

# Admin Guide

Tomaz Cerar

Version 1.0.0, 2017-09-01

# Admin guide

1. Target Audience .....	2
2. Prerequisites .....	3
3. Examples in this guide .....	4
4. Management Clients .....	5
5. Web Management Interface .....	6
5.1. HTTP Management Endpoint .....	6
5.2. Accessing the web console .....	6
5.3. Default HTTP Management Interface Security .....	6
6. Command Line Interface .....	10
7. Configuration Files .....	11
7.1. Standalone Server Configuration File .....	11
7.2. Managed Domain Configuration Files .....	11
8. Core management concepts .....	14
9. Operating modes .....	15
9.1. Standalone Server .....	15
9.2. Managed Domain .....	15
9.3. Deciding between running standalone servers or a managed domain .....	19
10. General configuration concepts .....	21
10.1. Extensions .....	21
10.2. Profiles and Subsystems .....	21
10.3. Paths .....	21
10.4. Interfaces .....	23
10.5. Socket Bindings and Socket Binding Groups .....	23
10.6. System Properties .....	24
11. Management resources .....	25
11.1. Address .....	25
11.2. Operations .....	25
11.3. Attributes .....	27
11.4. Children .....	30
11.5. Descriptions .....	31
11.6. Comparison to JMX MBeans .....	33
11.7. Basic structure of the management resource trees .....	33
12. Interfaces and ports .....	36
13. Interface declarations .....	37
13.1. The -b command line argument .....	38
14. Socket Binding Groups .....	39
15. IPv4 versus IPv6 .....	40
15.1. Stack and address preference .....	40

15.2. IP address literals.....	40
15.3. Administrative security .....	41
16. Security Realms .....	42
17. General Structure .....	43
18. Using a Realm.....	44
18.1. Inbound Connections .....	44
18.2. Outbound Connections.....	44
19. Authentication .....	46
20. Authorization .....	48
21. Out Of The Box Configuration .....	49
21.1. Management Realm.....	49
21.2. Application Realm .....	50
22. add-user.sh .....	52
22.1. Adding a User .....	52
22.2. Updating a User .....	57
22.3. Community Contributions.....	60
23. JMX Security .....	61
24. Detailed Configuration.....	62
24.1. <server-identities />.....	62
24.2. <authentication /> .....	63
24.3. <authorization /> .....	66
24.4. <outbound-connection /> .....	67
25. Plug Ins.....	69
25.1. AuthenticationPlugIn .....	69
25.2. AuthorizationPlugIn .....	71
25.3. PlugInConfigurationSupport.....	71
25.4. Installing and Configuring a Plug-In .....	71
26. Example Configurations .....	77
26.1. LDAP Authentication .....	77
26.2. Enable SSL .....	77
26.3. Add Client-Cert to SSL.....	78
27. Authorizing management actions with Role Based Access Control .....	80
28. Access Control Providers .....	81
29. RBAC provider overview .....	82
29.1. RBAC roles .....	82
29.2. Access control constraints .....	82
29.3. Addressing a resource .....	83
30. Switching to the "rbac" provider .....	84
31. Mapping users and groups to roles.....	86
31.1. Mapping individual users .....	86
31.2. User groups .....	87

31.3. Mapping groups to roles.....	88
31.4. Including all authenticated users in a role .....	89
31.5. Excluding users and groups .....	90
31.6. Users who map to multiple roles .....	91
32. Adding custom roles in a managed domain .....	92
32.1. Server group scoped roles .....	92
32.2. Host scoped roles .....	93
32.3. Using the admin console to create scoped roles.....	94
33. Configuring constraints .....	96
33.1. Configuring sensitivity .....	96
33.2. Configuring "Deployer" role access .....	101
34. RBAC effect on administrator user experience .....	104
34.1. Admin console .....	104
34.2. CLI .....	104
34.3. Description of access control constraints in the management model .....	106
35. Learning about your own role mappings .....	109
36. "Run-as" capability for SuperUsers .....	110
36.1. CLI run-as .....	110
36.2. Admin console run-as .....	111
36.3. Using run-as roles with the "simple" access control provider .....	111
37. Application deployment .....	113
38. Managed Domain .....	114
38.1. Deployment Commands .....	114
38.2. Exploded managed deployments .....	115
38.3. XML Configuration File .....	121
39. Standalone Server .....	122
39.1. Deployment Commands .....	122
39.2. Deploying Using the Deployment Scanner .....	122
40. Managed and Unmanaged Deployments .....	127
40.1. Content Repository .....	127
40.2. Unmanaged Deployments .....	128
41. Deployment overlays .....	130
41.1. Creating a deployment overlay .....	130
42. Subsystem configuration .....	131
43. EE Subsystem Configuration .....	132
43.1. Overview .....	132
43.2. Java EE Application Deployment .....	133
43.3. EE Concurrency Utilities .....	135
43.4. Default EE Bindings .....	140
44. Naming .....	141
44.1. Overview .....	141

44.2. Global Bindings Configuration .....	141
44.3. Remote JNDI Configuration .....	145
45. Data sources .....	147
45.1. JDBC Driver Installation .....	147
45.2. Datasource Definitions .....	147
45.3. Using security domains .....	150
45.4. Component Reference .....	150
46. Logging .....	151
46.1. Overview .....	151
46.2. Attributes .....	151
46.3. Per-deployment Logging .....	152
46.4. Logging Profiles .....	152
46.5. Default Log File Locations .....	153
46.6. Filter Expressions .....	153
46.7. List Log Files and Reading Log Files .....	155
46.8. FAQ .....	157
47. Web (Undertow) .....	158
47.1. Buffer cache configuration .....	158
47.2. Server configuration .....	159
47.3. Servlet container configuration .....	162
48. Messaging .....	165
48.1. Required Extension .....	165
48.2. Connectors .....	165
48.3. JMS Connection Factories .....	165
48.4. JMS Queues and Topics .....	168
48.5. Dead Letter & Redelivery .....	169
48.6. Security Settings for Artemis addresses and JMS destinations .....	169
48.7. Security Domain for Users .....	169
48.8. Using the Elytron Subsystem .....	170
48.9. JMS Bridge .....	171
48.10. Component Reference .....	175
49. Security .....	176
49.1. Structure of the Security Subsystem .....	176
49.2. Security Subsystem Configuration .....	176
50. Web services .....	185
50.1. Structure of the webservices subsystem .....	185
50.2. Runtime information .....	191
50.3. Component Reference .....	191
51. Resource adapters .....	192
51.1. Resource Adapter Definitions .....	192
51.2. Using security domains .....	193

51.3. Automatic activation of resource adapter archives .....	193
51.4. Component Reference .....	193
51.5. Overview .....	193
51.6. Default Subsystem Configuration .....	193
51.7. Security .....	193
51.8. Deployment Descriptors .....	194
51.9. Deployment Resources .....	195
52. JSF .....	199
52.1. Overview .....	199
52.2. Installing a new JSF implementation manually .....	199
52.3. Changing the default JSF implementation .....	200
52.4. Configuring a JSF app to use a non-default JSF implementation .....	200
53. JMX .....	202
53.1. Audit logging .....	203
54. Deployment Scanner .....	206
55. Core Management .....	209
55.1. Overview .....	209
55.2. Lifecycle listener .....	209
55.3. Configuration changes .....	211
56. Simple configuration subsystems .....	213
57. Domain Setup .....	214
58. Domain Controller Configuration .....	215
59. Host Controller Configuration .....	217
60. Server groups .....	221
61. Servers .....	223
61.1. JVM .....	223
62. Management tasks .....	225
63. Controlling operation via command line parameters .....	226
63.1. System properties .....	226
63.2. Other command line parameters .....	228
63.3. Controlling the Bind Address with -b .....	232
63.4. Controlling the Default Multicast Address with -u .....	233
64. Suspend, resume and graceful shutdown .....	235
64.1. Core Concepts .....	235
64.2. Starting Suspended .....	235
64.3. The Request Controller Subsystem .....	235
64.4. Subsystem Integrations .....	236
64.5. Standalone Mode .....	237
64.6. Domain Mode .....	237
65. Starting & stopping Servers in a Managed Domain .....	239
66. Controlling JVM settings .....	241

66.1. Managed Domain.....	241
66.2. Standalone Server .....	242
67. Administrative audit logging .....	243
67.1. JSON Formatter .....	245
67.2. Handlers.....	247
67.3. Logger configuration .....	250
67.4. Domain Mode (host specific configuration) .....	251
68. Canceling management operations .....	253
68.1. The cancel-non-progressing-operation operation .....	253
68.2. The find-non-progressing-operation operation .....	254
68.3. Examining the status of an active operation .....	254
68.4. Canceling a specific operation .....	257
68.5. Controlling operation blocking time .....	257
69. Configuration file history .....	258
69.1. Snapshots.....	259
69.2. Subsequent Starts .....	260
70. Management API reference .....	262
71. Global operations .....	263
71.1. The read-resource operation .....	263
71.2. The read-attribute operation .....	263
71.3. The write-attribute operation.....	263
71.4. The undefine-attribute operation .....	264
71.5. The list-add operation.....	264
71.6. The list-remove operation .....	264
71.7. The list-get operation .....	264
71.8. The list-clear operation .....	264
71.9. The map-put operation.....	265
71.10. The map-remove operation .....	265
71.11. The map-get operation .....	265
71.12. The map-clear operation .....	265
71.13. The read-resource-description operation .....	265
71.14. The read-operation-names operation.....	266
71.15. The read-operation-description operation .....	266
71.16. The read-children-types operation .....	266
71.17. The read-children-names operation .....	266
71.18. The read-children-resources operation .....	267
71.19. The read-attribute-group operation .....	267
71.20. The read-attribute-group-names operation .....	267
71.21. Standard Operations.....	268
72. Detyped management and the jboss-dmr library .....	269
72.1. ModelNode and ModelType .....	269

73. Description of the Management Model .....	282
73.1. Description of the WildFly Managed Resources .....	282
74. The native management API .....	291
74.1. Native Management Client Dependencies .....	291
74.2. Working with a ModelControllerClient .....	292
74.3. Format of a Detyped Operation Request .....	295
74.4. Format of a Detyped Operation Response .....	303
75. CLI Recipes .....	313
76. Properties .....	314
76.1. Adding, reading and removing system property using CLI.....	314
76.2. Overview of all system properties.....	314
77. Configuration .....	316
77.1. List Subsystems .....	316
77.2. List description of available attributes and childs .....	316
77.3. View configuration as XML for domain model or host model .....	318
77.4. Take a snapshot of what the current domain is .....	318
77.5. Take the latest snapshot of the host.xml for a particular host .....	318
77.6. How to get interface address .....	319
78. Runtime .....	321
78.1. Get all configuration and runtime details from CLI .....	321
79. Scripting.....	322
79.1. Windows and "Press any key to continue ..." issue .....	322
80. Statistics.....	323
80.1. Read statistics of active datasources .....	323
81. Deployment.....	324
81.1. Undeploying and redeploying multiple deployments .....	324
81.2. Incremental deployment with the CLI .....	324
82. Downloading files with the CLI .....	326
83. CLI Recipes .....	327
84. Properties .....	328
84.1. Adding, reading and removing system property using CLI.....	328
84.2. Overview of all system properties.....	328
85. Configuration .....	330
85.1. List Subsystems .....	330
85.2. List description of available attributes and childs .....	330
85.3. View configuration as XML for domain model or host model .....	332
85.4. Take a snapshot of what the current domain is .....	332
85.5. Take the latest snapshot of the host.xml for a particular host .....	332
85.6. How to get interface address .....	333
86. Runtime .....	335
86.1. Get all configuration and runtime details from CLI .....	335

87. Scripting.....	336
87.1. Windows and "Press any key to continue ..." issue .....	336
88. Statistics.....	337
88.1. Read statistics of active datasources.....	337
89. Deployment.....	338
89.1. Undeploying and redeploying multiple deployments .....	338
89.2. Incremental deployment with the CLI .....	338
90. Downloading files with the CLI .....	340

© 2017 The original authors.

# Chapter 1. Target Audience

This document is a guide to the setup, administration, and configuration of WildFly.

# Chapter 2. Prerequisites

Before continuing, you should know how to download, install and run WildFly. For more information on these steps, refer here: [Getting Started Guide](#).

# **Chapter 3. Examples in this guide**

The examples in this guide are largely expressed as XML configuration file excerpts, or by using a representation of the de-typed management model.

# Chapter 4. Management Clients

WildFly offers three different approaches to configure and manage servers: a web interface, a command line client and a set of XML configuration files. Regardless of the approach you choose, the configuration is always synchronized across the different views and finally persisted to the XML files.

# Chapter 5. Web Management Interface

The web interface is a GWT application that uses the HTTP management API to configure a management domain or standalone server.

## 5.1. HTTP Management Endpoint

The HTTP API endpoint is the entry point for management clients that rely on the HTTP protocol to integrate with the management layer. It uses a JSON encoded protocol and a de-typed, RPC style API to describe and execute management operations against a managed domain or standalone server. It's used by the web console, but offers integration capabilities for a wide range of other clients too.

The HTTP API endpoint is co-located with either the domain controller or a standalone server. By default, it runs on port 9990:

```
<management-interfaces>
  [...]
  <http-interface security-realm="ManagementRealm">
    <socket-binding http="management-http"/>
  </http-interface>
<management-interfaces>
```

~(See standalone/configuration/standalone.xml or domain/configuration/host.xml)~

The HTTP API Endpoint serves two different contexts. One for executing management operations and another one that allows you to access the web interface:

- Domain API: <http://<host>:9990/management>
- Web Console: <http://<host>:9990/console>

## 5.2. Accessing the web console

The web console is served through the same port as the HTTP management API. It can be accessed by pointing your browser to:

- <http://<host>:9990/console>

Default URL



By default the web interface can be accessed here: <http://localhost:9990/console>.

## 5.3. Default HTTP Management Interface Security

WildFly is distributed secured by default. The default security mechanism is username / password based making use of HTTP Digest for the authentication process.

The reason for securing the server by default is so that if the management interfaces are accidentally exposed on a public IP address authentication is required to connect - for this reason there is no default user in the distribution.

If you attempt to connect to the admin console before you have added a user to the server you will be presented with the following screen.



The user are stored in a properties file called `mgmt-users.properties` under standalone/configuration and domain/configuration depending on the running mode of the server, these files contain the users username along with a pre-prepared hash of the username along with the name of the realm and the users password.



Although the properties files do not contain the plain text passwords they should still be guarded as the pre-prepared hashes could be used to gain access to any server with the same realm if the same user has used the same password.

To manipulate the files and add users we provide a utility `add-user.sh` and `add-user.bat` to add the users and generate the hashes, to add a user you should execute the script and follow the guided process.

```
darranl@localhost:~/links/JBoss7/bin
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh
What type of user do you wish to add?
 a) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
 b) Application User (application-users.properties)
(a): a

Enter the details of the new user to add.
Realm (ManagementRealm) :
Username : darranl
Password :
Re-enter Password :
About to add user 'darranl' for realm 'ManagementRealm'
Is this correct yes/no? y
Added user 'darranl' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.2.0.Alpha1-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Added user 'darranl' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.2.0.Alpha1-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?
yes/no? n
[darranl@localhost bin]$
```

```
darranl@localhost:~/links/JBoss7/bin
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh
What type of user do you wish to add?
 a) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
 b) Application User (application-users.properties)
(a): a

Enter the details of the new user to add.
Realm (ManagementRealm) :
Username : darranl
Password :
Re-enter Password :
About to add user 'darranl' for realm 'ManagementRealm'
Is this correct yes/no? y
Added user 'darranl' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.2.0.Alpha1-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Added user 'darranl' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.2.0.Alpha1-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?
yes/no? n
[darranl@localhost bin]$
```

The full details of the add-user utility are described later but for the purpose of accessing the management interface you need to enter the following values:-

- Type of user - This will be a 'Management User' to selection option a.
- Realm - This MUST match the realm name used in the configuration so unless you have changed the configuration to use a different realm name leave this set as 'ManagementRealm'.
- Username - The username of the user you are adding.

- Password - The users password.

Provided the validation passes you will then be asked to confirm you want to add the user and the properties files will be updated.

For the final question, as this is a user that is going to be accessing the admin console just answer 'n' - this option will be described later for adding slave host controllers that authenticate against a master domain controller but that is a later topic.

Updates to the properties file are picked up in real time so either click 'Try Again' on the error page that was displayed in the browser or navigate to the console again and you should then be prompted to enter the username and password to connect to the server.

# Chapter 6. Command Line Interface

The Command Line Interface (CLI) is a management tool for a managed domain or standalone server. It allows a user to connect to the domain controller or a standalone server and execute management operations available through the de-typed management model.

Details on how to use the CLI can be found in the [Command Line Interface page](#).

# Chapter 7. Configuration Files

WildFly stores its configuration in centralized XML configuration files, one per server for standalone servers and, for managed domains, one per host with an additional domain wide policy controlled by the master host. These files are meant to be human-readable and human editable.



The XML configuration files act as a central, authoritative source of configuration. Any configuration changes made via the web interface or the CLI are persisted back to the XML configuration files. If a domain or standalone server is offline, the XML configuration files can be hand edited as well, and any changes will be picked up when the domain or standalone server is next started. However, users are encouraged to use the web interface or the CLI in preference to making offline edits to the configuration files. External changes made to the configuration files while processes are running will not be detected, and may be overwritten.

## 7.1. Standalone Server Configuration File

The XML configuration for a standalone server can be found in the `standalone/configuration` directory. The default configuration file is `standalone/configuration/standalone.xml`.

The `standalone/configuration` directory includes a number of other standard configuration files, e.g. `standalone-full.xml`, `standalone-ha.xml` and `standalone-full-ha.xml` each of which is similar to the default `standalone.xml` file but includes additional subsystems not present in the default configuration. If you prefer to use one of these files as your server configuration, you can specify it with the `[line-through]*c*` or `-server-config` command line argument:

- `bin/standalone.sh -c=standalone-full.xml`
- `bin/standalone.sh --server-config=standalone-ha.xml`

## 7.2. Managed Domain Configuration Files

In a managed domain, the XML files are found in the `domain/configuration` directory. There are two types of configuration files – one per host, and then a single domain-wide file managed by the master host, aka the Domain Controller. (For more on the types of processes in a managed domain, see [Operating Modes](#).)

### 7.2.1. Host Specific Configuration – `host.xml`

When you start a managed domain process, a Host Controller instance is launched, and it parses its own configuration file to determine its own configuration, how it should integrate with the rest of the domain, any host-specific values for settings in the domain wide configuration (e.g. IP addresses) and what servers it should launch. This information is contained in the host-specific configuration file, the default version of which is `domain/configuration/host.xml`.

Each host will have its own variant `host.xml`, with settings appropriate for its role in the domain. WildFly ships with three standard variants:

host-master.xml	A configuration that specifies the Host Controller should become the master, aka the Domain Controller. No servers will be started by this Host Controller, which is a recommended setup for a production master.
host-slave.xml	A configuration that specifies the Host Controller should not become master and instead should register with a remote master and be controlled by it. This configuration launches servers, although a user will likely wish to modify how many servers are launched and what server groups they belong to.
host.xml	The default host configuration, tailored for an easy out of the box experience experimenting with a managed domain. This configuration specifies the Host Controller should become the master, aka the Domain Controller, but it also launches a couple of servers.

Which host-specific configuration should be used can be controlled via the `--host-config` command line argument:

```
$ bin/domain.sh --host-config=host-master.xml
```

### 7.2.2. Domain Wide Configuration – domain.xml

Once a Host Controller has processed its host-specific configuration, it knows whether it is configured to act as the master Domain Controller. If it is, it must parse the domain wide configuration file, by default located at `domain/configuration/domain.xml`. This file contains the bulk of the settings that should be applied to the servers in the domain when they are launched – among other things, what subsystems they should run with what settings, what sockets should be used, and what deployments should be deployed.

Which domain-wide configuration should be used can be controlled via the `--domain-config` command line argument:

```
$ bin/domain.sh --domain-config=domain-production.xml
```

That argument is only relevant for hosts configured to act as the master.

A slave Host Controller does not usually parse the domain wide configuration file. A slave gets the domain wide configuration from the remote master Domain Controller when it registers with it. A slave also will not persist changes to a `domain.xml` file if one is present on the filesystem. For that reason it is recommended that no `domain.xml` be kept on the filesystem of hosts that will only run as slaves.

A slave can be configured to keep a locally persisted copy of the domain wide configuration and

then use it on boot (in case the master is not available.) See *--backup* and *--cached-dc* under [Command line parameters](#).

# **Chapter 8. Core management concepts**

# Chapter 9. Operating modes

WildFly can be booted in two different modes. A *managed domain* allows you to run and manage a multi-server topology. Alternatively, you can run a *standalone server* instance.

## 9.1. Standalone Server

For many use cases, the centralized management capability available via a managed domain is not necessary. For these use cases, a WildFly instance can be run as a "standalone server". A standalone server instance is an independent process, much like an JBoss Application Server 3, 4, 5, or 6 instance is. Standalone instances can be launched via the `standalone.sh` or `standalone.bat` launch scripts.

If more than one standalone instance is launched and multi-server management is desired, it is the user's responsibility to coordinate management across the servers. For example, to deploy an application across all of the standalone servers, the user would need to individually deploy the application on each server.

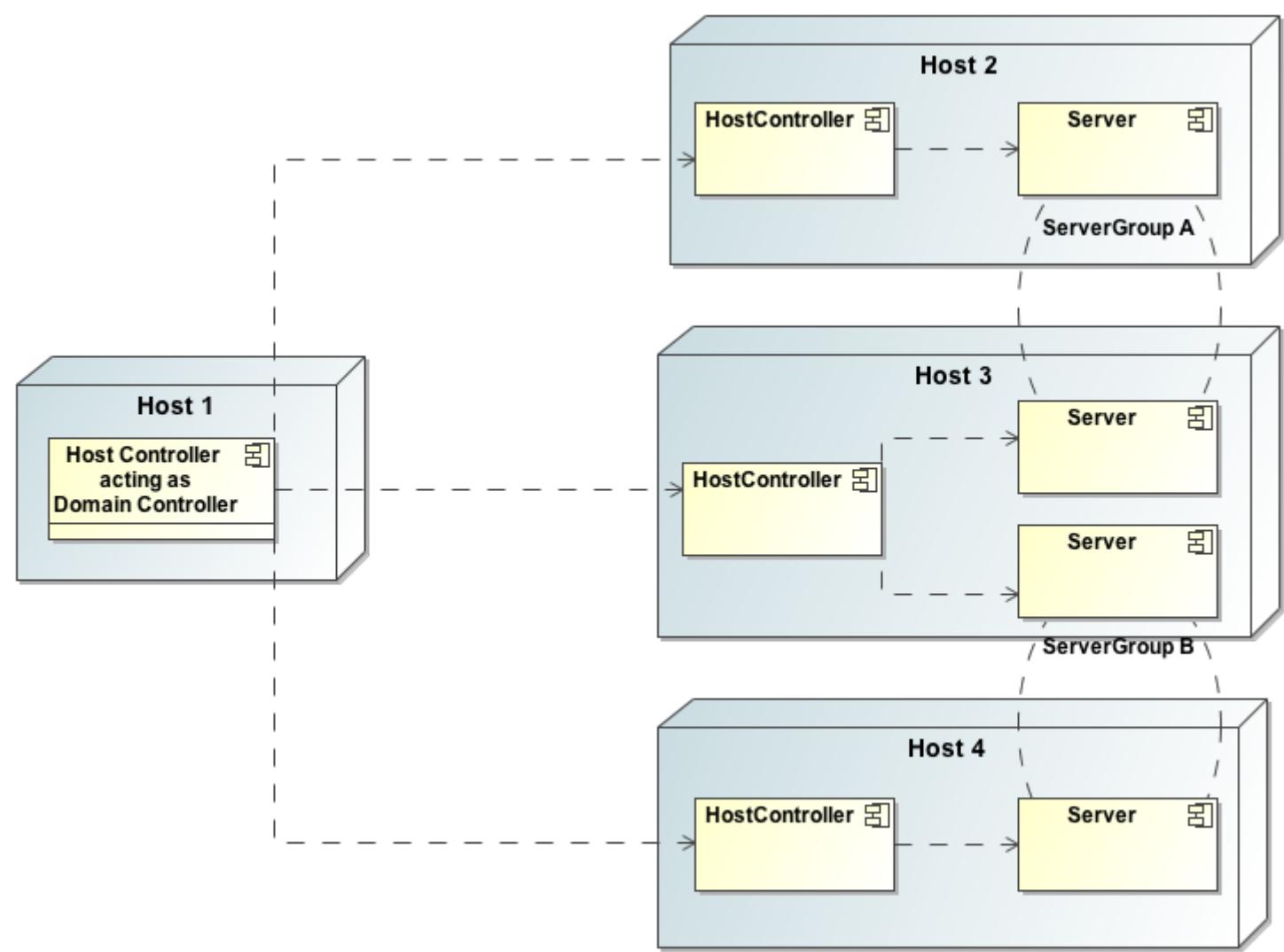
It is perfectly possible to launch multiple standalone server instances and have them form an HA cluster, just like it was possible with JBoss Application Server 3, 4, 5 and 6.

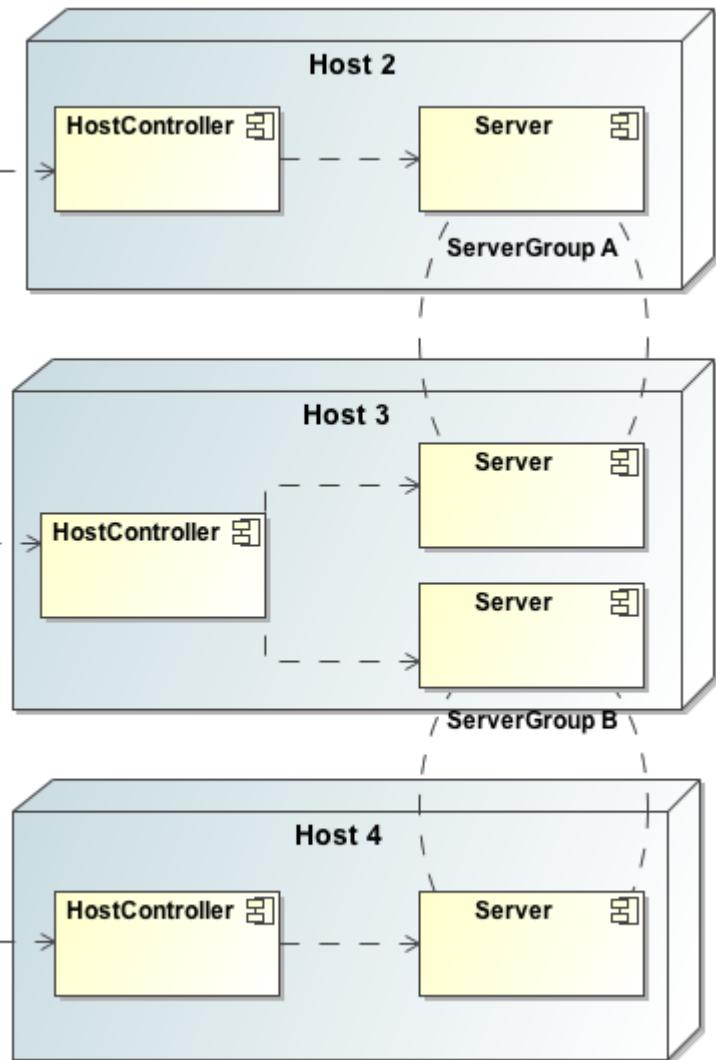
## 9.2. Managed Domain

One of the primary new features of WildFly is the ability to manage multiple WildFly instances from a single control point. A collection of such servers is referred to as the members of a "domain" with a single Domain Controller process acting as the central management control point. All of the WildFly instances in the domain share a common management policy, with the Domain Controller acting to ensure that each server is configured according to that policy. Domains can span multiple physical (or virtual) machines, with all WildFly instances on a given host under the control of a special Host Controller process. One Host Controller instance is configured to act as the central Domain Controller. The Host Controller on each host interacts with the Domain Controller to control the lifecycle of the application server instances running on its host and to assist the Domain Controller in managing them.

When you launch a WildFly managed domain on a host (via the `domain.sh` or `domain.bat` launch scripts) your intent is to launch a Host Controller and usually at least one WildFly instance. On one of the hosts the Host Controller should be configured to act as the Domain Controller. See [Domain Setup](#) for details.

The following is an example managed domain topology:





### 9.2.1. Host

Each "Host" box in the above diagram represents a physical or virtual host. A physical host can contain zero, one or more server instances.

### 9.2.2. Host Controller

When the `domain.sh` or `domain.bat` script is run on a host, a process known as a Host Controller is launched. The Host Controller is solely concerned with server management; it does not itself handle application server workloads. The Host Controller is responsible for starting and stopping the individual application server processes that run on its host, and interacts with the Domain Controller to help manage them.

Each Host Controller by default reads its configuration from the `domain/configuration/host.xml` file located in the unzipped WildFly installation on its host's filesystem. The `host.xml` file contains configuration information that is specific to the particular host. Primarily:

- the listing of the names of the actual WildFly instances that are meant to run off of this installation.
- configuration of how the Host Controller is to contact the Domain Controller to register itself and access the domain configuration. This may either be configuration of how to find and

contact a remote Domain Controller, or a configuration telling the Host Controller to itself act as the Domain Controller.

- configuration of items that are specific to the local physical installation. For example, named interface definitions declared in `domain.xml` (see below) can be mapped to an actual machine-specific IP address in `host.xml`. Abstract path names in `domain.xml` can be mapped to actual filesystem paths in `host.xml`.

### 9.2.3. Domain Controller

One Host Controller instance is configured to act as the central management point for the entire domain, i.e. to be the Domain Controller. The primary responsibility of the Domain Controller is to maintain the domain's central management policy, to ensure all Host Controllers are aware of its current contents, and to assist the Host Controllers in ensuring any running application server instances are configured in accordance with this policy. This central management policy is stored by default in the `domain/configuration/domain.xml` file in the unzipped WildFly installation on Domain Controller's host's filesystem.

A `domain.xml` file must be located in the `domain/configuration` directory of an installation that's meant to run the Domain Controller. It does not need to be present in installations that are not meant to run a Domain Controller; i.e. those whose Host Controller is configured to contact a remote Domain Controller. The presence of a `domain.xml` file on such a server does no harm.

The `domain.xml` file includes, among other things, the configuration of the various "profiles" that WildFly instances in the domain can be configured to run. A profile configuration includes the detailed configuration of the various subsystems that comprise that profile (e.g. an embedded JBoss Web instance is a subsystem; a JBoss TS transaction manager is a subsystem, etc). The domain configuration also includes the definition of groups of sockets that those subsystems may open. The domain configuration also includes the definition of "server groups":

### 9.2.4. Server Group

A server group is set of server instances that will be managed and configured as one. In a managed domain each application server instance is a member of a server group. (Even if the group only has a single server, the server is still a member of a group.) It is the responsibility of the Domain Controller and the Host Controllers to ensure that all servers in a server group have a consistent configuration. They should all be configured with the same profile and they should have the same deployment content deployed.

The domain can have multiple server groups. The above diagram shows two server groups, "ServerGroupA" and "ServerGroupB". Different server groups can be configured with different profiles and deployments; for example in a domain with different tiers of servers providing different services. Different server groups can also run the same profile and have the same deployments; for example to support rolling application upgrade scenarios where a complete service outage is avoided by first upgrading the application on one server group and then upgrading a second server group.

An example server group definition is as follows:

```

<server-group name="main-server-group" profile="default">
    <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets"/>
    <deployments>
        <deployment name="foo.war_v1" runtime-name="foo.war" />
        <deployment name="bar.ear" runtime-name="bar.ear" />
    </deployments>
</server-group>

```

A server-group configuration includes the following required attributes:

- name — the name of the server group
- profile — the name of the profile the servers in the group should run

In addition, the following optional elements are available:

- socket-binding-group — specifies the name of the default socket binding group to use on servers in the group. Can be overridden on a per-server basis in `host.xml`. If not provided in the `server-group` element, it must be provided for each server in `host.xml`.
- deployments — the deployment content that should be deployed on the servers in the group.
- deployment-overlays — the overlays and their associated deployments.
- system-properties — system properties that should be set on all servers in the group
- jvm — default jvm settings for all servers in the group. The Host Controller will merge these settings with any provided in `host.xml` to derive the settings to use to launch the server's JVM. See [JVM settings](#) for further details.

### 9.2.5. Server

Each "Server" in the above diagram represents an actual application server instance. The server runs in a separate JVM process from the Host Controller. The Host Controller is responsible for launching that process. (In a managed domain the end user cannot directly launch a server process from the command line.)

The Host Controller synthesizes the server's configuration by combining elements from the domain wide configuration (from `domain.xml`) and the host-specific configuration (from `host.xml`).

## 9.3. Deciding between running standalone servers or a managed domain

Which use cases are appropriate for managed domain and which are appropriate for standalone servers? A managed domain is all about coordinated multi-server management—with it WildFly provides a central point through which users can manage multiple servers, with rich capabilities to keep those servers' configurations consistent and the ability to roll out configuration changes (including deployments) to the servers in a coordinated fashion.

It's important to understand that the choice between a managed domain and standalone servers is

all about how your servers are managed, not what capabilities they have to service end user requests. This distinction is particularly important when it comes to high availability clusters. It's important to understand that HA functionality is orthogonal to running standalone servers or a managed domain. That is, a group of standalone servers can be configured to form an HA cluster. The domain and standalone modes determine how the servers are managed, not what capabilities they provide.

So, given all that:

- A single server installation gains nothing from running in a managed domain, so running a standalone server is a better choice.
- For multi-server production environments, the choice of running a managed domain versus standalone servers comes down to whether the user wants to use the centralized management capabilities a managed domain provides. Some enterprises have developed their own sophisticated multi-server management capabilities and are comfortable coordinating changes across a number of independent WildFly instances. For these enterprises, a multi-server architecture comprised of individual standalone servers is a good option.
- Running a standalone server is better suited for most development scenarios. Any individual server configuration that can be achieved in a managed domain can also be achieved in a standalone server, so even if the application being developed will eventually run in production on a managed domain installation, much (probably most) development can be done using a standalone server.
- Running a managed domain mode can be helpful in some advanced development scenarios; i.e. those involving interaction between multiple WildFly instances. Developers may find that setting up various servers as members of a domain is an efficient way to launch a multi-server cluster.

# Chapter 10. General configuration concepts

For both a managed domain or a standalone server, a number of common configuration concepts apply:

## 10.1. Extensions

An extension is a module that extends the core capabilities of the server. The WildFly core is very simple and lightweight; most of the capabilities people associate with an application server are provided via extensions. An extension is packaged as a module in the `modules` folder. The user indicates that they want a particular extension to be available by including an `<extension/>` element naming its module in the `domain.xml` or `standalone.xml` file.

```
<extensions>
  [...]
  <extension module="org.jboss.as.transactions"/>
  <extension module="org.jboss.as.webservices" />
  <extension module="org.jboss.as.weld" />
  [...]
  <extension module="org.wildfly.extension.undertow"/>
</extensions>
```

## 10.2. Profiles and Subsystems

The most significant part of the configuration in `domain.xml` and `standalone.xml` is the configuration of one (in `standalone.xml`) or more (in `domain.xml`) "profiles". A profile is a named set of subsystem configurations. A subsystem is an added set of capabilities added to the core server by an extension (see "Extensions" above). A subsystem provides servlet handling capabilities; a subsystem provides an EJB container; a subsystem provides JTA, etc. A profile is a named list of subsystems, along with the details of each subsystem's configuration. A profile with a large number of subsystems results in a server with a large set of capabilities. A profile with a small, focused set of subsystems will have fewer capabilities but a smaller footprint.

The content of an individual profile configuration looks largely the same in `domain.xml` and `standalone.xml`. The only difference is `standalone.xml` is only allowed to have a single profile element (the profile the server will run), while `domain.xml` can have many profiles, each of which can be mapped to one or more groups of servers.

The contents of individual subsystem configurations look exactly the same between `domain.xml` and `standalone.xml`.

## 10.3. Paths

A logical name for a filesystem path. The `domain.xml`, `host.xml` and `standalone.xml` configurations all include a section where paths can be declared. Other sections of the configuration can then reference those paths by their logical name, rather than having to include the full details of the

path (which may vary on different machines). For example, the logging subsystem configuration includes a reference to the " `jboss.server.log.dir` " path that points to the server's " `log` " directory.

```
<file relative-to="jboss.server.log.dir" path="server.log"/>
```

WildFly automatically provides a number of standard paths without any need for the user to configure them in a configuration file:

- `jboss.home.dir` - the root directory of the WildFly distribution
- `user.home` - user's home directory
- `user.dir` - user's current working directory
- `java.home` - java installation directory
- `jboss.server.base.dir` - root directory for an individual server instance
- `jboss.server.config.dir` - directory the server will use for configuration file storage
- `jboss.server.data.dir` - directory the server will use for persistent data file storage
- `jboss.server.log.dir` - directory the server will use for log file storage
- `jboss.server.temp.dir` - directory the server will use for temporary file storage
- `jboss.controller.temp.dir` - directory the server will use for temporary file storage
- `jboss.domain.servers.dir` - directory under which a host controller will create the working area for individual server instances (managed domain mode only)

Users can add their own paths or override all except the first 5 of the above by adding a `<path/>` element to their configuration file.

```
<path name="example" path="example" relative-to="jboss.server.data.dir"/>
```

The attributes are:

- `name` — the name of the path.
- `path` — the actual filesystem path. Treated as an absolute path, unless the 'relative-to' attribute is specified, in which case the value is treated as relative to that path.
- `relative-to` — (optional) the name of another previously named path, or of one of the standard paths provided by the system.

A `<path/>` element in a `domain.xml` need not include anything more than the `name` attribute; i.e. it need not include any information indicating what the actual filesystem path is:

```
<path name="x"/>
```

Such a configuration simply says, "There is a path named 'x' that other parts of the `domain.xml`

configuration can reference. The actual filesystem location pointed to by 'x' is host-specific and will be specified in each machine's `host.xml` file." If this approach is used, there must be a path element in each machine's `host.xml` that specifies what the actual filesystem path is:

```
<path name="x" path="/var/x" />
```

A `<path/>` element in a `standalone.xml` must include the specification of the actual filesystem path.

## 10.4. Interfaces

A logical name for a network interface/IP address/host name to which sockets can be bound. The `domain.xml`, `host.xml` and `standalone.xml` configurations all include a section where interfaces can be declared. Other sections of the configuration can then reference those interfaces by their logical name, rather than having to include the full details of the interface (which may vary on different machines). An interface configuration includes the logical name of the interface as well as information specifying the criteria to use for resolving the actual physical address to use. See [Interfaces and ports](#) for further details.

An `<interface/>` element in a `domain.xml` need not include anything more than the `name` attribute; i.e. it need not include any information indicating what the actual IP address associated with the name is:

```
<interface name="internal"/>
```

Such a configuration simply says, "There is an interface named 'internal' that other parts of the `domain.xml` configuration can reference. The actual IP address pointed to by 'internal' is host-specific and will be specified in each machine's `host.xml` file." If this approach is used, there must be an interface element in each machine's `host.xml` that specifies the criteria for determining the IP address:

```
<interface name="internal">
  <nics name="eth1"/>
</interface>
```

An `<interface/>` element in a `standalone.xml` must include the criteria for determining the IP address.

