

Sun Java™ System Application Server Standard and Enterprise Edition Release Notes

Version 7 2004Q2

Part Number 817-5047

These release notes contain important information available at the time of the release of the Sun Java™ System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition product. Enhancements, installation notes, known problems, and other late-breaking issues are addressed here. Read this document and associated documents before you begin using the Sun product.

This document contains the following sections:

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Release Notes Revision History

This section lists the changes that have been made in these release notes after the initial release of the Sun Java System Application Server 7 Standard and Enterprise Edition product.

Revision Date	Description of Change
May 2004	Initial release of Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition

What's New

The Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition provides a high-performance J2EE platform suitable for broad deployment of application services and web services.

- Checkpointing and recovery of Stateful Session Beans (SFSB) using High Availability Data Base (HADB)
- Load balancing and failover of EJB and Name Service references accessed along RMI-IIOP path
- Auto-retry of idempotent HTTP URLs
- Application specific error pages to handle server errors along the HTTP path
- Certification with Sun Java System Message Queue Enterprise Edition 3.5 Service Pack 1 to support JMS clustering and connection failover
- Enhanced asadmin Command-line interface
- Improved validation of HTTP load balancer configuration file
- Enhanced cluster administration Command-line interface
- New Upgrade feature
- Persistence scope modified-attribute is certified as a production-quality feature
- Java Web Services Developer Pack 1.3 may be used in conjunction with the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 for development purposes only

Platform Summary

This section provides information on supported platform components for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition.

This section includes:

- [Operating Systems and Distribution Types](#)
- [Operating Systems and Distribution Types](#)
- [System Requirements](#)
- [JDBC Drivers and Databases](#)
- [Web Servers](#)
- [Browsers](#)
- [Software Packages](#)

Operating Systems and Distribution Types

The following table identifies the supported operating systems and distribution types for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2:

Table 1 Supported Operating Systems and Distribution Types

Platform	Operating System Version	Distribution Type	Application Server 7 2004Q2 Edition
Solaris SPARC	Solaris 8 Update 7, Solaris 9 Update 6	file-based and package-based	Standard and Enterprise Edition
Solaris x86	Solaris 9 Update 4	file-based and package-based	Standard and Enterprise Edition
Linux x86 ¹	Red Hat Advanced Server 2.1 Update 3, Red Hat Advanced Server 3	file-based and RPM-based	Standard and Enterprise Edition
Microsoft Windows	Windows 2000: Server Service Pack 2 Windows 2000: Advanced Server Service Pack 2 Windows 2000: Professional Service Pack 2 Windows XP: Professional	file-based	Standard Edition Only

¹ On Linux, HADB does not work with devices on ext3 file systems. Superuser privileges are required for installation of package-based and RPM-based distributions.

System Requirements

The following table summarizes the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition requirements.

Table 2 Platform Requirements for Sun Java System Application Server

Operating System	Architecture	Minimum Memory	Recommended Memory	Minimum Disk Space	Recommended Disk Space
Sun Solaris 8 or 9 for SPARC	32 and 64 bit	256 MB	1024 MB	250 MB free	500 MB free
Solaris x86, Version 9	32 bit				
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1, 3					
Windows 2000: Server Service Pack 2 Windows 2000: Advanced Server Service Pack 2 Windows 2000: Professional Service Pack 2 Windows XP: Professional	Intel 32 bit				

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

JDBC Drivers and Databases

The Sun Java System Application Server Standard and Enterprise Edition is designed to support connectivity to any DBMS with a corresponding JDBC driver. For a list of components that Sun has tested and found to be acceptable for constructing J2EE compatible database configurations, refer to the following table:

Table 3 Supported JDBC Drivers

JDBC Vendor	JDBC Driver Type	Supported Database Server
PointBase 4.2	Type 4	PointBase Network Server 4.2
JConnect 5.5	Type 4	Sybase ASE 12.5
DataDirect 3.2	Type 4	MS SQL Server 2000 Service Pack 1
DataDirect 3.2	Type 4 (Thin)	Oracle 8.1.7
DataDirect 3.2	Type 4 (Thin)	Oracle 9.2.0.1

Table 3 Supported JDBC Drivers

JDBC Vendor	JDBC Driver Type	Supported Database Server
DataDirect 3.2	Type 2 (OCI)	Oracle 9.2.0.3+ w/ RAC
IBM	Type 2	IBM DB2 8.1 Service Pack 3

Additional drivers have been tested to meet the JDBC requirements of the J2EE 1.3 platform with the JDBC Driver Certification Program. These drivers can be used for JDBC connectivity with Sun Java System Application Server. While Sun offers no product support for these drivers, we will support the use of these drivers with the Sun Java System Application Server.

Web Servers

This section lists the web servers that are supported for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition.

Table 4 Supported Web Servers

WebServer	Version	Operating System
Sun Java System Web Server	6.0 Service Pack 6	Solaris SPARC 8 and 9 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1 x86
Sun Java System Web Server	6.1	Solaris SPARC 8 and 9, Solaris 9 x86, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1 x86
Apache Web Server	1.3.29	Solaris SPARC 8 and 9, Solaris 9 x86, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1, 3 x86
Microsoft IIS	5.0	Windows 2000: Server Service Pack 2 Windows 2000: Advanced Server Service Pack 2 Windows 2000: Professional Service Pack 2 Windows XP: Professional (Standard Edition of Application Server Only)

Browsers

This section lists the browsers that are supported with the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition.

Table 5 Browsers Supported

Browser	Version
Netscape Navigator	4.79, 6.2
Internet Explorer	5.5 Service Pack 2, 6.0

Software Packages

This section lists the associated software packages that are supported for Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition.

Table 6 Version of Component for Bundling with Application Server

Component	Version used in Application Server 7.0 Platform and Standard Edition	Version used in Application Server 7.0 Enterprise Edition	Version used in Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition
J2SE	1.4.0_02	1.4.1_03	1.4.2_04
PointBase	4.2	n/a	4.2 (Standard Edition Only)
Sun Java System Message Queue Standard Edition	3.0.1	3.0.1	3.5 Service Pack 1

Solaris Patches Required

Solaris 8 users must install the Sun recommended patch cluster, available in the Recommended and Security Patches section at:

<http://sunsolve.sun.com/>

The required patches for Solaris 8 are 109326-06, 108827-26, and 110934 (any revision, for packaged-based installation only). Without these patches, which the installer checks for, you won't be able to install or run the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 software. These patches are already contained in the latest recommended patch cluster.

Upgrade Options

The Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition installer allows you to upgrade from a previous version of the Application Server to the current version. The various Application Server installations on all the supported platforms can be upgraded to their corresponding version on the same platform and installation type. The following table identifies the upgrade options available.

Table 7 Upgrade Options Available

Currently Installed Product	Can Be Upgraded to Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2:
Sun ONE Application Server 7.0 Platform Edition	Standard Edition Enterprise Edition
Sun ONE Application Server 7.0 Standard Edition, Update 1, Update 2, and Update 3	Standard Edition Enterprise Edition
Sun ONE Application Server 7.0 Enterprise Edition	Enterprise Edition

The following points should be kept in mind when upgrading the Application Server installation:

- Only package-based installations of Sun ONE Application Server 7.0, and the update releases, can be upgraded to the corresponding package-based installation of the Sun Java System Application Server.
- For file-based installations, the installed product registry is used to gather information pertaining to the installed Application Server product.
- The upgrade installation option is only available using the graphical-interface and command-line installation methods; upgrade using silent mode is not supported.

Using Migration Tool

If you have an existing J2EE application that runs on another vendor's application server, you can use the Sun Java System Migration Tool to migrate the application and run it on the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 release. The migrated application will run on the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 release without any modifications. However, to use the high availability features, change the DTD version of the `sun-ejb-jar.xml` deployment descriptors to point to `sun-ejb-jar_2_0-1.dtd` instead of `sun-ejb-jar_2_0-0.dtd`.

Sun ONE Studio 5 Standard Edition Update 1

The Sun ONE Studio 5, Standard Edition product that you can use with the Sun Java System Application Server has its own documentation that can be found at the following location:

<http://docs.sun.com/db/prod/java.studio>

Other Requirements and Limitations

The following additional requirements should be met before installing the Sun Java System Application Server software:

- [For All Platforms](#)
- [For UNIX](#)
- [For Microsoft Windows](#)

For All Platforms

- Free space—Your temporary directory must have a minimum of 100 MB free.
On UNIX, you can check your disk space using the `df` command.
- Available ports—On all platforms, you must have four unused ports available.

- You'll assign one for the Admin Server and another for the HTTP server default instance during installation.
- The installation program detects used ports and assign two others for you: Sun Java System Message Queue (by default, 7676), and IIOP (by default, 3700). If either of these default port numbers are in use, the installation program will assign the next available port (for example, 7677 or 7678, and so on).
- Using the `uninstall` program—If you need to remove the Sun Java System Application Server from your system, it is important to use the `uninstall` program that is installed with the Sun Java System Application Server 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.

