C Authentication](#)

[Step II. Creating a JDBC Provider](#)

[Step III. Creating a JDBC Data Source](#)

Note

- Before completing the steps in the rest of this chapter, start the following WAS components, in the order shown. For a list of commands for starting and stopping WAS components, see [“Start/Stop Commands,” on page 18](#).
 1. Deployment Manager
 2. Node Agent
 3. Application Server
- If you are using an Oracle database and require text attributes greater than 2000 characters, you will have to set `cc.bigtext` to `CLOB`. To support `CLOB`, use Oracle database 9.2.0.6 (or a higher supported version). Also use Oracle 10g drivers. (`CLOB` is not supported for lower database versions and for Oracle drivers 9x [thin, type 4].)

You will set `cc.bigtext` to `CLOB` when you run the Content Server installer (as explained in [“Installation Options,” on page 94](#)).

Step I. Creating a J2C Authentication

The J2C authentication contains the login information that WAS will use to connect to the Content Server database.

A J2C authentication is the first of the three components required to set up your WAS instance to connect to your database.

If you are creating a Content Server cluster, the cluster members can share the same J2C authentication.

To create a J2C authentication

1. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

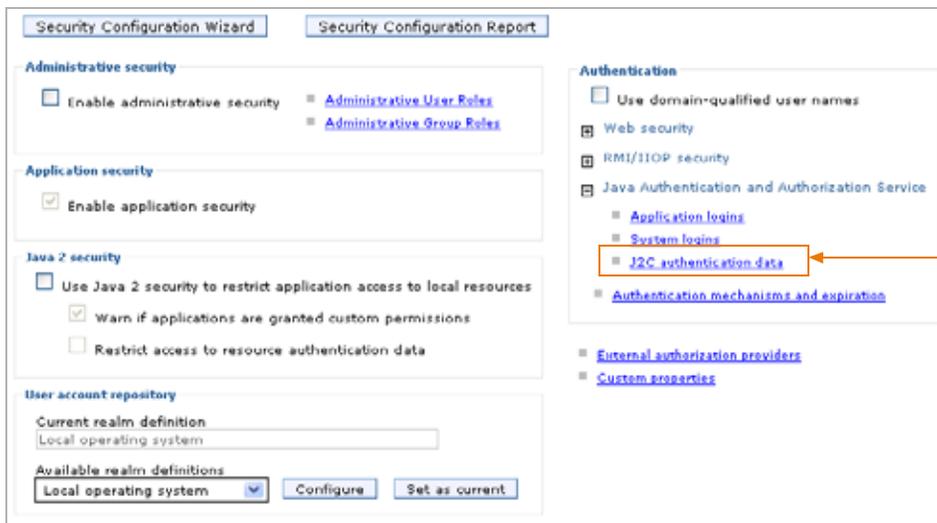
- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
- b. Enter your user name and password.
- c. Click **Log in**.

The Deployment Manager console loads.

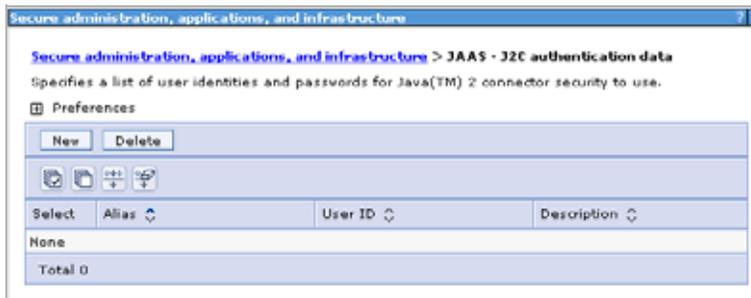
2. In the left-hand pane, expand the **Security** node.



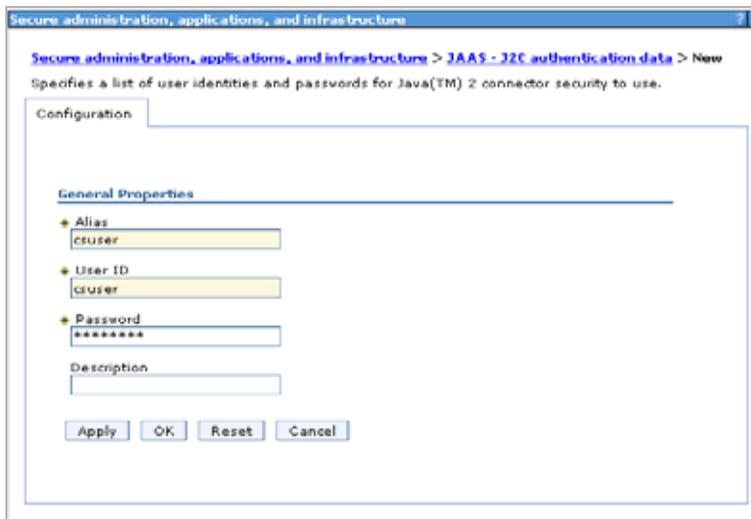
3. Under the **Security** node, select **Secure administration, applications, and infrastructure**.
4. In the “Authentication” area in the right-hand pane, expand the **Java Authentication and Authorization Service** node and click **J2C authentication data**.



The console displays the “JAAS – J2C authentication data” screen.

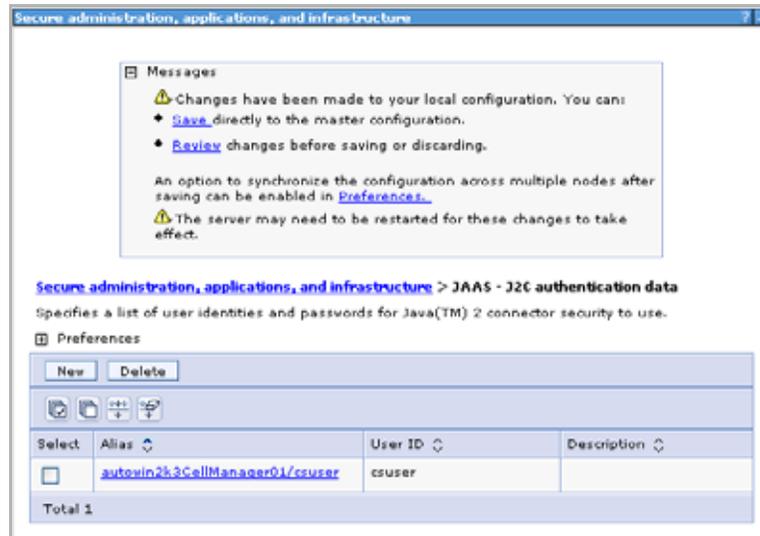


5. In the “JAAS – J2C authentication data” screen, click **New**. The console displays the “Configuration” tab.

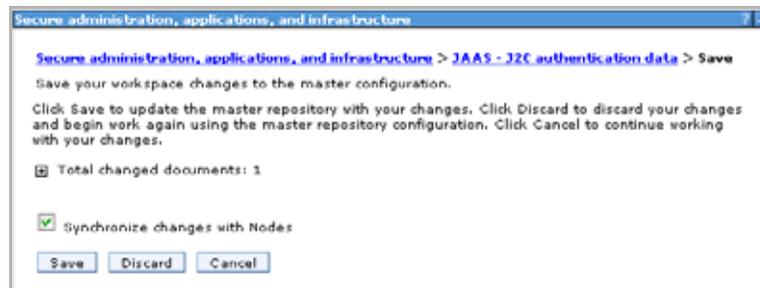


6. In the “Configuration” tab, do the following:
 - a. In the **Alias** field, enter a unique alias for this J2C authentication.
 - b. In the **User ID** and **Password** fields, enter the credentials of the database user account WAS will use to connect to the Content Server database. (Re-enter the password for verification.)

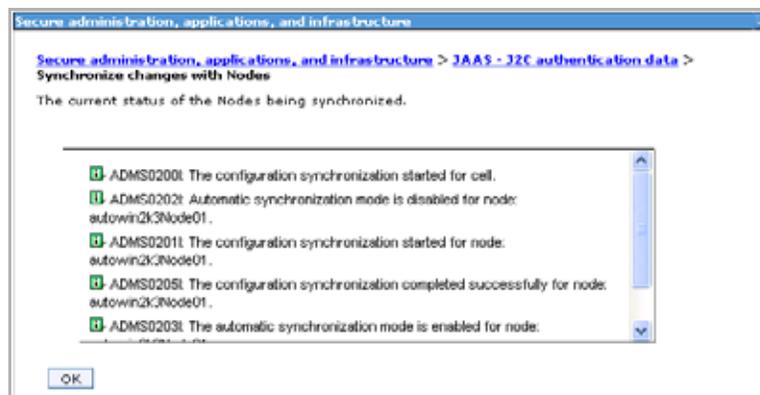
- c. When you are finished, click **OK**. The J2C authentication you created appears in the list in the “JAAS – J2C authentication data” screen.



7. In the “Messages” box, click **Save**.
8. In the “Save” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Synchronize changes with nodes** check box.
 - b. Click **Save**.



9. In the “Synchronize changes with nodes” screen, click **OK**.



10. Restart the application server for the changes to take effect. For a list of start and stop commands, see “[Start/Stop Commands](#),” on page 18.

Step II. Creating a JDBC Provider

A JDBC provider encapsulates all data sources that use a vendor-specific JDBC driver implementation.

A JDBC provider is the second of the three components required to set up your WAS instance to connect to your database.

If you are creating a Content Server cluster, you must create a separate JDBC provider for each cluster member.

To create a JDBC provider

1. If you are using a DB2 or Oracle database, place the following JAR files in the `<WAS_home>/universalDriver/lib` directory:

Note

If you are using SQL Server, skip this step.

- For DB2:
 - `db2jcc.jar`
 - `db2jcc_license_cu.jar`
 - For Oracle:
 - `ojdbc14.jar`
2. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

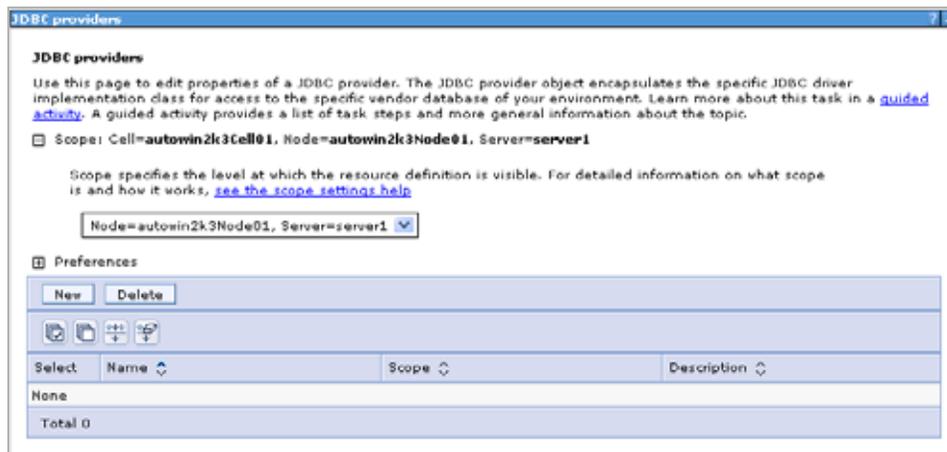
The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
- b. Enter your user name and password.
- c. Click **Log in**.
The Deployment Manager console loads.

3. In the left-hand pane, expand the **Resources** node.



4. Under the **Resources** node, expand the **JDBC** node and click **JDBC Providers**. The console displays the “JDBC providers” screen.



5. In the “Scope” area of the “JDBC providers” screen, select **Node=<appserv_node>**, **Server=<server_name>** from the drop-down list and click **New**.

Note

The default name of the first application server node created is <WAS_host>Node01.

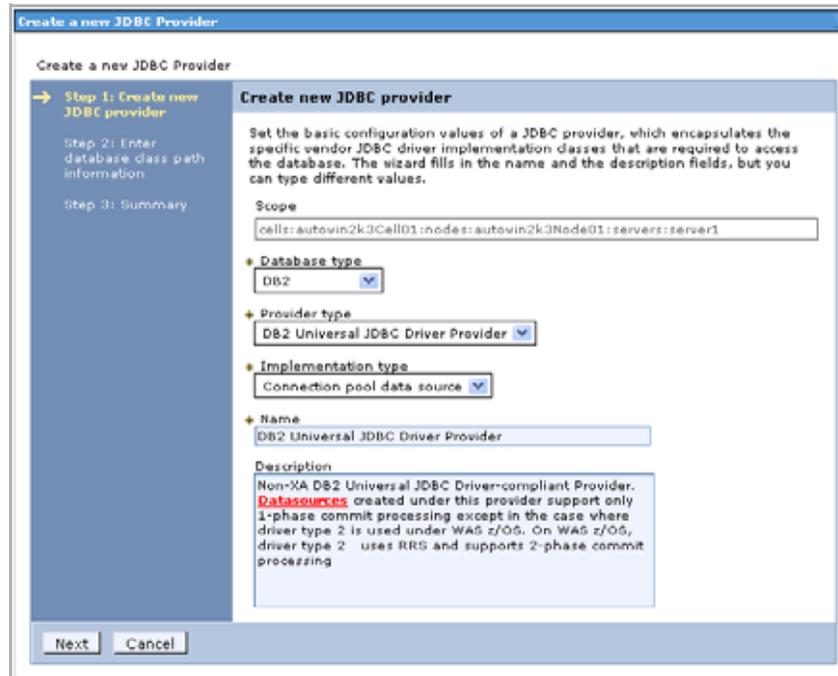
The default server name is server1.

6. In the “Create a new JDBC provider” screen, do the following:
 - a. In the “Database type” drop-down list, select the database Content Server will be using.

- b. In the “Provider type” drop-down list, select the provider corresponding to the database you selected in [step a](#), as shown in the following table:

Database type	Corresponding provider type
DB2	Universal JDBC Driver Provider
Oracle	Oracle JDBC Driver
SQL Server	WebSphere embedded ConnectJDBC driver for MS SQL Server

- c. In the “Implementation type” drop-down list, select **Connection pool data source**.
- d. In the **Name** field, enter a unique name for this JDBC provider.
- e. Click **Next**.



