



Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 11 Release Notes



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Sun Java™ System Application Server 7 Update 11 Release Notes

These release notes contain important information available at the time of the Update 11 release of the Sun Java System Application Server, Version 7 product (formerly known as Sun™ Open Net Environment (ONE) Application Server).

About Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 11

Note – Throughout this document and in other documents in the documentation set, the product is referred to as Sun Java System Application Server.

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 Java System Application Server 7, Update 11.

This document contains the following sections:

- [“Release Notes Revision History” on page 6](#)
- [“About Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 11” on page 6](#)
- [“Important Information” on page 8](#)
- [“Bugs Fixed in This Release” on page 12](#)
- [“Known Issues and Limitations” on page 14](#)
- [“Redistributable Files” on page 84](#)
- [“How to Report Problems and Provide Feedback” on page 85](#)
- [“Additional Sun Resources” on page 85](#)

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 product.

TABLE 1-1 Revision History

Date	Description of Changes
April 2009	Added to Bugs Fixed in This Release section: 6628471.
January 2009	Update 11 release of Sun Java System Application Server 7.
June 2008	Added known issue 6635248 to the Release Notes.
November 2007	Update 10 release of Sun Java System Application Server 7.
May 2006	Update 9 release of Sun Java System Application Server 7.

About Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 11

Sun Java System Application Server 7 provides a high-performance J2EE platform suitable for broad deployment of application services and web services.

Requirements and Limitations

Information on the platform requirements for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 11 product can be found in the *Sun Java System Application Server Platform Summary* document.

The following topics are addressed in this section:

- [“Platform Requirements” on page 6](#)
- [“Solaris Patches” on page 7](#)
- [“Solaris x86 Limitations” on page 7](#)
- [“Installing or Upgrading Japanese and Simplified Chinese Sun Java System Application Server” on page 8](#)

Platform Requirements

The following table summarizes the Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 11 requirements. For complete platform information, see the *Sun Java System Application Server Platform Summary* document.

TABLE 1-2 Platform Requirements for Sun Java System Application Server

Operating System	Architecture	Minimum Memory	Recommended Memory	Minimum Disk Space	Recommended Disk Space
UNIX					
Sun Solaris 8 or 9 for SPARC	32 and 64 bit	256 MB without Sun Java Studio	512 MB	250 MB free	500 MB free
		512 MB with Sun Java Studio			
Solaris x86, Version 9	32 bit				
Red Hat Linux 7.2, 7.3					
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 2.1					
Microsoft Windows					
Windows 2000 Advanced Server, SP2	Intel 32 bit	256 MB without Sun Java Studio	256 MB without Sun Java Studio	250 MB free	500 MB free
Windows 2000 Server, SP2		256 MB with Sun Java Studio	512 MB with Sun Java Studio		
Windows 2000 Professional, SP2					
Windows XP Professional					

Solaris Patches

Solaris 8 users must have the Sun recommended patch cluster installed, available under “Recommended and Security Patches” at this location: <http://sunsolve.sun.com/>

Patches that are absolutely required for Solaris 8 are 109326-06, 108993-23, and 110934 (any revision, for package 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 software. These patches are already contained in the latest recommended patch cluster.

Solaris x86 Limitations

- Sun Java System Studio plug-in—The Sun Java Studio Plug-in is not part of this release because Sun Java Studio is not available on the Solaris x86 platform.
- Solaris support—The Solaris x86 release is only supported on Solaris 9, Update 2 onward, not on any earlier version of Solaris.

- The Java™ Smart Ticket Sample Application does not work on the Solaris x86 platform. The sample requires the Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition Wireless Toolkit (v1.0.4), which is not available for Solaris 9, x86.

Installing or Upgrading Japanese and Simplified Chinese Sun Java System Application Server

Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 11 does not have a separate release for Japanese or Simplified Chinese. If you have an existing installation you must upgrade to the English version of Update 7. Once you have upgraded to Update 7, your localized version of the software will contain all the latest fixed bugs.

Full instructions for installing and upgrading to Sun Java System Application Server, Update 11 are contained in the *Sun Java System Application Server Installation Guide*.

Different versions of the software have different upgrade paths.

Installing for the First Time

If you have not previously installed Sun Java System Application Server 7, first install the Japanese or Simplified Chinese Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 4, then upgrade to the English version of Update 11.

Upgrading from Update 3, Update 4, or Update 5

To upgrade your Japanese or Simplified Chinese version from Update 3, Update 4, or Update 5, upgrade to the English version of Update 11. Upgrade instructions are provided in the Installation Guide.

Upgrading from Update 2 or Earlier

If you have Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 2 or an earlier version of Sun Java System Application Server 7, first upgrade to the Japanese or Simplified Chinese version of Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 4, then upgrade to the English version of Update 11.

Important Information

This section covers the following topics:

- [“Documentation” on page 9](#)
- [“Accessibility” on page 11](#)
- [“Upgrade Notes” on page 12](#)

Documentation

All Sun Microsystems product documentation can be found at this location:

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

This section addresses the following topics:

- “Sun Java System Application Server 7 Documentation” on page 9
- “Referenced Documentation” on page 11

Sun Java System Application Server 7 Documentation

For this release of Sun Java System Application Server 7, only these release notes have been updated. But you can refer to the Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 6 documentation set for instructions on how to deploy and use the product.

Note – For significant issues, a document might be revised. In this case, the revised version will be posted to this site. The date last updated is displayed with the copyright information in the HTML version of the document.

The Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 11 documents can be found at this location:

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

The following list provides the part number (PN) and a brief description for each of the documents in the Sun Java System Application Server collection:

- Product OverviewSun Java System Application Server 7, including the features available with each edition of the product.
- Platform Summary—(PN 819-1321) Provides a comprehensive, table-based summary of supported operating systems, JDBC drivers and databases, web servers, directory servers, browsers, and associated software packages.
- Getting Started—(PN 817-2170-10) Describes how to get started with the Sun Java System Application Server 7 product. Focuses on initial developer exposure; is also suited for users evaluating the product.
- Installation Guide—(PN 817-5601-10) Provides instructions for installing or upgrading the Sun Java System Application Server software and its components, such as sample applications, the Administration interface, and the Sun™ Open Net Environment (ONE) Message Queue.
- Migration Guide—(PN 817-2181-10) Provides instructions for migrating your applications to the new Sun Java System Application Server 7 programming model, specifically from iPlanet™ Application Server 6.x and from Netscape Application Server 4.0. Includes a sample migration.

- **Developer's Guide**—(PN 817-2171-10) The centerpiece of the developer's collection, this document provides general information about how to create J2EE applications intended to run on the Sun Java System Application Server that follow the open Java standards model for servlets, Enterprise JavaBeans™ (EJBs™), JavaServer Pages (JSPs), and other J2EE components. Topics include: J2EE application design, security, deployment, debugging, and creating lifecycle modules. A comprehensive Sun Java System Application Server glossary is included.
- **Developers Guide to Web Applications**—(PN 817-2172-10) Describes how to use servlets and JavaServer Pages (JSPs) within J2EE applications, and how to use SHTML and CGI. Topics include results caching, JSP precompilation, session management, security, and deployment.
- **Developers Guide to EJBs**—(PN 817-2175-10) Describes how to develop and deploy various types of enterprise beans in the Sun Java System Application Server environment. Topics include container-managed persistence, read-only beans, and the XML and DTD files associated with enterprise beans.
- *Developers Guide to J2EE*—(PN 817-2177-10) Describes J2EE features such as Java Database Connectivity (JDBC), Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI), Java Transaction Service (JTS), Java Message Service (JMS), and JavaMail.
- **Developers Guide to NSAPI**—(PN 817-2177-10) Describes how to create NSAPI plug-ins.
- **Developers Guide to Web Services**—(PN 817-2174-10) Describes how to develop and deploy web services in the Sun Java System Application Server environment.
- **Developers Guide to Clients**—(PN 817-2173-10) Describes how to develop and deploy Application Client Container (ACC) clients that access J2EE applications on Sun Java System Application Server 7.
- **Administration Guide**—(PN 817-3652-10) The centerpiece of the administrator's collection, this document provides 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. A comprehensive Sun Java System Application Server glossary is included.
- **Administrators Configuration Reference**—(PN 817-2178-10) Describes the contents of the Sun Java System Application Server configuration files, such as the `server.xml` file.
- **Administrators Guide to Security**—(PN 817-2179-10) Describes how to configure and administer 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.
- **Administrators Guide to J2EECA SPI**—(PN 817-2254-10) Describes how to configure and administer JCA SPI Implementation features for the Sun Java System Application Server environment. Topics include the Administration Tool, Pooling Monitor, deploying a JCA connector, and sample connectors and sample applications.
- **Performance Tuning Guide**—(PN 817-2180-10) Describes how and why to tune your Sun Java System Application Server to improve performance.

- Error Messages Reference—(PN 817-2182-10) Describes all Sun Java System Application Server error messages.
- Manpages for Command-line Interface—Provides XML pages written in manpage style for all command-line interface commands.
- Manpages for Utilities—Provides XML pages written in manpage style for all Sun Java System Application Server utility commands.
- Admin interface online help—Provides content-specific online help for the Sun Java System Application Server graphical Administration interface.

Referenced Documentation

Documentation for other Sun Java System products is often referenced in the Sun Java System Application Server documentation.

Sun Java System Documentation

The Sun Java System (also known as Sun Java System Message Queue) subsystem that is integrated with the Sun Java System Application Server has its own documentation that can be found at the following location: <http://sunsolve.sun.com/>

Sun ONE Studio Documentation

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

For Sun ONE Studio, Update 1 documentation: <http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/coll/790.4>

Accessibility

Sun Java System Application Server product documentation is provided in accessible formats that are readable by assistive technologies.

The product provides many accessibility features that enable you to read about and use the product in the manner that is most comfortable and convenient to you. These features include:

- Mnemonics and keyboard shortcuts
- Customizable fonts
- Customizable colors
- Customizable toolbars
- Customizable style sheets

Note – The Solaris™ Operating System allows you to set window behavior using the Window Style Manager. When using mnemonics, the window behavior should be set to Click In Window To Make Active. If this option is not set, in some cases, a mnemonic can appear to fail.

If you want to modify the Sun Java System Application Server HTML online help, you can go to the help directory and edit the style sheet which is located here:

```
server_root/lib/install/applications/admingui/adminGUI_war/help
```

Restart the Admin Server for changes to take effect.

Upgrade Notes

The entire documentation set has not been updated for Sun Java System Application Server, Update 11. However, the instructions for upgrading to Sun Java System Application Server, Update 6 are applicable to this release as well. They are contained in the *Sun Java System Application Server Installation Guide* here: <http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/sjs.asse>

Bugs Fixed in This Release

This section lists the customer-escalated issues resolved for the Sun Java System Application Server 7, Update 6, Update 7, Update 8, Update 9, Update 10, and Update 11.

TABLE 1–3 Fixed Bugs in Sun Java System Application Server Update Releases

Bug Number	Description
4942513	Application server crashes in NSAPI SAF flex-log.
6465923	Connection pool problem when database restarted repeatedly.
6528257	Security vulnerability reported in Sun Alert ID: 102696.
4751904	Broken links in the ConfigMQSeries.html page.
4771657	Stateless checker application used stateful bean instead of stateless bean.
6546242	Too many cursors are open when connection pool validation is enabled.
6587224	Issues with URLEncode.
2136080	Application Server 7 Update 8 and 2004Q2 UR4 were exposed to cross-site scripting vulnerability.

TABLE 1-3 Fixed Bugs in Sun Java System Application Server Update Releases (Continued)

Bug Number	Description
2136202	Exception thrown during the closure of a connection by the pool was leading to a connection leak.
2136203	Application Server 7.x connection pool did not manage failed connections well. Because of this, applications were unable to get connections later.
2136707	On restart, initPool was throwing IllegalStateException and "jdbc pool not initialized (JDBC fails)" error message.
6360036	Certificate was not getting deleted.
2127923	The process appservd used to take up CPU resources when primordial appservd was not present
2127992	On RH3 Linux, the process appservd was crashing intermittently and this was caused by LinuxKernelStats (when stats-init is on).
2130022	Application Server 7.x was crashing with CORE3148: failed to wait on signals.
6223368	The ACLs, when created, were not showing up in the Application Server 7, Administration Console.
6285724	HTTP request smuggling issue wherein for requests of the type "GETorPOST / HTTP/1.x" with content-length and body, Application Server returns index.html. It does not close the connection, reads the body, and treats the body as the next request.
6286783	Server was not rejecting requests with double 'Content-Length' headers.
6308777	If %C0%AE%C0%AE (representation of .. [dotdot] in UTF-8 format) exists in the URL, it will allow only JSPs to get executed anywhere in the system. This should not be allowed if one tries to go beyond the context root. In the case of ACLs, for protecting a specific JSP file, it is the user's responsibility to change/modify this ACL to wildcard ACLs to protect more.
6324565	Web Server was not responding correctly when handling the "if-unmodified-since" header. It was sending back the actual content with 412 code for requests with "if-unmodified-since" and range.
2127693	On Solaris, the user was not able to change the smux port of the Application Server subagent.
6197275	New installation of Sun Java System Application Server Update 5 creates the cert7.db instead of cert8.db certificate database.
2126023	Adding a principal to a security role and removing a principal from a security role did not work as expected after re-deployment.
2126024	Server-Parsed HTML led to the display of JSP sources with a trailing '/' in the URI.
2126025	Application Server Reverse SSL Proxy plugin was vulnerable to MITM attacks.
2126026	Missing synchronization in the connection pool could cause deadlock.

TABLE 1-3 Fixed Bugs in Sun Java System Application Server Update Releases (Continued)

Bug Number	Description
2126242	Session Timeout did not appear to be taking into account the last access time.
6240424	A default error page had a cross-site scripting vulnerability.
6580257	Session rewrite where jroute cookie ID is added to the end of the URL causes Query string error.
6659235	Avoid calling Detach and AttachCurrentThread when TSD destructors are called.
6789543	Version needs to be updated.
6789699	Bundled Java Developer Kit (JDK) needs to be updated to 1.4.2_18.
6628471	Bundle new NSPR library (4.6.8) for fix to CR#6596161.

Known Issues and Limitations

This section describes known problems and associated workarounds for the Sun Java System Application Server 7 product.

Note – If a problem statement does not specify a particular platform, the problem applies to all platforms.

