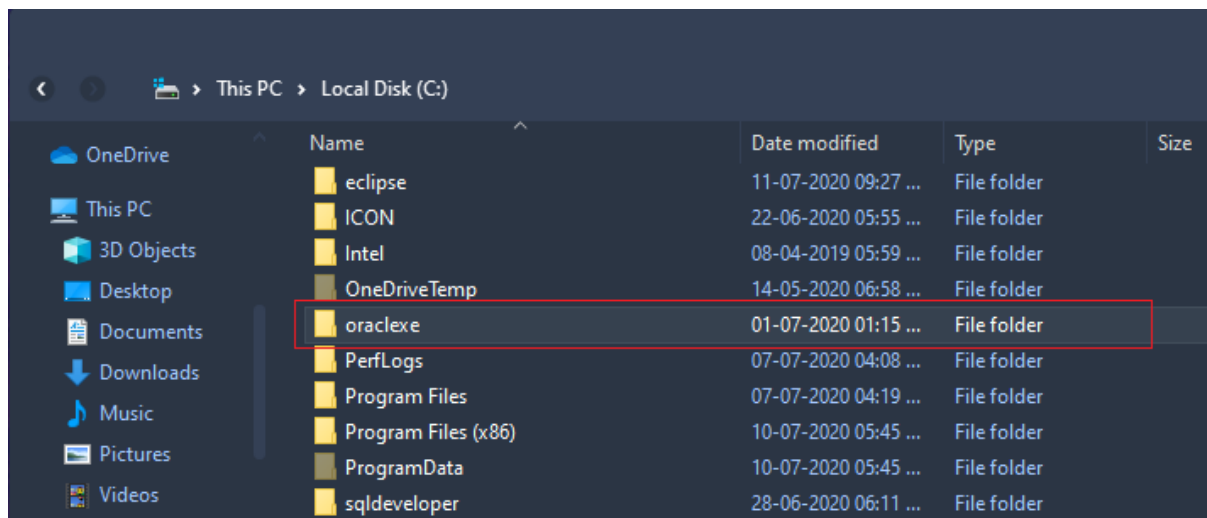
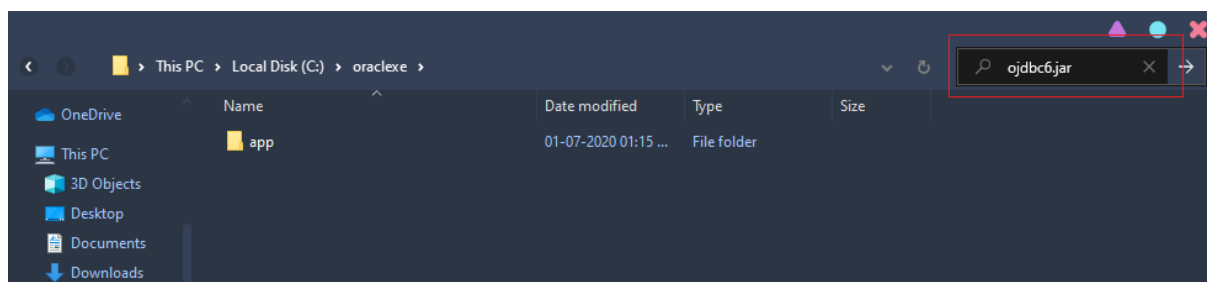