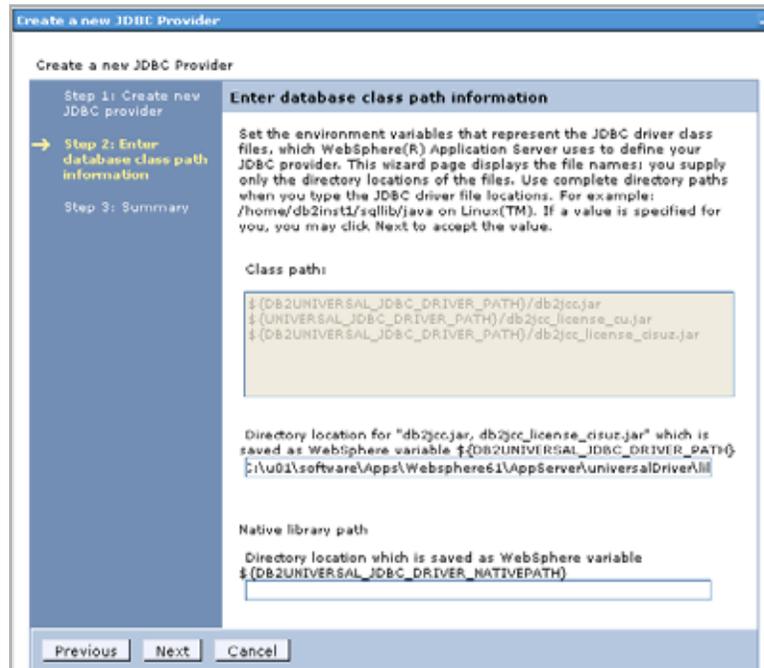
7. In the “Enter database class path information” screen, do one of the following:

- If you selected **DB2** or **Oracle** in [step 6](#), enter the location containing the database-specific JAR files you copied in [step 1](#), that is:

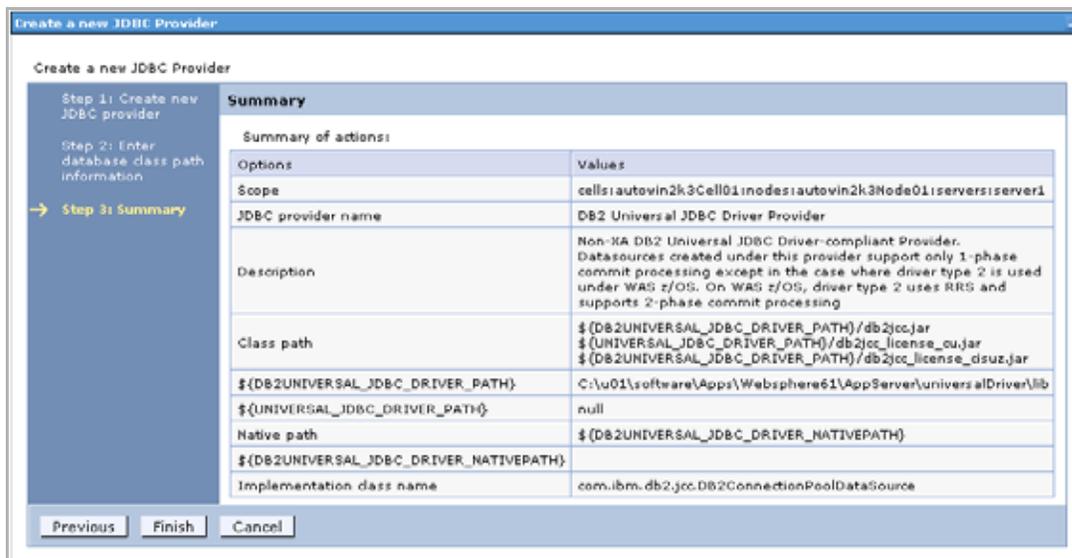
<WAS_home>/universalDriver/lib

When you are finished, click **Next**.

- If you selected **SQL Server** in [step 6](#), click **Next**.



8. In the “Summary” screen, review the settings you have chosen, then click **Finish**.



9. In the “Messages” box, click **Review**.
10. In the “Save” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Synchronize changes with nodes** check box.
 - b. Click **Save**.
11. In the “Synchronize changes with nodes” screen, click **OK**.

The console redisplay the “JDBC Providers” screen. The new JDBC provider appears in the list of providers in the right-hand pane.

12. If you selected **DB2** in [step 6](#), do the following:

Note

If you selected **Oracle** or **SQL Server** in [step 6](#), skip the steps below and proceed to the next section.

- a. In the list of JDBC providers in the right-hand pane, select the JDBC provider you created earlier in this section.
- b. In the **Class path** field of the “DB2 Universal JDBC driver provider” screen, do the following:
 - 1) Delete the path to the `db2jcc_license_cisuz.jar` file.
 - 2) Change the variable name for the `db2jcc_license_cu.jar` file from: `${UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH}` to: `${DB2UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH}`

The screenshot shows the configuration page for the 'DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider'. The 'Class path' field is highlighted, showing the variable name change from `${UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH}` to `${DB2UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH}`. The 'Native library path' field is also visible, showing `${DB2UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_NATIV}`. The 'Implementation class name' field is `com.ibm.db2.jcc.DB2ConnectionPoolDataSource`. The 'Scope' field is `cells:autovin2k3Cell01:nodes:autovin2k3Node01:servers:server1`. The 'Name' field is `DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider`. The 'Description' field is `Non-XA DB2 Universal JDBC Driver:compliant Provider. Datasources created under this provider support only 1-phase commit processing except in the case where driver type 2 is used`. The 'Additional Properties' section shows `Data sources` and `Data sources (WebSphere Application Server V4)`.

- c. Click **OK**.
- d. In the “Messages” box, click **Review**.
- e. In the “Save” screen, do the following:
 - 1) Select the **Synchronize changes with nodes** check box.
 - 2) Click **Save**.
- f. In the “Synchronize changes with nodes” screen, click **OK**.

Step III. Creating a JDBC Data Source

Once you have created the J2C authentication and the JDBC provider, you must create a data source.

A data source is the final component required to set up your WAS instance to connect to your database.

If you are creating a Content Server cluster, each cluster member data source must use:

- The J2C authentication you created in step [Step I. Creating a J2C Authentication](#).
- The JDBC provider created for the scope of that cluster member.

Note

Before starting this procedure, make sure you have done the following:

1. Created a J2C authentication by following the steps in step [Step I. Creating a J2C Authentication](#).
2. Created a JDBC provider by following the steps in step [Step II. Creating a JDBC Provider](#).

To create a JDBC data source

1. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

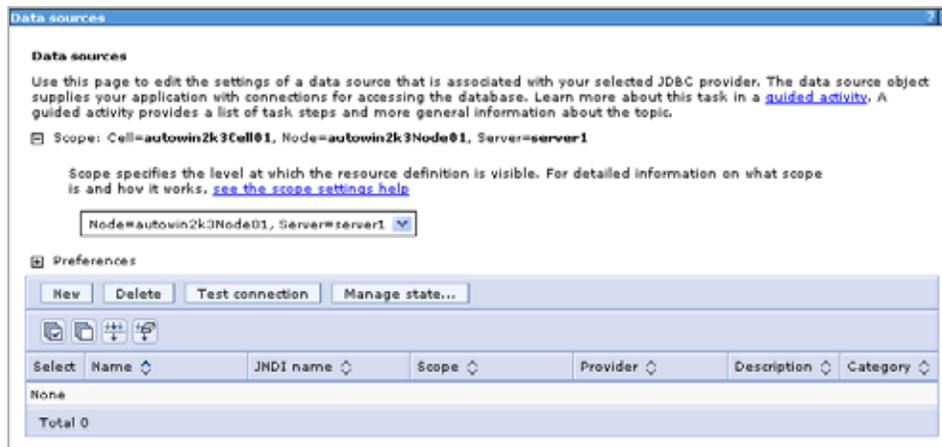
The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
- b. Enter your user name and password.
- c. Click **Log in**.
The Deployment Manager console loads.

2. In the left-hand pane, expand the **Resources** node.



3. Under the **Resources** node, expand the **JDBC** node, and click **Data sources**. The console displays the “Data sources” screen.



4. In the “Scope” area of the “Data sources” screen, select **Node=<appserv_node>**, **Server=<server_name>** from the drop-down list and click **New**.

Note

The default name of the first application server node created is `<WAS_host>Node01`.

The default server name is `server1`.

5. In the “Enter basic data source information” screen, do the following:
 - a. In the **Data source name** field, enter a unique name for this data source.
 - b. In the **JNDI name** field, enter the JNDI name for this data source.

- c. In the “Component-managed authentication alias” drop down list, select the J2C authentication you created in step [Step I. Creating a J2C Authentication](#).
- d. Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' wizard. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Step 1: Enter basic data source information'. The main panel is titled 'Enter basic data source information' and contains the following text: 'Set the basic configuration values of a data source for association with your JDBC provider. A data source supplies the physical connections between the application server and the database. Requirement: Use the Data sources (WebSphere(R) Application Server V4) console pages if your applications are based on the Enterprise JavaBeans(TM) (EJB) 1.0 specification or the Java(TM) Servlet 2.2 specification.' Below this text are several input fields: 'Scope' (cells:autowin2k3Cell01:nodes:autowin2k3Node01:servers:server1), 'Data source name' (csDataSource), and 'JNDI name' (csDataSource). A section titled 'Component-managed authentication alias and XA recovery authentication alias' contains a dropdown menu with 'autowin2k3CellManager01/csuser' selected. At the bottom are 'Next' and 'Cancel' buttons.

6. In the “Select JDBC provider” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select **Select an existing JDBC provider**.
 - b. In the drop-down list, select the JDBC provider you created in step [Step II. Creating a JDBC Provider](#).
 - c. When you are finished, click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' wizard at Step 2: Select JDBC provider. The left sidebar indicates the current step is 'Step 2: Select JDBC provider'. The main panel is titled 'Select JDBC provider' and contains the text: 'Specify a JDBC provider to support this data source.' There are two radio buttons: 'Create new JDBC provider' (unselected) and 'Select an existing JDBC provider' (selected). Below the radio buttons is a dropdown menu with 'DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider' selected. At the bottom are 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Cancel' buttons.

7. In the “Enter database-specific properties for the data source” screen, do one of the following:
 - If you selected a DB2 JDBC provider in [step 6](#), do the following:
 - 1) In the **Database name** field, enter the name of the database Content Server will be using.
 - 2) In the “Driver type” drop-down list, select **4**.

- 3) In the **Server name** field, enter the host name or IP address of the machine running the Content Server database.
- 4) In the **Port number** field, enter the port number on which the Content Server database is listening for connections.
- 5) Select the **Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)** check box.
- 6) Click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a data source' dialog box. On the left, a vertical pane lists four steps: Step 1: Enter basic data source information, Step 2: Select JDBC provider, Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source (highlighted with a yellow arrow), and Step 4: Summary. The main area is titled 'Enter database specific properties for the data source' and contains the following fields: 'Database name' with the value 'autodb', 'Driver type' with a dropdown menu showing '4', 'Server name' with the value 'row.fatwire.com', and 'Port number' with the value '50001'. Below these fields is a checked checkbox labeled 'Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)'. At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: 'Previous', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.

- If you selected an Oracle JDBC provider in [step 6](#), do the following:
 - 1) In the **URL** field, enter the URL of the database Content Server will be using. The URL you enter must be in the following format:


```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@//<db_host>:<db_port>/<db_name>
```

 where:
 - <db_host> is the host name or IP address of the machine running the Content Server database.
 - <db_port> is the port number on which the Content Server database is listening for connections.
 - <db_name> is the name of the Content Server database.
 - 2) In the “Data store helper class name” drop-down list, select **Oracle10g data store helper**.
 - 3) Select the **Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)** check box.

4) Click **Next**.

Create a data source

Create a data source

Step 1: Enter basic data source information

Step 2: Select JDBC provider

→ Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source

Step 4: Summary

Enter database specific properties for the data source

Set these database-specific properties, which are required by the database vendor JDBC driver to support the connections that are managed through this data source.

URL
jdbc:thin:@//reaper.fatwire.com:1521/autodb

Data store helper class name
Oracle10g data store helper

Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)

Previous Next Cancel

- If you selected an SQL Server provider in [step 6](#), do the following:
 - 1) In the **Database name** field, enter the name of the database Content Server will be using.
 - 2) In the “Driver type” drop-down list, select **4**.
 - 3) In the **Server name** field, enter the host name or IP address of the machine running the Content Server database.
 - 4) In the **Port number** field, enter the port number on which the Content Server database is listening for connections.
 - 5) Select the **Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)** check box.
 - 6) Click **Next**.

Create a data source

Create a data source

Step 1: Enter basic data source information

Step 2: Select JDBC provider

→ Step 3: Enter database specific properties for the data source

Step 4: Summary

Enter database specific properties for the data source

Set these database-specific properties, which are required by the database vendor JDBC driver to support the connections that are managed through this data source.

Database name
autodb

Server name
apiu2k3.fatwire.com

Port number
1433

Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)

Previous Next Cancel

8. In the “Summary” screen, review the settings you have chosen, then click **Finish**.
9. In the “Messages” box, click **Review**.
10. In the “Save” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Synchronize changes with nodes** check box.
 - b. Click **Save**.
11. In the “Synchronize changes with nodes” screen, click **OK**. The console redisplay the “Data sources” screen showing the data source you just created.
12. In the list of data sources, select the data source you just created.

13. In the “Additional Properties” area of the “Data source” screen, click **Connection pool properties**.

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a data source named 'csDataSource'. The page is titled 'Data sources > csDataSource' and includes a 'Test connection' button. The configuration is divided into several sections:

- General Properties:** Includes fields for Scope (cells:autowin2k3Cell01:nodes:autowin2k3Node01:servers:server1), Provider (DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider), Name (csDataSource), and JNDI name (csDataSource). There is a checked checkbox for 'Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)'. A description field contains 'DB2 Universal Driver Datasource'.
- Additional Properties:** This section is highlighted with a red box and an arrow. It contains three links: 'Connection pool properties', 'WebSphere Application Server data source properties', and 'Custom properties'.
- Related Items:** Contains a link for 'JAS - J2C authentication data'.
- Data store helper class name:** Includes a radio button to 'Select a data store helper class' and a dropdown menu showing 'DB2 Universal data store helper (com.ibm.webSphere.rs.adapter.DB2UniversalDataStoreHelper)' and 'DB2 for iSeries data store helper (com.ibm.webSphere.rs.adapter.DB2AS400DataStoreHelper)'. There is also an option to 'Specify a user-defined data store helper' with a text input field.

14. In the “Connection pools” screen, do the following:
- In the **Maximum connections** field, enter 100 (or a value appropriate to your configuration, if known).
 - In the **Minimum connections** field, enter 10 (or a value appropriate to your configuration, if known).

- c. Click **OK**.

Data sources > **csDataSource** > **Connection pools**

Use this page to set properties that impact the timing of connection management tasks, which can affect the performance of your application. Consider the default values carefully; your application requirements might warrant changing these values.

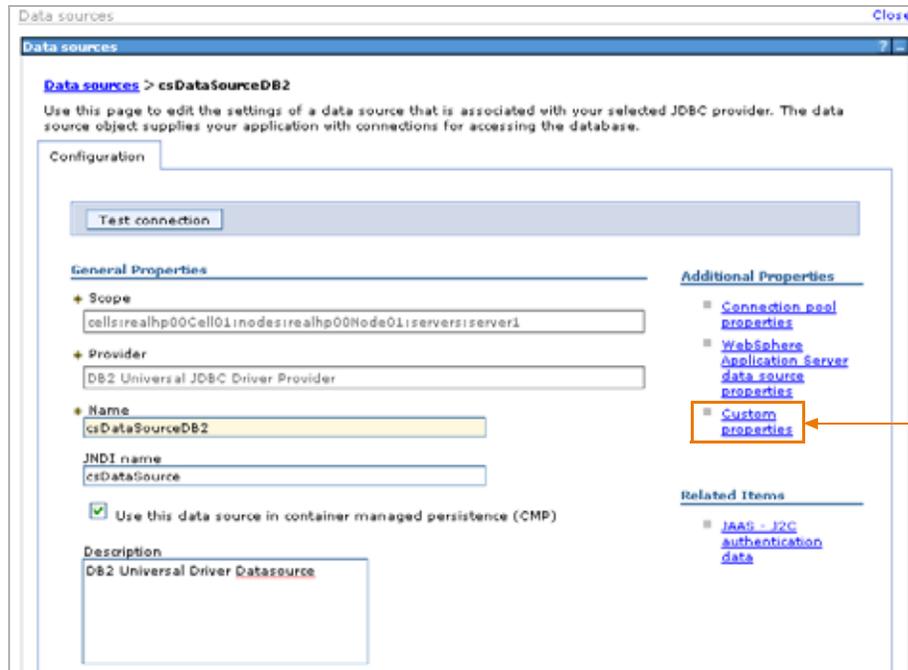
Configuration

General Properties	Additional Properties
Scope cells:autovin2k3Cell01:nodes:autovin2k3Node01:servers:server1	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced connection pool properties
Connection timeout 180 seconds	<input type="checkbox"/> Connection pool custom properties
Maximum connections 100 connections	
Minimum connections 10 connections	
Reap time 180 seconds	
Unused timeout 1800 seconds	
Aged timeout 0 seconds	
Purge policy EntirePool	

Apply OK Reset Cancel

15. In the “Messages” box, click **Review**.
16. In the “Save” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Synchronize changes with nodes** check box.
 - b. Click **Save**.
17. In the “Synchronize changes with nodes” screen, click **OK**.
18. For installations running DB2:
 - a. In the list of data sources, select the data source you just created.

- b. In the “Additional Properties” area of the “Data source” screen, click **Custom properties**.