## 10.5. Socket Bindings and Socket Binding Groups

A socket binding is a named configuration for a socket.

The `domain.xml` and `standalone.xml` configurations both include a section where named socket configurations can be declared. Other sections of the configuration can then reference those sockets by their logical name, rather than having to include the full details of the socket configuration (which may vary on different machines). See [Interfaces and ports](#) for full details.

## 10.6. System Properties

System property values can be set in a number of places in `domain.xml`, `host.xml` and `standalone.xml`. The values in `standalone.xml` are set as part of the server boot process. Values in `domain.xml` and `host.xml` are applied to servers when they are launched.

When a system property is configured in `domain.xml` or `host.xml`, the servers it ends up being applied to depends on where it is set. Setting a system property in a child element directly under the `domain.xml` root results in the property being set on all servers. Setting it in a `<system-property/>` element inside a `<server-group/>` element in `domain.xml` results in the property being set on all servers in the group. Setting it in a child element directly under the `host.xml` root results in the property being set on all servers controlled by that host's Host Controller. Finally, setting it in a `<system-property/>` element inside a `<server/>` element in `host.xml` result in the property being set on that server. The same property can be configured in multiple locations, with a value in a `<server/>` element taking precedence over a value specified directly under the `host.xml` root element, the value in a `host.xml` taking precedence over anything from `domain.xml`, and a value in a `<server-group/>` element taking precedence over a value specified directly under the `domain.xml` root element.

# Chapter 11. Management resources

When WildFly parses your configuration files at boot, or when you use one of the AS's [Management Clients](#) you are adding, removing or modifying *management resources* in the AS's internal management model. A WildFly management resource has the following characteristics:

## 11.1. Address

All WildFly management resources are organized in a tree. The path to the node in the tree for a particular resource is its *address*. Each segment in a resource's address is a key/value pair:

- The key is the resource's *type*, in the context of its parent. So, for example, the root resource for a standalone server has children of type `subsystem`, `interface`, `socket-binding`, etc. The resource for the subsystem that provides the AS's webserver capability has children of type `connector` and `virtual-server`. The resource for the subsystem that provides the AS's messaging server capability has, among others, children of type `jms-queue` and `jms-topic`.
- The value is the name of a particular resource of the given type, e.g `web` or `messaging` for subsystems or `http` or `https` for web subsystem connectors.

The full address for a resource is the ordered list of key/value pairs that lead from the root of the tree to the resource. Typical notation is to separate the elements in the address with a '/' and to separate the key and the value with an '=':

- `/subsystem=undertow/server=default-server/http-listener=default`
- `/subsystem=messaging/jms-queue=testQueue`
- `/interface=public`

When using the HTTP API, a '/' is used to separate the key and the value instead of an '=':

- `http://localhost:9990/management/subsystem/undertow/server/default-server/http-listener/default`
- `http://localhost:9990/management/subsystem/messaging/jms-queue/testQueue`
- `http://localhost:9990/management/interface/public`

## 11.2. Operations

Querying or modifying the state of a resource is done via an operation. An operation has the following characteristics:

- A string name
- Zero or more named parameters. Each parameter has a string name, and a value of type `org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode` (or, when invoked via the CLI, the text representation of a `ModelNode`; when invoked via the HTTP API, the JSON representation of a `ModelNode`.) Parameters may be optional.
- A return value, which will be of type `org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode` (or, when invoked via the CLI, the text representation of a `ModelNode`; when invoked via the HTTP API, the JSON representation of a `ModelNode`.)

Every resource except the root resource will have an `add` operation and should have a `remove` operation ("should" because in WildFly 8 many do not). The parameters for the `add` operation vary depending on the resource. The `remove` operation has no parameters.

There are also a number of "global" operations that apply to all resources. See [Global operations](#) for full details.

The operations a resource supports can themselves be determined by invoking an operation: the `read-operation-names` operation. Once the name of an operation is known, details about its parameters and return value can be determined by invoking the `read-operation-description` operation. For example, to learn the names of the operations exposed by the root resource for a standalone server, and then learn the full details of one of them, via the CLI one would:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :read-operation-names
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "add-namespace",
        "add-schema-location",
        "delete-snapshot",
        "full-replace-deployment",
        "list-snapshots",
        "read-attribute",
        "read-children-names",
        "read-children-resources",
        "read-children-types",
        "read-config-as-xml",
        "read-operation-description",
        "read-operation-names",
        "read-resource",
        "read-resource-description",
        "reload",
        "remove-namespace",
        "remove-schema-location",
        "replace-deployment",
        "shutdown",
        "take-snapshot",
        "upload-deployment-bytes",
        "upload-deployment-stream",
        "upload-deployment-url",
        "validate-address",
        "write-attribute"
    ]
}
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :read-operation-description(name=upload-deployment-url)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "operation-name" => "upload-deployment-url",
        "description" => "Indicates that the deployment content available at the
```

```

included URL should be added to the deployment content repository. Note that this
operation does not indicate the content should be deployed into the runtime.",
    "request-properties" => {"url" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The URL at which the deployment content is available for
upload to the domain's or standalone server's deployment content repository.. Note
that the URL must be accessible from the target of the operation (i.e. the Domain
Controller or standalone server).",
        "required" => true,
        "min-length" => 1,
        "nillable" => false
    }},
    "reply-properties" => {
        "type" => BYTES,
        "description" => "The hash of managed deployment content that has been
uploaded to the domain's or standalone server's deployment content repository.",
        "min-length" => 20,
        "max-length" => 20,
        "nillable" => false
    }
}
}

```

See [#Descriptions](#) below for more on how to learn about the operations a resource exposes.

## 11.3. Attributes

Management resources expose information about their state as attributes. Attributes have string name, and a value of type `org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode` (or: for the CLI, the text representation of a `ModelNode`; for HTTP API, the JSON representation of a `ModelNode`.)

Attributes can either be read-only or read-write. Reading and writing attribute values is done via the global `read-attribute` and `write-attribute` operations.

The `read-attribute` operation takes a single parameter "name" whose value is the name of the attribute. For example, to read the "port" attribute of a socket-binding resource via the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /socket-binding-group=standard-sockets/socket-binding
=https:read-attribute(name=port)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => 8443
}
```

If an attribute is writable, the `write-attribute` operation is used to mutate its state. The operation takes two parameters:

- `name` – the name of the attribute

- **value** – the value of the attribute

For example, to read the "port" attribute of a socket-binding resource via the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /socket-binding-group=standard-sockets/socket-binding  
=https:write-attribute(name=port,value=8444)  
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

Attributes can have one of two possible *storage types*:

- **CONFIGURATION** – means the value of the attribute is stored in the persistent configuration; i.e. in the `domain.xml`, `host.xml` or `standalone.xml` file from which the resource's configuration was read.
- **RUNTIME** – the attribute value is only available from a running server; the value is not stored in the persistent configuration. A metric (e.g. number of requests serviced) is a typical example of a RUNTIME attribute.

The values of all of the attributes a resource exposes can be obtained via the `read-resource` operation, with the "include-runtime" parameter set to "true". For example, from the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=undertow/server=default-server/http-listener
=default:read-resource(include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "allow-encoded-slash" => false,
        "allow-equals-in-cookie-value" => false,
        "always-set-keep-alive" => true,
        "buffer-pipelined-data" => true,
        "buffer-pool" => "default",
        "bytes-received" => 0L,
        "bytes-sent" => 0L,
        "certificate-forwarding" => false,
        "decode-url" => true,
        "disallowed-methods" => ["TRACE"],
        "enable-http2" => false,
        "enabled" => true,
        "error-count" => 0L,
        "max-buffered-request-size" => 16384,
        "max-connections" => undefined,
        "max-cookies" => 200,
        "max-header-size" => 1048576,
        "max-headers" => 200,
        "max-parameters" => 1000,
        "max-post-size" => 10485760L,
        "max-processing-time" => 0L,
        "no-request-timeout" => undefined,
        "processing-time" => 0L,
        "proxy-address-forwarding" => false,
        "read-timeout" => undefined,
        "receive-buffer" => undefined,
        "record-request-start-time" => false,
        "redirect-socket" => "https",
        "request-count" => 0L,
        "request-parse-timeout" => undefined,
        "resolve-peer-address" => false,
        "send-buffer" => undefined,
        "socket-binding" => "http",
        "tcp-backlog" => undefined,
        "tcp-keep-alive" => undefined,
        "url-charset" => "UTF-8",
        "worker" => "default",
        "write-timeout" => undefined
    }
}
```

Omit the "include-runtime" parameter (or set it to "false") to limit output to those attributes whose values are stored in the persistent configuration:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=undertow/server=default-server/http-listener
=default:read-resource(include-runtime=false
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "allow-encoded-slash" => false,
        "allow-equals-in-cookie-value" => false,
        "always-set-keep-alive" => true,
        "buffer-pipelined-data" => true,
        "buffer-pool" => "default",
        "certificate-forwarding" => false,
        "decode-url" => true,
        "disallowed-methods" => ["TRACE"],
        "enable-http2" => false,
        "enabled" => true,
        "max-buffered-request-size" => 16384,
        "max-connections" => undefined,
        "max-cookies" => 200,
        "max-header-size" => 1048576,
        "max-headers" => 200,
        "max-parameters" => 1000,
        "max-post-size" => 10485760L,
        "no-request-timeout" => undefined,
        "proxy-address-forwarding" => false,
        "read-timeout" => undefined,
        "receive-buffer" => undefined,
        "record-request-start-time" => false,
        "redirect-socket" => "https",
        "request-parse-timeout" => undefined,
        "resolve-peer-address" => false,
        "send-buffer" => undefined,
        "socket-binding" => "http",
        "tcp-backlog" => undefined,
        "tcp-keep-alive" => undefined,
        "url-charset" => "UTF-8",
        "worker" => "default",
        "write-timeout" => undefined
    }
}
}
```

See [#Descriptions](#) below for how to learn more about the attributes a particular resource exposes.

## 11.4. Children

Management resources may support child resources. The [types of children](#) a resource supports (e.g. `connector` for the web subsystem resource) can be obtained by querying the resource's description (see [#Descriptions](#) below) or by invoking the `read-children-types` operation. Once you know the legal child types, you can query the names of all children of a given type by using the global `read-children-types` operation. The operation takes a single parameter "child-type" whose value is the

type. For example, a resource representing a socket binding group has children. To find the type of those children and the names of resources of that type via the CLI one could:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /socket-binding-group=standard-sockets:read-children-types
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => ["socket-binding"]
}
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /socket-binding-group=standard-sockets:read-children-names(child-type=socket-binding)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "http",
        "https",
        "jmx-connector-registry",
        "jmx-connector-server",
        "jndi",
        "osgi-http",
        "remoting",
        "txn-recovery-environment",
        "txn-status-manager"
    ]
}
```

## 11.5. Descriptions

All resources expose metadata that describes their attributes, operations and child types. This metadata is itself obtained by invoking one or more of the [global operations](#) each resource supports. We showed examples of the [read-operation-names](#), [read-operation-description](#), [read-children-types](#) and [read-children-names](#) operations above.

The [read-resource-description](#) operation can be used to find the details of the attributes and child types associated with a resource. For example, using the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /socket-binding-group=standard-sockets:read-resource-description
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "description" => "Contains a list of socket configurations.",
        "head-comment-allowed" => true,
        "tail-comment-allowed" => false,
        "attributes" => {
            "name" => {
                "type" => STRING,
                "description" => "The name of the socket binding group.",
                "required" => true,
                "head-comment-allowed" => false,
                "tail-comment-allowed" => false,
                "access-type" => "read-only",
                "storage" => "configuration"
            },
            "default-interface" => {
                "type" => STRING,
                "description" => "Name of an interface that should be used as the
interface for any sockets that do not explicitly declare one.",
                "required" => true,
                "head-comment-allowed" => false,
                "tail-comment-allowed" => false,
                "access-type" => "read-write",
                "storage" => "configuration"
            },
            "port-offset" => {
                "type" => INT,
                "description" => "Increment to apply to the base port values defined
in the socket bindings to derive the runtime values to use on this server.",
                "required" => false,
                "head-comment-allowed" => true,
                "tail-comment-allowed" => false,
                "access-type" => "read-write",
                "storage" => "configuration"
            }
        },
        "operations" => {},
        "children" => {"socket-binding" => {
            "description" => "The individual socket configurations.",
            "min-occurs" => 0,
            "model-description" => undefined
        }}
    }
}
```

Note the "operations" => {}} in the output above. If the command had included the {{operations parameter (i.e. /socket-binding-group=standard-sockets:read-resource-

`description(operations=true)`) the output would have included the description of each operation supported by the resource.

See the [Global operations](#) section for details on other parameters supported by the `read-resource-description` operation and all the other globally available operations.

## 11.6. Comparison to JMX MBeans

WildFly management resources are conceptually quite similar to Open MBeans. They have the following primary differences:

- WildFly management resources are organized in a tree structure. The order of the key value pairs in a resource's address is significant, as it defines the resource's position in the tree. The order of the key properties in a JMX `ObjectName` is not significant.
- In an Open MBean attribute values, operation parameter values and operation return values must either be one of the simple JDK types (String, Boolean, Integer, etc) or implement either the `javax.management.openmbean.CompositeData` interface or the `javax.management.openmbean.TabularData` interface. WildFly management resource attribute values, operation parameter values and operation return values are all of type `org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode`.

## 11.7. Basic structure of the management resource trees

As noted above, management resources are organized in a tree structure. The structure of the tree depends on whether you are running a standalone server or a managed domain.

### 11.7.1. Standalone server

The structure of the managed resource tree is quite close to the structure of the `standalone.xml` configuration file.

- The root resource
  - `extension` – extensions installed in the server
  - `path` – paths available on the server
  - `system-property` – system properties set as part of the configuration (i.e. not on the command line)
  - `core-service=management` – the server's core management services
  - `core-service=service-container` – resource for the JBoss MSC `ServiceContainer` that's at the heart of the AS
  - `subsystem` – the subsystems installed on the server. The bulk of the management model will be children of type `subsystem`
  - `interface` – interface configurations
  - `socket-binding-group` – the central resource for the server's socket bindings

- **socket-binding** – individual socket binding configurations
- **deployment** – available deployments on the server

### 11.7.2. Managed domain

In a managed domain, the structure of the managed resource tree spans the entire domain, covering both the domain wide configuration (e.g. what's in `domain.xml`, the host specific configuration for each host (e.g. what's in `host.xml`, and the resources exposed by each running application server. The Host Controller processes in a managed domain provide access to all or part of the overall resource tree. How much is available depends on whether the management client is interacting with the Host Controller that is acting as the master Domain Controller. If the Host Controller is the master Domain Controller, then the section of the tree for each host is available. If the Host Controller is a slave to a remote Domain Controller, then only the portion of the tree associated with that host is available.

- The root resource for the entire domain. The persistent configuration associated with this resource and its children, except for those of type `host`, is persisted in the `domain.xml` file on the Domain Controller.
  - `extension` – extensions available in the domain
  - `path` – paths available on across the domain
  - `system-property` – system properties set as part of the configuration (i.e. not on the command line) and available across the domain
  - `profile` – sets of subsystem configurations that can be assigned to server groups
    - `subsystem` – configuration of subsystems that are part of the profile
  - `interface` – interface configurations
  - `socket-binding-group` – sets of socket bindings configurations that can be applied to server groups
    - `socket-binding` – individual socket binding configurations
  - `deployment` – deployments available for assignment to server groups
  - deployment-overlay — deployment-overlays content available to overlay deployments in server groups
  - `server-group` – server group configurations
- `host` – the individual Host Controllers. Each child of this type represents the root resource for a particular host. The persistent configuration associated with one of these resources or its children is persisted in the host's `host.xml` file.
  - `path` – paths available on each server on the host
  - `system-property` – system properties to set on each server on the host
  - `core-service=management` – the Host Controller's core management services
  - `interface` – interface configurations that apply to the Host Controller or servers on the host

- `jvm` – JVM configurations that can be applied when launching servers
- `server-config` – configuration describing how the Host Controller should launch a server; what server group configuration to use, and any server-specific overrides of items specified in other resources
- `server` – the root resource for a running server. Resources from here and below are not directly persisted; the domain-wide and host level resources contain the persistent configuration that drives a server
  - `extension` – extensions installed in the server
  - `path` – paths available on the server
  - `system-property` – system properties set as part of the configuration (i.e. not on the command line)
  - `core-service=management` – the server's core management services
  - `core-service=service-container` – resource for the JBoss MSC `ServiceContainer` that's at the heart of the AS
  - `subsystem` – the subsystems installed on the server. The bulk of the management model will be children of type `subsystem`
  - `interface` – interface configurations
  - `socket-binding-group` – the central resource for the server's socket bindings
    - `socket-binding` – individual socket binding configurations
  - `deployment` – available deployments on the server
  - deployment-overlay — available overlays on the server

# Chapter 12. Interfaces and ports

# Chapter 13. Interface declarations

WildFly uses named interface references throughout the configuration. A network interface is declared by specifying a logical name and a selection criteria for the physical interface:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :read-children-names(child-type=interface)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "management",
        "public"
    ]
}
```

This means the server in question declares two interfaces: One is referred to as "*management*"; the other one "*public*". The "*management*" interface is used for all components and services that are required by the management layer (i.e. the HTTP Management Endpoint). The "*public*" interface binding is used for any application related network communication (i.e. Web, Messaging, etc). There is nothing special about these names; interfaces can be declared with any name. Other sections of the configuration can then reference those interfaces by their logical name, rather than having to include the full details of the interface (which, on servers in a management domain, may vary on different machines).

The `domain.xml`, `host.xml` and `standalone.xml` configuration files all include a section where interfaces can be declared. If we take a look at the XML declaration it reveals the selection criteria. The criteria is one of two types: either a single element indicating that the interface should be bound to a wildcard address, or a set of one or more characteristics that an interface or address must have in order to be a valid match. The selection criteria in this example are specific IP addresses for each interface:

```
<interfaces>
    <interface name="management">
        <inet-address value="127.0.0.1"/>
    </interface>
    <interface name="public">
        <inet-address value="127.0.0.1"/>
    </interface>
</interfaces>
```

Some other examples:

```
<interface name="global">
    <!-- Use the wildcard address -->
    <any-address/>
</interface>

<interface name="external">
    <nic name="eth0"/>
</interface>

<interface name="default">
    <!-- Match any interface/address on the right subnet if it's
        up, supports multicast and isn't point-to-point -->
    <subnet-match value="192.168.0.0/16"/>
    <up/>
    <multicast/>
    <not>
        <point-to-point/>
    </not>
</interface>
```

## 13.1. The -b command line argument

WildFly supports using the `-b` command line argument to specify the address to assign to interfaces. See [Controlling the Bind Address with -b](#) for further details.

# Chapter 14. Socket Binding Groups

The socket configuration in WildFly works similarly to the interfaces declarations. Sockets are declared using a logical name, by which they will be referenced throughout the configuration. Socket declarations are grouped under a certain name. This allows you to easily reference a particular socket binding group when configuring server groups in a managed domain. Socket binding groups reference an interface by its logical name:

```
<socket-binding-group name="standard-sockets" default-interface="public">
    <socket-binding name="management-http" interface="management" port=
"${jboss.management.http.port:9990}"/>
    <socket-binding name="management-https" interface="management" port=
"${jboss.management.https.port:9993}"/>
    <socket-binding name="ajp" port="${jboss.ajp.port:8009}"/>
    <socket-binding name="http" port="${jboss.http.port:8080}"/>
    <socket-binding name="https" port="${jboss.https.port:8443}"/>
    <socket-binding name="txn-recovery-environment" port="4712"/>
    <socket-binding name="txn-status-manager" port="4713"/>
</socket-binding-group>
```

A socket binding includes the following information:

- name—logical name of the socket configuration that should be used elsewhere in the configuration
- port—base port to which a socket based on this configuration should be bound. (Note that servers can be configured to override this base value by applying an increment or decrement to all port values.)
- interface (optional)—logical name (see "Interfaces declarations" above) of the interface to which a socket based on this configuration should be bound. If not defined, the value of the "default-interface" attribute from the enclosing socket binding group will be used.
- multicast-address (optional)—if the socket will be used for multicast, the multicast address to use
- multicast-port (optional)—if the socket will be used for multicast, the multicast port to use
- fixed-port (optional, defaults to false)—if true, declares that the value of port should always be used for the socket and should not be overridden by applying an increment or decrement

# Chapter 15. IPv4 versus IPv6

WildFly supports the use of both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. By default, WildFly is configured for use in an IPv4 network and so if you are running in an IPv4 network, no changes are required. If you need to run in an IPv6 network, the changes required are minimal and involve changing the JVM stack and address preferences, and adjusting any interface IP address values specified in the configuration (standalone.xml or domain.xml).

## 15.1. Stack and address preference

The system properties `java.net.preferIPv4Stack` and `java.net.preferIPv6Addresses` are used to configure the JVM for use with IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. With WildFly, in order to run using IPv4 addresses, you need to specify `java.net.preferIPv4Stack=true`; in order to run with IPv6 addresses, you need to specify `java.net.preferIPv4Stack=false` (the JVM default) and `java.net.preferIPv6Addresses=true`. The latter ensures that any hostname to IP address conversions always return IPv6 address variants.

These system properties are conveniently set by the `JAVA_OPTS` environment variable, defined in the `standalone.conf` (or `domain.conf`) file. For example, to change the IP stack preference from its default of IPv4 to IPv6, edit the `standalone.conf` (or `domain.conf`) file and change its default IPv4 setting:

```
if [ "x$JAVA_OPTS" = "x" ]; then
    JAVA_OPTS=" ... -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true ..."
...
...
```

to an IPv6 suitable setting:

```
if [ "x$JAVA_OPTS" = "x" ]; then
    JAVA_OPTS=" ... -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=false
-Djava.net.preferIPv6Addresses=true ..."
...
...
```

## 15.2. IP address literals

To change the IP address literals referenced in `standalone.xml` (or `domain.xml`), first visit the interface declarations and ensure that valid IPv6 addresses are being used as interface values. For example, to change the default configuration in which the loopback interface is used as the primary interface, change from the IPv4 loopback address:

```
<interfaces>
  <interface name="management">
    <inet-address value="${jboss.bind.address.management:127.0.0.1}" />
  </interface>
  <interface name="public">
    <inet-address value="${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}" />
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

to the IPv6 loopback address:

```
<interfaces>
  <interface name="management">
    <inet-address value="${jboss.bind.address.management:[::1]}" />
  </interface>
  <interface name="public">
    <inet-address value="${jboss.bind.address:[::1]}" />
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

Note that when embedding IPv6 address literals in the substitution expression, square brackets surrounding the IP address literal are used to avoid ambiguity. This follows the convention for the use of IPv6 literals in URLs.

Over and above making such changes for the interface definitions, you should also check the rest of your configuration file and adjust IP address literals from IPv4 to IPv6 as required.

## 15.3. Administrative security

# Chapter 16. Security Realms

Within WildFly we make use of security realms to secure access to the management interfaces, these same realms are used to secure inbound access as exposed by JBoss Remoting such as remote JNDI and EJB access, the realms are also used to define an identity for the server - this identity can be used for both inbound connections to the server and outbound connections being established by the server.

# Chapter 17. General Structure

The general structure of a management realm definition is: -

```
<security-realm name="ManagementRealm">
    <plug-ins></plug-ins>
    <server-identities></server-identities>
    <authentication></authentication>
    <authorization></authorization>
</security-realm>
```

- **plug-ins** - This is an optional element that is used to define modules what will be searched for security realm PlugInProviders to extend the capabilities of the security realms.
- **server-identities** - An optional element to define the identity of the server as visible to the outside world, this applies to both inbound connection to a resource secured by the realm and to outbound connections also associated with the realm.

One example is the SSL identity of the server, for inbound connections this will control the identity of the server as the SSL connection is established, for outbound connections this same identity can be used where CLIENT-CERT style authentication is being performed.

A second example is where the server is establishing an outbound connection that requires username / password authentication - this element can be used to define that password.

- **authentication** - This is probably the most important element that will be used within a security realm definition and mostly applies to inbound connections to the server, this element defines which backing stores will be used to provide the verification of the inbound connection.

This element is optional as there are some scenarios where it will not be required such as if a realm is being defined for an outbound connection using a username and password.

- **authorization** - This is the final optional element and is used to define how roles are loaded for an authenticated identity. At the moment this is more applicable for realms used for access to EE deployments such as web applications or EJBs but this will also become relevant as we add role based authorization checks to the management model.

# Chapter 18. Using a Realm

After a realm has been defined it needs to be associated with an inbound or outbound connection for it to be used, the following are some examples where these associations are used within the WildFly 8 configuration.

## 18.1. Inbound Connections

### 18.1.1. Management Interfaces

Either within the `standalone.xml` or `host.xml` configurations the security realms can be associated with the management interface as follows:

```
<http-interface security-realm="ManagementRealm">...</http-interface>
```

If the `security-realm` attribute is omitted or removed from the interface definition it means that access to that interface will be unsecured.



By default we do bind these interfaces to the loopback address so that the interfaces are not accessible remotely out of the box, however do be aware that if these interfaces are then unsecured any other local user will be able to control and administer the WildFly installation.

### 18.1.2. Remoting Subsystem

The Remoting subsystem exposes a connector to allow for inbound communications with JNDI and the EJB subsystem by default we associate the `ApplicationRealm` with this connection.

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:remoting:3.0">
  <endpoint worker="default"/>
  <http-connector name="http-remoting-connector" connector-ref="default" security-
realm="ApplicationRealm"/>
</subsystem>
```

## 18.2. Outbound Connections

### 18.2.1. Remoting Subsystem

Outbound connections can also be defined within the Remoting subsystem, these are typically used for remote EJB invocations from one AS server to another, in this scenario the security realm is used to obtain the server identity either it's password for X.509 certificate and possibly a trust store to verify the certificate of the remote host.



Even if the referenced realm contains username and password authentication configuration the client side of the connection will NOT use this to verify the remote server.

```
<remote-outbound-connection name="remote-ejb-connection"
    outbound-socket-binding-ref="binding-remote-ejb-
connection"
    username="user1"
    security-realm="PasswordRealm">
```



The security realm is only used to obtain the password for this example, as you can see here the username is specified separately.

### 18.2.2. Slave Host Controller

When running in domain mode slave host controllers need to establish a connection to the native interface of the master domain controller so these also need a realm for the identity of the slave.

```
<domain-controller>
    <remote host="${jboss.domain.master.address}" port=
"${jboss.domain.master.port:9999}" security-realm="ManagementRealm"/>
</domain-controller>
```



By default when a slave host controller authenticates against the master domain controller it uses its configured name as its username. If you want to override the username used for authentication a `username` attribute can be added to the `<remote />` element.

# Chapter 19. Authentication

One of the primary functions of the security realms is to define the user stores that will be used to verify the identity of inbound connections, the actual approach taken at the transport level is based on the capabilities of these backing store definitions. The security realms are used to secure inbound connections for both the http management interface and for inbound remoting connections for both the native management interface and to access other services exposed over remoting - because of this there are some small differences between how the realm is used for each of these.

At the transport level we support the following authentication mechanisms.

HTTP	Remoting (SASL)
None	Anonymous
N/A	JBoss Local User
Digest	Digest
Basic	Plain
Client Cert	Client Cert

The most notable are the first two in this list as they need some additional explanation - the final 3 are fairly standard mechanisms.

If either the http interface, the native interface or a remoting connection are defined **without** a security realm reference then they are effectively unsecured, in the case of the http interface this means that no authentication will be performed on the incoming connection - for the remoting connections however we make use of SASL so require at least one authentication mechanism so make use of the anonymous mechanism to allow a user in without requiring a validated authentication process.

The next mechanism 'JBoss Local User' is specific to the remoting connections - as we ship WildFly secured by default we wanted a way to allow users to connect to their own AS installation after it is started without mandating that they define a user with a password - to accomplish this we have added the 'JBoss Local User' mechanism. This mechanism makes the use of tokens exchanged on the filesystem to prove that the client is local to the AS installation and has the appropriate file permissions to read a token written by the AS to file. As this mechanism is dependent on both server and client implementation details it is only supported for the remoting connections and not the http connections - at some point we may review if we can add support for this to the http interface but we would need to explore the options available with the commonly used web browsers that are used to communicate with the http interface.

The Digest mechanism is simply the HTTP Digest / SASL Digest mechanism that authenticates the user by making use of md5 hashed including nonces to avoid sending passwords in plain text over the network - this is the preferred mechanism for username / password authentication.

The HTTP Basic / SASL Plain mechanism is made available for times that Digest can not be used but effectively this means that the users password will be sent over the network in the clear unless SSL

is enabled.

The final mechanism Client-Cert allows X.509 certificates to be used to verify the identity of the remote client.



One point bearing in mind is that it is possible that an association with a realm can mean that a single incoming connection has the ability to choose between one or more authentication mechanisms. As an example it is possible that an incoming remoting connection could choose between 'Client Cert', A username password mechanism or 'JBoss Local User' for authentication - this would allow say a local user to use the local mechanism, a remote user to supply their username and password whilst a remote script could make a call and authenticate using a certificate.

# Chapter 20. Authorization

The actual security realms are not involved in any authorization decisions. However, they can be configured to load a user's roles, which will subsequently be used to make authorization decisions - when references to authorization are seen in the context of security realms, it is this loading of roles that is being referred to.

For the loading of roles, the process is split out to occur after the authentication step so after a user has been authenticated, a second step will occur to load the roles based on the username they used to authenticate with.

# Chapter 21. Out Of The Box Configuration

Before describing the complete set of configuration options available within the realms, we will look at the default configuration, as for most users, that is going to be the starting point before customising further.



The examples here are taken from the standalone configuration. However, the descriptions are equally applicable to domain mode. One point worth noting is that all security realms defined in the `host.xml` are available to be referenced within the domain configuration for the servers running on that host controller.

## 21.1. Management Realm

```
<security-realm name="ManagementRealm">
    <authentication>
        <local default-user="$local"/>
        <properties path="mgmt-users.properties" relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir"/>
    </authentication>
</security-realm>
```

The realm `ManagementRealm` is the simplest realm within the default configuration. This realm simply enables two authentication mechanisms, the local mechanism and username/password authentication which will be using Digest authentication.

- local

When using the local mechanism, it is optional for remote clients to send a username to the server. This configuration specifies that where clients do not send a username, it will be assumed that the clients username is `$local` - the `<local />` element can also be configured to allow other usernames to be specified by remote clients. However, for the default configuration, this is not enabled so is not supported.

- properties

For username / password authentication the users details will be loaded from the file `mgmt-users.properties` which is located in `\{ jboss.home\}/standalone/configuration` or `\{ jboss.home\}/domain/configuration` depending on the running mode of the server.

Each user is represented on their own line and the format of each line is `username= HASH` where `HASH` is a pre-prepared hash of the users password along with their username and the name of the realm which in this case is `ManagementRealm`.



You do not need to worry about generating the entries within the properties file as we provide a utility `add-user.sh` or `add-user.bat` to add the users, this utility is described in more detail below.



By pre-hashing the passwords in the properties file it does mean that if the user has used the same password on different realms then the contents of the file falling into the wrong hands does not necessarily mean all accounts are compromised. **HOWEVER** the contents of the files do still need to be protected as they can be used to access any server where the realm name is the same and the user has the same username and password pair.

## 21.2. Application Realm

```
<security-realm name="ApplicationRealm">
    <authentication>
        <local default-user="$local" allowed-users="*"/>
        <properties path="application-users.properties" relative-to=
"jboss.server.config.dir"/>
    </authentication>
    <authorization>
        <properties path="application-roles.properties" relative-to=
"jboss.server.config.dir"/>
    </authorization>
</security-realm>
```

The realm `ApplicationRealm` is a slightly more complex realm as this is used for both

### 21.2.1. Authentication

The authentication configuration is very similar to the `ManagementRealm` in that it enabled both the local mechanism and a username/password based Digest mechanism.

- local

The local configuration is similar to the `ManagementRealm` in that where the remote user does not supply a username it will be assumed that the username is `$local`, however in addition to this there is now an `allowed-users` attribute with a value of '\*' - this means that the remote user can specify any username and it will be accepted over the local mechanism provided that the local verification is a success.



To restrict the usernames that can be specified by the remote user a comma separated list of usernames can be specified instead within the `allowed-users` attribute.

- properties

The properties definition works in exactly the same way as the definition for `ManagementRealm` except now the properties file is called `application-users.properties`.

## 21.2.2. Authorization

The contents of the `Authorization` element are specific to the `ApplicationRealm`, in this case a properties file is used to load a users roles.

The properties file is called `application-roles.properties` and is located in `\{jboss.home\}/standalone/configuration` or `\{jboss.home\}/domain/configuration` depending on the running mode of the server. The format of this file is `username= ROLES` where `ROLES` is a comma separated list of the users roles.



As the loading of a users roles is a second step this is where it may be desirable to restrict which users can use the local mechanism so that some users still require username and password authentication for their roles to be loaded.

## 21.2.3. other security domain

```
<security-domain name="other" cache-type="default">
  <authentication>
    <login-module code="Remoting" flag="optional">
      <module-option name="password-stacking" value="useFirstPass"/>
    </login-module>
    <login-module code="RealmDirect" flag="required">
      <module-option name="password-stacking" value="useFirstPass"/>
    </login-module>
  </authentication>
</security-domain>
```

When applications are deployed to the application server they are associated with a security domain within the security subsystem, the `other` security domain is provided to work with the `ApplicationRealm`, this domain is defined with a pair of login modules Remoting and RealmDirect.

- Remoting

The `Remoting` login module is used to check if the request currently being authenticated is a request received over a Remoting connection, if so the identity that was created during the authentication process is used and associated with the current request.

If the request did not arrive over a Remoting connection this module does nothing and allows the JAAS based login to continue to the next module.

- RealmDirect

The `RealmDirect` login module makes use of a security realm to authenticate the current request if that did not occur in the `Remoting` login module and then use the realm to load the users roles, by default this login module assumes the realm to use is called `ApplicationRealm` although other names can be overridden using the "realm" module-option.

The advantage of this approach is that all of the backing store configuration can be left within the realm with the security domain just delegating to the realm.

# Chapter 22. add-user.sh

For use with the default configuration we supply a utility `add-user` which can be used to manage the properties files for the default realms used to store the users and their roles.

The `add-user` utility can be used to manage both the users in the `ManagementRealm` and the users in the `ApplicationRealm`, changes made apply to the properties file used both for domain mode and standalone mode.



After you have installed your application server and decided if you are going to run in standalone mode or domain mode you can delete the parent folder for the mode you are not using, the `add-user` utility will then only be managing the properties file for the mode in use.

The `add-user` utility is a command line utility however it can be run in both interactive and non-interactive mode. Depending on your platform the script to run the `add-user` utility is either `add-user.sh` or `add-user.bat` which can be found in `\{ jboss.home\}/bin`.

This guide now contains a couple of examples of this utility in use to accomplish the most common tasks.

## 22.1. Adding a User

Adding users to the properties files is the primary purpose of this utility. Usernames can only contain the following characters in any number and in any order:

- Alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9)
- Dashes (-), periods (.), commas (,), at (@)
- Escaped backslash (\ \ )
- Escaped equals (=)



The server caches the contents of the properties files in memory, however the server does check the modified time of the properties files on each authentication request and re-load if the time has been updated - this means all changes made by this utility are immediately applied to any running server.

### 22.1.1. A Management User



The default name of the realm for management users is `ManagementRealm`, when the utility prompts for the realm name just accept the default unless you have switched to a different realm.

#### Interactive Mode

Add User

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh

What type of user do you wish to add?
 a) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
 b) Application User (application-users.properties)
(a): Enter the details of the new user to add.
Realm (ManagementRealm) :
Username : adminUser
Password :
Re-enter Password :
About to add user 'adminUser' for realm 'ManagementRealm'
Is this correct yes/no? y
Added user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Added user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?
yes/no? n
[darranl@localhost bin]$
```

Add User

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh

What type of user do you wish to add?
 a) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
 b) Application User (application-users.properties)
(a): Enter the details of the new user to add.

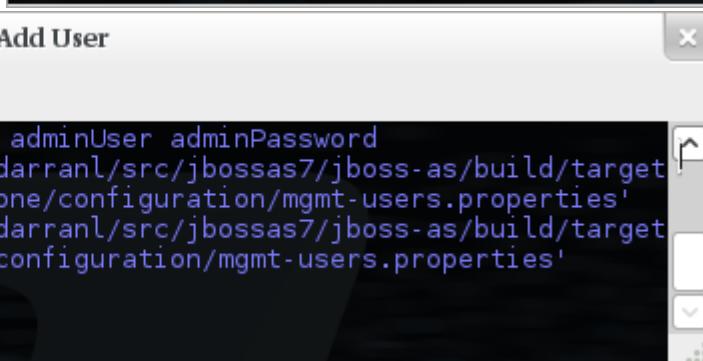
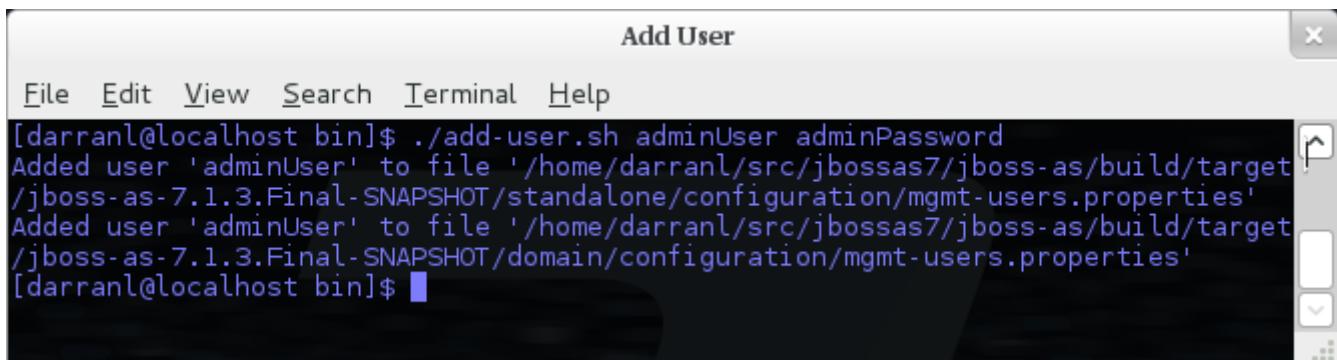
About to add user 'adminUser' for realm 'ManagementRealm'
Added user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Added user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?
```

Here we have added a new Management User called `adminUser`, as you can see some of the questions offer default responses so you can just press enter without repeating the default value.

For now just answer `n` or `no` to the final question, adding users to be used by processes is described in more detail in the domain management chapter.

## Non-Interactive Mode

To add a user in non-interactive mode the command `./add-user.sh {username} {password}` can be used.



```
[darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh adminUser adminPassword
Added user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target
/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Added user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target
/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
[darranl@localhost bin]$
```

**!** If you add users using this approach there is a risk that any other user that can view the list of running process may see the arguments including the password of the user being added, there is also the risk that the username / password combination will be cached in the history file of the shell you are currently using.