Oracle Database Connection Pool in Glassfish: -

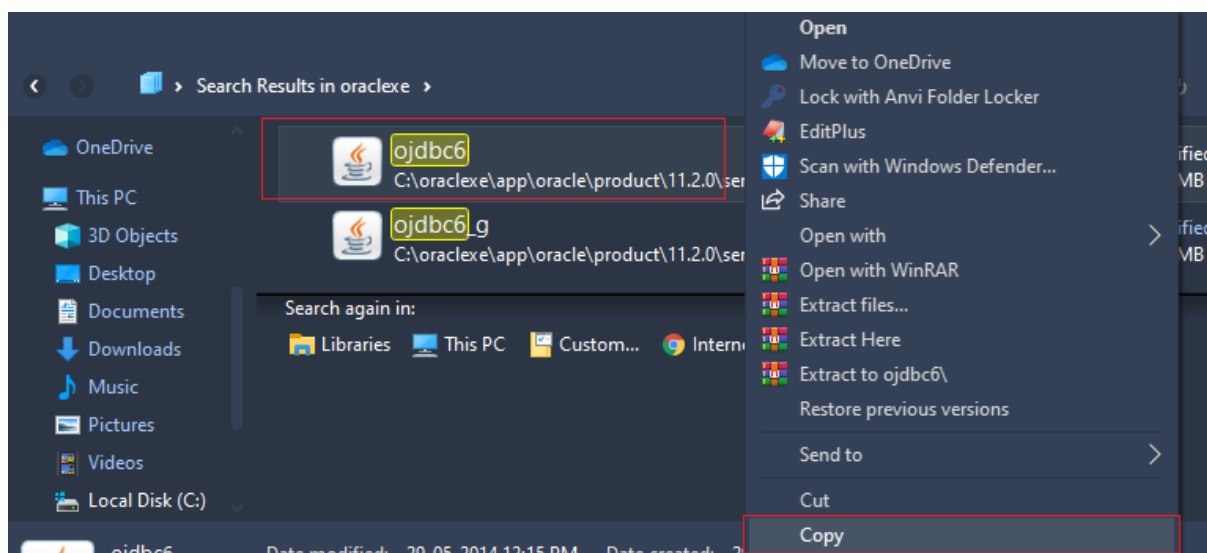
Step #1: Go to your Oracle installation location



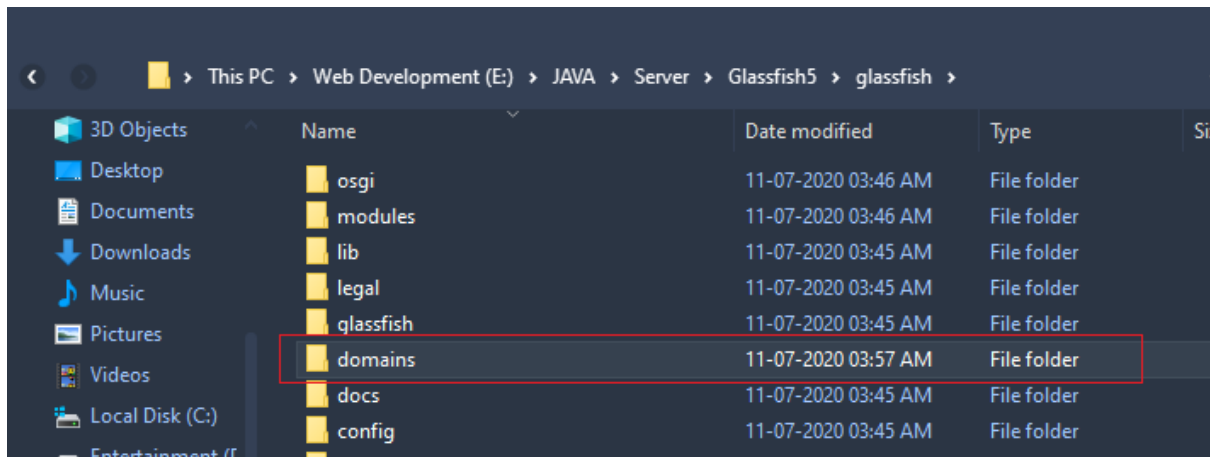
Step #2: Enter into and Search "ojdbc6.jar", hit enter