This information is organized into the following sections:

- “Installation, Upgrade, and Uninstallation” on page 15
- “Server Startup and Shutdown” on page 29
- “Database Driver” on page 33
- “Web Container” on page 35
- “EJB Container” on page 37
- “Container-Managed Persistence” on page 38
- “Message Service and Message-Driven Beans” on page 40
- “Java Transaction Service (JTS)” on page 40
- “Application Deployment” on page 42
- “Verifier” on page 43
- “Configuration” on page 44
- “Deployment Descriptors” on page 45
- “Monitoring” on page 46
- “Server Administration” on page 46
- “Sun Java System Studio 4 Plug-in” on page 61
- “Sample Applications” on page 63
- “ORB/IIOP Listener” on page 67
- “Internationalization (i18n)” on page 68

- [“Documentation” on page 69](#)

Installation, Upgrade, and Uninstallation

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

ID	Summary
6364366	<p>While upgrading from Application Server 7.0 Update 5 to Application Server 7.0 Update 9, an incorrect upgrade version is displayed before the upgrade starts. The text reads “Upgrading Sun Java System Application Server from 7.0.0_05 to 7.0.0_07” instead of “Upgrading Sun Java System Application Server from 7.0.0_05 to 7.0.0_08.”</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None</p>
4403166	<p>On Microsoft Windows, package/path/application names longer than 255 characters will fail to deploy applications.</p> <p>On Microsoft Windows only, long package/path names are not supported because of the JDK™ limitation. During deployment, the deployment tool will try to extract class file from the archive. If the expanded name is more than 255 characters, the extraction will fail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Example of a long application name: J2EE application name as <code>servlet_jsh_HttpServletRequestWrapper.ear</code>■ Example of a long package name: The servlet is located in the following package: <code>servlet_jsh_HttpServletRequestWrapper_1\servlet_jsh_HttpServletRequestWrapper_servl</code>■ Example of a long path name: Sun Java System Application Server is installed as drive <code>\:> Sun \ApplicationServer</code> <p>Solution</p> <p>Consider the following solutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make a shorter directory structure during installation. For example, drive:<code>>App\</code> instead of the default drive:<code>\>Sun\Apsserver7.</code>2. Use the <code>create_instance</code> command to rename the instance to something shorter. For example, <code>/instance1/domain1/</code> could be changed to <code>/i/d.</code>3. Have shorter package names, path names, and application names.

ID	Summary
4687768	<p>On Solaris setup-SDK/JDK, an error occurs when installing in command-line mode on a machine without Xwindows.</p> <p>It is not possible to run the Sun Java System Application Server installer, even in command-line mode, on a hardened Solaris system which does not contain X Windows libraries. The installer will throw <code>java.lang.UnsatisfiedLinkError</code> while instantiating AWT objects used by SetupSDK/Webstart Wizard's installer framework.</p> <p>Solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Install X Windows support packages temporarily, removing them after installing the Sun Java System Application Server product.2. Install the Sun Java System Application Server packages using the <code>pkgadd</code> command and create the initial domain using <code>asadmin</code> commands.
4719600	<p>Warning messages occur during installation.</p> <p>During installation, some invalid error messages might occur. For example:</p> <pre>WARNING: Couldn't flush system prefs: java.util.prefs.BackingStoreException: Couldn't get file lock.WARNING: Could not lock System prefs.Unix error code -223460600.</pre> <p>Solution</p> <p>Ignore these warnings or, alternatively, you can create a system preferences directory (typically <code>/etc/.java/.systemPrefs</code>). This is normally done by the JDK install script.</p>
4737663	<p>On Solaris, if you install both the package-based install and regular install, there is conflict.</p> <p>If you install both the package-based install (Solaris 9 bundled) and the mainstream installer version of the product, there are potential conflicts. The Sun Java System broker for both of these installations will be shared, so if you don't uniquely name the domains and instances, you might see the following message when starting the second instance with the same domain/instance name:</p> <pre>SEVERE: JMS5024: JMS service startup failed.SEVERE: CORE5071: An error occurred during initialization</pre> <p>In particular, the default domain and instance names are the same for both of these installations.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Follow the instructions in the "JMS Administration" chapter of the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administrator's Guide</i>.</p>

ID	Summary
4742038	<p>Sun Java System Application Server does not start if the install directory contains non alpha-numeric characters.</p> <p>Sun Java System 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 Sun Java System Application Server install directory can contain only the following characters: alphanumerics, - (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 is not checking user permissions.</p> <p>Although interactive installers (GUI or command-line) check for appropriate user permissions (admin user for Microsoft Windows platforms, and root user for Solaris package-based installation), 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 (Solaris) or create services (Microsoft Windows).</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Make sure that silent installation is being run as the appropriate user.</p>
4741190	<p>For Solaris, Installer accepts JDK_LOCATION value even if the location contains an earlier version (earlier than JDK 1.2).</p> <p>Sun Java System Application Server 7 requires a Java 2 SDK version greater than or equal to 1.4.0_02. However, on Solaris, if a user chooses to reuse an existing Java 2 SDK (less than version 1.2), the installer might not display a warning message. The installation might complete successfully, but the Sun Java System Application Server might not function properly. This is caused by having an existing JAVA_HOME in your environment.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Before starting the installation program, unset JAVA_HOME as follows:</p> <p>(On ksh): unset JAVA_HOME (On csh): unsetenv JAVA_HOME</p>
4742171	<p>Installing a development installation over an existing evaluation installation in silent mode does not report an error.</p> <p>Affects installers running in silent mode. If user attempts to install over an existing evaluation installation of Sun Java System Application Server 7 (in the same directory), silent installation does not report any errors and proceeds normally. Existing evaluation installation files are preserved.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Uninstall existing evaluation installations before installing a new development installation in the same location.</p>

ID	Summary
4742552	<p>Selecting Application Server and Sun Java System Studio 4 Enterprise Edition for Java components in the same installation session in command-line and silent mode does not work correctly.</p> <p>Affects development and operations installations. While running installation in command-line or silent mode, you can choose to install both Application Server and Support for Sun Java System Studio 4 Enterprise Edition for Java components during the same installation session (in GUI mode, these components are mutually exclusive). The installer does not process component dependency correctly and tries to install the Administration Client component instead of the selected Sun Java System Application Server component.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Simulating GUI mode, first install the Sun Java System Application Server component in command-line or silent mode, then run another installation and install the Support for Sun Java System Studio.</p>
N/A	<p>On Solaris, if the Sun Java System Application Server installer upgrades an existing Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0 to 3.0.1, the resulting installation will be removed during Sun Java System Application Server uninstallation.</p> <p>Affects Solaris development and operations installer. If an installed Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0 is detected on the system, you are given the option of automatically upgrading this installation to version 3.0.1. If this option is chosen, the resulting Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0.1 installation will be uninstalled during Sun Java System Application Server uninstallation.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To preserve the Sun Java System Message Queue installation after the Sun Java System Application Server is uninstalled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Exit the installer when offered the automatic upgrade choice.2. Upgrade Sun Java System Message Queue to version 3.0.1 according to Sun Java System Message Queue documentation.3. Run Sun Java System Application Server installation again.
4746410	<p>On Solaris, when installing the Sun Java System Application Server in non-default locations, the package-based installer on Solaris does not check disk space in the correct locations.</p> <p>When attempting to install the Sun Java System Application Server on Solaris (using the package-based installer) in non-default locations, the installation program does not check for disk space in the specified target directory. Instead, it checks for disk space only in the default location (/opt).</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Before starting the installation, make sure that you have adequate disk space (85 MB) in /opt 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
4748404	<p>On Microsoft Windows XP, cannot incrementally install sample applications and PointBase 4.2 components.</p> <p>This issue affects the Windows XP platform. If you try to incrementally install Sample Applications and/or PointBase 4.2 components over an installed Sun Java System Application Server component, the installer does not correctly detect the existing Sun Java System Application Server installation and reports Application Server Not Found. Installation does not proceed.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Install sample applications and PointBase 4.2 components together with the Sun Java System Application Server component. If the Sun Java System Application Server is already installed on the system, uninstall it and run installation again, this time selecting all necessary components.</p>
4748455	<p>Directory error occurs during generic silent install.</p> <p>This issue affects silent installation on all platforms. If the installer finds a problem with a given installation directory, the generic error message Invalid Installation Directory is reported. This error message covers the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Selected directory is not writable. ■ Selected directory string is empty or contains space characters. <p>Solution</p> <p>Check the supplied installation directory value for both issues to determine the cause of error.</p>
4749033	<p>On Microsoft Windows XP, cannot uninstall standalone admin client installation using uninstaller.</p> <p>This issue affects a standalone admin client installation on the Windows XP platform. If user tries to uninstall a standalone admin client through the provided uninstaller, uninstallation tries to uninstall an incorrect set of components and hang.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Uninstall a standalone admin client manually. Files located in the <i>install_dir</i> directory should be deleted. The related Program Group folder (Start->Programs->Sun Microsystems->Sun Java System Application Server) should also be removed. There are no related Microsoft Windows registry entries for a standalone admin client component; these steps will fully revert the system in the state before admin client installation.</p>

ID	Summary
4749666	<p>Samples documentation is not published to initial server instance if Sample Application component has been incrementally installed.</p> <p>This issue affects the development and operations installer on all platforms. If sample applications are installed in a separate installation session over an installed Sun Java System Application Server, the sample documentation will not be published to the initial server instance and will not be accessible through the <code>http://hostname:port/samples</code> URL. However, documentation is installed on the file system and can be accessed locally at this location: <code>file:///install_root/samples/index.html</code></p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Access samples documentation locally.</p>
4754256	<p>On Solaris, Sun Java System Message Queue configuration files are not preserved during Sun Java System Message Queue upgrade performed by the installer.</p> <p>If an existing Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0 package has been detected on the system, the installer offers to upgrade this installation to version 3.0.1 which can be used by the Sun Java System Application Server. During this upgrade operation, the existing 3.0 Solaris packages is removed, resulting in the removal of the following configuration files:</p> <p><code>/etc/imq/passwd/etc/imq/accesscontrol.properties</code></p> <p>If these files have been modified, those modifications will be lost and the resulting Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0.1 installation will contain the default configuration values.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Create a backup copy of any user-modified files and restore the backup copies of the files after the upgrade has been completed. For more details, consult <i>Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0 Installation Guide</i>.</p>

ID	Summary
4754824	<p data-bbox="489 213 1253 230">On Solaris, an installer error message occurs while running installation from a CD.</p> <p data-bbox="489 256 1342 447">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 Sun Java System 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="489 470 1300 548">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="489 569 568 586">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="489 612 1300 638">Installer functionality is not affected in any way. However, the following workaround exists:</p> <ol data-bbox="489 647 1335 1446" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 (<code>#</code>). 2. If the <code>/cdrom</code> directory does not already exist, enter the following command to create it: <pre data-bbox="525 753 672 770"># mkdir /cdrom</pre> 3. Mount the CD-ROM drive. <p data-bbox="525 826 1318 881">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="525 890 1322 916">If running File Manager, a separate File Manager window displays the CD-ROM contents.</p> 4. 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: <pre data-bbox="525 1032 872 1050"># ps -e grep vold grep -v grep</pre> 5. 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: <pre data-bbox="525 1140 883 1157"># ps -ef grep vold grep -v grep</pre> 6. Stop the <code>vold</code> process by entering: <pre data-bbox="525 1213 822 1230"># kill -15 process_ID_number</pre> 7. Mount the CDROM manually: <pre data-bbox="525 1289 1082 1307"># mount -F hsfs -r ro /dev/dsk/cxydydz /cdrom/cdrom0</pre> <p data-bbox="525 1321 1332 1376">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="525 1385 1329 1440">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
4755165	<p>On Microsoft Windows, Installer functionality is affected if administrator user credentials are supplied only when running setup.exe.</p> <p>This issue affects all installations on Microsoft Windows platforms. If a user is logged in without administrator privileges, he/she will be prompted to enter administrator user credentials while attempting to run setup.exe. If the correct credentials are entered, the installer checks for user privileges will be satisfied and installation will proceed. However, some installer functionality will be affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The installer will hang if the Browse button is selected on the installation directory selection screen.■ Program Group entries for the Sun Java System Application Server items might not be created. <p>Solution</p> <p>Log in as user with administrator privileges when performing installation.</p>
4757687	<p>On Solaris, incremental installation of the Sun Java System Application Server component on the system with previously installed Administration Client component might result in an unusable installation.</p> <p>This issue affects Solaris package-based installation on a Solaris platform. If user tries to install the Sun Java System Application Server component on the system where a standalone Administration Client component has already been installed, and selects a different installation directory from the one originally used for Administration Client installation, the resulting Sun Java System 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 they will not be installed as the part of the Sun Java System Application Server installation. As a result, files critical for product functionality will be missing.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Uninstall the standalone Administration Client before attempting to install the Sun Java System Application Server on the same Solaris system.</p> <p>Alternatively, an incremental installation can be attempted, but the same installation directory that has been used for the Administration Client installation should be used for the subsequent Sun Java System Application Server installation.</p>

ID	Summary
4762118	<p>On Solaris, installation fails if a selected custom configuration directory is a subdirectory of the selected installation directory and is called 'etc'.</p> <p>This issue affects Solaris package-based installation on a Solaris platform. If the following combination of custom directory locations has been selected, installation fail due to inconsistent group ownership information for the same directory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Installation directory: <i>install_dir</i>■ Configuration directory: <i>install_dir/etc</i> <p>The pkgadd log file in the <i>/var/sadm/install/logs</i> directory will contain following error message:</p> <pre>pkgadd: ERROR: duplicate pathname /install_dir/etcpkgadd: ERROR: unable to process pkgmap</pre> <p>Solution</p> <p>Select a custom configuration directory other than <i>install_dir/etc</i>.</p>
4724612	<p>On Solaris SPARC and Linux, PointBase shell scripts fail if run by someone other than the installing user.</p> <p>This issue affects only the evaluation installation. All PointBase shell scripts are set to execute permission only for the installing user.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>If users other than the person who installed the product need to execute these scripts, change the permissions to 0755.</p>
4762694	<p>On Solaris, the Sun Java System Message Queue package SUNWiqsup is not removed during Message Queue upgrade process.</p> <p>This is only an issue on Solaris. The Sun Java System Application Server 7 installation process involves installing Sun Java System Message Queue version 3.0.1. On Solaris, if Sun Java System Message Queue version 3.0 is detected, it is first uninstalled (after user confirmation) and the 3.0.1 version is installed.</p> <p>There is a minor cleanup issue where the Solaris installer does not remove one of the Solaris packages (SUNWiqsup) for Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0 as part of this upgrade process. The presence of this package is harmless and does not affect Sun Java System Message Queue or Sun Java System Application Server 7.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Manually remove the SUNWiqsup package using the following command (as root):</p> <pre># pkgrm SUNWiqsup</pre>

ID	Summary
4890289	<p>On Window 2000 Pro, the uninstaller is not able to find the JDK to run uninstallation.</p> <p>On Windows 2000 Pro, uninstallation fails with the following message:</p> <p>The uninstaller could not locate a suitable j2sdk to run the uninstalation program. Run the uninstalation again with the -javahome option set to the directory in which j2sdk 1.4.0_02 or greater is installed. Press Enter to exit.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the -javahome JDK location.</p>
5017630	<p>When upgrading on Windows, an error is displayed and the upgrade fails if SNMP is running.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Stop the SNMP Service before upgrading:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. From the Control Panel, choose Administrative Tools.2. Choose Services.3. Scroll down to the SNMP Service and stop it.
5018162	<p>On Linux, two Message Queue packages are installed if you are doing a full installation and if a qualified Message Queue is already installed.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Due to a bug in the Linux rpm utility in 4.2.1.xx, the installed Sun Java System Message Queue (identified as imq) rpm is not recognized. Because of this problem, the Sun Java System Application Server installer will install a second version of the Sun Java System 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>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>
5034338	<p>On Linux, upgraded packages are not removed by the uninstaller.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Remove the packages manually by typing:</p> <pre>rpm -e --nodeps SUNWas* packages</pre>

