

Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Release Notes

Copyright © 2010, 2012, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish, or display any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.

If this is software or related documentation that is delivered to the U.S. Government or anyone licensing it on behalf of the U.S. Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS. Oracle programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, delivered to U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, shall be subject to license terms and license restrictions applicable to the programs. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

This software or hardware is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications that may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software or hardware in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy, and other measures to ensure its safe use. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software or hardware in dangerous applications.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Intel and Intel Xeon are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Opteron, the AMD logo, and the AMD Opteron logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

This software or hardware and documentation may provide access to or information on content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third-party content, products, and services. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third-party content, products, or services.

Overview

Sun GlassFish Communications Server adds capabilities of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Servlet technology to Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server.

Sun GlassFish Communications Server is free for development, deployment, and redistribution. If you are a customer who is interested in redistribution, contact [Sun OEM](#) sales for a redistribution license.

Sun GlassFish Communications Server is an easy, fast, and industry-leading application server based on Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) and SIP technology for developing and delivering web applications and web services. Sun GlassFish Communications Server enables you to build SIP applications and converged applications that are JSR 289-compliant. It provides superior performance, clustering, and high availability features for scalable, carrier-grade services that continue to operate despite software and hardware faults.

- “About These Notes” on page 3
- “Release Notes Revision History” on page 4
- “Accessibility Features” on page 4
- “Related Documentation” on page 4
- “How to Report Problems and Provide Feedback” on page 5
- “Sun Welcomes Your Comments” on page 6
- “Additional Sun Resources” on page 6

About These Notes

These Release Notes contain important information available at the time of release of Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0. Enhancements, known problems, and other late-breaking issues are addressed here. Read this document before you begin using Communications Server 2.0.

The most up-to-date version of these release notes can be found at the Communications Server documentation web site (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html>). Check the web site prior to installing and setting up your software and then periodically thereafter to view the most up-to-date release notes and product documentation.

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

Note – Sun is not responsible for the availability of third-party Web sites mentioned in this document. Sun does not endorse and is not responsible or liable for any content, advertising, products, or other materials that are available on or through such sites or resources. Sun will not be responsible or liable for any actual or alleged damage or loss caused by or in connection with the use of or reliance on any such content, goods, or services that are available on or through such sites or resources.

Release Notes Revision History

This section lists the changes that have been made in these release notes after the initial release of the Sun GlassFish Communications Server product.

TABLE 1-1 Release Notes Revision History

Revision Date	Description
October 2009	FCS release of the Communications Server 2.0 product.
March 2011	Added issues 7002258 and 6963298 to Known Issues and Limitations section.
April 2012	Added issue 13869879 to the Failure Destination Cache Properties section and issue 13721197 to the Known Issues and Limitations section.
October 2012	Added “ Setting the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) Size for Communications Server Instances ” on page 21.

Accessibility Features

To obtain accessibility features that have been released since the publishing of this media, consult Section 508 product assessments available from Sun upon request to determine which versions are best suited for deploying accessible solutions. Updated versions of applications can be found at: <http://www.oracle.com>

For information on Sun's commitment to accessibility, visit <http://www.oracle.com>.

Related Documentation

TABLE 1-2 Books in the Communications Server Documentation Set

Book Title	Description
<i>Documentation Center</i>	Communications Server documentation topics organized by task and subject.
<i>Release Notes</i>	Late-breaking information about the software and the documentation. Includes a comprehensive, table-based summary of the supported hardware, operating system, Java Development Kit (JDK), and database drivers.

TABLE 1–2 Books in the Communications Server Documentation Set (Continued)

Book Title	Description
<i>Quick Start Guide</i>	How to get started with the Communications Server product.
<i>Installation Guide</i>	Installing the software and its components.
<i>Application Deployment Guide</i>	Deployment of applications and application components to the Communications Server. Includes information about deployment descriptors.
<i>Developer's Guide</i>	Creating and implementing Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE platform) applications intended to run on the Communications Server that follow the open Java standards model for Java EE components and APIs. Includes information about developer tools, security, debugging, and creating lifecycle modules.
<i>Java EE 5 Tutorial</i>	Using Java EE 5 platform technologies and APIs to develop Java EE applications.
<i>Java WSIT Tutorial</i>	Developing web applications using the Web Service Interoperability Technologies (WSIT). Describes how, when, and why to use the WSIT technologies and the features and options that each technology supports.
<i>Administration Guide</i>	System administration for the Communications Server, including configuration, monitoring, security, resource management, and web services management.
<i>High Availability Administration Guide</i>	Setting up clusters, working with node agents, and using load balancers.
<i>Administration Reference</i>	Editing the Communications Server configuration file, <code>domain.xml</code> .
<i>Performance Tuning Guide</i>	Tuning the Communications Server to improve performance.
<i>Reference Manual</i>	Utility commands available with the Communications Server; written in man page style. Includes the <code>asadmin</code> command line interface.

How to Report Problems and Provide Feedback

If you have problems with Sun GlassFish Communications Server, contact Sun using one of the following mechanisms:

- [SailFin mailing lists \(https://sailfin.dev.java.net/servlets/ProjectMailingListList\)](https://sailfin.dev.java.net/servlets/ProjectMailingListList) — A variety of SailFin community mailing lists for various interests and feedback
- [Bug database on Java Developer Connection \(https://softwarereg.sun.com/registration/developer/en_US/authenticate\)](https://softwarereg.sun.com/registration/developer/en_US/authenticate) — To view bugs or to submit a bug, use the Java Developer Connection Bug Parade
- [SailFin Issue Tracker \(https://sailfin.dev.java.net/servlets/ProjectIssues\)](https://sailfin.dev.java.net/servlets/ProjectIssues)
- [Java Technology Forums \(http://forums.oracle.com\)](http://forums.oracle.com) — An interactive message board for sharing knowledge and questions about Java technologies and programming techniques.

- **Sun Software Support services** (<http://www.sun.com/service/sunone/software>) — Links to the Knowledge Base, Online Support Center, and Product Tracker, as well as to maintenance programs and support contact numbers
- The telephone dispatch number associated with your maintenance contract
So that we can best assist you in resolving problems, please have the following information available when you contact support:
- Description of the problem, including the situation where the problem occurs and its impact on your operation
- Machine type, operating system version, and product version, including any patches and other software that might be affecting the problem
- Detailed steps on the methods you have used to reproduce the problem
- Any error logs or core dumps

Sun Welcomes Your Comments

Sun is interested in improving its documentation and welcomes your comments and suggestions.

To share your comments, go to <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html> and click Feedback. In the online form, provide the document title and part number. The part number is a seven-digit or nine-digit number that can be found on the title page of the book or at the top of the document. For example, the title of this book is *Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Release Notes*, and the part number is 821-0199.

Additional Sun Resources

Useful information can be found at the following locations:

- **Communications Server product information** (<http://www.oracle.com/goto/glassfish>)
- **Professional Services** (<http://www.oracle.com/us/support/systems/advanced-customer-services/index.html>)
- **Software Products and Service** (<http://www.oracle.com/us/sun/sun-products-map-075562.html>)
- **Software Support Services** (<http://www.sun.com/service/sunone/software>)
- **Support and Knowledge Base** (<http://www.oracle.com/us/support/index.htm>)
- **Sun Support and Training Services** (<http://training.sun.com>)
- **Consulting and Professional Services** (<http://www.oracle.com/us/support/systems/advanced-customer-services/index.html>)
- **Developer Information** (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>)
- **Sun Developer Support Services** (https://shop.oracle.com/pls/ostore/f?p=ostore:2:0::NO:RP,2:PROD_HIER_ID:14755487300180585563861)
- **Software Training** (http://education.oracle.com/pls/web_prod-plq-dad/db_pages.getpage?page_id=315&p_org_id=1001&lang=US)

- Sun Software Data Sheets (<http://www.oracle.com/us/sun/sun-products-map-075562.html>)
- Sun Microsystems product documentation (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html>)

About Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0

Communications Server is a Java EE 5 platform-compatible server for the development and deployment of Web, SIP, and converged applications and Java technology-based web services in large-scale production environments.

This chapter includes:

- “Features of Sun GlassFish Communications Server ” on page 9
- “Hardware and Software Requirements” on page 12
- “Java EE 5 Platform APIs” on page 17
- “Using the Update Center” on page 19
- “More About WSIT Integration” on page 20
- “Failure Destination Cache Properties” on page 20
- “Setting the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) Size for Communications Server Instances” on page 21

Features of Sun GlassFish Communications Server

While Communications Server supports all the features available in Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server, it has a host of new features as listed here. For the list of features in Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server, see the Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server Release Notes.

- **Compliant with JSR 289** — Communications Server contains a SIP stack that is compliant with RFCs 3261, 3262, 3265, 3311, 3515, 3903, etc. It will also expose the SIP Servlets Java APIs defined by JSR 289.
- **Upgrade** — Communications Server supports upgrade from Communications Server 1.5 to Communications Server 2.0.
- **Converged SIP and HTTP Sessions** — Communications Server supports converged HTTP and SIP session functionality as defined by JSR 289.
- **DCR Plug-in Support** — Communications Server supports configuration of Data Centric Rules using a plug-in in the form of a Java class.