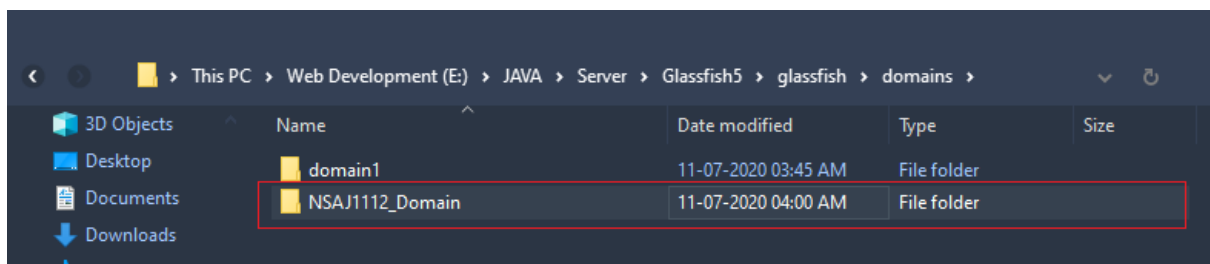
Step #3: Copy the Jar file



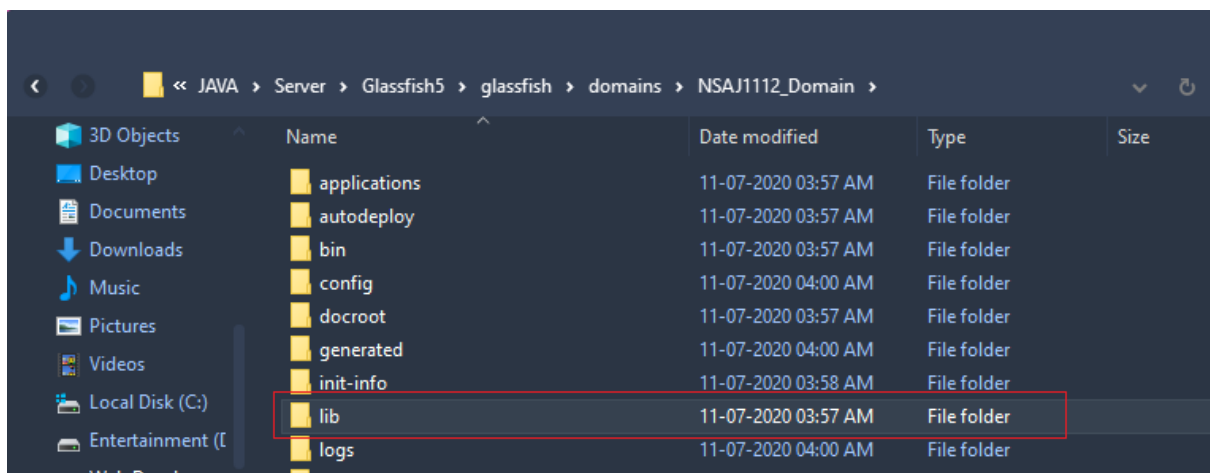
Step #4: Go to <Glassfish home>\glassfish\domains folder



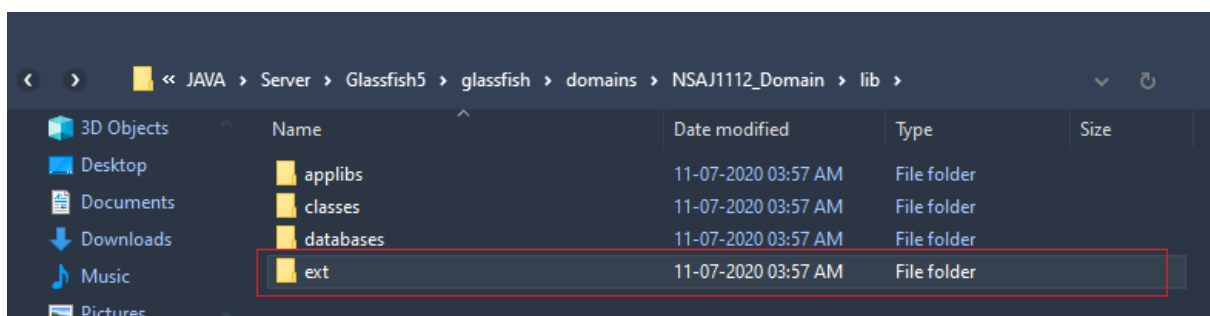
Step #5: Go to your domains folder i.e. NSAJ1112_Domain