ID	Summary
5050621	<p data-bbox="486 210 1339 374">On Linux and Solaris platforms, if Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 3 was installed as a part of Sun Java Enterprise 2004Q2, and you then upgrade the Sun Java System Application Server, a problem appears. The subsequent attempt to create a new server instance and to install Sun Java System Identity Server 2004Q2 with SSL enabled Directory Server will fail and the newly created server instance will crash with a SIGSEGV error upon restart.</p> <p data-bbox="486 395 569 416">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="486 439 1339 519">For the instance of the application server created after upgrading Sun Java System Application Server, edit the server instance's <code>server.xml</code> file and enter the correct location for the <code>jss3.jar</code> in <code>server-classpath</code> as follows:</p> <p data-bbox="486 539 698 560">For the Linux platform:</p> <p data-bbox="486 583 729 604">Change the following lines:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 626 1090 678"><java-config java-home="/usr/jdk/entsys-j2se" server-classpath="/usr/share/lib/mps/secv1/jss3.jar <--</pre> <p data-bbox="486 701 519 722">To:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 744 1133 796"><java-config java-home="/usr/jdk/entsys-j2se" server-classpath="//opt/sun/private/share/lib/jss3.jar <----</pre> <p data-bbox="486 819 1315 840">To prevent this problem from occurring in future, modify the following template files as well:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 862 1258 883">\${APPSERVER_INSTALL_DIR}/lib/install/template/server.xml.template.admin</pre> <pre data-bbox="486 906 1193 927">\${APPSERVER_INSTALL_DIR}/lib/install/template/server.xml.template</pre> <p data-bbox="486 949 836 970">In these template files, change the lines:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 992 1036 1045"><java-config java-home="%%JAVA_HOME%%" server-classpath="/usr/share/lib/mps/secv1/jss3.jar</pre> <p data-bbox="486 1067 519 1088">To:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 1111 1058 1163"><java-config java-home="%%JAVA_HOME%%" server-classpath="/opt/sun/private/share/lib/jss3.jar</pre>

ID	Summary
5050621 (Continued)	<p>For the Solaris platform:</p> <p>Modify the <code>server.xml</code> file:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open the <code>server.xml</code> file for editing. The file is found at: <code>app_server_instance_dir/config/server.xml</code>.2. Add the location of the <code>jss3.jar</code> in <code>server-classpath</code>: <code>server-classpath=/usr/share/lib/mps/secv1/jss3.jar</code> <p>Edit the <code>startserv</code> script's <code>LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Open the <code>startserv</code> script for editing. The script is found at <code>app_server_instance_dir/bin/startserv</code>.2. Add <code>/usr/lib/mps/secv1</code> to the <code>LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code>. <p>To prevent this problem from occurring in future, modify the following template files as well:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <code>install_dir/lib/install/template/server.xml.template.admin</code>■ <code>install_dir/lib/install/template/server.xml.template</code>■ <code>install_dir/lib/install/template/start</code> <p>In these template files, change the lines:</p> <pre><java-config java-home="%%JAVA_HOME%%"server-classpath="/usr/lib/mps/secv1/jss3.jar</pre> <p>To:</p> <pre><java-config java-home="%%JAVA_HOME%%"server-classpath="/usr/lib/mps/secv1/jss3.jar</pre>
N/A	<p>Installing Sun Java System Application Server on Windows may give the following message:</p> <p>“Error writing native components to disk. Aborting wizard”</p> <p>Solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If you have a file named <code>C:\Documents</code>, it interferes when processing the system property <code>user.home</code> (typically points to <code>C:\Documents and Settings\your_name</code>). Remove or rename <code>C:\Documents</code>.2. Additionally, the environment variable <code>TEMP</code> must be set and must point to an existing writable directory.

ID	Summary
5063872	<p>The app_server_install/samples/common.properties file is overwritten with null values when you upgrade Sun Java System Application Server 7 using the upgrade installer.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Back up the common.properties file before you upgrade to the latest Sun Java System Application Server 7, or add the values to common.properties manually after upgrading.</p> <p>Sample common.properties file for the Microsoft Windows platform:</p> <pre>com.sun.aas.javaRoot=C:/Sun/AppServer7/jdkadmin.host=<machinename>admin.port=4848com.sun.aas.password will not be saved as default. User can enter it and save it manually.#admin.password=sunone.instance=server1com.sun.aas.webServicesLib=C:/Sun/AppServer7/lib</pre> <p>Sample common.properties file for the Linux platform:</p> <pre>com.sun.aas.pointbaseRoot=/export/appserver7ur5/pointbasecom.sun.aas.webServicesLib=/export/appserver7ur5/libpassword will not be saved as default. User can enter it and save it manually.#admin.password=admin.host=<machinename>sunone.instance=server1sunone.instance=server1</pre> <p>5063872(Continued) Sample common.properties file for the Solaris platform:</p> <pre>com.sun.aas.pointbaseRoot=/opt/SUNWappserver7/pointbasecom.sun.aas.webServicesLib=/usr/libpassword will not be saved as default. User can enter it and save it manually.#admin.password=admin.host=<machinename>sunone.instance=server1sunone.instance=server1</pre>

ID	Summary
6172916	<p>Sun Java System Application Server fails to start after you use the upgrade installer to upgrade the Sun Java System Application Server.</p> <p>On the Solaris platform, the following error appears:</p> <p>SEVERE (14394): JMS5024: JMS service startup failed. CORE5071: An error occurred during initialization</p> <p>On the Linux platform, the following error appears:</p> <p>cp: cannot stat \Q/etc/opt/imq/passwd': No such file or directorycp: cannot stat \Q/etc/opt/imq/accesscontrol.properties': No such file or directoryError backing up!</p> <p>This problem appears because the upgrade installer does not check which version of Message Queue is installed. It automatically installs Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0.1 SP3, which is shipped with Sun Java System Application Server 7.</p> <p>If Sun Java System Message Queue 3.5 is installed on the machine, the upgrade installer downgrades it to Message Queue 3.0.1SP3.</p> <p>On the Microsoft Windows platform, the problem only occurs if Sun Java System Message Queue 3.5 is installed in the same directory in which the Sun Java System Application Server installer installs. No error appears.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>If you have not yet run the upgrade installer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. After downloading the product and untarring the binaries, go to the <i>untarred_location/sun-appserver7/upgrade</i> directory.2. Open the package-list file and remove all the package names associated with Message Queue:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ On the Microsoft Windows platform: imq.zip■ On the Solaris Sparc and x86 platforms: SUNWiqdoc, SUNWiqfs, SUNWiqjx, SUNWiqr, SUNWiqu, SUNWiquc, SUNWiqum, and SUNWiqtpl■ On the Linux platform: imq. <p>If you already upgraded using upgrade installer:</p> <p>For package-based installations on the Solaris Sparc and x86 platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At the command prompt, remove the Message Queue instances by typing <code>rm -rf /var/imq/instances</code>.2. Use <code>pkgrm</code> to remove the following packages: SUNWiqdoc, SUNWiqfs, SUNWiqjx, SUNWiqr, SUNWiqu, SUNWiquc, SUNWiqum, and SUNWiqtpl3. Use <code>pkgadd</code> to reinstall the correct versions of the packages you removed in the previous step.

ID	Summary
6172916(Continued)	<p>For Linux RPM installations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remove the Message Queue instance by typing <code>rm -rf /var/imq/instances</code>.2. Remove the Message Queue installation by typing <code>rpm -e imq</code>.3. Install the correct version of Message Queue by typing <code>rpm -i rpm_location/imq-xxx.rpm</code> where <i>xxx</i> is the correct version of Message Queue. <p>For Microsoft Windows installations, and for zip, tar, and evaluation installations on all platforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remove the Message Queue installation by typing <code>rmdir app_server_install_dir/imq</code>.2. Unzip the correct version of Message Queue from its downloaded location and run the installer.
6211610	<p>For Solaris SPARC and x86 platforms, when upgrading from Sun Java System System Application Server Platform Edition 7 Solaris 9 OS Update 3 and above (the Application Server component in the Solaris 9 Operating System), information about existing domains is lost during the upgrade.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Before upgrading, back up the file <code>/etc/appserver/domains.bin</code>. Once you complete the upgrade, restore the backed-up copy of the file.</p>
6283084	<p>The text in the Application Server 7.0, Update 7, Software License Agreement shows Update 6 instead of Update 7.</p>

Server Startup and Shutdown

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

Behavior of Log Service create-console Attribute

On Microsoft Windows, when the `create-console` attribute of the `log-service` element in `server.xml` is set to `true` (the default setting), a window displaying the content of the server event log is displayed on the desktop. By design, closing this window does not result in a persistent termination of the App Server instance process. Closing the console window terminates the `appservd.exe` process, but the watchdog process (`appservd-wdog.exe`) immediately restarts the server instance process.

For developers, closing the event log window of an instance can be used as a means of quickly restarting the Application Server instance.

However, to stop the Application Server instance completely (along with the companion watchdog process), use one of the following methods:

- Administration interface—Start->Programs->Sun Java System Application Server 7->Stop Application Server

- **Command-line interface**—`asadmin stop-instance -local=true instance name`
This is the local form of the `stop-instance` command. You can also use the remote form. See the `asadmin stop-instance` help for more information.
- **Admin Console**—Select server instance, and click Stop.

Using the Admin Console, you can enable/disable the console event log window by modifying the Create Console setting under the Logging tab of the App Server instance.

ID	Summary
4725893	<p>On Solaris, License expiration information is not shown.</p> <p>Affects Solaris SPARC evaluation licenses. Warning information relating to imminent expiration of license (within 14 days or less of expiration) would not be reported through the command-line interface and browser-based interfaces. The warnings would, however, appear in the server log files.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Check the server log files.</p>
4738648	<p>JMS service/Sun Java System Application Server startup fails.</p> <p>If the JMS provider (Sun Java System Message Queue broker) has a large number of undelivered persistent messages, a Sun Java System Application Server initialization failure might occur due to following problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As it tries to load all the pending messages, the MQ broker might run out of memory and abort. <p>Solution</p> <p>Use more Java heap space for the MQ broker process. To do this, set the Start Arguments attribute of the JMS service to <code>-vmargs -Xmx256m</code>.</p> <p>The procedure for setting this attribute is described in the “Using the JMS Service” chapter of the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administrator’s Guide</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. If the MQ broker cannot complete its initialization sequence within a certain period of time, the Sun Java System Application Server times out and aborts. <p>Solution</p> <p>Increase the value of the JMS service Start Timeout attribute. The procedure for setting this attribute is described in the “Using the JMS Service” chapter of the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administrator’s Guide</i>.</p>

ID	Summary
4762420	<p data-bbox="489 213 1215 230">Firewall rules might cause Sun Java System Application Server startup failures.</p> <p data-bbox="489 256 1315 447">If you have a personal firewall installed, you might experience this problem. The presence of strict firewall rules on the same machine as a Sun Java System Application Server installation might 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 Sun Java System Application Server environment. Since these connection attempts access ports using the host name of the system rather than localhost, local firewall rules might block such attempts.</p> <p data-bbox="489 470 1339 661">The local firewall might 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 Sun Java System Application Server and are in no way a security threat to your machine. Under some conditions, the port number which the Sun Java System Application Server uses for various local communications might overlap with port numbers used in known popular attacks. Some symptoms of this problem:</p> <ul data-bbox="489 670 1329 861" style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An attempt to start the Sun Java System Application Server using the Microsoft Windows program group item “Start Application Server” fails with this message: Could not start the instance: domain1:admin-server server failed to start: abnormal subprocess termination ... ■ The administrative and server instance log files contain connection exceptions followed by this message: CORE3186: Failed to set configuration <p data-bbox="489 887 568 904">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="489 930 1325 982">Modify the firewall policy to allow the Sun Java System Application Server to make connection attempts to ports on the local system.</p> <p data-bbox="489 1005 1279 1057">To avoid inaccurate alerts concerning possible attacks, either modify the relevant rules or change the conflicting port number(s) used by the Sun Java System Application Server.</p> <p data-bbox="489 1079 1300 1157">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 Sun Java System Application Server installation:</p> <p data-bbox="489 1178 1079 1230"> <code>domain_config_dir/domain1/admin-server/config/server.xml</code> <code>domain_config_dir/domain1/server1/config/server.xml</code> </p> <p data-bbox="489 1251 1282 1269">where <code>domain_config_dir</code> is the location of your initial server configuration. For example:</p> <p data-bbox="489 1295 1229 1373"> Microsoft Windows: <code>install_dir/domains/...</code> Solaris 9 and above integrated install: <code>/var/appserver/domains/...</code> Solaris 8, 9 and above unbundled install: <code>/var/opt/SUNWappserver7/domains/...</code> </p> <p data-bbox="489 1395 1293 1496">Look for the port settings in the <code><iioop-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>

ID	Summary
4780076	<p>On Solaris, the Sun Java System Application Server starts all instances as root thereby allowing non-root users to have root access.</p> <p>There are several issues associated with application server startup when the Sun Java System Application Server is installed as part of a Solaris installation (bundled):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All application server and administrative server instances are started automatically during Solaris system startup. In many environments, not all the instances are expected to be started automatically during Solaris system startup. Starting every defined instance can adversely impact the memory available on a system.■ When application server instances and administrative server instances are started automatically, the startup script for each instance is executed as root. Execution of non-root owned instance startup scripts can enable non-root users access to the root user through modification of the instance-level startup scripts. <p>Background</p> <p>During installation of the Sun Java System Application Server as part of a Solaris installation, the <code>/etc/init.d/appserv</code> script and symbolic links to the <code>S84appserv</code> and <code>K05appserv</code> scripts in the <code>/etc/rc*.d/</code> directories are installed. These scripts cause all the application server and administrative server instances defined as part of the application server installation to be started and stopped automatically during Solaris system startup and shutdown.</p> <p>The <code>/etc/init.d/appserv</code> script contains the following section of code:</p> <pre>...case "\$1" in'start') /usr/sbin/asadmin start-appserv ;; 'stop') /usr/sbin/asadmin stop-appserv ;;...</pre> <p>Running the <code>asadmin start-appserv</code> command causes the administration server instance and all application server instances defined in all administrative domains to be started during Solaris system startup. Since the system startup and shutdown scripts are executed as root, the startup script for each application server and administrative server instance is also executed as root. The instance-level startup script is named <code>startserv</code> and is located at <code>instance-dir/bin/startserv</code>. Since instances might be owned by users other than root, the <code>startserv</code> scripts could be modified by the non-root user to execute commands as the root user.</p> <p>In cases where an instance is using a privileged network port, the instance's <code>startserv</code> script must be executed as root. However, in these cases, "run as user" is typically set in the instance's configuration to force the instance to run as the specified user after the instance has been initially started by the root user.</p>