### 22.1.2. An Application User

When adding application users in addition to adding the user with their pre-hashed password it is also now possible to define the roles of the user.

## Interactive Mode

## Add User

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[darranl@localhost bin]\$ ./add-user.sh

What type of user do you wish to add?

- a) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
- b) Application User (application-users.properties)

(a): b

Enter the details of the new user to add.

Realm (ApplicationRealm) :

Username : appUser

Password :

Re-enter Password :

What roles do you want this user to belong to? (Please enter a comma separated list, or leave blank for none)[ ]: User,Trainer,Administrator

About to add user 'appUser' for realm 'ApplicationRealm'

Is this correct yes/no? y

Added user 'appUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/application-users.properties'

Added user 'appUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-users.properties'

Added user 'appUser' with roles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/application-roles.properties'

Added user 'appUser' with roles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-roles.properties'

Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?

yes/no? n

[darranl@localhost bin]\$ █

```
Add User

Terminal Help
add-user.sh

sh to add?
users.properties)
cation-users.properties)

y user to add.

user to belong to? (Please enter a comma separated list, or leave
Trainer,Administrator
for realm 'ApplicationRealm'

e '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.
/configuration/application-users.properties'
e '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.
figuration/application-users.properties'
oles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossa
ss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/application-
oles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossa
ss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-role

e used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. s
```

Here a new user called **appUser** has been added, in this case a comma separated list of roles has also been specified.

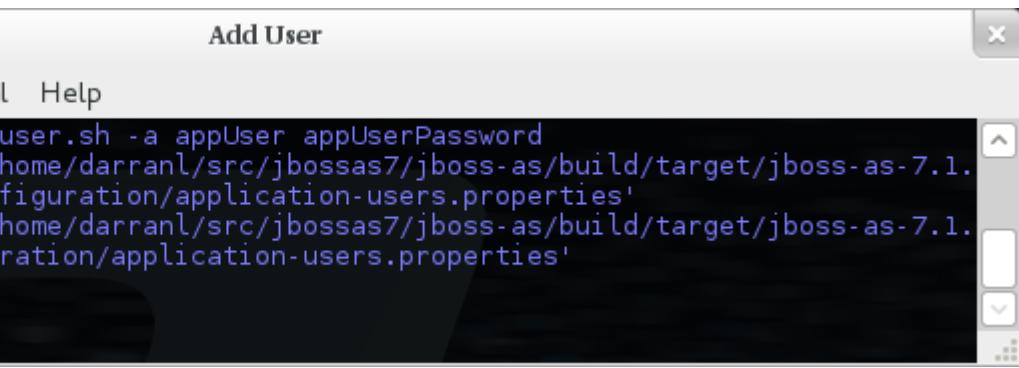
As with adding a management user just answer **n** or **no** to the final question until you know you are adding a user that will be establishing a connection from one server to another.

### Non-Interactive Mode

To add an application user non-interactively use the command **./add-user.sh -a {username} {password}**.

```
Add User

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh -a appUser appUserPassword
Added user 'appUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.
3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/application-users.properties'
Added user 'appUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.
3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-users.properties'
[darranl@localhost bin]$ 
```



Non-interactive mode does not support defining a list of users, to associate a user with a set of roles you will need to manually edit the `application-roles.properties` file by hand.

## 22.2. Updating a User

Within the add-user utility it is also possible to update existing users, in interactive mode you will be prompted to confirm if this is your intention.

### 22.2.1. A Management User

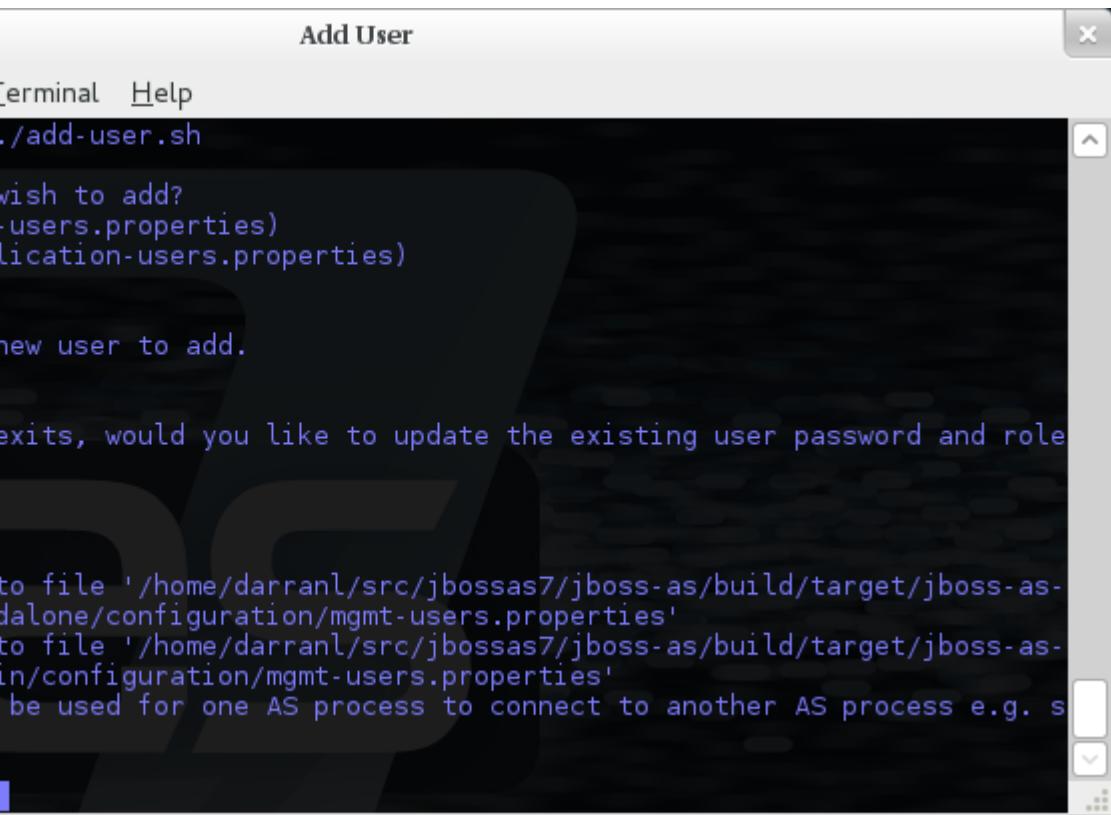
#### Interactive Mode

```
Add User

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
darranl@localhost bin]$ ./add-user.sh

What type of user do you wish to add?
1) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
2) Application User (application-users.properties)
):

Enter the details of the new user to add.
Realm (ManagementRealm) :
Username : adminUser
User 'adminUser' already exists, would you like to update the existing user password and role
Is this correct yes/no? y
Password :
Re-enter Password :
Updated user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Updated user 'adminUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?
y/n
darranl@localhost bin]$
```



```
Terminal Help
./add-user.sh
Wish to add?
(users.properties)
application-users.properties)

new user to add.

exists, would you like to update the existing user password and role

to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-
alone/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-
in/configuration/mgmt-users.properties'
be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. s
```

### Non-Interactive Mode

In non-interactive mode if a user already exists the update is automatic with no confirmation prompt.

#### 22.2.2. An Application User

##### Interactive Mode

## Add User

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[darranl@localhost bin]\$ ./add-user.sh

What type of user do you wish to add?

- a) Management User (mgmt-users.properties)
- b) Application User (application-users.properties)

(a): b

Enter the details of the new user to add.

Realm (ApplicationRealm) :

Username : appUser

User 'appUser' already exists, would you like to update the existing user password and roles

Is this correct yes/no? y

Password :

Re-enter Password :

What roles do you want this user to belong to? (Please enter a comma separated list, or leave blank for none)[User,Trainer,Administrator]: User,Trainer,Administrator

Updated user 'appUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/application-users.properties'

Updated user 'appUser' to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-users.properties'

Updated user 'appUser' with roles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/application-roles.properties'

Updated user 'appUser' with roles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-roles.properties'

Is this new user going to be used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?

yes/no? n

[darranl@localhost bin]\$ █

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title 'Add User'. The window contains the following text:

```
terminal Help
add-user.sh
sh to add?
users.properties)
cation-users.properties)

y user to add.

s, would you like to update the existing user password and roles

user to belong to? (Please enter a comma separated list, or leave
[User,Administrator]: User,Trainer,Administrator
le '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.
ne/configuration/application-users.properties'
le '/home/darranl/src/jbossas7/jboss-as/build/target/jboss-as-7.
nfiguration/application-users.properties'
roles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbos
boss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/standalone/configuration/applicatio
roles User,Trainer,Administrator to file '/home/darranl/src/jbos
boss-as-7.1.3.Final-SNAPSHOT/domain/configuration/application-ro
e used for one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. s
```



On updating a user with roles you will need to re-enter the list of roles assigned to the user.

### Non-Interactive Mode

In non-interactive mode if a user already exists the update is automatic with no confirmation prompt.

## 22.3. Community Contributions

There are still a few features to add to the add-user utility such as removing users or adding application users with roles in non-interactive mode, if you are interested in contributing to WildFly development the add-user utility is a good place to start as it is a stand alone utility, however it is a part of the AS build so you can become familiar with the AS development processes without needing to delve straight into the internals of the application server.

# Chapter 23. JMX Security

When configuring the security realms remote access to the server's MBeanServer needs a special mention. When running in standalone mode the following is the default configuration:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:jmx:1.3">
  ...
  <remoting-connector/>
</subsystem>
```

With this configuration remote access to JMX is provided over the http management interface, this is secured using the realm `ManagementRealm`, this means that any user that can connect to the native interface can also use this interface to access the MBeanServer - to disable this just remove the `<remoting-connector />` element.

In domain mode it is slightly more complicated as the native interface is exposed by the host controller process however each application server is running in its own process so by default remote access to JMX is disabled.

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:remoting:3.0">
  <http-connector name="http-remoting-connector" connector-ref="default" security-
realm="ApplicationRealm"/>
</subsystem>
```

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:jmx:1.3">
  ...
  <!--<remoting-connector use-management-endpoint="false"/><!--&gt;
&lt;/subsystem&gt;</pre>
```

To enable remote access to JMX uncomment the `<remoting-connector />` element however be aware that this will make the MBeanServer accessible over the same Remoting connector used for remote JNDI and EJB access - this means that any user that can authenticate against the realm `ApplicationRealm` will be able to access the MBeanServer.



The following Jira issue is currently outstanding to allow access to the individual MBeanServers by proxying through the host controllers native interface [AS7-4009](#), if this is a feature you would use please add your vote to the issue.

# Chapter 24. Detailed Configuration

This section of the documentation describes the various configuration options when defining realms, plug-ins are a slightly special case so the configuration options for plug-ins is within it's own section.

Within a security realm definition there are four optional elements `<plug-ins />`, `<server-identities />`, `<authentication />`, and `<authorization />`, as mentioned above plug-ins is defined within it's own section below so we will begin by looking at the `<server-identities />` element.

## 24.1. `<server-identities />`

The server identities section of a realm definition is used to define how a server appears to the outside world, currently this element can be used to configure a password to be used when establishing a remote outbound connection and also how to load a X.509 key which can be used for both inbound and outbound SSL connections.

### 24.1.1. `<ssl />`

```
<server-identities>
    <ssl protocol="...">
        <keystore path="..." relative-to="..." keystore-password="..." alias="..." key-
password="..." />
    </ssl>
</server-identities>
```

- **protocol** - By default this is set to TLS and in general does not need to be set.

The SSL element then contains the nested `<keystore />` element, this is used to define how to load the key from the file based (JKS) keystore.

- **path** (mandatory) - This is the path to the keystore, this can be an absolute path or relative to the next attribute.
- **relative-to** (optional) - The name of a service representing a path the keystore is relative to.
- **keystore-password** (mandatory) - The password required to open the keystore.
- **alias** (optional) - The alias of the entry to use from the keystore - for a keystore with multiple entries in practice the first usable entry is used but this should not be relied on and the alias should be set to guarantee which entry is used.
- **key-password** (optional) - The password to load the key entry, if omitted the keystore-password will be used instead.



If you see the error `UnrecoverableKeyException: Cannot recover key` the most likely cause that you need to specify a `key-password` and possibly even an `alias` as well to ensure only one key is loaded.

## 24.1.2. <secret />

```
<server-identities>
  <secret value="..." />
</server-identities>
```

- **value** (mandatory) - The password to use for outbound connections encoded as Base64, this field also supports a vault expression should stronger protection be required.



The username for the outbound connection is specified at the point the outbound connection is defined.

## 24.2. <authentication />

The authentication element is predominantly used to configure the authentication that is performed on an inbound connection, however there is one exception and that is if a trust store is defined - on negotiating an outbound SSL connection the trust store will be used to verify the remote server.

```
<authentication>
  <truststore />
  <local />
  <jaas />
  <ldap />
  <properties />
  <users />
  <plug-in />
</authentication>
```

An authentication definition can have zero or one `<truststore />`, it can also have zero or one `<local />` and it can also have one of `<jaas />`, `<ldap />`, `<properties />`, `<users />`, and `<plug-in />` i.e. the local mechanism and a truststore for certificate verification can be independently switched on and off and a single username / password store can be defined.

### 24.2.1. <truststore />

```
<authentication>
  <truststore path="..." relative-to="..." keystore-password="..."/>
</authentication>
```

This element is used to define how to load a key store file that can be used as the trust store within the SSLContext we create internally, the store is then used to verify the certificates of the remote side of the connection be that inbound or outbound.

- **path** (mandatory) - This is the path to the keystore, this can be an absolute path or relative to

the next attribute.

- **relative-to** (optional) - The name of a service representing a path the keystore is relative to.
- **keystore-password** (mandatory) - The password required to open the keystore.



Although this is a definition of a trust store the attribute for the password is **keystore-password**, this is because the underlying file being opened is still a key store.

#### 24.2.2. <local />

```
<authentication>
  <local default-user="..." allowed-users="..." />
</authentication>
```

This element switches on the local authentication mechanism that allows clients to the server to verify that they are local to the server, at the protocol level it is optional for the remote client to send a user name in the authentication response.

- **default-user** (optional) - If the client does not pass in a username this is the assumed username, this value is also automatically added to the list of allowed-users.
- **allowed-users** (optional) - This attribute is used to specify a comma separated list of users allowed to authenticate using the local mechanism, alternatively ' `\*' can be specified to allow any username to be specified.

#### 24.2.3. <jaas />

```
<authentication>
  <jaas name="..." />
</authentication>
```

The jaas element is used to enable username and password based authentication where the supplied username and password are verified by making use of a configured jaas domain.

- **name** (mandatory) - The name of the jaas domain to use to verify the supplied username and password.



As JAAS authentication works by taking a username and password and verifying these the use of this element means that at the transport level authentication will be forced to send the password in plain text, any interception of the messages exchanged between the client and server without SSL enabled will reveal the users password.

#### 24.2.4. <ldap />

```

<authentication>
  <ldap connection="..." base-dn="..." recursive="..." user-dn="...">
    <username-filter attribute="..." />
    <advanced-filter filter="..." />
  </ldap>
</authentication>

```

The `ldap` element is used to define how LDAP searches will be used to authenticate a user, this works by first connecting to LDAP and performing a search using the supplied user name to identify the distinguished name of the user and then a subsequent connection is made to the server using the password supplied by the user - if this second connection is a success then authentication succeeds.



Due to the verification approach used this configuration causes the authentication mechanisms selected for the protocol to cause the password to be sent from the client in plain text, the following Jira issue is to investigating proxying a Digest authentication with the LDAP server so no plain text password is needed [AS7-4195](#).

- **connection** (mandatory) - The name of the connection to use to connect to LDAP.
- **base-dn** (mandatory) - The distinguished name of the context to use to begin the search from.
- **recursive** (optional) - Should the filter be executed recursively? Defaults to false.
- **user-dn** (optional) - After the user has been found specifies which attribute to read for the users distinguished name, defaults to ' `dn`'.

Within the `ldap` element only one of `<username-filter />` or `<advanced-filter />` can be specified.

#### `<username-filter />`

This element is used for a simple filter to match the username specified by the remote user against a single attribute, as an example with Active Directory the match is most likely to be against the ' `sAMAccountName`' attribute.

- **attribute** (mandatory) - The name of the field to match the users supplied username against.

#### `<advanced-filter />`

This element is used where a more advanced filter is required, one example use of this filter is to exclude certain matches by specifying some additional criteria for the filter.

- **filter** (mandatory) - The filter to execute to locate the user, this filter should contain '{ 0}' as a place holder for the username supplied by the user authenticating.

### 24.2.5. `<properties />`

```
<authentication>
  <properties path="..." relative-to="..." plain-text="..." />
</authentication>
```

The properties element is used to reference a properties file to load to read a users password or pre-prepared digest for the authentication process.

- **path** (mandatory) - The path to the properties file, either absolute or relative to the path referenced by the relative-to attribute.
- **relative-to** (optional) - The name of a path service that the defined path will be relative to.
- **plain-text** (optional) - Setting to specify if the passwords are stored as plain text within the properties file, defaults to false.



By default the properties files are expected to store a pre-prepared hash of the users password in the form HEX( MD5( username ':' realm ':' password))

#### 24.2.6. <users />

```
<authentication>
  <users>
    <user username="...">
      <password>...</password>
    </user>
  </users>
</authentication>
```

This is a very simple store of a username and password that stores both of these within the domain model, this is only really provided for the provision of simple examples.

- **username** (mandatory) - A users username.

The `<password>` element is then used to define the password for the user.

### 24.3. <authorization />

The authorization element is used to define how a users roles can be loaded after the authentication process completes, these roles may then be used for subsequent authorization decisions based on the service being accessed. At the moment only a properties file approach or a custom plug-in are supported - support for loading roles from LDAP or from a database are planned for a subsequent release.

```
<authorization>
  <properties />
  <plug-in />
</authorization>
```

### 24.3.1. <properties />

```
<authorization>
  <properties path="..." relative-to="..." />
</authorization>
```

The format of the properties file is `username={ROLES}` where `\{ ROLES` is a comma separated list of the users roles.

- **path** (mandatory) - The path to the properties file, either absolute or relative to the path referenced by the relative-to attribute.
- **relative-to** (optional) - The name of a path service that the defined path will be relative to.

## 24.4. <outbound-connection />

Strictly speaking these are not a part of the security realm definition, however at the moment they are only used by security realms so the definition of outbound connection is described here.

```
<management>
  <security-realms />
  <outbound-connections>
    <ldap />
  </outbound-connections>
</management>
```

### 24.4.1. <ldap />

At the moment we only support outbound connections to ldap servers for the authentication process - this will later be expanded when we add support for database based authentication.

```
<outbound-connections>
  <ldap name="..." url="..." search-dn="..." search-credential="..." initial-context-
factory="..." />
</outbound-connections>
```

The outbound connections are defined in this section and then referenced by name from the configuration that makes use of them.

- **name** (mandatory) - The unique name used to reference this connection.

- **url** (mandatory) - The URL use to establish the LDAP connection.
- **search-dn** (mandatory) - The distinguished name of the user to authenticate as to perform the searches.
- **search-credential** (mandatory) - The password required to connect to LDAP as the search-dn.
- **initial-context-factory** (optional) - Allows overriding the initial context factory, defaults to '`com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory`'

# Chapter 25. Plug Ins

Within WildFly 8 for communication with the management interfaces and for other services exposed using Remoting where username / password authentication is used the use of Digest authentication is preferred over the use of HTTP Basic or SASL Plain so that we can avoid the sending of password in the clear over the network. For validation of the digests to work on the server we either need to be able to retrieve a users plain text password or we need to be able to obtain a ready prepared hash of their password along with the username and realm.

Previously to allow the addition of custom user stores we have added an option to the realms to call out to a JAAS domain to validate a users username and password, the problem with this approach is that to call JAAS we need the remote user to send in their plain text username and password so that a JAAS LoginModule can perform the validation, this forces us down to use either the HTTP Basic authentication mechanism or the SASL Plain mechanism depending on the transport used which is undesirable as we can no longer use Digest.

To overcome this we now support plugging in custom user stores to support loading a users password, hash and roles from a custom store to allow different stores to be implemented without forcing the authentication back to plain text variant, this article describes the requirements for a plug in and shows a simple example plug-in for use with WildFly 8.

When implementing a plug in there are two steps to the authentication process, the first step is to load the users identity and credential from the relevant store - this is then used to verify the user attempting to connect is valid. After the remote user is validated we then load the users roles in a second step. For this reason the support for plug-ins is split into the two stages, when providing a plug-in either of these two steps can be implemented but there is no requirement to implement the other side.

When implementing a plug-in the following interfaces are the bare minimum that need to be implemented so depending on if a plug-in to load a users identity or a plug-in to load a users roles is being implemented you will be implementing one of these interfaces.

*Note - All classes and interfaces of the SPI to be implemented are in the 'org.jboss.as.domain.management.plugin' package which is a part of the 'org.jboss.as.domain-management' module but for simplicity for the rest of this section only the short names will be shown.*

## 25.1. AuthenticationPlugIn

To implement an `AuthenticationPlugIn` the following interface needs to be implemented: -

```
public interface AuthenticationPlugIn<T extends Credential> {  
    Identity<T> loadIdentity(final String userName, final String realm) throws  
    IOException;  
}
```

During the authentication process this method will be called with the user name supplied by the remote user and the name of the realm they are authenticating against, this method call represents

that an authentication attempt is occurring but it is the Identity instance that is returned that will be used for the actual authentication to verify the remote user.

The Identity interface is also an interface you will implement: -

```
public interface Identity<T extends Credential> {  
    String getUserName();  
    T getCredential();  
}
```

Additional information can be contained within the Identity implementation although it will not currently be used, the key piece of information here is the Credential that will be returned - this needs to be one of the following: -

### 25.1.1. PasswordCredential

```
public final class PasswordCredential implements Credential {  
    public PasswordCredential(final char[] password);  
    public char[] getPassword();  
    void clear();  
}
```

The **PasswordCredential** is already implemented so use this class if you have the plain text password of the remote user, by using this the secured interfaces will be able to continue using the Digest mechanism for authentication.

### 25.1.2. DigestCredential

```
public final class DigestCredential implements Credential {  
    public DigestCredential(final String hash);  
    public String getHash();  
}
```

This class is also already implemented and should be returned if instead of the plain text password you already have a pre-prepared hash of the username, realm and password.

### 25.1.3. ValidatePasswordCredential

```
public interface ValidatePasswordCredential extends Credential {  
    boolean validatePassword(final char[] password);  
}
```

This is a special Credential type to use when it is not possible to obtain either a plain text representation of the password or a pre-prepared hash - this is an interface as you will need to provide an implementation to verify a supplied password. The down side of using this type of

Credential is that the authentication mechanism used at the transport level will need to drop down from Digest to either HTTP Basic or SASL Plain which will now mean that the remote client is sending their credential across the network in the clear.

If you use this type of credential be sure to force the mechanism choice to Plain as described in the configuration section below.

## 25.2. AuthorizationPlugIn

If you are implementing a custom mechanism to load a users roles you need to implement the [AuthorizationPlugIn](#)

```
public interface AuthorizationPlugIn {  
    String[] loadRoles(final String userName, final String realm) throws IOException;  
}
```

As with the [AuthenticationPlugIn](#) this has a single method that takes a users userName and realm - the return type is an array of Strings with each entry representing a role the user is a member of.

## 25.3. PlugInConfigurationSupport

In addition to the specific interfaces above there is an additional interface that a plug-in can implement to receive configuration information before the plug-in is used and also to receive a Map instance that can be used to share state between the plug-in instance used for the authentication step of the call and the plug-in instance used for the authorization step.

```
public interface PlugInConfigurationSupport {  
    void init(final Map<String, String> configuration, final Map<String, Object>  
sharedState) throws IOException;  
}
```

## 25.4. Installing and Configuring a Plug-In

The next step of this article describes the steps to implement a plug-in provider and how to make it available within WildFly 8 and how to configure it. Example configuration and an example implementation are shown to illustrate this.

The following is an example security realm definition which will be used to illustrate this: -

```

<security-realm name="PlugInRealm">
    <plug-ins>
        <plug-in module="org.jboss.as.sample.plugin"/>
    </plug-ins>
    <authentication>
        <plug-in name="Sample">
            <properties>
                <property name="darranl.password" value="dpd"/>
                <property name="darranl.roles" value="Admin, Banker, User"/>
            </properties>
        </plug-in>
    </authentication>
    <authorization>
        <plug-in name="Delegate" />
    </authorization>
</security-realm>

```

Before looking closely at the packaging and configuration there is one more interface to implement and that is the `PlugInProvider` interface, that interface is responsible for making PlugIn instances available at runtime to handle the requests.

#### 25.4.1. PlugInProvider

```

public interface PlugInProvider {
    AuthenticationPlugIn<Credential> loadAuthenticationPlugIn(final String name);
    AuthorizationPlugIn loadAuthorizationPlugIn(final String name);
}

```

These methods are called with the name that is supplied in the plug-in elements that are contained within the authentication and authorization elements of the configuration, based on the sample configuration above the `loadAuthenticationPlugIn` method will be called with a parameter of 'Sample' and the `loadAuthorizationPlugIn` method will be called with a parameter of 'Delegate'.

Multiple plug-in providers may be available to the application server so if a `PlugInProvider` implementation does not recognise a name then it should just return null and the server will continue searching the other providers. If a `PlugInProvider` does recognise a name but fails to instantiate the `PlugIn` then a `RuntimeException` can be thrown to indicate the failure.

As a server could have many providers registered it is recommended that a naming convention including some form of hierarchy is used e.g. use package style names to avoid conflicts.

For the example the implementation is as follows: -

```

public class SamplePluginProvider implements PlugInProvider {

    public AuthenticationPlugIn<Credential> loadAuthenticationPlugIn(String name) {
        if ("Sample".equals(name)) {
            return new SampleAuthenticationPlugIn();
        }
        return null;
    }

    public AuthorizationPlugIn loadAuthorizationPlugIn(String name) {
        if ("Sample".equals(name)) {
            return new SampleAuthenticationPlugIn();
        } else if ("Delegate".equals(name)) {
            return new DelegateAuthorizationPlugIn();
        }
        return null;
    }
}

```

The load methods are called for each authentication attempt but it will be an implementation detail of the provider if it decides to return a new instance of the provider each time - in this scenario as we also use configuration and shared state then new instances of the implementations make sense.

To load the provider use a ServiceLoader so within the META-INF/services folder of the jar this project adds a file called ' `org.jboss.as.domain.management.plugin.PlugInProvider`' - this contains a single entry which is the fully qualified class name of the PlugInProvider implementation class.

```
org.jboss.as.sample.SamplePluginProvider
```

## 25.4.2. Package as a Module

To make the **PlugInProvider** available to the application it is bundled as a module and added to the modules already shipped with WildFly 8.

To add as a module we first need a **module.xml**:-

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<module xmlns="urn:jboss:module:1.1" name="org.jboss.as.sample.plugin">
  <properties>
  </properties>

  <resources>
    <resource-root path="SamplePlugIn.jar"/>
  </resources>

  <dependencies>
    <module name="org.jboss.as.domain-management" />
  </dependencies>
</module>

```

The interfaces being implemented are in the '`org.jboss.as.domain-management`' module so a dependency on that module is defined, this '`module.xml`' is then placed in the '`\{jboss.home\}/modules/org/jboss/as/sample/plugin/main`'.

The compiled classes and `META-INF/services` as described above are assembled into a jar called `SamplePlugIn.jar` and also placed into this folder.

Looking back at the sample configuration at the top of the realm definition the following element was added: -

```

<plug-ins>
  <plug-in module="org.jboss.as.sample.plugin"/>
</plug-ins>

```

This element is used to list the modules that should be searched for plug-ins. As plug-ins are loaded during the server start up this search is a lazy search so don't expect a definition to a non existant module or to a module that does not contain a plug-in to report an error.

### 25.4.3. The AuthenticationPlugIn

The example `AuthenticationPlugIn` is implemented as: -

```

public class SampleAuthenticationPlugIn extends AbstractPlugIn {

    private static final String PASSWORD_SUFFIX = ".password";
    private static final String ROLES_SUFFIX = ".roles";
    private Map<String, String> configuration;

    public void init(Map<String, String> configuration, Map<String, Object>
sharedState) throws IOException {
        this.configuration = configuration;
        // This will allow an AuthorizationPlugIn to delegate back to this instance.
        sharedState.put(AuthorizationPlugIn.class.getName(), this);
    }

    public Identity loadIdentity(String userName, String realm) throws IOException {
        String passwordKey = userName + PASSWORD_SUFFIX;
        if (configuration.containsKey(passwordKey)) {
            return new SampleIdentity(userName, configuration.get(passwordKey));
        }
        throw new IOException("Identity not found.");
    }

    public String[] loadRoles(String userName, String realm) throws IOException {
        String rolesKey = userName + ROLES_SUFFIX;
        if (configuration.containsKey(rolesKey)) {
            String roles = configuration.get(rolesKey);
            return roles.split(",");
        } else {
            return new String[0];
        }
    }

    private static class SampleIdentity implements Identity {
        private final String userName;
        private final Credential credential;

        private SampleIdentity(final String userName, final String password) {
            this.userName = userName;
            this.credential = new PasswordCredential(password.toCharArray());
        }

        public String getUserName() {
            return userName;
        }

        public Credential getCredential() {
            return credential;
        }
    }
}

```

As you can see from this implementation there is also an additional class being extended `AbstractPlugIn` - that is simply an abstract class that implements the `AuthenticationPlugIn`, `AuthorizationPlugIn`, and `PlugInConfigurationSupport` interfaces already. The properties that were defined in the configuration are passed in as a Map and importantly for this sample the plug-in adds itself to the shared state map.

#### 25.4.4. The AuthorizationPlugIn

The example implementation of the authentication plug in is as follows: -

```
public class DelegateAuthorizationPlugIn extends AbstractPlugIn {  
  
    private AuthorizationPlugIn authorizationPlugIn;  
  
    public void init(Map<String, String> configuration, Map<String, Object>  
sharedState) throws IOException {  
        authorizationPlugIn = (AuthorizationPlugIn) sharedState.get  
(AuthorizationPlugIn.class.getName());  
    }  
  
    public String[] loadRoles(String userName, String realm) throws IOException {  
        return authorizationPlugIn.loadRoles(userName, realm);  
    }  
}
```

This plug-in illustrates how two plug-ins can work together, by the `AuthenticationPlugIn` placing itself in the shared state map it is possible for the authorization plug-in to make use of it for the `loadRoles` implementation.

Another option to consider to achieve similar behaviour could be to provide an Identity implementation that also contains the roles and place this in the shared state map - the `AuthorizationPlugIn` can retrieve this and return the roles.

#### 25.4.5. Forcing Plain Text Authentication

As mentioned earlier in this article if the `ValidatePasswordCredential` is going to be used then the authentication used at the transport level needs to be forced from Digest authentication to plain text authentication, this can be achieved by adding a mechanism attribute to the plug-in definition within the authentication element i.e.

```
<authentication>  
    <plug-in name="Sample" mechanism="PLAIN">
```

# Chapter 26. Example Configurations

This section of the document contains a couple of examples for the most common scenarios likely to be used with the security realms, please feel free to raise Jira issues requesting additional scenarios or if you have configured something not covered here please feel free to add your own examples - this document is editable after all

[images/s/en\_GB/7202/8bb4a7d7a43e6723fe7875221f32b3124c55e6e1/</em>/images/icons/emoticons/wink.png]

At the moment these examples are making use of the ' `ManagementRealm' however the same can apply to the ' `ApplicationRealm' or any custom realm you create for yourselves.

## 26.1. LDAP Authentication

The following example demonstrates an example configuration making use of Active Directory to verify the users username and password.

```
<management>
  <security-realms>
    <security-realm name="ManagementRealm">
      <authentication>
        <ldap connection="EC2" base-dn="CN=Users,DC=darranl,DC=jboss,DC=org">
          <username-filter attribute="sAMAccountName" />
        </ldap>
      </authentication>
    </security-realm>
  </security-realms>

  <outbound-connections>
    <ldap name="EC2" url="ldap://127.0.0.1:9797" search-dn=
      "CN=wf8,CN=Users,DC=darranl,DC=jboss,DC=org" search-credential="password"/>
  </outbound-connections>

  ...
</management>
```



For simplicity the `<local/>` configuration has been removed from this example, however there it is fine to leave that in place for local authentication to remain possible.

## 26.2. Enable SSL

The first step is the creation of the key, by default this is going to be used for both the native management interface and the http management interface - to create the key we can use the

`keyTool`, the following example will create a key valid for one year.

Open a terminal window in the folder `\{ jboss.home\}/standalone/configuration` and enter the following command: -

```
keytool -genkey -alias server -keyalg RSA -keystore server.keystore -validity 365
```

Enter keystore password:

Re-enter new password:

In this example I choose ' `keystore\_password`'.

What is your first and last name?

[Unknown]: localhost



Of all of the questions asked this is the most important and should match the host name that will be entered into the web browser to connect to the admin console.

Answer the remaining questions as you see fit and at the end for the purpose of this example I set the key password to ' `key\_password`'.

The following example shows how this newly created keystore will be referenced to enable SSL.

```
<security-realm name="ManagementRealm">
  <server-identities>
    <ssl>
      <keystore path="server.keystore" relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir" keystore-
password="keystore_password" alias="server" key-password="key_password" />
    </ssl>
  </server-identities>
  <authentication>
    ...
  </authentication>
</security-realm>
```

The contents of the `<authentication />` have not been changed in this example so authentication still occurs using either the local mechanism or username/password authentication using Digest.

## 26.3. Add Client-Cert to SSL

To enable Client-Cert style authentication we just now need to add a `<truststore />` element to the `<authentication />` element referencing a trust store that has had the certificates or trusted clients imported.

```

<security-realm name="ManagementRealm">
  <server-identities>
    <ssl>
      <keystore path="server.keystore" relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir" keystore-
password="keystore_password" alias="server" key-password="key_password" />
    </ssl>
  </server-identities>
  <authentication>
    <truststore path="server.truststore" relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir"
keystore-password="truststore_password" />
    <local default-user="$local"/>
    <properties path="mgmt-users.properties" relative-to="jboss.server.config.dir"/>
  </authentication>
</security-realm>

```

In this scenario if Client-Cert authentication does not occur clients can fall back to use either the local mechanism or username/password authentication. To make Client-Cert based authentication mandatory just remove the `<local />` and `<properties />` elements.

# **Chapter 27. Authorizing management actions with Role Based Access Control**

WildFly introduces a Role Based Access Control scheme that allows different administrative users to have different sets of permissions to read and update parts of the management tree. This replaces the simple permission scheme used in JBoss AS 7, where anyone who could successfully authenticate to the management security realm would have all permissions.

# Chapter 28. Access Control Providers

WildFly ships with two access control "providers", the "simple" provider, and the "rbac" provider. The "simple" provider is the default, and provides a permission scheme equivalent to the JBoss AS 7 behavior where any authenticated administrator has all permissions. The "rbac" provider gives the finer grained permission scheme that is the focus of this section.

The access control configuration is included in the management section of a standalone server's standalone.xml, or in a new "management" section in a managed domain's domain.xml. The access control policy is centrally configured in a managed domain.

```
<management>
    ...
    <access-control provider="simple">
        <role-mapping>
            <role name="SuperUser">
                <include>
                    <user name="$local"/>
                </include>
            </role>
        </role-mapping>
    </access-control>
</management>
```

As you can see, the provider is set to "simple" by default. With the "simple" provider, the nested "role-mapping" section is not actually relevant. It's there to help ensure that if the provider attribute is switched to "rbac" there will be at least one user mapped to a role that can continue to administer the system. This default mapping assigns the "\$local" user name to the RBAC role that provides all permissions, the "SuperUser" role. The "\$local" user name is the name an administrator will be assigned if he or she uses the CLI on the same system as the WildFly instance and the ["Local" authentication scheme](#) is enabled.

# Chapter 29. RBAC provider overview

The access control scheme implemented by the "rbac" provider is based on seven standard roles. A role is a named set of permissions to perform one of the actions: addressing (i.e. looking up) a management resource, reading it, or modifying it. The different roles have constraints applied to their permissions that are used to determine whether the permission is granted.

## 29.1. RBAC roles

The seven standard roles are divided into two broad categories, based on whether the role can deal with items that are considered to be "security sensitive". Resources, attributes and operations that may affect administrative security (e.g. security realm resources and attributes that contain passwords) are "security sensitive".

Four roles are not given permissions for "security sensitive" items:

- Monitor – a read-only role. Cannot modify any resource.
- Operator – Monitor permissions, plus can modify runtime state, but cannot modify anything that ends up in the persistent configuration. Could, for example, restart a server.
- Maintainer – Operator permissions, plus can modify the persistent configuration.
- Deployer – like a Maintainer, but with permission to modify persistent configuration constrained to resources that are considered to be "application resources". A deployment is an application resource. The messaging server is not. Items like datasources and JMS destinations are not considered to be application resources by default, but this is [configurable](#).

Three roles are granted permissions for security sensitive items:

- SuperUser – has all permissions. Equivalent to a JBoss AS 7 administrator.
- Administrator – has all permissions except cannot read or write resources related to the administrative audit logging system.
- Auditor – can read anything. Can only modify the resources related to the administrative audit logging system.

The Auditor and Administrator roles are meant for organizations that want a separation of responsibilities between those who audit normal administrative actions and those who perform them, with those who perform most actions (Administrator role) not being able to read or alter the auditing configuration.

## 29.2. Access control constraints

The following factors are used to determine whether a given role is granted a permission:

- What the requested action is (address, read, write)
- Whether the resource, attribute or operation affects the persistent configuration
- Whether the resource, attribute or operation is related to the administrative audit logging

function

- Whether the resource, attribute or operation is configured as security sensitive
- Whether an attribute or operation parameter value has a security vault expression
- Whether a resource is considered to be associated with applications, as opposed to being part of a general container configuration

The first three of these factors are non-configurable; the latter three allow some customization. See "[Configuring constraints](#)" for details.

## 29.3. Addressing a resource

As mentioned above, permissions are granted to perform one of three actions, addressing a resource, reading it, and modifying. The latter two actions are fairly self-explanatory. But what is meant by "addressing" a resource?

"Addressing" a resource refers to taking an action that allows the user to determine whether a resource at a given address actually exists. For example, the "read-children-names" operation lets a user determine valid addresses. Trying to read a resource and getting a "Permission denied" error also gives the user a clue that there actually is a resource at the requested address.

Some resources may include sensitive information as part of their address. For example, security realm resources include the realm name as the last element in the address. That realm name is potentially security sensitive; for example it is part of the data used when creating a hash of a user password. Because some addresses may contain security sensitive data, a user needs permission to even "address" a resource. If a user attempts to address a resource and does not have permission, they will not receive a "permission denied" type error. Rather, the system will respond as if the resource does not even exist, e.g. excluding the resource from the result of the "read-children-names" operation or responding with a "No such resource" error instead of "Permission denied" if the user is attempting to read or write the resource.

Another term for "addressing" a resource is "looking up" the resource.

# Chapter 30. Switching to the "rbac" provider

Use the CLI to switch the access-control provider.