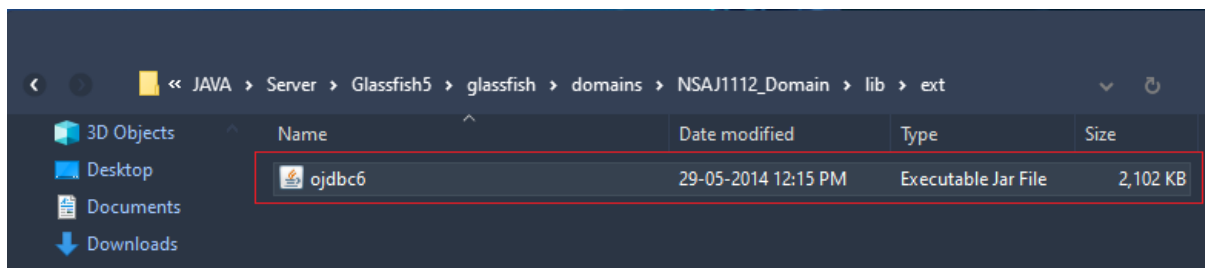
Step #6: Go to lib folder



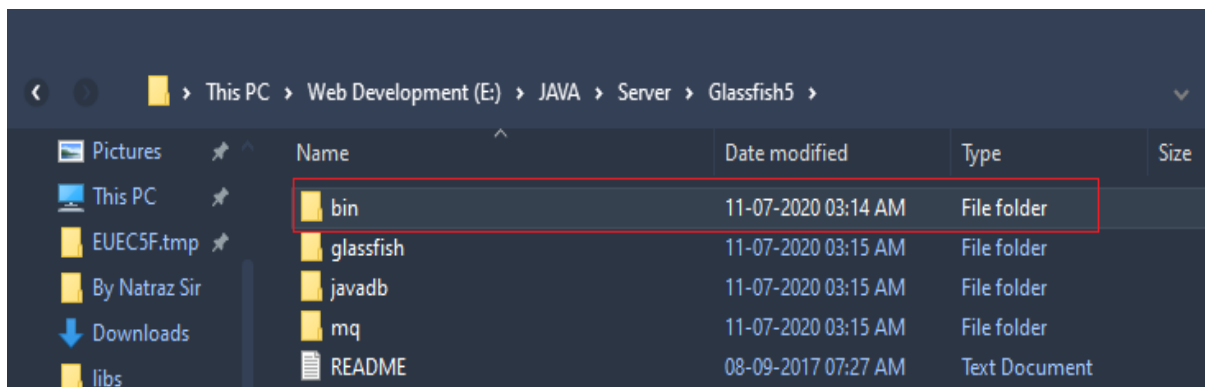
Step #7: then go to ext folder



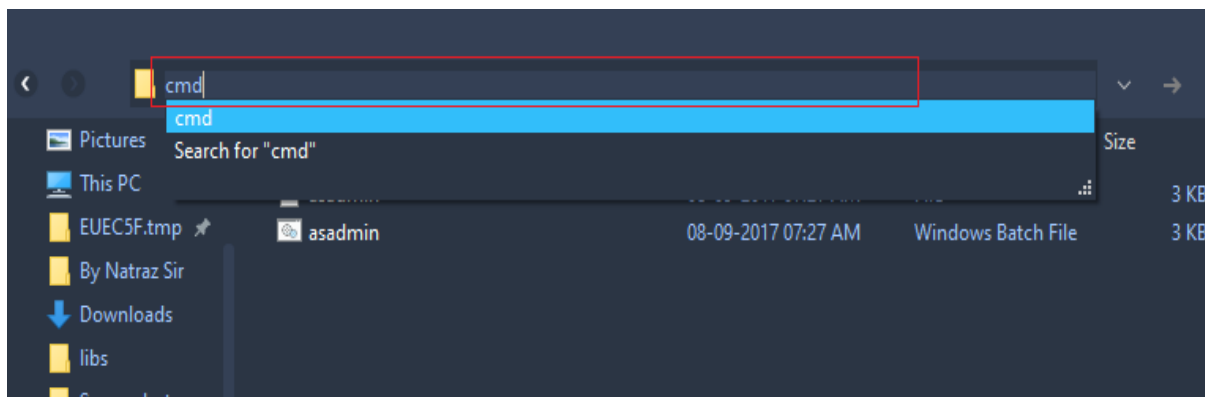
Step #8: Past the jar here



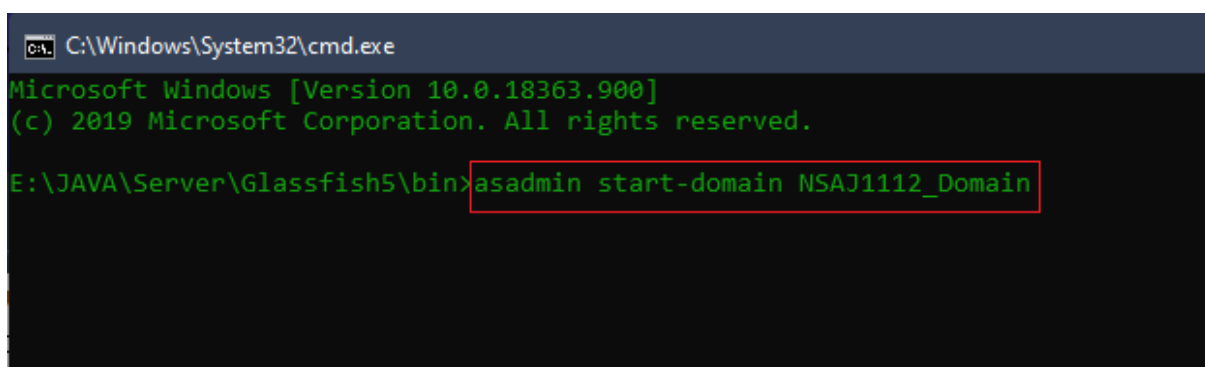
Step #9: Open <Glassfish home>\bin Folder