- c. In the “Custom properties” screen click on **resultSetHoldability**.

Data sources

Data sources > [csDataSourceDB2](#) > Custom properties

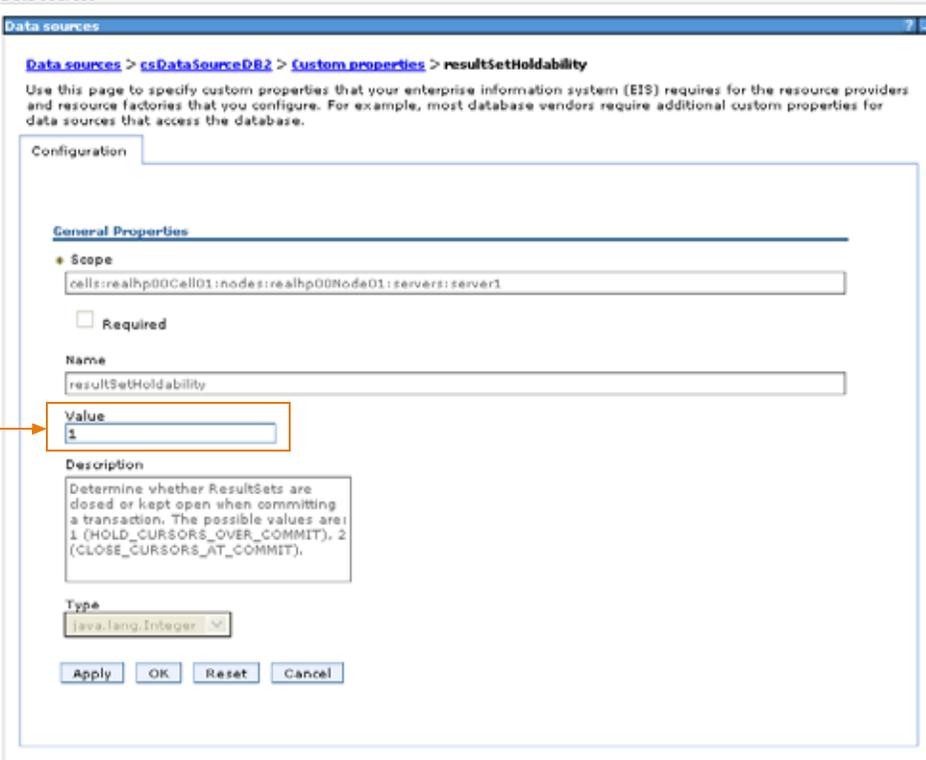
Use this page to specify custom properties that your enterprise information system (EIS) requires for the resource providers and resource factories that you configure. For example, most database vendors require additional custom properties for data sources that access the database.

Preferences

New Delete

Select	Name	Value	Description	Required
<input type="checkbox"/>	description		The description of this datasource.	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	traceLevel		The DB2 trace level for logging to the logWriter or trace file. Possible trace levels are: TRACE NONE = 0,TRACE CONNECTION CALLS = 1,TRACE STATEMENT CALLS = 2,TRACE RESULT SET CALLS = 4,TRACE DRIVER CONFIGURATION = 16,TRACE CONNECTS = 32,TRACE DRDA FLOWS = 64,TRACE RESULT SET META DATA = 128,TRACE PARAMETER META DATA = 256,TRACE DIAGNOSTICS = 512,TRACE SQL = 1024,TRACE ALL = -1,...	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	traceFile		The trace file to store the trace output. If you specify the trace file, the DB2 JCC trace will be logged in this trace file. If this property is not specified and the WAS database trace group is enabled, then both WebSphere trace and DB2 trace will be logged into the WebSphere trace file.	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	fullyMaterializeLobData	true	This setting controls whether or not LOB locators are used to fetch LOB data. If enabled, LOB data is not streamed, but is fully materialized with locators when the user requests a stream on the LOB column. The default value is true.	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	resultSetHoldability	2	Determine whether ResultSets are closed or kept open when committing a transaction. The possible values are: 1 (HOLD CURSORS OVER COMMIT), 2 (CLOSE CURSORS AT COMMIT).	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	currentPackageSet		This property is used in conjunction with the DB2Binder - collection option which is given when the JDBC/CLI packageSet is bound during installation by the DBA.	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	readOnly	false	This property creates a read-only connection. By default this value is false.	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	deferPrepares	true	This property provides a performance directive that affects the internal semantics of the input	false

- d. In the “Value” field enter **1**, and click **OK**.



The screenshot shows the 'Data sources' configuration window for 'csDataSourceDR2' under 'Custom properties' for 'resultSetHoldability'. The 'Value' field is highlighted with an orange box and an arrow pointing to it, containing the number '1'. The 'Name' field is 'resultSetHoldability' and the 'Type' is 'java.lang.Integer'. The 'Description' text reads: 'Determine whether ResultSets are closed or kept open when committing a transaction. The possible values are: 1 (HOLD_CURSORS_OVER_COMMIT), 2 (CLOSE_CURSORS_AT_COMMIT)'. The 'Scope' is 'cells:realhp00Cell01:nodes:realhp00Node01:servers:server1'. The 'Required' checkbox is unchecked. At the bottom are buttons for 'Apply', 'OK', 'Reset', and 'Cancel'.

- e. In the “Messages” box, click **Review**.
- f. In the “Save” screen, do the following:
- 1) Select the **Synchronize changes with nodes** check box.
 - 2) Click **Save**.
19. In the “Synchronize changes with nodes” screen, click **OK**.
20. If you are creating a Content Server cluster, repeat [steps 4–17](#) of this procedure for each cluster member.

Deploying the Content Server Application

Half-way through the Content Server installation, you will have to deploy the CS application. This section describes how to deploy the Content Server application on WAS using the Deployment Manager console.

If you are creating a Content Server cluster, you must install and deploy a separate CS application for each member of the cluster. Each CS application in the cluster must have a unique name.

Note

Before starting this procedure, make sure you have done the following:

1. Created a WAS instance which will run the CS application by following the steps in “[Creating a WAS Instance](#),” on page 28.
2. Set up the WAS instance for database communications by following the steps in “[Configuring the WAS Instance for Database Communications](#),” on page 43.
3. Completed the first stage of the Content Server installation process, as described in [Chapter 5](#), “[Installing and Configuring Content Server](#).”
4. Ensured that `priority=1` is the first property in the `commons-logging.properties` file in `WEB-INF/classes`.

To deploy the Content Server application

1. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
- b. Enter your user name and password.
- c. Click **Log in**.

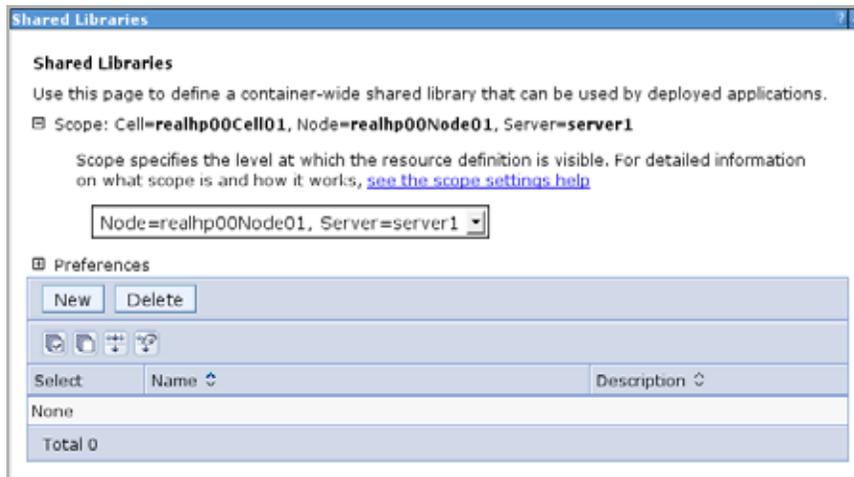
The Deployment Manager (DM) console loads.

2. In the left-hand pane, expand the **Environment** node.

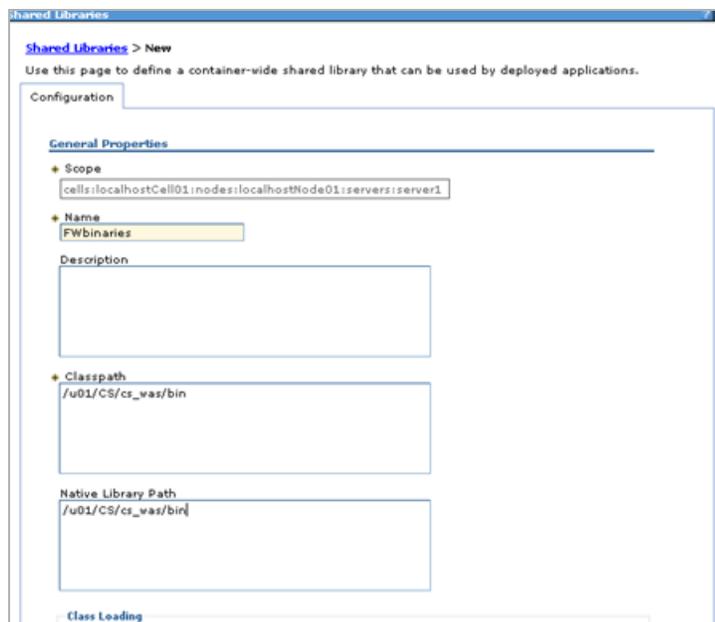


3. Under the **Environment** node, click **Shared Libraries**.

4. In the “Shared Libraries” screen, select the appropriate scope from the drop-down list (typically, **server1**).



5. Click **New** and complete the configuration form as follows:
 - a. In the **Name** field, enter FWbinaries
 - b. In the **Classpath** field, enter the path, <cs_install_dir>/bin
 - c. In the **Native Library Path** field, enter the path, <cs_install_dir>/bin
 - d. When you are finished, click **OK**.



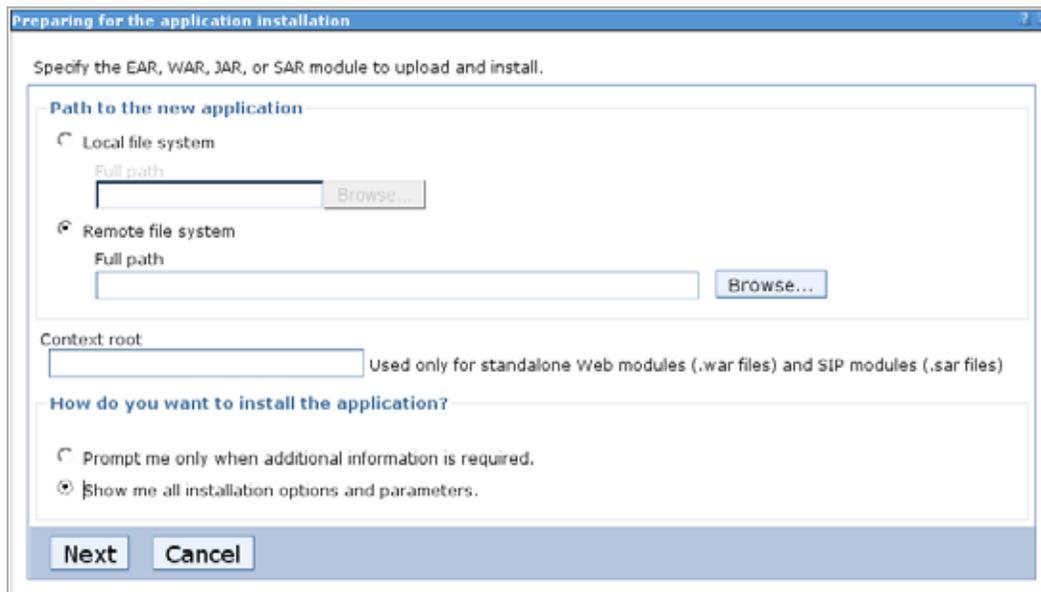
The DM console redisplay the “Shared Libraries” screen showing your changes.

6. In the “Messages” box, click **Save**.

7. In the left-hand pane, expand the **Applications** node.



8. Under the **Applications** node, click **Install New Application**.
9. In the “Preparing for the application installation” screen, do the following:
- Select **Show me all installation options and parameters**.
 - Select **Remote file system** and click **Browse**.



10. In the “Browse Remote Filesystems” screen, do the following:
- Select the application server node on which you are deploying the CS application.
 - Browse to the `<cs_install_dir>/ominstallinfo/app` directory.
 - Select the `ContentServer.ear` file.
 - Click **OK**.
The DM console redisplay the “Preparing for the application installation” screen showing the path to the CS application file you selected.
 - Click **Next**.
11. In the “Choose to generate mappings and bindings” screen, click **Next**.
12. In the “Application Security Warnings” screen, click **Continue**.

13. In the “Select installation options” screen, select **Precompile JavaServer Pages files** and click **Next**.

The screenshot shows the "Select installation options" dialog box. On the left, a vertical sidebar lists seven steps: Step 1 (selected), Step 2, Step 3, Step 4, Step 5, Step 6, and Step 7. An orange arrow points from the "Precompile JavaServer Pages files" checkbox in the main area to the "Step 1" label in the sidebar. The main area contains the following options:

- Precompile JavaServer Pages files
- Directory to install application: [text box]
- Distribute application
- Use Binary Configuration
- Deploy enterprise beans
- Application name: ContentServer
- Create MBeans for resources
- Enable class reloading
- Reload interval in seconds: [text box]
- Deploy Web services
- Validate Input off/warn/fail: warn
- Process embedded configuration

Under the "File Permission" section, there are three checkboxes:

- Allow all files to be read but not written to
- Allow executables to execute
- Allow HTML and image files to be read by everyone

Below these is a "Set file permissions" button and a text box containing the permission string: *.*\,dll=755#.*\,so=755#.*\,a=755#.*\,sl=755

At the bottom, there is an "Application Build ID" field with the value "Unknown" and two more unchecked checkboxes:

- Allow dispatching includes to remote resources
- Allow servicing includes from remote resources

At the very bottom of the dialog are "Next" and "Cancel" buttons.

14. In the “Map modules to servers” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the check box for the **cs.war** module.
 - b. Select the appropriate server in the **Server** column.
 - c. Click **Apply**.

Map modules to servers

Specify targets such as application servers or clusters of application servers where you want to install the modules that are contained in your application. Modules can be installed on the same application server or dispersed among several application servers. Also, specify the Web servers as targets that serve as routers for requests to this application. The plug-in configuration file (plugin-cfg.xml) for each Web server is generated, based on the applications that are routed through.

Clusters and Servers:

Select	Module	URI	Server
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cs.war	cs.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	WebSphere:cell=realhp00Cell01,node=realhp00Node01,server=server1

Previous Next Cancel

15. In the “Provide options to compile JSPs” screen, change the value of the **JDK Source Level** field to 15, then click **Next**.

Provide options to compile JSPs

Specify the options for JSP precompiler.