Before changing the provider to "rbac", be sure your configuration has a user who will be mapped to one of the RBAC roles, preferably with at least one in the Administrator or SuperUser role. Otherwise your installation will not be manageable except by shutting it down and editing the xml configuration. If you have started with one of the standard xml configurations shipped with WildFly, the "\$local" user will be mapped to the "SuperUser" role and the ["local" authentication scheme](#) will be enabled. This will allow a user running the CLI on the same system as the WildFly process to have full administrative permissions. Remote CLI users and web-based admin console users will have no permissions.

We recommend [mapping at least one user](#) besides "\$local" before switching the provider to "rbac". You can do all of the configuration associated with the "rbac" provider even when the provider is set to "simple"

The management resources related to access control are located in the [core-service=management/access=authorization](#) portion of the management resource tree. Update the [provider](#) attribute to change between the "simple" and "rbac" providers. Any update requires a reload or restart to take effect.

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] cd core-service=management/access=authorization
[standalone@localhost:9990 access=authorization] :write-attribute(name=provider,value
=rbac)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "response-headers" => {
        "operation-requires-reload" => true,
        "process-state" => "reload-required"
    }
}
[standalone@localhost:9990 access=authorization] reload
```

In a managed domain, the access control configuration is part of the domain wide configuration, so the resource address is the same as above, but the CLI is connected to the master Domain Controller:

```

[domain@localhost:9990 /] cd core-service=management/access=authorization
[domain@localhost:9990 access=authorization] :write-attribute(name=provider,value=
rbac)
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "response-headers" => {
    "operation-requires-reload" => true,
    "process-state" => "reload-required"
  },
  "result" => undefined,
  "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
    "server-one" => {"response" => {
      "outcome" => "success",
      "response-headers" => {
        "operation-requires-reload" => true,
        "process-state" => "reload-required"
      }
    }},
    "server-two" => {"response" => {
      "outcome" => "success",
      "response-headers" => {
        "operation-requires-reload" => true,
        "process-state" => "reload-required"
      }
    }}
  }}}
}

[domain@localhost:9990 access=authorization] reload --host=master

```

As with a standalone server, a reload or restart is required for the change to take effect. In this case, all hosts and servers in the domain will need to be reloaded or restarted, starting with the master Domain Controller, so be sure to plan well before making this change.

# Chapter 31. Mapping users and groups to roles

Once the "rbac" access control provider is enabled, only users who are mapped to one of the available roles will have any administrative permissions at all. So, to make RBAC useful, a mapping between individual users or groups of users and the available roles must be performed.

## 31.1. Mapping individual users

The easiest way to map individual users to roles is to use the web-based admin console.

Navigate to the "Administration" tab and the "Users" subtab. From there individual user mappings can be added, removed, or edited.

The screenshot shows the WildFly 1.0.0.Alpha1 administration interface. The top navigation bar includes Home, Configuration, Domain, Runtime, and Administration tabs. The Administration tab is selected, and its sub-sub-tab is Role Assignment. The main content area has three tabs: USERS (selected), GROUPS, and ROLES. The USERS tab displays a table titled 'Users' with a subtitle 'A mapping of users to a specific roles.' It contains two rows: 'bstansberry' and 'mjones@ManagementRealm', each mapped to the 'Administrator' role. Below the table is a 'Selection' section with checkboxes for 'Edit' and 'User:' (set to 'bstansberry') and 'Roles:' (set to 'Administrator'). Navigation icons like 'Add' and 'Remove' are also present.

The CLI can also be used to map individual users to roles.

First, if one does not exist, create the parent resource for all mappings for a role. Here we create the resource for the `Administrator` role.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping
=Administrator:add
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}
}
```

Once this is done, map a user to the role:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping  
=Administrator/include=user-jsmith:add(name=jsmith,type=USER)  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => undefined,  
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {  
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},  
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}  
    }}}}  
}
```

Now if user `jsmith` authenticates to any security realm associated with the management interface they are using, he will be mapped to the `Administrator` role.

To restrict the mapping to a particular security realm, change the `realm` attribute to the realm name. This might be useful if different realms are associated with different management interfaces, and the goal is to limit a user to a particular interface.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping  
=Administrator/include=user-mjones:add(name=mjones,type=USER,realm=ManagementRealm)  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => undefined,  
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {  
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},  
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}  
    }}}}  
}
```

## 31.2. User groups

A "group" is an arbitrary collection of users that may exist in the end user environment. They can be named whatever the end user organization wants and can contain whatever users the end user organization wants. Some of the authentication store types supported by WildFly security realms include the ability to access information about what groups a user is a member of and associate this information with the `Subject` produced when the user is authenticated. This is currently supported for the following authentication store types:

- properties file (via the `<realm_name>-groups.properties` file)
- LDAP (via directory-server-specific configuration)

Groups are convenient when it comes to associating a user with a role, since entire groups can be associated with a role in a single mapping.

### 31.3. Mapping groups to roles

The easiest way to map groups to roles is to use the web-based admin console.

Navigate to the "Administration" tab and the "Groups" subtab. From there group mappings can be added, removed, or edited.

The screenshot shows the WildFly 1.0.0.Alpha1 administration interface. The top navigation bar includes Home, Configuration, Domain, Runtime, and Administration tabs. The Administration tab is selected, and its subtab 'Groups' is active. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Access Control' and 'Role Assignment' under 'Role Assignment'. The main content area displays a table titled 'Groups' with the following data:

Group	Roles
PowerAdmins@ManagementRealm	Administrator
SeniorAdmins	Administrator

Below the table, a 'Selection' section shows the current selection: Group: PowerAdmins@ManagementRealm and Roles: Administrator. Navigation controls at the bottom indicate 1-2 of 2 pages.

The CLI can also be used to map groups to roles. The only difference to individual user mapping is the value of the `type` attribute should be `GROUP` instead of `USER`.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping
=Administrator/include=group-SeniorAdmins:add(name=SeniorAdmins,type=GROUP)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}
}
```

As with individual user mappings, the mapping can be restricted to users authenticating via a particular security realm:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping
=Administrator/include=group-PowerAdmins:add(name=PowerAdmins,type=GROUP,realm
=ManagementRealm)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}}
}
```

## 31.4. Including all authenticated users in a role

It's possible to specify that all authenticated users should be mapped to a particular role. This could be used, for example, to ensure that anyone who can authenticate can at least have **Monitor** privileges.



A user who can authenticate to the management security realm but who does not map to a role will not be able to perform any administrative functions, not even reads.

In the web based admin console, navigate to the "Administration" tab, "Roles" subtab, highlight the relevant role, click the "Edit" button and click on the "Include All" checkbox:

Name	Include All
Administrator	
Auditor	
Deployer	
Maintainer	
<b>Monitor</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Operator	
SuperUser	

**Selection**

Edit  
Name: Monitor  
Include All:

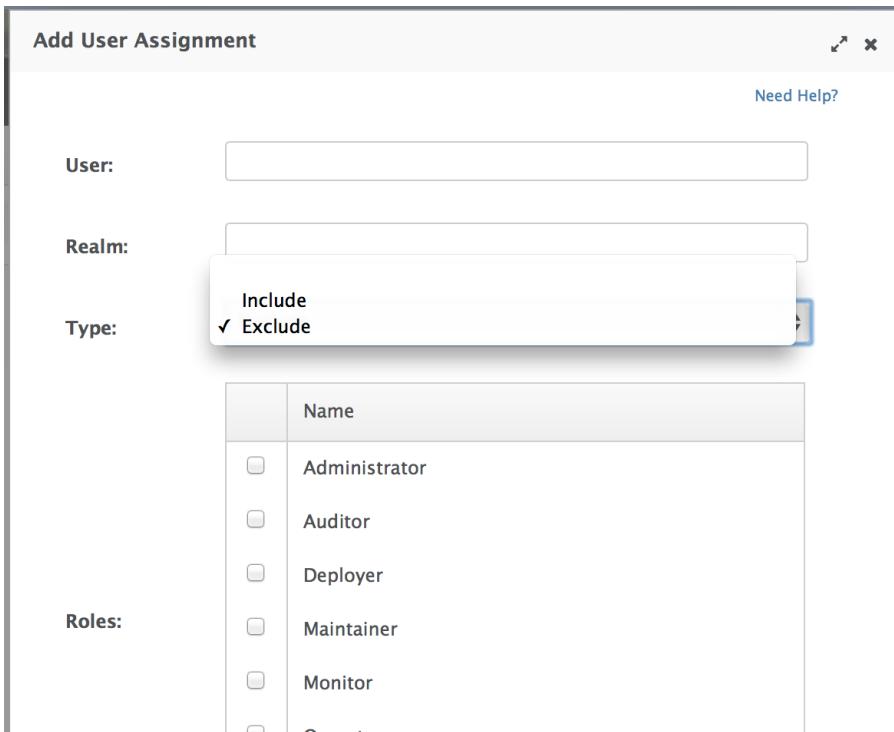
The same change can be made using the CLI:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping
=Monitor:write-attribute(name=include-all,value=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}
}
```

## 31.5. Excluding users and groups

It is also possible to explicitly exclude certain users and groups from a role. Exclusions take precedence over inclusions, including cases where the `include-all` attribute is set to true for a role.

In the admin console, excludes are done in the same screens as includes. In the add dialog, simply change the "Type" pulldown to "Exclude".



In the CLI, excludes are identical to includes, except the resource address has `exclude` instead of `include` as the key for the last address element:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/role-mapping  
=Monitor/exclude=group-Temps:add(name=Temps,type=GROUP)  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => undefined,  
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {  
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},  
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}  
    }}}}  
}
```

## 31.6. Users who map to multiple roles

It is possible that a given user will be mapped to more than one role. When this occurs, by default the user will be granted the union of the permissions of the two roles. This behavior can be changed **on a global basis** to instead respond to the user request with an error if this situation is detected:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] cd core-service=management/access=authorization  
[standalone@localhost:9990 access=authorization] :write-attribute(name=permission-  
combination-policy,value=rejecting)  
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

Note that no reload is required; the change takes immediate effect.

To restore the default behavior, set the value to "permissive":

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] cd core-service=management/access=authorization  
[standalone@localhost:9990 access=authorization] :write-attribute(name=permission-  
combination-policy,value=permissive)  
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

# Chapter 32. Adding custom roles in a managed domain

A managed domain may involve a variety of servers running different configurations and hosting different applications. In such an environment, it is likely that there will be different teams of administrators responsible for different parts of the domain. To allow organizations to grant permissions to only parts of a domain, WildFly's RBAC scheme allows for the creation of custom "scoped roles". Scoped roles are based on the seven standard roles, but with permissions limited to a portion of the domain – either to a set of server groups or to a set of hosts.

## 32.1. Server group scoped roles

The privileges for a server-group scoped role are constrained to resources associated with one or more server groups. Server groups are often associated with a particular application or set of applications; organizations that have separate teams responsible for different applications may find server-group scoped roles useful.

A server-group scoped role is equivalent to the default role upon which it is based, but with privileges constrained to target resources in the resource trees rooted in the server group resources. The server-group scoped role can be configured to include privileges for the following resources trees logically related to the server group:

- Profile
- Socket Binding Group
- Deployment
- Deployment override
- Server group
- Server config
- Server

Resources in the profile, socket binding group, server config and server portions of the tree that are not logically related to a server group associated with the server-group scoped role will not be addressable by a user in that role. So, in a domain with server groups "a" and "b", a user in a server-group scoped role that grants access to "a" will not be able to address /server-group=b. The system will treat that resource as non-existent for that user.

In addition to these privileges, users in a server-group scoped role will have non-sensitive read privileges (equivalent to the Monitor role) for resources other than those listed above.

The easiest way to create a server-group scoped role is to [use the admin console](#). But you can also use the CLI to create a server-group scoped role.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/server-group-scoped-role>MainGroupAdmins:add(base-role=Administrator,server-groups=[main-server-group])
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}}
}
```

Once the role is created, users or groups can be mapped to it the same as with the seven standard roles.

## 32.2. Host scoped roles

The privileges for a host-scoped role are constrained to resources associated with one or more hosts. A user with a host-scoped role cannot modify the domain wide configuration. Organizations may use host-scoped roles to give administrators relatively broad administrative rights for a host without granting such rights across the managed domain.

A host-scoped role is equivalent to the default role upon which it is based, but with privileges constrained to target resources in the resource trees rooted in the host resources for one or more specified hosts.

In addition to these privileges, users in a host-scoped role will have non-sensitive read privileges (equivalent to the Monitor role) for domain wide resources (i.e. those not in the /host=\* section of the tree.)

Resources in the /host=\* portion of the tree that are unrelated to the hosts specified for the Host Scoped Role will not be visible to users in that host-scoped role. So, in a domain with hosts "a" and "b", a user in a host-scoped role that grants access to "a" will not be able to address /host=b. The system will treat that resource as non-existent for that user.

The easiest way to create a host-scoped role is to [use the admin console](#). But you can also use the CLI to create a host scoped role.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=authorization/host-scoped-role=MasterOperators:add(base-role=Operator,hosts=[master])
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}
}
```

Once the role is created, users or groups can be mapped to it the same as with the seven standard roles.

### 32.3. Using the admin console to create scoped roles

Both server-group and host scoped roles can be added, removed or edited via the admin console. Select "Scoped Roles" from the "Administration" tab, "Roles" subtab:

Name	Based On	Type	Scope	Include All
GroupAdmins	Administrator	Server Group	main-server-group	
MasterOperators	Operator	Host	master, }	

**Selection**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Edit</b>	
Name:	GroupAdmins
Base Role:	Administrator
Type:	Server Group
Scope:	[main-server-group]
Include All:	false

When adding a new scoped role, use the dialogue's "Type" pull down to choose between a host scoped role and a server-group scoped role. Then place the names of the relevant hosts or server groups in the "Scope" text area.

Add Scoped Role

Need Help?

Name:

Base Role:

Type:  Host  
 Server Group

Scope:

Include All:

# Chapter 33. Configuring constraints

The following factors are used to determine whether a given role is granted a permission:

- What the requested action is (address, read, write)
- Whether the resource, attribute or operation affects the persistent configuration
- Whether the resource, attribute or operation is related to the administrative audit logging function
- Whether the resource, attribute or operation is configured as security sensitive
- Whether an attribute or operation parameter value has a security vault expression
- Whether a resource is considered to be associated with applications, as opposed to being part of a general container configuration

The first three of these factors are non-configurable; the latter three allow some customization.

## 33.1. Configuring sensitivity

"Sensitivity" constraints are about restricting access to security-sensitive data. Different organizations may have different opinions about what is security sensitive, so WildFly provides configuration options to allow users to tailor these constraints.

### 33.1.1. Sensitive resources, attributes and operations

The developers of the WildFly core and of any subsystem may annotate resources, attributes or operations with a "sensitivity classification". Classifications are either provided by the core and may be applicable anywhere in the management model, or they are scoped to a particular subsystem. For each classification, there will be a setting declaring whether by default the addressing, read and write actions are considered to be sensitive. If an action is sensitive, only users in the roles able to deal with sensitive data (Administrator, Auditor, SuperUser) will have permissions.

Using the CLI, administrators can see the settings for a classification. For example, there is a core classification called "socket-config" that is applied to elements throughout the model that relate to configuring sockets:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] cd core-service=management/access=authorization/constraint
=sensitivity-classification/type=core/classification=socket-config
[domain@localhost:9990 classification=socket-config] ls -l
ATTRIBUTE                  VALUE      TYPE
configured-requires-addressable undefined BOOLEAN
configured-requires-read        undefined BOOLEAN
configured-requires-write       undefined BOOLEAN
default-requires-addressable   false     BOOLEAN
default-requires-read          false     BOOLEAN
default-requires-write         true     BOOLEAN

CHILD      MIN-OCCURS MAX-OCCURS
applies-to n/a      n/a
```

The various `default-requires-…` attributes indicate whether a user must be in a role that allows security sensitive actions in order to perform the action. In the `socket-config` example above, `default-requires-write` is true, while the others are false. So, by default modifying a setting involving socket configuration is considered sensitive, while addressing those resources or doing reads is not sensitive.

The `default-requires-…` attributes are read-only. The `configured-requires-…` attributes however can be modified to override the default settings with ones appropriate for your organization. For example, if your organization doesn't regard modifying socket configuration settings to be security sensitive, you can change that setting:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 classification=socket-config] :write-attribute(name=configured-
requires-write,value=false)
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => undefined,
  "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
    "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
    "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
  }}}
}
```

Administrators can also read the management model to see to which resources, attributes and operations a particular sensitivity classification applies:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 classification=socket-config] :read-children-resources(child-
type=applies-to)
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => {
    "/host=master" => {
      "address" => "/host=master",
      "attributes" => [],
    }
  }
}
```

```

        "entire-resource" => false,
        "operations" => ["resolve-internet-address"]
    },
    "/host=master/core-service=host-environment" => {
        "address" => "/host=master/core-service=host-environment",
        "attributes" => [
            "host-controller-port",
            "host-controller-address",
            "process-controller-port",
            "process-controller-address"
        ],
        "entire-resource" => false,
        "operations" => []
    },
    "/host=master/core-service=management/management-interface=http-interface" =>
{
    "address" => "/host=master/core-service=management/management-
interface=http-interface",
    "attributes" => [
        "port",
        "secure-interface",
        "secure-port",
        "interface"
    ],
    "entire-resource" => false,
    "operations" => []
},
    "/host=master/core-service=management/management-interface=native-interface" => {
        "address" => "/host=master/core-service=management/management-
interface=native-interface",
        "attributes" => [
            "port",
            "interface"
        ],
        "entire-resource" => false,
        "operations" => []
},
    "/host=master/interface=*" => {
        "address" => "/host=master/interface=*",
        "attributes" => [],
        "entire-resource" => true,
        "operations" => ["resolve-internet-address"]
},
    "/host=master/server-config=*/interface=*" => {
        "address" => "/host=master/server-config=*/interface=*",
        "attributes" => [],
        "entire-resource" => true,
        "operations" => []
},
    "/interface=*" => {

```

```

    "address" => "/interface=*",
    "attributes" => [],
    "entire-resource" => true,
    "operations" => []
},
"/profile=*/subsystem=messaging/hornetq-server=*/broadcast-group=*" => {
    "address" => "/profile=*/subsystem=messaging/hornetq-server=*/broadcast-
group=*",
    "attributes" => [
        "group-address",
        "group-port",
        "local-bind-address",
        "local-bind-port"
    ],
    "entire-resource" => false,
    "operations" => []
},
"/profile=*/subsystem=messaging/hornetq-server=*/discovery-group=*" => {
    "address" => "/profile=*/subsystem=messaging/hornetq-server=*/discovery-
group=*",
    "attributes" => [
        "group-address",
        "group-port",
        "local-bind-address"
    ],
    "entire-resource" => false,
    "operations" => []
},
"/profile=*/subsystem=transactions" => {
    "address" => "/profile=*/subsystem=transactions",
    "attributes" => ["process-id-socket-max-ports"],
    "entire-resource" => false,
    "operations" => []
},
"/server-group=*" => {
    "address" => "/server-group=*",
    "attributes" => ["socket-binding-port-offset"],
    "entire-resource" => false,
    "operations" => []
},
"/socket-binding-group=*" => {
    "address" => "/socket-binding-group=*",
    "attributes" => [],
    "entire-resource" => true,
    "operations" => []
}
}
}

```

There will be a separate child for each address to which the classification applies. The `entire-`

`resource` attribute will be true if the classification applies to the entire resource. Otherwise, the `attributes` and `operations` attributes will include the names of attributes or operations to which the classification applies.

## Classifications with broad use

Several of the core sensitivity classifications are commonly used across the management model and deserve special mention.

Name	Description
credential	An attribute whose value is some sort of credential, e.g. a password or a username. By default sensitive for both reads and writes
security-domain-ref	An attribute whose value is the name of a security domain. By default sensitive for both reads and writes
security-realm-ref	An attribute whose value is the name of a security realm. By default sensitive for both reads and writes
socket-binding-ref	An attribute whose value is the name of a socket binding. By default not sensitive for any action
socket-config	A resource, attribute or operation that somehow relates to configuring a socket. By default sensitive for writes

### 33.1.2. Values with security vault expressions

By default any attribute or operation parameter whose value includes a security vault expression will be treated as sensitive, even if no sensitivity classification applies or the classification does not treat the action as sensitive.

This setting can be **globally** changed via the CLI. There is a resource for this configuration:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] cd core-service=management/access=authorization/constraint
=vault-expression
[domain@localhost:9990 constraint=vault-expression] ls -l
ATTRIBUTE          VALUE      TYPE
configured-requires-read  undefined  BOOLEAN
configured-requires-write undefined  BOOLEAN
default-requires-read    true      BOOLEAN
default-requires-write   true      BOOLEAN
```

The various `default-requires-…` attributes indicate whether a user must be in a role that allows security sensitive actions in order to perform the action. So, by default both reading and writing attributes whose values include vault expressions requires a user to be in one of the roles with sensitive data permissions.

The `default-requires-`… attributes are read-only. The `configured-requires-`… attributes however can be modified to override the default settings with settings appropriate for your organization. For example, if your organization doesn't regard reading vault expressions to be security sensitive, you can change that setting:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 constraint=vault-expression] :write-attribute(name=configured-
requires-read,value=false)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}}
}
```

This vault-expression constraint overlaps somewhat with the [core "credential" sensitivity classification](#) in that the most typical uses of a vault expression are in attributes that contain a user name or password, and those will typically be annotated with the "credential" sensitivity classification. So, if you change the settings for the "credential" sensitivity classification you may also need to make a corresponding change to the vault-expression constraint settings, or your change will not have full effect.



Be aware though, that vault expressions can be used in any attribute that supports expressions, not just in credential-type attributes. So it is important to be familiar with where and how your organization uses vault expressions before changing these settings.

## 33.2. Configuring "Deployer" role access

The standard [Deployer role](#) has its write permissions limited to resources that are considered to be "application resources"; i.e. conceptually part of an application and not part of the general server configuration. By default, only deployment resources are considered to be application resources. However, different organizations may have different opinions on what qualifies as an application resource, so for resource types that subsystems authors consider *potentially* to be application resources, WildFly provides a configuration option to declare them as such. Such resources will be annotated with an "application classification".

For example, the mail subsystem provides such a classification:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] cd /core-service=management/access=authorization/constraint
=application-classification/type=mail/classification=mail-session
[domain@localhost:9990 classification=mail-session] ls -l
ATTRIBUTE          VALUE      TYPE
configured-application undefined BOOLEAN
default-application    false     BOOLEAN

CHILD      MIN-OCCURS MAX-OCCURS
applies-to n/a        n/a
```

Use `read-resource` or `read-children-resources` to see what resources have this classification applied:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 classification=mail-session] :read-children-resources(child-
type=applies-to)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"/profile=*/subsystem=mail/mail-session=*" => {
        "address" => "/profile=*/subsystem=mail/mail-session=*",
        "attributes" => [],
        "entire-resource" => true,
        "operations" => []
    }}
}
```

This indicates that this classification, intuitively enough, only applies to mail subsystem mail-session resources.

To make resources with this classification writeable by users in the Deployer role, set the `configured-application` attribute to true.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 classification=mail-session] :write-attribute(name=configured-
application,value=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => undefined,
    "server-groups" => {"main-server-group" => {"host" => {"master" => {
        "server-one" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}},
        "server-two" => {"response" => {"outcome" => "success"}}
    }}}}
}
```

### 33.2.1. Application classifications shipped with WildFly

The subsystems shipped with the full WildFly distribution include the following application classifications:

Subsystem	Classification
datasources	data-source
datasources	jdbc-driver
datasources	xa-data-source
logging	logger
logging	logging-profile
mail	mail-session
messaging	jms-queue
messaging	jms-topic
messaging	queue
messaging	security-setting
naming	binding
resource-adapters	resource-adapter
security	security-domain

In each case the classification applies to the resources you would expect, given its name.

# Chapter 34. RBAC effect on administrator user experience

The RBAC scheme will result in reduced permissions for administrators who do not map to the SuperUser role, so this will of course have some impact on their experience when using administrative tools like the admin console and the CLI.

## 34.1. Admin console

The admin console takes great pains to provide a good user experience even when the user has reduced permissions. Resources the user is not permitted to see will simply not be shown, or if appropriate will be replaced in the UI with an indication that the user is not authorized. Interaction units like "Add" and "Remove" buttons and "Edit" links will be suppressed if the user has no write permissions.

## 34.2. CLI

The CLI is a much more unconstrained tool than the admin console is, allowing users to try to execute whatever operations they wish, so it's more likely that users who attempt to do things for which they lack necessary permissions will receive failure messages. For example, a user in the Monitor role cannot read passwords:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /profile=default/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS:read-attribute(name=password)
{
    "outcome" => "failed",
    "result" => undefined,
    "failure-description" => "WFLYCTL0313: Unauthorized to execute operation 'read-attribute' for resource '['
        ("profile\" => \"default\"),
        ("subsystem\" => \"datasources\"),
        ("data-source\" => \"ExampleDS\")"
    ]' -- "WFLYCTL0332: Permission denied"",
    "rolled-back" => true
}
```

If the user isn't even allowed to [address the resource](#) then the response would be as if the resource doesn't exist, even though it actually does:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /profile=default/subsystem=security/security-domain=other
:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "failed",
    "failure-description" => "WFLYCTL0216: Management resource '[
        ("profile" => "default"),
        ("subsystem" => "security"),
        ("security-domain" => "other")
    ]' not found",
    "rolled-back" => true
}
```

This prevents unauthorized users fishing for sensitive data in resource addresses by checking for "Permission denied" type failures.

Users who use the `read-resource` operation may ask for data, some of which they are allowed to see and some of which they are not. If this happens, the request will not fail, but inaccessible data will be elided and a response header will be included advising on what was not included. Here we show the effect of a Monitor trying to recursively read the security subsystem configuration:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /profile=default/subsystem=security:read-resource(recursive
=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "deep-copy-subject-mode" => undefined,
        "security-domain" => undefined,
        "vault" => undefined
    },
    "response-headers" => {"access-control" => [
        "absolute-address" => [
            ("profile" => "default"),
            ("subsystem" => "security")
        ],
        "relative-address" => [],
        "filtered-attributes" => ["deep-copy-subject-mode"],
        "filtered-children-types" => ["security-domain"]
    ]}
}
```

The `response-headers` section includes access control data in a list with one element per relevant resource. (In this case there's just one.) The absolute and relative address of the resource is shown, along with the fact that the value of the `deep-copy-subject-mode` attribute has been filtered (i.e. `undefined` is shown as the value, which may not be the real value) as well as the fact that child resources of type `security-domain` have been filtered.

### 34.3. Description of access control constraints in the management model

metadata

The management model descriptive metadata returned from operations like `read-resource-description` and `read-operation-description` can be configured to include information describing the access control constraints relevant to the resource. This is done by using the `access-control` parameter. The output will be tailored to the caller's permissions. For example, a user who maps to the Monitor role could ask for information about a resource in the mail subsystem:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] cd /profile=default/subsystem=mail/mail-session=default
/server=smtp
[domain@localhost:9990 server=smtp] :read-resource-description(access-control=trim-
descriptions)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "description" => undefined,
        "access-constraints" => {"application" => {"mail-session" => {"type" => "mail
"}}, },
        "attributes" => undefined,
        "operations" => undefined,
        "children" => {},
        "access-control" => {
            "default" => {
                "read" => true,
                "write" => false,
                "attributes" => {
                    "outbound-socket-binding-ref" => {
                        "read" => true,
                        "write" => false
                    },
                    "username" => {
                        "read" => false,
                        "write" => false
                    },
                    "tls" => {
                        "read" => true,
                        "write" => false
                    },
                    "ssl" => {
                        "read" => true,
                        "write" => false
                    },
                    "password" => {
                        "read" => false,
                        "write" => false
                    }
                }
            },
            "exceptions" => {}
        }
    }
}
```

Because `trim-descriptions` was used as the value for the `access-control` parameter, the typical "description", "attributes", "operations" and "children" data is largely suppressed. (For more on this, see below.) The `access-constraints` field indicates that this resource is annotated with an application constraint. The `access-control` field includes information about the permissions the

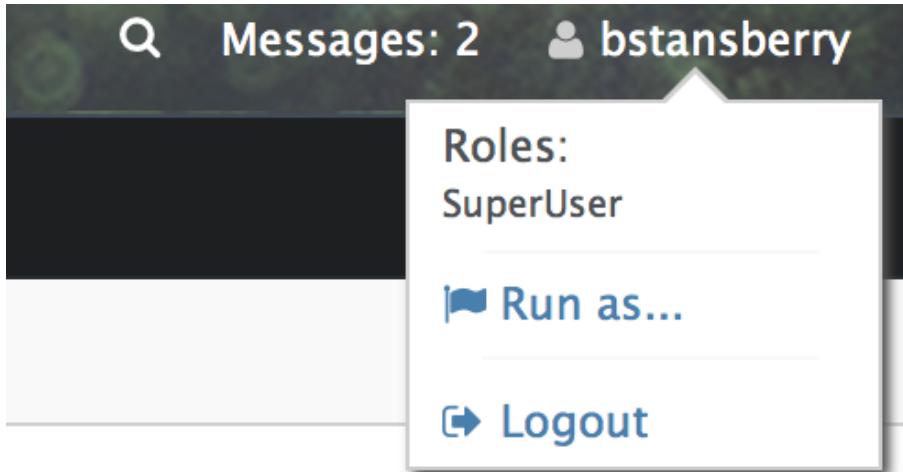
current caller has for this resource. The `default` section shows the default settings for resources of this type. The `read` and `write` fields directly under `default` show that the caller can, in general, read this resource but cannot write it. The `attributes` section shows the individual attribute settings. Note that Monitor cannot read the `username` and `password` attributes.

There are three valid values for the `access-control` parameter to `read-resource-description` and `read-operation-description`:

- **none** – do not include access control information in the response. This is the default behavior if no parameter is included.
- **trim-descriptions** – remove the normal description details, as shown in the example above
- **combined-descriptions** – include both the normal output and the access control data

# Chapter 35. Learning about your own role mappings

Users can learn in which roles they are operating. In the admin console, click on your name in the top right corner; the roles you are in will be shown.



CLI users should use the `:whoami` operation with the `verbose` attribute set:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :whoami(verbose=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "identity" => {
            "username" => "aadams",
            "realm" => "ManagementRealm"
        },
        "mapped-roles" => [
            "Maintainer"
        ]
    }
}
```

# Chapter 36. "Run-as" capability for SuperUsers

If a user maps to the SuperUser role, WildFly also supports letting that user request that they instead map to one or more other roles. This can be useful when doing demos, or when the SuperUser is changing the RBAC configuration and wants to see what effect the changes have from the perspective of a user in another role. This capability is only available to the SuperUser role, so it can only be used to narrow a user's permissions, not to potentially increase them.

## 36.1. CLI run-as

With the CLI, run-as capability is on a per-request basis. It is done by using the "roles" operation header, the value of which can be the name of a single role or a bracket-enclosed, comma-delimited list of role names.

Example with a low level operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :whoami(verbose=true){roles=[Operator,Auditor]}  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => {  
        "identity" => {  
            "username" => "$local",  
            "realm" => "ManagementRealm"  
        },  
        "mapped-roles" => [  
            "Auditor",  
            "Operator"  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

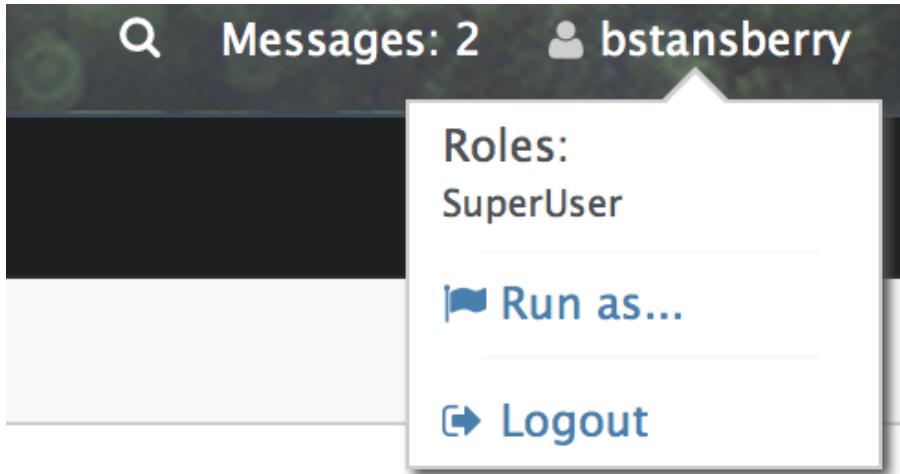
Example with a CLI command:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] deploy /tmp/helloworld.war --headers={roles=Monitor}  
{"WFLYCTL0062: Composite operation failed and was rolled back. Steps that failed:" =>  
 {"Operation step-1" => "WFLYCTL0313: Unauthorized to execute operation 'add' for  
 resource '[(\"deployment\" => \"helloworld.war\")]'" -- \"WFLYCTL0332: Permission  
 denied\""}}  
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] deploy /tmp/helloworld.war --headers={roles=Maintainer}
```

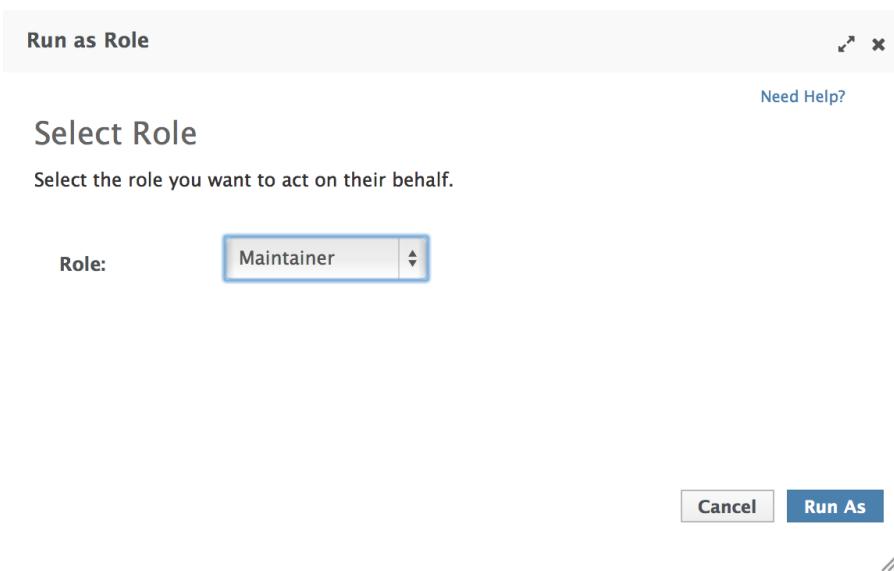
Here we show the effect of switching to a role that isn't granted the necessary permission.

## 36.2. Admin console run-as

Admin console users can change the role in which they operate by clicking on their name in the top right corner and clicking on the "Run as..." link.



Then select the role in which you wish to operate:



The console will need to be restarted in order for the change to take effect.

## 36.3. Using run-as roles with the "simple" access control provider

This "run-as" capability is available even if the "simple" access control provider is used. When the "simple" provider is used, any authenticated administrator is treated the same as if they would map to SuperUser when the "rbac" provider is used.

However, the "simple" provider actually understands all of the "rbac" provider configuration settings described above, but only makes use of them if the "run-as" capability is used for a request. Otherwise, the SuperUser role has all permissions, so detailed configuration is irrelevant.

Using the run-as capability with the "simple" provider may be useful if an administrator is setting up an rbac provider configuration before switching the provider to rbac to make that configuration take effect. The administrator can then run-as different roles to see the effect of the planned settings.

# Chapter 37. Application deployment

# Chapter 38. Managed Domain

In a managed domain, deployments are associated with a [server-group](#) (see [Core management concepts](#)). Any server within the server group will then be provided with that deployment.

The domain and host controller components manage the distribution of binaries across network boundaries.

## 38.1. Deployment Commands

Distributing deployment binaries involves two steps: uploading the deployment to the repository the domain controller will use to distribute its contents, and then assigning the deployment to one or more server groups.

You can do this in one sweep with the CLI:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] deploy ~/Desktop/test-application.war
Either --all-server-groups or --server-groups must be specified.

[domain@localhost:9990 /] deploy ~/Desktop/test-application.war --all-server-groups
'test-application.war' deployed successfully.
```

The deployment will be available to the domain controller, assigned to a server group, and deployed on all running servers in that group:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :read-children-names(child-type=deployment)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "mysql-connector-java-5.1.15.jar",
        "test-application.war"
    ]
}

[domain@localhost:9990 /] /server-group=main-server-group/deployment=test-application
.war:read-resource(include-runtime)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "enabled" => true,
        "name" => "test-application.war",
        "managed" => true,
        "runtime-name" => "test-application.war"
    }
}
```

If you only want the deployment deployed on servers in some server groups, but not all, use the

--server-groups parameter instead of -all-server-groups:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] deploy ~/Desktop/test-application.war --server-groups=main-server-group,another-group  
'test-application.war' deployed successfully.
```

If you have a new version of the deployment that you want to deploy replacing an existing one, use the --force parameter:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] deploy ~/Desktop/test-application.war --all-server-groups --force  
'test-application.war' deployed successfully.
```

You can remove binaries from server groups with the undeploy command:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] undeploy test-application.war --all-relevant-server-groups  
Successfully undeployed test-application.war.  
  
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /server-group=main-server-group:read-children-names(child-type=deployment)  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => []  
}
```

If you only want to undeploy from some server groups but not others, use the - server-groups parameter instead of -all-relevant-server-groups.

The CLI `deploy` command supports a number of other parameters that can control behavior. Use the `--help` parameter to learn more:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] deploy --help  
[...]
```



Managing deployments through the web interface provides an alternate, sometimes simpler approach.

## 38.2. Exploded managed deployments

Managed and unmanaged deployments can be 'exploded', i.e. on the filesystem in the form of a directory structure whose structure corresponds to an unzipped version of the archive. An exploded deployment can be convenient to administer if your administrative processes involve inserting or replacing files from a base version in order to create a version tailored for a particular use (for example, copy in a base deployment and then copy in a jboss-web.xml file to tailor a deployment for use in WildFly.) Exploded deployments are also nice in some development

scenarios, as you can replace static content (e.g. .html, .css) files in the deployment and have the new content visible immediately without requiring a redeploy.