Step #10: Type cmd in Address bar, then hit Enter to open Command prompt at that location



Step #11: Type the following command and hit enter, to start the domain server
asadmin start-domain <Domain Name>



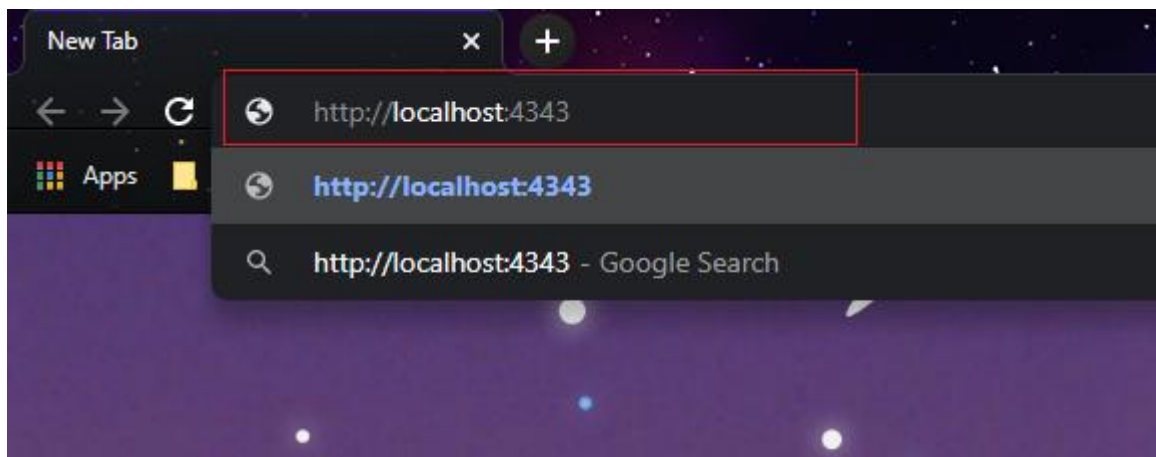
Step #12: Then you will get a message start-domain executed successfully, with your Admin port number

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18363.900]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

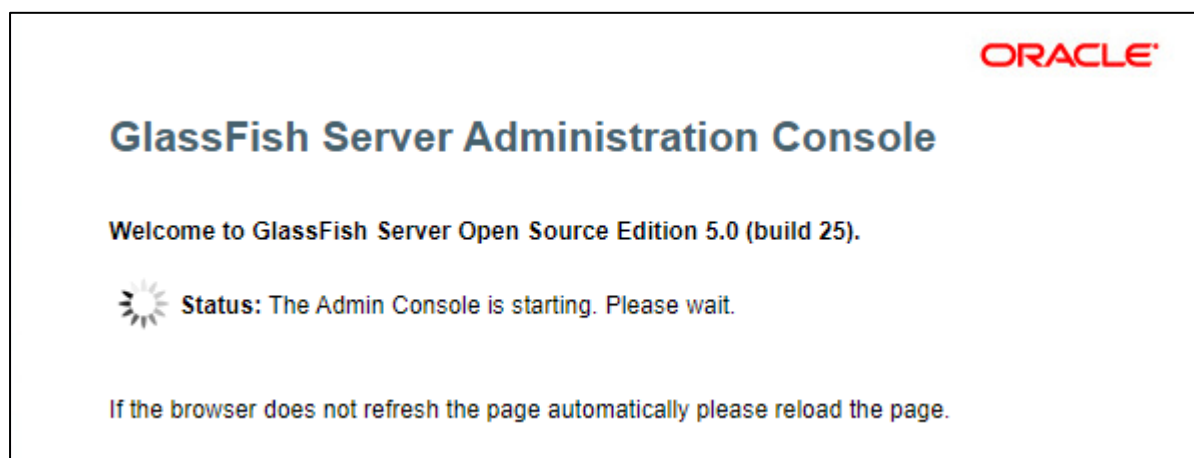
E:\JAVA\Server\Glassfish5\bin>asadmin start-domain NSAJ1112_Domain
Waiting for NSAJ1112_Domain to start .....
Successfully started the domain : NSAJ1112_Domain
domain Location: E:\JAVA\Server\Glassfish5\glassfish\domains\NSAJ1112_Domain
Log File: E:\JAVA\Server\Glassfish5\glassfish\domains\NSAJ1112_Domain\logs\server.log
Admin Port: 4343
Command start-domain executed successfully.