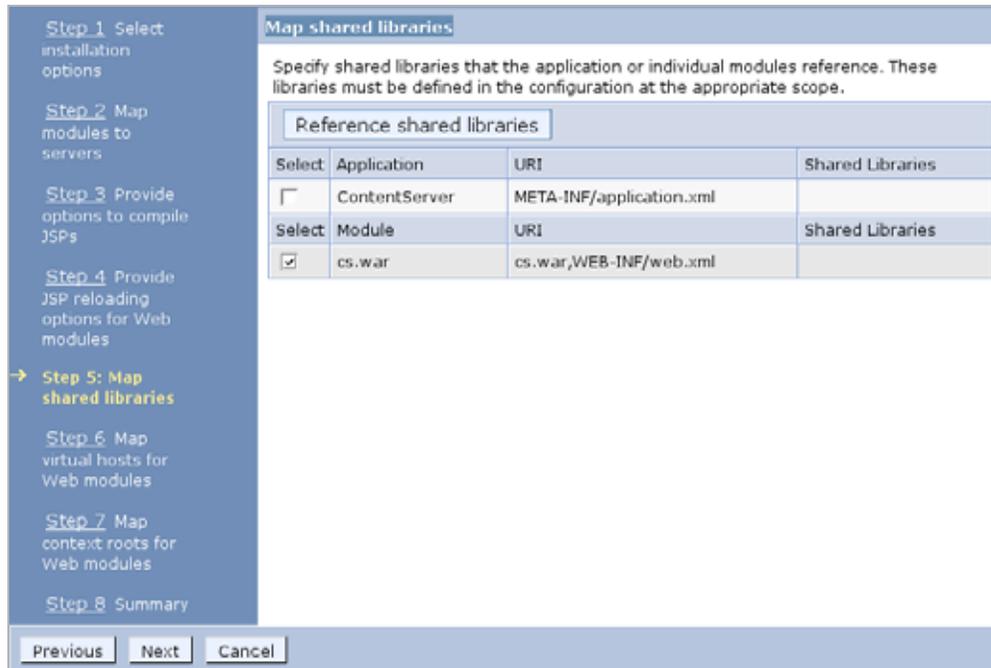
Apply Multiple Mappings

Select	Web module	URI	JSP Class Path	Use Full Package Names	JDK Source Level	Disable JSP Runtime Compilation
<input type="checkbox"/>		cs.war,WEB-INF/web.xml		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>

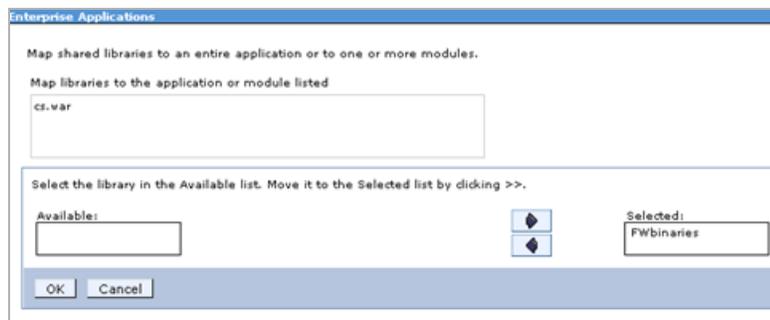
Previous Next Cancel

16. In the “Provide JSP reloading options for Web modules” screen, click **Next**.

17. In the “Map shared libraries” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the **cs.war** module check box.
 - b. Click **Reference shared libraries**.



18. In the “Enterprise Applications” screen, do the following:
 - a. In the **Available** field, select the FWbinaries path variable you created in [step 5](#) and click the **Add (>>)** button.
 - b. Click **OK**.



The DM console redisplay the “Map shared libraries” screen showing your changes. Click **Next**.

19. In the “Map virtual hosts for Web modules” screen, click **Next**.

20. In the “Map context roots for Web modules” screen, click **Next**.

Caution

Do not change the context root displayed in this screen. Doing so will render your Content Server installation inoperable.

21. In the “Summary” screen, review the options you have chosen and click **Finish**.

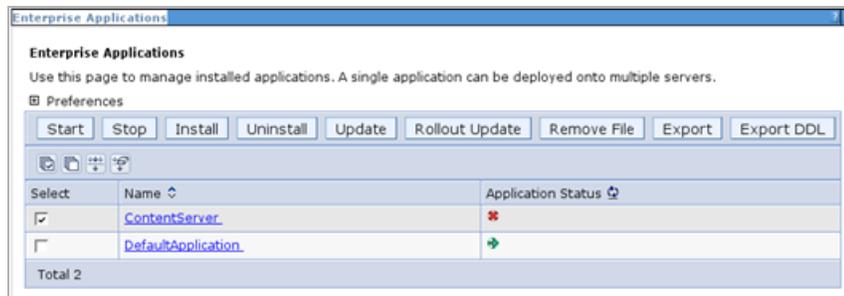
Summary	
Summary of installation options	
Options	Values
Precompile JavaServer Pages files	Yes
Directory to install application	
Distribute application	Yes
Use Binary Configuration	No
Deploy enterprise beans	No
Application name	ContentServer
Create MBeans for resources	Yes
Enable class reloading	No
Reload interval in seconds	
Deploy Web services	No
Validate Input off/warn/fail	warn
Process embedded configuration	No
File Permission	.*\,dll=755#.*\,so=755#.*\,a=755#.*\,sl=755
Application Build ID	Unknown
Allow dispatching includes to remote resources	No
Allow servicing includes from remote resources	No
Cell/Node/Server	Click here

[Step 1](#) Select installation options
[Step 2](#) Map modules to servers
[Step 3](#) Provide options to compile JSPs
[Step 4](#) Provide JSP reloading options for Web modules
[Step 5](#) Map shared libraries
[Step 6](#) Map virtual hosts for Web modules
[Step 7](#) Map context roots for Web modules
→ Step 8: Summary

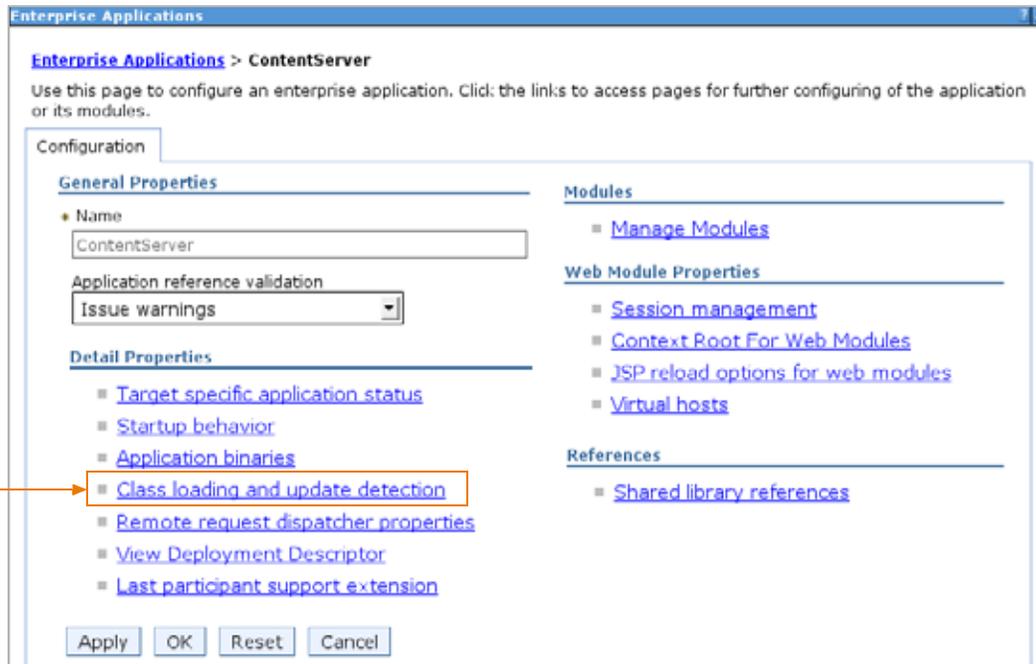
22. In the “Installing...” screen, wait until all stages complete successfully. When the message, “Application ContentServer has installed successfully” appears, click **Save**.



23. In the “Enterprise Applications” screen, click the **ContentServer** application.

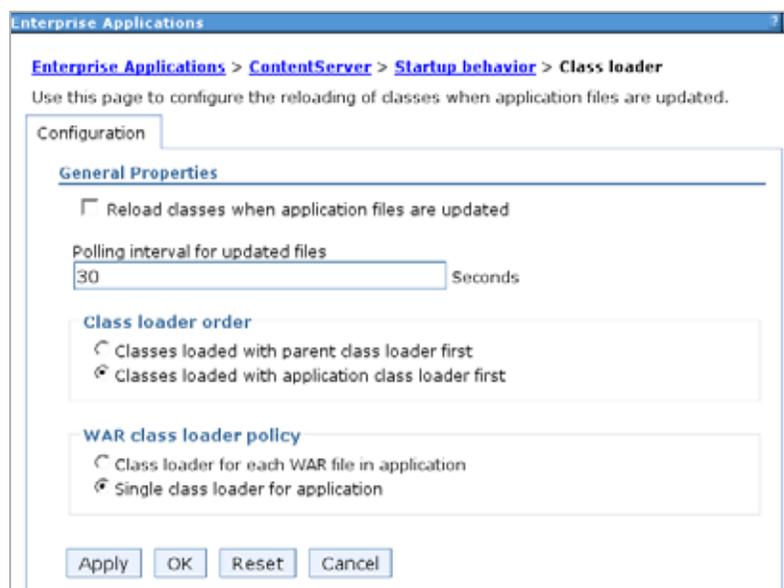


24. In the screen that follows, click **Class loading and update detection**.

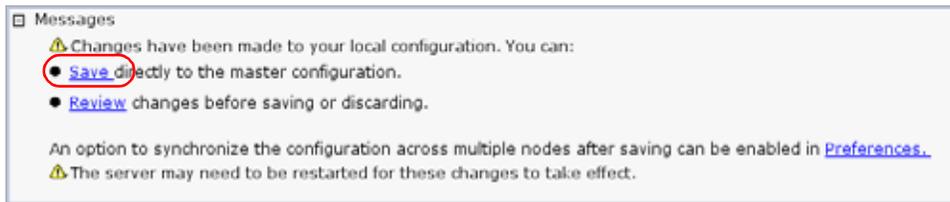


25. In the screen that appears, do the following:

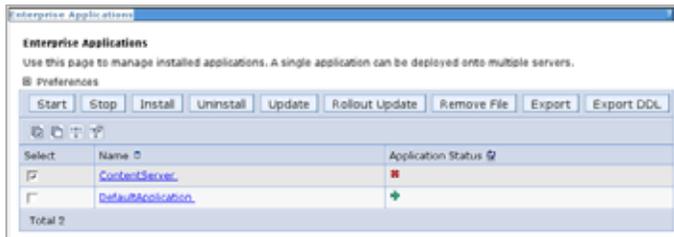
- In the **Polling interval for updated files** field, enter 30.
- In the “Class load order” section, select **Classes loaded with application class loader first**.
- In the “WAR class loader policy” section, select **Single class loader for application**.
- Click **OK**.



26. In the “Messages” box, click **Save**.



27. In the “Enterprise Applications” screen, select the check box next to the **ContentServer** application and click **Start**.



28. If you are creating a Content Server cluster, repeat [steps 3–27](#) of this procedure for each additional member of the cluster.

Restarting the Content Server Application

If you made changes to Content Server property files after the CS application has been deployed (for example, to configure CS as a cluster member), you will need to restart the CS application for the changes to take effect. This section shows you how to restart the CS application using the Deployment Manager console.

To restart the Content Server application

1. Log in to the Deployment Manager console:

Note

The default Deployment Manager console port is 9060.

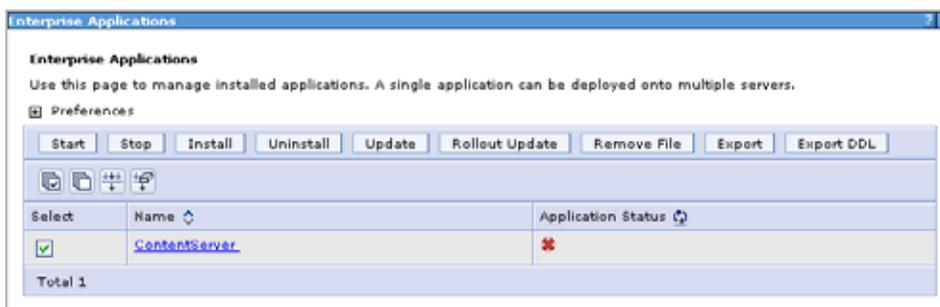
- a. Point your browser to the following URL:
`http://<DM_host>:<DM_console_port>/admin`
- b. Enter your user name and password.
- c. Click **Log in**.

The Deployment Manager console loads.

2. In the left-hand pane, expand the **Applications** node.



3. Under the **Applications** node, click **Enterprise Applications**.
4. In the “Enterprise Applications” screen, select the check box next to the CS application you want to restart.



5. Click **Stop**, then click **OK**.
6. Click **Start**, then click **OK**.

Part 3

Web Server

This part explains how to install and configure a supported web server. It also explains how to integrate WAS with a supported web server using the WAS web server plug-in.

This part contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 4, “Setting Up a Web Server”](#)

Chapter 4

Setting Up a Web Server

This chapter explains how to install IBM HTTP Server, and how to integrate WAS with a local or remote installation of IBM HTTP Server or the Apache 2.0.x web server, using the WebSphere web server plug-in.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Installing IBM HTTP Server](#)
- [Installing the Apache 2.0.x Web Server](#)
- [Integrating WAS with a Supported Web Server](#)

Installing IBM HTTP Server

This section explains how to install IBM HTTP Server for integration with WAS.

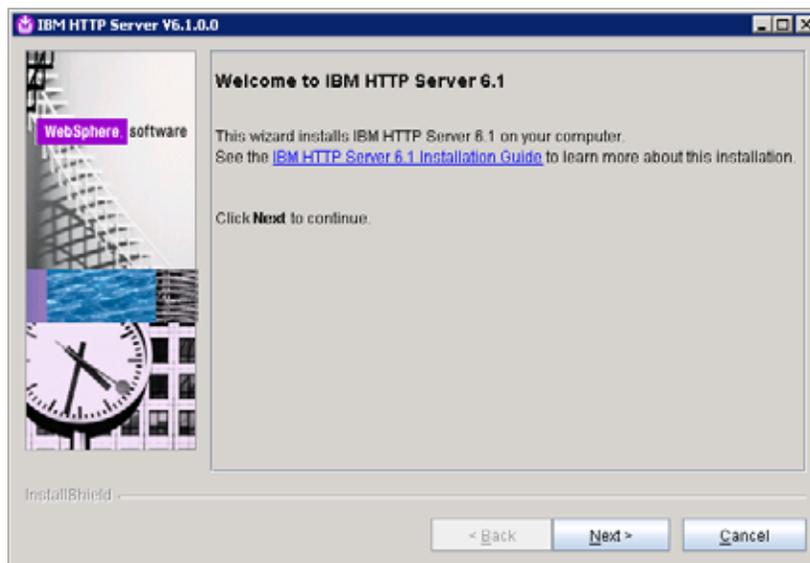
To install IBM HTTP Server

1. Create the directory where IBM HTTP Server will be installed. Make sure the installer can read from and write to this directory.

Note

Throughout this guide, the directory where IBM HTTP Server is installed is referred to as `<ibm_http_home>`.

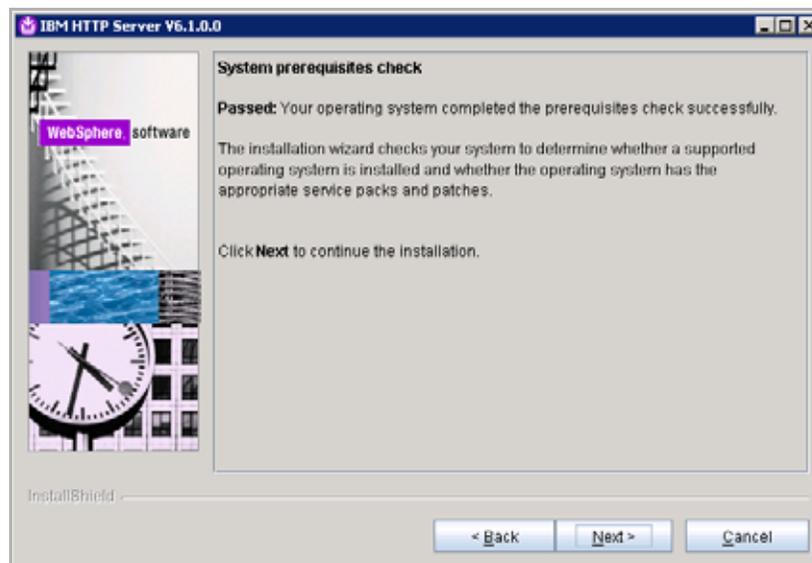
2. Decompress the IBM HTTP Server installer archive into a temporary directory.
3. Run the IBM HTTP Server installer:
 - On Windows: `install.exe`
 - On Unix: `install.sh`
4. In the “Welcome” screen, click **Next**.