ID	Summary
4780076(Continued)	<p>Solution</p> <p>Perform one of the following workarounds depending on your environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If your environment does not require all application server and administrative server instances to be started as root, then you should comment out execution of the <code>asadmin start-appserv</code> and <code>asadmin stop-appserv</code> commands in the <code>/etc/init.d/appserv</code> script. ■ If your environment requires starting either specific administrative domains (including the administrative server instance and all application server instances of each domain) or specific instances within one or more administrative domains, then you should either modify the <code>/etc/init.d/appserv</code> script to start the domains and/or instances of interest or define new <code>/etc/rc*.d/</code> scripts that suit the needs of your environment. ■ Starting a specific domain. If you require to start either an administrative domain or specific instances as non-root users, then you should ensure that the <code>su</code> command with the <code>-c</code> option is used to start the domains and/or instances of interest. <p>Examples</p> <p>Starting a specific administrative domain—If you want to start the administrative server instance and all application server instances of a specific administrative domain as the root user, you can modify the <code>/etc/rc*.d/</code> scripts as follows:</p> <pre>...case "\$1" in start) /usr/sbin/asadmin start-domain --domain production-domain ;; 'stop') /usr/sbin/asadmin stop-domain --domain production-domain ;;...</pre> <p>If you want to start specific application server instances as a non-root user, modify the <code>/etc/rc*.d/</code> scripts to use the <code>su</code> command with the <code>-c</code> option:</p> <pre>...case "\$1" in start) su - usera -c "/usr/sbin/asadmin start-instance --domain test-domain instance-a" su - userb -c "/usr/sbin/asadmin start-instance --domain test-domain instance-b" ;; 'stop') su - usera -c "/usr/sbin/asadmin stop-instance --domain test-domain instance-a" su - userb -c "/usr/sbin/asadmin stop-instance --domain test-domain instance-b" ;;...</pre> <p>See the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administration Guide</i> for more information on the startup and shutdown commands available through the <code>asadmin</code> command line interface.</p>

Database Driver

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

ID	Summary
4700531	<p>On Solaris, an ORACLE JDBC driver error occurs.</p> <p>This new Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) driver is for Oracle (R) 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>Solution</p> <p>Obtain and apply the patch to your server from the Oracle Web site for Bug 2199718. Perform the following steps:</p> <ol 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.
4707531	<p>On Solaris, accessing an Oracle 9.1 database with an Oracle 9.2 Client might cause data corruption.</p> <p>If you use an Oracle (R) 9.2 client to access an Oracle 9.1 database, data corruption might occur when a number column follows a timestamp column.</p> <p>The problem might be caused by using the ojdbc14.jar file with an Oracle 9.1 database. Applying the patch might assist in addressing the situation on Solaris 32-bit machines, running an Oracle 9.1 database. This JDBC driver is for Oracle working with JDK 1.4.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Obtain the patch that Oracle might make available from the Oracle web site for Bug 2199718 and apply it to your server.</p>
4991065	<p>Oracle JDBC drivers must be configured properly to be compliant with J2EE 1.3.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the following configuration for Type 2 and Type 4 drivers:</p> <ol 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</code> in its parameter (<code>init.ora</code>) file.3. Use the ojdbc14.jar file.4. Configure the Sun Java System Application Server to define the following JVM property: <code>-Doracle.jdbc.J2EE13Compliant=true</code> 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 Sun Java System Application Server is started in. For example, add them to the <code>asenv.conf</code> file and ensure they are exported.

ID	Summary
5022904	<p>Sun Java System Application Server has number of connections growing after idle time out with DB2 Type 2 Driver</p> <p>Scenario: When the DB2 database is configured with the wrong <code>datasource</code> class, Sun Java System Application Server will run out of connections in the connection pool as the connections are not closed properly.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To avoid this problem, the DB2 Type 2 driver must be configured properly. These examples use the default DB2 client folder <code>/opt/IBM</code>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Install a DB2 Client on the machine which hosts Sun Java System Application Server, with a database alias to the DB2 Server.2. Modify the <code>startserv</code> script of the application server instance to set the DB2 environment. Add the following lines to the application server instance's start script: <pre>DB2DIR=/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1 export DB2DIR DB2INSTANCE=db2tmp export DB2INSTANCE</pre>3. Because the client is owned by a user with a password, add these values to the connection pool: <pre>user: db2inst1 password: db2inst1 databaseName: sample2 dataSourceName com.ibm.db2.jcc.DB2SimpleDataSource</pre>4. Modify the Class Path to have the following values: <pre>/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1/java/db2jcc.jar /opt/IBM/db2/V8.1/java/db2jcc_license_cu.jar /opt/IBM/db2/V8.1/java/db2jcc_license_cisuz.jar /opt/IBM/db2/V8.1/java/db2java.zip</pre>

Web Container

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

ID	Summary
4740477	<p>The web cache example in sun-web-app_2_3-0.dtd file provides incorrect syntax for the timeout element.</p> <p>The timeout element is specified to use in XML cache object as: <code><timeout> 60 </timeout></code></p> <p>Because the name parameter is a required field, it should be written as: <code><timeout name="foo">60</timeout></code></p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Do not use with verifier.</p>
4817642	<p>Allowing separate web applications to share the same session ID creates security weakness.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>According to J2EE specification, each deployed web application maintains separate, unique session objects (session IDs). This is the default behavior of the Sun Java System Application Server. However, in some instances it may be desirable to allow separate web applications to share the same session ID. In this case, the Sun Java System Application Server allows you to specify a special deployment property in the <code>sun-web.xml</code> deployment descriptor to tell the application server that this particular application is allowed to reuse session IDs when going across web application modules. (The first access to a web application will generate a new unique session ID. Later requests to other web applications that have this property set will use that same session ID instead of generating a new one for this client and this web application.)</p> <p>To do this, the <code>reuseSessionId</code> property must be set to <code>true</code> for each deployed web application upon which you want to allow sharing of the same session object. For example:</p> <pre><?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><sun-web-app> <session-config> <cookie-properties> <property name="cookiePath" value = "/" /> <property name="cookieDomain" value = ".sun.com" /> </cookie-properties> </session-config> <property name="reuseSessionID" value="true"/></sun-web-app></pre> <p>The property <code>reuseSessionID</code> is set to <code>true</code> in next to last line.</p> <p>CAUTION: Turning on <code>reuseSessionId</code> opens a potential avenue for a security weakness (though it is not a weakness in of itself). This property should not be used in a shared environment (such as an ISV) where multiple customers are allowed to run their applications on the same Sun Java System Application Server instance. In such as setting, it is much safer to use the default J2EE behavior of forcing different web applications deployed to the same server instance to use different session objects.</p>
5039545	<p>Sun Java System Application Server sends absolute redirects causing problems with external SSL endpoints.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Add the <code>sun-web.xml</code> property <code>relativeRedirectAllowed</code>. The default is <code>false</code>. When set to <code>true</code> relative redirects are allowed instead of absolute redirects.</p>

EJB Container

This section describes the known Enterprise JavaBeans™ (EJB™) container issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4735835	<p>Cannot properly handle null PKs returned from ejbFind methods.</p> <p>The following container-managed persistence (CMP) examples might return one or more nulls from an <code>ejbFind</code> (assumed called from <code>EmployeeEJB</code> bean, as they must return the same instance type as the bean):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <code>find insurance.employee where insurance.id == 10</code> This returns null if such insurance does not have an employee associated with it. 2. <code>find all insurance.employee where insurance.id > 10</code> This returns a collection that might contain nulls for those insurances that do not have an employee. For the first occurrence of a null PC in the result set, the CMP client will get <code>JDOFatalInternalException "param0 cannot be null"</code>. The BMP client will get <code>EJBException "Null primary key returned from ejbFind method"</code> for a single object finder, and (possibly) a <code>NullPointerException</code> for a multi object finder. <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4744434	<p>The Sun Java System Application Server occasionally throws Null Pointer Exception when using stateful session beans.</p> <p>The EJB container in the Sun Java System Application Server caches stateful session beans to improve performance. When the cache overflows (that is, the number of beans in the cache exceeds <code>max-cache-size</code>) the container passivates beans to the disk. Occasionally the server throws <code>NullPointerException</code>. The problem occurs when the difference between <code>max-cache-size</code> and <code>cache-resize-quantity</code> is less than 8.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Ensure that the difference between <code>max-cache-size</code> and <code>cache-resize-quantity</code> is greater than eight, or use an unbounded cache by setting <code>max-cache-size</code> to zero.</p>

ID	Summary
4951476, 4967645	<p>The exception <code>javax.ejb.EJBException: org/dom4j/Element</code> is thrown when using Java WSDP 1.2 or 1.3</p> <p>NOTE: If your application does not use the Java Web Services Developer Pack (Java WSDP) 1.2 or 1.3, this problem does not apply to you.</p> <p>When Java WSDP 1.2 or 1.3 is installed and configured to be used together with Sun Java System Application Server 7, a <code>javax.ejb.EJBException: org/dom4j/Element</code> could be thrown by the EJB Container.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Add the latest <code>dom4j-full.jar</code> to <code>server-classpath</code> in the <code>server.xml</code> file. It is available for download at http://dom4j.org and should precede the <code>appserv-jstl.jar</code> entry in <code>server-classpath</code>.</p>
4994366	<p>Error when deploying if <code>ejb-local-ref</code> is used without <code>ejb-link</code>.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p><code>ejb-local-ref</code> requires <code>ejb-link</code>. When using <code>ejb-local-ref</code>, you must specify an <code>ejb-link</code> value.</p>

Container-Managed Persistence

This section describes the known container-managed persistence (CMP) issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4732684	<p>Oracle JDBC driver optimizations are not being initiated.</p> <p>To take advantage of Oracle (R) database optimizations with container-managed persistence (CMP) beans, the Oracle driver files must be specified in the <code>classpath-suffix</code> attribute of the <code>server.xml</code> file rather than placed in the instance's <code>/lib</code> directory which is the default for third-party libraries.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Add the Oracle driver files to the <code>classpath-suffix</code> attribute of the <code>server.xml</code> file.</p>

ID	Summary
4734963	<p>Self-referencing CMRs cause problem during deployment.</p> <p>The parser of the EJB deployment descriptor, <code>ejb-jar.xml</code>, does not correctly handle self-referencing container-managed relationships (CMRs), that is, <code>ejb-relationship-role</code>. The One side field is skipped.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Switch the <code>ejb-relationship-role</code> sections so that the One side (with <code><multiplicity> Many</code>) is the first in <code>ejb-relation</code>.</p>
4747222	<p>On Oracle, the capture-schema utility does not work if -schemaname is not specified.</p> <p>The capture-schema utility has the following problems if the <code>-schemaname</code> option is not specified when capturing database schema information from the Oracle (R) database:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you attempt to capture all tables (that is, no tables are explicitly chosen): <pre>bin/capture-schema -dburl jdbc:oracle:thin:@oraserver:1521:ora -username scott -password tiger -driver oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver -out test.dbschema</pre> <p>You will receive: <code>java.sql.SQLException ORA-00942: table or view does not exist.</code> The resulting output file is broken.</p> 2. If one or more tables are specified with the <code>-table</code> option: <pre>bin/capture-schema -dburl jdbc:oracle:thin:@oraserver:1521:ora -username scott -password tiger -driver oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver -table DEPT -out test.dbschema</pre> <p>The resulting file has the specified tables, but no column information, which means the file can't be used for CMP mapping.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>When capturing a schema from the Oracle database, always use the <code>-schemaname</code> option with the user name in uppercase letters as the value:</p> <pre>bin/capture-schema -dburl jdbc:oracle:thin:@oraserver:1521:ora -username scott -password tiger -driver oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver -schemaname SCOTT -out test.dbschema)</pre>
4751235	<p>For capture-schema utility: If values for the -table option are not specified in uppercase on Oracle and/or PointBase, the resulting file is broken.</p> <p>Oracle (R) and PointBase internally translate case-insensitive identifiers into uppercase letters, unless the identifier are enclosed in <code>" "</code>). The capture-schema utility does not correctly handle table names in lowercase or mixed-case letters as arguments to the <code>-table</code> option when capturing a database schema from Oracle or PointBase (such as <code>-table student</code> or <code>-table Student</code>). The generated database schema file will not contain any columns information for the corresponding table.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use uppercase letters to specify table names (such as <code>-table STUDENT</code>).</p>

Message Service and Message-Driven Beans

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

ID	Summary
4683029	<p>The -javahome flag in all MQ Solaris/Microsoft Windows scripts does not work if the value has a space.</p> <p>The command-line utilities in Sun Java System Message Queue have a -javahome 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Microsoft Windows: C:\jdk 1.4■ Solaris: /work/java 1.4 <p>This problem occurs at Sun Java System Application Server instance startup. When a Sun Java System Application Server instance is started, by default its corresponding Sun Java System Message Queue broker instance is also started. The broker always starts using the -javahome command-line option to ensure that it uses the same Java runtime used by the Sun Java System Application Server. If the Java runtime that is configured for use by the Sun Java System 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 Sun Java System Application Server instance startup to fail.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Make sure that the Java runtime used by the Sun Java System 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 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 Sun Java System 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"`

ID	Summary
4689337	<p>The connection from XADatasource in non-txn context cannot be used.</p> <p>This is a known database driver issue. When there is a connection in a non-txn context, with XADataSource the <code>Autocommit</code> is set to <code>false</code> by default.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the non-XA datasource class to call the commit/rollback programs explicitly rather than through transactions.</p>

ID	Summary
4700241	<p>Non-zero transaction timeout setting causes slow local transactions.</p> <p>Currently, the Local Transaction Manager does not support transactions with definite timeouts. If you set the <code>timeout-in-seconds</code> attribute in <code>transaction-service</code> element to a value greater than 0, all local transactions will be processed as a global transactions, and will take longer to complete. A local transaction might also fail, if the data source driver does not support global transactions. A timeout value of 0 means that the transaction manager will wait indefinitely if it does not hear back from a participating data source.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Reset the <code>timeout-in-seconds</code> value to its default value of 0.</p>

Application Deployment

This section describes the known deployment issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4403166	<p>On Microsoft Windows, long path names are not supported.</p> <p>Refer to “Installation, Upgrade, and Uninstallation” on page 15 for information on this problem.</p>
4703680	<p>Redeploying an EJB module (with MDB) throws a resource conflict exception.</p> <p>This occurs on Microsoft Windows 2000 using Sun Java System Studio 4 when using message-driven beans (MDBs). If an EJB module contains an MDB that utilizes a specific queue, then re-deploying the same EJB module with the same MDB (utilizing the same Queue) causes a resource conflict. This makes (modified) module un-usable.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
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
4734969	<p>Cannott deploy application with user's Query class in the bean package.</p> <p>Container-managed persistence (CMP) code-gen does not use the fully qualified name for the JDO Query variable in <code>concreteImpl</code>. If you have a Query class in the same package as the abstract bean, a compilation error occurs.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Move the Query class into another or separate package.</p>
4750461	<p>On Solaris, the Sun Java System Application Server might crash during dynamic reloading.</p> <p>For a large application (with many enterprise beans), a crash might 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. <code>set rlim_fd_max=8192 set rlim_fd_cur=2048</code> 2. Reboot the system.

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: EJB Class Not Found. 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>

Configuration

- The default value of the `env-classpath-ignored` attribute of the `java-config` element is `true`.
- Not Implemented for this release:
 - The `bytecode-preprocessors` attribute in `java-config` element in `server.xml` (It is likely that it will become available in a future performance patch.)

Deprecated for this release:

- `is-cache-overflow-allowed`
- `max-wait-time-in-millis`

Due to J2EE 1.4 architecture changes, some elements might not be supported in future releases, such as:

- `cmt-max-runtime-exceptions` property of the `mdb-container` element

The following table describes the known Sun Java System Application Server 7 configuration issues and their solution.