- **Overload Protection** — Communications Server supports CPU-based and memory-based overload protection.
- **SIP Session Replication** — Communications Server provides reliable failover of SIP sessions.
- **Rolling Upgrade** — Communications Server supports upgrading of an application or the server with minimal loss of service and sessions.
- **Multi-home Support** — Communications Server supports SIP communication across two or more different subnets and provides redundant network connections within the same subnet. Communications Server can be used in an environment that has multiple NICs.
- **Integrated SIP Servlet Container** — The SIP Servlet container offers the following functionality:
 - Provides a network end point to listen to SIP requests,
 - Provides an environment to host and manage the lifecycle of SIP Servlets.

The SIP Servlet container works in conjunction with the web container to provide support for converged applications as defined by the SIP Servlet API Specification (SSA).

- **Easy Administration** — Communications Server enables easy administration of the SIP container and the deployed SIP applications using the CLI and the GUI.
- **Security**— Digest Authentication is supported for both HTTP and SIP protocols. P-Asserted-Identity is supported for SIP protocol. The SIP Container supports SIPS over TLS.
- **Converged Load Balancer** — Converged Load Balancer (CLB) is a software load balancing component, which facilitates high availability of converged applications, by distributing the application requests in a cluster of server instances. The CLB provides the following functionality:
 - Forwards SIP(S) and HTTP(S) requests to a cluster of server instances.
 - Load balances requests using consistent hashing/round-robin policy.
 - Enables and disables server instances in a cluster.
 - Monitors health of server instances.
- **Support to Deploy SIP and Converged Applications** — Communications Server supports deployment of pure SIP applications and converged applications using the extension-module mechanism in GlassFish. It also supports `sun-sip.xml` as the Sun-specific deployment descriptor for SIP applications.
- **NetBeans Tooling** — Communications Server provides support for SIP Servlet applications based on JSR 289 on top of NetBeans 6.0. A simple SIP client can be created using the test agent to test SIP Servlets. This plug-in is available under `as-install-dir/lib/tools`.
- **Application Router Deployment** — Communications Server supports hot deployment of Application router archives (JAR files) using the extension module mechanism. An application router that follows a simple alphabetical rule for routing the requests is provided by default.

- **Packaging and File Layout** — Communications Server is being delivered as a file-based installable.
- **Registration with Sun Connection** — You can use the installer, the Admin Console GUI, or the Update Center to register the product with **Sun Connection** (<http://www.sun.com/service/sunconnection/index.jsp>). By registering the Communications Server with Sun Connection you receive benefits such as:
 - Patch information and bug updates
 - Screencasts and tutorials
 - News and events
 - Support and training offerings
- **SuSe Linux 64-bit support**
- **Java EE 5 platform support** — Sun GlassFish Communications Server implements the Java EE 5 specification to deliver one of the best application runtimes for next-generation enterprise applications and web services. Communications Server implements the following Java EE standards:
 - Enterprise Java Beans 3.0
 - JAXB 2.0
 - Java Persistence
 - Java Server Faces 1.2
 - Java Server Pages 2.1 (JSP 2.1)
 - Java Server Pages Standard Tag Library (JSTL) 1.2
 - Streaming API for XML (StAX)
 - Web Services Metadata
 - Java API for XML based Web Services 2.0 (JAX-WS 2.0)
 - Common Annotations for the Java Platform 1.0 (CAJ 1.0)
 - Java Servlet 2.5

The complete list of Java EE 5 platform technologies is provided later in these notes.

- **Web Services Interoperability Technologies (WSIT) support** – Sun is working closely with Microsoft to ensure interoperability of Web services enterprise technologies such as message optimization, reliable messaging, and security. The initial release of WSIT is a product of this joint effort. WSIT is an implementation of a number of open web services specifications to support enterprise features. In addition to message optimization, reliable messaging, and security, WSIT includes a bootstrapping and configuration technology. Starting with the core XML support currently built into the Java platform, WSIT uses or extends existing features and adds new support for interoperable web services, including:
 - Bootstrapping and Configuration
 - Message Optimization Technology
 - Reliable Messaging Technology
 - Security Technology

- **JBI support** – JBI extends Java EE with business integration Service Provider Interfaces (SPI). These SPI enable developers to create or implement a Java business integration environment for specifications such as WSCI, BPEL4WS and the W3C Choreography Working Group. A JBI implementation is installed directly by the Communications Server installer, mostly in the *as-install/jbi* directory. This directory contains all common JAR files and system components for the JBI including a *lifecycle* module that starts the JBI framework in the Communications Server JVM.
- **Usage profiles** – Every administrative domain is associated with a usage profile, which identifies the capabilities of that domain. Communications Server provides the following profiles:
 - *Developer* – Use this profile if you are running your domain in a development environment and if your applications do not need clustering features, such as load balancing, high availability, and session replication. Note that the actual name of the profile is “*developer*” (case sensitive).
 - *Cluster* – Use this profile if you want to create clusters of application server instances imparting scalability and high availability to the deployed Java EE applications. The state of the applications is persisted *in-memory*. Note that the actual name of the profile is “*cluster*” (case sensitive).
- **Open Source and SailFin Community** – The SailFin (<http://sailfin.dev.java.net>) community has the goal of developing a free, open source, commercial-grade communications server that implements the newest features of the Java EE 5 platform and related enterprise technologies.
- **Update Center Support** – The Communications Server Update Center provides automated Communications Server updates and easy access to additional components.

Hardware and Software Requirements

This section lists the requirements that must be met before installing Sun GlassFish Communications Server.

- “Supported Platforms” on page 13
- “Important Patch Information” on page 14
- “JDK Version” on page 14
- “Ant Version” on page 15
- “JDBC Drivers and Databases” on page 15
- “Message Queue Versions” on page 15
- “Browsers” on page 16
- “Required Free Ports” on page 16
- “Other Requirements” on page 17

Supported Platforms

The following table lists the operating systems with which the Sun GlassFish Communications Server is compatible. All supported operating systems are 32-bit unless indicated otherwise. 64-bit JDK is only supported on 64-bit supported operating systems.

TABLE 2-1 Supported Operating Systems

Operating System	Minimum Memory	Recommended Memory	Minimum Disk Space	Recommended Disk Space	JVM	Deployment Type
Sun Solaris 10 (x86) (32-bit and 64-bit)	512 MB	512 MB	250 MB free	500 MB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Production
Sun Solaris 10 (SPARC)(32-bit and 64-bit)	512 MB	512 MB	250 MB free	500 MB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Production
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.0 Update 1, 4.0, and 5.x (32-bit and 64-bit)	512 MB	1 GB	250 MB free	500 MB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Production
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 (32-bit and 64-bit) (SP1 and SP2 are also supported)	512 MB	1 GB	250 MB free	500 MB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Production
Windows XP Windows Vista Windows 2008	1 GB	2 GB	500 MB free	1 GB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Development

TABLE 2-1 Supported Operating Systems (Continued)

Operating System	Minimum Memory	Recommended Memory	Minimum Disk Space	Recommended Disk Space	JVM	Deployment Type
Windows 7	1 GB	2 GB	500 MB free	1 GB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Development
Macintosh OS 10.4, 10.5	512 MB	1 GB	250 MB free	500 MB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit	Development
OpenSolaris 2009.06	512 MB	1 GB	250 MB free	500 MB free	J2SE 5.0 - 32 bit Java SE 6 - 32 bit and 64 bit	Development

On UNIX, you can check your operating system version using the `uname` command. Disk space can be checked using the `df` command.

Note – It is recommended that you use the NTFS file system rather than FAT or FAT32 when running the Communications Server on any Windows platform.

Important Patch Information

Solaris Patch Requirements

It is recommended that Solaris 10 (x86, SPARC) users have the “Sun recommended patch cluster” installed. This patch cluster is available under “Recommended and Security Patches” on the SunSolve (<http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patchpage>) Web site.

JDK Version

The minimum (and certified) version of JDK required for Communications Server is **1.6.0_23**.

▼ To Switch to the Supported Java SE Version

You can switch to a supported Java SE version by editing the `asenv` file as described here.

- 1 If you have not already done so, install the new Java SE version on your system.**
The Java SE SDK can be downloaded from <http://java.sun.com/javase>
- 2 Stop the Communications Server domains.**

- 3 **Edit the `as-install/config/asenv.conf` file (`asenv.bat` on Windows), changing the value for `AS_JAVA` to point to the new Java home directory:**
- 4 **Edit the `as-install/samples/common.properties` file, changing the line beginning `com.sun.aas.javaRoot...` to reference the new Java home directory.**
- 5 **Restart Communications Server.**

Ant Version

The Ant version bundled with SailFin JAR installation is **1.6.5**. To build a custom Application Router application, you need Ant **1.7**, which you will need to download separately.

JDBC Drivers and Databases

Table 2–2 lists databases and drivers that meet the Java EE compatibility requirements. All supported configurations of the Sun GlassFish Communications Server must contain at least one database/driver combination from this table, such as the bundled Java DB database and driver. In addition, the Communications Server is designed to support JDBC connectivity to any additional DBMS with a corresponding JDBC driver.