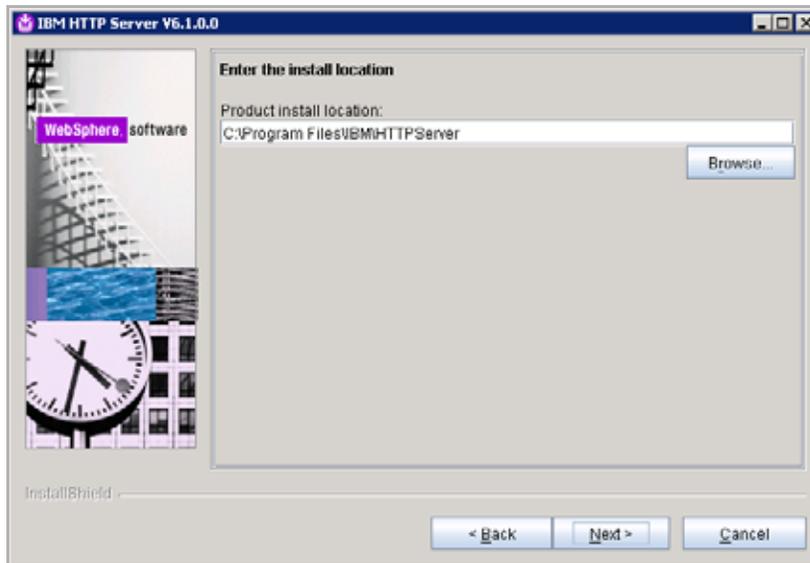
5. In the “Software License Agreement” screen, select **I accept both the IBM and the non-IBM terms** and click **Next**.



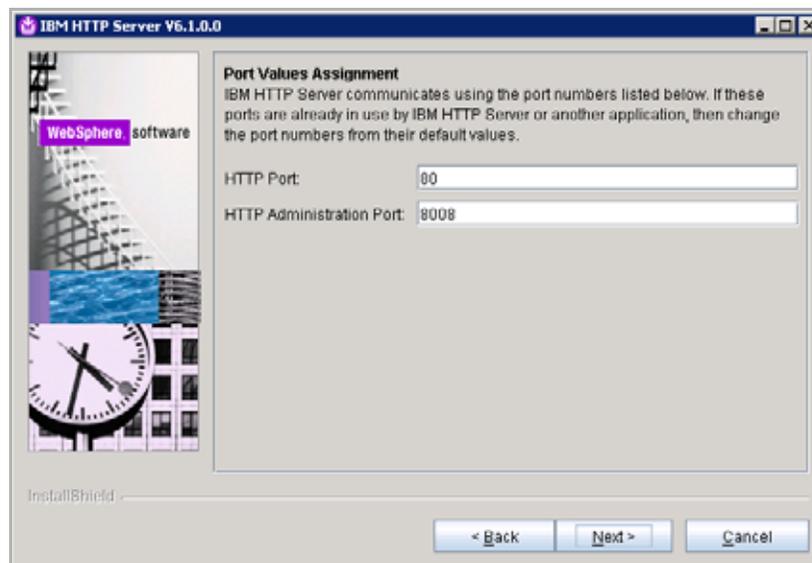
6. In the “System prerequisites check” screen, do one of the following:
 - If the system prerequisites check is successful, click **Next**.
 - If your system does not pass the prerequisites check, stop the installation, correct the problems indicated by the installer, and restart the installation.



7. In the “Enter the install location” screen, enter the path to the <ibm_http_home> directory you created in [step 1](#), then click **Next**.



8. In the “Port Values Assignment” screen, do one of the following:
 - If you want to keep the default port numbers, click **Next**.
 - If you want to specify your own port numbers, enter them into the appropriate fields and click **Next**.

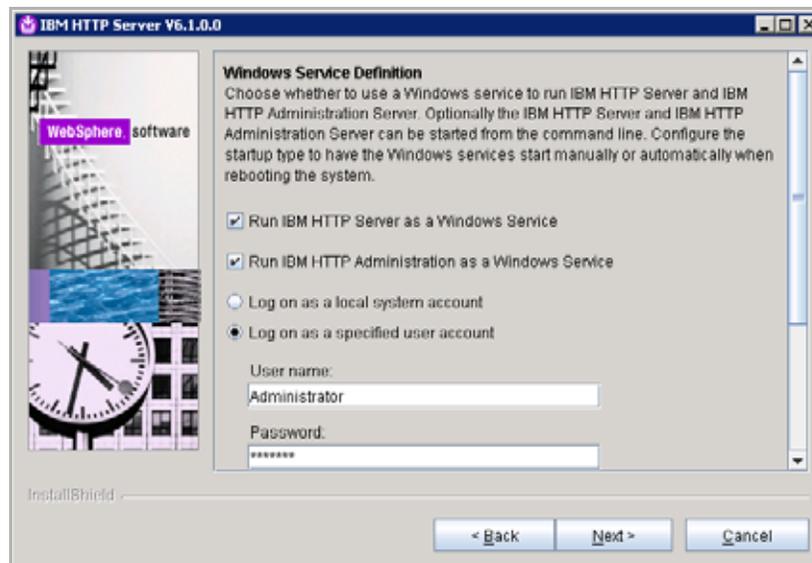


9. If you are installing on Windows, do the following in the “Windows Service Definition” screen:

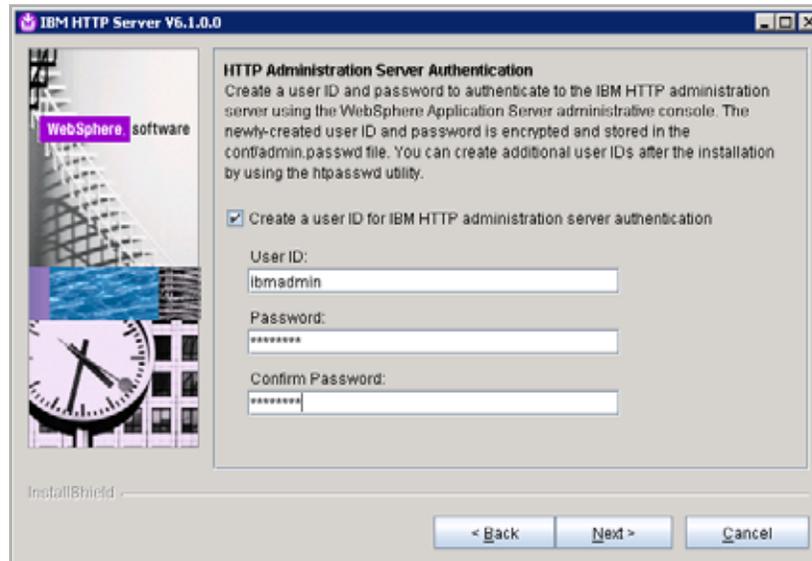
Note

If you are installing on Unix, skip this step.

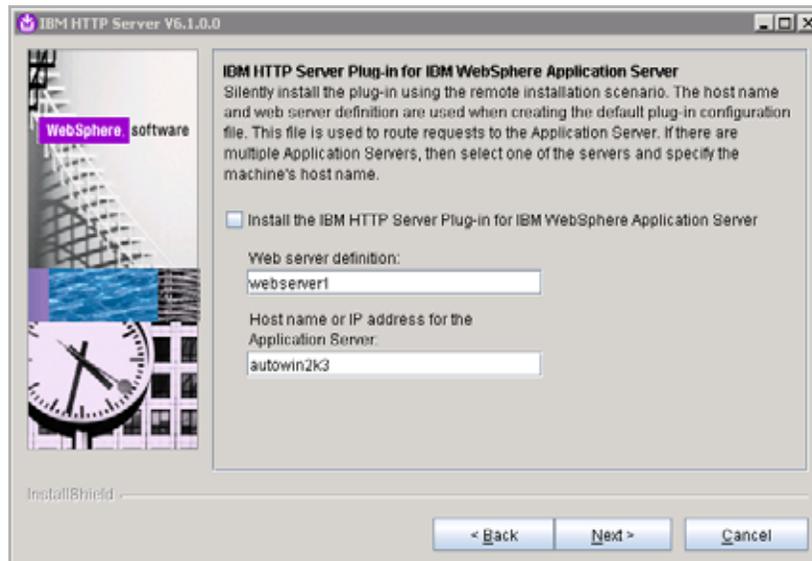
- a. Select the **Run the IBM HTTP Server as a Windows Service** and **Run IBM HTTP Administration as a Windows Service** check boxes.
- b. If you want the IBM HTTP Windows services to run under a specific user account, select the **Log on as a specified user account** check box and enter the desired user name and password into the appropriate fields.
- c. Click **Next**.



10. In the “HTTP Administration Server Authentication” screen, do the following:
 - a. Select the **Create a user ID for IBM HTTP administration server authentication** check box. You will use this user account to log in to the IBM HTTP administration server.
 - b. In the **User ID** and **Password** fields, enter the desired credentials. (Re-enter the password for verification.)

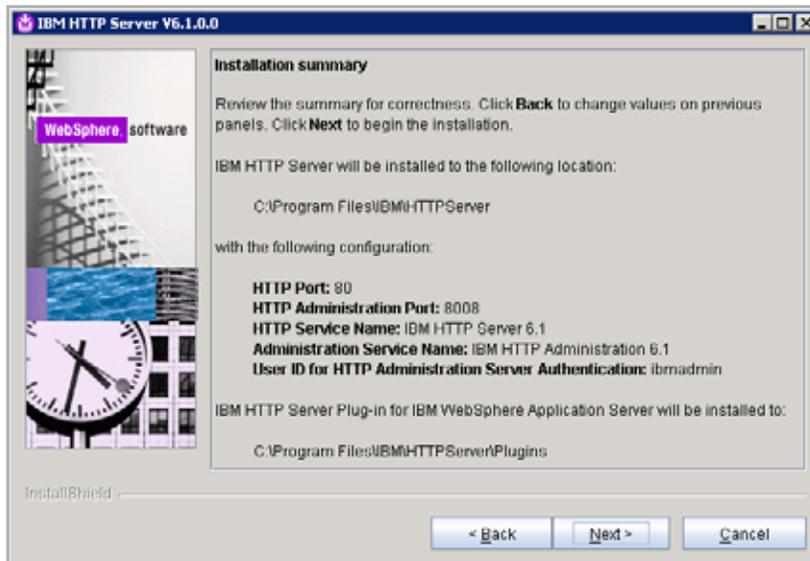
c. Click **Next**.

11. In the “IBM HTTP Server Plug-in for WebSphere Application Server” screen, deselect the **Install the IBM HTTP Server Plug-in for WebSphere Application Server** check box and click **Next**.

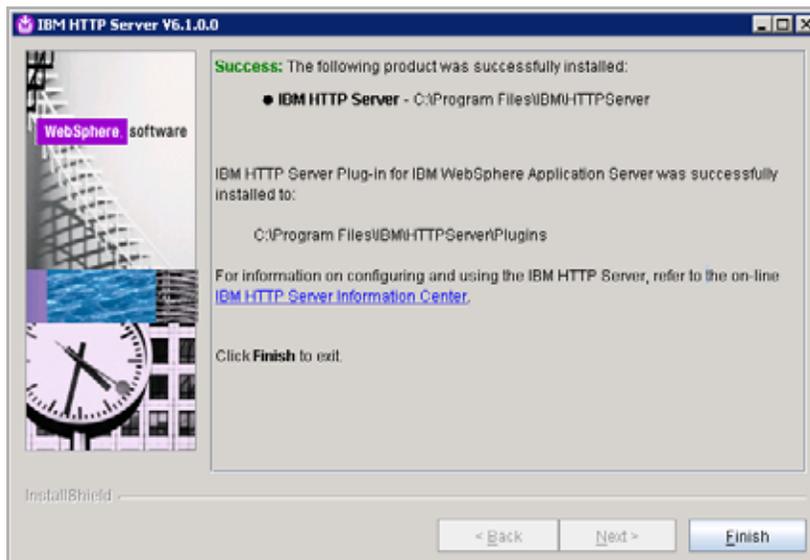
**Note**

If you leave the **Install the IBM HTTP Server Plug-in for WebSphere Application Server** check box selected, the plug-in will be installed only for the default WAS application server profile. To set up the plug-in on all desired WAS instances, you must use the separate plug-in installer, as described in [“Integrating WAS with a Supported Web Server,” on page 82.](#)

12. In the “Installation Summary” screen, review the settings you have chosen, then click **Next**.



13. When the installation completes successfully, click **Finish**.



Installing the Apache 2.0.x Web Server

The procedure to set up the Apache 2.0.x web server (beyond the steps necessary to integrate with WAS) is not covered in this guide. For information on setting up the Apache 2.0.x web server, consult one of the following sources:

- If you are installing an Apache web server on Linux or Solaris, consult our guide *Configuring Third-Party Software* for instructions.
- If you are using an operating system other than Linux or Solaris, consult the Apache documentation.

Integrating WAS with a Supported Web Server

This section explains how to integrate WAS with IBM HTTP Server or the Apache 2.0.x web server using the WAS web server plug-in.

Note

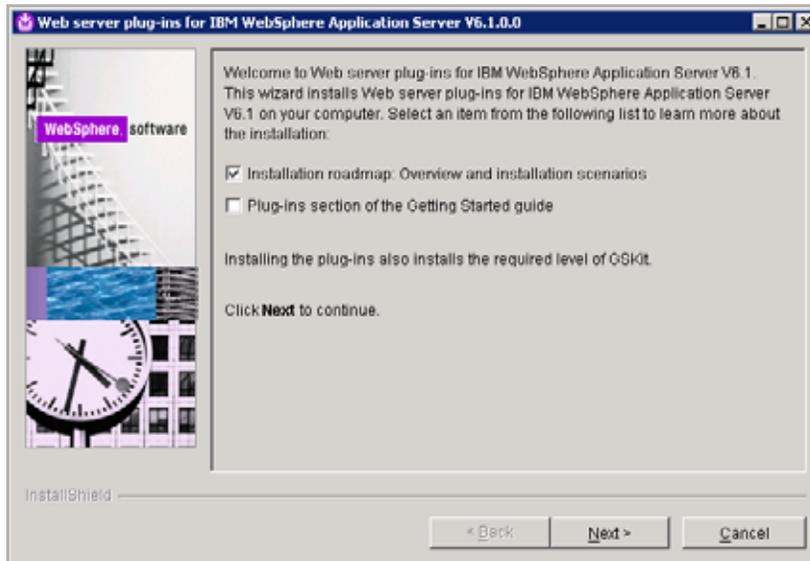
Before starting this procedure, make sure of the following:

- You have installed and configured a web server of your choice.
- The web server is not running.