ID	Summary
4742559	<p data-bbox="522 213 1175 230">If IPv6 is not used in your network, this problem does not apply to you.</p> <p data-bbox="522 256 1342 364">By default, the Sun Java System Application Server uses IPv4. This is supported by all platforms on which the Sun Java System Application Server is available. In certain platforms, IPv6 is supported. In this case, Sun Java System Application Server configuration changes are required for conformance.</p> <p data-bbox="522 387 1322 465">NOTE: If these configuration changes are to be made, it is essential to be absolutely sure of IPv6 support on the platforms. Server instances might not start if the IPv6-related configuration is applied to a system that has only IPv4 support.</p> <p data-bbox="522 487 601 505">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="522 531 925 548">Perform the following configuration changes:</p> <ol data-bbox="522 562 1339 1182" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start the Admin Server. 2. Start the Administration Console. (Connect to Admin Server http host/port in a browser). 3. Select the App Server instance to configure for IPv6, such as server1. 4. Expand the HTTP Listeners node in the tree view. 5. Select the HTTP Listener to configure for IPv6, such as http-listener1. 6. In the General section, change the value of the IP Address field to ANY. 7. In the Advanced section, change the value of the Family field to INET6. Setting the Family field to INET6 does not disable IPv4 functionality unless an IPv6 address is selected for IP address. Selecting an IP address of ANY will match any IPv4 or IPv6 address. 8. Click Save. 9. In the left pane, select your server instance. 10. Click Apply Changes. 11. Click Stop. 12. Click Start. This restarts the server and implements your changes.

Deployment Descriptors

This section describes the known deployment descriptor issues.

sun-cmp-mapping.xml Issues

- Not Implemented for this release:
 - check-modified-at-commit
 - lock-when-modified

sun-ejb-jar.xml Issues

- Deprecated for this release:
 - `is-cache-overflow-allowed`
 - `max-wait-time-in-millis`

Monitoring

This section describes the known monitoring issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4734595	<p>Total-connections-failed-validation does not show values.</p> <p>The issue is with the inherent double pooling problem in the reference implementation (RI).</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4737227	<p>FlagAsyncEnabled does not set to 1 in http-server.</p> <p>This is a known the Sun Java System Web Server issue.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4752199	<p>Monitoring bean method attribute values are not shown for <code>getPrimaryKey()</code>, <code>getEJBMetaData()</code>, <code>getHomeHandle()</code> methods.</p> <p>The monitoring tool lists methods in an enterprise bean that can be monitored. For <code>getPrimaryKey()</code>, <code>getEJBMetaData()</code>, and <code>getHomeHandle()</code>, the method level monitoring attributes always show zero.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None</p>

Server Administration

This section addresses the following areas:

- “[Command Line Interface \(CLI\)](#)” on page 46
- “[Administration Infrastructure](#)” on page 50
- “[Administration Interface](#)” on page 57

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>.
4680409	<p>After configuring an instance to use SSL, the administrator cannot access the Admin Server from either the CLI or browser clients.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Import the Sun Java System Application Server certificate into each client that is to use SSL to access the Admin Server, and indicate that servers with such a certificate are to be trusted. How to do this on a browser is browser-specific; consult your browser's online help to see how to import a certificate to be trusted.</p> <p>For the CLI, if the server's certificate is in some <code>servercert.cer</code> file, and the installation directory is <code>/INSTALL</code>, the command is:</p> <pre>keytool -import -file servercert.cer -alias server -keystore /INSTALL/jdk/jre/lib/security/cacerts</pre> <p>NOTE: To avoid this problem in the future, ensure that the Admin Server certificate is installed in both the server <i>and</i> the client(s) before configuring the Admin Server to use SSL.</p>
4688386	<p>Using the asterisk (*) character in single-mode CLI command results in unexpected behavior and/or error messages.</p> <p>The asterisk character is being expanded by the underlying shell into a list of names, and it is this list of names that is being seen by the command-line interface (CLI) command. Putting quote marks around the asterisk prevents the shell from expanding the asterisk, and thus the CLI gets to see the asterisk itself.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use quote characters (either single or double quotes) around the asterisk.</p>

ID	Summary
4701361	<p>Repeated changes applied to any instance eventually results in an out of memory error.</p> <p>The Admin Server keeps a record of all changes performed to the system, which requires memory. This change record (but not the changes themselves) is discarded during a reconfiguration, thus releasing the memory for use.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the <code>asadmin reconfig</code> command periodically to discard old change records.</p>
4704328	<p>Cleanup does not happen when a call to create a duplicate domain fails.</p> <p>When a domain that already exists is created, an appropriate error message is generated. However, a directory specified by the <code>-path</code> option in the <code>create-domain</code> command is created if it did not exist earlier. This should be removed since the command failed.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Remove any additional empty directory specified that might be created after the <code>-path</code> option is used.</p>
4708813	<p>Cannot monitor the default (pointbase) connection-pool JDBC resources.</p> <p>The JDBC connection pools are created dynamically on demand, which means that a pool is created the first time it is used. If the pool has not been created (not used), monitoring is not possible.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Create the desired connection pool to allow monitoring.</p>

ID	Summary
4722007	<p>Monitoring: Execution times of less than 1 millisecond cannot be measured.</p> <p>When an entity bean method is monitored, the execution-time-millis attribute shows -1. For example, when running the command:</p> <pre>iasadmin>get -m server1.application.usecase1app.ejb-module.UseCase1Ejb_jar.entity-bean.BeanOne.bean-met</pre> <p>The following attributes are returned:</p> <pre>Attribute name = total-num-errors Value = 0Attribute name = method-name Value = public abstractcom.iplanet.ias.perf.jts.UseCase1.ejb.BeanOneRemotecom.iplanet.ias.perf.jts.Use throwsjavax.ejb.CreateException,java.rmi.RemoteExceptionAttribute name = total-num-calls Value = 0Attribute name = total-num-success Value = 0Attribute name = execution-time-millis Value = -1</pre> <p>Before monitoring is started, the default value for execution-time-millis is set to -1 to indicate that the value for that attribute is invalid at that moment. A default value of 0 would give a false impression that the execution time has been measured, and that it has turned out to be a very small value.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4733109	<p>Verifier error reported in Administration interface when viewing Persistence Manager Factory resource created from command-line interface.</p> <p>When a Persistence Manager Factory resource is viewed in the Administration interface, the following error is reported for the resource when it is created from the command-line interface:</p> <pre>ArgChecker Failure: Validation failed for jndiName: object must be non-null</pre> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>

ID	Summary
4742993	<p>On Solaris, the flexanlg command causes open failure when used on Sun Java System Application Server that is integrated into Solaris.</p> <p>If you are running a version that is integrated into the Solaris operating environment, and you use the flexanlg command from /usr/appserver/bin, an open failure error is displayed.</p> <pre>ld.so.1: /usr/appserver/bin/flexanlg: fatal: libplc4.so: open failed: No such file or directoryKilled</pre> <p>Solution</p> <p>Complete these steps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Add the following entry to LD_LIBRARY_PATH file: usr/lib/mps2. Then run the flexanlg command. % /usr/appserver/bin/flexanlg
4750518	<p>Some CLI commands do not work on the target Admin Server.</p> <p>The create, delete, or list commands do not work in the CLI on the target Admin Server for creating/deleting/listing new elements (such as SSL, mime, profiler, resources, and so on) in the server.xml file of the Admin Server.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the Akministration Console to create, delete, and list elements in the Admin Server.</p>

Administration Infrastructure

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

ID	Summary
6635248	<p>*~ wildcard pattern does not work as documented.</p> <p>The wildcard pattern with tilde in the ppath does not work as documented.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Add one of the following to the obj.conf file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <Object ppath="/test[^h].html"> PathCheck fn="htaccess-find" filename=".htaccess"</Object>■ <Object ppath="*~*(.testh.html .testh.html/)">PathCheck fn="htaccess-find" filename=".htaccess" </Object>■ <Object ppath="*~*.testh.html*"> PathCheck fn="htaccess-find" filename=".htaccess" </Object>

ID	Summary
6631420	<p>If htaccess is used, JSP files in the docroot cannot be protected.</p> <p>HTML files are treated with the complete URL, whereas JSP files have a relative url. The current webcore implementation has no scope for protecting JSP files.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None as yet.</p>
4676888	<p>On Microsoft Windows 2000, cannot create JVM when JVM heap size is set to a large value.</p> <p>If you try to set a larger JVM heap size on Windows 2000, you might get the following error message:</p> <p>Error occurred during initialization of VM, Could not reserve enough space for object heap Internal error: unable to create JVM</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To configure the Sun Java System Application Server with a larger JAVA heap size on Windows 2000, it is necessary to rebase the Sun Java System Application Server DLLs.</p> <p>The Rebase utility, which comes both with Microsoft Framework SDK and Microsoft Visual Studio, allows you to set optimal base addresses for a number of DLLs starting from some address and thereby increasing JVM heap availability. The SDK Help Rebase topic recommends using address 0x60000000. For more details on rebase utility:</p> <p>http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/tools/tools/performance</p> <p>Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Window 2000 system with 2-4 GB memory ■ Visual Studio/Microsoft Framework SDK Rebase utility <p>To apply rebase to Application Server dynamic libraries do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cd into <i>install_dir</i>\bin 2. rebase -b 0x60000000 *.dll 3. cd ..\lib 4. rebase -b 0x66000000 *.dll
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 AuthTrans fn=qos-handler line to the top of the default object in the obj . conf file of the virtual server. The qos-handler Server Application Function (SAF) and obj . conf configuration file are described in the <i>Developer's Guide to NSAPI</i>.</p>

ID	Summary
4692673	<p>Restarting an instance in debug mode seems to fail if the instance is originally running in non-debug mode.</p> <p>If an instance is started without checking/selecting the 'Start/Restart in debug mode' check box, subsequent settings of this check box do not work. In the Administration interface, the Debug Enabled check box appears unchecked, even though it has been checked. The <code>server.xml</code> file also shows <code>debug-enabled=false</code>.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4699450	<p>On Microsoft Windows 2000, deployment fails for EAR files if total length of the path to a generated file during deployment exceeds 260 characters.</p> <p>On the Windows 2000 platform, the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) is limited to 260 characters for path names to generated files. This is a problem with Microsoft Windows support in the JVM, and is likely to be fixed in the J2SE 1.5 release.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>When deploying an application, use a path and file name that are less than 260 characters combined.</p>
4723776	<p>On Solaris, server fails to restart when converting to an SSL-enabled environment.</p> <p>If you attempt to restart the Sun Java System Application Server after installing a certificate and enabling security, the restart fails. A message is displayed indicating that the server failed to receive a password. A second click of the Start button starts the server. When SSL is not enabled, passwords are not cached which results in the failure of restart. The restart command does not support the transition from non-SSL to SSL enabled mode.</p> <p>NOTE: This problem only occurs the first time the server is restarted. Subsequent restarts work fine.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>If you have encountered this problem:</p> <p>Click Start.</p> <p>To avoid this problem, perform the following steps instead of clicking the Restart button.</p> <p>Click Stop. Click Start.</p>

ID	Summary
4724780	<p>Cannot start Admin Server if the domain is created in another system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the domain is created on a PCNFS mounted drive, the Admin Server and any instances within such domains cannot be started due to a known Microsoft issue involving PCNFS drives. ■ If the domain is created in the same local drive as the product installation but in a different directory path, the instances and the Admin Server work as expected, and are fully operational. <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4734184	<p>On Microsoft Windows 2000, the console is sometimes disabled.</p> <p>Sometimes (rarely) the Admin Server or Application Server instance hangs during deployment or when commands are run. This can happen when some of the text from the console log is selected. If you deselect the text on the console log, the process continues.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Disable automatic creation of the console for server1 instance by setting log-service create-console attribute to false. Clicking the mouse or pressing Enter on the console log might also solve this problem.</p>
4736554	<p>After a secure HTTP listener has been removed from a server, the administrator is still prompted for the (no longer needed) password.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Remove the entire server and then add it again.</p> <p>NOTE: To avoid the problem in the future—Before removing the httplistener, disable security using the following command:</p> <pre>/export2/build/bin/> asadmin set --user admin --password adminadminserver1.http-listener.http-listener-1.securityEnabled=falseAttribute securityEnabled set to false./export2/build/bin/> asadmin delete-http-listener --user admin --password adminadmin ls2Deleted Http listener with id = ls2</pre>
4737756	<p>On Microsoft Windows 2000, corrupt messages display on the console.</p> <p>On Windows 2000, for a non-English locale (such as Japanese) you might see corrupted messages displayed on the console.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the Admin interface to view the log messages.</p>

ID	Summary
4739831	<p>A partially-deleted instance causes incorrect responses from some CLI commands.</p> <p>If a server instance is partially deleted, the following problems are known to occur with some CLI commands (solutions are provided with each problem description):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The <code>create-instance</code> command in local mode reports that the instance exists even if there are no sub-directories under the instance folder. Solution Manually remove the leftover instance directory, then run the <code>create-instance</code> command.2. The <code>list-instances</code> command in local mode includes the partially-deleted instance name and status. Solution Manually remove the leftover instance directory, then run the <code>list-instances</code> command.3. On Microsoft Windows 2000, the <code>start-instance</code> command in remote mode displays a null string. Solution Manually remove the leftover instance directory, create a new instance, then run the <code>start-instance</code> command.4. On Microsoft Windows 2000, the <code>stop-instance</code> command in both local and remote modes reports incorrect exceptions. In local mode, the command displays an incorrect message stating that the instance is not running. In remote mode, the command displays a null string. On Solaris, the <code>stop-instance</code> command in local mode incorrectly reports that the user does not have permission to access the instance's <code>config</code> directory although the <code>config</code> directory does not exist. Solution Manually remove the leftover instance directory.
4739891	<p>Deletion of a virtual server fails if the default web module referred to by the virtual server does not exist or has been undeployed.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Set the Default Web Module field of the virtual server to None Selected, click OK to save the changes, then delete the virtual server.</p>

ID	Summary
4740022	<p>SNMP: END OF MIB is returned when adding and starting a new instance server.</p> <p>If you add and start a new instance without shutting down the instance server and subagent, an END OF MIB message is returned.</p> <p>Solution</p> <ol 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 Sun Java System Application Server installation (common for all domains/instances).
4737138	<p>License expired message does not appear at Microsoft Windows Services or at the DOS prompt.</p> <p>When starting servers from Windows Services or from the DOS prompt command (startserv.bat) after license expiration, appropriate license expiration messages are not shown</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Start servers from CLI (asadmin) or from Sun program icon</p>
4780488	<p>Existence of multiple obj.conf files causes confusion.</p> <p>Upon creation of a new Sun Java System Application Server instance, the <i>instance-dir/config/</i> directory will contain two obj.conf files, one named obj.conf and the other named <i>virtual-server-name-obj.conf</i>, where <i>virtual-server-name</i> is the same value as the instance name for the virtual server that is created automatically during instance creation. The documentation refers to "modification of the obj.conf file" when it should refer to "modification of the obj.conf file associated with the virtual server of interest."</p> <p>When the Sun Java System Application Server is installed, the obj.conf and server1-obj.conf files exist under the <i>/domains/domain1/server1/config/</i> directory. The content in the file named obj.conf is overridden by the content of the server1-obj.conf file specified at the virtual server level. In effect, the file named obj.conf is not used by the Sun Java System Application Server instance.</p> <p>For example, if you modified the file named obj.conf while configuring the Sun Java System Application Server web server plug-in, your pass through settings will not take effect because the wrong obj.conf file has been modified.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>If and when you need to modify the obj.conf file for an instance, modify the file prefixed with the virtual server name of interest.</p>

ID	Summary
4938319	<p>Errors when using SSL and web server (reverse proxy) plug-in.</p> <p>502 errors occur when using SSL and the web server plug-in</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Set the <code>keepAliveTimeout</code> value to the same value in both the Sun Java System Web Server <code>magnus.conf</code> file and the Sun Java System Application Server's <code>init.conf</code> file. If these values are different the connection may be closed when the Application Server connects to the Web Server or the Web Server connects to the Application Server. If the connection is already closed, you see a 502 error.</p>
6092475	<p>When running the web server (reverse proxy) plug-in with Sun Java System Web Server 6.1 on Intel-based hardware (such as Solaris x86, Linux, or Microsoft Windows) the Sun Java System Web Server may experience crashes and restarts under heavy loads.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To correct this problem, make the following configuration change to the <code>magnus.conf</code> file and restart the web server instance:</p> <pre>KernelThreads 1 RqThrottle 1</pre> <p>These changes cause Sun Java System Web Server 6.1 to use native OS threads on the Intel platform hardware, rather than creating NSCP threads, which do not scale well on Intel based hardware.</p> <p>These settings are not needed for other hardware platforms, such as Sun Solaris SPARC.</p>
6157476	<p>On UNIX platforms, users in the same group as the “sysuser” of the Sun Java System Application Server’s domain and instances do not have write access to deployed applications.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To avoid this problem:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Create the domain with the <code>-sysuser</code> option.2. As the system user, change the user mask to 2 by running <code>umask 2</code> at the command prompt. This change turns on the group write permissions for all files created by the Sun Java System Application Server.3. Restart the Admin Server.4. Grant group write permissions to the server instance’s applications directory by executing <code>chmod -R 775 applications</code> in the instance directory. Files of deployed applications will now have group write permissions. For additional background and more information, see Info Doc 77800.