TABLE 2–2 Java EE-Compatible JDBC Drivers

JDBC Driver Vendor	JDBC Driver Type	Supported Database Server
Derby Network Client	Type 4	Derby 10.2
DataDirect 3.6.x, 3.7.x	Type 4	Oracle 10g Oracle 9i Sybase ASE 12.5, 15 MS SQL 2000, 2005 DB2 9.1 DB2 8.1, 8.2
MySQL Connector/J Driver 5.1.6	Type 4	MySQL 5.0
Oracle 10g, 11g	Type 4	Oracle 10g, 11g -RAC
PostGres	Type 4	8.2.x

In general, the Communications Server supports all JDBC drivers that meet the Java EE specification.

Message Queue Versions

For file-based installations, Message Queue 4.4 is co-packaged with Communications Server.

The embedded Sun GlassFish Message Queue code that is supplied as part of Communications Server is only tested and certified (typically) against the equivalent version of the Message Queue broker. This means that using the supplied embedded Message Queue code to connect to a remote (not managed by Communications Server) Message Queue broker running a different version of the Message Queue code is not supported.

Browsers

This section lists the browsers that are supported with the Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0.

TABLE 2-3 Supported Web Browsers

Browser	Version
Mozilla	1.7.12
Internet Explorer	6.0 Service Pack 2, 7.0
Firefox	2.x, 3.x
Safari	3.x,4.x
Netscape	8.0.4, 8.1, 9.0, 9.0.x

Required Free Ports

You must have seventeen unused ports available for the ports Communications Server uses. The installation program automatically detects ports that are in use and suggests currently unused ports for the default settings. The initial default port assignments are listed in the following table. If these default port numbers are in use, the installation program assigns a randomly selected port number from the dynamic port range. The selected port number might not be the next available port number.

TABLE 2-4 Default Port Assignments for Communications Server

Port Number	Usage
4848	Admin Console
8080	HTTP
8081	HTTPS
8686	Pure JMX clients
3700	IIOP
3820	IIOP/SSL
3920	IIOP/SSL with mutual authentication

TABLE 2-4 Default Port Assignments for Communications Server (Continued)

Port Number	Usage
22	SSH port
9009	Java debugger
6666	OSGi shell telnet port
7676	JMS provider
Auto-generated from the operating system's dynamic port range	Message Queue TCP port
Auto-generated from the operating system's dynamic port range	Message Queue Admin port
9090	GMS TCP start port
9200	GMS TCP end port
Auto-generated between GMS TCP start and end ports	GMS listener port
Auto generated between 2048 and 32000	GMS multicast port

Other Requirements

The following additional requirements should be met before installing the Sun GlassFish Communications Server software.

- **Free space:** your temporary directory must have a minimum of 35MB free for Sun GlassFish Communications Server installation.
- **Using the uninstall program:** If you need to remove the Communications Server from your system, it is important to use the uninstall program that is included with the software. If you attempt to use another method, problems will arise when you try to reinstall the same version, or when you install a new version.
- **Shutting down firewall** (Microsoft Windows) — You must stop any firewall software before installing the Sun GlassFish Communications Server software, because some of this software disables all ports by default. The installation program must be able to accurately determine which ports are available.

Java EE 5 Platform APIs

The Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 supports the Java EE 5 platform. The following table lists the enhanced APIs available on the Java EE 5 platform.

TABLE 2-5 Major API changes on the Java EE 5 Platform

API	JSR
Java EE 5	
Java Platform, Enterprise Edition 5 (http://download.oracle.com/javaee/5/api/)	JSR 244 (http://jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/pr/jsr244/)
Web Services Technologies	
Implementing Enterprise Web Services	JSR 109 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=109)
Java API for XML-Based Web Services (JAX-WS) 2.0 (https://jax-ws.dev.java.net/)	JSR 224 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=224)
Java API for XML-Based RPC (JAX-RPC) 1.1 (https://jax-rpc.dev.java.net/)	JSR 101 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=101)
Java Architecture for XML Binding (JAXB) 2.0 (https://jaxb.dev.java.net/)	JSR 222 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=222)
SOAP with Attachments API for Java (SAAJ) (https://saaj.dev.java.net/)	JSR 67 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=67)
Streaming API for XML (http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E17802_01/webservices/webservices/docs/1.6/tutorial/doc/SJSXP.html)	JSR 173 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=173)
Web Service Metadata for the Java Platform	JSR 181 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=181)
Component Model Technologies	
Enterprise JavaBeans 3.0 (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaee/ejb/)	JSR 220 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=220)
J2EE Connector Architecture 1.5 (http://java.sun.com/j2ee/connector/)	JSR 112 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=112)
Java Servlet 2.5 (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaee/servlet/index.html)	JSR 154 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=154)
JavaServer Faces 1.2 (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaee/javaxserverfaces-139869.html)	JSR 252 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=252)
JavaServer Pages 2.1 (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaee/jsp/index.html)	JSR 245 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=245)
JavaServer Pages Standard Tag Library 1.2 (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/index-jsp-135995.html)	JSR 52 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=52)
Management Technologies	

TABLE 2-5 Major API changes on the Java EE 5 Platform (Continued)

API	JSR
J2EE Management (http://java.sun.com/j2ee/tools/management/)	JSR 77 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=77)
J2EE Application Deployment (http://java.sun.com/j2ee/tools/deployment/)	JSR 88 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=88)
Java Authorization Contract for Containers (http://java.sun.com/j2ee/javaacc/)	JSR 115 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=115)
Other Java EE Technologies	
Common Annotations for the Java Platform	JSR 250 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=250)
Java Transaction API (JTA) (http://java.sun.com/products/jta/)	JSR 907 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=907)
JavaBeans Activation Framework (JAF) 1.1 (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/tech/index-jsp-138795.html)	JSR 925 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=925)
JavaMail (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javamail/)	JSR 919 (http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=919)
Java Message Service API (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/jms/index.html)	JSR 914 (http://www.jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=914)
Java Persistence API (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaee/documentation/index.html)	JSR 220 (http://www.jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=220)

Using the Update Center

The Update Center provides automated Communications Server updates and easy access to additional components.

When the Update Center is enabled, it performs an automated software update. During this automated update process, the Update Center collects and transmits the following data to Sun Microsystems (or its service provider):

- Unique installation ID (GUID)
- IP address
- Operating system information (name, version, architecture, locale)
- JDK version
- Module download information (module name, date, time, status, download time, number of bytes downloaded)

No personally identifiable information is tracked. No personally identifiable information is associated with any other data or used for reporting purposes.

▼ To Use the Update Center

To ensure explicit agreement of the automated update, the Update Center is disabled by default. To enable the Update Center to perform periodic checks and automated updates:

1 Start the Update Center.

- On Unix: `<installdir>/updatecenter/bin/updatetool`
- On Windows: `<installdir>\updatecenter\bin\updatetool.bat`

2 Select the Preferences tab.

3 In the Update Scheduling window, change the Check for Updates drop-down box value from Never (Manual) to a desired value. For example, daily or weekly.

4 Specify the desired day of the week and time of the day for the update.

5 Select the Save button to save your changes.

The Update Center will now automatically check for SailFin or Communications Server component updates according to the schedule specified. When an update is available, the Update Center will launch and notify you of the component available to update.

More About WSIT Integration

For detailed information about WSIT status, refer to the [WSIT Status Notes](https://wsit.dev.java.net/source/browse/*checkout*/wsit/wsit/status-notes/status-notes-1-0-1-FCS.html) (https://wsit.dev.java.net/source/browse/*checkout*/wsit/wsit/status-notes/status-notes-1-0-1-FCS.html) page.

Failure Destination Cache Properties

Enabling the failure destination cache prevents Communications Server from trying to connect to an unavailable or unreachable destination forever, which can block threads. To configure the failure destination cache, set the following JVM properties:

```
-Dcom.ericsson.ssa.container.ENABLE_FAILURE_DEST_CACHE=true|false
```

If `true`, enables the failure destination cache. The default is `false`.

```
-Dcom.ericsson.ssa.container.FAILURE_RETRY_ATTEMPTS=n
```

Specifies the number of retry attempts Communications Server performs to connect to a destination. After *n* failures Communications Server avoids connecting to the destination for the duration governed by the `RETRY_AFTER_FAILURE_PERIOD` property.

```
-Dcom.ericsson.ssa.container.RETRY_AFTER_FAILURE_PERIOD=ms
```

Specifies the initial amount of time that Communications Server waits after `FAILURE_RETRY_ATTEMPTS` to retry again. The *ms* is the time in milliseconds, and the default is `30000`, or 30 seconds.

```
-Dcom.ericsson.ssa.container.MAX_RETRY_AFTER_FAILURE_PERIOD=n
```

The `RETRY_AFTER_FAILURE_PERIOD` doubles after each failure until it reaches the value specified by this property. The *ms* is the time in milliseconds, and the default is `300000`, or 300 seconds, or 5 minutes.

```
-Dcom.ericsson.ssa.container.ENABLE_FAILURE_DEST_CACHE_LOGGING=true|false
```

If `true`, enables failure destination cache logging. The default is `false`.

To promote faster release of blocked threads, you can set an additional JVM property:

```
-Dcom.ericsson.ssa.container.grizzlyConnectTimeoutmillis=ms
```

This property is not tightly related to the failure destination cache. It may be helpful to users who are experiencing problems with long delays establishing calls to unavailable or unreachable destinations. The *ms* is the timeout in milliseconds, and the default is `30000`, or 30 seconds.