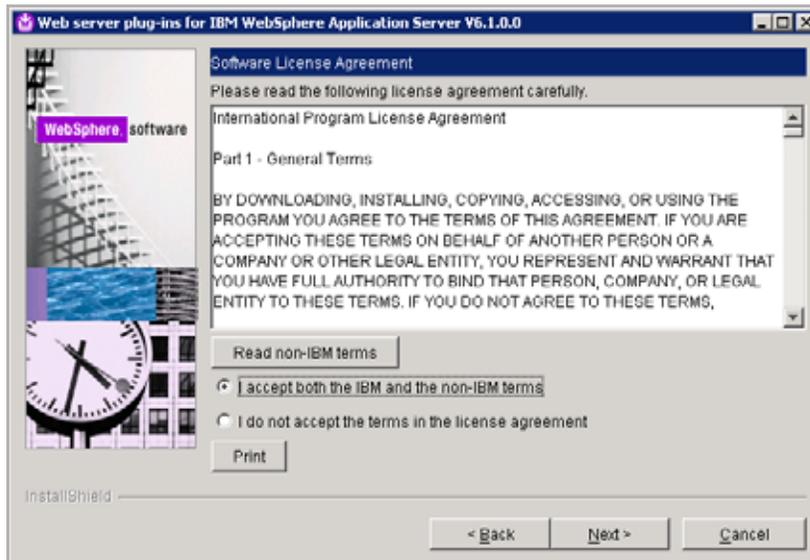
To set up the WAS web server plug-in

1. On the machine on which the web server is installed, decompress the WebSphere Supplements archive into a temporary directory.
2. Run the WAS web server plug-in installer:
 - On Windows:
`<temp_dir>\plugin\install.exe`
 - On Unix:
`<temp_dir>/plugin/install.sh`

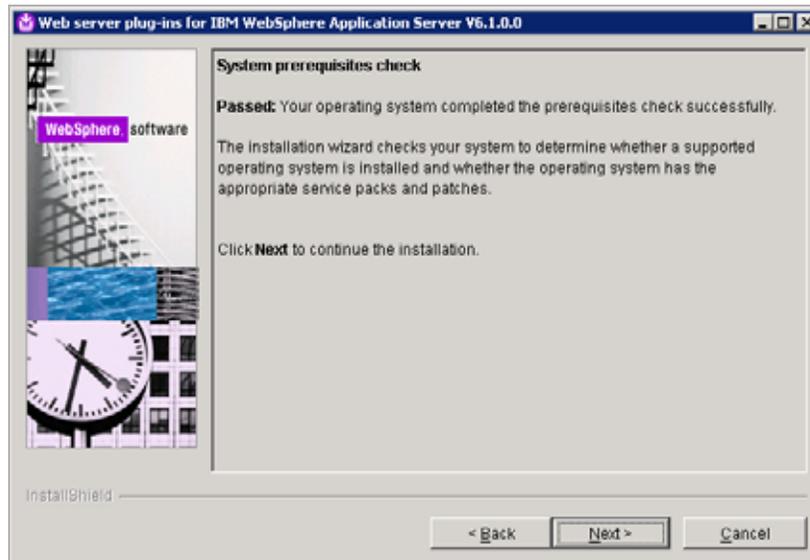
3. In the “Welcome” screen, click **Next**.



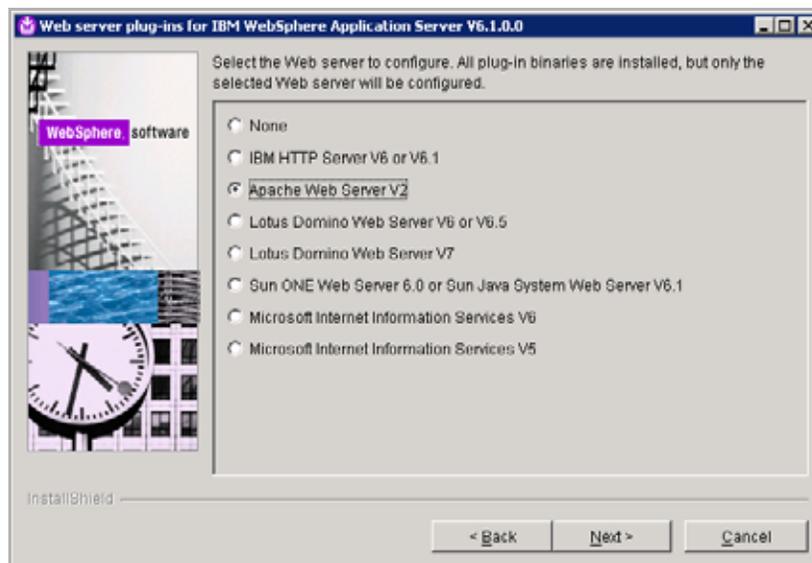
4. In the “Software License Agreement” screen, select **I accept both the IBM and the non-IBM terms**, and click **Next**.



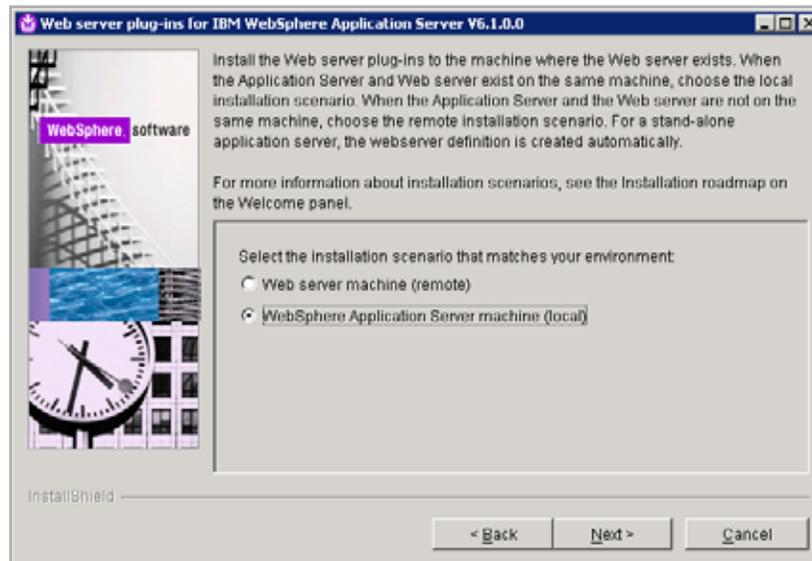
5. In the “System prerequisites check” screen, do one of the following:
 - If the system prerequisites check is successful, click **Next**.
 - If your system does not pass the prerequisites check, stop the installation, correct the problems indicated by the installer, and restart the installation.



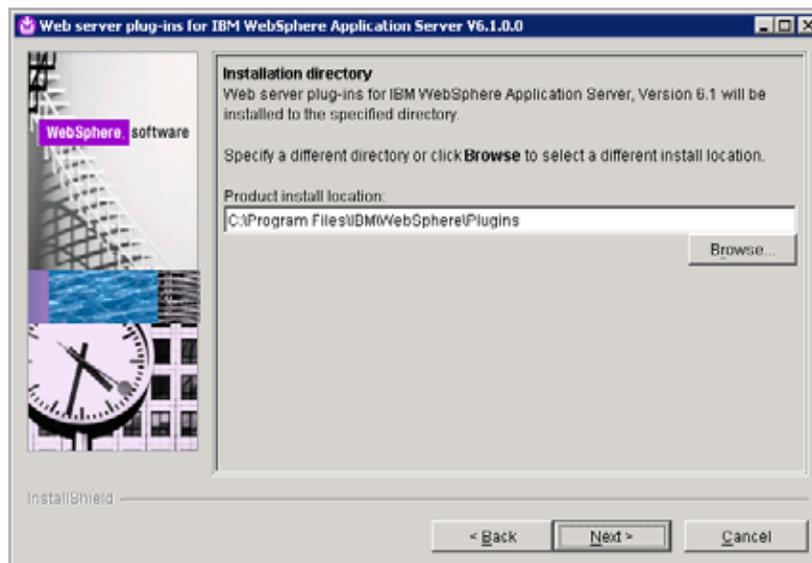
6. In the “Select the web server to configure” screen, select the web server you are using (either **IBM HTTP Server V6 or V6.1** or **Apache Web Server V2**) and click **Next**.



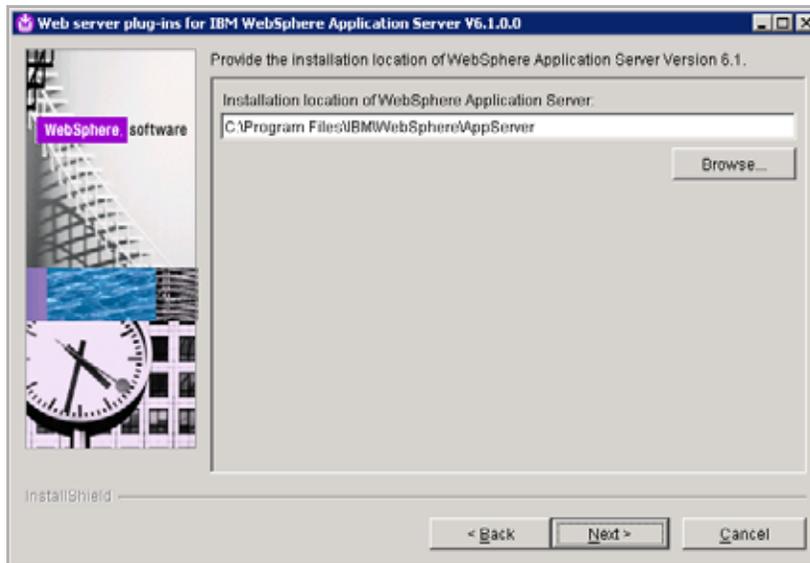
7. In the “Scenario selection” screen, do one of the following:
 - If the web server is installed on the same machine as WAS, select **WebSphere Application Server machine (local)** and click **Next**.
 - If the web server is installed on a different machine, select **Web server machine (remote)** and click **Next**.



8. In the “Installation directory” screen, browse to the web server’s `<plugin_root>` directory and click **Next**.



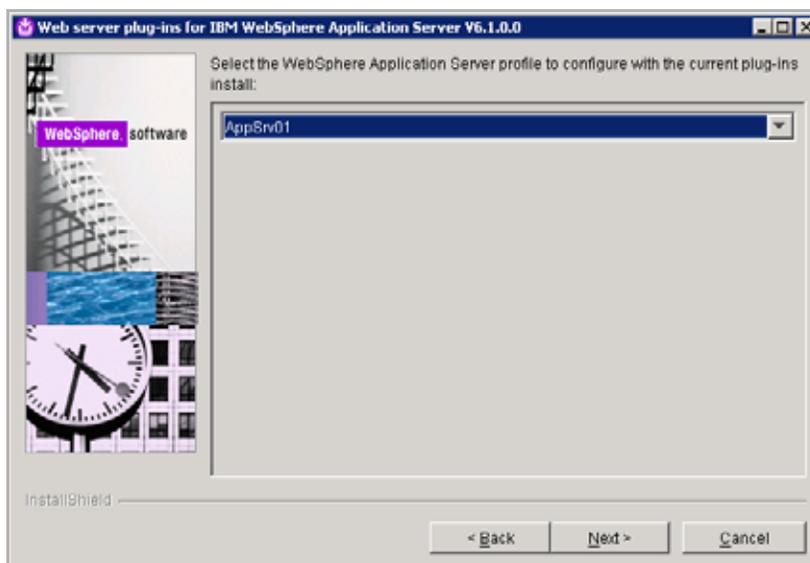
9. If you selected **WebSphere Application Server machine (local)** in [step 7](#), browse to the <WAS_home> directory and click **Next**.



Note

If you selected **Web server machine (remote)** in [step 7](#), skip this step.

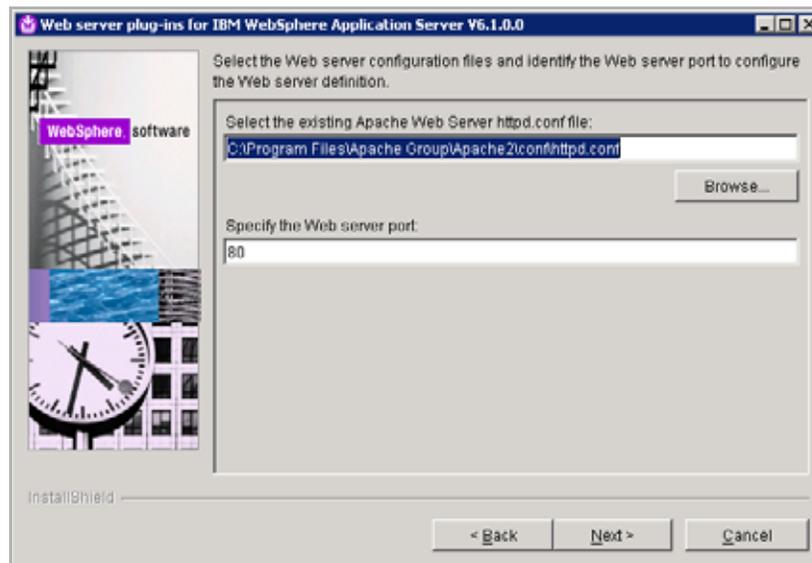
10. If you selected **WebSphere Application Server machine (local)** in [step 7](#), select the profile name of the WAS instance you want to integrate with the web server, then click **Next**.



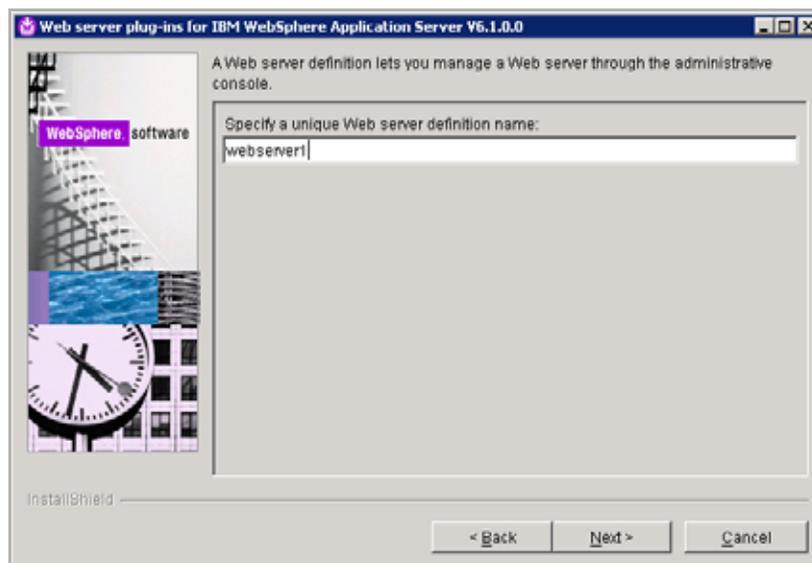
Note

If you selected **Web server machine (remote)** in [step 7](#), skip this step.

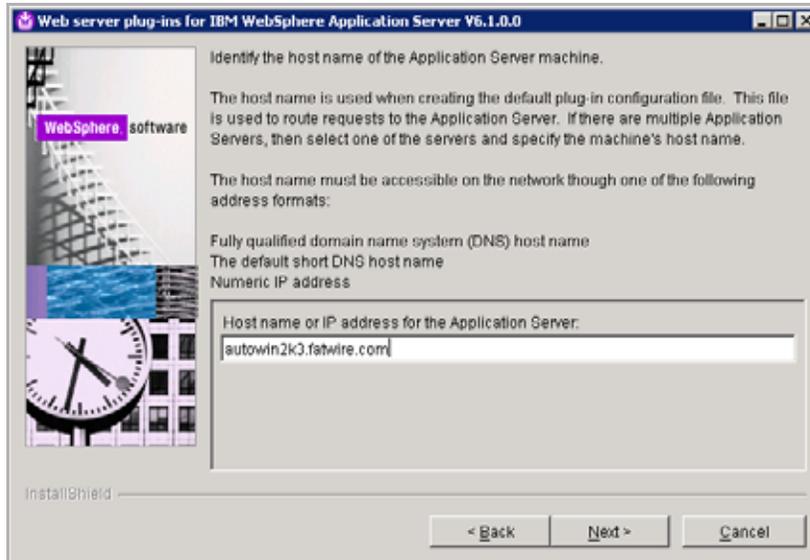
11. In the “Web server configuration file and port” screen, do the following:
 - a. Browse to the web server configuration file:
 - If you are using IBM HTTP Server, the location and name of the file are:
`<ibm_http_home>/conf/httpd.conf`
 - If you are using the Apache web server, the location and name of the file are:
`<apache_home>/conf/httpd.conf`
 - b. Specify the port on which your web server is listening for connections.
 - c. Click **Next**.



12. In the “Web server definition” screen, enter a unique name for this web server definition. (A web server definition stores the web server configuration data you have entered in the previous steps.) When you are finished, click **Next**.



13. In the “Web server plug-in configuration” screen, click **Next**.
14. If you selected **Web server machine (remote)** in [step 7](#), enter the fully qualified host name or IP address of the machine where WAS is installed, then click **Next**.