Since unmanaged deployment content is directly in your charge, the following operations only make sense for a managed deployment.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=exploded.war:add(content=[{empty=true}])
```

This will create an empty exploded deployment to which you'll be able to add content. The **empty** content parameter is required to check that you really intend to create an empty deployment and not just forget to define the content.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=kitchensink.ear:explode()
```

This will 'explode' an existing archive deployment to its exploded format. This operation is not recursive so you need to explode the sub-deployment if you want to be able to manipulate the sub-deployment content. You can do this by specifying the sub-deployment archive **path** as a parameter to the explode operation.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=kitchensink.ear:explode(path=wildfly-kitchensink-ear-web.war)
```

Now you can add or remove content to your exploded deployment. Note that per-default this will overwrite existing contents, you can specify the **overwrite** parameter to make the operation fail if the content already exists.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=exploded.war:add-content(content=[{target-path=WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/test/deployment/trivial/ServiceActivatorDeployment.class, input-stream-index=/home/demo/org/jboss/as/test/deployment/trivial/ServiceActivatorDeployment.class}, {target-path=META-INF/MANIFEST.MF, input-stream-index=/home/demo/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF}, {target-path=META-INF/services/org.jboss.msc.service.ServiceActivator, input-stream-index=/home/demo/META-INF/services/org.jboss.msc.service.ServiceActivator}])
```

Each content specifies a source content and the target path to which it will be copied relative to the deployment root. With WildFly 11 you can use **input-stream-index** (which was a convenient way to pass a stream of content) from the CLI by pointing it to a local file.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=exploded.war:remove-content(paths=[WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/test/deployment/trivial/ServiceActivatorDeployment.class, META-INF/MANIFEST.MF, META-INF/services/org.jboss.msc.service.ServiceActivator])
```

Now you can list the content of an exploded deployment, or just some part of it.

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=kitchensink.ear:browse-content(archive=false,
path=wildfly-kitchensink-ear-web.war)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        {
            "path" => "META-INF/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "META-INF/MANIFEST.MF",
            "directory" => false,
            "file-size" => 128L
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/templates/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/",
            "directory" => true
        },
        {
            "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/controller/",
            "directory" => true
        }
    ]
}
```

```

{
  "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/rest/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/util/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "resources/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "resources/css/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "resources/gfx/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-INF/templates/default.xhtml",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 2113L
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-INF/faces-config.xml",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 1365L
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-
INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/controller/MemberController.class",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 2750L
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-
INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/rest/MemberResourceRESTService.class",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 6363L
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-
INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/rest/JaxRsActivator.class",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 464L
}

```

```

},
{
  "path" => "WEB-INF/classes/org/jboss/as/quickstarts/kitchensink_ear/util/WebResources.class",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 667L
},
{
  "path" => "WEB-INF/beans.xml",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 1262L
},
{
  "path" => "index.xhtml",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 3603L
},
{
  "path" => "index.html",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 949L
},
{
  "path" => "resources/css/screen.css",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 4025L
},
{
  "path" => "resources/gfx/headerbkg.png",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 1147L
},
{
  "path" => "resources/gfx/asidebkg.png",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 1374L
},
{
  "path" => "resources/gfx/banner.png",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 41473L
},
{
  "path" => "resources/gfx/bkg-blkheader.png",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 116L
},
{
  "path" => "resources/gfx/rhjb_eap_logo.png",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 2637L
}

```

```

},
{
  "path" => "META-INF/maven/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "META-INF/maven/org.wildfly.quickstarts/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "META-INF/maven/org.wildfly.quickstarts/wildfly-kitchensink-ear-
web/",
  "directory" => true
},
{
  "path" => "META-INF/maven/org.wildfly.quickstarts/wildfly-kitchensink-ear-
web/pom.xml",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 4128L
},
{
  "path" => "META-INF/maven/org.wildfly.quickstarts/wildfly-kitchensink-ear-
web/pom.properties",
  "directory" => false,
  "file-size" => 146L
}
]
}

```

You also have a **read-content** operation but since it returns a binary stream, this is not displayable from the CLI.

```

[domain@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=kitchensink.ear:read-content(path=META-INF
/MANIFEST.MF)
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => {"uuid" => "b373d587-72ee-4b1e-a02a-71fbb0c85d32"},
  "response-headers" => {"attached-streams" => [
    {
      "uuid" => "b373d587-72ee-4b1e-a02a-71fbb0c85d32",
      "mime-type" => "text/plain"
    }]
}

```

The management CLI however provides high level commands to display or save binary stream attachments:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] attachment display --operation=/deployment=kitchensink.ear  
:read-content(path=META-INF/MANIFEST.MF)  
ATTACHMENT d052340a-abb7-4a66-aa24-4eeeb6b256be:  
Manifest-Version: 1.0  
Archiver-Version: Plexus Archiver  
Built-By: mjurc  
Created-By: Apache Maven 3.3.9  
Build-Jdk: 1.8.0_91
```

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] attachment save --operation=/deployment=kitchensink.ear:read  
-content(path=META-INF/MANIFEST.MF) --file=example  
File saved to /home/mjurc/wildfly/build/target/wildfly-11.0.0.Alpha1-SNAPSHOT/example
```

### 38.3. XML Configuration File

When you deploy content, the domain controller adds two types of entries to the `domain.xml` configuration file, one showing global information about the deployment, and another for each relevant server group showing how it is used by that server group:

```
[...]  
<deployments>  
    <deployment name="test-application.war"  
               runtime-name="test-application.war">  
        <content sha1="dda9881fa7811b22f1424b4c5accbb13c71202bd"/>  
    </deployment>  
</deployments>  
[...]  
<server-groups>  
    <server-group name="main-server-group" profile="default">  
        [...]  
        <deployments>  
            <deployment name="test-application.war" runtime-name="test-application.war  
"/>  
        </deployments>  
    </server-group>  
</server-groups>  
[...]
```

~(See domain/configuration/domain.xml)~

# Chapter 39. Standalone Server

Deployments on a standalone server work in a similar way to those on managed domains. The main difference is that there are no server group associations.

## 39.1. Deployment Commands

The same CLI commands used for managed domains work for standalone servers when deploying and removing an application:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] deploy ~/Desktop/test-application.war
'test-application.war' deployed successfully.

[standalone@localhost:9990 /] undeploy test-application.war
Successfully undeployed test-application.war.
```

## 39.2. Deploying Using the Deployment Scanner

Deployment content (for example, war, ear, jar, and sar files) can be placed in the standalone/deployments directory of the WildFly distribution, in order to be automatically deployed into the server runtime. For this to work the `deployment-scanner` subsystem must be present. The scanner periodically checks the contents of the deployments directory and reacts to changes by updating the server.



Users are encouraged to use the WildFly management APIs to upload and deploy deployment content instead of relying on the deployment scanner that periodically scans the directory, particularly if running production systems.

### 39.2.1. Deployment Scanner Modes

The WildFly filesystem deployment scanner operates in one of two different modes, depending on whether it will directly monitor the deployment content in order to decide to deploy or redeploy it.

Auto-deploy mode:

The scanner will directly monitor the deployment content, automatically deploying new content and redeploying content whose timestamp has changed. This is similar to the behavior of previous AS releases, although there are differences:

- A change in any file in an exploded deployment triggers redeploy. Because EE 6+ applications do not require deployment descriptors, there is no attempt to monitor deployment descriptors and only redeploy when a deployment descriptor changes.
- The scanner will place marker files in this directory as an indication of the status of its attempts to deploy or undeploy content. These are detailed below.

## Manual deploy mode:

The scanner will not attempt to directly monitor the deployment content and decide if or when the end user wishes the content to be deployed. Instead, the scanner relies on a system of marker files, with the user's addition or removal of a marker file serving as a sort of command telling the scanner to deploy, undeploy or redeploy content.

Auto-deploy mode and manual deploy mode can be independently configured for zipped deployment content and exploded deployment content. This is done via the "auto-deploy" attribute on the deployment-scanner element in the standalone.xml configuration file:

```
<deployment-scanner scan-interval="5000" relative-to="jboss.server.base.dir"
    path="deployments" auto-deploy-zipped="true" auto-deploy-exploded="false"/>
```

By default, auto-deploy of zipped content is enabled, and auto-deploy of exploded content is disabled. Manual deploy mode is strongly recommended for exploded content, as exploded content is inherently vulnerable to the scanner trying to auto-deploy partially copied content.

### 39.2.2. Marker Files

The marker files always have the same name as the deployment content to which they relate, but with an additional file suffix appended. For example, the marker file to indicate the example.war file should be deployed is named example.war.dodeploy. Different marker file suffixes have different meanings.

The relevant marker file types are:

File	Purpose
.dodeploy	Placed by the user to indicate that the given content should be deployed into the runtime (or redeployed if already deployed in the runtime.)
.skipdeploy	Disables auto-deploy of the content for as long as the file is present. Most useful for allowing updates to exploded content without having the scanner initiate redeploy in the middle of the update. Can be used with zipped content as well, although the scanner will detect in-progress changes to zipped content and wait until changes are complete.
.isdeploying	Placed by the deployment scanner service to indicate that it has noticed a .dodeploy file or new or updated auto-deploy mode content and is in the process of deploying the content. This marker file will be deleted when the deployment process completes.

File	Purpose
.deployed	Placed by the deployment scanner service to indicate that the given content has been deployed into the runtime. If an end user deletes this file, the content will be undeployed.
.failed	Placed by the deployment scanner service to indicate that the given content failed to deploy into the runtime. The content of the file will include some information about the cause of the failure. Note that with auto-deploy mode, removing this file will make the deployment eligible for deployment again.
.isundeploying	Placed by the deployment scanner service to indicate that it has noticed a .deployed file has been deleted and the content is being undeployed. This marker file will be deleted when the undeployment process completes.
.undeployed	Placed by the deployment scanner service to indicate that the given content has been undeployed from the runtime. If an end user deletes this file, it has no impact.
.pending	Placed by the deployment scanner service to indicate that it has noticed the need to deploy content but has not yet instructed the server to deploy it. This file is created if the scanner detects that some auto-deploy content is still in the process of being copied or if there is some problem that prevents auto-deployment. The scanner will not instruct the server to deploy or undeploy any content (not just the directly affected content) as long as this condition holds.

### Basic workflows:

All examples assume variable \$JBOSS\_HOME points to the root of the WildFly distribution.

\A) Add new zipped content and deploy it:

1. cp target/example.war/ \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments
2. (Manual mode only) touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.dodeploy

\B) Add new unzipped content and deploy it:

1. cp -r target/example.war/ \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments
2. (Manual mode only) touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.dodeploy

\C) Undeploy currently deployed content:

1. rm \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.deployed

\D) Auto-deploy mode only: Undeploy currently deployed content:

1. rm \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war

\E) Replace currently deployed zipped content with a new version and deploy it:

1. cp target/example.war/ \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments

2. (Manual mode only) touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.dodeploy

\F) Manual mode only: Replace currently deployed unzipped content with a new version and deploy it:

1. rm \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.deployed

2. wait for \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.undeployed file to appear

3. cp -r target/example.war/ \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments

4. touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.dodeploy

\G) Auto-deploy mode only: Replace currently deployed unzipped content with a new version and deploy it:

1. touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.skipdeploy

2. cp -r target/example.war/ \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments

3. rm \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.skipdeploy

\H) Manual mode only: Live replace portions of currently deployed unzipped content without redeploying:

1. cp -r target/example.war/foo.html \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war

\I) Auto-deploy mode only: Live replace portions of currently deployed unzipped content without redeploying:

1. touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.skipdeploy

2. cp -r target/example.war/foo.html \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war

\J) Manual or auto-deploy mode: Redeploy currently deployed content (i.e. bounce it with no content change):

1. touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war.dodeploy

\K) Auto-deploy mode only: Redeploy currently deployed content (i.e. bounce it with no content change):

1. touch \$JBOSS\_HOME/standalone/deployments/example.war



The above examples use Unix shell commands. Windows equivalents are:

```
cp src dest -> xcopy /y src dest
cp -r src dest -> xcopy /e /s /y src dest
rm afile -> del afile
touch afile -> echo>> afile
```

Note that the behavior of 'touch' and 'echo' are different but the differences are not relevant to the usages in the examples above.

# Chapter 40. Managed and Unmanaged Deployments

WildFly supports two mechanisms for dealing with deployment content – managed and unmanaged deployments.

With a managed deployment the server takes the deployment content and copies it into an internal content repository and thereafter uses that copy of the content, not the original user-provided content. The server is thereafter responsible for the content it uses.

With an unmanaged deployment the user provides the local filesystem path of deployment content, and the server directly uses that content. However the user is responsible for ensuring that content, e.g. for making sure that no changes are made to it that will negatively impact the functioning of the deployed application.

To help you differentiate managed from unmanaged deployments the deployment model has a runtime boolean attribute 'managed'.

Managed deployments have a number of benefits over unmanaged:

- They can be manipulated by remote management clients, not requiring access to the server filesystem.
- In a managed domain, WildFly/EAP will take responsibility for replicating a copy of the deployment to all hosts/servers in the domain where it is needed. With an unmanaged deployment, it is the user's responsibility to have the deployment available on the local filesystem on all relevant hosts, at a consistent path.
- The deployment content actually used is stored on the filesystem in the internal content repository, which should help shelter it from unintended changes.

All of the previous examples above illustrate using managed deployments, except for any discussion of deployment scanner handling of exploded deployments. In WildFly 10 and earlier exploded deployments are always unmanaged, this is no longer the case since WildFly 11.

## 40.1. Content Repository

For a managed deployment, the actual file the server uses when creating runtime services is not the file provided to the CLI `deploy` command or to the web console. It is a copy of that file stored in an internal content repository. The repository is located in the `domain/data/content` directory for a managed domain, or in `standalone/data/content` for a standalone server. Actual binaries are stored in a subdirectory:

```
ls domain/data/content/
|---/47
|----95cc29338b5049e238941231b36b3946952991
|---/dd
|----a9881fa7811b22f1424b4c5acccb13c71202bd
```



The location of the content repository and its internal structure is subject to change at any time and should not be relied upon by end users.

The description of a managed deployment in the domain or standalone configuration file includes an attribute recording the SHA1 hash of the deployment content:

```
<deployments>
  <deployment name="test-application.war"
    runtime-name="test-application.war">
    <content sha1="dd9881fa7811b22f1424b4c5acccb13c71202bd"/>
  </deployment>
</deployments>
```

The WildFly process calculates and records that hash when the user invokes a management operation (e.g. CLI `deploy` command or using the console) providing deployment content. The user is not expected to calculate the hash.

The `sha1` attribute in the `content` element tells the WildFly process where to find the deployment content in its internal content repository.

In a domain each host will have a copy of the content needed by its servers in its own local content repository. The WildFly domain controller and slave host controller processes take responsibility for ensuring each host has the needed content.

## 40.2. Unmanaged Deployments

An unmanaged deployment is one where the server directly deploys the content at a path you specify instead of making an internal copy and then deploying the copy.

Initially deploying an unmanaged deployment is much like deploying a managed one, except you tell WildFly that you do not want the deployment to be managed:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] deploy ~/Desktop/test-application.war --unmanaged
'test-application.war' deployed successfully.
```

When you do this, instead of the server making a copy of the content at `/Desktop/test-application.war`, calculating the hash of the content, storing the hash in the configuration file and then installing the copy into the runtime, instead it will convert `/Desktop/test-application.war` to an absolute path, store the path in the configuration file, and then install the original content in the runtime.

You can also use unmanaged deployments in a domain:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] deploy /home/example/Desktop/test-application.war --server-
group=main-server-group --unmanaged
'test-application.war' deployed successfully.
```

However, before you run this command you must ensure that a copy of the content is present on all machines that have servers in the target server groups, all at the same filesystem path. The domain will not copy the file for you.

Undeploy is no different from a managed undeploy:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] undeploy test-application.war
Successfully undeployed test-application.war.
```

Doing a replacement of the deployment with a new version is a bit different, the server is using the file you want to replace. You should undeploy the deployment, replace the content, and then deploy again. Or you can stop the server, replace the deployment and deploy again.

# Chapter 41. Deployment overlays

Deployment overlays are our way of 'overlaying' content into an existing deployment, without physically modifying the contents of the deployment archive. Possible use cases include swapping out deployment descriptors, modifying static web resources to change the branding of an application, or even replacing jar libraries with different versions.

Deployment overlays have a different lifecycle to a deployment. In order to use a deployment overlay, you first create the overlay, using the CLI or the management API. You then add files to the overlay, specifying the deployment paths you want them to overlay. Once you have created the overlay you then have to link it to a deployment name (which is done slightly differently depending on if you are in standalone or domain mode). Once you have created the link any deployment that matches the specified deployment name will have the overlay applied.

When you modify or create an overlay it will not affect existing deployments, they must be redeployed in order to take effect

## 41.1. Creating a deployment overlay

To create a deployment overlay the CLI provides a high level command to do all the steps specified above in one go. An example command is given below for both standalone and domain mode:

```
deployment-overlay add --name=myOverlay --content=/WEB-INF/web.xml=/myFiles/myWeb.xml  
,/WEB-INF/ejb-jar.xml=/myFiles/myEjbJar.xml --deployments=test.war,*-admin.war --  
redeploy-affected
```

```
deployment-overlay add --name=myOverlay --content=/WEB-INF/web.xml=/myFiles/myWeb.xml  
,/WEB-INF/ejb-jar.xml=/myFiles/myEjbJar.xml --deployments=test.war,*-admin.war --  
server-groups=main-server-group --redeploy-affected
```

# Chapter 42. Subsystem configuration

The following chapters will focus on the high level management use cases that are available through the CLI and the web interface. For a detailed description of each subsystem configuration property, please consult the respective component reference.

## Schema Location



The configuration schemas can be found in `$JBOSS_HOME/docs/schema`.

# Chapter 43. EE Subsystem Configuration

## 43.1. Overview

The EE subsystem provides common functionality in the Java EE platform, such as the EE Concurrency Utilities (JSR 236) and `@Resource` injection. The subsystem is also responsible for managing the lifecycle of Java EE application's deployments, that is, `.ear` files.

The EE subsystem configuration may be used to:

- customise the deployment of Java EE applications
- create EE Concurrency Utilities instances
- define the default bindings

The subsystem name is `ee` and this document covers EE subsystem version [2.0](#), which XML namespace within WildFly XML configurations is `urn:jboss:domain:ee:2.0`. The path for the subsystem's XML schema, within WildFly's distribution, is [docs/schema/jboss-as-ee\\_2\\_0.xsd](#).

Subsystem XML configuration example with all elements and attributes specified:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:ee:2.0" >
    <global-modules>
        <module name="org.jboss.logging"
            slot="main"/>
        <module name="org.apache.log4j"
            annotations="true"
            meta-inf="true"
            services="false" />
    </global-modules>
    <ear-subdeployments-isolated>true</ear-subdeployments-isolated>
    <spec-descriptor-property-replacement>false</spec-descriptor-property-replacement>
    <jboss-descriptor-property-replacement>false</jboss-descriptor-property-
replacement>
    <annotation-property-replacement>false</annotation-property-replacement>
    <concurrent>
        <context-services>
            <context-service
                name="default"
                jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/context/default"
                use-transaction-setup-provider="true" />
        </context-services>
        <managed-thread-factories>
            <managed-thread-factory
                name="default"
                jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/factory/default"
                context-service="default"
                priority="1" />
        </managed-thread-factories>
```

```

<managed-executor-services>
    <managed-executor-service
        name="default"
        jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/executor/default"
        context-service="default"
        thread-factory="default"
        hung-task-threshold="60000"
        core-threads="5"
        max-threads="25"
        keepalive-time="5000"
        queue-length="1000000"
        reject-policy="RETRY_ABORT" />
</managed-executor-services>
<managed-scheduled-executor-services>
    <managed-scheduled-executor-service
        name="default"
        jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/scheduler/default"
        context-service="default"
        thread-factory="default"
        hung-task-threshold="60000"
        core-threads="5"
        keepalive-time="5000"
        reject-policy="RETRY_ABORT" />
    </managed-scheduled-executor-services>
</concurrent>
<default-bindings>
    context-service="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/context/default"
    datasource="java:jboss/datasources/ExampleDS"
    jms-connection-factory="java:jboss/DefaultJMSConnectionFactory"
    managed-executor-service="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/executor/default"
    managed-scheduled-executor-service=
    "java:jboss/ee/concurrency/scheduler/default"
    managed-thread-factory="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/factory/default" />
</subsystem>

```

## 43.2. Java EE Application Deployment

The EE subsystem configuration allows the customisation of the deployment behaviour for Java EE Applications.

### 43.2.1. Global Modules

Global modules is a set of JBoss Modules that will be added as dependencies to the JBoss Module of every Java EE deployment. Such dependencies allows Java EE deployments to see the classes exported by the global modules.

Each global module is defined through the `module` resource, an example of its XML configuration:

```

<global-modules>
    <module name="org.jboss.logging" slot="main"/>
    <module name="org.apache.log4j" annotations="true" meta-inf="true" services="false" />
</global-modules>

```

The only mandatory attribute is the JBoss Module `name`, the `slot` attribute defaults to `main`, and both define the JBoss Module ID to reference.

The optional `annotations` attribute, which defaults to `false`, indicates if a pre-computed annotation index should be imported from META-INF/jandex.idx

The optional `services` attribute indicates if any services exposed in META-INF/services should be made available to the deployments class loader, and defaults to `false`.

The optional `meta-inf` attribute, which defaults to `true`, indicates if the Module's META-INF path should be available to the deployment's class loader.

### 43.2.2. EAR Subdeployments Isolation

A flag indicating whether each of the subdeployments within a `.ear` can access classes belonging to another subdeployment within the same `.ear`. The default value is `false`, which allows the subdeployments to see classes belonging to other subdeployments within the `.ear`.

```
<ear-subdeployments-isolated>true</ear-subdeployments-isolated>
```

For example:

```

myapp.ear
|
|--- web.war
|
|--- ejb1.jar
|
|--- ejb2.jar

```

If the `ear-subdeployments-isolated` is set to `false`, then the classes in `web.war` can access classes belonging to `ejb1.jar` and `ejb2.jar`. Similarly, classes from `ejb1.jar` can access classes from `ejb2.jar` (and vice-versa).



This flag has no effect on the isolated classloader of the `.war` file(s), i.e. irrespective of whether this flag is set to `true` or `false`, the `.war` within a `.ear` will have a isolated classloader, and other subdeployments within that `.ear` will not be able to access classes from that `.war`. This is as per spec.

### 43.2.3. Property Replacement

The EE subsystem configuration includes flags to configure whether system property replacement will be done on XML descriptors and Java Annotations included in Java EE deployments.



System properties etc are resolved in the security context of the application server itself, not the deployment that contains the file. This means that if you are running with a security manager and enable this property, a deployment can potentially access system properties or environment entries that the security manager would have otherwise prevented.

#### Spec Descriptor Property Replacement

Flag indicating whether system property replacement will be performed on standard Java EE XML descriptors. If not configured this defaults to `true`, however it is set to `false` in the standard configuration files shipped with WildFly.

```
<spec-descriptor-property-replacement>false</spec-descriptor-property-replacement>
```

#### JBoss Descriptor Property Replacement

Flag indicating whether system property replacement will be performed on WildFly proprietary XML descriptors, such as `jboss-app.xml`. This defaults to `true`.

```
<jboss-descriptor-property-replacement>false</jboss-descriptor-property-replacement>
```

#### Annotation Property Replacement

Flag indicating whether system property replacement will be performed on Java annotations. The default value is `false`.

```
<annotation-property-replacement>false</annotation-property-replacement>
```

## 43.3. EE Concurrency Utilities

EE Concurrency Utilities (JSR 236) were introduced with Java EE 7, to ease the task of writing multithreaded Java EE applications. Instances of these utilities are managed by WildFly, and the related configuration provided by the EE subsystem.

### 43.3.1. Context Services

The Context Service is a concurrency utility which creates contextual proxies from existent objects. WildFly Context Services are also used to propagate the context from a Java EE application invocation thread, to the threads internally used by the other EE Concurrency Utilities. Context Service instances may be created using the subsystem XML configuration:

```
<context-services>
  <context-service
    name="default"
    jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/context/default"
    use-transaction-setup-provider="true" />
</context-services>
```

The `name` attribute is mandatory, and its value should be a unique name within all Context Services.

The `jndi-name` attribute is also mandatory, and defines where in the JNDI the Context Service should be placed.

The optional `use-transaction-setup-provider` attribute indicates if the contextual proxies built by the Context Service should suspend transactions in context, when invoking the proxy objects, and its value defaults to true.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may also be used to configure Context Service instances. An example to `add` and `remove` one named `other`:

```
/subsystem=ee/context-service=other:add(jndi-name=java\:jboss\ee\concurrency\other)
/subsystem=ee/context-service=other:remove
```

### 43.3.2. Managed Thread Factories

The Managed Thread Factory allows Java EE applications to create new threads. WildFly Managed Thread Factory instances may also, optionally, use a Context Service instance to propagate the Java EE application thread's context to the new threads. Instance creation is done through the EE subsystem, by editing the subsystem XML configuration:

```
<managed-thread-factories>
  <managed-thread-factory
    name="default"
    jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/factory/default"
    context-service="default"
    priority="1" />
</managed-thread-factories>
```

The `name` attribute is mandatory, and its value should be a unique name within all Managed Thread Factories.

The `jndi-name` attribute is also mandatory, and defines where in the JNDI the Managed Thread Factory should be placed.

The optional `context-service` references an existent Context Service by its `name`. If specified then thread created by the factory will propagate the invocation context, present when creating the thread.

The optional **priority** indicates the priority for new threads created by the factory, and defaults to **5**.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may also be used to configure Managed Thread Factory instances. An example to **add** and **remove** one named **other**:

```
/subsystem=ee/managed-thread-factory=other:add(jndi-name=java\:jboss\ee\factory\other)
/subsystem=ee/managed-thread-factory=other:remove
```

### 43.3.3. Managed Executor Services

The Managed Executor Service is the Java EE adaptation of Java SE Executor Service, providing to Java EE applications the functionality of asynchronous task execution. WildFly is responsible to manage the lifecycle of Managed Executor Service instances, which are specified through the EE subsystem XML configuration:

```
<managed-executor-services>
  <managed-executor-service
    name="default"
    jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/executor/default"
    context-service="default"
    thread-factory="default"
    hung-task-threshold="60000"
    core-threads="5"
    max-threads="25"
    keepalive-time="5000"
    queue-length="100000"
    reject-policy="RETRY_ABORT" />
</managed-executor-services>
```

The **name** attribute is mandatory, and its value should be a unique name within all Managed Executor Services.

The **jndi-name** attribute is also mandatory, and defines where in the JNDI the Managed Executor Service should be placed.

The optional **context-service** references an existent Context Service by its **name**. If specified then the referenced Context Service will capture the invocation context present when submitting a task to the executor, which will then be used when executing the task.

The optional **thread-factory** references an existent Managed Thread Factory by its **name**, to handle the creation of internal threads. If not specified then a Managed Thread Factory with default configuration will be created and used internally.

The mandatory **core-threads** provides the number of threads to keep in the executor's pool, even if they are idle. A value of **0** means there is no limit.

The optional `queue-length` indicates the number of tasks that can be stored in the input queue. The default value is `0`, which means the queue capacity is unlimited.

The executor's task queue is based on the values of the attributes `core-threads` and `queue-length`:

- If `queue-length` is `0`, or `queue-length` is `Integer.MAX_VALUE` (2147483647) and `core-threads` is `0`, direct handoff queuing strategy will be used and a synchronous queue will be created.
- If `queue-length` is `Integer.MAX_VALUE` but `core-threads` is not `0`, an unbounded queue will be used.
- For any other valid value for `queue-length`, a bounded queue will be created.

The optional `hung-task-threshold` defines a threshold value, in milliseconds, to hung a possibly blocked task. A value of `0` will never hung a task, and is the default.

The optional `long-running-tasks` is a hint to optimize the execution of long running tasks, and defaults to `false`.

The optional `max-threads` defines the the maximum number of threads used by the executor, which defaults to `Integer.MAX_VALUE` (2147483647).

The optional `keepalive-time` defines the time, in milliseconds, that an internal thread may be idle. The attribute default value is `60000`.

The optional `reject-policy` defines the policy to use when a task is rejected by the executor. The attribute value may be the default `ABORT`, which means an exception should be thrown, or `RETRY_ABORT`, which means the executor will try to submit it once more, before throwing an exception.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may also be used to configure Managed Executor Service instances. An example to `add` and `remove` one named `other`:

```
/subsystem=ee/managed-executor-service=other:add(jndi-name=java\:jboss\ee\executor\other, core-threads=2)
/subsystem=ee/managed-executor-service=other:remove
```

#### 43.3.4. Managed Scheduled Executor Services

The Managed Scheduled Executor Service is the Java EE adaptation of Java SE Scheduled Executor Service, providing to Java EE applications the functionality of scheduling task execution. WildFly is responsible to manage the lifecycle of Managed Scheduled Executor Service instances, which are specified through the EE subsystem XML configuration:

```

<managed-scheduled-executor-services>
  <managed-scheduled-executor-service
    name="default"
    jndi-name="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/scheduler/default"
    context-service="default"
    thread-factory="default"
    hung-task-threshold="60000"
    core-threads="5"
    keepalive-time="5000"
    reject-policy="RETRY_ABORT" />
</managed-scheduled-executor-services>

```

The `name` attribute is mandatory, and its value should be a unique name within all Managed Scheduled Executor Services.

The `jndi-name` attribute is also mandatory, and defines where in the JNDI the Managed Scheduled Executor Service should be placed.

The optional `context-service` references an existent Context Service by its `name`. If specified then the referenced Context Service will capture the invocation context present when submitting a task to the executor, which will then be used when executing the task.

The optional `thread-factory` references an existent Managed Thread Factory by its `name`, to handle the creation of internal threads. If not specified then a Managed Thread Factory with default configuration will be created and used internally.

The mandatory `core-threads` provides the number of threads to keep in the executor's pool, even if they are idle. A value of `0` means there is no limit.

The optional `hung-task-threshold` defines a threshold value, in milliseconds, to hung a possibly blocked task. A value of `0` will never hung a task, and is the default.

The optional `long-running-tasks` is a hint to optimize the execution of long running tasks, and defaults to `false`.

The optional `keepalive-time` defines the time, in milliseconds, that an internal thread may be idle. The attribute default value is `60000`.

The optional `reject-policy` defines the policy to use when a task is rejected by the executor. The attribute value may be the default `ABORT`, which means an exception should be thrown, or `RETRY_ABORT`, which means the executor will try to submit it once more, before throwing an exception.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may also be used to configure Managed Scheduled Executor Service instances. An example to `add` and `remove` one named `other`:

```
/subsystem=ee/managed-scheduled-executor-service=other:add(jndi-name=java\:jboss\ee\
/scheduler\other, core-threads=2)
/subsystem=ee/managed-scheduled-executor-service=other:remove
```

## 43.4. Default EE Bindings

The Java EE Specification mandates the existence of a default instance for each of the following resources:

- Context Service
- Datasource
- JMS Connection Factory
- Managed Executor Service
- Managed Scheduled Executor Service
- Managed Thread Factory

The EE subsystem looks up the default instances from JNDI, using the names in the default bindings configuration, before placing those in the standard JNDI names, such as `java:comp/DefaultManagedExecutorService`:

```
<default-bindings
context-service="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/context/default"
datasource="java:jboss/datasources/ExampleDS"
jms-connection-factory="java:jboss/DefaultJMSConnectionFactory"
managed-executor-service="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/executor/default"
managed-scheduled-executor-service="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/scheduler/default"
managed-thread-factory="java:jboss/ee/concurrency/factory/default" />
```



The default bindings are optional, if the jndi name for a default binding is not configured then the related resource will not be available to Java EE applications.

# Chapter 44. Naming

## 44.1. Overview

The Naming subsystem provides the JNDI implementation on WildFly, and its configuration allows to:

- bind entries in global JNDI namespaces
- turn off/on the remote JNDI interface

The subsystem name is naming and this document covers Naming subsystem version 2.0, which XML namespace within WildFly XML configurations is `urn:jboss:domain:naming:2.0`. The path for the subsystem's XML schema, within WildFly's distribution, is `docs/schema/jboss-as-naming_2_0.xsd`.

Subsystem XML configuration example with all elements and attributes specified:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:naming:2.0">
    <bindings>
        <simple name="java:global/a" value="100" type="int" />
        <simple name="java:global/jboss.org/docs/url" value="https://docs.jboss.org"
type="java.net.URL" />
        <object-factory name="java:global/foo/bar/factory" module="org.foo.bar" class
="org.foo.bar.ObjectFactory" />
        <external-context name="java:global/federation/ldap/example" class=
"javax.naming.directory.InitialDirContext" cache="true">
            <environment>
                <property name="java.naming.factory.initial" value=
"com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory" />
                <property name="java.naming.provider.url" value=
"ldap://ldap.example.com:389" />
                <property name="java.naming.security.authentication" value="simple" />
                <property name="java.naming.security.principal" value=
"uid=admin,ou=system" />
                <property name="java.naming.security.credentials" value="secret" />
            </environment>
        </external-context>
        <lookup name="java:global/c" lookup="java:global/b" />
    </bindings>
    <remote-naming/>
</subsystem>
```

## 44.2. Global Bindings Configuration

The Naming subsystem configuration allows binding entries into the following global JNDI namespaces:

- `java:global`

- `java:jboss`
- `java:`



If WildFly is to be used as a Java EE application server, then it's recommended to opt for `java:global`, since it is a standard (i.e. portable) namespace.

Four different types of bindings are supported:

- Simple
- Object Factory
- External Context
- Lookup

In the subsystem's XML configuration, global bindings are configured through the `<bindings>` XML element, as an example:

```
<bindings>
    <simple name="java:global/a" value="100" type="int" />
    <object-factory name="java:global/foo/bar/factory" module="org.foo.bar" class=
"org.foo.bar.ObjectFactory" />
    <external-context name="java:global/federation/ldap/example" class=
"javax.naming.directory.InitialDirContext" cache="true">
        <environment>
            <property name="java.naming.factory.initial" value=
"com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory" />
            <property name="java.naming.provider.url" value=
"ldap://ldap.example.com:389" />
            <property name="java.naming.security.authentication" value="simple" />
            <property name="java.naming.security.principal" value=
"uid=admin,ou=system" />
            <property name="java.naming.security.credentials" value="secret" />
        </environment>
    </external-context>
    <lookup name="java:global/c" lookup="java:global/b" />
</bindings>
```

#### 44.2.1. Simple Bindings

A simple binding is a primitive or java.net.URL entry, and it is defined through the `simple` XML element. An example of its XML configuration:

```
<simple name="java:global/a" value="100" type="int" />
```

The `name` attribute is mandatory and specifies the target JNDI name for the entry.

The `value` attribute is mandatory and defines the entry's value.

The optional `type` attribute, which defaults to `java.lang.String`, specifies the type of the entry's value. Besides `java.lang.String`, allowed types are all the primitive types and their corresponding object wrapper classes, such as `int` or `java.lang.Integer`, and `java.net.URL`.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may be used to configure simple bindings. An example to `add` and `remove` the one in the XML example above:

```
/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\/a:add(binding-type=simple, type=int, value=100)
/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\/a:remove
```

#### 44.2.2. Object Factories

The Naming subsystem configuration allows the binding of `javax.naming.spi.ObjectFactory` entries, through the `object-factory` XML element, for instance:

```
<object-factory name="java:global/foo/bar/factory" module="org.foo.bar" class="org.foo.bar.ObjectFactory">
  <environment>
    <property name="p1" value="v1" />
    <property name="p2" value="v2" />
  </environment>
</object-factory>
```

The `name` attribute is mandatory and specifies the target JNDI name for the entry.

The `class` attribute is mandatory and defines the object factory's Java type.

The `module` attribute is mandatory and specifies the JBoss Module ID where the object factory Java class may be loaded from.

The optional `environment` child element may be used to provide a custom environment to the object factory.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may be used to configure object factory bindings. An example to `add` and `remove` the one in the XML example above:

```
/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\/foo\/bar\/factory:add(binding-type=object-factory, module=org.foo.bar, class=org.foo.bar.ObjectFactory, environment=[p1=v1, p2=v2])
/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\/foo\/bar\/factory:remove
```

#### 44.2.3. External Context Federation

Federation of external JNDI contexts, such as a LDAP context, are achieved by adding External Context bindings to the global bindings configuration, through the `external-context` XML element. An example of its XML configuration:

```

<external-context name="java:global/federation/ldap/example" class=
"javax.naming.directory.InitialDirContext" cache="true">
    <environment>
        <property name="java.naming.factory.initial" value=
"com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory" />
        <property name="java.naming.provider.url" value="ldap://ldap.example.com:389"
/>
        <property name="java.naming.security.authentication" value="simple" />
        <property name="java.naming.security.principal" value="uid=admin,ou=system" />
        <property name="java.naming.security.credentials" value="secret" />
    </environment>
</external-context>

```

The `name` attribute is mandatory and specifies the target JNDI name for the entry.

The `class` attribute is mandatory and indicates the Java initial naming context type used to create the federated context. Note that such type must have a constructor with a single environment map argument.

The optional `module` attribute specifies the JBoss Module ID where any classes required by the external JNDI context may be loaded from.

The optional `cache` attribute, which value defaults to `false`, indicates if the external context instance should be cached.

The optional `environment` child element may be used to provide the custom environment needed to lookup the external context.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may be used to configure external context bindings. An example to `add` and `remove` the one in the XML example above:

```

/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\federation\ldap\example:add(binding-type
=external-context, cache=true, class=javax.naming.directory.InitialDirContext,
environment=[java.naming.factory.initial=com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory, java.
naming.provider.url=ldap:\:\ldap.example.com\:389, java.naming.security
.authentication=simple, java.naming.security.principal=uid\=admin\,ou\=system, java
.naming.security.credentials= secret])

/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\federation\ldap\example:remove

```

Some JNDI providers may fail when their resources are looked up if they do not implement properly the `lookup(Name)` method. Their errors would look like:

```

11:31:49,047 ERROR org.jboss.resource.adapter.jms.inflow.JmsActivation (default-threads -1)
javax.naming.InvalidNameException: Only support CompoundName namesat
com.tibco.tibjms.naming.TibjmsContext.lookup(TibjmsContext.java:504)at
javax.naming.InitialContext.lookup(InitialContext.java:421)

```

To work around their shortcomings, the `org.jboss.as.naming.lookup.by.string` property can be specified in the external-context's environment to use instead the `lookup(String)` method (with a performance degradation):

```
<property name="org.jboss.as.naming.lookup.by.string" value="true"/>
```

## Binding Aliases

The Naming subsystem configuration allows the binding of existent entries into additional names, i.e. aliases. Binding aliases are specified through the `lookup` XML element. An example of its XML configuration:

```
<lookup name="java:global/c" lookup="java:global/b" />
```

The `name` attribute is mandatory and specifies the target JNDI name for the entry.

The `lookup` attribute is mandatory and indicates the source JNDI name. It can chain lookups on external contexts. For example, having an external context bounded to `java:global/federation/ldap/example`, searching can be done there by setting `lookup` attribute to `java:global/federation/ldap/example/subfolder`.

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may be used to configure binding aliases. An example to `add` and `remove` the one in the XML example above:

```
/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\c:add(binding-type=lookup, lookup=java\:global\b)  
/subsystem=naming/binding=java\:global\c:remove
```

## 44.3. Remote JNDI Configuration

The Naming subsystem configuration may be used to (de)activate the remote JNDI interface, which allows clients to lookup entries present in a remote WildFly instance.



Only entries within the `java:jboss/exported` context are accessible over remote JNDI.

In the subsystem's XML configuration, remote JNDI access bindings are configured through the `<remote-naming />` XML element:

```
<remote-naming />
```

Management clients, such as the WildFly CLI, may be used to add/remove the remote JNDI interface. An example to `add` and `remove` the one in the XML example above:

```
/subsystem=naming/service=remote-naming:add  
/subsystem=naming/service=remote-naming:remove
```

# Chapter 45. Data sources

Datasources are configured through the *datasource* subsystem. Declaring a new datasource consists of two separate steps: You would need to provide a JDBC driver and define a datasource that references the driver you installed.

