

```
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.default-virtual-server = server
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.enabled = true
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.external-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.family = inet
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.id = http-listener-1
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.port = 8080
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.redirect-port =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = false
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.server-name =
server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.xpowered-by = true
```

3. Modify an attribute by using the set subcommand.

This example sets the security-enabled attribute of http-listener-1 to true:

```
asadmin> set server.http-service.http-listener.http-listener-1.security-enabled = true
```

Configuration Files

The bulk of the configuration information about GlassFish Server resources, applications, and instances is stored in the domain.xml configuration file. This file is the central repository for a given administrative domain and contains an XML representation of the GlassFish Server domain model. The default location for the domain.xml file is *as-install/domains/domain-name/config*.

Note – GlassFish Server maintains a backup of the domain.xml file that is named domain.xml.bak. The purpose of this file is solely to enable GlassFish Server to start a domain if the domain.xml file cannot be read. Do *not* modify or delete the domain.xml.bak file and do *not* use this file for any other purpose.

The logging.properties file is used to configure logging levels for individual modules. The default logging.properties file is located in the same directory as the domain.xml file. For further information on the logging.properties file, see [“Logging Properties” on page 153](#).

The asenv.conf file is located in the *as-install/config* directory. Its purpose is to store the GlassFish Server environment variables, such as the installation location of the database, Message Queue, and so on.

Note – Changes are automatically applied to the appropriate configuration file. Do not edit the configuration files directly. Manual editing is prone to error and can have unexpected results.

Impact of Configuration Changes

Some configuration changes require that you restart the DAS or GlassFish Server instances for the changes to take effect. Other changes are applied dynamically without requiring that the

DAS or instances be restarted. The procedures in this guide indicate when a restart is required. GlassFish Server enables you to determine whether the DAS or an instance must be restarted to apply configuration changes.

Some changes to resources or connection pools affect the applications that use the resources or connection pools. These changes do not require restart. However, any applications that use the resources or connection pools must be disabled and re-enabled or redeployed for the change to take effect.

The following topics are addressed here:

- [“To Determine Whether the DAS or an Instance Requires Restart” on page 39](#)
- [“Configuration Changes That Require Restart” on page 40](#)
- [“Dynamic Configuration Changes” on page 41](#)
- [“Changes That Affect Applications” on page 41](#)

▼ To Determine Whether the DAS or an Instance Requires Restart

1 Ensure that the DAS is running.

To obtain information about the DAS or an instance, a running server is required.

2 Do one of the following:

- **To determine if the DAS requires restart, list the domains in your GlassFish Server installation.**

Use the `list-domains(1)` subcommand for this purpose.

```
asadmin> list-domains [--domain-dir domain-dir]
```

domain-dir

The directory that contains the directories in which individual domains' configuration is stored. The default is *as-install/domains*, where *as-install* is the base installation directory of the GlassFish Server software.

If the DAS requires restart, a statement that restart is required is displayed.

- **To determine if an instance requires restart, list information about the instance.**

Use the `list-instances(1)` subcommand for this purpose.

```
asadmin> list-instances instance-name
```

instance-name

The name of the instance for which you are listing information.

If the instance requires restart, one of the following pieces of information is displayed:

- A statement that restart is required
- A list of configuration changes that are not yet applied to the instance

Example 1-1 Determining if the DAS Requires Restart

This example determines that the DAS for the domain `domain1` requires restart to apply configuration changes.

```
asadmin> list-domains
domain1 running, restart required to apply configuration changes
Command list-domains executed successfully.
```

Example 1-2 Determining if an Instance Requires Restart

This example determines that the instance `pmd-i1` requires restart to apply configuration changes.

```
asadmin> list-instances pmd-i1
pmd-i1 running; requires restart
Command list-instances executed successfully.
```

- See Also**
- `list-domains(1)`
 - `list-instances(1)`

You can also view the full syntax and options of the subcommands by typing the following commands at the command line.

- `asadmin help list-domains`
- `asadmin help list-instances`

Configuration Changes That Require Restart

The following configuration changes require restart for the changes to take effect:

- Changing JVM options
- Changing port numbers

Note – Changes to some port numbers, for example HTTP listener ports, do not require restart.

- Changing log handler elements
- Configuring certificates
- Managing HTTP, JMS, IIOP, JNDI services
- Enabling or disabling secure administration as explained in “Running Secure Admin” in *GlassFish Server Open Source Edition 3.1 Security Guide*

Dynamic Configuration Changes

With *dynamic configuration*, changes take effect while the DAS or instance is running. The following configuration changes do not require restart:

- Adding or deleting add-on components
- Adding or removing JDBC, JMS, and connector resources and pools (Exception: Some connection pool properties affect applications.)
- Changing a system property that is not referenced by a JVM option or a port
- Adding file realm users
- Changing logging levels
- Enabling and disabling monitoring
- Changing monitoring levels for modules
- Enabling and disabling resources and applications
- Deploying, undeploying, and redeploying applications

Changes That Affect Applications

Some changes to resources or connection pools affect the applications that use the resources or connection pools. These changes do not require restart. However, any applications that use the resources or connection pools must be disabled and re-enabled or redeployed for the change to take effect.

Note – If you do not know which applications use the changed resources or connection pools, you can apply these changes by restarting the clusters or GlassFish Server instances to which applications are deployed. However, to minimize the disruption to the services that your applications provide, avoid restarting clusters or instances to apply these changes if possible.

The following changes affect applications:

- Creating or deleting resources (Exception: Changes to some JDBC, JMS, or connector resources do not affect applications.)
- Modifying the following JDBC connection pool properties:
 - `datasource-classname`
 - `associate-with-thread`
 - `lazy-connection-association`
 - `lazy-connection-enlistment`
 - JDBC driver vendor-specific properties
- Modifying the following connector connection pool properties:
 - `resource-adapter-name`
 - `connection-definition-name`

- `transaction-support`
- `associate-with-thread`
- `lazy-connection-association`
- `lazy-connection-enlistment`
- Vendor-specific properties

Administration Tools

For the most part, you can perform the same tasks by using either the graphical Administration Console or the `asadmin` command-line utility, however, there are exceptions.

The following GlassFish Server administration tools are described here:

- [“Administration Console” on page 42](#)
- [“asadmin Utility” on page 43](#)
- [“REST Interfaces” on page 43](#)
- [“Update Tool” on page 44](#)
- [“OSGi Module Management Subsystem” on page 44](#)
- [“keytool Utility” on page 49](#)
- [“Java Monitoring and Management Console \(JConsole\)” on page 49](#)

Administration Console

The Administration Console is a browser-based utility that features an easy-to-navigate graphical interface that includes extensive online help for the administrative tasks.

To use the Administration Console, the domain administration server (DAS) must be running. Each domain has its own DAS, which has a unique port number. When GlassFish Server was installed, you chose a port number for the DAS, or used the default port of 4848. You also specified a user name and password if you did not accept the default login (`admin` with no password).

When specifying the URL for the Administration Console, use the port number for the domain to be administered. The format for starting the Administration Console in a web browser is `http://hostname:port`. For example:

```
http://kindness.example.com:4848
```

If the Administration Console is running on the host where GlassFish Server was installed, specify `localhost` for the host name. For example:

```
http://localhost:4848
```

For Microsoft Windows, an alternate way to start the GlassFish Server Administration Console is by using the Start menu.