For UNIX

- Root privileges—For Solaris SPARC, and x86 package-based distributions, you must have root privileges on your target machine.

When installing as root, note the following:

- For file-based distributions—You can install more than one Sun Java System Application Server as root as long as each installation is in a different installation directory.
- For all distributions—You can have multiple instances running within the same installation.
- Hardened operating system—This is an operating system stripped of some features for the purpose of enhancing security. Such an operating system usually doesn't allow GUI-based applications to be run in the environment. The following two libraries are required to install and use Sun Java System Application Server 7 in a hardened operating environment:
 - `libc.so.5`
 - `libcrun.so.1`

These libraries can be obtained by installing the `SUNWlibc` (Sun Workshop Compilers Bundled libC) package which is part of the Solaris distribution in the end-user package cluster (not in the core).

- To make your system more secure, protect sensitive directories by executing `chmod 700`.
- Starting previously-installed servers—If there are previously-installed application servers or web servers on the target machine, you must start them before you begin the Sun Java System Application Server installation process. This allows the installation program to detect ports that are in use and avoid assigning them for other uses.

For Microsoft Windows

- Administrator privileges—You must have administrator privileges to install the Sun Java System Application Server software on Microsoft Windows.
- SNMP—You must install the SNMP service before you install the Sun Java System Application Server software or installation of the SNMP subagent will fail.
- Firewall or anti-virus shutdown—You must stop any firewall or anti-virus software before installing the Sun Java System Application Server software, since some of this software disables all ports by default. The Sun Java System Application Server installation program must be able to accurately determine which ports are available.
- On a given Microsoft Windows machine, you can only install one Sun Java System Application Server.
- Only the Standard Edition of the Sun Java System Application Server is available on Microsoft Windows (i.e., the Enterprise edition is not available for Windows).

Accessing the Documentation

The Sun Java System Application Server documentation is provided in a number of ways:

- Manuals—You can view Sun Java System Application Server manuals and release notes in HTML and in printable PDF downloads at:
<http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/>
- Online help—Click the Help button in the graphical interface to launch a context-sensitive help window.
- Man pages—To view man pages at the command line, you must first add *install_dir*/man to your MANPATH environment variable (Solaris unbundled only). After setting the variable, you can access man pages for the Sun Java System Application Server commands by typing `man command_name` on the command line. For example:

```
man asadmin
```

Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Documentation

The Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition manuals are available as online files in Portable Document Format (PDF) and Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).

The following table lists tasks and concepts described in the Sun Java System Application Server manuals. The manuals marked (*updated for 7 2004Q2*) have been updated for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition release. The manuals not marked in this way have not been updated since the version 7 Enterprise release.

Table 8 Sun Java System Application Server Documentation Roadmap

For information about	See the following
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Late-breaking information about the software and the documentation. Includes a comprehensive, table-based summary of supported hardware, operating system, JDK, and JDBC/RDBMS.	<i>Release Notes</i>
Diagrams and descriptions of server architecture and the benefits of the Sun Java System Application Server architectural approach.	<i>Server Architecture</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —How to get started with the Sun Java System Application Server product. Includes a sample application tutorial.	<i>Getting Started Guide Standard Edition and Enterprise Edition</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Installing the Sun Java System Application Server Standard Edition and Enterprise Edition software and its components, such as sample applications, and the Administration interface. For the Enterprise Edition software, the instructions are provided for implementing the high-availability configuration.	<i>Installation Guide</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Evaluating your system needs and enterprise to ensure that you deploy Sun Java System Application Server in a manner that best suits your site. General issues and concerns that you must be aware of when deploying an application server are also discussed.	<i>System Deployment Guide</i>
Creating and implementing Java™ 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE™ platform) applications intended to run on the Sun Java System Application Server that follow the open Java standards model for J2EE components such as servlets, Enterprise JavaBeans™ (EJBs™), and JavaServer Pages™ (JSPs™). Includes general information about application design, developer tools, security, assembly, deployment, debugging, and creating lifecycle modules. A comprehensive Sun Java System Application Server glossary is included.	<i>Developer's Guide</i>

Table 8 Sun Java System Application Server Documentation Roadmap (*Continued*)

For information about	See the following
Creating and implementing J2EE web applications that follow the Java™ Servlet and JavaServer Pages (JSP) specifications on the Sun Java System Application Server. Discusses web application programming concepts and tasks, and provides sample code, implementation tips, and reference material. Topics include results caching, JSP precompilation, session management, security, deployment, SHTML, and CGI.	<i>Developer's Guide to Web Applications</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Creating and implementing J2EE applications that follow the open Java standards model for enterprise beans on the Sun Java System Application Server. Discusses Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) programming concepts and tasks, and provides sample code, implementation tips, and reference material. Topics include container-managed persistence, read-only beans, and the XML and DTD files associated with enterprise beans.	<i>Developer's Guide to Enterprise JavaBeans Technology</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Creating Application Client Container (ACC) clients that access J2EE applications on the Sun Java System Application Server.	<i>Developer's Guide to Clients</i>
Creating web services in the Sun Java System Application Server environment.	<i>Developer's Guide to Web Services</i>
Java™ Database Connectivity (JDBC™), transaction, Java Naming and Directory Interface™ (JNDI), Java™ Message Service (JMS), and JavaMail™ APIs.	<i>Developer's Guide to J2EE Services and APIs</i>
Creating custom NSAPI plug-ins.	<i>Developer's Guide to NSAPI</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Information and instructions on the configuration, management, and deployment of the Sun Java System Application Server subsystems and components, from both the Administration interface and the command-line interface. Topics include cluster management, the high-availability database, load balancing, and session persistence. A comprehensive Sun Java System Application Server glossary is included.	<i>Administration Guide</i>
Editing Sun Java System Application Server configuration files, such as the <code>server.xml</code> file.	<i>Administrator's Configuration File Reference</i>
Configuring and administering security for the Sun Java System Application Server operational environment. Includes information on general security, certificates, and SSL/TLS encryption. HTTP server-based security is also addressed.	<i>Administrator's Guide to Security</i>
Configuring and administering service provider implementation for J2EE™ Connector Architecture (CA) connectors for the Sun Java System Application Server. Topics include the Administration Tool, Pooling Monitor, deploying a JCA connector, and sample connectors and sample applications.	<i>J2EE CA Service Provider Implementation Administrator's Guide</i>

Table 8 Sun Java System Application Server Documentation Roadmap (*Continued*)

For information about	See the following
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Migrating your applications to the new Sun Java System Application Server programming model, specifically from iPlanet Application Server 6.x and Sun ONE Application Server 7.0. Includes a sample migration.	<i>Migrating and Redeploying Server Applications Guide</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —How and why to tune your Sun Java System Application Server to improve performance.	<i>Performance Tuning Guide</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Information on solving Sun Java System Application Server problems.	<i>Troubleshooting Guide</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Messages that you may encounter while running Sun Java System Application Server. Includes a description of the likely cause and guidelines on how to address the condition that caused the message to be generated.	<i>Error Message Reference</i>
<i>Updated for 7 2004Q2</i> —Utility commands available with the Sun Java System Application Server; written in manpage style.	<i>Utility Reference Manual</i>
Using the Sun™ Open Net Environment (Sun ONE) Message Queue 3.5 software.	The Sun ONE Message Queue documentation at: http://docs.sun.com/db?p=prod/sl.slmsgqu

Known Problems and Limitations

This section describes known problems and associated workarounds for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 Standard and Enterprise Edition.

NOTE	If a problem statement does not specify a particular platform, the problem applies to all platforms.
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This information is organized into the following sections:

- [Installation and Uninstallation](#)
- [Server Startup and Shutdown](#)
- [Server Startup and Shutdown](#)
- [Database Driver](#)
- [Logging](#)

- [Web Container](#)
- [Message Service and Message-Driven Beans](#)
- [Java Transaction Service \(JTS\)](#)
- [Application Deployment](#)
- [Verifier](#)
- [Load Balancer](#)
- [High Availability](#)
- [Server Administration](#)
- [Sample Applications](#)
- [ORB/IIOP Listener](#)
- [Documentation](#)

Installation and Uninstallation

This section describes the known installation and uninstallation issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4742038	<p>Application Server does not start if the install directory contains non alpha-numeric characters.</p> <p>Application Server startup fails if the install directory contains characters such as #, spaces, or any other non alpha-numeric characters. In this case, the server log files are not created. The Application Server install directory can contain only the following characters: alpha numerics, - (dash) or _ (underscore). This also applies to entering existing Java 2 SDK directory during installation.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>During installation, specify a directory where names contain only alphanumeric, dash, or underscore characters.</p>
4742828	<p>Silent installer does not check user permissions.</p> <p>Although interactive installers (GUI or command-line) check for appropriate user permissions (UNIX root user), this check is not done during silent installation. As a result, installation will fail later in the process because you will not have sufficient permissions to install packages.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Make sure that silent installation is being run as the appropriate user.</p>