E:\JAVA\Server\Glassfish5\bin>
```

Step #13: Go to browser type you address like <http://localhost:4343> [port number], then click on enter



Step #14: Your admin console is starting wait few seconds

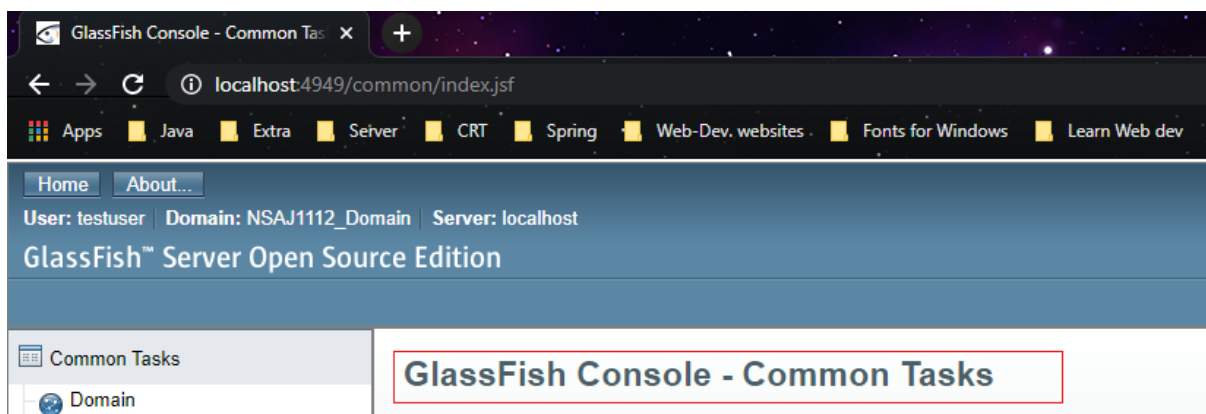


Step #15: Give you User Name, Password, then click on Login

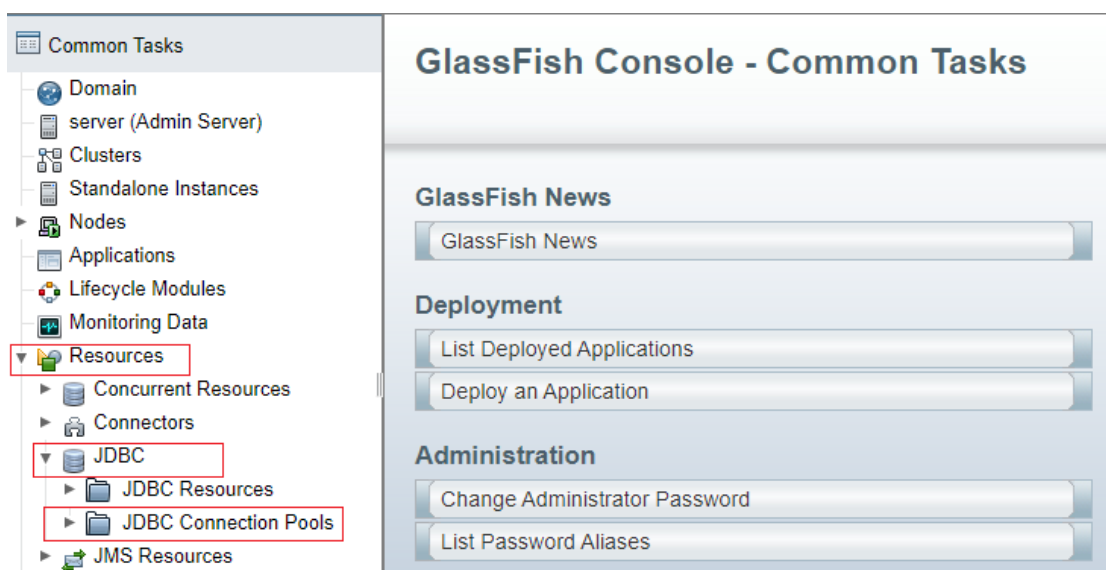


The image shows the login page of the GlassFish Administration Console. At the top right is the ORACLE logo. The main heading is "GlassFish™ Server Open Source Edition Administration Console". Below this, there are two input fields: "User Name:" with the text "testuser" and "Password:" with masked characters "*****". A "Login" button is positioned below the password field.

Step #16: Then you get your Sever Console page.



Step #17: Go to Resources expand JDBC, click on JDBC Connection Pools



Step #10: Click on New

Common Tasks

- Domain
- server (Admin Server)
- Clusters
- Standalone Instances
- Nodes
- Applications
- Lifecycle Modules
- Monitoring Data
- Resources
 - Concurrent Resources

JDBC Connection Pools

To store, organize, and retrieve data, most applications use relational databases. J database, it must get a connection.

Pools (2)

Select	Pool Name	Resource Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	DerbyPool	javax.sql.DataSource
<input type="checkbox"/>	__TimerPool	javax.sql.XADataSource

New... Delete

Step #11: Give the Pool Name: pool1 [any name], Choose Resource Type: java.sql.Driver and choose Database Driver Name : Oracle, then click on Next