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 Sun Java System Application Server 7 administration graphical user interface issues, and the associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4722607	<p>On Microsoft Windows 2000, cannot edit or remove entries within a newly created mime file that omits the .types extension.</p> <p>On Windows 2000, the MIME file must have the .types extension following the file name in order for modifications to entries in the file. For example, mime2.types and not mime2</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use the .types extension for any mime file name.</p>

ID	Summary
4725473	<p>External certificate nickname doesn't display on the Administration Console Nickname list.</p> <p>When you install an external certificate through the Sun Java System 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>Solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Log in to the system where the Sun Java System 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>/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>This command establishes the link between the certificate and the server instance; it does not install the certificate (which was done using the Administration Console). Even though the certificate is linked with http-listener, the http-listener will be listening in non-SSL mode.3. Enable the http-listener to listen in SSL mode by using the following CLI command. <pre>/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>This command switches the server instance listening state from non-SSL to SSL. After completing the preceding steps, the certificate is displayed in the Admin Console.4. You can now use the Admin Console to edit the http-listener as needed.
4728718	<p>When creating a new virtual server and a value is given for the location of the log file, a File Not Found" error is reported.</p> <p>In the Administration interface, the log file field cannot be used to add any values.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Delete the virtual server just created, create the needed file, then recreate the virtual server.</p> <p>NOTE: To avoid the problem in the future—Always create the log file first, before attempting to create the new virtual server.</p>

ID	Summary
4741123	<p data-bbox="489 213 1300 262">On Solaris 9 update 2, default browser is incompatible with Sun Java System Application Server 7.</p> <p data-bbox="489 284 1333 364">When you attempt to use the Sun Java System Application Server Administrative interface with the Solaris 9 4/03 operating environment default browser, the following error message is displayed:</p> <p data-bbox="489 387 858 407">Unsupported Browser: Netscape 4.78.</p> <p data-bbox="489 430 1329 534">It is recommended that you upgrade your browser to Netscape 4.79 or Netscape 6.2 to run the Sun Java System Application Server UI. Those who choose not to continue and not upgrade might notice degraded performance and/or unexpected behavior.</p> <p data-bbox="489 557 1340 637">NOTE: If you are running the version of the Sun Java System Application Server Administration interface that is included in the Solaris 9 4/03 operating environment, you will need to use Netscape 4.79 or Netscape 7.0.</p> <p data-bbox="489 659 569 680">Solution</p> <ul data-bbox="489 690 1336 850" style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For Sun Java System Application Server 7 standalone, upgrade to Netscape 4.79 or Netscape 6.2— Use <code>/usr/dt/bin/netscape6</code> instead of <code>/usr/dt/bin/netscape</code>. ■ For Sun Java System Application Server 7 bundled with Solaris, upgrade to Netscape 4.79 or Netscape 7—Use <code>/usr/dt/appconfig/SUNWns/netscape</code> instead of <code>/usr/dt/bin/netscape</code>.
4750616	<p data-bbox="489 876 1336 897">Access Control List (ACL) editing is not supported on some versions of Netscape Navigator.</p> <p data-bbox="489 920 1325 999">If you attempt to edit ACL entries while using either Netscape Navigator, versions 6.x or 7.x, you might encounter intermittent problems, such as the browser disappearing or the ACL edit screen never displays.</p> <p data-bbox="489 1022 569 1043">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="489 1065 868 1086">Choose one of the following workarounds.</p> <ul data-bbox="489 1097 1285 1194" style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use the supported 4.79 version of Netscape Navigator. ■ Manually edit the ACL file. For details on ACL file formatting, see the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administration Guide</i>.
4752055	<p data-bbox="489 1220 1129 1241">Netscape 4.8 produces warning message on Administration interface.</p> <p data-bbox="489 1263 1333 1367">When using Netscape 4.8 to access the Administration interface, a warning appears indicating Netscape 4.8 is an unsupported browser. Although no issues have been identified when using Netscape 4.8 to run the Administration interface, more thorough testing needs to be completed on this version of the Netscape browser.</p> <p data-bbox="489 1390 569 1411">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="489 1433 1329 1482">Select the Continue hyperlink from the warning message to continue using the Administration interface.</p> <p data-bbox="489 1505 901 1525">Use Netscape 4.79, or upgrade to Netscape 6.2.</p>

ID	Summary
4760714	<p>An invalid Help button appears in the Install Certificate screen.</p> <p>In the Install Certificate screen, which displays all the certificate information entered, an invalid Help button is present in the Admin Console. If you click this button, an error message is displayed indicating the help page was not found. Context-sensitive help is only available by clicking the Help link on the top frame of any page.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Click the Help link in the top pane for context-sensitive help.</p>
4760939	<p>SSL: A self-signed certificate generated by certutil is not displayed on the Certificate Nickname list.</p> <p>A self-signed certificate is generated by the <code>certutil</code> and Certificate Nickname is not displayed on the Admin Console.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>To use a self-signed certificate, you must manually edit the <code>server.xml</code> file.</p>
4848146	<p>Error occurs accessing the Admin Console if the browser uses a proxy server.</p> <p>If your browser is set to use a proxy server and the proxy server is not configured to ignore localhost, an error occurs when you choose Start Admin Console from the Start menu.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Disable the proxy server.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Include localhost in the list of domains to be ignored by their proxy server.</p>
4957860	<p>On Red Hat Enterprise Linux you get the message: Failed to add MIME type.</p> <p>When you attempt to add a MIME type to a MIME types file through the Administration interface, an error appears to prevent accessing the Global MIME Types page.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>This problem happens because the default locale is set to <code>en_US.UTF-8</code> instead of <code>en_US</code>. The workaround is to set <code>export LANG=en_US</code>, then restart the Admin Server.</p>

ID	Summary
5011969	<p>On Solaris x86, HTTP listener and IIOP listener pages in the Administration interface give errors.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The problem is caused by certain versions of <code>jss3.jar</code>. Two workarounds exist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For patch levels 115924-03, 115925-03, 115926-03, 115927-03, upgrade the <code>SUNWjss</code> package with a later version. 2. Remove the path to <code>jss3.jar</code> from the server's classpath. To remove it, open <code>server.xml</code> for editing. 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. Save <code>server.xml</code> and run <code>asadmin reconfig</code>. Before starting your server instance, you also need to rename <code>jss3.jar</code>.

Sun Java System Studio 4 Plug-in

This section describes the known Sun Java System Studio 4, Enterprise Edition (formerly known as Forte for Java) issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4689097	<p>Error occurs when spaces are specified in directories to be used by Sun Java System Studio 4.</p> <p>Sun Java System Studio 4 does not install correctly if a space is used in the directory structure. The installer checks for spaces in the install path, and, if found, displays an error dialog.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Do not use a space when specifying the install directory for the Sun Java System Studio 4 component of Sun Java System Application Server.</p>
4720145	<p>ConnectionException was thrown while establishing a connection to the debugger.</p> <p>Sun Java System Studio 4 prompts many times asking if you want to create a new debugging session and then throws the exception.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Restart the IDE.</p>
4727932	<p>Using MAD environment in FFJ causes side effects.</p> <p>Intermittent side effects occur when using MAD configurations with Sun Java System Studio 4.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Don't use Sun Java System Studio 4 with MAD configurations.</p>

ID	Summary
4725779	<p>Pre-configured Sun Java System specific property values do not appear in the editor.</p> <p>If you have a RAR file that has been configured for deployment to the Sun Java System Application Server, and try to look at the property values in the property sheet, you will see the default values, not the values specified in the <code>sun-ra.xml</code> file.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Extract the Sun-specific descriptor XML file from the RAR and put it in the same directory as the RAR. This allows you to edit the <code>slas</code> descriptors.</p> <p>NOTE: The original contents of the RAR file will not be changed as a result of user edits this way, but the RAR file sent to the server will have the updated XML file in it.</p>
4733794	<p>EJB name changes applied at Application node are undeployable.</p> <p>It is possible to change the <code>ejb-name</code> element of a bean in the context of an application by using the dialog presented when the you select the View EJB Names item of an application node's contextual menu (right click menu). These changes are applied to the <code>alt-dd</code> that is created as part of the packaging. The name change is not propagated to the Sun Java System Application Server <code>alt-dd</code>.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>

ID	Summary
4745283	<p>If only Admin Client is installed, App Client cannot be run.</p> <p>If only Admin Client or Sun Java System Studio Plug-in is installed, you cannot run an App Client application. App Client is a separate package from Admin Client.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Install the App Client package. Get either a full installation (appclient script is under <i>SUNONE_INSTALL_ROOT/bin</i>), or get the appclient package from a remote machine where the Sun Java System Application Server installed.</p> <p>To get appclient package:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Run <i>SUNONE_INSTALL_ROOT/bin/package-appclient[.bat]</i> This generates appclient.jar file in <i>SUNONE_INSTALL_ROOT/lib/appclient/appclient.jar</i>Distribute the appclient.jar to the remote machine that does not have the Sun Java System Application Server installed, then unjar appclient.jar. You should get an appclient directory containing all App Client libraries and JAR files.Modify the bin/appclient script that is packed in the appclient.jar file before first use. The %CONFIG_HOME% string should be substituted by the real path to asenv.conf (or asenv.bat for Windows 2000.)Configure asenv.conf (asenv.bat for Microsoft Windows) as follows: %AS_INSTALL%=APPCLIENT_INSTALLED_ROOT %AS_JAVA%=Your_Installed_Java_Home%AS_IMQ_LIB%=APPCLIENT_INSTALLED_ROOT/imq/lib %AS_ACC_CONFIG%=APPCLIENT_INSTALLED_ROOT/config/sun-acc.xml %AS_WEBSERVICES_LIB%=APPCLIENT_INSTALLED_ROOT/lib NOTE: The appclient.jar file is only intended to be run from a remote machine that has the same operating system as the machine where it was created. For example, appclient.jar created on a Solaris platform will not function on Windows 2000. For details, see the package-appclient manpage.

Sample Applications

- The sample applications source is set up with an ANT directory structure and applications are not Sun Java Studio-oriented. For this reason, you do not see icons for EJB modules, and so on. Only source files can be seen if a sample's src folder is mounted.
- Although Sun Java Studio is ANT enabled, it cannot deploy the sample applications using an ANT target. In other words, running the ANT target = all command does not produce the same result as running an ant all command from the shell.
- Existing ANT-styled applications can be successfully compiled using Sun Java Studio (ANT through Sun Java Studio).

This section describes known Sun Java System Application Server 7 sample application issues, and the associated solutions.

ID	Summary
4714439	<p>In PetStore, cannot add a user that already exists.</p> <p>In the PetStore sample application, trying to add a user that already exists displays a stack trace on the screen.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>
4726161	<p>Modified samples are not updated until redeployment.</p> <p>If users attempt to deploy a sample more than once, after making small changes and repackaging the application, the following error message is displayed.</p> <p>"Already Deployed"</p> <p>This issue affects most of the samples since they use the Ant utility and the <code>common.xml</code> file, which have the "deploy" target, thus mixing deployment of applications with registration of resources.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Choose one of the following workarounds:</p> <p>For the majority of the sample applications that use the Ant utility <code>build.xml</code> files, which include the <code>common.xml</code> file, type the following command.</p> <pre>% asant deploy_common</pre> <p>For all other sample applications, type the following commands.</p> <pre>% asant undeploy % asant deploy</pre>
4733412	<p>Sample application converter has redundant JAR file in web module.</p> <p>The converter application has a redundant stateless-converter EJB JAR file under the <code>WEB-INF/lib</code> directory. The EAR file is located under the sample application directory. From the bundled Solaris build, it is here:</p> <pre>/usr/appserver/samples/ejb/stateless/converter/stateless-converter.ear</pre> <p>Extract this file and go to the <code>WEB-INF/lib</code> directory of the web module named <code>stateless-converter</code> and you will see the file. This redundant JAR file applies to all the web modules which call the EJB module. The root cause of the problem is the <code>common.xml</code> file used to build the application.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None. Doesn't affect functionality when running sample application.</p>

ID	Summary
4739854	<p>Instructions needed for deploying resources using asadmin.</p> <p>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>Solution</p> <p>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>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>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:pointbase:serv</pre>
4747534	<p>The lifecycle-multithreaded sample application asks for the admin user password 8 times.</p> <p>While deploying the sample application <code>lifecycle-multithreaded.jar</code> file using the <code>asant deploy</code> command, you are prompted to enter the admin user password eight times.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None.</p>

ID	Summary
4748535	<p>Miscellaneous sample file issues.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Logging sample generates multiple log files, for the fourth logging option.2. Logging sample has a redundant log.properties file.3. Instructions for the security grant in sample documentation are not fully correct. <p>Solution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Close the handler before removing it. See <code>initLog()</code> method in <code>GreeterServlet.java</code>. <pre>private void initLog(String log_type) { //Remove all handlers Handler[] h = logger.getHandlers(); for (int i = 0; i < h.length; i++) { h[i].close(); //must do this logger.removeHandler(h[i]); } ...} Also, open file handler with an append option. See <code>addHandler()</code> in <code>GreeterServlet.java</code>. Write: Handler fh = new FileHandler(log_file, true); instead of Handler fh = new FileHandler(log_file);</pre>2. Edit the <code>build.xml</code> file as follows: <pre>< <fileset dir="\${src.docroot}" excludes="cvs,annontation"/> > <fileset dir="\${src.docroot}" excludes="cvs,annontation,log.properties"/></pre>3. In "Running the Sample Application" section, remove <code>domains/domain1/</code> from instructions to adding security grant entries to the <code>server.policy</code> file.
4752731	<p>PointBase 4.3 replaced with PointBase 4.4.</p> <p>When downloading and installing PointBase with the samples, (http://hostname:port/samples/docs/pointbase.html) the instructions refer to PointBase 4.3. However, PointBase 4.3 as been replaced by PointBase 4.4.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>In the "Update Samples Ant Files" section, use the <code>pbttools44.jar</code> and <code>pbclient44.jar</code> files instead of the <code>pbttools43.jar</code> and <code>pbclient43.jar</code> files.</p> <p>In the "Starting PointBase" section, for PointBase downloaded and installed separately on UNIX platforms, use <code>pointbase_install_dir/tools/server/start_server</code> to start PointBase.</p>