ID	Summary
4746410	<p data-bbox="318 243 1296 293">On Solaris, when installing the Application Server in non-default locations, the package-based installer on does not check disk space in the correct locations.</p> <p data-bbox="318 310 1296 390">When installing the Application Server on Solaris (using the package-based installer) in a non-default location, the installation program does not check for disk space in the specified target directory. Instead, it checks for disk space only in the default directory location (/opt).</p> <p data-bbox="318 406 405 427">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 446 1296 526">Before installation, verify that you have adequate disk space (85 MB) in /opt directory; even if you do not plan to install in /opt. In addition, make sure you have adequate disk space (85 MB) in the target directory.</p>

ID	Summary
4754824	<p data-bbox="232 239 1249 265">On Solaris, an error message is displayed while running installation from a CD.</p> <p data-bbox="232 282 1249 473">When a volume is inserted into the CD-ROM drive, Solaris volume management assigns it the next symbolic name. For example, if two CD-ROMs match the default regular expression, they are named <code>cdrom0</code> and <code>cdrom</code>. Any that match the added regular expression would be named starting with <code>cdrom2</code>. This is documented on <code>vold.conf</code> man page. Every time you install the Application Server from the CD, the CD-ROM mount point appends a number after the label name. The first time the CD is mounted everything goes well. On subsequent mounts, the following error message occurs when the installer starts:</p> <pre data-bbox="232 491 1249 569">IOException:java.io.FileNotFoundException: /cdrom/appserver7 (No such file or directory) while loading default flavormap.properties file URL:file:/cdrom/appserver7#4/AppServer7/pkg/jre/lib/flavormap.properties</pre> <p data-bbox="232 586 1249 612">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="232 630 1249 656">Installer functionality is not affected in any way. However, the following workaround exists:</p> <p data-bbox="232 673 1249 725">Become the superuser by entering the command <code>su</code> and the root password at the command prompt, or log in as root. The command prompt changes to the pound sign (#).</p> <p data-bbox="232 743 1249 769">If the <code>/cdrom</code> directory does not already exist, enter the following command to create it:</p> <pre data-bbox="232 769 1249 786"># mkdir /cdrom</pre> <p data-bbox="232 803 1249 829">Mount the CD-ROM drive.</p> <p data-bbox="232 847 1249 899">Note: The <code>vold</code> process manages the CD-ROM device and performs the mounting. The CD-ROM might automatically mount onto the <code>/cdrom/cdrom0</code> directory.</p> <p data-bbox="232 916 1249 968">If you are running File Manager, a separate File Manager window displays the contents of the CD-ROM.</p> <p data-bbox="232 986 1249 1064">If the <code>/cdrom/cdrom0</code> directory is empty because the CD-ROM was not mounted, or if File Manager did not open a window displaying the contents of the CD-ROM, verify that the <code>vold</code> daemon is running by entering:</p> <pre data-bbox="232 1064 1249 1090"># ps -e grep vold grep -v grep</pre> <p data-bbox="232 1107 1249 1159">If <code>vold</code> is running, the system displays the process identification number of <code>vold</code>. If the system does not display anything, kill the daemon by typing the following:</p> <pre data-bbox="232 1159 1249 1185"># ps -ef grep vold grep -v grep</pre> <p data-bbox="232 1203 1249 1229">Stop the <code>vold</code> process by entering:</p> <pre data-bbox="232 1229 1249 1255"># kill -15 process_ID_number</pre> <p data-bbox="232 1272 1249 1298">Mount the CDROM manually:</p> <pre data-bbox="232 1298 1249 1324"># mount -F hsfs -r ro /dev/dsk/cxydz /cdrom/cdrom0</pre> <p data-bbox="232 1341 1249 1394">where <code>x</code> is the CD-ROM drive controller number, <code>y</code> is the CD-ROM drive SCSI ID number, and <code>z</code> is the slice of the partition on which the CD-ROM is located.</p> <p data-bbox="232 1411 1249 1454">You have now mounted the CD-ROM drive. Refer to "Installing and Setting Up CD One on Solaris" for procedures on installation.</p>

ID	Summary
4757687	<p data-bbox="318 243 1282 291">On Solaris, incremental installation of the Application Server component on the system, with previously installed Administration Client component, may result in an unusable installation.</p> <p data-bbox="318 310 1300 496">This issue affects Solaris package-based installation. If you install the Application Server on a system where a standalone Administration Client component has already been installed, and select a different installation directory from the one originally used for Administration Client installation, the resulting Application Server installation will be unusable even though the installation outcome is reported as successful. This is because the Administration Client Solaris packages will be detected as already installed on the system, and will not be installed as the part of the Application Server installation process. As a result, files critical for product functionality will be missing.</p> <p data-bbox="318 515 405 536">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 555 1300 604">Uninstall the standalone Administration Client before attempting to install the Application Server on the same Solaris system.</p> <p data-bbox="318 623 1272 699">Alternatively, an incremental installation can be attempted; the same installation directory that was used for the Administration Client installation should be used for the subsequent Application Server installation.</p>
4976715	<p data-bbox="318 723 1142 744">On Microsoft Windows, unwanted statements are present in installation log file.</p> <p data-bbox="318 763 1300 921">The Sun Java System Application Server 7 Standard Edition on Microsoft Windows platforms installation process generates the detailed installation log under the directory defined by the environment variable %TEMP%. The log filename is <code>Sun_Java_System_Application_Server_install.b<timestamp></code>. The log file will have statements “Continuing Multi CD installation” embedded in them along with useful information about the installation process.</p> <p data-bbox="318 940 405 961">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 980 829 1001">These messages in the log file can be safely ignored.</p>
5006942	<p data-bbox="318 1025 1265 1074">On Windows, the services created have the start type set by default to “Automatic” after an upgrade.</p> <p data-bbox="318 1093 405 1114">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="318 1133 825 1199" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open the Windows services. 2. Change the start type of the servers to “Manual.”
5018162	<p data-bbox="318 1223 1300 1272">Two Message Queue packages are installed on Linux if you are doing a full installation and if a qualified Message Queue is already installed.</p> <p data-bbox="318 1291 405 1312">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 1331 1289 1435">Due to a bug in the Linux rpm utility in 4.2.1.xx, the installed Sun ONE Message Queue (identified as img) rpm is not recognized. Because of this problem, the Application Server installer will install a second version of the Sun ONE Message Queue rpm. To work around this, either install the 4.2.0.69 version of rpm on your system or uninstall Message Queue before installing the application server.</p> <p data-bbox="318 1454 1282 1503">Typically 4.2.1.xx version of rpm is present in Red Hat Enterprise Linux Advanced Server 3.0 unless the rpm package was upgraded on prior versions of the Linux system.</p>

ID	Summary
5025063	<p data-bbox="239 241 1172 291">On Linux and Solaris file-based installation of the load balancer on Sun Java System Web Server 6.0, the instance does not start and gives an error in the logs.</p> <p data-bbox="239 309 958 331">This occurs because the ICU libraries are not shipped with WebServer 6.0.</p> <p data-bbox="239 348 325 371">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 388 901 411">Run the following command after installing the load balancer plug-in:</p> <pre data-bbox="239 428 1019 451">ln -s appserverinstalldir/lib/libicu webserverinstalldir/bin/https/lib</pre> <p data-bbox="239 468 684 491">The webserver instance will start successfully.</p> <p data-bbox="239 508 1086 558">If the Web Server and Application Server are on different machines, then copy <i>appserverinstalldir/lib/libicu</i> to the web server machine, and provide the soft link.</p>
5027250	<p data-bbox="239 581 658 604">Silent installation fails for non-root user.</p> <p data-bbox="239 621 1210 703">When the statefile from an installation of Application Server, performed as non-root, is used for silent install, the installation will fail with the message: "No available components have been selected for installation. Component list is either empty, or contains already installed components."</p> <p data-bbox="239 720 325 743">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="239 760 962 864" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="239 760 554 782">3. Open the statefile for editing.<li data-bbox="239 800 962 822">4. Comment out the line starting with "INSTALLED_AS_COMPONENTS."<li data-bbox="239 840 808 864">5. Perform silent install again, using the modified statefile.

ID	Summary
5052938, 5052939	<p data-bbox="318 241 1262 288">Error condition during Application server 7 upgrade operation may result in an unexpected uninstall and deletion of product and data files from existing base installation.</p> <p data-bbox="318 310 1300 440">Under certain conditions, performing an upgrade operation from base installation (i.e., SunOne Application Server 7.0) to newer version of Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2 may result in an automatic product uninstall which has the effect of removing the entire product directory from the system. To recover from this error, you must perform a fresh product installation and reconfigure the installation back to its original setup.</p> <p data-bbox="318 463 989 484">Both file and package based installation can be affected by this issue.</p> <p data-bbox="318 506 1300 637">Application Server 7 uses InstallSDK framework to build the installer. The current upgrade installer does not utilize transactional upgrade, meaning that it will not make any distinction between the first time installation of the component and installation over an existing component. As the result, if upgrade installation fails or is stopped, it will revert into uninstall sequence which will uninstall product files. This is automatic behaviour of InstallSDK framework.</p> <p data-bbox="318 657 1286 704">The upgrade installer does not create backup copies of files which are being upgraded in order to be able to revert back to the original state in the case of failed upgrade.</p> <p data-bbox="318 725 405 746">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="318 767 1250 1302" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT use the upgrade feature of Application Server 7 2004Q2. Instead perform a manual migration as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stop all user applications. b) Backup the existing system and configuration. c) Uninstall the existing application server installation (ie. Sun ONE Application Server 7.0). d) Install the new product version (i.e., Sun Java System Application Server 7 2004Q2). e) Reconfigure and restore the needed files back to the desired setup. f) Redeploy all user applications. 2. If an upgrade is necessary, perform the following steps before initiating an upgrade: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stop all user applications. b) Perform a full system backup or application server system backup. c) Stop or limit other processes while the upgrade is in progress. d) if the upgrade fails, restore the files from the backup. e) Redeploy user applications.