New JDBC Connection Pool (Step 1 of 2)

Identify the general settings for the connection pool.

Next Cancel

* Indicates required field

General Settings

Pool Name: * pool1

Resource Type: java.sql.Driver
Must be specified if the datasource class implements more than 1 of the interface.

Database Driver Vendor: Oracle
Select or enter a database driver vendor

Introspect: ☐ Enabled
If enabled, data source or driver implementation class names will enable introspection.

Step #12: Scroll down and give the following details URL, User, Password, then click on Finish

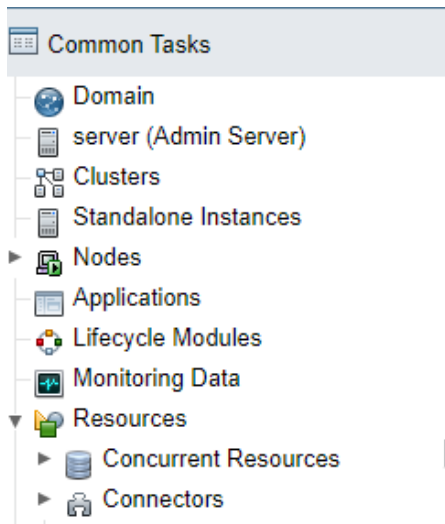
Additional Properties (3)

Add Property Delete Properties

Select	Name	Value	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	password	tiger	
<input type="checkbox"/>	user	scott	
<input type="checkbox"/>	URL	jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe	

Previous **Finish** Cancel

Step #13: No, you can see you pool1 is created lunch the pool by click on the pool



JDBC Connection Pools

To store, organize, and retrieve data, most applications use relational database, it must get a connection.

Pools (3)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="New..."/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Select	Pool Name	Resource Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	DerbyPool	javax.sql.DataSource
<input type="checkbox"/>	__TimerPool	javax.sql.XADataSource