Setting the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) Size for Communications Server Instances

When a Communications Server instance is sending a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) message over User Datagram Protocol (UDP), the packet size might exceed the MTU size. In this situation, Communications Server switches from UDP to Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). To prevent Communications Server from switching from UDP, set the MTU size to a value that will not be exceeded by the packet size. Set the MTU size for each Communications Server instance that you want to prevent from switching from UDP.

To set the MTU size for Communications Server instances, set the `com.ericsson.ssa.sip.dns.MAX_MTU_SIZE` Java system property to the required MTU size in bytes:

```
asadmin> create-jvm-options --target=target -Dcom.ericsson.ssa.sip.dns.MAX_MTU_SIZE=mtu-size
```

target One of the following targets, which specifies the instances for which the MTU size is set:

- `server` (default). The MTU size is set for the domain administration server (DAS).

- The name of a Communications Server instance. The MTU size is set for only the specified instance.
- The name of a Communications Server cluster. The MTU size is set for all instances in the cluster.
- The name of a Communications Server configuration. The MTU size is set for all instances that reference the configuration.

mtu-size An integer that specifies the MTU size in bytes. The default value is 1300.

The operating system must support the MTU size that you set.

Note – This property is introduced in Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Patch 16.

Sun GlassFish Communications Server Known Issues and Limitations

This chapter describes known problems and associated solutions for the Communications Server software. If a summary statement does not specify a particular platform, the problem applies to all platforms. This information is organized into the following sections:

- “Communications Server Administration” on page 23
- “Converged Load Balancer” on page 25
- “Installation” on page 26
- “Security” on page 27
- “SIP Container” on page 27
- “SIP Session Replication” on page 31

Communications Server Administration

Communications Server does not detect conflicts with the heartbeat port of a cluster (Issue number 1967)

Description

When a cluster is created, Communications Server randomly assigns a heartbeat port between 1026 to 45556. For default-cluster, which is the default cluster created by a Communications Server installation, a random number selected between 0 to 45556. The cluster creation process does not accurately detect if the heartbeat port is already being used by another service.

Solution

If automated cluster creation configuration selects a heartbeat port that is in conflict with another service that is already using that port, update the cluster heartbeat port to a port that is not being used by the system.

To change the heartbeat port of a cluster, use the following `asadmin` command:

```
asadmin set cluster-name.heartbeat-port=newportnumber
```

Domain creation stops on NFS server running 64-bit Linux (Issue Number 1961)

Description

The `asadmin create-domain` command may fail while attempting to create a domain on a Network File System (NFS) mounted file system with the NFS server running on 64-bit Linux.

Solution

No known solution.

`sip.ssl.port` property in `asadmin create-domain --help` is incorrectly documented as `sips.port` (Issue Number 12297064)

Description

The `asadmin create-domain` command man page describes a property named `sips.port`, but the actual name of this property is `sip.ssl.port`.

Solution

Use the `sip.ssl.port` property to configure a secure SIP port. Valid values are 1 to 65535.

High CPU Utilization When There is Little or No Traffic (Issue Number 1966)

Description

Communications Server instances sometimes show high CPU usage even with little or no traffic, when CPU overload protection is enabled. This problem is because of the JDK bug [6693490](http://bugs.sun.com/bugdatabase/view_bug.do?bug_id=6693490) (http://bugs.sun.com/bugdatabase/view_bug.do?bug_id=6693490). This bug is resolved in JDK 6 Update 18.

Solution

Use JDK 6 Update 18 with Communications Server.

Communications Server instances start even if SIP/SIPS ports are not bound (Issue Number 998)

Description

Communications Server instances starts up even if it cannot bind to a SIP or SIPS port.

Solution

Ensure that ports are free before starting server instance(s). Check the log files (`server.log`) to ensure that there have not been any SIP container errors or exceptions during the startup.

Communications Server does not use the JDK specified by `—javahome` option (Issue Number 789)

Description

You can use a preinstalled JDK instead of the default version for the installation by using the `—javahome` option. Communications Server, by default, uses the JDK version from `as-install/jdk`.

Solution

The `AS_JAVA` variable in the `asenv.conf` file always points to `as-install/jdk`. If you want to use a different JDK version, update the `asenv.conf` file manually and changed the value of `AS_JAVA`.

Using 3.5 GB Java heap causes instances to restart while traffic is on (Issue 1169)

Description

When JVM heap size is set to 3.5 GB, Communications Server instances fail and restart when they receive traffic.

Solution

Ensure that the maximum JVM heap size is set to 3.0 GB or less. For details on how to change the JVM heap size, see the descriptions of the `-Xms` and `-Xmx` options at <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/6/docs/technotes/tools/solaris/java.html>.

Communications Server wrongly reports CPU usage when using only one of the cores of a multi-core system (Issue 1344)

Description

On Solaris platforms, Communications Server calculates CPU usage based on the number of available processors and the per-core CPU usage. However, Communications Server takes into account the static value of number of cores and not the number of cores that are used by the JVM.

Solution

Recalculate the CPU threshold values if you are not using all the cores in the machine.

Converged Load Balancer

SEVERE messages in logs due to dynamic reconfiguration of converged load balancer after application deployment (Issue 1161)

Description

If you modify the configuration of the converged load balancer on a target and you redeploy the applications on that target, the instance logs will show SEVERE messages.

Solution

These messages do not affect the functioning of the converged load balancer or the instances. Ignore these messages.

When complete URI is used, the BEKey parameter in the Contact header is not correctly escaped (Issue 1466)

Description

When you use a converged load balancer with a data-centric rules file that returns a complete URI for the BEKey parameter, the BEKey parameter in the Contact header is not correctly escaped. The “:” character is not correctly escaped as specified in RFC 3261.

Solution

No known solution.

Installation

Communications Server file-based installer does not install Basic3pcc sample application (Bug number 6894932)

Description

Communications Server file-based installer does not install Basic3pcc sample application. This application is available with the JAR installer.

Solution

No known solution.

Communications Server installer crashes on Linux (6739013)

Description

This problem has been observed on systems running Linux with the environment variable, `MALLOC_CHECK_`, set to 2.

Solution

Set the environment variable, `MALLOC_CHECK_` to 0. Run one of the following commands:

- For Bourne shell:

```
MALLOC_CHECK_ =0;  
export MALLOC_CHECK_
```

- For bash shell:

```
export MALLOC_CHECK_ =0
```

- For csh, tcsh shell:

```
setenv MALLOC_CHECK_ 0
```

Installation with 64-bit JDK Fails (6796171)

Description

Installation fails on 64-bit systems that have 64-bit JDK because the installer tries to use the 64-bit JDK.

Solution

If you are installing Sun GlassFish Communications Server on a 64-bit system, download the 32-bit JDK and use it to install Sun GlassFish Communications Server on your 64-bit machine. You will need to use the following command: `./distribution_filename -javahome path to 32-bit JDK location`

After installation, to ensure that Sun GlassFish Communications Server uses a 64-bit JDK, edit the value of the `AS_JAVA` variable in the `asenv.conf` file to point to the 64-bit JDK installation.

Security

Communications Server throws exception when trust-auth-realm-ref property is not specified in sun-sip.xml (CR 6786131)

Description

Communications Server throws a Null pointer exception: Realm is not configured when P-Asserted-Identity authentication is configured in `sun-sip.xml`.

Solution

Configure the realm using the `trust-auth-realm-ref` property in `sun-sip.xml`. See [“Using P-Asserted Identity Authentication” in *Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Developer’s Guide*](#) for more information on setting this property.

SIP Container

SIP container unable to handle a CANCEL when it has sent a 100 response (Issue 712)

Description

The SIP container cannot handle a CANCEL request when a 100 response has been sent.

Solution

The application needs to send a provisional response (such as 1xx), so that the remote side is able to CANCEL the INVITE request.

SIP sessions and HTTP sessions do not apply the same session expiration time model (Issue 1180)

Description

The session expiration model of SIP sessions is different from the HTTP expiration time logic. In HTTP, the session is automatically extended, outside of the control of the application, whenever a new HTTP request is received in that HTTP session.

With SIP sessions, the application is in control over the duration of the `SipApplicationSession` (SAS), subject to approval by the SIP container. Applications can use the `setExpires` method to indicate when the SAS should expire. `setExpires` defines an expiration time relative to the moment the `setExpires` method is called. The container can modify, reject, or accept the duration indicated in `setExpires`. If the session is not invalidated, then the `sessionExpired` callback is performed at the time defined by `setExpires`. In this callback, the application can try to extend the duration of the SAS by invoking a new `setExpires`, again subject to modification, rejection, or acceptance by the container.

For this reason, converged applications that start out with the same expiration time of the `SipApplicationSession` (SAS) and on the HTTP session will notice that the SAS times out before the HTTP session if new requests were received on the HTTP session.

Solution

The best way to deal with the different expiration time handling of the SIP and the HTTP session is to start with a large enough SAS expiration time, which is the total time that the application session is expected to live (including several HTTP requests). The SAS lifetime could even be set to infinite, specifically if `invalidateWhenReady` semantics are used, in which case, the `SipApplicationSession` is invalidated when the last protocol child session becomes invalidated. The initial expiration time for the SAS can be configured in the deployment descriptor.

If the maximum total duration can be estimated in advance, no further code is needed, as it is then appropriate to invalidate both the SIP session and the HTTP session when the SAS expires. If the maximum duration cannot be estimated in advance, then the `SipApplicationSession` can be extended when it expires, as shown in the code snippet below.