Server Startup and Shutdown

This section describes the known startup and shutdown issues and the associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4762420	<p>Firewall rules may cause Application Server startup failures.</p> <p>If you have a personal firewall installed, you may experience this problem. The presence of strict firewall rules on the same machine as a Application Server installation may cause startup failures of the Admin Server and App Server instances. Specifically, the Admin Server and App Server instances attempt to establish local connections within the Application Server environment. Since these connection attempts access ports using the host name of the system rather than localhost, local firewall rules may block such attempts.</p> <p>The local firewall may also inadvertently generate alerts saying that either the “Portal of Doom Trojan” attack (for example, TCP connection attempts on port 3700) or similar attacks have occurred when, in fact, such access attempts have been made by the Application Server and are in no way a security threat to your machine. Under some conditions, the port number which the Application Server uses for various local communications may overlap with port numbers used in known popular attacks. Some symptoms of this problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The administrative and server instance log files contain connection exceptions followed by this message: CORE3186: Failed to set configuration <p>Solution</p> <p>Modify the firewall policy to allow the Application Server to make connection attempts to ports on the local system.</p> <p>To avoid inaccurate alerts concerning possible attacks, either modify the relevant rules or change the conflicting port number(s) used by the Application Server.</p> <p>To determine the port numbers used by the Admin Server and App Server instances, see the <code>server.xml</code> file in the following location of your Application Server installation:</p> <p><code>domain_config_dir/domain1/admin-server/config/server.xml</code> <code>domain_config_dir/domain1/server1/config/server.xml</code></p> <p>where <code>domain_config_dir</code> is the location of your initial server configuration. For example: Solaris 9 integrated install: <code>/var/appserver/domains/...</code> Solaris 8, 9 unbundled install: <code>/var/opt/SUNWappserver7/domains/...</code></p> <p>Look for the port settings in the <code><iio-listener></code> and <code><jms-service></code> elements. You can either change these port numbers to other unused port numbers, or you can modify your firewall policy to allow connection attempts from clients on the local machine to these port numbers on the same machine.</p>
5003245	<p>Server listens on two ports after reconfiguring ports and restarting.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>After changing the port numbers, stop and then start the server using <code>asadmin</code> commands, <code>asadmin stop-instance</code> and <code>asadmin start-instance</code>, respectively.</p>

Database Driver

This section describes the known database driver issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4700531	<p data-bbox="318 270 836 288">On Solaris, an ORACLE JDBC driver error occurs.</p> <p data-bbox="318 310 1300 387">This affects the new JDBC driver for Oracle (R) when working with JDK1.4. The problem is caused by a combination of the Oracle 9.1 database and ojdbc14.jar. Applying the patch will fix the problem on Solaris 32-bit machine, running an Oracle 9.0.1.3 database.</p> <p data-bbox="318 409 405 427">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 449 1258 496">Obtain and apply the patch to your server from the Oracle Web site for Bug 2199718. Perform the following steps:</p> <ol data-bbox="318 519 991 782" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Go to the Oracle Web site. 2. Click the 'patches' button. 3. Type 2199718 in the patch number field. 4. Click the 32-bit Solaris OS patch.Go to Metalink.oracle.com. 5. Click patches. 6. Under patch number, enter 2199718. 7. Click the 32 bit Solaris OS patch.
4991065	<p data-bbox="318 805 1150 822">Oracle JDBC drivers must be configured properly to be compliant with J2EE 1.3.</p> <p data-bbox="318 845 405 862">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 885 912 902">Use the following configuration for Type 2 and Type 4 drivers:</p> <ol data-bbox="318 925 1240 1072" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the JDBC from 9.2.0.3 or later. 2. The Oracle database needs to have <code>compatible=9.0.0.0.0</code> in its parameter (<code>init.ora</code>) file. 3. Use the <code>ojdbc14.jar</code> file. 4. Configure the Application Server to define the following JVM property: <p data-bbox="415 1095 829 1112"><code>-Doracle.jdbc.J2EE13Compliant=true</code></p> <p data-bbox="318 1135 1300 1211">In addition, for Type-2 drivers both the <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> and <code>LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code> (which must include <code>\$ORACLE_HOME/lib</code>) need to be defined in the environment that the Application Server is started in. For example, add them to the <code>asenv.conf</code> file and ensure they are exported.</p>

Logging

ID	Summary
5014017	<p>The Appclient logging services don't work properly</p> <p>Default value for file attribute will NOT work.</p> <p>Solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a logs directory. 2. Specify the complete path to the newly created logs directory in the sun-acc.xml file. <p>In case of logging to console, the log level is always 'INFO' irrespective of the log level setting (FINE, FINEST...etc)</p> <p>The Administration Guide to Clients states that logs will be present in the <i>acc_dir/logs/client.log</i>, however you must create the "logs" directory and then specify the full path to this dir in the sun-acc.xml to make it work.</p>

Web Container

This section describes the known web container issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4951476	<p>javax.ejb.EJBException: org/dom4j/Element is thrown with JWSDP 1.2(1.3) installed.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Add dom4j-full.jar to server-classpath in server.xml file. It can be downloaded from http://dom4j.org and should precede appserv-jstl.jar entry in server-classpath.</p>
4968905	<p>Many HADB transactions aborted exceptions</p> <p>Under stress, error messages indicating failure to commit transactions to HADB may be reported. The error message in the server.log: java.io.IOException: Error from HA Store: HADB-E-00209: The transaction was aborted.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Will be fixed in the next release.</p>
4997770	<p>HTTP 404 error message still indicating "Sun ONE Application Server"</p> <p>Read "Sun ONE Application Server" as Sun Java System Application Server.</p>

Message Service and Message-Driven Beans

This section describes the known Java Message Service (JMS), Sun Java System Application Server Standard and Enterprise Edition, and message-driven beans issues, and the associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4683029	<p data-bbox="318 418 1179 439">The <code>-javahome</code> flag in all MQ Solaris scripts does not work if the value has a space.</p> <p data-bbox="318 458 1300 536">The command-line utilities in Sun ONE Message Queue have a <code>-javahome</code> option that allows you to specify an alternate Java runtime. Using this option exposes a limitation where the path of the specified alternate Java runtime must not contain spaces. Examples of paths that have spaces are:</p> <pre data-bbox="318 557 501 578">/work/java 1.4</pre> <p data-bbox="318 595 1300 755">This problem occurs at Application Server instance startup. When a Sun ONE Application Server instance is started, by default its corresponding Sun ONE Message Queue broker instance is also started. The broker always starts using the <code>-javahome</code> command-line option to ensure that it uses the same Java runtime used by the Application Server. If the Java runtime that is configured for use by the Application Server (and therefore passed on for use by the broker) is located at a path that contains spaces, broker startup fails, which also causes the Application Server instance startup to fail.</p> <p data-bbox="318 774 405 795">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 814 1253 864">Make sure that the Java runtime used by the Application Server is located at a path that does not contain spaces.</p>

Java Transaction Service (JTS)

This section describes the known Java Transaction Service (JTS) issues and the associated solutions.

Recovery

There are some known problems with the recovery implementations of some of the JDBC drivers. For these known problems, Sun Java System Application Server provided some workarounds. By default, these workarounds will not be used unless you explicitly indicate that these workarounds are to be used.

- Issue with the Oracle (R) JDBC driver—Oracle XA Resource implementation's recover method repeatedly returns the same set of in-doubt Xids regardless of the input flag. According to the XA specs, the Transaction Manager should initially call `XAResource.recover` with `TMSTARTSCAN` and then call `XAResource.recover` with `TMNOFLAGS` repeatedly until no Xids are returned.

Oracle XA Resource's commit method also has some problems, which are addressed in a workaround provided by the Application Server. To enable this workaround, the following property should be added to the `transaction-service` subelement in the `server.xml` file:

```
oracle-xa-recovery-workaround
```

This property value should be set to `true`.

- **Issue with Sybase JConnect 5.2**—There are some known problems with JConnect 5.2 driver which are resolved in JConnect 5.5. If the JConnect 5.2 driver is used, to make recovery to work, the following property should be added to the `transaction-service` subelement in the `server.xml` file:

```
sybase-xa-recovery-workaround
```

This property value should be set to `true`.