<input type="checkbox"/>	pool1	java.sql.Driver

Step #14: Click on Ping

Edit JDBC Connection Pool

Modify an existing JDBC connection pool. A JDBC connection pool is a group of reusable connections for a parti

General Settings

Pool Name: pool1

Resource Type: java.sql.Driver

Must be specified if the datasource class implements more than 1 of the interface.

Datasource Classname:

Vendor-specific classname that implements the DataSource and/or XADataSource

Driver Classname: oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver

Vendor-specific classname that implements the java.sql.Driver interface.

Ping: ☐ Enabled

When enabled, the pool is pinged during creation or reconfiguration to identify and

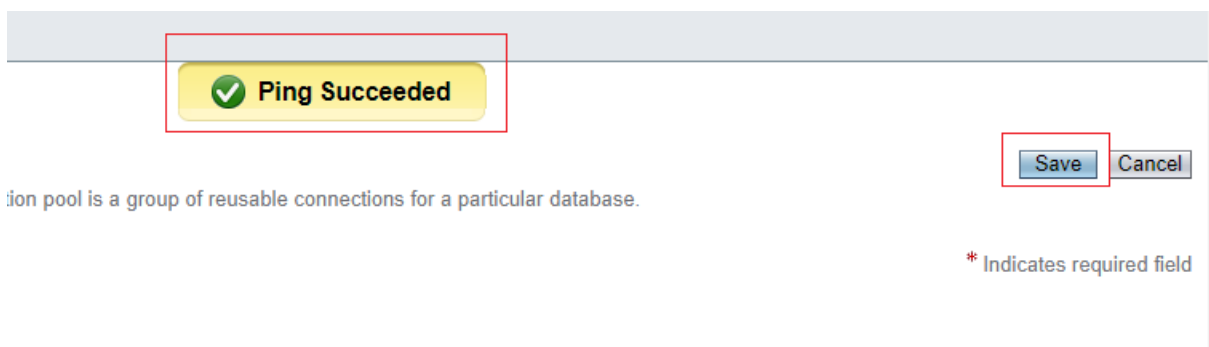
Deployment Order: 100

Specifies the loading order of the resource at server startup. Lower numbers are lo

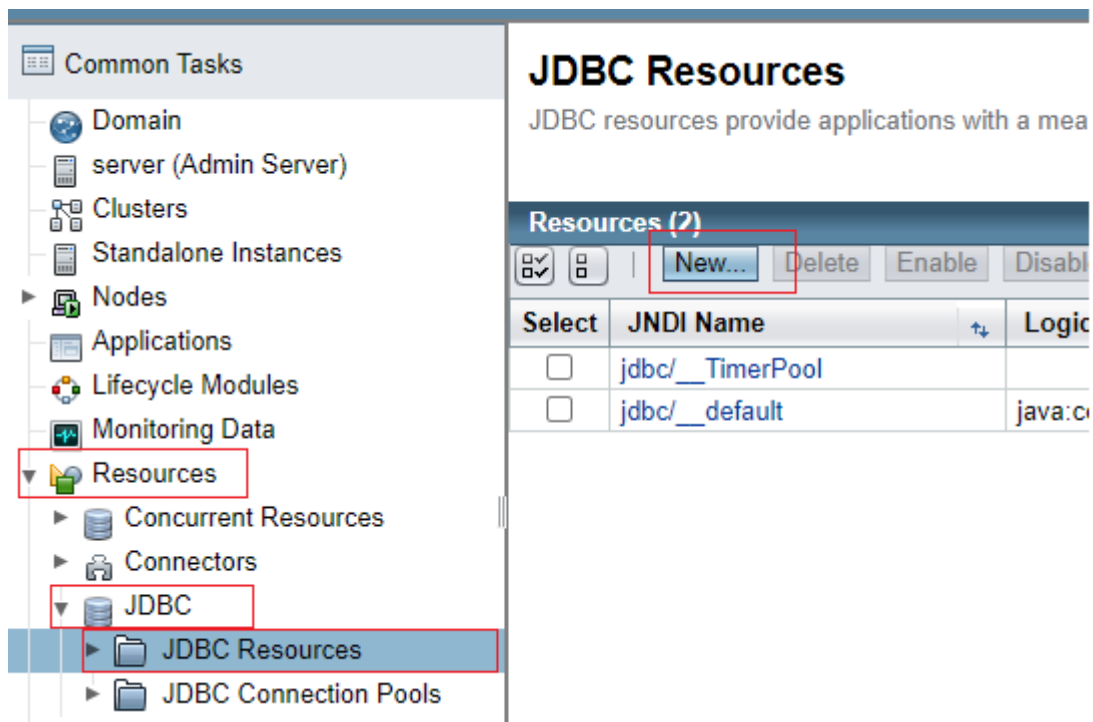
Description:

Test Settings

Step #15: Then you get a Ping Succeeded message then click on save



Step #16: Go to Resources, expand JDBC, click on JDBC Resources, then click on New



Step #17: Give the JNDI Name, choose the pool and make sure Status is Enabled, then click on OK

New JDBC Resource

Specify a unique JNDI name that identifies the JDBC resource you want to create. The name must contain only alphanumeric, underscore, dash, or dot characters.

JNDI Name:

Pool Name:

Description:

Status: ☒ Enabled

Step #18: Now you can see that your JDBC Resource is successfully created