## 45.1. JDBC Driver Installation

The recommended way to install a JDBC driver into WildFly 8 is to deploy it as a regular JAR deployment. The reason for this is that when you run WildFly in domain mode, deployments are automatically propagated to all servers to which the deployment applies; thus distribution of the driver JAR is one less thing for you to worry about!

Any JDBC 4-compliant driver will automatically be recognized and installed into the system by name and version. A JDBC JAR is identified using the Java service provider mechanism. Such JARs will contain a text file named `META-INF/services/java.sql.Driver`, which contains the name of the class(es) of the Drivers which exist in that JAR. If your JDBC driver JAR is not JDBC 4-compliant, it can be made deployable in one of a few ways.

### Modify the JAR

The most straightforward solution is to simply modify the JAR and add the missing file. You can do this from your command shell by:

1. Change to, or create, an empty temporary directory.
2. Create a `META-INF` subdirectory.
3. Create a `META-INF/services` subdirectory.
4. Create a `META-INF/services/java.sql.Driver` file which contains one line - the fully-qualified class name of the JDBC driver.
5. Use the `jar` command-line tool to update the JAR like this:

```
jar \-uf jdbc-driver.jar META-INF/services/java.sql.Driver
```

For a detailed explanation how to deploy JDBC 4 compliant driver jar, please refer to the chapter "[Application Deployment](#)".

## 45.2. Datasource Definitions

The datasource itself is defined within the subsystem *datasources*:

```

<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:datasources:4.0">
    <datasources>
        <datasource jndi-name="java:jboss/datasources/ExampleDS" pool-name="ExampleDS">
            <connection-url>jdbc:h2:mem:test;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1</connection-url>
            <driver>h2</driver>
            <pool>
                <min-pool-size>10</min-pool-size>
                <max-pool-size>20</max-pool-size>
                <prefill>true</prefill>
            </pool>
            <security>
                <user-name>sa</user-name>
                <password>sa</password>
            </security>
        </datasource>
        <xa-datasource jndi-name="java:jboss/datasources/ExampleXADS" pool-name="ExampleXADS">
            <driver>h2</driver>
            <xa-datasource-property name="URL">jdbc:h2:mem:test</xa-datasource-
property>
            <xa-pool>
                <min-pool-size>10</min-pool-size>
                <max-pool-size>20</max-pool-size>
                <prefill>true</prefill>
            </xa-pool>
            <security>
                <user-name>sa</user-name>
                <password>sa</password>
            </security>
        </xa-datasource>
        <drivers>
            <driver name="h2" module="com.h2database.h2">
                <xa-datasource-class>org.h2.jdbcx.JdbcDataSource</xa-datasource-class>
            </driver>
        </drivers>
    </datasources>
</subsystem>

```

(See [standalone/configuration/standalone.xml](#),

As you can see the datasource references a driver by its logical name.

You can easily query the same information through the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=datasources:read-resource(recursive=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "data-source" => {"H2DS" => {
            "connection-url" => "jdbc:h2:mem:test;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1",
            "jndi-name" => "java:/H2DS",
            "driver-name" => "h2",
            "pool-name" => "H2DS",
            "use-java-context" => true,
            "enabled" => true,
            "jta" => true,
            "pool-prefill" => true,
            "pool-use-strict-min" => false,
            "user-name" => "sa",
            "password" => "sa",
            "flush-strategy" => "FailingConnectionOnly",
            "background-validation" => false,
            "use-fast-fail" => false,
            "validate-on-match" => false,
            "use-ccm" => true
        }},
        "xa-data-source" => undefined,
        "jdbc-driver" => {"h2" => {
            "driver-name" => "h2",
            "driver-module-name" => "com.h2database.h2",
            "driver-xa-datasource-class-name" => "org.h2.jdbcx.JdbcDataSource"
        }}
    }
}
```

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=datasources:installed-drivers-list
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        {
            "driver-name" => "h2",
            "deployment-name" => undefined,
            "driver-module-name" => "com.h2database.h2",
            "module-slot" => "main",
            "driver-xa-datasource-class-name" => "org.h2.jdbcx.JdbcDataSource",
            "driver-class-name" => "org.h2.Driver",
            "driver-major-version" => 1,
            "driver-minor-version" => 3,
            "jdbc-compliant" => true
        }
    ]
}
```



Using the web console or the CLI greatly simplifies the deployment of JDBC drivers and the creation of datasources.

The CLI offers a set of commands to create and modify datasources:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] data-source --help
```

#### SYNOPSIS

```
data-source --help [--properties | --commands] |
    (--name=<resource_id> (--<property>=<value>)*) |
    (<command> --name=<resource_id> (--<parameter>=<value>)*)
    [--headers={<operation_header> (;<operation_header>)*}]
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The command is used to manage resources of type /subsystem=datasources/data-source.  
[...]

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] xa-data-source --help
```

#### SYNOPSIS

```
xa-data-source --help [--properties | --commands] |
    (--name=<resource_id> (--<property>=<value>)*) |
    (<command> --name=<resource_id> (--<parameter>=<value>)*)
    [--headers={<operation_header> (;<operation_header>)*}]
```

#### DESCRIPTION

The command is used to manage resources of type /subsystem=datasources/xa-data-source.

#### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

A JDBC XA data-source configuration

[...]

## 45.3. Using security domains

Information can be found at <https://community.jboss.org/wiki/JBossAS7SecurityDomainModel>

## 45.4. Component Reference

The datasource subsystem is provided by the [IronJacamar](#) project. For a detailed description of the available configuration properties, please consult the project documentation.

- IronJacamar homepage: <http://ironjacamar.org/>
- Project Documentation: <http://ironjacamar.org/documentation.html>
- Schema description: [http://www.ironjacamar.org/doc/userguide/1.1/en-US/html\\_single/index.html#deployingds\\_descriptor](http://www.ironjacamar.org/doc/userguide/1.1/en-US/html_single/index.html#deployingds_descriptor)

# Chapter 46. Logging

## 46.1. Overview

The overall server logging configuration is represented by the logging subsystem. It consists of four notable parts: `handler` configurations, `logger`, the `root logger` declarations (aka log categories) and logging profiles. Each logger does reference a handler (or set of handlers). Each handler declares the log format and output:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:logging:3.0">
    <console-handler name="CONSOLE" autoflush="true">
        <level name="DEBUG"/>
        <formatter>
            <named-formatter name="COLOR-PATTERN"/>
        </formatter>
    </console-handler>
    <periodic-rotating-file-handler name="FILE" autoflush="true">
        <formatter>
            <named-formatter name="PATTERN"/>
        </formatter>
        <file relative-to="jboss.server.log.dir" path="server.log"/>
        <suffix value=".yyyy-MM-dd"/>
    </periodic-rotating-file-handler>
    <logger category="com.arjuna">
        <level name="WARN"/>
    </logger>
    [...]
    <root-logger>
        <level name="DEBUG"/>
        <handlers>
            <handler name="CONSOLE"/>
            <handler name="FILE"/>
        </handlers>
    </root-logger>
    <formatter name="PATTERN">
        <pattern-formatter pattern="%d{yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss,SSS} %-5p [%c] (%t) %s%e%n"
/>
        </formatter>
        <formatter name="COLOR-PATTERN">
            <pattern-formatter pattern="%K{level}%d{HH:mm:ss,SSS} %-5p [%c] (%t) %s%e%n"/>
        </formatter>
    </subsystem>
```

## 46.2. Attributes

The root resource contains two notable attributes `add-logging-api-dependencies` and `use-deployment-logging-config`.

### 46.2.1. add-logging-api-dependencies

The `add-logging-api-dependencies` controls whether or not the container adds `implicit` logging API dependencies to your deployments. If set to `true`, the default, all the implicit logging API dependencies are added. If set to `false` the dependencies are not added to your deployments.

### 46.2.2. use-deployment-logging-config

The `use-deployment-logging-config` controls whether or not your deployment is scanned for `per-deployment logging`. If set to `true`, the default, `per-deployment logging` is enabled. Set to `false` to disable this feature.

## 46.3. Per-deployment Logging

Per-deployment logging allows you to add a logging configuration file to your deployment and have the logging for that deployment configured according to the configuration file. In an EAR the configuration should be in the `META-INF` directory. In a WAR or JAR deployment the configuration file can be in either the `META-INF` or `WEB-INF/classes` directories.

The following configuration files are allowed:

- `logging.properties`
- `jboss-logging.properties`
- `log4j.properties`
- `log4j.xml`
- `jboss-log4j.xml`

You can also disable this functionality by changing the `use-deployment-logging-config` attribute to `false`.

## 46.4. Logging Profiles

Logging profiles are like additional logging subsystems. Each logging profile consists of three of the four notable parts listed above: `handler` configurations, `logger` and the `root logger` declarations.

You can assign a logging profile to a deployment via the deployment's manifest. Add a `Logging-Profile` entry to the `MANIFEST.MF` file with a value of the logging profile id. For example a logging profile defined on `/subsystem=logging/logging-profile=ejbs` the `MANIFEST.MF` would look like:

```
Manifest-Version: 1.0
Logging-Profile: ejbs
```

A logging profile can be assigned to any number of deployments. Using a logging profile also allows for runtime changes to the configuration. This is an advantage over the per-deployment logging configuration as the redeploy is not required for logging changes to take effect.

## 46.5. Default Log File Locations

### 46.5.1. Managed Domain

In a managed domain two types of log files do exist: Controller and server logs. The controller components govern the domain as whole. It's their responsibility to start/stop server instances and execute managed operations throughout the domain. Server logs contain the logging information for a particular server instance. They are co-located with the host the server is running on.

For the sake of simplicity we look at the default setup for managed domain. In this case, both the domain controller components and the servers are located on the same host:

Process	Log File
Host Controller	./domain/log/host-controller.log
Process Controller	./domain/log/process-controller.log
"Server One"	./domain/servers/server-one/log/server.log
"Server Two"	./domain/servers/server-two/log/server.log
"Server Three"	./domain/servers/server-three/log/server.log

### 46.5.2. Standalone Server

The default log files for a standalone server can be found in the log subdirectory of the distribution:

Process	Log File
Server	./standalone/log/server.log

## 46.6. Filter Expressions

Filter Type	Expression	Description	Parameter(s)	Examples
accept	accept	Accepts all log messages.	None	accept
deny	deny	Denies all log messages.	None	deny
not	not(filterExpression)	Accepts a filter as an argument and inverts the returned value.	The expression takes a single filter for its argument.	not(match("JBAS"))

Filter Type	Expression	Description	Parameter(s)	Examples
all	all(filterExpressions)	A filter consisting of several filters in a chain. If any filter finds the log message to be unloggable, the message will not be logged and subsequent filters will not be checked.	The expression takes a comma delimited list of filters for it's argument.	all(match("JBAS"), match("WELD"))
any	any(filterExpressions)	A filter consisting of several filters in a chain. If any filter finds the log message to be loggable, the message will be logged and the subsequent filters will not be checked.	The expression takes a comma delimited list of filters for it's argument.	any(match("JBAS"), match("WELD"))
levelChange	levelChange(level)	A filter which modifies the log record with a new level.	The expression takes a single string based level for it's argument.	levelChange(WARN)
levels	levels(levels)	A filter which includes log messages with a level that is listed in the list of levels.	The expression takes a comma delimited list of string based levels for it's argument.	levels(DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR)

Filter Type	Expression	Description	Parameter(s)	Examples
levelRange	levelRange[minLevel,maxLevel])	A filter which logs records that are within the level range.	The filter expression uses a "[" to indicate a minimum inclusive level and a "]" to indicate a maximum inclusive level. Otherwise use "(" or ")" respectively indicate exclusive. The first argument for the expression is the minimum level allowed, the second argument is the maximum level allowed.	minimum level must be less than ERROR and the maximum level must be greater than DEBUGlevelRange(ERROR, DEBUG) minimum level must be less than or equal to ERROR and the maximum level must be greater than DEBUGlevelRange(ERROR, DEBUG) minimum level must be less than or equal to ERROR and the maximum level must be greater or equal to INFOlevelRange[ERROR, INFO]
match	match("pattern")	A regular-expression based filter. The raw unformatted message is used against the pattern.	The expression takes a regular expression for its argument. match("JBAS\d+")	
substitute	substitute("pattern", "replacement value")	A filter which replaces the first match to the pattern with the replacement value.	The first argument for the expression is the pattern the second argument is the replacement text.	substitute("JBAS", "EAP")
substituteAll	substituteAll("pattern", "replacement value")	A filter which replaces all matches of the pattern with the replacement value.	The first argument for the expression is the pattern the second argument is the replacement text.	substituteAll("JAS", "EAP")

## 46.7. List Log Files and Reading Log Files

Log files can be listed and viewed via management operations. The log files allowed to be viewed are intentionally limited to files that exist in the `jboss.server.log.dir` and are associated with a

known file handler. Known file handler types include `file-handler`, `periodic-rotating-file-handler` and `size-rotating-file-handler`. The operations are valid in both standalone and domain modes.

### 46.7.1. List Log Files

The logging subsystem has a `log-file` resource off the subsystem root resource and off each `logging-profile` resource to list each log file.

CLI command and output

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=logging:read-children-names(child-type=log-file)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "server.log",
        "server.log.2014-02-12",
        "server.log.2014-02-13"
    ]
}
```

### 46.7.2. Read Log File

The `read-log-file` operation is available on each `log-file` resource. This operation has 4 optional parameters.

Name	Description
encoding	the encoding the file should be read in
lines	the number of lines from the file. A value of -1 indicates all lines should be read.
skip	the number of lines to skip before reading.
tail	true to read from the end of the file up or false to read top down.

CLI command and output

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=logging/log-file=server.log:read-log-file
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "2014-02-14 14:16:48,781 INFO [org.jboss.as.server.deployment.scanner] (MSC service thread 1-11) JBAS015012: Started FileSystemDeploymentService for directory /home/jperkins/servers/wildfly-8.0.0.Final/standalone/deployments",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:48,782 INFO [org.jboss.as.connector.subsystems.datasources] (MSC service thread 1-8) JBAS010400: Bound data source [java:jboss/myDs]",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:48,782 INFO [org.jboss.as.connector.subsystems.datasources] (MSC service thread 1-15) JBAS010400: Bound data source [java:jboss/datasources/ExampleDS]",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:48,786 INFO [org.jboss.as.server.deployment] (MSC service thread 1-9) JBAS015876: Starting deployment of \"simple-servlet.war\" (runtime-name: \"simple-servlet.war\"),",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:48,978 INFO [org.jboss.ws.common.management] (MSC service thread 1-10) JBWS022052: Starting JBoss Web Services - Stack CXF Server 4.2.3.Final",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:49,160 INFO [org.wildfly.extension.undertow] (MSC service thread 1-16) JBAS017534: Registered web context: /simple-servlet",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:49,189 INFO [org.jboss.as.server] (Controller Boot Thread) JBAS018559: Deployed \"simple-servlet.war\" (runtime-name : \"simple-servlet.war\"),",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:49,224 INFO [org.jboss.as] (Controller Boot Thread) JBAS015961: Http management interface listening on http://127.0.0.1:9990/management",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:49,224 INFO [org.jboss.as] (Controller Boot Thread) JBAS015951: Admin console listening on http://127.0.0.1:9990",
        "2014-02-14 14:16:49,225 INFO [org.jboss.as] (Controller Boot Thread) JBAS015874: WildFly 8.0.0.Final \"WildFly\" started in 1906ms - Started 258 of 312 services (90 services are lazy, passive or on-demand)"
    ]
}
```

## 46.8. FAQ

### 46.8.1. Why is there a `logging.properties` file?

You may have noticed that there is a `logging.properties` file in the configuration directory. This is logging configuration is used when the server boots up until the logging subsystem kicks in. If the logging subsystem is not included in your configuration, then this would act as the logging configuration for the entire server.



The `logging.properties` file is overwritten at boot and with each change to the logging subsystem. Any changes made to the file are not persisted. Any changes made to the XML configuration or via management operations will be persisted to the `logging.properties` file and used on the next boot.

# Chapter 47. Web (Undertow)

Web subsystem was replaced in WildFly 8 with Undertow.

There are two main parts to the undertow subsystem, which are server and Servlet container configuration, as well as some ancillary items. Advanced topics like load balancing and failover are covered on the "High Availability Guide". The default configuration does is suitable for most use cases and provides reasonable performance settings.

Required extension:

```
<extension module="org.wildfly.extension.undertow" />
```

Basic subsystem configuration example:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:undertow:1.0">
    <buffer-caches>
        <buffer-cache name="default" buffer-size="1024" buffers-per-region="1024"
max-regions="10"/>
    </buffer-caches>
    <server name="default-server">
        <http-listener name="default" socket-binding="http" />
        <host name="default-host" alias="localhost">
            <location name="/" handler="welcome-content" />
        </host>
    </server>
    <servlet-container name="default" default-buffer-cache="default" stack-trace-
on-error="local-only" >
        <jsp-config/>
        <persistent-sessions/>
    </servlet-container>
    <handlers>
        <file name="welcome-content" path="${jboss.home.dir}/welcome-content"
directory-listing="true"/>
    </handlers>
</subsystem>
```

Dependencies on other subsystems:

IO Subsystem

## 47.1. Buffer cache configuration

The buffer cache is used for caching content, such as static files. Multiple buffer caches can be configured, which allows for separate servers to use different sized caches.

Buffers are allocated in regions, and are of a fixed size. If you are caching many small files then

using a smaller buffer size will be better.

The total amount of space used can be calculated by multiplying the buffer size by the number of buffers per region by the maximum number of regions.

```
<buffer-caches>
  <buffer-cache name="default" buffer-size="1024" buffers-per-region="1024" max-
regions="10"/>
</buffer-caches>
```

Attribute	Description
buffer-size	The size of the buffers. Smaller buffers allow space to be utilised more effectively
buffers-per-region	The numbers of buffers per region
max-regions	The maximum number of regions. This controls the maximum amount of memory that can be used for caching

## 47.2. Server configuration

A server represents an instance of Undertow. Basically this consists of a set of connectors and some configured handlers.

```
<server name="default-server" default-host="default-host" servlet-container="default"
>
```

Attribute	Description
default-host	the virtual host that will be used if an incoming request has no Host: header
servlet-container	the servlet container that will be used by this server, unless it is explicitly overridden by the deployment

### 47.2.1. Connector configuration

Undertow provides HTTP, HTTPS and AJP connectors, which are configured per server.

#### Common settings

The following settings are common to all connectors:

Attribute	Description
socket-binding	The socket binding to use. This determines the address and port the listener listens on.
worker	A reference to an XNIO worker, as defined in the IO subsystem. The worker that is in use controls the IO and blocking thread pool.
buffer-pool	A reference to a buffer pool as defined in the IO subsystem. These buffers are used internally to read and write requests. In general these should be at least 8k, unless you are in a memory constrained environment.
enabled	If the connector is enabled.
max-post-size	The maximum size of incoming post requests that is allowed.
buffer-pipelined-data	If responses to HTTP pipelined requests should be buffered, and send out in a single write. This can improve performance if HTTP pipe lining is in use and responses are small.
max-header-size	The maximum size of a HTTP header block that is allowed. Responses with too much data in their header block will have the request terminated and a bad request response send.
max-parameters	The maximum number of query or path parameters that are allowed. This limit exists to prevent hash collision based DOS attacks.
max-headers	The maximum number of headers that are allowed. This limit exists to prevent hash collision based DOS attacks.
max-cookies	The maximum number of cookies that are allowed. This limit exists to prevent hash collision based DOS attacks.
allow-encoded-slash	Set this to true if you want the server to decode percent encoded slash characters. This is probably a bad idea, as it can have security implications, due to different servers interpreting the slash differently. Only enable this if you have a legacy application that requires it.
decode-url	If the URL should be decoded. If this is not set to true then percent encoded characters in the URL will be left as is.
url-charset	The charset to decode the URL to.

Attribute	Description
always-set-keep-alive	If the 'Connection: keep-alive' header should be added to all responses, even if not required by spec.
disallowed-methods	A comma separated list of HTTP methods that are not allowed. HTTP TRACE is disabled by default.

## HTTP Connector

```
<http-listener name="default" socket-binding="http" />
```

Attribute	Description
certificate-forwarding	If this is set to true then the HTTP listener will read a client certificate from the SSL_CLIENT_CERT header. This allows client cert authentication to be used, even if the server does not have a direct SSL connection to the end user. This should only be enabled for servers behind a proxy that has been configured to always set these headers.
redirect-socket	The socket binding to redirect requests that require security too.
proxy-address-forwarding	If this is enabled then the X-Forwarded-For and X-Forwarded-Proto headers will be used to determine the peer address. This allows applications that are behind a proxy to see the real address of the client, rather than the address of the proxy.

## HTTPS listener

Https listener provides secure access to the server. The most important configuration option is security realm which defines SSL secure context.

```
<https-listener name="default" socket-binding="https" security-realm="ssl-realm" />
```

Attribute	Description
security-realm	The security realm to use for the SSL configuration. See Security realm examples for how to configure it: Examples
verify-client	One of either NOT_REQUESTED, REQUESTED or REQUIRED. If client cert auth is in use this should be either REQUESTED or REQUIRED.

Attribute	Description
enabled-cipher-suites	A list of cypher suit names that are allowed.

## AJP listener

```
<ajp-listener name="default" socket-binding="ajp" />
```

### 47.2.2. Host configuration

The host element corresponds to a virtual host.

Attribute	Description
name	The virtual host name
alias	A whitespace separated list of additional host names that should be matched
default-web-module	The name of a deployment that should be used to serve up requests that do not match anything.

## 47.3. Servlet container configuration

The servlet-container element corresponds to an instance of an Undertow Servlet container. Most servers will only need a single servlet container, however there may be cases where it makes sense to define multiple containers (in particular if you want applications to be isolated, so they cannot dispatch to each other using the RequestDispatcher). You can also use multiple Servlet containers to serve different applications from the same context path on different virtual hosts).

Attribute	Description
allow-non-standard-wrappers	The Servlet specification requires applications to only wrap the request/response using wrapper classes that extend from the HttpServletRequestWrapper and HttpServletResponseWrapper classes. If this is set to true then this restriction is relaxed.
default-buffer-cache	The buffer cache that is used to cache static resources in the default Servlet.

Attribute	Description
stack-trace-on-error	Can be either all, none, or local-only. When set to none Undertow will never display stack traces. When set to All Undertow will always display them (not recommended for production use). When set to local-only Undertow will only display them for requests from local addresses, where there are no headers to indicate that the request has been proxied. Note that this feature means that the Undertow error page will be displayed instead of the default error page specified in web.xml.
default-encoding	The default encoding to use for requests and responses.
use-listener-encoding	If this is true then the default encoding will be the same as that used by the listener that received the request.

### 47.3.1. JSP configuration

### 47.3.2. Session Cookie Configuration

This allows you to change the attributes of the session cookie.

Attribute	Description
name	The cookie name
domain	The cookie domain
comment	The cookie comment
http-only	If the cookie is HTTP only
secure	If the cookie is marked secure
max-age	The max age of the cookie

### 47.3.3. Persistent Session Configuration

Persistent sessions allow session data to be saved across redeploys and restarts. This feature is enabled by adding the persistent-sessions element to the server config. This is mostly intended to be a development time feature.

If the path is not specified then session data is stored in memory, and will only be persistent across redeploys, rather than restarts.

Attribute	Description
path	The path to the persistent sessions data

relative-to

The location that the path is relevant to

# Chapter 48. Messaging

The JMS server configuration is done through the *messaging-activemq* subsystem. In this chapter we are going outline the frequently used configuration options. For a more detailed explanation please consult the Artemis user guide (See "Component Reference").

## 48.1. Required Extension

The configuration options discussed in this section assume that the `org.wildfly.extension.messaging-activemq` extension is present in your configuration. This extension is not included in the standard `standalone.xml` and `standalone-ha.xml` configurations included in the WildFly distribution. It is, however, included with the `standalone-full.xml` and `standalone-full-ha.xml` configurations.

You can add the extension to a configuration without it either by adding an `<extension module="org.wildfly.extension.messaging-activemq"/>` element to the xml or by using the following CLI operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /]/extension=org.wildfly.extension.messaging-activemq:add
```

## 48.2. Connectors

There are three kind of connectors that can be used to connect to WildFly JMS Server

- `invm-connector` can be used by a local client (i.e. one running in the same JVM as the server)
- `netty-connector` can be used by a remote client (and uses Netty over TCP for the communication)
- `http-connector` can be used by a remote client (and uses Undertow Web Server to upgrade from a HTTP connection)

## 48.3. JMS Connection Factories

There are three kinds of *basic* JMS `connection-factory` that depends on the type of connectors that is used.

There is also a `pooled-connection-factory` which is special in that it is essentially a configuration facade for *both* the inbound and outbound connectors of the the Artemis JCA Resource Adapter. An MDB can be configured to use a `pooled-connection-factory` (e.g. using `@ResourceAdapter`). In this context, the MDB leverages the *inbound connector* of the Artemis JCA RA. Other kinds of clients can look up the `pooled-connection-factory` in JNDI (or inject it) and use it to send messages. In this context, such a client would leverage the *outbound connector* of the Artemis JCA RA. A `pooled-connection-factory` is also special because:

- It is only available to local clients, although it can be configured to point to a remote server.
- As the name suggests, it is pooled and therefore provides superior performance to the clients

which are able to use it. The pool size can be configured via the `max-pool-size` and `min-pool-size` attributes.

- It should only be used to *send* (i.e. produce) messages when looked up in JNDI or injected.
- It can be configured to use specific security credentials via the `user` and `password` attributes. This is useful if the remote server to which it is pointing is secured.
- Resources acquired from it will be automatically enlisted any on-going JTA transaction. If you want to send a message from an EJB using CMT then this is likely the connection factory you want to use so the send operation will be atomically committed along with the rest of the EJB's transaction operations.

To be clear, the *inbound connector* of the Artemis JCA RA (which is for consuming messages) is only used by MDBs and other JCA-based components. It is not available to traditional clients.

Both a `connection-factory` and a `pooled-connection-factory` reference a `connector` declaration.

A `netty-connector` is associated with a `socket-binding` which tells the client using the `connection-factory` where to connect.

- A `connection-factory` referencing a `netty-connector` is suitable to be used by a *remote* client to send messages to or receive messages from the server (assuming the connection-factory has an appropriately exported `entry`).
- A `pooled-connection-factory` looked up in JNDI or injected which is referencing a `netty-connector` is suitable to be used by a *local* client to send messages to a remote server granted the `socket-binding` references an `outbound-socket-binding` pointing to the remote server in question.
- A `pooled-connection-factory` used by an MDB which is referencing a `remote-connector` is suitable to consume messages from a remote server granted the `socket-binding` references an `outbound-socket-binding` pointing to the remote server in question.

An `in-vm-connector` is associated with a `server-id` which tells the client using the `connection-factory` where to connect (since multiple Artemis servers can run in a single JVM).

- A `connection-factory` referencing an `in-vm-connector` is suitable to be used by a *local* client to either send messages to or receive messages from a local server.
- A `pooled-connection-factory` looked up in JNDI or injected which is referencing an `in-vm-connector` is suitable to be used by a *local* client only to send messages to a local server.
- A `pooled-connection-factory` used by an MDB which is referencing an `in-vm-connector` is suitable only to consume messages from a local server.

A `http-connector` is associated with the `socket-binding` that represents the HTTP socket (by default, named `http`).

- A `connection-factory` referencing a `http-connector` is suitable to be used by a remote client to send messages to or receive messages from the server by connecting to its HTTP port before upgrading to the messaging protocol.
- A `pooled-connection-factory` referencing a `http-connector` is suitable to be used by a local client to send messages to a remote server granted the `socket-binding` references an `outbound-socket-binding`.

**binding** pointing to the remote server in question.

- A **pooled-connection-factory** used by an MDB which is referencing a **http-connector** is suitable only to consume messages from a remote server granted the **socket-binding** references an **outbound-socket-binding** pointing to the remote server in question.

The **entry** declaration of a **connection-factory** or a **pooled-connection-factory** specifies the JNDI name under which the factory will be exposed. Only JNDI names bound in the "**java:jboss/exported**" namespace are available to remote clients. If a **connection-factory** has an entry bound in the "**java:jboss/exported**" namespace a remote client would look-up the **connection-factory** using the text *after "java:jboss/exported"*. For example, the "**RemoteConnectionFactory**" is bound by default to '**"java:jboss/exported/jms/RemoteConnectionFactory"**' which means a remote client would look-up this **connection-factory** using "**jms/RemoteConnectionFactory**". A '**pooled-connection-factory**' should *not* have any **entry** bound in the "**java:jboss/exported**" namespace because a '**pooled-connection-factory**' is not suitable for remote clients.

Since JMS 2.0, a default JMS connection factory is accessible to EE application under the JNDI name **java:comp/DefaultJMSConnectionFactory**. WildFly messaging subsystem defines a **pooled-connection-factory** that is used to provide this default connection factory. Any parameter change on this **pooled-connection-factory** will be taken into account by any EE application looking the default JMS provider under the JNDI name **java:comp/DefaultJMSConnectionFactory**.

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:1.0">
    <server name="default">
        [...]
        <http-connector name="http-connector"
            socket-binding="http"
            endpoint="http-acceptor" />
        <http-connector name="http-connector-throughput"
            socket-binding="http"
            endpoint="http-acceptor-throughput">
            <param name="batch-delay"
                value="50"/>
        </http-connector>
        <in-vm-connector name="in-vm"
            server-id="0"/>
        [...]
        <connection-factory name="InVmConnectionFactory"
            connectors="in-vm"
            entries="java:/ConnectionFactory" />
        <pooled-connection-factory name="activemq-ra"
            transaction="xa"
            connectors="in-vm"
            entries="java:/JmsXA
java:jboss/DefaultJMSConnectionFactory"/>
        [...]
    </server>
</subsystem>
```

~(See standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml)~

## 48.4. JMS Queues and Topics

JMS queues and topics are sub resources of the messaging-actively subsystem. One can define either a `jms-queue` or `jms-topic`. Each destination *must* be given a `name` and contain at least one entry in its `entries` element (separated by whitespace).

Each entry refers to a JNDI name of the queue or topic. Keep in mind that any `jms-queue` or `jms-topic` which needs to be accessed by a remote client needs to have an entry in the "java:jboss/exported" namespace. As with connection factories, if a `jms-queue` or `jms-topic` has an entry bound in the "java:jboss/exported" namespace a remote client would look it up using the text `after "java:jboss/exported"`. For example, the following `jms-queue` "testQueue" is bound to "java:jboss/exported/jms/queue/test" which means a remote client would look-up this `\{{kms-queue}}` using "jms/queue/test". A local client could look it up using "java:jboss/exported/jms/queue/test", "java:jms/queue/test", or more simply "jms/queue/test":

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:1.0">
    <server name="default">
        [...]
        <jms-queue name="testQueue"
            entries="jms/queue/test java:jboss/exported/jms/queue/test" />
        <jms-topic name="testTopic"
            entries="jms/topic/test java:jboss/exported/jms/topic/test" />
    </subsystem>
```

~(See standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml)~

JMS endpoints can easily be created through the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] jms-queue add --queue-address=myQueue --entries=queues
/myQueue
```

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=messaging-activemq/server=default/jms-queue
=myQueue:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "durable" => true,
        "entries" => ["queues/myQueue"],
        "selector" => undefined
    }
}
```

A number of additional commands to maintain the JMS subsystem are available as well:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] jms-queue --help --commands
add
...
remove
To read the description of a specific command execute 'jms-queue command_name --help'.
```

## 48.5. Dead Letter & Redelivery

Some of the settings are applied against an address wild card instead of a specific messaging destination. The dead letter queue and redelivery settings belong into this group:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:1.0">
  <server name="default">
    [...]
    <address-setting name="#">
      dead-letter-address="jms.queue.DLQ"
      expiry-address="jms.queue.ExpiryQueue"
    [...]
```

~(See standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml)~

## 48.6. Security Settings for Artemis addresses and JMS destinations

Security constraints are matched against an address wildcard, similar to the DLQ and redelivery settings.

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:1.0">
  <server name="default">
    [...]
    <security-setting name="#">
      <role name="guest"
        send="true"
        consume="true"
        create-non-durable-queue="true"
        delete-non-durable-queue="true"/>
```

~(See standalone/configuration/standalone-full.xml)~

## 48.7. Security Domain for Users

By default, Artemis will use the "other" JAAS security domain. This domain is used to authenticate users making connections to Artemis and then they are authorized to perform specific functions based on their role(s) and the 'security-settings' described above. This

domain can be changed by using the `security-domain`, e.g.:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:1.0">
  <server name="default">
    <security domain="mySecurityDomain" />
  [...]
```

## 48.8. Using the Elytron Subsystem

You can also use the elytron subsystem to secure the messaging-activemq subsystem.

To use an Elytron security domain:

1. Undefine the legacy security domain.

```
/subsystem=messaging-activemq/server=default:undefine-attribute(name=security-
domain)
```

- Set an Elytron security domain.

```
/subsystem=messaging-activemq/server=default:write-attribute(name=elytron-
domain, value=myElytronSecurityDomain)
```

- To prevent this error, you must specify a value for `<cluster-password>`. It is possible to encrypt this value by following [this guide](#).

Alternatively, you can use the system property `jboss.messaging.cluster.password` to specify the cluster password from the command line.

== Deployment of -jms.xml files

Starting with WildFly 8, you have the ability to deploy a -jms.xml file defining JMS destinations, e.g.:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<messaging-deployment xmlns="urn:jboss:messaging-activemq-deployment:1.0">
  <server name="default">
    <jms-destinations>
      <jms-queue name="sample">
        <entry name="jms/queue/sample"/>
        <entry name="java:jboss/exported/jms/queue/sample"/>
      </jms-queue>
    </jms-destinations>
  </server>
</messaging-deployment>
```

+

This feature is primarily intended for development as destinations deployed this way can not be managed with any of the provided management tools (e.g. console, CLI, etc).

+

## 48.9. JMS Bridge

The function of a JMS bridge is to consume messages from a source JMS destination, and send them to a target JMS destination. Typically either the source or the target destinations are on different servers.

The bridge can also be used to bridge messages from other non Artemis JMS servers, as long as they are JMS 1.1 compliant.

The JMS Bridge is provided by the Artemis project. For a detailed description of the available configuration properties, please consult the project documentation.

### 48.9.1. Modules for other messaging brokers

Source and target JMS resources (destination and connection factories) are looked up using JNDI. If either the source or the target resources are managed by another messaging server than WildFly, the required client classes must be bundled in a module. The name of the module must then be declared when the JMS Bridge is configured.

The use of a JMS bridges with any messaging provider will require to create a module containing the jar of this provider.

Let's suppose we want to use an hypothetical messaging provider named AcmeMQ. We want to bridge messages coming from a source AcmeMQ destination to a target destination on the local WildFly messaging server. To lookup AcmeMQ resources from JNDI, 2 jars are required, acmemq-1.2.3.jar, mylogapi-0.0.1.jar (please note these jars do not exist, this is just for the example purpose). We must *not* include a JMS jar since it will be provided by a WildFly module directly.

To use these resources in a JMS bridge, we must bundle them in a WildFly module:

in JBOSS\_HOME/modules, we create the layout:

```
modules/
`-- org
    '-- acmemq
        '-- main
            |-- acmemq-1.2.3.jar
            |-- mylogapi-0.0.1.jar
            '-- module.xml
```

We define the module in `module.xml`:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<module xmlns="urn:jboss:module:1.1" name="org.acmemq">
    <properties>
        <property name="jboss.api" value="private"/>
    </properties>

    <resources>
        <!-- insert resources required to connect to the source or target -->
        <!-- messaging brokers if it not another WildFly instance -->
        <resource-root path="acmemq-1.2.3.jar" />
        <resource-root path="mylogapi-0.0.1.jar" />
    </resources>

    <dependencies>
        <!-- add the dependencies required by JMS Bridge code -->
        <module name="javax.api" />
        <module name="javax.jms.api" />
        <module name="javax.transaction.api"/>
        <module name="org.jboss.remote-naming"/>
        <!-- we depend on org.apache.activemq.artemis module since we will send
messages to -->
        <!-- the Artemis server embedded in the local WildFly instance -->
        <module name="org.apache.activemq.artemis" />
    </dependencies>
</module>
```

+

## 48.9.2. Configuration

A JMS bridge is defined inside a `jms-bridge` section of the `messaging-activemq` subsystem in the XML configuration files.

```

<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:messaging-activemq:1.0">
    <jms-bridge name="myBridge" module="org.acmemq">
        <source connection-factory="ConnectionFactory"
            destination="sourceQ"
            user="user1"
            password="pwd1"
            quality-of-service="AT_MOST_ONCE"
            failure-retry-interval="500"
            max-retries="1"
            max-batch-size="500"
            max-batch-time="500"
            add-messageID-in-header="true">
            <source-context>
                <property name="java.naming.factory.initial"
                    value="org.acmemq.jndi.AcmeMQInitialContextFactory"/>
                <property name="java.naming.provider.url"
                    value="tcp://127.0.0.1:9292"/>
            </source-context>
        </source>
        <target connection-factory="/jms/invmTargetCF"
            destination="/jms/targetQ" />
        </target>
    </jms-bridge>
</subsystem>

```

+ The **source** and **target** sections contain the name of the JMS resource (**connection-factory** and **destination**) that will be looked up in JNDI.

It optionally defines the **user** and **password** credentials. If they are set, they will be passed as arguments when creating the JMS connection from the looked up ConnectionFactory.

It is also possible to define JNDI context properties in the **source-context** and **target-context** sections. If these sections are absent, the JMS resources will be looked up in the local WildFly instance (as it is the case in the **target** section in the example above).

+

### 48.9.3. Management commands

A JMS Bridge can also be managed using the WildFly command line interface:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=messaging/jms-bridge=myBridge/:add(module=
"org.acmemq",           \
    source-destination="sourceQ", \
    \
    source-connection-factory="ConnectionFactory", \
    \
    source-user="user1", \
    \
    source-password="pwd1", \
    \
    source-context={"java.naming.factory.initial" =>
"org.acmemq.jndi.AcmeMQInitialContextFactory", \
                    "java.naming.provider.url" => "tcp://127.0.0.1:9292"}, \
    \
    target-destination="/jms/targetQ", \
    \
    target-connection-factory="/jms/invmTargetCF", \
    \
    quality-of-service=AT_MOST_ONCE, \
    \
    failure-retry-interval=500, \
    \
    max-retries=1, \
    \
    max-batch-size=500, \
    \
    max-batch-time=500, \
    \
    add-messageID-in-header=true)
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

+ You can also see the complete JMS Bridge resource description from the CLI:

+

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=messaging/jms-bridge=*:read-resource-description
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "address" => [
            ("subsystem" => "messaging"),
            ("jms-bridge" => "*")
        ],
        "outcome" => "success",
        "result" => {
            "description" => "A JMS bridge instance.",
            "attributes" => {
                ...
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

+

## 48.10. Component Reference

The messaging-activemq subsystem is provided by the Artemis project. For a detailed description of the available configuration properties, please consult the project documentation.

- Artemis Homepage: <http://activemq.apache.org/artemis/>
- Artemis User Documentation: <http://activemq.apache.org/artemis/docs.html>

+

# Chapter 49. Security

The security subsystem is the subsystem that brings the security services provided by [PicketBox](#) to the WildFly 8 server instances.