Transactions

In the `server.xml` file, `res-type` is used to demarcate the connection as non-XA or XA. This demarcation is used to identify the configuration of the data source to drive data. For example, in the Datadirect driver, the same data source can be used as either XA or non-XA.

The default behavior of the data source is non-XA. To make the data source behave as XA with the `connpool` element for transactions, `res-type` is needed. For the `connpool` element to work and participate in transactions, add the following for the attributes `res-type` in the `server.xml` file:

```
res-type="javax.sql.XADataSource"
```

Application Deployment

This section describes the known application deployment issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4725147	<p>Cannot choose a particular virtual server for deployment.</p> <p>In this case, two virtual servers are configured with exactly the same host and listener. If an application is deployed only for second virtual server, it cannot be reached because combination host:port leads to the first virtual server.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The virtual server hostname should not be the same as the original hostname, especially when the same HTTP listener is used.</p>

ID	Summary
4994366	Deploy error with ejb-local-ref and ejb-link. Solution Ejb-local-ref requires ejb-link, when dealing with ejb-local-ref, you must specify an ejb-link value.
4744128	The EJB compiler fails to generate valid JAVA code for inner classes. The EJB compiler fails to generate valid JAVA code for the implementation of the enterprise bean that uses inner classes as the return type. <pre> public interface IStateServer { public StateProperties getProperties(String objectID, String variantName, IToken securityToken) throws RemoteException; public class StateProperties implements Serializable { public StateProperties() { } public String description = ""; public String owner = ""; public Date modifyTime = new Date(); public String accessPermissions = ""; } } public interface IStateServerEJB extends EJBObject, IStateServer { } </pre> Note method <code>getProperties</code> returns an inner class. Example of the error: D:\AppServer7a\appserv\domains\domain1\server1\generated\ejb\j2ee-apps\smug glercom\spss\ssp\state\ejb\StateServerEJB_EJBObjectImpl.java:133: Direct use of synthetic inner class names is not allowed: com.spss.ssp.state.IStateServer\$StateProperties The generated code should be com.spss.ssp.state.IstateServer.StateProperties instead of com.spss.ssp.state.IstateServer\$StateProperties Solution Move <code>StateProperties</code> to a separate (standalone not inner) class.

ID	Summary
4750461	<p>On Solaris SPARC, the Application Server might crash during dynamic reloading.</p> <p>For a large application (with many enterprise beans), a crash may occur during dynamic reloading of the application. The dynamic reloading feature is used, in the development environment, to quickly test minor changes to an application. The crash is caused by attempting to use more file descriptors than are available.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Increase the file descriptors limit by adding lines, in this format, to the <code>/etc/system</code> file. Depending on the size of the application, the values can be set higher or lower.</p> <pre>set rlim_fd_max=8192 set rlim_fd_cur=2048</pre> <p>Reboot the system.</p>

Verifier

This section describes the known verifier issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4742545	<p>Standalone verifier shows EJB Class Not Found errors.</p> <p>The verifier indicates some failed tests with the following test description message: <code>EJB Class Not Found</code>. The test failures occur when an EJB JAR file uses an enterprise bean with a reference to another enterprise bean that is packaged in a separate EJB JAR file within the same EAR application. The failure messages are also observed if you try to validate the connector (RAR) dependent EAR files. This is because the RAR bundle need not be packaged within the EAR file that houses the enterprise bean with dependency on the RAR bundled files. The failures (exception to this are the connector-related failures) are only observed with the standalone verifier. The verifier invoked through the deployment command or the Administration interface does not show the failures.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Make sure that the packaging of the application EAR is correct and if you are using any utility JAR file, it is packaged within the EAR file. To resolve the referencing errors, you can shift to the verifier invoked through the deployment backend using <code>asadmin</code> or the Administration interface. For the connector-related failures, place the JAR file containing the required classes into the class path for the verifier. You can open the <code>install_root/bin/verifier[.bat]</code> file and add a <code>LOCAL_CLASSPATH</code> variable to the end of the <code>JVM_CLASSPATH</code> variable. Locally add the classes to the <code>LOCAL_CLASSPATH</code> variable, then run the verifier.</p>

Load Balancer

This section describes the known load balancer issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4761151, 4825429, 4981545	<p>Intermediate form and basic authentication failures while sending intermittent SSL and non-SSL requests through load balancer plug-in. Displays a 502 Bad Gateway error message. The persistency of proxy-to-container connections is not maintained with the default settings.</p> <p>Loadbalancer loses persistent connections to the application server due to deployment/undeployment on the application server and/or due to keep alive timeout or due to stale connections in the load balancer's connection pool. When this happens, some of load balancer's requests will fail and the error page is displayed. This typically occurs in a development environment where frequent deployment/undeployment and other configuration changes are tried and tested.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Set the keep alive timeout on the appserver to 0.</p> <p>Using web-based Administration interface:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch the Administration console. 2. Select HTTP Server -> Tuning. 3. In the HTTP Persistent Connection Timeout field, enter 0 (last text box on the page) 4. Apply changes and restart the appserver. <p>Using the Command-line Interface:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add the line: <code>KeepAliveTimeout 0</code> in <code>init.conf</code> of appserver 2. Launch the <code>asadmin reconfig</code> command. 3. Restart the appserver.
4962735	<p>On Linux, the Apache Web Server 1.3.27 does not start after installing Load Balancer and <code>sec_db</code> files.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Include the following lines in <code>/src/MakeFile</code> after "End of automatically generated section," and just before "<code>OBJS= \</code>". Also, make sure the Application Server libraries are already installed in a particular location:</p> <pre>LIBS+= -licuuc -licuil8n -lnspr4 -lpthread -lxml2 -lxmlsec-c -lsupport -lnsprwrap -lns-httpd40 LDFLAGS+= -L/space/SJSAS/installations/lib.</pre> <p>Where: <code>/space/SJSAS/installations</code> is the location of the application server installation. For more information, see Appendix "Compiling Apache Web Server" in <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administration Guide</i>.</p>

ID	Summary
5018537	<p>Identity Server/Application Server Integration Services unavailable error shown during failover.</p> <p>Loadbalancer.xml has "/" as the context-root for a web-module. After a failover, since there is no context root, a "Default" string is assigned as the path of the update JROUTE cookie. This results in two JROUTE cookies on the browser side.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The old JROUTE cookie pointing to the failed instance with "/" aspath.2. The new JROUTE cookie pointing to the new instance with "/Default" as the path. <p>The browser would always use the old outdated cookie (1) and consequently it results in redirects nd failovers, and sometimes the browser itself fails.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Have specific context root for all web modules. For example:</p> <pre><web-module context-root="appl" enabled="true" disable-timeout-in-minutes="60" error-url="appl-lberror.html" /> <web-module context-root="app2" enabled="true" disable-timeout-in-minutes="60" error-url="app2-lberror.html" /></pre> <p>After the failover, the JROUTE gets the path as "/appl" which is valid and works correctly.</p>
5007720	<p>Log message not proper for invalid value for error-url in web-module.</p> <p>When the error-url attribute in web-module tag of loadbalancer.xml is set, as follows, to an invalid value, such as:</p> <pre><web-module context-root="appl" enabled="true" disable-timeout-in-minutes="60" error-url="abc"/></pre> <p>The log message displayed is as follows:</p> <pre>warning (11113): reports: lb.configurator: XML_VALIDATOR_WARNING: Invalid format for the error-url sun-http-lberror.</pre> <p>However, the log should be:</p> <pre>warning (20015): reports: lb.configurator: XML_VALIDATOR_WARNING: Invalid format for the error-url abc</pre>

High Availability

This section describes the known high availability issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4831332	<p data-bbox="318 270 1229 291">HADB create doesn't work when other user becomes super user using 'su' command.</p> <p data-bbox="318 314 1276 361">When using command "su" to become root, HADB may report access problems on specific paths. HADB needs the environment information for user "root."</p> <p data-bbox="318 383 405 404">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 427 512 447">Use "su -" and retry.</p>
4843422	<p data-bbox="318 466 1093 487">HADB connection pool is lost and then the server runs out of connections.</p> <p data-bbox="318 510 1233 557">Deploying many applications could exhaust the maximum number of connections to the HADB, causing applications to fail.</p> <p data-bbox="318 579 405 600">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 623 883 644">After deploying your applications, restart the HADB server.</p>