In the `SipApplicationSessionListener` implementation, you can do something like this:

```
public void sessionExpired(SipApplicationSessionEvent sasEvent) {
    // check if the SAS needs to be extended first, if so:
    int granted = sasEvent.getApplicationSession().setExpires(2);
    if (granted <= 0) {
        System.out.println("extension rejected");
    } else if (granted < 2) {
        System.out.println("extension granted with lower value " + granted);
    } // else allowed
}
```

SIP session lives on after container callback to sessionExpired (Issue 1265)

Description

This is an intermittent issue. The SIP container intermittently responds with a 500 Server internal error message instead of a 481 Call/Transaction does not exist message when there is a race condition between the 200 for NOTIFY indicating that the session has been removed, and the SUBSCRIBE sent by the client when receiving that NOTIFY.

Solution

The client needs to refresh SUBSCRIBE much before the subscription expires.

Communications Server first acts as a UAS, then as a proxy, and generates NOP (Issue 1432)

Description

When it receives an INVITE request, Communications Server first acts as UAS, replies to this request with 1XX, and then proxies this INVITE request to another instance, which replies with 200 OK. The 1xx creates an internal virtual branch while the 200 message creates a real branch. Upon reception of 200 OK from B the internal virtual branch should be cancelled

Solution

This exception trace does not affect the functionality of the virtual proxy branch.

getLastAccessedTime method does not provide accurate results (Issue 1351)

Description

The `getLastAccessedTime` method of a SIP session does not provide accurate results.

Solution

Applications that need to keep accurate track of the `lastAccessedTime` must store it themselves into the `SipApplicationSession`.

```
synchronized (sas) {
    Long last = (Long) sas.getAttribute("myLastAccessedTime");
    if (last == null) {last = 0};
    // do something with the last one
    // and...
    // set the new one.
    sas.setAttribute("myLastAccessedTime", System.currentTimeMillis());
}
```

SIP listener remains active for a certain duration after it is deleted (Issue 1294)**Description**

After a SIP listener configured for TCP and UDP requests is deleted, the listener remains active for a certain duration. UDP requests that are sent to the listener could receive a response from the listener.

Solution

No known solution. The SIP listener stops listening to UDP requests after a certain duration. This problem does not impact TCP requests.

Communications Server throws exception when it receives a Contact header without "<>" (Issue 1489)**Description**

Communications Server throws exception when it receives a Contact header without "<>". According to SIP RFC 3261, it is not mandatory to have the "<>" in the address. This could lead to interoperability problems with other SIP-compliant devices.

Solution

Use "<>" in the Contact header.

Communications Server throws exception at an invalid UUID value (Issue 1494)**Description**

Communications Server throws exception at an invalid UUID value instead of returning a 400 Bad Request. The UUID value resides in the SIP contact header's sip.instance value

Solution

No known solution.

Windows: Sometimes, UDP messages are not received by Communications Server (No id)**Description**

This problem is intermittently seen only on Windows. UDP messages are not received by Communications Server.

Solution

Set the following JVM option as follows, and restart Communications Server.

```
org.jvnet.glassfish.comms.disableUDPSourcePort=true
```

SIP Session Replication

Possible deadlock if a converged application uses SAS object as synchronization lock (Issue number 1954)

Description

If a converged application that has HTTP and SIP servlets uses a `sipApplicationSession` object as a lock to synchronize access between SIP and HTTP worker threads, a deadlock is observed.

Solution

Do not use `sipApplicationSession` as synchronization lock.. Instead, use a `Serializable` object set as an attribute in the `sipApplicationSession` as the lock.

Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server Known Issues and Limitations

This chapter describes known problems and associated solutions for the Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server 2.1.1 software. These problems specifically also affect Communications Server, which is built on top of Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server 2.1. If a summary statement does not specify a particular platform, the problem applies to all platforms. This information is organized into the following sections:

- “Administration” on page 33
- “Application Client” on page 40
- “Bundled Sun JDBC Drivers” on page 40
- “Deployment” on page 42
- “Documentation” on page 42
- “EJB” on page 44
- “Java EE Tutorial” on page 44
- “Java Persistence” on page 44
- “Lifecycle Management” on page 45
- “Logging” on page 47
- “Message Queue” on page 47
- “Monitoring” on page 48
- “Security” on page 49
- “Web Container” on page 51

Administration

This section describes known administration issues and associated solutions.

Communications Server does not detect conflicts with the heartbeat port of a cluster (Issue number 1967)

Description

When a cluster is created, Communications Server randomly assigns a heartbeat port between 1026 to 45556. For default-cluster, which is the default cluster created by a Communications

Server installation, a random number selected between 0 to 45556. The cluster creation process does not accurately detect if the heartbeat port is already being used by another service.

Solution

If automated cluster creation configuration selects a heartbeat port that is in conflict with another service that is already using that port, update the cluster heartbeat port to a port that is not being used by the system.

To change the heartbeat port of a cluster, use the following `asadmin` command:

```
asadmin set cluster-name.heartbeat-port=newportnumber
```

Domain creation stops on NFS server running 64-bit Linux (Issue Number 1961)**Description**

The `asadmin create-domain` command may fail while attempting to create a domain on a Network File System (NFS) mounted file system with the NFS server running on 64-bit Linux.

Solution

No known solution.

Performance degradation seen when a huge log file is rotated (6718611)**Description**

When a huge log file is rotated, a slight increase in the response time is observed.

Solution

Performance degradation can be minimized by modifying the values for File Rotation Limit and File Rotation Time Limit in the Logger settings. The values for these properties would depend on your application and environment.

Failed to Deploy Generic RA Resource Adapter against IBM MQ (Issue 6605)**Description**

Deployment of a generic RA adapter against IBM Message Queue product fails. The permissions granted in the `server.policy` file is as follows.

```
grant {  
    permission java.util.logging.LoggingPermission "control";  
    permission java.util.PropertyPermission "*", "read,write";  
}
```

Solution

Change the permissions in the `server.policy` file as follows:

```
grant codeBase
"file:${com.sun.aas.installRoot}/lib/install/applications/adminapp/-" {
    permission java.util.logging.LoggingPermission "control";
};
```

Stand-alone instances sometimes obtain files from other instances (6698604)

Description

In some circumstances, files installed on the DAS intending to be synchronized with a specific instance actually get sent to additional instances.

Solution

No known solution.

Startup Message from the start-cluster command are too verbose (6728317)

Description

The `asadmin start-cluster` command shows too many messages even when non-critical components fail during startup. See the following example command output when non-critical elements (related to the instances in the cluster) fail:

```
./asadmin start-cluster --port 9898 cluster1
Please enter the admin user name>admin
Please enter the admin password>
The clustered instance, instance2, was successfully started.
error 0 [#|2008-07-17T14:58:16.496+0200|WARNING|sun-appserver9.1|javax.jms|
_ThreadID=10;_ThreadName=main;
_RequestID=90bbbe3a-d654-4480-b295-7e317d945a4a;|[C4003]:
Error occurred on connection creation [localhost:37676]. - cause:
java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused|#]
```

```
error 1 [#|2008-07-17T14:58:17.517+0200|WARNING|sun-appserver9.1|javax.jms|
_ThreadID=10;_ThreadName=main;
_RequestID=90bbbe3a-d654-4480-b295-7e317d945a4a;|[C4003]:
Error occurred on connection creation [localhost:37676]. - cause:
java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused|#]
```

```
error 2 [#|2008-07-17T14:58:30.596+0200|WARNING|sun-appserver9.1|
javax.enterprise.system.container.ejb|
_ThreadID=13;_ThreadName=pool-1-thread-4;TimerBean;
_RequestID=5954a044-df06-4a3e-902a-0c40b4b6cddb;
|EJB5108:Unable to initialize EJB Timer Service.
The likely cause is the database has not been
started or the timer database table has not been created.|#]
```

```
error 3 [#|2008-07-17T14:58:32.512+0200|WARNING|sun-appserver9.1|
javax.enterprise.resource.resourceadapter|_ThreadID=10;_ThreadName=main;
__CallFlowPool;_RequestID=90bbbe3a-d654-4480-b295-7e317d945a4a;|
```

```
RAR5005:Error in accessing XA resource with JNDI name [__CallFlowPool] for recovery|#]
```

```
The clustered instance, instance1, was successfully started.  
error 0 [#|2008-07-17T14:58:21.117+0200|WARNING|sun-appserver9.1|  
javax.enterprise.system.container.ejb|  
_ThreadID=13; ThreadName=pool-1-thread-4;TimerBean;  
_RequestID=30827d9a-72ac-4854-b216-06494b6a9fb5;  
]EJB5108:Unable to initialize EJB Timer Service. The likely cause is the database has  
not been started or the timer database table has not been created.|#]
```

```
error 1 [#|2008-07-17T14:58:23.106+0200|WARNING|sun-appserver9.1|  
javax.enterprise.resource.resourceadapter|  
_ThreadID=10; ThreadName=main;__CallFlowPool;  
_RequestID=b41d76fa-0203-49f7-a2ae-83bf242d3e7a;  
]RAR5005:Error in accessing XA resource with JNDI name [__CallFlowPool] for recovery|#]
```

Command `start-cluster` executed successfully.