Note

If you selected **WebSphere Application Server machine (local)** in [step 7](#), skip this step.

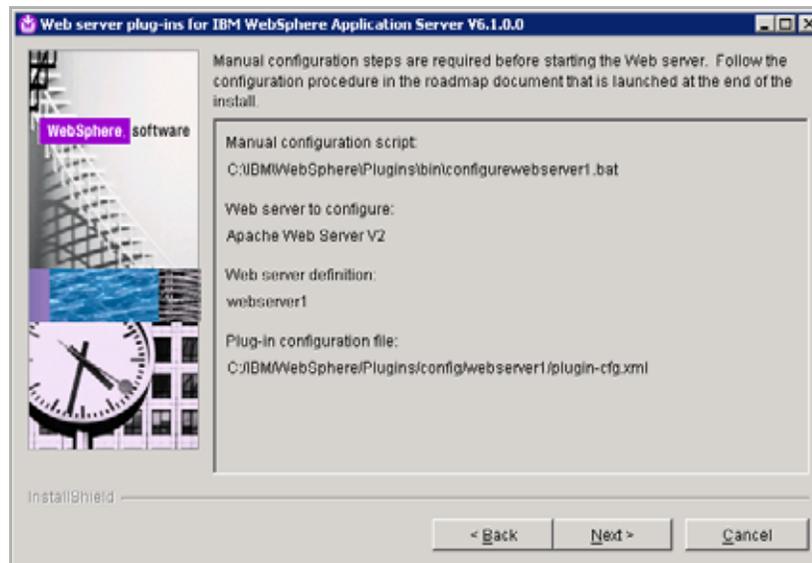
15. In the “Web server plug-in installation information” screen, click **Next**.
16. In the “Web server plug-in installation summary” screen, click **Next**.

17. If you selected **Web server machine (remote)** in [step 7](#), do the following in the “Manual configuration steps” screen:

Note

If you selected **WebSphere Application Server machine (local)** in [step 7](#), skip this step.

- a. When the installation completes successfully, write down the path to the manual configuration script. You will need this path to locate the script in [step 19](#). (This path will be referred to as <plugin_root> in [step 19](#).)
- b. Click **Next**.



18. In the “Installation completion status” screen, click **Finish**.

19. If you selected **Web server machine (remote)** in [step 7](#), copy the manual configuration script from the `<plugin_root>/bin` directory on web server machine to the `<WAS_home>/bin` directory on the WAS machine.

Note

Before performing this step, note the following:

- If you selected **WebSphere Application Server machine (local)** in [step 7](#), skip this step.
- The manual configuration script is named as follows:
 - On Windows: `configure<web_server_definition_name>.bat`
 - On Unix: `configure<web_server_definition_name>.sh`

where `<web_server_definition_name>` is the name you assigned to the web server definition in [step 12](#).

- If the web server and WAS machines are not running the same operating system, you should instead use the manual configuration script located in the `<plugin_root>/bin/crossPlatformScripts` directory on the web server machine.

20. Run the manual configuration script:

- On Windows: `configure<web_server_definition_name>.bat`
- On Unix: `configure<web_server_definition_name>.sh`

Part 4

Content Server

This part shows you how to install Content Server. It contains the following chapter:

- [Chapter 5, “Installing and Configuring Content Server”](#)

Chapter 5

Installing and Configuring Content Server

This chapter guides you through the installation of Content Server on WebSphere Application Server.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Installing Content Server](#)
- [Post-Installation Steps](#)

Installing Content Server

After completing [Steps I – IV.1](#) in the “[Installation Quick Reference](#),” on [page 8](#), you install Content Server using the provided installer. The installation process consists of two stages:

- In the first stage, the installer gathers necessary configuration information, installs the file structure, and creates the Content Server application for deployment. At the end of the first stage, the installer displays the “Installation Actions” window prompting you to deploy the CS application. In a silent installation, these steps are displayed on the command line. These steps include the deployment of the Content Server application.

If the first stage fails, the installer allows you to go back and modify your configuration options (except the database type), and retry the installation.

Note

If you need to change the type of database you have specified during the installation, you must delete the installed Content Server file structure and restart the installation.

- In the second stage, the installer populates the database with the tables and data required for Content Server to function. If the second stage fails, you must drop the database tables, undeploy the Content Server application, delete the Content Server file structure, and re-install Content Server.

Installation Options

This section explains the two ways to install Content Server:

- [Running the GUI Installer](#)

When you run the GUI installer, a graphical interface guides you through the installation process, prompting you to enter information and select options as required. It also provides access to extensive online help.

- [Installing Silently](#)

When you install silently, you enter your installation settings into one of the sample `omi.ini` files provided, using comments in the file for guidance. The installer uses the settings in the file to install and deploy Content Server.

Running the GUI Installer

To install Content Server using the GUI installer

1. Make sure you have completed [Steps I – IV.1](#) in the “[Installation Quick Reference](#),” on [page 8](#).
2. Extract the Content Server installer archive into a temporary directory.
3. Change to the temporary directory containing the installer files.
4. Execute the installer script:
 - On Windows: `csInstall.bat`
 - On Unix: `csInstall.sh`

The installer provides online help at each screen. Read the online help for detailed explanations of the options that are presented in each screen. If you encounter problems during the installation process, consult the online help for possible causes and solutions.

5. Halfway through the installation, the installer displays the “Installation Actions” window, which lists the steps you must perform to complete the installation. Do the following:
 - a. Deploy the Content Server application. For instructions, see “[Deploying the Content Server Application](#),” on page 62.
 - b. If you are using an Oracle database and require text attributes greater than 2000 characters, set the `cc.bigtext` property to CLOB:
 - 1) Open the Property Editor by clicking the **Property Editor** button.
 - 2) In the Property Editor, open the `futuretense.ini` file.
 - 3) Click the **Database** tab.
 - 4) Locate the `cc.bigtext` property and set its value to CLOB.
 - 5) Save your changes and close the Property Editor.
 - c. Perform the other steps described by the installer.
6. When the installation completes successfully, continue with “[Post-Installation Steps](#),” on page 98.

Installing Silently

To install Content Server silently

1. Make sure you have completed [Steps I – IV.1](#) in the “[Installation Quick Reference](#),” on page 8.
2. Extract the Content Server installer archive into a temporary directory.
3. The `Misc/silentinstaller` folder of the temporary directory contains sample `omii.ini` files that you can use for your silent installation.
 - If you are installing a content management or development system, use the `generic_omii.ini` file.
 - If you are installing a delivery system, use the `delivery_omii.ini` file.
 - a. Edit the file for your type of installation by verifying the default values and entering additional values as required. Refer to the comments in the file for guidance.
 - b. Save the file and copy it to a folder outside `<cs_install_dir>`.

4. If you are installing a delivery system, you must set unique passwords for the `fwadmin` and `ContentServer/SatelliteServer` users:
 - a. Open the `cscore.xml` file in the `ContentServer` folder of the temporary directory.
 - b. Set passwords in the following section:


```
<IF COND="Variables.bShowInstallTypeDialog=false">
  <THEN>
    <DIALOGACTION>
      <SETVARIABLE NAME="passwordVar" VALUE=" "/>
      <SETVARIABLE NAME="passwordAdminVar" VALUE=" "/>
    </DIALOGACTION>
  </THEN>
</IF>
```

 - 1) Set the password for the `fwadmin` user in the `VALUE` field following `NAME="passwordVar"`.
 - 2) Set the password for the `ContentServer/SatelliteServer` user in the `VALUE` field following `NAME="passwordAdminVar"`.
 - c. Save and close the file.
5. Edit the `install.ini` file in the root folder of the temporary directory:
 - a. Set the `nodisplay` property to `true`.
 - b. Uncomment the `loadfile` property and set it to the path and name of the `omii.ini` file from [step 3b](#).

Note

Verify that you have correctly specified the file system path. For example, for Windows:

```
CSInstallDirectory=C:/csinstall
- or -
c:\\install
```

- c. Save and close the file.
6. Change to the temporary directory containing the installer files.
7. Execute the installer script:
 - On Windows: `csInstall.bat -silent`
 - On Unix: `csInstall.sh -silent`
8. Halfway through the installation, the installer lists the steps you must perform to complete the installation. Do the following:
 - a. Deploy the Content Server application. For instructions, see [“Deploying the Content Server Application,” on page 62](#).
 - b. If you are using an Oracle database and require text attributes greater than 2000 characters, set the `cc.bigtext` property to `CLOB`:
 - 1) Open the Property Editor by clicking the **Property Editor** button.

- 2) In the Property Editor, open the `futuretense.ini` file.
 - 3) Click the **Database** tab.
 - 4) Locate the `cc.bigtext` property and set its value to `CLOB`.
 - 5) Save your changes and close the Property Editor.
- c. Perform the other steps described by the installer.
9. When the installation completes successfully, continue with “[Post-Installation Steps](#),” on page 98.

Post-Installation Steps

When the Content Server installation completes successfully, perform the following steps:

- A. [Setting File Permissions \(Unix Only\)](#)
- B. [Loading the XML Parser](#)
- C. [Verifying the Installation](#)
- D. [Setting Up a Content Server Cluster \(Optional\)](#)
- E. [Setting Up Content Server for Its Business Purpose](#)

A. Setting File Permissions (Unix Only)

If you installed Content Server on Unix, you must grant the “executable” permission to all files in the `<cs_install_dir>/bin` directory. To do so, perform the following steps:

1. Change to the `<cs_install_dir>/bin` directory.
2. Run the following command: `chmod +x *`
3. Restart the CS application.

B. Loading the XML Parser

Content Server contains a modified version of the Microsoft XML Parser (`MSXML.jar` in the `WEB-INF/lib` directory). If a different version of the Parser is referenced in the `CLASSPATH` environment variable, you must change the path to refer to the version used by Content Server; otherwise, Content Server will fail when parsing XML.

C. Verifying the Installation

Verify the installation by logging in to Content Server as the administrator.

Logging in to the Advanced Interface

1. Point your browser to the following URL:

`http://<hostname>:<port>/<context>/Xcelerate/LoginPage.html`

Content Server displays the Advanced interface login form.



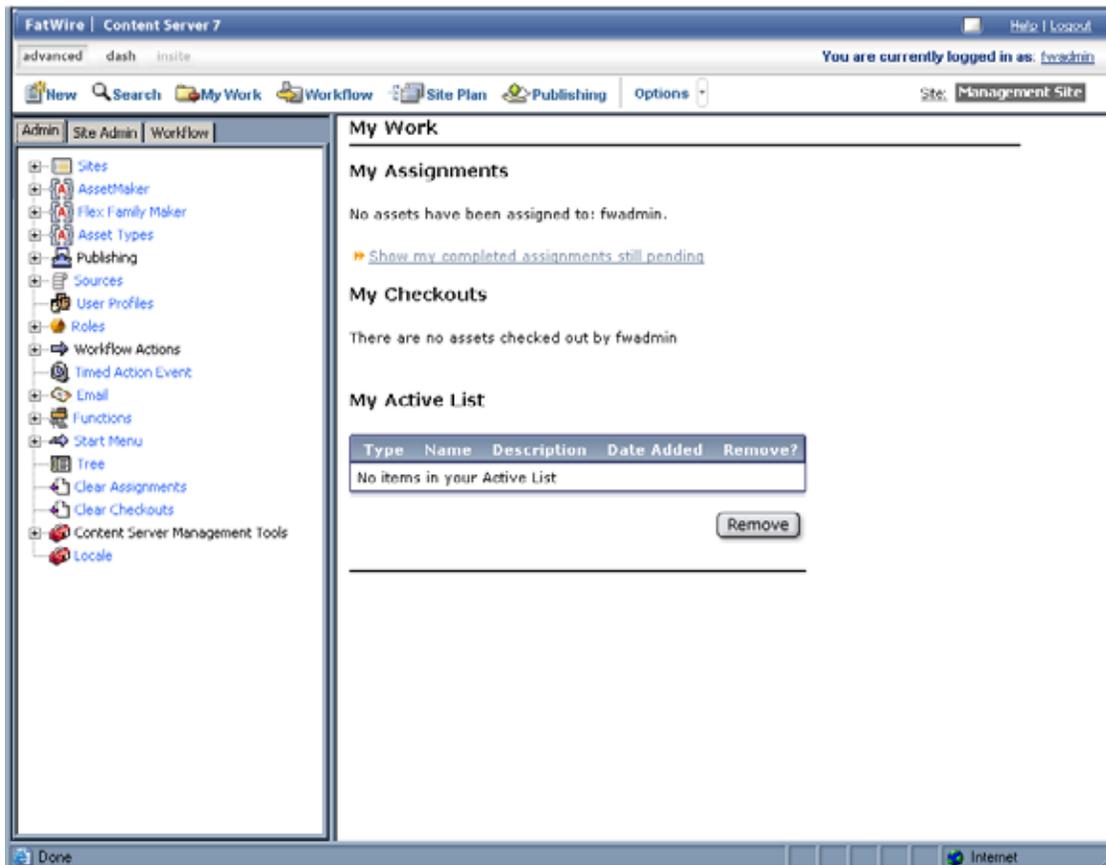
2. Enter the following credentials:

- User name: **fwadmin**
- Password: **xceladmin**

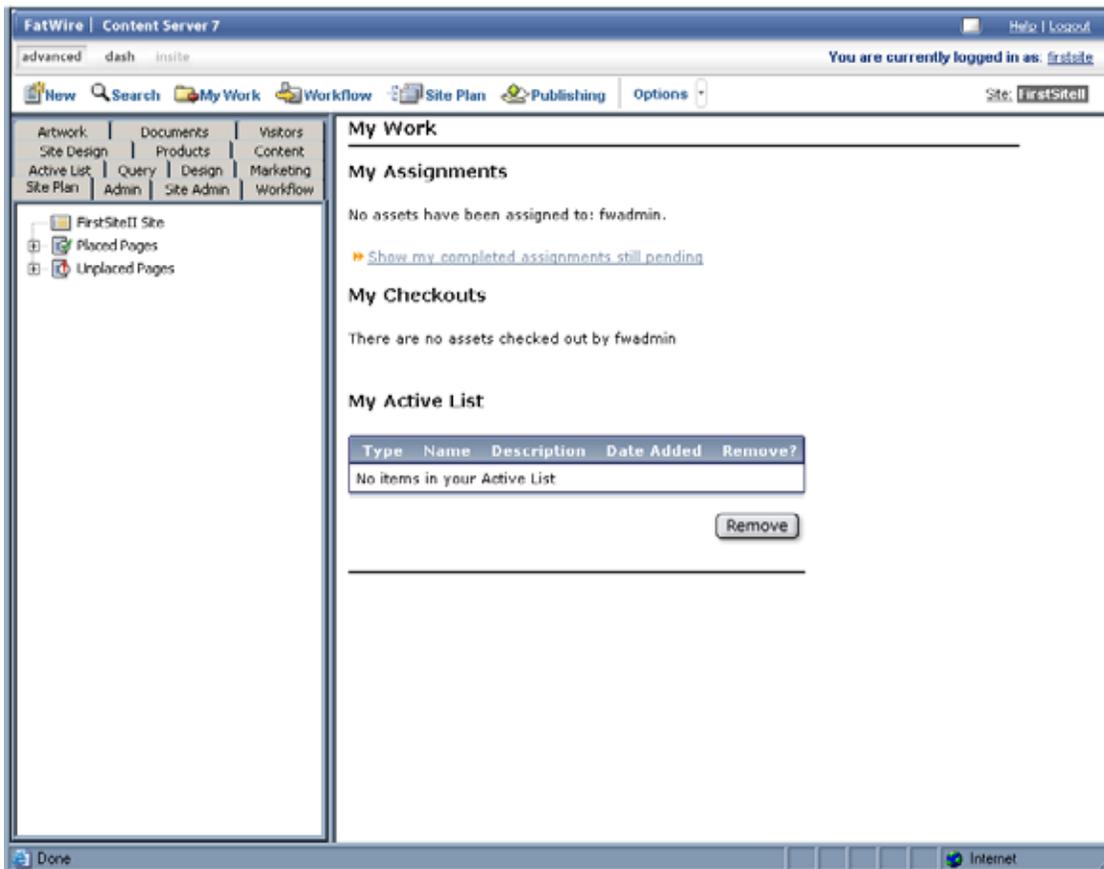
3. Click **Login**.