ID	Summary
5012233	<p>Deployment failed on the connector sample cci.ear file.</p> <p>Displays an error saying external entity not found “http://www.sun.com/software/sunone/appserver/dtds/sun-application-client_1_3-0.dtd”.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Modify sun-application-client.xml to have single quotes instead of double quotes.</p> <p>Sample:</p> <pre><!DOCTYPE sun-application-client PUBLIC "-//Sun Microsystems, Inc.//DTD Sun ONEApplication Server 7.0 Application Client 1.3//EN" 'http://www.sun.com/software/sunone/appserver/dtds/sun-application-client_1_3-0.dtd'></pre>

ORB/IIOP Listener

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

ID	Summary
4743366	<p>The address attribute in the iiop-listener element in the server.xml file does not support ANY.</p> <p>In the default configuration, the Sun Java System Application Server is configured with the address value of “0.0.0.0” in the iiop-listener element. This default configuration does not listen on IPv6 interfaces. It only listens on all IPv4 interfaces on a system. The value of ANY in the address element of the iiop-listener, that would allow the server to listen on all interfaces (IPv4 or IPv6) on a system, is not supported.</p> <p>The ANY value in the address attribute of the iiop-listener element in the server.xml file allows for listening on all interfaces available on a system. This support includes both the IPv4 and IPv6 interfaces.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>For both IPv4 and IPv6 interfaces, use “::” in the address value of the iiop-listener element. This solution is only applicable to Solaris 8.0 and above.</p>
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>

ID	Summary
4810199	<p>The optimized CORBA Util delegate, which is bundled with Sun Java System Application Server 7.0 Standard Edition, is not enabled by default.</p> <p>A default installation of Sun Java System Application Server 7 does not enable the use of the high performance CORBA Util delegate. As a result, you might experience a significant decrease in performance when using the JDK-bundled or Sun Java System Application Server-bundled ORB.</p> <p>Refer to the “High performance CORBA Util Delegate Class” section in the “ORB Tuning” module of the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Performance Tuning Guide</i>.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>You can improve performance significantly by enabling the use of a high performance CORBA Util Delegate implementation. To enable the alternate CORBA Util Delegate, add the following to the Sun Java System Application Server configuration file, <code>server.xml</code>:</p> <pre><jvm-options>-Djavax.rmi.CORBA.UtilClass=com.ipplanet.ias.util.orbutil.IasUtilDelegate</jvm-op</pre>
4847269	<p>The J2SE 1.3.1_X client cannot communicate with Sun Java System Application Server 7.</p> <p>When the J2SE 1.3.1_X client communicates with Sun Java System Application Server 7, the client will core dump.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Use J2SE 1.3.1_04 for the client.</p>

Internationalization (i18n)

This section describes known internationalization issues and the associated solutions.

ID	Summary
6358183	<p>There is no zh locale upgrade support in 7.0 UR8, because there was no zh locale support for Red Hat Linux in 7.0 UR4.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>None</p>
4761017	<p>On Solaris bundled version: Admin Console displays in English.</p> <p>Because there is no language entry for Admin Server instance on the Solaris bundled version, the Sun Java System Application Server Admin Console displays in English for the localized version.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Manually set the locale entry in the <code>server.xml</code> file</p>

ID	Summary
4957904	<p>User cannot launch the Chinese version of the Administration interface after installation.</p> <p>After installing the Chinese version of Sun Java System Application Server, the Administration interface displays in English.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Manually set the locale entry in the <code>server.xml</code> file and restart the server.</p>
N/A	<p>On Solaris, there are limitations associated with the Netscape 4.79 browser.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When using Netscape 4.79 on Solaris, localized JavaScript messages display garbled characters. JavaScript cannot handle UTF-8 encoding. ■ When using Netscape 4.79 on Solaris in the Chinese GB18030 locale, GB18030 characters are not accepted. <p>Solution</p> <p>On the Sun web site, download Netscape 6.23 or 7.0 for Solaris. This solves both problems.</p>
6206333	<p>On Microsoft Windows, accessing the Edit MIME Files page in the Administration interface causes an internal error in the simplified Chinese version.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Edit the <code>mime.type</code> file using a text editor. The file is located at: <code>install_dir/Appserver7/domains/domain_name/instance_name/config/mime.type</code></p> <p>For example:</p> <p><code>C:\Sun\Appserver7\domains\domain1\server1\config\mime.type</code></p>

Documentation

This section describes the known documentation issues and associated solutions.

ID	Summary
6629470	<p>Documentation does not warn the user about the implications of using the <code>-Xms</code> or <code>-Xmx</code> options in conjunction with <code>-XX:+AggressiveHeap</code> in the <code>server.xml</code> file.</p> <p>Solution:</p> <p>The following information needs to be included:</p> <p>Do not use the <code>-Xms</code> or <code>-Xmx</code> options in conjunction with <code>-XX:+AggressiveHeap</code>, because <code>-XX:+AggressiveHeap</code> sets the heap size. Using <code>-Xms</code> or <code>-Xmx</code> options in conjunction with <code>-XX:+AggressiveHeap</code> causes the options to override each other's settings for heap size.</p> <p>The <code>-Xss</code> option can help reduce stack requirements.</p>

ID	Summary
6610764	<p>Need to have clear documentation on the auto-commit feature for connection validation in the Application Server 7 Administration Guide.</p> <p>The topic on Configuring JDBC connection pools in Chapter 9 does not provide detailed information about auto-commit.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The following information needs to be included:</p> <p>The auto-commit feature uses the <code>getAutoCommit</code> and the <code>setAutoCommit</code> methods for validating a connection.</p> <p>The <code>getAutoCommit</code> method retrieves the current state of auto-commit.</p> <p>The <code>setAutoCommit</code> method can be used to change the state of auto-commit, so that actual contact with the database can take place. The <code>getAutoCommit</code> method may or may not contact the DB, based on the implementation.</p> <p>NOTE: Some databases, such as Oracle, perform caching for the <code>setAutoCommit</code> method and do not actually validate the connection. Use table-based validation instead of the auto-commit feature.</p>
6412668	<p>The following statement in the Configuring the File Cache section of the Application Server 7 Performance Tuning Guide is incorrect:</p> <p>By default, Transmit File is enabled on NT, and not enabled on Unix. On Unix, enable Transmit File for platforms that have native OS support for <code>PR_TransmitFile</code>, which currently includes HP-UX and AIX. It is not recommended for other Unix/Linux platforms.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The statement must read as follows:</p> <p>By default, Transmit File is enabled on NT, and not enabled on Unix. On Unix, Transmit File is enabled for platforms that have native OS support for <code>PR_TransmitFile</code>, which currently includes Solaris, HP-UX and AIX. It is not recommended for other Unix/Linux platforms.</p>
6333096	<p>The following example for "redirect" directive in Sun Java System Application Server 7, Enterprise Edition Developer's Guide to NSAPI is incorrect:</p> <p>In the second example, any request for <code>http://hostname/toopopular/whatever</code> is translated to a request for <code>http://bigger/better/stronger/morepopular/whatever</code>.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The example must read as follows:</p> <p>In the second example, any request for <code>http://hostname/toopopular/whatever</code> is translated to a request for <code>http://bigger/better/stronger/morepopular</code>.</p>

ID	Summary
4839719	<p data-bbox="489 210 1325 236">Developer's Guide to Web Applications: Description of cookieName property misleading.</p> <p data-bbox="489 253 1325 361">In the <i>Developer's Guide to Web Applications</i>, the documentation of the <code>sun-web.xml</code> file lists the <code>cookieName</code> property of the <code>cookie-properties</code> subelement and implies that the value of the <code>cookieName</code> property can be changed from the default value. However, the value cannot be changed; it must always be <code>JSESSIONID</code>.</p> <p data-bbox="489 383 568 401">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="489 427 544 447">None.</p>

ID	Summary
4720171	<p>There is no documentation explaining the use of indexed deployment directories.</p> <p>The numbering scheme part of a deployed application's directory name has been implemented as an indexing mechanism to allow a developer to modify a JAR and/or class file associated with the deployed application. This is significant to the Windows platform due to a sharing violation error that occurs during an attempt to overwrite a loaded file; Windows places a file lock on the loaded file. The file is loaded into the server instance or the IDE during session startup. With the sharing violation error, two options are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Compile the updated class file (originally part of that JAR file) and place it first in the classpath in order to be loaded before the older classes, then allow for the Sun Java System Application Server to reload this application (as long as reload is active), OR■ Update the JAR file, create a new EAR file, and redeploy the application. <p>NOTE: Redeployment of the application on the Solaris platform is not necessary since there are no file locking constraints.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>When making changes to an already deployed application on the Windows platform for IDE setup, ANT file copy, or compile or other operations, note that a new directory will be created with an incremented index number as the workaround for the file locking constraint. For example: On the Solaris platform the J2EE application, helloworld, is deployed to the Sun Java System Application Server with the following directory structure:</p> <pre>appserv/domains/domain1/server1/applications/j2ee-apps/helloworld_1</pre> <p>A change is then to be made to a servlet that's part of this deployed application (for example, <code>HelloServlet.java</code>). The Sun Java Studio IDE is started, the source file for this servlet is changed and compiled with the <code>javac</code> target set to the above directory. With the source compiled to the proper location, a reload file exists for this application, the reload flag in <code>server.xml</code> is set to true, and, with the server instance running, the changes take effect without having to reassemble the application and redeploy it.</p> <p>For the Windows platform, the JAR or class file cannot be altered and updated due to the file locking issue. Therefore, there are two methods of dealing with this issue on Windows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Compile the changed source file and prepend the class file or JAR in the classpath in order to have the source changes picked up, OR■ Make the changes to the helloworld source, assemble it, and redeploy it without undeploying the previous deployment of helloworld. <p>The second option is the preferred method since this option results in the use of the incremented index number appended to the deployed application's directory name. Therefore, after a second deployment of helloworld, the directory structures would be:</p> <pre>appserv/domains/domain1/server1/applications/j2ee-apps/helloworld_1appserv/domains/domain</pre> <p>The second deployment of helloworld would be deployed under <code>helloworld_2</code>.</p>

ID	Summary
4851218	<p>You cannot use keytool to generate certificates with Sun Java System Application Server.</p> <p>Certificates generated with keytool are not compatible with Sun Java System Application Server.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>You can use certutil to generate self-signed certificates. It is available as an add-on to the Sun Java System Application Server at:</p> <p>http://www.sun.com/software/download/app_servers.html</p> <p>For information on using certutil, see:</p> <p>http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/tools/certutil.html</p>
4870888	<p>Getting Started Guide built into the product is incorrect.</p> <p>The <i>Getting Started Guide</i> that is built into the product contains incorrect information regarding platforms and sizing. It also is not fully 508-compliant.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>For correct platform and sizing information, refer to the <i>Installation Guide</i> or the <i>Platform Summary</i>. For a 508-compliant version of the <i>Getting Started Guide</i>, see the version posted here:</p> <p>http://docs.sun.com</p>
4875280	<p>Online help has some incorrect descriptions.</p> <p>Solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the asprfhls.html file: <p>Determines whether SSL3 is enabled. For administrative purposes, deselecting SSL2 and using TLS only is recommended. (file name asprfhls.html)</p> <p>If your browser does not support TLS, then select SSL3.</p> <p>Instead, this should be:</p> <p>Determines whether SSL3 is enabled. For administrative purposes, deselecting SSL3 and using TLS only is recommended.</p> <p>If your browser does not support TLS, then select SSL3.</p> ■ In the asprflo.html file: <p>Create Console</p> <p>(Window only). When checked, a console window is created for stderr output.</p> <p>Instead, this should be:</p> <p>Create Console</p> <p>(Windows only). When checked, a console window is created for stderr output.</p>

ID	Summary
4884043	<p>Configuration File Reference: Transmit File parameter default is stated incorrectly.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The document description for the <code>TransmitFile</code> parameter in the <code>nsfc.conf</code> file specifies the following default:</p> <p>(for Unix) i.e.</p> <p><code>TransmitFile=off</code></p> <p>This is incorrect. The Transmit File check box by default is "enabled". As described in the document, it should have been disabled.</p>
4890285	<p>Some documents are not updated for the Solaris x86 platform.</p> <p>In documents that list supported platforms for Sun Java System Application Server, the Solaris x86 platform might not be included. For the latest platform information, see the <i>Platform Summary</i>.</p> <p>Developer's Guide to NSAPI: Where the manual refers to SPARC, the references should be to Solaris (Solaris includes SPARC and x86). On Page 158 and 159, SPARC should not be specified.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Refer to "Solaris x86 Limitations" on page 7 for a list of Solaris x86 limitations in this release. The documentation does not always specify these limitations.</p>
4893954	<p>Administrator's Guide doesn't include the information that log rotation using the Solaris cron script restarts the Sun Java System Application Server.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Two types of log rotation are available:</p> <p>Internal-daemon log rotation happens within the HTTP daemon, and can only be configured at startup time. Internal daemon log rotation allows the server to rotate logs internally without requiring a server restart.</p> <p>Scheduler-based (cron-based) log rotation is initialized at server startup. If rotation is turned on, the server creates a time-stamped access log file and rotation starts at server startup. This type log rotation internally calls the <code>rotateLog</code> script, which restarts the application server process.</p>

ID	Summary
4896094	<p>Administrator's Guide: Need instructions for setting ACC_CONFIG variable at installation.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>There are no instructions in the documentation for setting the ACC_CONFIG variable after creating domain and server instances. After the “Deploying Applications” section in the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administration Guide</i>, the following text needs to be added:</p> <p>In addition to the above steps, you need to modify the <code>asenv.conf</code> file. After creating the domains, set the value of the <code>AS_ACC_CONFIG</code> variable to the <code>sun-acc.xml</code> file located in the <code>server_instance_config</code> directory. If this value is not set properly, you might get errors while running the applications related to the Application Client Container (ACC). For example:</p> <pre>AS_ACC_CONFIG=/var/appserver/domains/domain1/server1/config/sun-acc.xml</pre> <p>where <code>server1</code> is the application server instance you have created.</p>