ID	Summary
4846432, 4846691, 4972881	<p data-bbox="239 244 936 269">HADB-hadbm admin clients do not display correct database status.</p> <p data-bbox="239 284 1200 335">An HADB instance created from one management client machine cannot be accessed from another machine used as the management client.</p> <p data-bbox="239 352 1219 430">For example, if Machine 1 was used for <code>hadbm create hadb-database</code>, then other <code>hadbm</code> commands like <code>hadbm status hadb-database</code> will not work from Machine 2. They will complain that the database does not exist.</p> <p data-bbox="239 447 325 472">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 489 1022 513">Alternative 1: Use the same client machine that was used to create the database.</p> <p data-bbox="239 531 1186 581">Alternative 2: If you have to use another client machine, you must let the new client machine know about this HADB instance first. To allow the new client machine know about the HADB instance:</p> <ol data-bbox="239 598 1219 770" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install HADB administration client on Machine 2 (if it is not already installed). 2. Create a path equal to the <i>configpath</i> in Machine 2 (if it does not already exist). 3. Copy the <code>.cfg</code> and <code>.def</code> files found in the <i>configpath</i> directory from one of the server machines (or from Machine 1) to this directory. 4. Add an entry in the <code>.cladmrc</code> file to make the HADB know the configuration path. <p data-bbox="239 788 525 812">To find the configuration files:</p> <p data-bbox="239 817 1176 921"><code>hadbm</code> searches in <code>.cladmrc</code> file for an entry containing the configuration filepath to the specified database. The <code>.cladmrc</code> file should reside on the home directory you want to run the <code>hadbm</code>. The database entry on the <code>.cladmrc</code> file should have the following format: <code>databasename:configpath: howtoaccess</code></p> <p data-bbox="239 939 348 963">Example 1:</p> <pre data-bbox="287 980 644 1005">hadb:/home/hadb/config:NFSMNT</pre> <p data-bbox="239 1024 348 1048">Example 2:</p> <pre data-bbox="287 1065 605 1090">hadb1:/dsk0/dbdef:machine2</pre> <p data-bbox="239 1112 1219 1190">In the first example, the configuration path is accessible via NFS; while in the second example, it can only be accessible locally on the host machine named "machine2". Choose the NFS or local file system you want.</p>
4855623	<p data-bbox="239 1211 1011 1236">When one of the nodes' host is down, hadbm stop command does not exit</p> <p data-bbox="239 1253 1219 1357">The <code>hadbm stop</code> command may not be able to shutdown a database completely if HADB nodes do not receive shutdown messages due to network problems. The typical symptom is that <code>hadbm</code> takes more than 60 seconds to complete. In this situation, <code>hadbm stop/delete</code> will not work. You must specify the nodes that needs to be shutdown.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1374 325 1399">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="239 1416 1036 1479" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use "<code>hadbm status --nodes</code>" to determine which nodes are still alive. 2. Run "<code>hadbm stopnode -f node_number</code>" for each of the partially running nodes.

ID	Summary
4861337	<p data-bbox="318 244 1136 265">If an active data node fails while executing hadm stopdb, hadm startdb will fail.</p> <p data-bbox="318 284 1090 305">hadbm "status" should return "non-operational" if the database is unable to start.</p> <p data-bbox="318 324 405 345">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 366 544 387">To correct the problem:</p> <ol data-bbox="318 406 579 427" style="list-style-type: none">1. Run hadbm clear --fast <p data-bbox="318 446 1300 498">If this command reports failures of type "address in use," for each machine in the system, login and kill all processes starting with "clu_".</p> <ol data-bbox="318 517 741 538" style="list-style-type: none">2. Rerun the command hadbm clear --fast. <p data-bbox="318 557 871 578">This will restart the database, causing the loss of all data.</p> <ol data-bbox="318 597 622 618" style="list-style-type: none">3. Recreate the session-store. <p data-bbox="318 637 1300 657">For details on creating the session-store, see <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administration Guide</i>.</p>
4958827	<p data-bbox="318 683 782 704">Child process transaction does not respond.</p> <p data-bbox="318 723 1300 855">When a host machine accommodates more than one HADB node and all nodes use the same disk for placing their devices, it is observed that the disk I/O becomes the bottleneck. HADB process have been waiting for asynchronous I/O and therefore did not answer the node supervisor's heartbeat check. This causes the processes to be restarted by the node supervisor. Although this problem can occur on any operating system, it is observed on Red Hat Linux AS 2.1 and 3.</p> <p data-bbox="318 874 405 895">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 914 1253 966">Use separate disks to place the devices belonging to different HADB nodes residing on the same machine.</p>

ID	Summary
4895236	<p data-bbox="239 244 1193 296">When the persistence scope is specified as session, and the persistence frequency is set to time-based, under load; sometimes the server reports the following exception:</p> <pre data-bbox="239 314 1115 361">java.io.IOException: Error from HA Store: HADB-E-11939: Primary key constraint violation</pre> <p data-bbox="239 380 1208 458">This warning occurs when multiple threads insert the same session into the HADB. There is no need for concern, however -- the record is safely stored in HADB and future requests by that session successfully update the session contents.</p> <p data-bbox="239 475 1172 527">Under load, when the persistence scope is specified as session and the persistence-frequency is time-based, the following exception is reported from time to time:</p> <pre data-bbox="239 545 1222 1008">java.io.IOException: Error from HA Store: HADB-E-11939: Primary key constraint violation at com.sun.appserv.ee.web.sessmgmt.HAStore.executeStatement(HAStore.java:2202) at com.sun.appserv.ee.web.sessmgmt.HAStore.insertSessionBlob(HAStore.java:1957) com.sun.appserv.ee.web.sessmgmt.HAStore.save(HAStore.java:1409) at org.apache.catalina.session.PersistentManagerBase.writeSession(PersistentManager Base.java:759) at org.apache.catalina.session.PersistentManagerBase.processMaxIdleBackups(Persiste ntManagerBase.java:1097) com.sun.appserv.ee.web.sessmgmt.HAManagerBase.processPersistenceChecks(HAManager Base.java:88) org.apache.catalina.session.PersistentManagerBase.run(PersistentManagerBase.java :1182) at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:536)</pre> <p data-bbox="239 1027 325 1048">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 1067 926 1088">You can safely ignore this warning. The user application is not affected.</p>
5042351	<p data-bbox="239 1114 1222 1192">If you create a database instance and add nodes to it, any new tables created afterwards will not be fragmented on the nodes added after database creation. Only the tables created before addnodes will be able to use the added nodes when hadbm addnodes refragment it.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1211 325 1232">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 1251 1200 1329">Do not add nodes after creation of a database before the user data is placed on it. If you want more nodes at the very beginning, create the database with all nodes you need. If you want to add nodes, wait until the user data is created. Otherwise, the added nodes will not be used to store data.</p>

ID	Summary
none	<p data-bbox="318 244 1225 265">The default garbage collector thread kicks in often, resulting in lost HADB connections.</p> <p data-bbox="318 282 1300 361">When there is a lot of load on the application server, the default garbage collector thread kicks in often to remove the objects created hence reducing the throughput of the application server and increasing the response time. This could also cause some of the hadb connections to be lost.</p> <p data-bbox="318 378 405 399">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 416 1300 494">Changing the garbage collection to concurrent Garbage Collection would benefit highly loaded servers as the garbage collection thread would run in parallel to the other threads. Please add the following options to the <code>jvm-options</code> section of the <code>server.xml</code> file manually:</p> <pre data-bbox="318 517 1125 538">"-XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:SoftRefLRUPolicyMSPerMB=1"</pre> <p data-bbox="318 555 1160 576">Additionally, you can add the same option using the admin Console to the JVM options.</p>

HADB Configuration with Double Networks

HADB, configured with double networks on two subnets, work properly on Solaris SPARC. However, due to problems in the operating system or network drivers on some hardware platforms, it is observed that on Solaris x86 and Linux platforms do not handle double networks properly. This causes the following problems to HADB:

- On Linux, some of the HADB processes are blocked on message sending. This causes HADB node restarts and network partitioning.
- On Solaris x86, after a network failure, IP interfaces may hang. If this situation arises, reboot the machine to resolve the problem.

Multipathing and trunking are not supported on Sun Java System Application Server 7 Enterprise Edition. For more details contact Sun Support.

Server Administration

This section contains the following sections:

- [Command Line Interface \(CLI\)](#)
- [Administration Infrastructure](#)
- [Administration Interface](#)

Command Line Interface (CLI)

This section describes the known command-line interface issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4676889	<p>CLI command overflows in single-mode if the command is more than 256 characters long.</p> <p>On UNIX(R), when executing a CLI command in single-mode that contains more than 256 characters, the command fails with this error: <code>...Command Not Found...</code></p> <p>This is a terminal restriction, not a CLI restriction.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>create-jdbc-connection-pool --instance server4 --datasourceuser admin --datasourcepassword adminadmin --datasourceclassname test --datasourceurl test --minpoolsize=8 --maxpoolsize=32 --maxwait=60000 --poolresize=2 --idletimeout=300 --connectionvalidate=false --validationmethod=auto-commit --failconnection=false --description test sample_connectionpoolid)</pre> <p>Solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For commands that require more than 256 characters, use CLI multi-mode. 2. If you must use single-mode, run the command using OpenWin <code>cmdtool</code>.