Depending on whether you installed sample sites, one of the following happens:

- If you did not install any sample sites, you are logged in to the built in Content Server management site. Only system administration functionality is available.



- If you installed one sample site, you are logged in to that site.



- If you installed more than one sample site, Content Server displays the “Select Site” screen. In such case, select the sample site you wish to log in to.

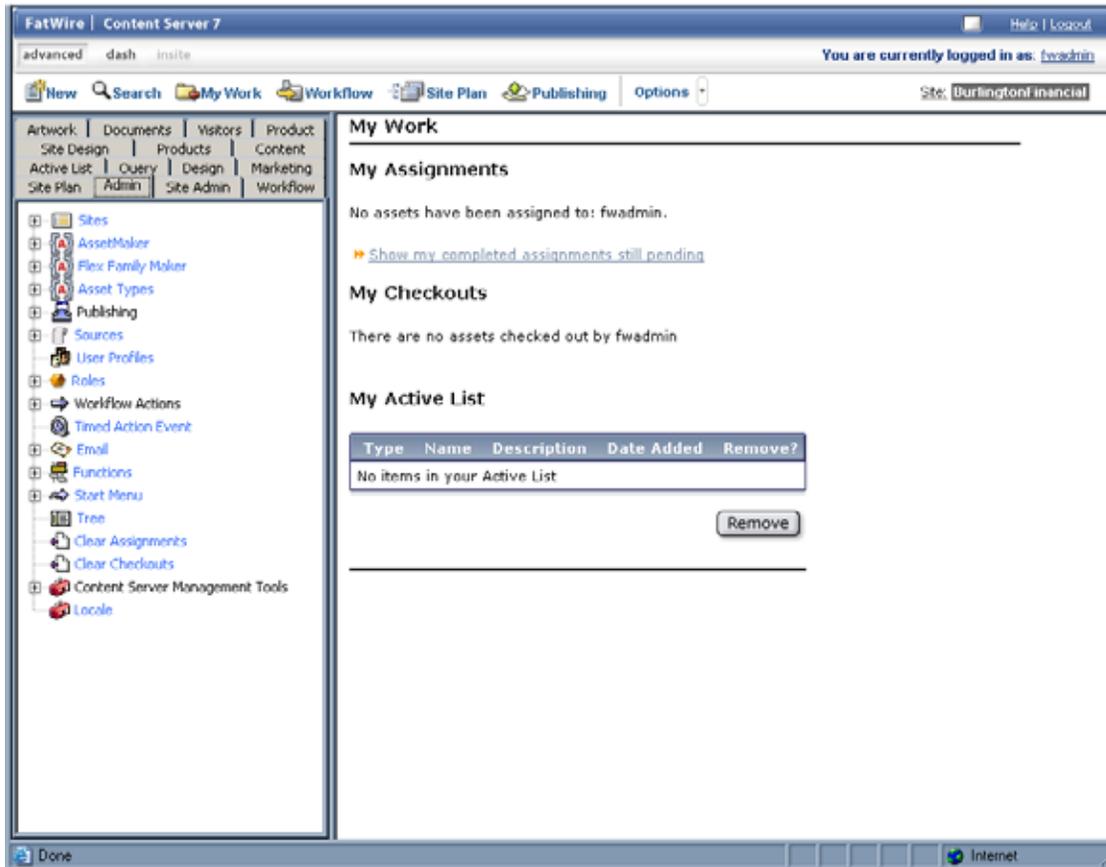
You have logged in as fwsadmin

Select a site that you want to work on:

Site	Description	Assigned Role
BurlingtonFinancial	Burlington Financial	GeneralAdmin, ArtworkEditor, Approver, ContentEditor, WorkflowAdmin, Analyst, Pricer, Marketer, SiteAdmin, Checker, MarketingAuthor, MarketingEditor, Author, Editor, ContentAuthor, Expert, ProductAuthor, ProductEditor, DocumentAuthor, DocumentEditor, Designer, ArtworkAuthor
FirstSiteII	FirstSite Mark II	ArtworkEditor, GeneralAdmin, Approver, ContentEditor, WorkflowAdmin, Analyst, Pricer, Marketer, SiteAdmin, Checker, MarketingAuthor, MarketingEditor, Author, Editor, ContentAuthor, Expert, ProductAuthor, ProductEditor, DocumentAuthor, ArtworkAuthor, Designer, DocumentEditor
GE Lighting	GE Lighting	Designer, SiteAdmin, WorkflowAdmin, GeneralAdmin

[\[Log in again\]](#)

When you select a site, you are logged in to that site.



Logging in to the Dashboard Interface

1. Point your browser to the following URL:

`http://<hostname>:<port>/<context>`

Content Server displays the Dashboard interface login page.



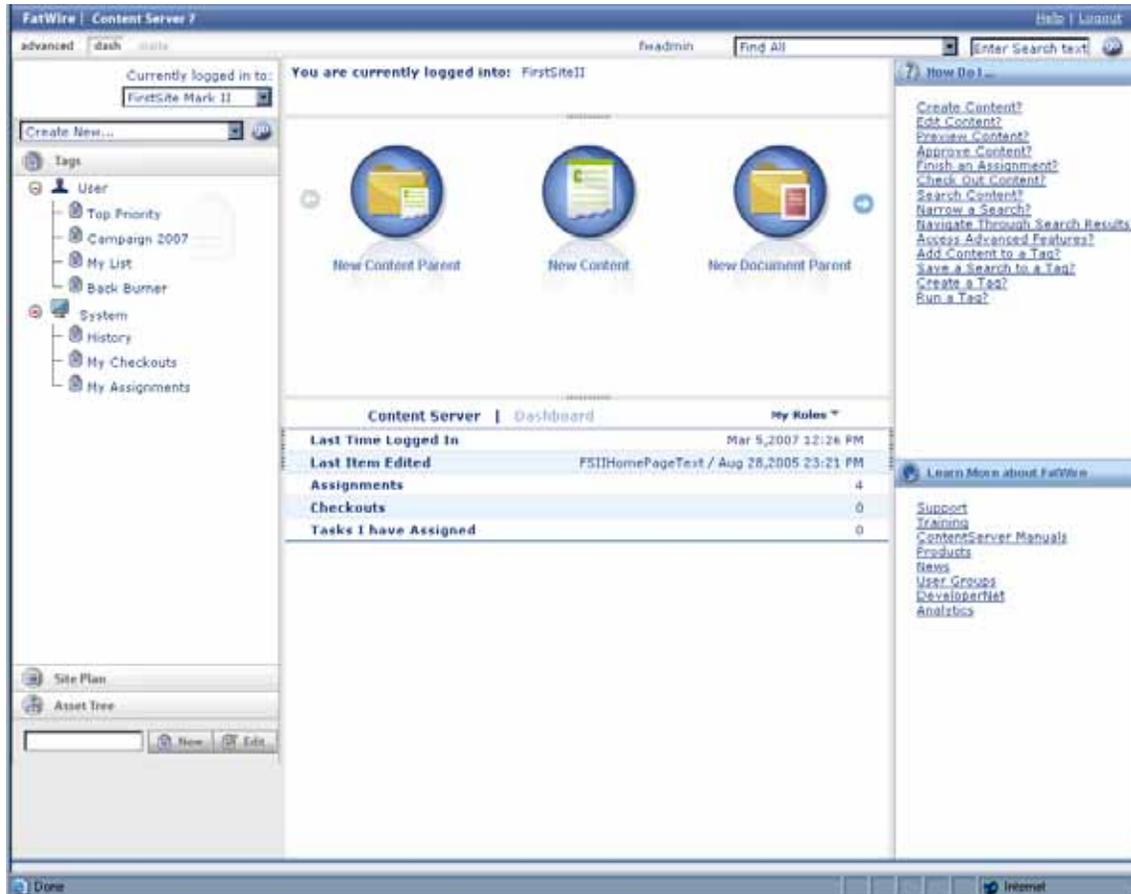
2. Enter the following credentials:

- User name: **fwadmin**
- Password: **xceladmin**

3. Click Login.

Depending on whether you installed sample sites, one of the following happens:

- If you did not install any sample sites, Content Server displays a message notifying you of that fact. You will not be able to log in to the Dashboard interface until at least one site exists on your system.
- If you installed one sample site, you are logged in to that site.



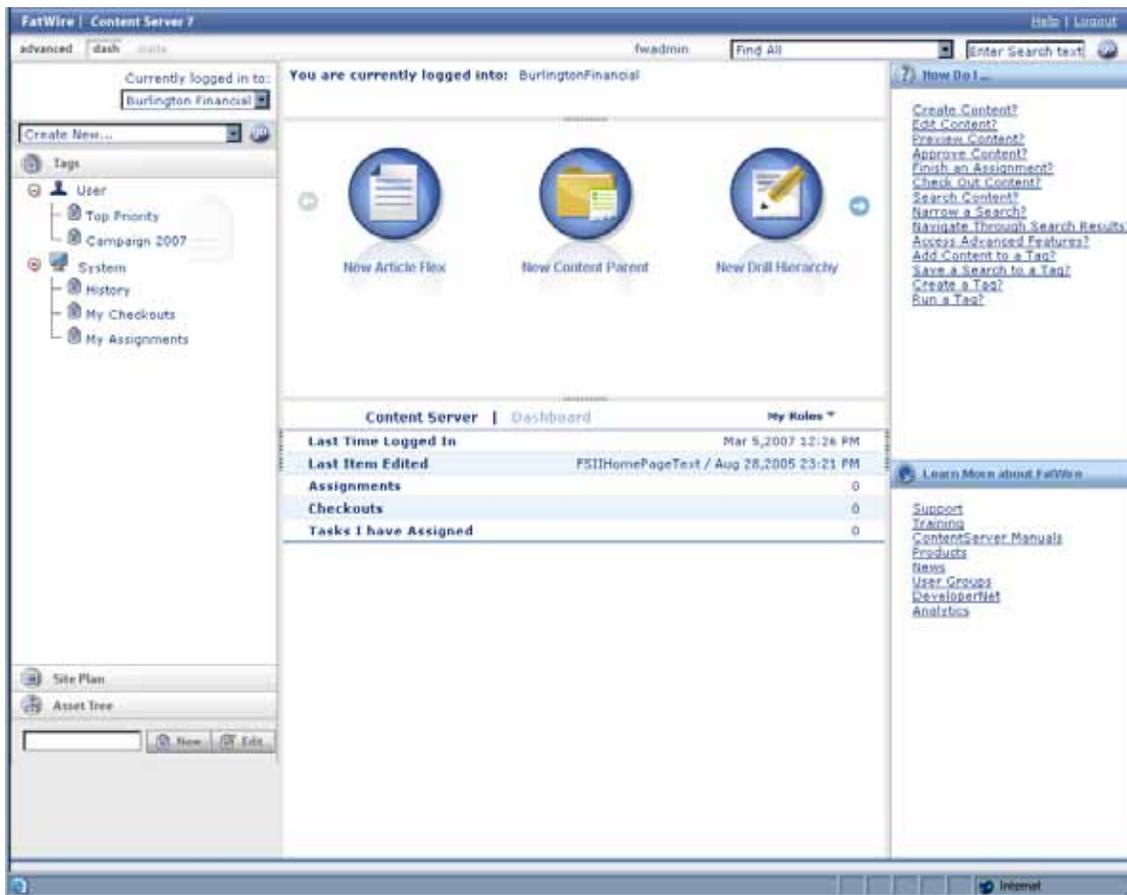
- If you installed more than one sample site, Content Server displays the “Select Site” screen. In such case, select the sample site you wish to log in to.

You are currently logged in as 'fwadmin'
Select a site that you want to work on:

Select	Name	Description	Roles
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	BurlingtonFinancial	Burlington Financial	ArtworkEditor, GeneralAdmin, Approver, ContentEditor, WorkflowAdmin, Analyst, Pricer, Marketer, SiteAdmin, Checker, MarketingAuthor, MarketingEditor, Author, Editor, ContentAuthor, Expert, ProductAuthor, ProductEditor, DocumentAuthor, DocumentEditor, Designer, ArtworkAuthor
<input type="radio"/>	GE Lighting	GE Lighting	Designer, SiteAdmin, WorkflowAdmin, GeneralAdmin
<input type="radio"/>	FirstSiteII	FirstSite Mark II	ArtworkEditor, GeneralAdmin, Approver, ContentEditor, WorkflowAdmin, Analyst, Pricer, Marketer, SiteAdmin, Checker, MarketingAuthor, MarketingEditor, Author, Editor, ContentAuthor, Expert, ProductAuthor, ProductEditor, DocumentAuthor, ArtworkAuthor, Designer, DocumentEditor

Select Site

When you select a site, you are logged in to that site.



Content Server is now ready for configuration. Follow the steps in the rest of this chapter.

D. Setting Up a Content Server Cluster (Optional)

Before beginning the steps in this section, make sure of the following:

- You are installing a vertical cluster (WAS instances are installed on the same machine).
- You have already installed and configured an instance of WAS, and it is running a verified Content Server system.
- You have created a shared file system directory (referred to in this guide as `<cs_shared_dir>`) that all cluster members can read from and write to. The directory name and path cannot contain spaces.
- You have created a `sync` directory inside the shared file system directory.
- You have created a J2C authentication containing the login information for the database which all Content Server cluster members will be using. For instructions, see [“Creating a J2C Authentication,” on page 43.](#)

To set up a Content Server cluster

For each cluster member, do the following:

1. Create a new WAS instance. For instructions, see [“Creating a WAS Instance,” on page 28.](#)
2. Create a Content Server installation directory. The directory name and path cannot contain spaces, and the application server must be able to read from and write to the directory.
3. Create a unique JDBC provider based on the J2C authentication you created for the Content Server database. For instructions, see [“Creating a JDBC Provider,” on page 47.](#)
4. Create a unique JDBC data source based on the J2C authentication you created for the Content Server database, and the JDBC provider you created in [step 3](#) of this procedure. For instructions, see [“Creating a JDBC Data Source,” on page 52.](#)
5. Install the Content Server cluster member on the newly created WAS instance. Follow the steps in [“Running the GUI Installer,” on page 94](#) or [“Installing Silently,” on page 95](#), but observe the following exceptions:
 - When running the GUI installer:
 - In the “Installation Directory” screen, select the installation directory that you created in [step 2](#) of this section.
 - In the “Clustering” screen, select **Cluster Member**.
 - In the “Content Server Shared File System” screen, enter the path to the shared file system of the primary cluster member.
 - In the “Content Server Application Deployment” screen, enter the path to the WAS instance you created in [step 1](#) of this section.
 - When configuring the `omi.ini` file for silent installation:
 - Set `CSInstallDirectory` to the installation directory that you created in [step 2](#) of this section.
 - Set `CSInstallType` to `cluster`.
 - Set `CSInstallSharedDirectory` to the shared file system of the primary cluster member.
 - Set `CSInstallAppServerPath` to the WAS instance you created in [step 1](#) of this section.
6. Edit the `<cs_install_dir>/futuretense.ini` file by making the following changes:
 - a. Set `ft.sync` to a value that is the same for all cluster members.
 - b. Set `ft.usedisksync` to `<cs_shared_dir>/sync`.
7. Restart the CS application for the changes to take effect. For instructions, see [“Restarting the Content Server Application,” on page 72.](#)

E. Setting Up Content Server for Its Business Purpose

Once you have completed your Content Server installation, you are ready to configure it for business use. For instructions, see the *Content Server Administrator's Guide* and the *Content Server Developer's Guide*. The guides explain how to create and enable a content management environment including the data model, content management sites, site users, publishing functions, and client interfaces.