ID	Summary
4913290	<p>Form Based Authentication does not provide the same functionality as in 6.5</p> <p>Applications developed on iPlanet Application Server 6.5 that use form-based authentication can pass the request parameters to the Authentication Form or the Login page. The Login page could be customized to display the authentication parameters based on the input parameters.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Sun Java System Application Server 7 does not support the passing of request parameters while displaying the Login page. The applications that uses form-based authentication, which passes the request parameters can not be migrated to Sun Java System Application Server 7. Porting such applications to Application Server 7 requires significant changes in the code. Instead, you can store the input parameters in the session which can be retrieved during the display of Login page.</p> <p>The following code example demonstrates the workaround:</p> <p>Before changing the code in 6.5:</p> <pre>-----index-65.jsp ----- <%@page contentType="text/html"%> <html> <head><title>JSP Page</title></head> <body> go to the secured area </body> </html> -----login-65.jsp----- <%@page contentType="text/html"%> <html> <head> </head> <body> <!-- Print login form --> <h3>Parameters</h3>
 <%out.println("arg1 is " + request.getParameter("arg1")); %> <%out.println("arg2 is " + request.getParameter("arg2")); %>; </body> </html></pre>

ID	Summary
4913290 (Continued)	<p>After changing the code in 7.0:</p> <pre> -----index-7.jsp ----- <%@page contentType="text/html"%> <html> <head><title>JSP Page</title></head> <body> <%session.setAttribute("arg1","test"); %> <%session.setAttribute("arg2","me"); %> go to the secured area </body> </html> </pre> <p>The index-7.jsp shows how you can store the request parameters in a session.</p> <pre> -----login-7.jsp----- <%@page contentType="text/html"%> <html> <head> </head> <body> <!-- Print login form --> <h3>Parameters</h3>
 <!--retrieving the parameters from the session --> <%out.println("arg1 is " + (String)session.getAttribute("arg1")); %> <%<>out.println("arg2 is " + (String)session.getAttribute("arg2")); %> </body> </html> </pre>

ID	Summary
4913611	<p>J2EE spec incompatibilities are not documented.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Developer's Guide to Web Applications: The following note applies to the description of the delegate attribute:</p> <p>"If the delegate flag is set to its default value of false, the classloader delegation behavior complies with the Servlet 2.3 specification, section 9.7.2. If set to true, classes and resources residing in container-wide library JAR files are loaded in preference to classes and resources packaged within the WAR file, contrary to what this specification recommends.</p> <p>Portable programs that use this flag should not be packaged with any classes or interfaces that are a part of the J2EE specification. The behavior of a program that includes such classes or interfaces in its WAR file is undefined."</p> <p>Developer's Guide and the Developer's Guide to Enterprise JavaBeans Technology: The following note applies to the descriptions of the pass-by-reference element:</p> <p>"If the pass-by-reference flag is set to its default value of false, the passing semantics for calls to remote interfaces comply with the EJB 2.0 specification, section 5.4. If set to true, remote calls involve pass-by-reference semantics instead of pass-by-value semantics, contrary to this specification.</p> <p>Portable programs should not assume that a copy of the object is made during such a call, and thus that it's safe to modify the original. Nor should they assume that a copy is not made, and thus that changes to the object are visible to both caller and callee. When this flag is set, parameters and return values should be considered read-only. The behavior of a program that modifies such parameters or return values is undefined."</p>
4915451	<p>The definition of idle-timeout-in-seconds in the Administrator's Guide is incorrect.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>In <i>Sun Java System Application Server Administration Guide</i>, Chapter 6, Monitoring the Sun Java System Application Server, the definition of idle-timeout-in-seconds includes the following sentence:</p> <p>If the current size is less than steady-pool-size, it is increased by pool-resize-quantity, with a ceiling of min (current-pool-size+pool + resize-quantity, max-pool-size).</p> <p>This should be changed to:</p> <p>If the current size is less than steady-pool-size, it is increased by pool-resize-quantity, with a ceiling of min (current-pool-size + pool-resize-quantity, max-pool-size).</p>

ID	Summary
4950035, 4976502, 5024804	<p>The information on enabling statistics with stats-xml in the Performance Tuning Guide is incorrect.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>In the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Performance Tuning Guide</i> in the “Tuning Sun Java System Application Server” chapter, the description of enabling statistics with stats-xml contains the following errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You must make the change to the <i>instance_name-obj.conf</i> file, not the <i>obj.conf</i> file as stated. ■ The example is incorrect. The entries for: <pre>NameTrans fn="assign-name" from="/stats-xml/*" name="stats-xml" and NameTrans fn=assign-name from="/.perf" name="perf"</pre> must appear before the line: <pre>NameTrans fn=document-root root="\$docroot"</pre> otherwise they'll be ignored. The current example does not have the lines in the correct order. ■ The introductions to Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 are incorrect. Figure 4.1 should say that it shows a sample <i>instance_name-obj.conf</i> file which has stats-xml enabled. Figure 4.2 should say that is shows a sample <i>init.conf</i> file which has stats-xml enabled.

ID	Summary
4983280, 4992520, 6078104	<p>Web server plug-in installation instructions are incorrect</p> <p>In the Administration Guide, the instructions for installing the web server plug-in are incorrect.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The procedure should be as follows:</p> <p>Changes to Sun Java System Web Server</p> <p>Take backups of critical configuration files, such as <code>magnus.conf</code> and <code>obj.conf</code>, before making changes to these files.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Create a directory in the web server installation area that will contain the web server (passthrough) plug-in. For example: <pre>cd /webserver_install_dir/plugins mkdir -p passthrough/bin</pre>2. Copy the passthrough plug-in from Sun Java System Application Server installation to this new, web server directory. For example: <pre>cd appserver_install_dir/lib cp libpassthrough.so webserver_install_dir/plugins/passthrough/bin</pre>For Windows, copy the <code>passthrough.dll</code> file.3. Edit the <code>magnus.conf</code> file, found under <code>webserver_install_dir/https-host.domain/config</code>, and append the following lines. These lines need to be entered as 2 lines, each starting with <code>Init</code>. <pre>Init fn=load-modules shlib="your_app_server_install/lib/libpassthrough.so "funcs="init-passthrough,auth-passthrough,check-passthrough, service-passthrough"NativeThread="no" Init fn="init-passthrough"</pre>4. Edit the web server's <code>obj.conf</code> file, found under <code>webserver_install_dir/https-host.domain/config</code>, and add the <code>NameTrans</code> directive. It must be entered on a single line. The <code>NameTrans</code> directives are executed in the order they appear, so make sure your addition is in proper position. If in doubt, put it above all other <code>NameTrans</code> directives. Be careful with whitespace (spaces/tabs) in this file. The way <code>obj.conf</code> gets parsed causes lines that start with whitespace to be ignored, since they are considered to be part of the previous line's directive. The example below only redirects for a context root named "webapp-context". Add more context root names for multiple applications, or use a catch-all directive: <code>from="/*"</code> <pre><Object name="default"> NameTrans fn="assign-name" from="(/webapp-context /webapp-context/*) "name="passthrough" ... </Object></pre>

ID	Summary
4983280, 4992520, 6078104(Continued)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For Sun Java System Web Server 6.0, add the following lines in the web server's <code>obj.conf</code> file. Replace <code>app_server.domain:port</code> with the server name and port number of your Sun Java System Application Server. Note that you need to enter the Service line as one line. <pre> Object name="passthrough"> ObjectType fn="force-type" type="magnus-internal/passthrough" PathCheck fn="deny-existence" path="*/WEB-INF/*" Service type="magnus-internal/passthrough" fn="service-passthrough" servers="http://app_server.domain:port" Error reason="Bad Gateway" fn="send-error" uri="/badgateway.html" </Object> </pre> For Sun Java System Web Server 6.1, add the following lines in the web server's <code>obj.conf</code> file. Replace <code>app_server.domain:port</code> with the server name and port number of your Sun Java System Application Server. Note that you need to enter the Service line as one line. <pre> Object name="passthrough"> PathCheck fn="deny-existence" path="*/WEB-INF/*" Service type="magnus-internal/passthrough" fn="service-passthrough" servers="http://app_server.domain:port" Error reason="Bad Gateway" fn="send-error" uri="/badgateway.html" </Object> </pre> Restart the Sun Java System Web Server instance. If required for authentication reasons, on the Sun Java System Application Server you may need to change <code>init.conf</code> and <code>server_name-obj.conf</code>. These steps are required if you have a web server running in SSL mode while the Sun Java System Application Server is non-SSL. In this case any redirects fail unless you add the lines below to the proper Sun Java System Application Server files. If you don't need this information, skip these steps: In <code>app_server_instance/config/init.conf</code>, add the following lines as two lines, each starting with <code>Init</code>: <pre> Init fn="load-modules" shlib="/app_server_install/lib/libpassthrough.so" funcs="init-passthrough,auth-passthrough,check-passthrough, service-passthrough"shlib_flags="(global now)" Init fn="init-passthrough" </pre> In <code>/domain/server_instance/config/server_instance-obj.conf</code>, enter the following lines: <pre> <Object name="default"> AuthTrans fn="match-browser" browser="*MSIE*" ssl-unclean-shutdown="true" AuthTrans fn="auth-passthrough" </Object> </pre>

ID	Summary
4986222	<p>Clarify documentation relating to JMS.</p> <p>The documentation refers to an incorrect version of the Sun Java System Message Queue documentation.</p> <p>The description of the <code>server.xml</code> <code>jms-service</code> property <code>instance-name</code> is incorrect in the <i>Administrator's Configuration File Reference</i> and in the <i>Developer's Guide to J2EE Features and Services</i> is incorrect.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>For the correct version of the Sun Java System Message Queue documentation, refer to: http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/s1.s1msgqu</p> <p>The documentation for the <code>jms-service</code> property <code>instance-name</code> says that the Sun Java System Message Queue broker instance name is always the concatenation of the domain and server instance name. That is not true. You can use any name.</p>
N/A	<p>J2EE CA SPI Administrator's Guide refers to wrong book title.</p> <p>The <i>Sun Java System Application Server J2EE CA SPI Administrator's Guide</i> refers to <i>Sun Java System Application Server J2EE CA SPI Developer's Guide</i>. This title is incorrect.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>These references should be to the <i>Sun Java System Application Server Developer's Guide</i>.</p>
N/A	<p>Sun Java System Application Server Administrator's Guide doesn't document using escape characters for the asadmin utility properly for Linux.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>When using the <code>asadmin</code> command in multimode on Linux, use a single backslash character to escape reserved characters such as colons. For example: <code>create-jdbc-connection-pool</code> <code>--datasourceclassname oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleDataSource</code> <code>--propertyurl=jdbc\:oracle\:thin\:@lasperf\:1521\:ntdb01":user=testprod:password=testprod</code> <code>rekla-pool</code></p> <p>The value of the URL property will then be stored with the proper syntax for a JDBC connection string</p>

ID	Summary
5015994	<p data-bbox="486 210 1108 230">Additional recommended configurations to improve performance.</p> <p data-bbox="486 253 569 274">Solution</p> <p data-bbox="486 296 1339 378">If you change the default Sun Java System Application Server configuration by using the settings described below, you may see improved performance. These settings are found in your server instance's <code>server.xml</code> file.</p> <p data-bbox="486 401 819 421">Add or change the following settings:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 444 1425 817"><jvm-options>-server -Xss128k</jvm-options> <jvm-options>-Xms256m -Xmx256m</jvm-options> <jvm-options>-XX:+AggressiveHeap</jvm-options> <jvm-options>-XX:+DisableExplicitGC</jvm-options> <jvm-options>-Djavax.rmi.CORBA.UtilClass=com.iplanet.ias.util.orbutil.IasUtilDelegate</jvm-options> <orb message-fragment-size="1024" steady-thread-pool-size="40" max-thread-pool-size="70" idle-thread-timeout-in-seconds="300" max-connections="1024" monitoring-enabled="false"/> <mdb-container steady-pool-size="32" pool-resize-quantity="16" max-pool-size="1024" idle-timeout-in-seconds="600" monitoring-enabled="false"></pre> <p data-bbox="486 840 753 861">Remove the following setting:</p> <pre data-bbox="486 883 1200 904"><jvm-options>-Dsun.rmi.dgc.server.gcInterval=3600000</jvm-options></pre> <p data-bbox="486 927 1293 975">In addition, if the machine has enough memory, you should increase the initial heap size to 1024M (3500M on Solaris systems).</p>

ID	Summary												
5031531	<p>The Performance Tuning Guide does not include information on maximum heap space.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The maximum heap space depends of various factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Maximum address space for a process (maxPAS)■ Space that the process needs for stack space (stack)■ Space that the process needs for libraries (libs) <p>The following equation shows the value for the maximum heap space:</p> $\text{MaxHeapSpace} = \text{maxPAS} - \text{stack} - \text{libs}$ <p>The maximum address space per process varies by platform:</p> <table><tbody><tr><td>x86 / Redhat Linux 32 bit</td><td>2 GB</td></tr><tr><td>x86 / Redhat Linux 64 bit</td><td>3 GB</td></tr><tr><td>x86 / Win98/2000/NT/Me/XP</td><td>2 GB</td></tr><tr><td>x86 / Solaris x86 (32 bit)</td><td>4 GB</td></tr><tr><td>Sparc / Solaris 32 bit</td><td>4 GB</td></tr><tr><td>Sparc / Solaris 64 bit</td><td>terabytes</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Stack space and library space vary by individual application.</p>	x86 / Redhat Linux 32 bit	2 GB	x86 / Redhat Linux 64 bit	3 GB	x86 / Win98/2000/NT/Me/XP	2 GB	x86 / Solaris x86 (32 bit)	4 GB	Sparc / Solaris 32 bit	4 GB	Sparc / Solaris 64 bit	terabytes
x86 / Redhat Linux 32 bit	2 GB												
x86 / Redhat Linux 64 bit	3 GB												
x86 / Win98/2000/NT/Me/XP	2 GB												
x86 / Solaris x86 (32 bit)	4 GB												
Sparc / Solaris 32 bit	4 GB												
Sparc / Solaris 64 bit	terabytes												
6156869	<p>No documentation on migrating from Sun Java System Message Queue 3.0.1 to Sun Java System Message Queue 3.5</p> <p>Sun Java System Application Server 7 is shipped with Sun Java System Message Queue 3.01. However, Sun Java System Message Queue 3.5 is also supported. To migrate from Sun Java System Message Queue 3.01 to Sun Java System Message Queue 3.5, follow the instructions in the <i>Sun Java System Message Queue Installation Guide</i> on the docs.sun.com web site.</p>												
N/A	<p>Version of Xerces not documented.</p> <p>Sun Java System Application Server 7 supports LibXerces version 1.2 and Xerces2 Java Parser 2.6.2.</p>												

Redistributable Files

Sun Java System Application Server 7 Update 11 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/serviceplans/software.jsp>.
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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<http://docs.sun.com/app/docs>

Please provide the full document title and part number in the appropriate fields. 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 part number of this Release Notes document is 820-5584.

Additional Sun Resources

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

- Sun Java System Application Server product documentation:
<http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/app.srv#hic>
- Sun Java System Documentation <http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/app.srv#hic>
- Sun Java System Professional Services <http://www.sun.com/service/sunps/sunone>
- Sun Software Products and Service <http://www.sun.com/software>

- Sun Software Support and Knowledge Base <http://www.sun.com/service/support/software>
- Sun Support and Training Services <http://training.sun.com>
- Sun Java System Consulting and Professional Services
<http://www.sun.com/service/sunps/sunone>
- Sun Developer Network <http://developers.sun.com>
- Sun Developer Support Services <http://www.sun.com/developers/support>
- Sun Software Data Sheets <http://www.sun.com/software>

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