Administration Infrastructure

This section describes the known administration infrastructure issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4686003	<p>HTTP Quality of Service limits are not enforced.</p> <p>Quality of Service (QOS) includes a means of specifying the maximum number of HTTP connections and the bandwidth limit. When these attributes are exceeded, a 503 error should be returned to the client. However, after enabling QOS through the Administration interface, the server does not enforce the QOS limits.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To fully enable QOS features, you must manually add an <code>AuthTrans fn=qos-handler</code> line to the top of the default object in the <code>obj.conf</code> file of the virtual server. The qos-handler Server Application Function (SAF) and <code>obj.conf</code> configuration file are described in the <i>Developer's Guide to NSAPI</i>.</p>

ID	Summary
4740022	<p data-bbox="318 243 1153 267">SNMP: END OF MIB is returned when adding and starting a new instance server.</p> <p data-bbox="318 282 1290 335">If you add and start a new instance without shutting down the instance server and subagent, an <code>END OF MIB</code> message is returned.</p> <p data-bbox="318 350 405 374">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="318 390 1300 569" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To view a new instance, make sure the subagent and all the instance server processes are shut down. Under each server ->Monitoring -> "Enable SNMP Statistics Collection: on", apply the change, then restart each instance server, and start only one subagent process again. 2. If the subagent is already running, don't start any extra subagent processes in any instance. There can only be one master agent and one subagent for a Application Server installation (common for all domains/instances).
4865739	<p data-bbox="318 585 1003 609">Negative test for instance port in server.xml corrupts domains.bin</p> <p data-bbox="318 624 1300 677">If the port number and/or IP Address includes a letter character, no new instances can be created and the current instances become unmanageable.</p> <p data-bbox="318 692 405 716">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="318 732 1265 937" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Edit the <code>server.xml</code> file and the backup <code>server.xml</code> and correct the port number and/or IP Address. 2. Execute the <code>asadmin reconfig</code> command using the <code>keepmanualchanges=true</code> option. 3. Using the Administration Interface, stop the instance by selecting the instance name in the Administration tree. 4. Restart the administration server and application server instance.

Administration Interface

When using Administration interface, make sure that the browser is configured to check for newer versions of pages from the server, instead of picking these from cache. Generally, default browser settings would not cause problems.

- On Internet Explorer, make sure that Tools->Settings...->Check for newer versions of stored pages: is not set to 'Never'.
- On Netscape, make sure that Edit->Preferences...->Advanced->Cache->Compare the page in the cache to the page on the network: is not set to 'Never'.

This section describes the known administration graphical user interface issues, and the associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4725473	<p data-bbox="239 270 1186 288">External certificate nickname doesn't display on the Administration interface Nickname list.</p> <p data-bbox="239 310 1200 414">When you install an external certificate through the Application Server Administration interface, a problem is encountered when you attempt to enable SSL for the http-listener by using the certificate that is installed on the external cryptographic module. Although the installation of the certificate is successful, the certificate nickname does not display in the Administration interface.</p> <p data-bbox="239 435 325 453">Solution</p> <ol data-bbox="239 475 1222 618" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Log in to the system where the Sun ONE Application Server software is installed as an Administrative User. 2. Link the http-listener to the certificate installed on the external cryptographic module. Execute the <code>asadmin</code> command. For more information on the <code>asadmin</code> command, see the <code>asadmin(1M)</code> man page. <pre data-bbox="239 640 775 904">/sun/appserver7/bin/asadmin create-ssl --user admin --password <i>password</i> --host <i>host_name</i> --port 8888 --type http-listener --certname nobody@apprealm:Server-Cert --instance server1 --ssl3enabled=true --ssl3tlsciphers +rsa_rc4_128_md5 http-listener-1</pre> <p data-bbox="239 927 1222 1003">This command establishes the link between the certificate and the server instance; it does not install the certificate (which was done using the Administration interface). Even though the certificate is linked with http-listener, the http-listener will be listening in non-SSL mode.</p> <ol data-bbox="239 1025 1075 1043" style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Enable the http-listener to listen in SSL mode by using the following CLI command. <pre data-bbox="239 1065 1036 1222">/sun/appserver7/bin/asadmin set --user admin --password <i>password</i> --host <i>host_name</i> --port 8888 server1.http-listener.http-listener-1.securityEnabled=true</pre> <p data-bbox="239 1244 1019 1262">This command switches the server instance listening state from non-SSL to SSL.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1284 1153 1302">After completing the preceding steps, the certificate is displayed in the Administration interface.</p> <ol data-bbox="239 1324 1051 1341" style="list-style-type: none"> 4. You can now use the Administration interface to edit the http-listener as needed.
4760939	<p data-bbox="239 1367 1222 1414">SSL: A self-signed certificate generated by certutil is not displayed on the Certificate Nickname list.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1437 1200 1484">A self-signed certificate is generated by the <code>certutil</code> and Certificate Nickname is not displayed on the Administration interface.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1506 325 1524">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 1546 982 1564">To use a self-signed certificate, you must manually edit the <code>server.xml</code> file.</p>

ID	Summary
4991824	Restart times out after SSL is enabled from the Admin Console.
	Solution
	Stop and start the server when SSL is enabled instead of doing a instance restart.
4988332	“Apply Changes Required” icon appears even though no changes have been made.
	In the Admin Console, when an Application Server instance's properties or settings are viewed, the Apply Changes Required icon appears even if no changes have been made to the settings.
	Solution
	This message appears only once and does not make any changes to the Application Server. Select “Apply Changes” when you get this message.
5011969	On Solaris x86, HTTP listener and IIOP listener pages in the Administration interface give errors.
	Solution
	The problem is caused by certain versions of jss3.jar. Two workarounds exist:
	For patch levels 115924-03, 115925-03, 115926-03, 115927-03, upgrade the SUNWjss package with a later version.
	Remove the path to jss3.jar from the server's classpath as follows:
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open <code>server.xml</code> for editing. 2. Remove <code>usr/share/lib/mps/secv1/jss3.jar</code> from the classpath. This is the first entry in the classpath unless you have explicitly modified it. 3. Save <code>server.xml</code> and run <code>asadmin reconfig</code>. 4. Before starting your server instance, you also need to rename <code>jss3.jar</code>.

Sample Applications

This section describes known sample application issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4739854	<p data-bbox="239 270 865 293">Instructions needed for deploying resources using asadmin.</p> <p data-bbox="239 314 1150 361">In the documentation for some samples, you are instructed to deploy the application using the <code>asadmin</code> command, but no explanation is provided on how to create the needed resources.</p> <p data-bbox="239 381 325 399">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 421 1186 499">You can deploy the application/resource by using the <code>asadmin</code> command and can get more information by referring to the sample's <code>build.xml</code> file. More information can also be found in the printout from running <code>asant deploy</code>.</p> <p data-bbox="239 519 1186 597">For JDBC/BLOB example, the following steps create the resources using <code>asadmin</code> (assuming the hostname is <code>jackiel2</code> and the username/password/port for the Admin Server is <code>admin/adminadmin/4848</code>):</p> <pre data-bbox="239 614 1222 812">asadmin create-jdbc-connection-pool --port 4848 --host jackiel2 --password adminadmin --user admin jdbc-simple-pool --datasourceclassname com.pointbase.jdbc.jdbcDataSource --instance server1 asadmin set --port 4848 --host jackiel2 --password adminadmin --user admin server1.jdbc-connection-pool.jdbc-simple-pool.property.DatabaseName=jdbc:po intbase:server://localhost/sun-appserv-samples</pre>
4993620	<p data-bbox="239 833 1053 855">afterCompletion() called with false when more than one XA connection is used</p> <p data-bbox="239 876 1222 979">Using a modified version of <code>samples/transactions/ejb/cmt/bank</code> application - The <code>BankBean</code> ejb connects to two databases. one for checking a/c and one for saving. There are two connection pools created which are configured for <code>oracle.jdbc.xa.client.OracleXADataSource</code> <code>datasource</code> and global transactions have been turned on.</p> <p data-bbox="239 999 1186 1078">Running the standalone client which transfers some balance and retrieves the checking as well as saving balances, three remote calls are made - <code>transferBalance()</code>, <code>getCheckingBalance()</code> and <code>getSavingsBalance()</code>.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1097 1068 1144">It is observed that <code>afterCompletion()</code> for <code>getCheckingBalance()</code> invocation is called with <code>committed=false</code>, although all the database operations were successful.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1163 615 1185">For example, the following is executed:</p> <pre data-bbox="239 1206 1215 1308">appclient -client /space/SIAS/installation/domains/domain1/server1/applications/j2ee-apps/transactions-ba nk_13/transact -name BankClient -textauth com.sun.jndi.cosnaming.CNCtxFactory iiop://localhost:3700</pre> <p data-bbox="239 1328 1222 1374">Result: <code>afterCompletion()</code> is called with <code>false</code> even though tx is successful for a stateful session bean that uses more than one XA connections and performs only read-only db operations.</p> <p data-bbox="239 1395 325 1413">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="239 1433 762 1456">The current JTS implementation does not support this.</p>