Solution

No known solution. These (exceptions) messages can be ignored.

The package-appclient script does not work if domain1 is not present (6171458)

Description

By default, there is a hard-coded value in `as-install/lib/package-appclient.xml` for the `AS_ACC_CONFIG` variable for `domain1` that is pointed to by `asenv.conf`. If `domain1` is deleted and a new domain created, the `AS_ACC_CONFIG` variable is not updated with the new domain name, which causes the `package-appclient` script to fail.

Solution

Do one of the following:

1. Leave `domain1` intact, and create your other domains around it.
2. Remove `domain1` and replace the hard-coded value for `domain1` in `as-install/lib/package-appclient.xml` with the new domain name.

This will have to be done every time a new domain is created if `domain1` is not present.

Starting Application Server with additional JMX Agent is not supported (6200011)

Description

J2SE 1.4.x, 5.0, or later can be configured on the Application Server. An integral feature of J2SE 5.0 platform is the ability to start a JMX agent. This is activated when you explicitly set system properties at the server startup.

Example values include:

```
name="com.sun.management.jmxremote" value="true"
name="com.sun.management.jmxremote.port" value="9999"
name="com.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate" value="false"
name="com.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl" value="false"
```

After configuring JMX properties and starting the server, a new jmx-connector server is started within the Application Server Virtual Machine. An undesirable side-effect of this is that the administration functions are affected adversely, and the Application Server administration Console and command—line interface may produce unexpected results. The problem is that there are some conflicts between the built in jmx-connector server and the new jmx-connector server.

Solution

If using `jconsole` (or any other JMX-compliant client), consider reusing the standard JMX Connector Server that is started with Application Server startup.

When the server starts up, a line similar to the one shown below appears in the `server.log`. You can connect to the JMXService URL specified there and perform the same management/configuration operations after successfully providing the credentials; for example:

```
[#|2004-11-24T17:49:08.203-0800|INFO|sun-appserver-ee8.1|
javax.enterprise.system.tools.admin| ThreadID=10;|ADM1501:
Here is the JMXServiceURL for the JMXConnectorServer:
[service:jmx:rmi:///jndi/rmi://hostname:8686/management/
rmi-jmx-connector]. This is where the remote administrative
clients should connect using the JSR 160 JMX Connectors.|#]
```

For more information, refer to the [Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Administration Guide](#).

.asadmintruststore file not described in the documentation (6315957)

Description

The `.asadmintruststore` file is not described in the documentation. If this file does not exist in the server administrator's home directory, you may experience serious bugs when upgrading certain applications hosted on the server.

Solution

- If possible, the `asadmin start-domain domain1` command should be run by user who installed the server.
- If it is not run by that user, the `.asadmintruststore` should be moved or copied from the home directory of installing user to the home directory of the running user.

- Note that if the file is moved (not copied) from the installing user's home directory to the running user's home directory, you might experience application upgrade problems, as described in bugs 6309079, 6310428 and 6312869, because the upgrade/install user (normally root in Java ES) will no longer have the `.asadminstruststore` file in his or her home directory.

Clustered instances fail to start due to a timeout in reaching the JMS broker (6523663)

Description

The default MQ integration mode for a Communications Server cluster instance is LOCAL. When Communications Server is installed in a location (PATH) that is long (read “not short”), `imqbrokersvc.exe` crashes when the cluster instance starts. The problem is a memory allocation problem in `imqbrokersvc`.

Solution

The JMS service type for the cluster instance must be changed from the default LOCAL to REMOTE. In this configuration, all the instances point back to the DAS broker. Follow the instructions below to configure a cluster in REMOTE mode.

Note – When using REMOTE mode, all instances are using one broker (DAS), and therefore no broker cluster is created when the Communications Server cluster starts up. See “Auto-clustering” in Section 4.1, Division iii of the one-pager at <http://wikis.sun.com/display/GlassFish> for more information. The above functionality will not be available!

▼ Using the command-line

Before You Begin

Modify the port and password file according to your environment. Note that in the instructions below, the cluster name is `racluster`, the DAS admin port is 5858, and the DAS JMS port is 7676.

1 Modify the cluster configuration, changing the JMS type to REMOTE.

```
as-install/bin/asadmin.bat set --port 5858 --user admin --passwordfile \  
as-install/bin/password_file racluster.jms-service.type=REMOTE
```

2 Create a JMS host corresponding to the DAS JMS host.

```
as-install/bin/asadmin.bat create-jms-host --port 5858 --user admin --passwordfile \  
as-install/bin/password_file --target racluster --mqhost localhost --mqport 7676 \  
--mquser admin --mqpassword admin dashost
```

3 Set the default JMS host to be the DAS JMS host created in the previous step.

```
as-install/bin/asadmin.bat set --port 5858 --user admin --passwordfile \  
as-install/bin/password_file racluster.jms-service.default-jms-host=dashost
```

▼ Using the Admin GUI

- 1 Go to Configurations->*cluster-name-config*->Java Message Service->JMS Hosts.
- 2 Click *New* to create a new JMS host; name it *dashost*.
- 3 Enter configuration settings corresponding to the JMS service for the DAS; defaults are as follows:
 - Hostname: localhost
 - Port: 7676
 - Admin user: admin
 - Password: admin

Modify these settings as appropriate for your DAS JMS service.
- 4 Navigate back to the Java Message Service tab, and change the JMS service type to **REMOTE** (default is **LOCAL**).
- 5 Choose *dashost* from the default - jms - host drop-down list.
- 6 Save the changes, and then start your node-agent or cluster.

Cannot display jmaki chart in Netscape 8.1.3, Mozilla 1.7 and Safari 2.0.4 browsers (6543014)

Description

When trying to display a chart from the Log Statistics Monitoring page using some unsupported browsers, the following error may be thrown:

```
Error loading jmaki.widgets.jmaki.charting.line.Widget : id=form1:jmaki_chart11
Script: http://easqelx5.red.ipplanet.com:4848/resources/jmaki/charting/ \
line/component.js (line:5437).
Message: area.initialize is not a function
```

Solution

Use a supported browser. Refer to [“Browsers” on page 16](#) for a list of browsers supported by Communications Server.

The create-domain command fails with custom master password in AIX (6628170)

Description

On the AIX operating system, an attempt to create a domain with a custom master password fails with the following error:

```
keytool error (likely untranslated): java.lang.NullPointerException
Enter keystore password: New keystore password:
```

Application Client

This section describes known application client issues and associated solutions.

Library JAR packaged in Application Client Archive overwrites MANIFEST file (6193556)

Description

If you have a top level JAR file inside your client JAR (in this case, reporter.jar), when you deploy the client JAR, the MANIFEST file for that JAR overwrites the MANIFEST file for the client JAR.

Solution

None at this time.

ACC always tries to connect to localhost:3700 (6527987)

Description

The application client always tries to connect to `localhost:3700`. The problem is that several system properties need to be read before the client code is invoked.

Solution

Set the following as system properties (`-D` in your `JAVA_CMD`). Do *not* set them in your appclient code:

```
org.omg.CORBA.ORBInitialHost = server-instance-host  
org.omg.CORBA.ORBInitialPort = server-instance-port
```

ASQuickStartup breaks SocketChannel.keyFor(), returning null instead of the SelectionKey (Issue Tracker 3027)

Description

When a `SocketChannel` is registered on several `Selectors`, doing `socketChannel.keyFor(lastRegisteredSelector)` returns null instead of the `SelectionKey`.

Solution

This is related to a JDK bug, 6562829, and is expected to be fixed in 6.0 U3. A workaround has been included in Communications Server, such that the selector is unwrapped before the `keyFor` API is called. This enables the `keyFor` to succeed until JDK bug is fixed.

Bundled Sun JDBC Drivers

This section describes known bundled Sun JDBC driver issues and associated solutions.

PreparedStatement errors (6170432)

Description 1

If an application generates more than 3000 PreparedStatement objects in one transaction, the following error may occur with DB2:

```
[sunm][DB2 JDBC Driver] No more available statements.Please recreate your package with a larger dynamicSections value.
```

Solution 1

Add following properties to the connection pool definition to get the driver to rebind DB2 packages with a larger dynamic sections value:

```
createDefaultPackage=true replacePackage=true dynamicSections=1000
```

See the [Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Administration Guide](#) for details about configuring connection pools.

Description 2

Related to the PreparedStatement error above, another error message that may be thrown is:

```
[sunm][DB2 JDBC Driver][DB2]Virtual storage or database resource is not available.
```

Solution 2

Increase the DB2 server configuration parameter *APPLHEAPSZ*. A good value is 4096.

Description 3

Isolation level TRANSACTION_SERIALIZABLE. If your application uses isolation level TRANSACTION_SERIALIZABLE and uses one of the parameters suggested above, it might hang while obtaining a connection.

Solution 3

To set desired isolation level for a connection, the corresponding connection pool has to be created at that isolation level. See the [Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Administration Guide](#) for instructions.

Java DB is not started after machine reboot or Application Server start (6515124)

Description

The bundled Java DB database is not automatically restarted after a host system or Solaris zone reboot, or an Communications Server start. This is not a bug, but expected behavior for any bundled or third-party application. The problem is that the Java DB must be started before the Communications Server instance.