If you are looking to secure the management interfaces for the management of the domain then you should read the [Securing the Management Interfaces](#) chapter as the management interfaces themselves are not run within a WildFly process so use a custom configuration.

## 49.1. Structure of the Security Subsystem

When deploying applications to WildFly most of the time it is likely that you would be deploying a web application or EJBs and just require a security domain to be defined with login modules to verify the users identity, this chapter aims to provide additional detail regarding the architecture and capability of the security subsystem however if you are just looking to define a security domain and leave the rest to the container please jump to the [security-domains](#) section.

The security subsystem operates by using a security context associated with the current request, this security context then makes available to the relevant container a number of capabilities from the configured security domain, the capabilities exposed are an authentication manager, an authorization manager, an audit manager and a mapping manager.

### 49.1.1. Authentication Manager

The authentication manager is the component that performs the actual authentication taking the declared users identity and their credential so that the login context for the security domain can be used to 'login' the user using the configured login module or modules.

### 49.1.2. Authorization Manager

The authorization manager is a component which can be obtained by the container from the current security context to either obtain information about a users roles or to perform an authorization check against a resource for the currently authenticated user.

### 49.1.3. Audit Manager

The audit manager from the security context is the component that can be used to log audit events in relation to the security domain.

### 49.1.4. Mapping Manager

The mapping manager can be used to assign additional principals, credentials, roles or attributes to the authenticated subject.

## 49.2. Security Subsystem Configuration

By default a lot of defaults have already been selected for the security subsystem and unless there

is a specific implementation detail you need to change, these defaults should not require modification. This chapter describes all of the possible configuration attributes for completeness but do keep in mind that not all will need to be changed.

The security subsystem is enabled by default by the addition of the following extension: -

```
<extension module="org.jboss.as.security"/>
```

The namespace used for the configuration of the security subsystem is urn:jboss:domain:security:1.0, the configuration is defined within the <subsystem> element from this namespace.

The <subsystem> element can optionally contain the following child elements.

- security-management
- subject-factory
- security-domains
- security-properties

### 49.2.1. security-management

This element is used to override some of the high level implementation details of the PicketBox implementation if you have a need to change some of this behaviour.

The element can have any or the following attributes set, all of which are optional.

authentication-manager-class-name	Specifies the AuthenticationManager implementation class name to use.
deep-copy-subject-mode	Sets the copy mode of subjects done by the security managers to be deep copies that makes copies of the subject principals and credentials if they are cloneable. It should be set to true if subject include mutable content that can be corrupted when multiple threads have the same identity and cache flushes/logout clearing the subject in one thread results in subject references affecting other threads. Default value is "false".
default-callback-handler-class-name	Specifies a global class name for the CallbackHandler implementation to be used with login modules.
authorization-manager-class-name	Attribute specifies the AuthorizationManager implementation class name to use.
audit-manager-class-name	Specifies the AuditManager implementation class name to use.
identity-trust-manager-class-name	Specifies the IdentityTrustManager implementation class name to use.

mapping-manager-class-name	Specifies the MappingManager implementation class name to use.
----------------------------	--

## 49.2.2. subject-factory

The subject factory is responsible for creating subject instances, this also makes use of the authentication manager to actually verify the caller. It is used mainly by JCA components to establish a subject. It is not likely this would need to be overridden but if it is required the "subject-factory-class-name" attribute can be specified on the subject-factory element.

## 49.2.3. security-domains

This portion of the configuration is where the bulk of the security subsystem configuration will actually take place for most administrators, the security domains contain the configuration which is specific to a deployment.

The security-domains element can contain numerous <security-domain> definitions, a security-domain can have the following attributes set:

<b>name</b>	<b>The unique name of this security domain.</b>
extends	Although version 1.0 of the security subsystem schema contained an 'extends' attribute, security domain inheritance is not supported and this attribute should not be used.
cache-type	The type of authentication cache to use with this domain. If this attribute is removed no cache will be used. Allowed values are "default" or "infinispan"

The following elements can then be set within the security-domain to configure the domain behaviour.

### authentication

The authentication element is used to hold the list of login modules that will be used for authentication when this domain is used, the structure of the login-module element is:

```
<login-module code="..." flag="..." module="...>
  <module-option name="..." value="..."/>
</login-module>
```

The code attribute is used to specify the implementing class of the login module which can either be the full class name or one of the abbreviated names from the following list:

Code	Classname
Client	org.jboss.security.ClientLoginModule

<b>Code</b>	<b>Classname</b>
Certificate	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.BaseCertLoginModule
CertificateUsers	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.BaseCertLoginModule
CertificateRoles	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.CertRolesLoginModule
Database	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.DatabaseServerLoginModule
DatabaseCertificate	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.DatabaseCertLoginModule
DatabaseUsers	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.DatabaseServerLoginModule
Identity	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.IdentityLoginModule
Ldap	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.LdapLoginModule
LdapExtended	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.LdapExtLoginModule
RoleMapping	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.RoleMappingLoginModule
RunAs	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.RunAsLoginModule
Simple	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.SimpleServerLoginModule
ConfiguredIdentity	org.picketbox.datasource.security.ConfiguredIdentityLoginModule
SecureIdentity	org.picketbox.datasource.security.SecureIdentityLoginModule
PropertiesUsers	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.PropertiesUsersLoginModule
SimpleUsers	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.SimpleUsersLoginModule
LdapUsers	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.LdapUsersLoginModule
Kerberos	com.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule
SPNEGOUsers	org.jboss.security.negotiation.spnego.SPNEGOLoginModule
AdvancedLdap	org.jboss.security.negotiation.AdvancedLdapLoginModule
AdvancedADLdap	org.jboss.security.negotiation.AdvancedADLoginModule
UsersRoles	org.jboss.security.auth.spi.UsersRolesLoginModule

The module attribute specifies the name of the JBoss Modules module from which the class specified by the code attribute should be loaded. Specifying it is not necessary if one of the abbreviated names in the above list is used.

The flag attribute is used to specify the JAAS flag for this module and should be one of required, requisite, sufficient, or optional.

The module-option element can be repeated zero or more times to specify the module options as required for the login module being configured. It requires the name and value attributes.

See [Authentication Modules](#) for further details on the various modules listed above.

## authentication-jaspi

The authentication-jaspi is used to configure a Java Authentication SPI (JASPI) provider as the authentication mechanism. A security domain can have either a <authentication> or a <authentication-jaspi> element, but not both. We set up JASPI by configuring one or more login modules inside the login-module-stack element and setting up an authentication module. Here is the structure of the authentication-jaspi element:

```
<login-module-stack name="...">
  <login-module code="..." flag="..." module="...">
    <module-option name="..." value="..."/>
  </login-module>
</login-module-stack>
<auth-module code="..." login-module-stack-ref="...">
  <module-option name="..." value="..."/>
</auth-module>
```

The login-module-stack-ref attribute value must be the name of the login-module-stack element to be used. The sub-element login-module is configured just like in the [authentication](#) part

## authorization

Authorization in the AS container is normally done with RBAC (role based access control) but there are situations where a more fine grained authorization policy is required. The authorization element allows definition of different authorization modules to be used, such that authorization can be checked with JACC (Java Authorization Contract for Containers) or XACML (eXtensible Access Control Markup Language). The structure of the authorization element is:

```
<policy-module code="..." flag="..." module="...">
  <module-option name="..." value="..."/>
</policy-module>
```

The code attribute is used to specify the implementing class of the policy module which can either be the full class name or one of the abbreviated names from the following list:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Classname</b>
DenyAll	org.jboss.security.authorization.modules.AllDenyAuthorizationModule
PermitAll	org.jboss.security.authorization.modules.AllPermitAuthorizationModule
Delegating	org.jboss.security.authorization.modules.DelegatingAuthorizationModule
Web	org.jboss.security.authorization.modules.WebAuthorizationModule
JACC	org.jboss.security.authorization.modules.JACCAuthorizationModule
XACML	org.jboss.security.authorization.modules.XACMLAuthorizationModule

The module attribute specifies the name of the JBoss Modules module from which the class specified by the code attribute should be loaded. Specifying it is not necessary if one of the abbreviated names in the above list is used.

The flag attribute is used to specify the JAAS flag for this module and should be one of required, requisite, sufficient, or optional.

The module-option element can be repeated zero or more times to specify the module options as required for the login module being configured. It requires the name and value attributes.

+

## mapping

The mapping element defines additional mapping of principals, credentials, roles and attributes for the subject. The structure of the mapping element is:

```
<mapping-module type="..." code="..." module="...>
  <module-option name="..." value="..."/>
</mapping-module>
```

+ The type attribute reflects the type of mapping of the provider and should be one of principal, credential, role or attribute. By default "role" is the type used if the attribute is not set.

+ The code attribute is used to specify the implementing class of the login module which can either be the full class name or one of the abbreviated names from the following list:

+

<b>Code</b>	<b>Classname</b>
PropertiesRoles	org.jboss.security.mapping.providers.role.PropertiesRolesMappingProvider
SimpleRoles	org.jboss.security.mapping.providers.role.SimpleRolesMappingProvider
DeploymentRoles	org.jboss.security.mapping.providers.DeploymentRolesMappingProvider
DatabaseRoles	org.jboss.security.mapping.providers.role.DatabaseRolesMappingProvider
LdapRoles	org.jboss.security.mapping.providers.role.LdapRolesMappingProvider

- + The module attribute specifies the name of the JBoss Modules module from which the class specified by the code attribute should be loaded. Specifying it is not necessary if one of the abbreviated names in the above list is used.
- + The module-option element can be repeated zero or more times to specify the module options as required for the login module being configured. It requires the name and value attributes.

+

## **audit**

The audit element can be used to define a custom audit provider. The default implementation used is [org.jboss.security.audit.providers.LogAuditProvider](#). The structure of the audit element is:

```
<provider-module code="..." module="...>
    <module-option name="..." value="..."/>
</provider-module>
```

- + The code attribute is used to specify the implementing class of the provider module.
- + The module attribute specifies the name of the JBoss Modules module from which the class specified by the code attribute should be loaded.
- + The module-option element can be repeated zero or more times to specify the module options as required for the login module being configured. It requires the name and value attributes.

+

## **jsse**

The jsse element defines configuration for keystores and truststores that can be used for SSL context configuration or for certificate storing/retrieving.

The set of attributes (all of them optional) of this element are:

<b>keystore-password</b>	<b>Password of the keystore</b>
keystore-type	Type of the keystore. By default it's "JKS"
keystore-url	URL where the keystore file can be found
keystore-provider	Provider of the keystore. The default JDK provider for the keystore type is used if this attribute is null
keystore-provider-argument	String that can be passed as the argument of the keystore Provider constructor
key-manager-factory-algorithm	Algorithm of the KeyManagerFactory. The default JDK algorithm of the key manager factory is used if this attribute is null
key-manager-factory-provider	Provider of the KeyManagerFactory. The default JDK provider for the key manager factory algorithm is used if this attribute is null
truststore-password	Password of the truststore
truststore-type	Type of the truststore. By default it's "JKS"
truststore-url	URL where the truststore file can be found
truststore-provider	Provider of the truststore. The default JDK provider for the truststore type is used if this attribute is null
truststore-provider-argument	String that can be passed as the argument of the truststore Provider constructor
trust-manager-factory-algorithm	Algorithm of the TrustManagerFactory. The default JDK algorithm of the trust manager factory is used if this attribute is null
trust-manager-factory-provider	Provider of the TrustManagerFactory. The default JDK provider for the trust manager factory algorithm is used if this attribute is null
client-alias	Alias of the keystore to be used when creating client side SSL sockets
server-alias	Alias of the keystore to be used when creating server side SSL sockets
service-auth-token	Validation token to enable third party services to retrieve a keystore Key. This is typically used to retrieve a private key for signing purposes
client-auth	Flag to indicate if the server side SSL socket should require client authentication. Default is "false"
cipher-suites	Comma separated list of cipher suites to be used by a SSLContext

<b>keystore-password</b>	<b>Password of the keystore</b>
protocols	Comma separated list of SSL protocols to be used by a SSLContext

The optional additional-properties element can be used to include other options. The structure of the jsse element is:

```
<jsse keystore-url="..." keystore-password="..." keystore-type="..." keystore-provider="..." keystore-provider-argument="..." key-manager-factory-algorithm="..." key-manager-factory-provider="..." truststore-url="..." truststore-password="..." truststore-type="..." truststore-provider="..." truststore-provider-argument="..." trust-manager-factory-algorithm="..." trust-manager-factory-provider="..." client-alias="..." server-alias="..." service-auth-token="..." client-auth="..." cipher-suites="..." protocols="...">
  <additional-properties>x=y
    a=b
  </additional-properties>
</jsse>
```

+

#### 49.2.4. security-properties

This element is used to specify additional properties as required by the security subsystem, properties are specified in the following format:

```
<security-properties>
  <property name="..." value="..."/>
</security-properties>
```

+ The property element can be repeated as required for as many properties need to be defined.

+ Each property specified is set on the [java.security.Security](#) class.

+

# Chapter 50. Web services

JBossWS components are provided to the application server through the webservices subsystem. JBossWS components handle the processing of WS endpoints. The subsystem supports the configuration of published endpoint addresses, and endpoint handler chains. A default webservice subsystem is provided in the server's domain and standalone configuration files.

## 50.1. Structure of the webservices subsystem

### 50.1.1. Published endpoint address

JBossWS supports the rewriting of the `<soap:address>` element of endpoints published in WSDL contracts. This feature is useful for controlling the server address that is advertised to clients for each endpoint.

The following elements are available and can be modified (all are optional):

Name	Type	Description
modify-wsdl-address	boolean	This boolean enables and disables the address rewrite functionality. When modify-wsdl-address is set to true and the content of <code>&lt;soap:address&gt;</code> is a valid URL, JBossWS will rewrite the URL using the values of wsdl-host and wsdl-port or wsdl-secure-port. When modify-wsdl-address is set to false and the content of <code>&lt;soap:address&gt;</code> is a valid URL, JBossWS will not rewrite the URL. The <code>&lt;soap:address&gt;</code> URL will be used. When the content of <code>&lt;soap:address&gt;</code> is not a valid URL, JBossWS will rewrite it no matter what the setting of modify-wsdl-address. If modify-wsdl-address is set to true and wsdl-host is not defined or explicitly set to 'jbossws.undefined.host' the content of <code>&lt;soap:address&gt;</code> URL is used. JBossWS uses the requester's host when rewriting the <code>&lt;soap:address&gt;</code> . When modify-wsdl-address is not defined JBossWS uses a default value of true.

Name	Type	Description
wsdl-host	string	The hostname / IP address to be used for rewriting <soap:address>. If wsdl-host is set to jbossws.undefined.host, JBossWS uses the requester's host when rewriting the <soap:address>. When wsdl-host is not defined JBossWS uses a default value of 'jbossws.undefined.host'.
wsdl-port	int	Set this property to explicitly define the HTTP port that will be used for rewriting the SOAP address. Otherwise the HTTP port will be identified by querying the list of installed HTTP connectors.
wsdl-secure-port	int	Set this property to explicitly define the HTTPS port that will be used for rewriting the SOAP address. Otherwise the HTTPS port will be identified by querying the list of installed HTTPS connectors.
wsdl-uri-scheme	string	This property explicitly sets the URI scheme to use for rewriting <soap:address> . Valid values are http and https. This configuration overrides scheme computed by processing the endpoint (even if a transport guarantee is specified). The provided values for wsdl-port and wsdl-secure-port (or their default values) are used depending on specified scheme.

Name	Type	Description
wsdl-path-rewrite-rule	string	This string defines a SED substitution command (e.g., 's/regexp/replacement/g') that JBossWS executes against the path component of each <soap:address> URL published from the server. When wsdl-path-rewrite-rule is not defined, JBossWS retains the original path component of each <soap:address> URL. When 'modify-wsdl-address' is set to "false" this element is ignored.

### 50.1.2. Predefined endpoint configurations

JBossWS enables extra setup configuration data to be predefined and associated with an endpoint implementation. Predefined endpoint configurations can be used for JAX-WS client and JAX-WS endpoint setup. Endpoint configurations can include JAX-WS handlers and key/value properties declarations. This feature provides a convenient way to add handlers to WS endpoints and to set key/value properties that control JBossWS and Apache CXF internals ( [see Apache CXF configuration](#)).

The webservices subsystem provides [schema](#) to support the definition of named sets of endpoint configuration data. Annotation, *org.jboss.ws.api.annotation.EndpointConfig* is provided to map the named configuration to the endpoint implementation.

There is no limit to the number of endpoint configurations that can be defined within the webservices subsystem. Each endpoint configuration must have a name that is unique within the webservices subsystem. Endpoint configurations defined in the webservices subsystem are available for reference by name through the annotation to any endpoint in a deployed application.

WildFly ships with two predefined endpoint configurations. Standard-Endpoint-Config is the default configuration. Recording-Endpoint-Config is an example of custom endpoint configuration and includes a recording handler.

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "endpoint" => {},
        "modify-wsdl-address" => true,
        "wsdl-host" => expression "${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}",
        "endpoint-config" => {
            "Standard-Endpoint-Config" => undefined,
            "Recording-Endpoint-Config" => undefined
        }
    }
}
```



The **Standard-Endpoint-Config** is a special endpoint configuration. It is used for any endpoint that does not have an explicitly assigned endpoint configuration.

## Endpoint configs

Endpoint configs are defined using the `endpoint-config` element. Each endpoint configuration may include properties and handlers set to the endpoints associated to the configuration.

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=Recording-
Endpoint-Config:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "post-handler-chain" => undefined,
        "property" => undefined,
        "pre-handler-chain" => {"recording-handlers" => undefined}
    }
}
```

A new endpoint configuration can be added as follows:

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=My-Endpoint-
Config:add
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "response-headers" => {
        "operation-requires-restart" => true,
        "process-state" => "restart-required"
    }
}
```

+

## Handler chains

Each endpoint configuration may be associated with zero or more PRE and POST handler chains. Each handler chain may include JAXWS handlers. For outbound messages the PRE handler chains are executed before any handler that is attached to the endpoint using the standard means, such as with annotation @HandlerChain, and POST handler chains are executed after those objects have executed. For inbound messages the POST handler chains are executed before any handler that is attached to the endpoint using the standard means and the PRE handler chains are executed after those objects have executed.

\* Server inbound messages

Client --> ... --> POST HANDLER --> ENDPOINT HANDLERS --> PRE HANDLERS --> Endpoint

\* Server outbound messages

Endpoint --> PRE HANDLER --> ENDPOINT HANDLERS --> POST HANDLERS --> ... --> Client

The protocol-binding attribute must be used to set the protocols for which the chain will be triggered.

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=Recording-  
Endpoint-Config/pre-handler-chain=recording-handlers:read-resource  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => {  
        "protocol-bindings" => "##SOAP11_HTTP ##SOAP11_HTTP_MTOM ##SOAP12_HTTP  
##SOAP12_HTTP_MTOM",  
        "handler" => {"RecordingHandler" => undefined}  
    },  
    "response-headers" => {"process-state" => "restart-required"}  
}
```

+ A new handler chain can be added as follows:

+

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=My-Endpoint-
Config/post-handler-chain=my-handlers:add(protocol-bindings="##SOAP11_HTTP")
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "response-headers" => {
        "operation-requires-restart" => true,
        "process-state" => "restart-required"
    }
}
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=My-Endpoint-
Config/post-handler-chain=my-handlers:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "handler" => undefined,
        "protocol-bindings" => "##SOAP11_HTTP"
    },
    "response-headers" => {"process-state" => "restart-required"}
}
```

+

## Handlers

JAXWS handler can be added in handler chains:

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=Recording-
Endpoint-Config/pre-handler-chain=recording-handlers/handler=RecordingHandler:read-
resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"class" => "org.jboss.ws.common.invocation.RecordingServerHandler"},
    "response-headers" => {"process-state" => "restart-required"}
}
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=webservices/endpoint-config=My-Endpoint-
Config/post-handler-chain=my-handlers/handler=foo-handler:add(class=
"org.jboss.ws.common.invocation.RecordingServerHandler")
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "response-headers" => {
        "operation-requires-restart" => true,
        "process-state" => "restart-required"
    }
}
```

+ Endpoint-config handler classloading



The `class` attribute is used to provide the fully qualified class name of the handler. At deploy time, an instance of the class is created for each referencing deployment. For class creation to succeed, the deployment classloader must be able to load the handler class.

+

## 50.2. Runtime information

Each web service endpoint is exposed through the deployment that provides the endpoint implementation. Each endpoint can be queried as a deployment resource. For further information please consult the chapter "Application Deployment". Each web service endpoint specifies a web context and a WSDL Url:

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /deployment="*"/subsystem=webservices/endpoint="*":read-resource
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => [
    {
      "address" => [
        ("deployment" => "jaxws-samples-handlerchain.war"),
        ("subsystem" => "webservices"),
        ("endpoint" => "jaxws-samples-handlerchain:TestService")
      ],
      "outcome" => "success",
      "result" => {
        "class" => "org.jboss.test.ws.jaxws.samples.handlerchain.EndpointImpl",
        "context" => "jaxws-samples-handlerchain",
        "name" => "TestService",
        "type" => "JAXWS_JSE",
        "wsdl-url" => "http://localhost:8080/jaxws-samples-handlerchain?wsdl"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

+

## 50.3. Component Reference

The web service subsystem is provided by the JBossWS project. For a detailed description of the available configuration properties, please consult the project documentation.

- JBossWS homepage: <http://www.jboss.org/jbossws>
- Project Documentation: <https://docs.jboss.org/author/display/JBWS>

+

# Chapter 51. Resource adapters

Resource adapters are configured through the *resource-adapters* subsystem. Declaring a new resource adapter consists of two separate steps: You would need to deploy the .rar archive and define a resource adapter entry in the subsystem.

## 51.1. Resource Adapter Definitions

The resource adapter itself is defined within the subsystem *resource-adapters*:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:resource-adapters:1.0">
    <resource-adapters>
        <resource-adapter>
            <archive>eis.rar</archive>
            <!-- Resource adapter level config-property -->
            <config-property name="Server">localhost</config-property>
            <config-property name="Port">19000</config-property>
            <transaction-support>XATransaction</transaction-support>
            <connection-definitions>
                <connection-definition class-name=
"com.acme.eis.ra.EISManagedConnectionFactory"
                    jndi-name="java:/eis/AcmeConnectionFactory"
                    pool-name="AcmeConnectionFactory">
                    <!-- Managed connection factory level config-property -->
                    <config-property name="Name">Acme Inc</config-property>
                    <pool>
                        <min-pool-size>10</min-pool-size>
                        <max-pool-size>100</max-pool-size>
                    </pool>
                    <security>
                        <application/>
                    </security>
                </connection-definition>
            </connection-definitions>
            <admin-objects>
                <admin-object class-name="com.acme.eis.ra.EISAdminObjectImpl"
                    jndi-name="java:/eis/AcmeAdminObject">
                    <config-property name="Threshold">10</config-property>
                </admin-object>
            </admin-objects>
        </resource-adapter>
    </resource-adapters>
</subsystem>
```

Note, that only JNDI bindings under java:/ or java:jboss/ are supported.

(See [standalone/configuration/standalone.xml](#),

+

## 51.2. Using security domains

Information about using security domains can be found at  
<https://community.jboss.org/wiki/JBossAS7SecurityDomainModel>

+

## 51.3. Automatic activation of resource adapter archives

A resource adapter archive can be automatically activated with a configuration by including an META-INF/ironjacamar.xml in the archive.

The schema can be found at [http://docs.jboss.org/ironjacamar/schema/ironjacamar\\_1\\_0.xsd](http://docs.jboss.org/ironjacamar/schema/ironjacamar_1_0.xsd)

+

## 51.4. Component Reference

The resource adapter subsystem is provided by the [IronJacamar](#) project. For a detailed description of the available configuration properties, please consult the project documentation.

- IronJacamar homepage: <http://www.jboss.org/ironjacamar>
- Project Documentation: <http://www.jboss.org/ironjacamar/docs>
- Schema description: [http://docs.jboss.org/ironjacamar/userguide/1.0/en-US/html/deployment.html#deployingra\\_descriptor](http://docs.jboss.org/ironjacamar/userguide/1.0/en-US/html/deployment.html#deployingra_descriptor)  
= Batch

## 51.5. Overview

The batch subsystem is used to configure an environment for running batch applications. [WildFly](#) uses [JBeret](#) for its batch implementation. Specific information about JBeret can be found in the [user guide](#). The resource path, in [CLI notation](#), for the subsystem is [subsystem=batch-jberet](#).

## 51.6. Default Subsystem Configuration

For up to date information about subsystem configuration options see <http://wildscribe.github.io/>.

## 51.7. Security

A new [security-domain](#) attribute was added to the [batch-jberet](#) subsystem to allow batch jobs to be executed under that security domain. Jobs that are stopped as part of a [suspend](#) operation will be

restarted on execution of a `resume` with the original user that started job.

There was a `org.wildfly.extension.batch.jberet.deployment.BatchPermission` added to allow a security restraint to various batch functions. The following functions can be controlled with this permission.

- start
- stop
- restart
- abandon
- read

The `read` function allows users to use the getter methods from the `javax.batch.operations.JobOperator` or read the `batch-jberet` deployment resource, for example `/deployment=my.war/subsystem=batch-jberet:read-resource`.

## 51.8. Deployment Descriptors

There are no deployment descriptors for configuring a batch environment defined by the [JSR-352 specification](#). In WildFly you can use a `jboss-all.xml` deployment descriptor to define aspects of the batch environment for your deployment.

In the `jboss-all.xml` deployment descriptor you can define a named job repository, a new job repository and/or a named thread pool. A named job repository and named thread pool are resources defined on the batch subsystem. Only a named thread pool is allowed to be defined in the deployment descriptor.

Example Named Job Repository and Thread Pool

```
<jboss xmlns="urn:jboss:1.0">
  <batch xmlns="urn:jboss:batch-jberet:1.0">
    <job-repository>
      <named name="batch-ds"/>
    </job-repository>
    <thread-pool name="deployment-thread-pool"/>
  </batch>
</jboss>
```

Example new Job Repository

```

<jboss xmlns="urn:jboss:1.0">
    <batch xmlns="urn:jboss:batch-jberet:1.0">
        <job-repository>
            <jdbc jndi-name="java:jboss/datasources/ExampleDS"/>
        </job-repository>
    </batch>
</jboss>

```

+

## 51.9. Deployment Resources

Some subsystems in [WildFly](#) register runtime resources for deployments. The batch subsystem registers jobs and executions. The jobs are registered using the job name, this is *not* the job XML name. Executions are registered using the execution id.

Batch application in a standalone server

```

[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=batch-jdbc-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet
:read-resource(recursive=true,include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"job" => {
        "reader-3" => {
            "instance-count" => 1,
            "running-executions" => 0,
            "execution" => {"1" => {
                "batch-status" => "COMPLETED",
                "create-time" => "2015-08-07T15:37:06.416-0700",
                "end-time" => "2015-08-07T15:37:06.519-0700",
                "exit-status" => "COMPLETED",
                "instance-id" => 1L,
                "last-updated-time" => "2015-08-07T15:37:06.519-0700",
                "start-time" => "2015-08-07T15:37:06.425-0700"
            }}
        },
        "reader-5" => {
            "instance-count" => 0,
            "running-executions" => 0,
            "execution" => undefined
        }
    }}
}

```

+

+ The batch subsystem resource on a deployment also has 3 operations to interact with batch jobs on the selected deployment. There is a **start-job**, **stop-job** and **restart-job** operation. The **execution**

resource also has a `stop-job` and `restart-job` operation.

+ Example start-job

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=batch-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet:start-job(job-xml-name=simple, properties={writer.sleep=5000})
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => 1L
}
```

+ Example stop-job

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=batch-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet:stop-job(execution-id=2)
```

+ Example restart-job

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=batch-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet:restart-job(execution-id=2)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => 3L
}
```

+ Result of resource after the 3 executions

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=batch-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet:read-resource(recursive=true, include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"job" => {"chunkPartition" => {
        "instance-count" => 2,
        "running-executions" => 0,
        "execution" => {
            "1" => {
                "batch-status" => "COMPLETED",
                "create-time" => "2015-08-07T15:41:55.504-0700",
                "end-time" => "2015-08-07T15:42:15.513-0700",
                "exit-status" => "COMPLETED",
                "instance-id" => 1L,
                "last-updated-time" => "2015-08-07T15:42:15.513-0700",
                "start-time" => "2015-08-07T15:41:55.504-0700"
            },
            "2" => {
                "batch-status" => "STOPPED",
                "create-time" => "2015-08-07T15:44:39.879-0700",
                "end-time" => "2015-08-07T15:44:54.882-0700",
                "exit-status" => "STOPPED",
                "instance-id" => 2L,
                "last-updated-time" => "2015-08-07T15:44:54.882-0700",
                "start-time" => "2015-08-07T15:44:39.879-0700"
            },
            "3" => {
                "batch-status" => "COMPLETED",
                "create-time" => "2015-08-07T15:45:48.162-0700",
                "end-time" => "2015-08-07T15:45:53.165-0700",
                "exit-status" => "COMPLETED",
                "instance-id" => 2L,
                "last-updated-time" => "2015-08-07T15:45:53.165-0700",
                "start-time" => "2015-08-07T15:45:48.163-0700"
            }
        }
    }}}
}
```

#### + Pro Tip



You can filter jobs by an attribute on the execution resource with the `query` operation.

#### View all stopped jobs

```
/deployment=batch-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet/job=*/execution=:query(where=[ "batch-status", "STOPPED"])
```

- + As with all operations you can see details about the operation using the `:read-operation-description` operation.
- + Tab completion



Don't forget that CLI has tab completion which will complete operations and attributes (arguments) on operations.

- + Example start-job operation description

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=batch-chunk.war/subsystem=batch-jberet:read-operation-description(name=start-job)
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => {
    "operation-name" => "start-job",
    "description" => "Starts a batch job.",
    "request-properties" => {
      "job-xml-name" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The name of the job XML file to use when starting the job.",
        "expressions-allowed" => false,
        "required" => true,
        "nillable" => false,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L
      },
      "properties" => {
        "type" => OBJECT,
        "description" => "Optional properties to use when starting the batch job.",
        "expressions-allowed" => false,
        "required" => false,
        "nillable" => true,
        "value-type" => STRING
      }
    },
    "reply-properties" => {"type" => LONG},
    "read-only" => false,
    "runtime-only" => true
  }
}
```

+

# Chapter 52. JSF

## 52.1. Overview

JSF configuration is handled by the JSF subsystem. The JSF subsystem allows multiple JSF implementations to be installed on the same WildFly server. In particular, any version of Mojarra or MyFaces that implements spec level 2.1 or higher can be installed. For each JSF implementation, a new slot needs to be created under `com.sun.jsf-impl`, `javax.faces.api`, and `org.jboss.as.jsf-injection`. When the JSF subsystem starts up, it scans the module path to find all of the JSF implementations that have been installed. The default JSF implementation that WildFly should use is defined by the `default-jsf-impl-slot` attribute.

## 52.2. Installing a new JSF implementation manually

A new JSF implementation can be manually installed as follows:

### 52.2.1. Add a module slot for the new JSF implementation JAR

- Create the following directory structure under the `WILDFLY_HOME/modules` directory:  
`WILDFLY_HOME/modules/com/sun/jsf-impl/<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>`

For example, for Mojarra 2.2.11, the above path would resolve to:

`WILDFLY_HOME/modules/com/sun/jsf-impl/mojarra-2.2.11`

- Place the JSF implementation JAR in the `<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>` subdirectory. In the same subdirectory, add a `module.xml` file similar to the [Mojarra](#) or [MyFaces](#) template examples. Change the `resource-root-path` to the name of your JSF implementation JAR and fill in appropriate values for `$\{jsf-impl-name}` and `$\{jsf-version}`.

### 52.2.2. Add a module slot for the new JSF API JAR

- Create the following directory structure under the `WILDFLY_HOME/modules` directory:  
`WILDFLY_HOME/modules/javax/faces/api/<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>`
- Place the JSF API JAR in the `<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>` subdirectory. In the same subdirectory, add a `module.xml` file similar to the [Mojarra](#) or [MyFaces](#) template examples. Change the `resource-root-path` to the name of your JSF API JAR and fill in appropriate values for `$\{jsf-impl-name}` and `$\{jsf-version}`.

### 52.2.3. Add a module slot for the JSF injection JAR

- Create the following directory structure under the `WILDFLY_HOME/modules` directory:  
`WILDFLY_HOME/modules/org/jboss/as/jsf-injection/<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>`
- Copy the `wildfly-jsf-injection` JAR and the `weld-core-jsf` JAR from `WILDFLY_HOME/modules/system/layers/base/org/jboss/as/jsf-injection/main` to the `<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>` subdirectory.
- In the `<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>` subdirectory, add a `module.xml` file similar to the

[Mojarra](#) or [MyFaces](#) template examples and fill in appropriate values for \${jsf-impl-name}, \${jsf-version}, \${version.jboss.as}, and \${version.weld.core}. (These last two placeholders depend on the versions of the wildfly-jsf-injection and weld-core-jsf JARs that were copied over in the previous step.)

#### 52.2.4. For MyFaces only - add a module for the commons-digester JAR

- Create the following directory structure under the WILDFLY\_HOME/modules directory:  
WILDFLY\_HOME/modules/org/apache/commons/digester/main
- Place the commons-digester JAR in WILDFLY\_HOME/modules/org/apache/commons/digester/main. In the main subdirectory, add a module.xml file similar to this [template](#). Fill in the appropriate value for \${version.commonsdigester}.

#### 52.2.5. Start the server

After starting the server, the following CLI command can be used to verify that your new JSF implementation has been installed successfully. The new JSF implementation should appear in the output of this command.

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=jsf:list-active-jsf-impls()
```

+

### 52.3. Changing the default JSF implementation

The following CLI command can be used to make a newly installed JSF implementation the default JSF implementation used by WildFly:

```
/subsystem=jsf/:write-attribute(name=default-jsf-impl-slot,value=<JSF_IMPL_NAME>-<JSF_VERSION>)
```

+ A server restart will be required for this change to take effect.

+

### 52.4. Configuring a JSF app to use a non-default JSF implementation

A JSF app can be configured to use an installed JSF implementation that's not the default implementation by adding a org.jboss.jbossfaces.JSF\_CONFIG\_NAME context parameter to its web.xml file. For example, to indicate that a JSF app should use MyFaces 2.2.12 (assuming MyFaces 2.2.12 has been installed on the server), the following context parameter would need to be added:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>org.jboss.jbosfaces.JSF_CONFIG_NAME</param-name>
  <param-value>myfaces-2.2.12</param-value>
</context-param>
```

- + If a JSF app does not specify this context parameter, the default JSF implementation will be used for that app.

+

# Chapter 53. JMX

The JMX subsystem registers a service with the Remoting endpoint so that remote access to JMX can be obtained over the exposed Remoting connector.

This is switched on by default in standalone mode and accessible over port 9990 but in domain mode is switched off so needs to be enabled - in domain mode the port will be the port of the Remoting connector for the WildFly instance to be monitored.

To use the connector you can access it in the standard way using a `service:jmx` URL:

```
import javax.management.MBeanServerConnection;
import javax.management.remote.JMXConnector;
import javax.management.remote.JMXConnectorFactory;
import javax.management.remote.JMXServiceURL;

public class JMXExample {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        //Get a connection to the WildFly MBean server on localhost
        String host = "localhost";
        int port = 9990; // management-web port
        String urlString =
            System.getProperty("jmx.service.url","service:jmx:remote+http://" + host +
":" + port);
        JMXServiceURL serviceURL = new JMXServiceURL(urlString);
        JMXConnector jmxConnector = JMXConnectorFactory.connect(serviceURL, null);
        MBeanServerConnection connection = jmxConnector.getMBeanServerConnection();

        //Invoke on the WildFly MBean server
        int count = connection.getMBeanCount();
        System.out.println(count);
        jmxConnector.close();
    }
}
```

+ You also need to set your classpath when running the above example. The following script covers Linux. If your environment is much different, paste your script when you have it working.

+

```
#!/bin/bash

# specify your WildFly folder
export YOUR_JBOSS_HOME=~/WildFly

java -classpath $YOUR_JBOSS_HOME/bin/client/jboss-client.jar:./ JMXExample
```

+ You can also connect using jconsole.

+



If using jconsole use the `jconsole.sh` and `jconsole.bat` scripts included in the `/bin` directory of the WildFly distribution as these set the classpath as required to connect over Remoting.

+ In addition to the standard JVM MBeans, the WildFly MBean server contains the following MBeans:

+

JMX ObjectName	Description
<code>jboss.msc:type=container,name=jboss-as</code>	Exposes management operations on the JBoss Modular Service Container, which is the dependency injection framework at the heart of WildFly. It is useful for debugging dependency problems, for example if you are integrating your own subsystems, as it exposes operations to dump all services and their current states
<code>jboss.naming:type=JNDIView</code>	Shows what is bound in JNDI
<code>jboss.modules:type=ModuleLoader,name=*</code>	This collection of MBeans exposes management operations on JBoss Modules classloading layer. It is useful for debugging dependency problems arising from missing module dependencies

+

## 53.1. Audit logging

Audit logging for the JMX MBean server managed by the JMX subsystem. The resource is at `/subsystem=jmx/configuration=audit-log` and its attributes are similar to the ones mentioned for `/core-service=management/access=audit/logger=audit-log` in [Audit logging](#).

Attribute	Description
<code>enabled</code>	true to enable logging of the JMX operations
<code>log-boot</code>	true to log the JMX operations when booting the server, false otherwise
<code>log-read-only</code>	If true all operations will be audit logged, if false only operations that change the model will be logged

Then which handlers are used to log the management operations are configured as `handler=*` children of the logger. These handlers and their formatters are defined in the global `/core-service=management/access=audit` section mentioned in [Audit logging](#).