ID	Summary
5016748	<p data-bbox="318 244 1265 265">The description for running SFSB Failover sample application using java client is incorrect.</p> <p data-bbox="318 284 1229 335">The java command for running the SFSB Failover sample application in the sample application documentation is incorrect.</p> <p data-bbox="318 354 405 374">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="318 394 1076 416">The following is the correct description for running sfsbFailover with java client:</p> <p data-bbox="318 435 1148 456">Running sfsbFailover sample with local or remote RMI/IIOP-based client without ACC:</p> <p data-bbox="318 475 1255 552">The java client is executed without using the interface of Application Client Container. It can be executed on the local machine (ashost) or a remote machine. The client application runs from the command line, i.e.</p> <pre data-bbox="318 572 1198 803"> java -Djava.library.path=\$AS_INSTALL/lib:/usr/lib/mps -Dcom.sun.CORBA.connection.ORBSocketFactoryClass=com.sun.enterprise.iiop.EEIIOPSocketFactory -Dorg.omg.PortableInterceptor.ORBInitializerClass=com.sun.appserv.iiop.EEORBInitializer -Dorg.omg.CORBA.ORBClass=com.sun.enterprise.iiop.POAEBORB -Dorg.omg.CORBA.ORBSingletonClass=com.sun.corba.ee.internal.corba.ORBSingleton -Djavax.rmi.CORBA.UtilClass=com.sun.corba.ee.internal.POA.ShutdownUtilDelegate -classpath <CP> <ClientApp> java.naming.factory.initial=com.sun.appserv.naming.SLASCtxFactory com.sun.appserv.iiop.loadbalancingpolicy=ic-based com.sun.appserv.iiop.endpoints=host:port,host:port </pre> <p data-bbox="318 815 384 836">where:</p> <ul data-bbox="318 855 1229 906" style="list-style-type: none"> • CP includes five jar files for CLASSPATH which are sfsbFailover.jar, appserv-rt.jar, appserv-ext.jar and appserver-rt-ee.jar, appserv-admin.jar. <p data-bbox="318 925 1283 975">The file of sfsbFailoverClient.jar is copied to the current directory from the deployment directory: <i>install_dir</i>/domains/domain1/server1/applications/j2ee-apps/sfsbFailover_1</p> <p data-bbox="318 994 1129 1015">The other jars are copied to the current directory from AS installation: <i>install_dir</i>/lib</p> <p data-bbox="318 1034 1300 1194">If you intend to run the client application on a remote machine, you need to transfer the sfsbFailoverClient.jar and other three appserver jar files to the client machine. Although the sfsbFailoverClient.jar file is used in this example to run application client with or without an ACC, it contains more files than absolutely necessary for the situation in which an ACC is not used. The minimal files required to run the example on a remote machine without an ACC are the appserv-ext.jar file and the following files as extracted from the sfsbFailoverClient.jar file:</p> <pre data-bbox="318 1215 1193 1345"> samples/ejb/stateful/simple/ejb/Cart.class - Remote Interface samples/ejb/stateful/simple/ejb/CartHome.class - Home Interface samples/ejb/stateful/simple/ejb/_Cart_Stub.class - Remote Stub samples/ejb/stateful/simple/ejb/_CartHome_Stub.class - Home Stub samples/ejb/stateful/simple/client/CartClient.class - Client Application Main Class </pre> <p data-bbox="318 1364 1296 1440">The appserv-ext.jar file is required on the client machine because it contains the javax.ejb package that the client needs, and also contains the implementation and interface for J2EE APIs that the client may need.</p> <ul data-bbox="318 1459 882 1508" style="list-style-type: none"> • ClientApp refers to the client program. In this example: samples.ejb.stateful.simple.client.CartClient

ID	Summary
5016748 cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">URL refers to the comma separated list of application server running as part of one cluster with hostname (e.g. ashost) and with an ORB-port (e.g. 3700). For example, ashost:3700,ashost:3701,ashost:3702 <p>The following is a complete example for the command:</p> <pre>java -Djava.library.path=\$AS_INSTALLlib:/usr/lib/mps -Dcom.sun.CORBA.connection.ORBConnectionFactoryClass=com.sun.enterprise.iiop.EEIIOPSocketFactory -Dorg.omg.PortableInterceptor.ORBInitializerClass=com.sun.appserv.iiop.EEORBInitializer -Dorg.omg.CORBA.ORBClass=com.sun.enterprise.iiop.POAEBORB -Dorg.omg.CORBA.ORBSingletonClass=com.sun.corba.ee.internal.corba.ORBSingleton -Djavax.rmi.CORBA.UtilClass=com.sun.corba.ee.internal.POA.ShutdownUtilDelegate -classpath sfsbFailoverClient.jar:appserv-ext.jar:appserv-rt.jar:appserv-rt-ee.jar:appserv-admin.jar samples.ejb.stateful.simple.client.CartClient java.naming.factory.initial=com.sun.appserv.naming.SLASCtxFactory com.sun.appserv.iiop.loadbalancingpolicy=ic-based com.sun.appserv.iiop.endpoints=localhost:3700,localhost:3701</pre> <p>Include \$AS_INSTALL/lib and /usr/lib/mps in LD_LIBRARY_PATH before running the command.</p> <p>You will see interactive console, which helps you to also test the high availability of the SFSB, InitialContext, Home reference and remote reference. After creating the InitialContext, press Enter. The reference is failed over to another available server instance. You can test the failover behavior for home reference, remote reference as well in the same way.</p>
5016656	<p>Samples document points to incorrect path for PointBase startup scripts.</p> <p>The path of startserver.sh is incorrectly mentioned as <i>pointbase_install_dir/tools/server/startserver.sh</i>.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The correct path to the PointBase startup script is <i>pointbase_install_dir/client_tools/server/startserver.sh</i>.</p>
5016647	<p>Indent-amount issue with Coffee Break application in JWSDP 1.0_01.</p> <p>The following error is displayed while running the Coffee Break sample application:</p> <p>ERROR: output property 'indent-amount' not recognized</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>This is a known issue in JWSDP 1.0_01. To avoid this issue, use a JWSDP version later than 1.1.</p>

ORB/IIOP Listener

This section describes known ORB/IIOP-Listener issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4743419	<p>RMI-IIOP clients will not work for IPv6 addresses where DNS address lookups fail for the IPv6 address.</p> <p>If a DNS lookup for an IPv6 address fails, clients of Remote Method Invocation-Internet Inter-ORB Protocol (RMI-IIOP) will not work for IPv6 addresses.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Domain Name Service (DNS) should be set up at the deployment site in order to look up an IPv6 address.</p>
5017470	<p>Default IIOp port numbers assigned by the Application Server are randomly generated.</p> <p>When a new ORB listener or IIOp endpoint is created, the IIOp Port value varies, depending on whether one is creating an ORB Listener or IIOp Endpoint.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating a new ORB Listener > The IIOp port value cannot be left blank, though the * that signifies a 'must-specify' entry is not present. The default value shown is 1072, although the listener port value for the default listener created during server installation is 3700. 2. Creating a new IIOp Endpoint > The default IIOp port value shown is 3600. If an endpoint is created with the port value left blank, an IIOp endpoint is created with IIOp port value null. 3. If an new server instance is created, the default ORB listener port value is an arbitrarily high value, usually > 30000. <p>Solution</p> <p>IIOp port values should not exceed 32767. If the values configured are outside this range, a connection failure occurs during failover. When configuring the IIOp listener for the server, ensure that the port values are within this range.</p>

Documentation

This section describes the known documentation issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4970418	<p>In the create-ssl man page, a space is missing between --certname and cert_name.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The correct syntax for the --certname option is as follows:</p> <pre>--certname cert_name</pre>

ID	Summary
4993601	<p>Outdated help files from Sun ONE Application Server 7, Enterprise Edition are displayed.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>If you have previously installed a different version of the Sun Java System Application Server (for example, Sun ONE Application Server 7, Enterprise Edition), make sure that your MANPATH environment variable points to your current installation directory.</p>
5008199	<p>Documentation error in the example section of the delete-jvm-options manpage.</p> <p>The example should read as follows:</p> <pre>asadmin delete-jvm-options --user admin --password adminadmin --host localhost --port 4848 --instance server1 -- "-Djava.security.policy=/var/opt/SUNWappserver7/domains/domain1/server1/config/server.p olicy"</pre>

Redistributable Files

Sun Java System Application Server Version 7 2004Q2 does not contain any files which you can redistribute.

How to Report Problems and Provide Feedback

If you have problems with Sun Java System Application Server, contact Sun customer support using one of the following mechanisms:

- Sun Software Support services online at <http://www.sun.com/service/sunone/software>

This site has links to the Knowledge Base, Online Support Center, and ProductTracker, 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

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[snews://<YourNewsForum>](#)

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Additional Sun Resources

Useful Sun Java System information can be found at the following Internet locations:

- Sun Java System Documentation
<http://docs.sun.com/prod/sunone>
- Sun Java System Professional Services
<http://www.sun.com/service/sunps/sunone>
- Sun Java System Software Products and Service
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<http://training.sun.com>
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