Solution

After rebooting the host machine or Solaris zone, be sure to start the Java DB *before* starting Communications Server; for example:

```
/opt/SUNWappserver/appserver/bin/asadmin start-database
```

Refer to “Administration Tools” in *Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Quick Start Guide* in the *Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Quick Start Guide* for more information about asadmin command options.

Deployment

Autodeployment fails on a cluster sometimes (6610527)

Description

Timing issues sometimes cause autodeployment to fail in domains that are configured to support clusters. The issue is not observed in domains that do not support clusters.

Solution

Use one of the following solutions:

- Use autodeployment as follows:
 - Automatically deploy individual applications sequentially.
 - Introduce a delay between autodeployments of individual applications
- Deploy applications manually by using either the Admin Console GUI or the command line.

Application specific classloader not used by JSP compilation (6693246)

Description

The application-specific classloader (applibs or --libraries) is not used by the JSP compilation. As a result, JSPs referencing these JARs will not compile.

Solution

No known solution.

Documentation

This section describes known documentation issues and associated solutions.

Javadoc Inconsistencies (various IDs)

The Javadoc for several AMX interfaces and methods is either missing or incorrect:

- Getter methods for NumConnAcquired and NumConnReleased statistics are missing from ConnectorConnectionPoolStats and AltJDBCConnectionPoolStats. These getter methods will be added in a future release as `getNumConnAcquired()` and `getNumConnReleased()`.
- Calling the following methods in EJBCacheStats will throw an exception: `getPassivationSuccesses()`, `getExpiredSessionsRemoved()`, `getPassivationErrors()`, `getPassivations()`. This will be fixed in a future release.
- The AMX MBeans may require several seconds after server startup before they are all registered and available for use. A future release will make it possible to determine when the AMX MBeans are fully loaded.
- The constant `XTypes.CONNNECTOR_CONNECTION_POOL_MONITOR` is misspelled ("NNN"). This will be corrected in a future release.

Bundled ANT throws `java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError` (6265624)

Description

The following exception is thrown in thread "main" `java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: org/apache/tools/ant/launch/Launcher`.

Solution

Use the bundled ANT for things outside the Communications Server is not recommended.

HTTP Service Statistics attributes discrepancies (7002258)

Description

There are typographical errors in the names of two HTTP Service statistics listed in [“HTTP Service Statistics”](#) in *Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Administration Guide*.

Solution

Please note the following corrections in the list of HTTP Service statistic names:

- `processing-time` should be `processingtime`
- `request-count` should be `requestcount`

SGCS 2.0: SIP container property "Reap interval" Missing documentation (6963298)

Description

Documentation is missing for the SIP container Reap Interval property. This property is available in the Communications Server Admin Console on the Configuration→SIP Container→Manager Properties page.

Solution

For information about the Reap Interval property, refer to “[Manager Properties: Reap Interval](#)” in *Sun GlassFish Communications Server 2.0 Performance Tuning Guide*.

SGCS 2.0: SIP Tutorial Doesn't Exclude 100 Trying Response (13721197)

Description

In the section “[SIP Servlet Methods](#)” in *The SIP Servlet Tutorial*, the following text appears: “SipServlet also defines several response methods: doProvisionalResponse for SIP 100 series responses ...” This text is incorrect, because in compliance with section 21.1.1 of the SIP specification, the 100 Trying response cannot be forwarded upstream.

Solution

The text should read, “SipServlet also defines several response methods: doProvisionalResponse for SIP 100 series responses, excluding 100 Trying ...”

EJB

Resource Injection does not work in HandlerChain (6750245)

Description

Resource Injection does not work in HandlerChain due to EJB initialization order.

Solution

No known solution.

Java EE Tutorial

When using the Administration Console to create any resource, use the Targets tab to specify the server as the target. If you use the command line or an asant target, the server is the default target, no further action is required.

Java Persistence

TopLink expects my Collection field/property to be cloneable (Issue Tracker 556)

Description

If the `java.util.Arrays.asList()` API is used to convert an `Object[]` to `Collection`, the JDK returns an implementation of `java.util.ArrayList` that is not cloneable. This results in the following exception:

The method invocation of the method [protected native java.lang.Object java.lang.Object.clone() throws java.lang.CloneNotSupportedException] on the object [[pkg.A id = xxx]], of class [class java.util.Arrays\$ArrayList], triggered an exception. Internal Exception: java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException Target Invocation Exception: java.lang.CloneNotSupportedException: java.util.Arrays\$ArrayList

This issue is tracked at <http://java.net/jira/browse/GLASSFISH-556>.

Solution

Create another collection using its constructor; for example:

```
myCollection = new ArrayList(java.util.Arrays.asList(a))
```

GenerationType.IDENTITY and DataDirect Driver with SyBase (Issue Tracker 2431)

Description

An attempt to insert an entity that uses GenerationType.IDENTITY fails when the DataDirect driver is used with SyBase. The attempt fails because the DataDirect driver creates a stored procedure for every parameterized prepared statement.

Solution

In the domain.xml file, set the property PrepareMethod=direct on the corresponding data source.

Lifecycle Management

This section describes known lifecycle management issues and associated solutions.

Setting ejb-timer-service property causes set command to fail (6193449)

Description

After setting the ejb-timer-service property minimum-delivery-interval to 9000, an attempt to set the ejb-timer-service property redelivery-interval-in-millis to 7000 causes the set command to fail with the following error:

```
[echo] Doing admin task set
[exec] [Attribute(id=redelivery-interval-internal-in-millis) :
Redelivery-Interval (7,000)
should be greater than or equal to Minimum-delivery-interval-
in-millis (9,000)]
[exec] CLI137 Command set failed.
```

- minimum-delivery-interval is the minimal interval duration between deliveries of the same periodic timer.
- redelivery-interval-in-millis is the time the timer service will wait after a failed ejbTimeout before attempting redelivery.

The problem is that the logic that relates the redelivery interval property to the minimum delivery property is incorrect and prevents you from using the GUI or the CLI to set any value where the minimum delivery interval is greater than redelivery interval.

The `minimum-delivery-interval-in-millis` must always be set equal to or higher than `ejb-timer-service` property `redelivery-interval-in-millis`. The problem is that there is an erroneous validation check in the Application Server to verify that the value for `redelivery-interval-in-millis` is greater than the value for `minimum-delivery-interval-in-millis`.

Solution

Use the default values for these properties, as follows:

```
minimum-delivery-interval(default)=7000
redelivery-interval-in-millis(default)=5000
```

Values other than these defaults will generate an error.

Error thrown when list JMS physical destinations within non-DAS config (6532532)

Description

If you are trying to view the JMS Physical Destinations using the `default-config`, you will see an error message.

Solution

This is expected behavior. In Communications Server 2.0, `default-config` is a template of configuration information and hence JMS operations (such as `list` and `create`) cannot be executed for the `default-config`. These JMS operations can, however, be executed for the configurations of your cluster or standalone instances.

Win2003 only: Non-paged pool leak memory, breaking tcp stack and richaccess test (6575349)

Description

(Windows 2003 only) There are memory leaks on Windows 2003 systems when performing rich access functions. The problem occurs because the Win32 nonpaged pool keeps growing, eventually bringing down the entire TCP/IP stack. Once the failure happens, the TCP/IP stack is left in an recoverable state, and the only way restore it is by rebooting the Windows 2003 system.

Workaround

There are two workarounds to this issue:

- Use Grizzly blocking mode by configuring the `domain.xml` `http-listener` attribute, `blocking-enabled="true"` or add the following `http-listener` property:

```
<property name="blocking" value="true"/>
```

- Use Windows Vista or Windows XP.

Logging

This section describes known logging issues and solutions.

Setting debug statement for access, failure causes hang in Application Server startup (6180095)

Description

Setting the `java.security.debug` option for the JVM will cause the server instance startup to freeze with a deadlock; for example, setting the following in `domain.xml` causes the problem:

```
<jvm-options>-Djava.security.debug=access,failure</jvm-options>
```

Solution

None at this time. Please avoid setting this flag.

Log level Setting for Persistence Cannot Be Made Persistent (13253247)

Description

The log level setting for Java Persistence in Communications Server reverts to the default value of INFO when you attempt to set it.

Solution

At the bottom of the Log Levels page in the Admin Console, add a property with the name `oracle.toplink.essentials` and the value `FINEST`.

Message Queue

This section describes known Java message queue issues and associated solutions.

JMS reconnection does not successfully complete in certain cases that are timing dependent (6173308, 6189645, 6198481, 6199510, 6208728)

Description

Failures to reconnect in timing-dependent scenarios can be caused by several problems.

Solution

You can work around these problems by:

- Restarting the brokers involved
- Restarting the Application Server instances involved

Server Does Not Start If MQ Broker is Not Started (6740797)

Description

If you configure JMS to be REMOTE, Enterprise Server fails to start if the MQ broker is not started.

Solution

Set the following JVM option as follows:

`com.sun.enterprise.jms.CONNECT_MQ_LAZILY=true`. After setting this JVM option, you can start Communications Server if the MQ broker is not started. However, it is recommended that you start MQ before starting the server.

MQ broker fails to start with cluster profile on Linux (6524871)

Description

After creating a domain with a cluster profile on a Linux system, you may encounter a `java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space` error, and the server instance may fail to restart because the MQ broker does not start. The system never recovers after this condition. The problem is a misconfigured `/etc/hosts` file; specifically, the server host name is pointing to the loopback address `127.0.0.1`.

Solution

By design, an MQ broker cluster cannot start with the network device configured to point to the loopback address. This is not a bug. The solution is to make sure that the `/etc/hosts` file for the Communications Server host does not point to `127.0.0.1`.

Mismatch of old and new classes is created when `imqjmsra.jar` is loaded before upgrade (6740794)

Description

During Application Server startup, the server checks the Message Queue version. If the Message Queue version is incorrect, then the server upgrades using the `imqjmsra.jar`. This upgrade JAR and its classes will not be available to the server until the next restart of Application Server. This situation only occurs if Message Queue is upgraded alone, or if Application Server is patched alone. A side effect of this situation is that sometimes Application Server does not start.

Solution

Both Message Queue and Application Server need to be maintained at the same patch level, or restart the Application Server.

Monitoring

This section describes known monitoring issues and associated solutions.

Some of the HTTP Service monitoring statistics do not present useful information and should be ignored (6174518)

Description

When viewing the monitoring statistics of some elements of the HTTP Service, some values presented do not correspond to current values or are always 0. Specifically, the following HTTP Service statistics do not present information applicable to the Application Server, and should be ignored:

- http-service
 - load1MinuteAverage
 - load5MinuteAverage
 - load15MinuteAverage
 - rateBytesTransmitted
 - rateBytesReceived
- pwc-thread-pool (the element)

Solution

These monitors will be removed in future releases and replaced with more appropriate information.

Open JNDI Browsing from Admin UI dumps a huge amount of exceptions in the server . log (6591734)

Description

Many exceptions are thrown when the JNDI browser is opened from the Admin GUI.

Solution

None at this time.

Security

This section describes known issues and associated solutions related to Communications Server and web application security and certificates.

CA Certificate bundled with Communications Server 2.0 has expired (12287499)

Description

The CA certificate bundled with Communications Server 2.0 has expired since Jan 08, 2010. Hence some SEVERE log messages may be observed while starting the domain.

Solution

These messages are harmless but can be eliminated. Remove the expired certificate from the keystore. To remove the certificate from the JKS keystore, use the following command:

```
keytool delete -alias verisignserverca -keystore domain-dir/config/cacerts.jks
```

To remove the certificate from the NSS keystore, use the following command:

```
certutil -D -n verisignserverca -d domain-dir/config
```

OutOfMemory Error in SSL Scenarios During Heavy Stress (JDK 6 Issue 23)**Description**

A JDK bug (See: https://jdk6.dev.java.net/issues/show_bug.cgi?id=23) in JDK6 Sun PKCS11 Provider could cause an OutOfMemoryError when running certain SSL scenarios under heavy stress.

Solution

If you run into this issue, remove `sun.security.pkcs11.SunPKCS11` provider from the `java.security` file in your JRE installation.

General Vulnerability Assessment (Issue 17287)**Description**

An unspecified vulnerability in Oracle Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server 2.1, 2.1.1, and 3.0.1, and Sun Java System Application Server 9.1, allows remote attackers to affect confidentiality, integrity, and availability via unknown vectors related to Administration. See <http://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-2011-0807>.

Solution

Upgrade to Oracle GlassFish Server 3.1 or later.

SSL termination is not working (6269102)**Description**

SSL termination is not working; when Load Balancer (Hardware) is configured for SSL termination, the Communications Server changes the protocol from `https` to `http` during redirection.

Solution

Add a software load balancer between the hardware load balancer and the Communications Server.

Socket connection leak with SSL (6492477)

Description

Because of a JVM bug, there is a leak issue with some JDK versions when `security-enabled` is set to `true` on an HTTP listener. Specifically, the steps to reproduce this bug are as follows:

1. Set `security-enabled` to `true` on the HTTP listener:

```
<http-listener acceptor-threads="1" address="0.0.0.0"
blocking-enabled="false" default-virtual-server="server" enabled="true"
family="inet" id=" http-listener-1" port="8080" security-enabled="true"
server-name="" xpowered-by="true">
```

2. Comment out stopping domain at the end of quicklook tests.
3. Run quicklook tests.
4. Check socket usage:

```
netstat -an | grep 8080
```

The following are shown to be in use:

```
*.8080          *.*           0           0 49152        0 LISTEN
*.8080          *.*           0           0 49152        0 BOUND
```

This issue is tracked on the GlassFish site at <http://java.net/jira/browse/GLASSFISH-849>.

Solution

Upgrade to the latest JDK version.

Web Container

This section describes known web container issues and associated solutions.

On Windows, deploying an application using `--precompilejsp=true` can lock JAR files in the application, causing later undeployment or redeployment to fail (5004315)

Description

If you request precompilation of JSPs when you deploy an application on Windows, later attempts to undeploy that application or to redeploy it (or any application with the same module ID) will not work as expected. The problem is that JSP precompilation opens JAR files in your application but does not close them, and Windows prevents the undeployment from deleting those files or the redeployment from overwriting them.

Note that undeployment succeeds to a point, in that the application is logically removed from the Application Server. Also note that no error message is returned by the `asadmin` utility, but the application's directory and the locked jar files remain on the server. The server's log file will contain messages describing the failure to delete the files and the application's directory.

Attempts to redeploy the application after undeploying fail because the server tries to remove the existing files and directory, and these attempts also fail. This can happen if you try to deploy any application that uses the same module ID as the originally deployed application, because the server uses the module ID in choosing a directory name to hold the application's files.

Attempts to redeploy the application without undeploying it first will fail for the same reasons.

Diagnostics

If you attempt to redeploy the application or deploy it after undeploying it, the `asadmin` utility returns an error similar to the one below.

```
An exception occurred while running the command. The exception
message is: CLI171 Command deploy failed : Deploying application in
domain failed; Cannot deploy. Module directory is locked and can't
be deleted.
```

Solution

If you specify `--precompilejsps=false` (the default setting) when you deploy an application, then this problem will not occur. Be aware that the first use of the application will trigger the JSP compilation, so the response time to the first request will be longer than for later requests.

Note also that if you do precompile, you should stop and restart the server before undeploying or redeploying the application. The shutdown frees the locked JAR files so the undeployment or redeployment after the restart can succeed.

Unable to deploy WAR with Servlet 2.4-based `web.xml` that contains an empty `<load-on-startup>` element (6172006)

Description

The optional `load-on-startup` servlet element in a `web.xml` indicates that the associated servlet is to be loaded and initialized as part of the startup of the web application that declares it.

The optional content of this element is an integer indicating the order in which the servlet is to be loaded and initialized with respect to the web application's other servlets. An empty `<load-on-startup>` indicates that the order is irrelevant, as long as the servlet is loaded and initialized during the startup of its containing web application.

The Servlet 2.4 schema for `web.xml` no longer supports an empty `<load-on-startup>`, meaning that an integer must be specified when using a Servlet 2.4 based `web.xml`. If specifying an empty `<load-on-startup>`, as in `<load-on-startup/>`, the `web.xml` will fail validation against the Servlet 2.4 schema for `web.xml`, causing deployment of the web application to fail.

Backwards compatibility issue. Specifying an empty `<load-on-startup>` still works with Servlet 2.3 based `web.xml`.

Solution

Specify `<load-on-startup>0</load-on-startup>` when using a Servlet 2.4 based `web.xml` to indicate that servlet load order does not matter.

Unable to compile JSP page on resource constrained servers (6184122)

Description

The JSP page is accessed but fails to compile, and the server log contains the error message "Unable to execute command" with the following stack trace:

```
at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.Execute$Java13CommandLauncher.  
exec(Execute.java:655) at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.Execute.  
launch(Execute.java:416)  
at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.Execute.execute(Execute.java:427)  
at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.compilers.DefaultCompilerAdapter.  
executeExternalCompile(DefaultCompilerAdapter.java:448)  
at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.compilers.JavacExternal.execute  
(JavacExternal.java:81)  
at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.Javac.compile(Javac.java:842)  
at org.apache.tools.ant.taskdefs.Javac.execute(Javac.java:682)  
at org.apache.jasper.compiler.Compiler.generateClass(Compiler.java:396)
```

Solution

Set the JSP compilation switch "fork" to "false."

This can be done either of two ways:

- Globally, by setting the fork init parameter of the `JspServlet` in `domain-dir/config/default-web.xml` to false:

```
<servlet> <servlet-name>jsp</servlet-name>  
<servlet-class>org.apache.jasper.servlet.JspServlet</servlet-class>  
... <init-param>  
<param-name>fork</param-name> <param-value>>false</param-value>  
</init-param> ... </servlet>
```

- On a per-web application basis, by setting the fork JSP configuration property in `sun-web.xml` to false:

```
<sun-web-app> <jsp-config> <property name="fork" value="false" />  
</jsp-config> </sun-web-app>
```

Either setting will prevent ant from spawning a new process for javac compilation.

Web Services

This section describes known web container issues and associated solutions.

wscompile fails with "package javax.xml.rpc does not exist" on JDK6 u4 b3 (6638567)

Description

The `wscompile` ant task fails for JDK 6 Update 4. For each JAX-RPC API class, the following error message is displayed:

```
package package-name does not exist
```

Solution

Before running the `wscompile` ant task, ensure that `javaee.jar` is specified in the class path, *not* `j2ee.jar`.