### 53.1.1. JSON Formatter

The same JSON Formatter is used as described in [Audit logging](#). However the records for MBean Server invocations have slightly different fields from those logged for the core management layer.

```
2013-08-29 18:26:29 - {
    "type" : "jmx",
    "r/o" : false,
    "booting" : false,
    "version" : "10.0.0.Final",
    "user" : "$local",
    "domainUUID" : null,
    "access" : "JMX",
    "remote-address" : "127.0.0.1/127.0.0.1",
    "method" : "invoke",
    "sig" : [
        "javax.management.ObjectName",
        "java.lang.String",
        "[Ljava.lang.Object;",
        "[Ljava.lang.String;"
    ],
    "params" : [
        "java.lang:type=Threading",
        "getThreadInfo",
        "[Ljava.lang.Object;@5e6c33c",
        "[Ljava.lang.String;@4b681c69"
    ]
}
```

It includes an optional timestamp and then the following information in the json record

Field name	Description
type	This will have the value jmx meaning it comes from the jmx subsystem
r/o	true if the operation has read only impact on the MBean(s)
booting	true if the operation was executed during the bootup process, false if it was executed once the server is up and running
version	The version number of the WildFly instance
user	The username of the authenticated user.
domainUUID	This is not currently populated for JMX operations

Field name	Description
access	This can have one of the following values: *NATIVE - The operation came in through the native management interface, for example the CLI *HTTP - The operation came in through the domain HTTP interface, for example the admin console *JMX - The operation came in through the JMX subsystem. See JMX for how to configure audit logging for JMX.
remote-address	The address of the client executing this operation
method	The name of the called MBeanServer method
sig	The signature of the called MBeanServer method
params	The actual parameters passed in to the MBeanServer method, a simple Object.toString() is called on each parameter.
error	If calling the MBeanServer method resulted in an error, this field will be populated with Throwable.getMessage()

+

# Chapter 54. Deployment Scanner

The deployment scanner is only used in standalone mode. Its job is to monitor a directory for new files and to deploy those files. It can be found in `standalone.xml`:

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:deployment-scanner:2.0">
    <deployment-scanner scan-interval="5000"
        relative-to="jboss.server.base.dir" path="deployments" />
</subsystem>
```

+ You can define more `deployment-scanner` entries to scan for deployments from more locations. The configuration showed will scan the `JBOSS_HOME/standalone/deployments` directory every five seconds. The runtime model is shown below, and uses default values for attributes not specified in the xml:

+

```
[standalone@localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=deployment-scanner:read-resource(recursive
=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"scanner" => {"default" => {
        "auto-deploy-exploaded" => false,
        "auto-deploy-zipped" => true,
        "deployment-timeout" => 60L,
        "name" => "default",
        "path" => "deployments",
        "relative-to" => "jboss.server.base.dir",
        "scan-enabled" => true,
        "scan-interval" => 5000
    }}}
}
```

+ The attributes are

+

Name	Type	Description
name	STRING	The name of the scanner. default is used if not specified
path	STRING	The actual filesystem path to be scanned. Treated as an absolute path, unless the 'relative-to' attribute is specified, in which case the value is treated as relative to that path.

Name	Type	Description
relative-to	STRING	Reference to a filesystem path defined in the "paths" section of the server configuration, or one of the system properties specified on startup. In the example above jboss.server.base.dir resolves to JBOSS_HOME/standalone
scan-enabled	BOOLEAN	If true scanning is enabled
scan-interval	INT	Periodic interval, in milliseconds, at which the repository should be scanned for changes. A value of less than 1 indicates the repository should only be scanned at initial startup.
auto-deploy-zipped	BOOLEAN	Controls whether zipped deployment content should be automatically deployed by the scanner without requiring the user to add a .dodeploy marker file.
auto-deploy-expoded	BOOLEAN	Controls whether exploded deployment content should be automatically deployed by the scanner without requiring the user to add a .dodeploy marker file. Setting this to 'true' is not recommended for anything but basic development scenarios, as there is no way to ensure that deployment will not occur in the middle of changes to the content.
auto-deploy-xml	BOOLEAN	Controls whether XML content should be automatically deployed by the scanner without requiring a .dodeploy marker file.
deployment-timeout	LONG	Timeout, in seconds, a deployment is allowed to execute before being canceled. The default is 60 seconds.

+ Deployment scanners can be added by modifying `standalone.xml` before starting up the server or they can be added and removed at runtime using the CLI

+

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=deployment-scanner/scanner=new:add(scan-interval=10000,relative-to="jboss.server.base.dir",path="other-deployments")
{"outcome" => "success"}
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=deployment-scanner/scanner=new:remove
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

+ You can also change the attributes at runtime, so for example to turn off scanning you can do

+

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=deployment-scanner/scanner=default:write-attribute(name="scan-enabled",value=false)
{"outcome" => "success"}
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /subsystem=deployment-scanner:read-resource(recursive=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"scanner" => {"default" => {
        "auto-deploy-exploaded" => false,
        "auto-deploy-zipped" => true,
        "deployment-timeout" => 60L,
        "name" => "default",
        "path" => "deployments",
        "relative-to" => "jboss.server.base.dir",
        "scan-enabled" => false,
        "scan-interval" => 5000
    }}}
}
```

+

# Chapter 55. Core Management

## 55.1. Overview

The core management subsystem is composed services used to manage the server or monitor its status.

The core management subsystem configuration may be used to:

- register a listener for a server lifecycle events.
- list the last configuration changes on a server.

## 55.2. Lifecycle listener

You can create an implementation of `org.wildfly.extension.core.management.client.ProcessStateListener` which will be notified on running and runtime configuration state changes thus enabling the developer to react to those changes.

In order to use this feature you need to create your own module then configure and deploy it using the core management subsystem.

For example let's create a simple listener :

```

public class SimpleListener implements ProcessStateListener {

    private File file;
    private FileWriter fileWriter;
    private ProcessStateListenerInitParameters parameters;

    @Override
    public void init(ProcessStateListenerInitParameters parameters) {
        this.parameters = parameters;
        this.file = new File(parameters.getInitProperties().get("file"));
        try {
            fileWriter = new FileWriter(file, true);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void cleanup() {
        try {
            fileWriter.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            fileWriter = null;
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void runtimeConfigurationStateChanged(RuntimeConfigurationStateChangeEvent evt) {
        try {
            fileWriter.write(String.format("%s %s %s %s\n", parameters.getProcessType(),
                (), parameters.getRunningMode(), evt.getOldState(), evt.getNewState()));
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void runningStateChanged(RunningStateChangeEvent evt) {
        try {
            fileWriter.write(String.format("%s %s %s %s\n", parameters.getProcessType(),
                (), parameters.getRunningMode(), evt.getOldState(), evt.getNewState()));
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

```

To compile it you need to depend on the `org.wildfly.core:wildfly-core-management-client` maven module. Now let's add the module to the wildfly modules :

```
module add --name=org.simple.lifecycle.events.listener  
--dependencies=org.wildfly.extension.core-management-client  
--resources=/home/ehsavoie/dev/demo/simple-listener/target/simple-process-state  
-listener.jar
```

Now we can register or listener :

```
/subsystem=core-management/process-state-listener=simple-  
listener:add(class=org.simple.lifecycle.events.listener.SimpleListener,  
module=org.simple.lifecycle.events.listener,  
properties={file=/home/wildfly/tmp/events.txt})
```

+

## 55.3. Configuration changes

You can use the core management subsystem to enable and configure an **in-memory** history of the last configuration changes.

For example to track the last 5 configuration changes let's active this :

```
/subsystem=core-management/service=configuration-changes:add(max-history=5)
```

Now we can list the last configuration changes :

```
/subsystem=core-management/service=configuration-changes:list-changes()
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        {"operation-date" => "2016-12-05T11:05:12.867Z",
         "access-mechanism" => "NATIVE",
         "remote-address" => "/127.0.0.1",
         "outcome" => "success",
         "operations" => [
             {"address" => [
                 {"subsystem" => "core-management"),
                 {"service" => "configuration-changes")
             ],
             "operation" => "add",
             "max-history" => 5,
             "operation-headers" => {
                 "caller-type" => "user",
                 "access-mechanism" => "NATIVE"
             }
         ]}
     ]
}
```

+

# Chapter 56. Simple configuration subsystems

The following subsystems currently have no configuration beyond its root element in the configuration

```
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:jaxrs:1.0"/>
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:jdr:1.0"/>
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:pojo:1.0"/>
<subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:sar:1.0"/>
```

+ The presence of each of these turns on a piece of functionality:

+

Name	Description
jaxrs	Enables the deployment and functionality of JAX-RS applications
jdr	Enables the gathering of diagnostic data for use in remote analysis of error conditions. Although the data is in a simple format and could be useful to anyone, primarily useful for JBoss EAP subscribers who would provide the data to Red Hat when requesting support
pojo	Enables the deployment of applications containing JBoss Microcontainer services, as supported by previous versions of JBoss Application Server
sar	Enables the deployment of .SAR archives containing MBean services, as supported by previous versions of JBoss Application Server

# Chapter 57. Domain Setup

To run a group of servers as a managed domain you need to configure both the domain controller and each host that joins the domain. This sections focuses on the network configuration for the domain and host controller components. For background information users are encouraged to review the [Operating modes](#) and [Configuration Files](#) sections.

# Chapter 58. Domain Controller Configuration

The domain controller is the central government for a managed domain. A domain controller configuration requires two steps:

- A host needs to be configured to act as the Domain Controller for the whole domain
- The host must expose an addressable management interface binding for the managed hosts to communicate with it

Example IP Addresses



In this example the domain controller uses 192.168.0.101 and the host controller 192.168.0.10

Configuring a host to act as the Domain Controller is done through the `domain-controller` declaration in `host.xml`. If it includes the `<local/>` element, then this host will become the domain controller:

```
<domain-controller>
  <local/>
</domain-controller>
```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

A host acting as the Domain Controller *must* expose a management interface on an address accessible to the other hosts in the domain. Exposing an HTTP(S) management interface is not required, but is recommended as it allows the Administration Console to work:

```
<management-interfaces>
  <native-interface security-realm="ManagementRealm">
    <socket interface="management" port="${jboss.management.native.port:9999}" />
  </native-interface>
  <http-interface security-realm="ManagementRealm">
    <socket interface="management" port="${jboss.management.http.port:9990}" />
  </http-interface>
</management-interfaces>
```

The interface attributes above refer to a named interface declaration later in the `host.xml` file. This interface declaration will be used to resolve a corresponding network interface.

```
<interfaces>
    <interface name="management">
        <inet-address value="192.168.0.101"/>
    </interface>
</interfaces>
```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

Please consult the chapter "Interface Configuration" for a more detailed explanation on how to configure network interfaces.

Next by default the master domain controller is configured to require authentication so a user needs to be added that can be used by the slave domain controller to connect.

Make use of the **add-user** utility to add a new user, for this example I am adding a new user called slave.



**add-user** MUST be run on the master domain controller and NOT the slave.

When you reach the final question of the interactive flow answer **y** or **yes** to indicate that the new user will be used for a process e.g.

Is this **new** user going to be used **for** one AS process to connect to another AS process e.g. slave domain controller?

yes/no? **y**

To represent the user add the following to the server-identities definition **<secret value="cE3EBEkE=" />**

Make a note of the XML Element output as that is going to be required within the slave configuration.

# Chapter 59. Host Controller Configuration

Once the domain controller is configured correctly you can proceed with any host that should join the domain. The host controller configuration requires three steps:

- The logical host name (within the domain) needs to be distinct
- The host controller needs to know the domain controller IP address

Provide a distinct, logical name for the host. In the following example we simply name it "slave":

```
<host xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:3.0"
      name="slave">
[...]
</host>
```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

If the `name` attribute is not set, the default name for the host will be the value of the `jboss.host.name` system property. If that is not set, the value of the `HOSTNAME` or `COMPUTERNAME` environment variable will be used, one of which will be set on most operating systems. If neither is set the name will be the value of `InetAddress.getLocalHost().getHostName()`.

A security realm needs to be defined to hold the identity of the slave. Since it is performing a specific purpose I would suggest a new realm is defined although it is possible to combine this with an existing realm.

```
<security-realm name="SlaveRealm">
  <server-identities>
    <secret value="cE3EBEkE=" />
  </server-identities>
</security-realm>
```

The `<secret />` element here is the one output from `add-user` previously. To create the `<secret />` element yourself the `value` needs to be the password encoded using Base64.

Tell it how to find the domain controller so it can register itself with the domain:

```
<domain-controller>
  <remote protocol="remote" host="192.168.0.101" port="9999" username="slave"
        security-realm="SlaveRealm"/>
</domain-controller>
```

Since we have also exposed the HTTP management interface we could also use :

```
<domain-controller>
  <remote protocol="http-remoting" host="192.168.0.101" port="9990" username="slave"
    security-realm="SlaveRealm"/>
</domain-controller>
```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

The username attribute here is optional, if it is omitted then the name of the host will be used instead, in this example that was already set to name.



The name of each host needs to be unique when registering with the domain controller, however the username does not - using the username attribute allows the same account to be used by multiple hosts if this makes sense in your environment.

The `<remote />` element is also associated with the security realm `SlaveRealm`, this is how it picks up the password from the `<secret />` element.

## Ignoring domain wide resources

WildFly 10 and later make it easy for slave host controllers to "ignore" parts of the domain wide configuration. What does the mean and why is it useful?

One of the responsibilities of the Domain Controller is ensuring that all running Host Controllers have a consistent local copy of the domain wide configuration (i.e. those resources whose address does not begin with `/host=*`, i.e. those that are persisted in `domain.xml`). Having that local copy allows a user to do the following things:

- Ask the slave to launch its already configured servers, even if the Domain Controller is not running.
- Configure new servers, using different server groups from those current running, and ask the slave to launch them, even if the Domain Controller is not running.
- Reconfigure the slave to act as the Domain Controller, allowing it to take over as the master if the previous master has failed or been shut down.

However, of these three things only the latter two require that the slave maintain a *complete* copy of the domain wide configuration. The first only requires the slave to have the *portion* of the domain wide configuration that is relevant to its current servers. And the first use case is the most common one. A slave that is only meant to support the first use case can safely "ignore" portions of the domain wide configuration. And there are benefits to ignoring some resources:

- If a server group is ignored, and the deployments mapped to that server group aren't mapped to other non-ignored groups, then the slave does not need to pull down a copy of the deployment content from the master. That can save disk space on the slave, improve the speed of starting new hosts and reduce network traffic.
- WildFly supports "mixed domains" where a later version Domain Controller can manage slaves running previous versions. But those "legacy" slaves cannot understand configuration

resources, attributes and operations introduced in newer versions. So any attempt to use newer things in the domain wide configuration will fail unless the legacy slaves are ignoring the relevant resources. But ignoring resources will allow the legacy slaves to work fine managing servers using profiles without new concepts, while other hosts can run servers with profiles that take advantage of the latest features.

Prior to WildFly 10, a slave could be configured to ignore some resources, but the mechanism was not particularly user friendly:

- The resources to be ignored had to be listed in a fair amount of detail in each host's configuration.
- If a new resource is added and needs to be ignored, then **each** host that needs to ignore that must be updated to record that.

Starting with WildFly 10, this kind of detailed configuration is no longer required. Instead, with the standard versions of `host.xml`, the slave will behave as follows:

- If the slave was started with the `--backup` command line parameter, the behavior will be the same as releases prior to 10; i.e. only resources specifically configured to be ignored will be ignored.
- Otherwise, the slave will "ignore unused resources".

What does "ignoring unused resources" mean?

- Any server-group that is not referenced by one of the host's server-config resources is ignored.
- Any profile that is not referenced by a non-ignored server-group, either directly or indirectly via the profile resource's 'include' attribute, is ignored
- Any socket-binding-group that is not directly referenced by one of the host's server-config resources, or referenced by a non-ignored server-group, is ignored
- Extension resources will not be automatically ignored, even if no non-ignored profile uses the extension. Ignoring an extension requires explicit configuration. Perhaps in a future release extensions will be explicitly ignored.
- If a change is made to the slave host's configuration or to the domain wide configuration that reduces the set of ignored resources, then as part of handling that change the slave will contact the master to pull down the missing pieces of configuration and will integrate those pieces in its local copy of the management model. Examples of such changes include adding a new server-config that references a previously ignored server-group or socket-binding-group, changing the server-group or socket-binding-group assigned to a server-config, changing the profile or socket-binding-group assigned to a non-ignored server-group, or adding a profile or socket-binding-group to the set of those included directly or indirectly by a non-ignored profile or socket-binding-group.

The default behavior can be changed, either to always ignore unused resources, even if `--backup` is used, or to not ignore unused resources, by updating the domain-controller element in the `host-xml` file and setting the `ignore-unused-configuration` attribute:

```

<domain-controller>
    <remote security-realm="ManagementRealm" ignore-unused-configuration="false">
        <discovery-options>
            <static-discovery name="primary" protocol=
"${jboss.domain.master.protocol:remote}" host="${jboss.domain.master.address}" port=
"${jboss.domain.master.port:9999}"/>
        </discovery-options>
    </remote>
</domain-controller>

```

The "ignore unused resources" behavior can be used in combination with the pre-WildFly 10 detailed specification of what to ignore. If that is done both the unused resources and the explicitly declared resources will be ignored. Here's an example of such a configuration, one where the slave cannot use the "org.example.foo" extension that has been installed on the Domain Controller and on some slaves, but not this one:

```

<domain-controller>
    <ignored-resources type="extension">
        <instance name="org.example.foo"/>
    </ignored-resources>
    <remote security-realm="ManagementRealm" ignore-unused-configuration="true">
        <discovery-options>
            <static-discovery name="primary" protocol=
"${jboss.domain.master.protocol:remote}" host="${jboss.domain.master.address}" port=
"${jboss.domain.master.port:9999}"/>
        </discovery-options>
    </remote>
</domain-controller>

```

# Chapter 60. Server groups

The domain controller defines one or more server groups and associates each of these with a profile and a socket binding group, and also :

```
<server-groups>
    <server-group name="main-server-group" profile="default">
        <jvm name="default">
            <heap size="64m" max-size="512m"/>
            <permgen size="128m" max-size="128m"/>
        </jvm>
        <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets"/>
    </server-group>
    <server-group name="other-server-group" profile="bigger">
        <jvm name="default">
            <heap size="64m" max-size="512m"/>
        </jvm>
        <socket-binding-group ref="bigger-sockets"/>
    </server-group>
</server-groups>
```

~(See domain/configuration/domain.xml)~

The domain controller also defines the socket binding groups and the profiles. The socket binding groups define the default socket bindings that are used:

```
<socket-binding-groups>
    <socket-binding-group name="standard-sockets" default-interface="public">
        <socket-binding name="http" port="8080"/>
        [...]
    </socket-binding-group>
    <socket-binding-group name="bigger-sockets" include="standard-sockets" default-
interface="public">
        <socket-binding name="unique-to-bigger" port="8123"/>
    </socket-binding-group>
</socket-binding-groups>
```

~(See domain/configuration/domain.xml)~

In this example the **bigger-sockets** group includes all the socket bindings defined in the **standard-sockets** groups and then defines an extra socket binding of its own.

A profile is a collection of subsystems, and these subsystems are what implement the functionality people expect of an application server.

```

<profiles>
    <profile name="default">
        <subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:web:1.0">
            <connector name="http" scheme="http" protocol="HTTP/1.1" socket-binding="http"/>
            [...]
        </subsystem>
        <!-- The rest of the subsystems here -->
        [...]
    </profile>
    <profile name="bigger">
        <subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:web:1.0">
            <connector name="http" scheme="http" protocol="HTTP/1.1" socket-binding="http"/>
            [...]
        </subsystem>
        <!-- The same subsystems as defined by 'default' here -->
        [...]
        <subsystem xmlns="urn:jboss:domain:fictional-example:1.0">
            <socket-to-use name="unique-to-bigger"/>
        </subsystem>
    </profile>
</profiles>

```

~(See domain/configuration/domain.xml)~

Here we have two profiles. The **bigger** profile contains all the same subsystems as the **default** profile (although the parameters for the various subsystems could be different in each profile), and adds the **fictional-example** subsystem which references the **unique-to-bigger** socket binding.

# Chapter 61. Servers

The host controller defines one or more servers:

```
<servers>
    <server name="server-one" group="main-server-group">
        <!-- server-one inherits the default socket-group declared in the server-
group -->
        <jvm name="default"/>
    </server>

    <server name="server-two" group="main-server-group" auto-start="true">
        <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets" port-offset="150"/>
        <jvm name="default">
            <heap size="64m" max-size="256m"/>
        </jvm>
    </server>

    <server name="server-three" group="other-server-group" auto-start="false">
        <socket-binding-group ref="bigger-sockets" port-offset="250"/>
    </server>
</servers>
```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

`server-one` and `server-two` both are associated with `main-server-group` so that means they both run the subsystems defined by the `default` profile, and have the socket bindings defined by the `standard-sockets` socket binding group. Since all the servers defined by a host will be run on the same physical host we would get port conflicts unless we used `<socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets" port-offset="150"/>` for `server-two`. This means that `server-two` will use the socket bindings defined by `standard-sockets` but it will add `150` to each port number defined, so the value used for `http` will be `8230` for `server-two`.

`server-three` will not be started due to its `auto-start="false"`. The default value if no `auto-start` is given is `true` so both `server-one` and `server-two` will be started when the host controller is started. `server-three` belongs to `other-server-group`, so if its `auto-start` were changed to `true` it would start up using the subsystems from the `bigger` profile, and it would use the `bigger-sockets` socket binding group.

## 61.1. JVM

The host controller contains the main `jvm` definitions with arguments:

```

<jvms>
  <jvm name="default">
    <heap size="64m" max-size="128m"/>
  </jvm>
</jvms>

```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

From the preceding examples we can see that we also had a **jvm** reference at server group level in the domain controller. The jvm's name **must** match one of the definitions in the host controller. The values supplied at domain controller and host controller level are combined, with the host controller taking precedence if the same parameter is given in both places.

Finally, as seen, we can also override the **jvm** at server level. Again, the jvm's name **must** match one of the definitions in the host controller. The values are combined with the ones coming in from domain controller and host controller level, this time the server definition takes precedence if the same parameter is given in all places.

Following these rules the jvm parameters to start each server would be

Server	JVM parameters
server-one	-Xms64m -Xmx128m
server-two	-Xms64m -Xmx256m
server-three	-Xms64m -Xmx128m

# **Chapter 62. Management tasks**

# Chapter 63. Controlling operation via command line parameters

To start up a WildFly managed domain, execute the `$JBOSS_HOME/bin/domain.sh` script. To start up a standalone server, execute the `$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh`. With no arguments, the default configuration is used. You can override the default configuration by providing arguments on the command line, or in your calling script.

## 63.1. System properties

To set a system property, pass its new value using the standard jvm `-Dkey=value` options:

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh -Dboss.home.dir=some/location/wildFly \
-Dboss.server.config.dir=some/location/wildFly/custom-standalone
```

This command starts up a standalone server instance using a non-standard AS home directory and a custom configuration directory. For specific information about system properties, refer to the definitions below.

Instead of passing the parameters directly, you can put them into a properties file, and pass the properties file to the script, as in the two examples below.

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/domain.sh --properties=/some/location/jboss.properties
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/domain.sh -P=/some/location/jboss.properties
```

Note however, that properties set this way are not processed as part of JVM launch. They are processed early in the boot process, but this mechanism should not be used for setting properties that control JVM behavior (e.g. `java.net.preferIPv4Stack`) or the behavior of the JBoss Modules classloading system.

The syntax for passing in parameters and properties files is the same regardless of whether you are running the `domain.sh`, `standalone.sh`, or the Microsoft Windows scripts `domain.bat` or `standalone.bat`.

The properties file is a standard Java property file containing `key=value` pairs:

```
boss.home.dir=/some/location/wildFly
boss.domain.config.dir=/some/location/wildFly/custom-domain
```

System properties can also be set via the xml configuration files. Note however that for a standalone server properties set this way will not be set until the xml configuration is parsed and the commands created by the parser have been executed. So this mechanism should not be used for setting properties whose value needs to be set before this point.

### 63.1.1. Controlling filesystem locations with system properties

The standalone and the managed domain modes each use a default configuration which expects various files and writable directories to exist in standard locations. Each of these standard locations is associated with a system property, which has a default value. To override a system property, pass its new value using the one of the mechanisms above. The locations which can be controlled via system property are:

#### Standalone

Property name	Usage	Default value
java.ext.dirs	The JDK extension directory paths	null
jboss.home.dir	The root directory of the WildFly installation.	Set by standalone.sh to \$JBOSS_HOME
jboss.server.base.dir	The base directory for server content.	jboss.home.dir/standalone
jboss.server.config.dir	The base configuration directory.	jboss.server.base.dir/configuration
jboss.server.data.dir	The directory used for persistent data file storage.	jboss.server.base.dir/data
jboss.server.log.dir	The directory containing the server.log file.	jboss.server.base.dir/log
jboss.server.temp.dir	The directory used for temporary file storage.	jboss.server.base.dir/tmp
jboss.server.deploy.dir	The directory used to store deployed content	jboss.server.data.dir/content

#### Managed Domain

Property name	Usage	Default value
jboss.home.dir	The root directory of the WildFly installation.	Set by domain.sh to \$JBOSS_HOME
jboss.domain.base.dir	The base directory for domain content.	jboss.home.dir/domain
jboss.domain.config.dir	The base configuration directory	jboss.domain.base.dir/configuration
jboss.domain.data.dir	The directory used for persistent data file storage.	jboss.domain.base.dir/data
jboss.domain.log.dir	The directory containing the host-controller.log and process-controller.log files	jboss.domain.base.dir/log

Property name	Usage	Default value
jboss.domain.temp.dir	The directory used for temporary file storage	jboss.domain.base.dir/tmp
jboss.domain.deployment.dir	The directory used to store deployed content	jboss.domain.base.dir/content
jboss.domain.servers.dir	The directory containing the output for the managed server instances	jboss.domain.base.dir/servers

## 63.2. Other command line parameters

The first acceptable format for command line arguments to the WildFly launch scripts is

```
--name=value
```

For example:

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh --server-config=standalone-ha.xml
```

If the parameter name is a single character, it is prefixed by a single '-' instead of two. Some parameters have both a long and short option.

```
-x=value
```

For example:

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh -P=/some/location/jboss.properties
```

For some command line arguments frequently used in previous major releases of WildFly, replacing the "=" in the above examples with a space is supported, for compatibility.

```
-b 192.168.100.10
```

If possible, use the `-x=value` syntax. New parameters will always support this syntax.

The sections below describe the command line parameter names that are available in standalone and domain mode.

### 63.2.1. Standalone

Name	Default if absent	Value
--admin-only	-	Set the server's running type to ADMIN_ONLY causing it to open administrative interfaces and accept management requests but not start other runtime services or accept end user requests.
--server-config-c	standalone.xml	A relative path which is interpreted to be relative to jboss.server.config.dir. The name of the configuration file to use.
--read-only-server-config	-	A relative path which is interpreted to be relative to jboss.server.config.dir. This is similar to --server-config but if this alternative is specified the server will not overwrite the file when the management model is changed. However a full versioned history is maintained of the file.

### 63.2.2. Managed Domain

Name	Default if absent	Value
--admin-only	-	Set the server's running type to ADMIN_ONLY causing it to open administrative interfaces and accept management requests but not start servers or, if this host controller is the master for the domain, accept incoming connections from slave host controllers.
--domain-config-c	domain.xml	A relative path which is interpreted to be relative to jboss.domain.config.dir. The name of the domain wide configuration file to use.

Name	Default if absent	Value
--read-only-domain-config	-	A relative path which is interpreted to be relative to jboss.domain.config.dir. This is similar to --domain-config but if this alternative is specified the host controller will not overwrite the file when the management model is changed. However a full versioned history is maintained of the file.
--host-config	host.xml	A relative path which is interpreted to be relative to jboss.domain.config.dir. The name of the host-specific configuration file to use.
--read-only-host-config	-	A relative path which is interpreted to be relative to jboss.domain.config.dir. This is similar to --host-config but if this alternative is specified the host controller will not overwrite the file when the management model is changed. However a full versioned history is maintained of the file.

The following parameters take no value and are only usable on slave host controllers (i.e. hosts configured to connect to a **remote** domain controller.)

Name	Function
--backup	Causes the slave host controller to create and maintain a local copy (domain.cached-remote.xml) of the domain configuration. If ignore-unused-configuration is unset in host.xml, a complete copy of the domain configuration will be stored locally, otherwise the configured value of ignore-unused-configuration in host.xml will be used. (See ignore-unused-configuration for more details.)

Name	Function
--cached-dc	If the slave host controller is unable to contact the master domain controller to get its configuration at boot, this option will allow the slave host controller to boot and become operational using a previously cached copy of the domain configuration (domain.cached-remote.xml.) If the cached configuration is not present, this boot will fail. This file is created using one of the following methods:- A previously successful connection to the master domain controller using --backup or --cached-dc.- Copying the domain configuration from an alternative host to domain/configuration/domain.cached-remote.xml. The unavailable master domain controller will be polled periodically for availability, and once becoming available, the slave host controller will reconnect to the master host controller and synchronize the domain configuration. During the interval the master domain controller is unavailable, the slave host controller will not be able to make any modifications to the domain configuration, but it may launch servers and handle requests to deployed applications etc.

### 63.2.3. Common parameters

These parameters apply in both standalone or managed domain mode:

Name	Function
-b=<value>	Sets system property jboss.bind.address to <value>. See Controlling the Bind Address with -b for further details.
-b<name>=<value>	Sets system property jboss.bind.address.<name> to <value> where name can vary. See Controlling the Bind Address with -b for further details.
-u=<value>	Sets system property jboss.default.multicast.address to <value>. See Controlling the Default Multicast Address with -u for further details.
--version-v-V	Prints the version of WildFly to standard output and exits the JVM.

Name	Function
--help-h	Prints a help message explaining the options and exits the JVM.

### 63.3. Controlling the Bind Address with -b

WildFly binds sockets to the IP addresses and interfaces contained in the `<interfaces>` elements in `standalone.xml`, `domain.xml` and `host.xml`. (See [Interfaces](#) and [Socket Bindings](#) for further information on these elements.) The standard configurations that ship with WildFly includes two interface configurations:

```
<interfaces>
  <interface name="management">
    <inet-address value="${jboss.bind.address.management:127.0.0.1}" />
  </interface>
  <interface name="public">
    <inet-address value="${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}" />
  </interface>
</interfaces>
```

Those configurations use the values of system properties `jboss.bind.address.management` and `jboss.bind.address` if they are set. If they are not set, 127.0.0.1 is used for each value.

As noted in [Common Parameters](#), the AS supports the `-b` and `-b<name>` command line switches. The only function of these switches is to set system properties `jboss.bind.address` and `jboss.bind.address.<name>` respectively. However, because of the way the standard WildFly configuration files are set up, using the `-b` switches can indirectly control how the AS binds sockets.

*If your interface configurations match those shown above, using this as your launch command causes all sockets associated with interface named "public" to be bound to 192.168.100.10.*

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh -b=192.168.100.10
```

In the standard config files, public interfaces are those not associated with server management. Public interfaces handle normal end-user requests.

Interface names



The interface named "public" is not inherently special. It is provided as a convenience. You can name your interfaces to suit your environment.

To bind the public interfaces to all IPv4 addresses (the IPv4 wildcard address), use the following syntax:

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh -b=0.0.0.0
```

You can also bind the management interfaces, as follows:

```
$JBOSS_HOME/bin/standalone.sh -bmanagement=192.168.100.10
```

In the standard config files, management interfaces are those sockets associated with server management, such as the socket used by the CLI, the HTTP socket used by the admin console, and the JMX connector socket.

#### Be Careful



The `-b` switch only controls the interface bindings because the standard config files that ship with WildFly sets things up that way. If you change the `<interfaces>` section in your configuration to no longer use the system properties controlled by `-b`, then setting `-b` in your launch command will have no effect.

For example, this perfectly valid setting for the "public" interface causes `-b` to have no effect on the "public" interface:

```
<interface name="public">
  <nic name="eth0"/>
</interface>
```

The key point is **the contents of the configuration files determine the configuration. Settings like `-b` are not overrides of the configuration files.** They only provide a shorter syntax for setting a system properties that may or may not be referenced in the configuration files. They are provided as a convenience, and you can choose to modify your configuration to ignore them.

## 63.4. Controlling the Default Multicast Address with `-u`

WildFly may use multicast communication for some services, particularly those involving high availability clustering. The multicast addresses and ports used are configured using the `socket-binding` elements in `standalone.xml` and `domain.xml`. (See [Socket Bindings](#) for further information on these elements.) The standard HA configurations that ship with WildFly include two socket binding configurations that use a default multicast address:

```
<socket-binding name="jgroups-mping" port="0" multicast-address=
"${jboss.default.multicast.address:230.0.0.4}" multicast-port="45700"/>
<socket-binding name="jgroups-udp" port="55200" multicast-address=
"${jboss.default.multicast.address:230.0.0.4}" multicast-port="45688"/>
```

Those configurations use the values of system property `jboss.default.multicast.address` if it is set. If it is not set, 230.0.0.4 is used for each value. (The configuration may include other socket bindings for multicast-based services that are not meant to use the default multicast address; e.g. a binding the mod-cluster services use to communicate on a separate address/port with Apache httpd servers.)

As noted in [Common Parameters](#), the AS supports the `-u` command line switch. The only function of this switch is to set system property `jboss.default.multicast.address`. However, because of the way the standard AS configuration files are set up, using the `-u` switches can indirectly control how the AS uses multicast.

*If your socket binding configurations match those shown above, using this as your launch command causes the service using those sockets configurations to be communicate over multicast address `230.0.1.2`.*

```
$JBoss_HOME/bin/standalone.sh -u=230.0.1.2
```

### Be Careful



As with the `-b` switch, the `-u` switch only controls the multicast address used because the standard config files that ship with WildFly sets things up that way. If you change the `<socket-binding>` sections in your configuration to no longer use the system properties controlled by `-u`, then setting `-u` in your launch command will have no effect.

# Chapter 64. Suspend, resume and graceful shutdown

## 64.1. Core Concepts

Wildfly introduces the ability to suspend and resume servers. This can be combined with shutdown to enable the server to gracefully finish processing all active requests and then shut down. When a server is suspended it will immediately stop accepting new requests, but wait for existing request to complete. A suspended server can be resumed at any point, and will begin processing requests immediately. Suspending and resuming has no effect on deployment state (e.g. if a server is suspended singleton EJB's will not be destroyed). As of Wildfly 11 it is also possible to start a server in suspended mode which means it will not accept requests until it has been resumed, servers will also be suspended during the boot process, so no requests will be accepted until the startup process is 100% complete.

Suspend/Resume has no effect on management operations, management operations can still be performed while a server is suspended. If you wish to perform a management operation that will affect the operation of the server (e.g. changing a datasource) you can suspend the server, perform the operation, then resume the server. This allows all requests to finish, and makes sure that no requests are running while the management changes are taking place.

When a server is suspending it goes through four different phases:

- **RUNNING** - The normal state, the server is accepting requests and running normally
- **PRE\_SUSPEND** - In PRE\_SUSPEND the server will notify external parties that it is about to suspend, for example mod\_cluster will notify the load balancer that the deployment is suspending. Requests are still accepted in this phase.
- **SUSPENDING** - All new requests are rejected, and the server is waiting for all active requests to finish. If there are no active requests at suspend time this phase will be skipped.
- **SUSPENDED** - All requests have completed, and the server is suspended.

## 64.2. Starting Suspended

In order to start into suspended mode when using a standalone server you need to add **--start-mode=suspend** to the command line. It is also possible to specify the start-mode in the **reload** operation to cause the server to reload into suspended mode (other possible values for start-mode are **normal** and **admin-only**).

In domain mode servers can be started in suspended mode by passing the **suspend=true** parameter to any command that causes a server to start, restart or reload (e.g. `:start-servers(suspend=true)`).

## 64.3. The Request Controller Subsystem

Wildfly introduces a new subsystem called the Request Controller Subsystem. This optional

subsystem tracks all requests at their entry point, which how the graceful shutdown mechanism know when all requests are done (it also allows you to provide a global limit on the total number of running requests).

If this subsystem is not present suspend/resume will be limited, in general things that happen in the PRE\_SUSPEND phase will work as normal (stopping message delivery, notifying the load balancer), however the server will not wait for all requests to complete and instead move straight to SUSPENDED mode.

There is a small performance penalty associated with the request controller subsystem (about on par with enabling statistics), so if you do not require the suspend/resume functionality this subsystem can be removed to get a small performance boost.

## 64.4. Subsystem Integrations

Suspend/Resume is a service provided by the Wildfly platform that any subsystem may choose to integrate with. Some subsystems integrate directly with the suspend controller, while others integrate through the request controller subsystem.

The following subsystems support graceful shutdown. Note that only subsystems that provide an external entry point to the server need graceful shutdown support, for example the JAX-RS subsystem does not require suspend/resume support as all access to JAX-RS is through the web connector.

- **Undertow** - Undertow will wait for all requests to finish
- **mod\_cluster** - The mod\_cluster subsystem will notify the load balancer that the server is suspending in the PRE\_SUSPEND phase.
- **EJB** - EJB will wait for all remote EJB requests and MDB message deliveries to finish. Delivery to MDB's is stopped in the PRE\_SUSPEND phase. EJB timers are suspended, and missed timers will be activated when the server is resumed.
- **Batch** - Batch jobs will be stopped at a checkpoint while the server is suspending. They will be restarted from that checkpoint when the server returns to running mode.
- **EE Concurrency** - The server will wait for all active jobs to finish. All jobs that have already been queued will be skipped.
- **Transactions** - transaction subsystem waits for all running transactions to finish while server is suspending. During that time server refuses to start any new transaction. But any in-flight transaction will be serviced - e.g. it means that server accepts any incoming remote call which carries context of the transaction already started at the suspending server.

When you work with EJBs you have to enable the graceful shutdown functionality by setting attribute `enable-graceful-txn-shutdown` to `true`.

(at the `ejb3 subsystem` xml, for example):

```
<enable-graceful-txn-shutdown value="false"/>
```

By **default** graceful shutdown it's **disabled** for ejb subsystem.

The reason is that the behavior might be unwelcome in cluster environments, as the server notifies remote clients that the node is no longer available for remote calls only after the transactions are finished. During that brief window of time, the client of a cluster may send a

new request to a node that is shutting down and will refuse the request because it is not related to an existing transaction.

If this attribute `enable-graceful-txn-shutdown` is set to `false`, we disable the graceful behavior and EJB clients will not attempt to invoke the node when it suspends, regardless of active transactions.

## 64.5. Standalone Mode

Suspend/Resume can be controlled via the following CLI operations in standalone mode:

`:suspend(timeout=z)`

Suspends the server. If the timeout is specified it will wait up to the specified number of seconds for all requests to finish. If there is no timeout specified or the value is less than zero it will wait indefinitely.

`:resume`

Resumes a previously suspended server. The server should be able to begin serving requests immediately.

`:read-attribute(name=suspend-state)`

Returns the current suspend state of the server.

`:shutdown(timeout=x)`

If a timeout parameter is passed to the shutdown command then a graceful shutdown will be performed. The server will be suspended, and will wait up to the specified number of seconds for all requests to finish before shutting down. A timeout value of less than zero means it will wait indefinitely.

## 64.6. Domain Mode

Domain mode has similar commands as standalone mode, however they can be applied at both the global and server group levels:

### Whole Domain

`:suspend-servers(timeout=x)`

`:resume-servers`

`:stop-servers(timeout=x)`

### Server Group

`/server-group=main-server-group:suspend-servers(timeout=x)`

`/server-group=main-server-group:resume-servers`

`/server-group=main-server-group:stop-servers(timeout=x)`

## **Server**

/host=master/server-config=server-one:suspend(timeout=x)

/host=master/server-config=server-one:resume

/host=master/server-config=server-one:stop(timeout=x)

# Chapter 65. Starting & stopping Servers in a Managed Domain

Starting a standalone server is done through the `bin/standalone.sh` script. However in a managed domain server instances are managed by the domain controller and need to be started through the management layer:

First of all, get to know which `servers` are configured on a particular `host`:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :read-children-names(child-type=host)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => ["local"]
}

[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=local:read-children-names(child-type=server-config)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "my-server",
        "server-one",
        "server-three"
    ]
}
```

Now that we know, that there are two `servers` configured on `host " local"`, we can go ahead and check their status:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=local/server-config=server-one:read-resource(include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "auto-start" => true,
        "group" => "main-server-group",
        "interface" => undefined,
        "name" => "server-one",
        "path" => undefined,
        "socket-binding-group" => undefined,
        "socket-binding-port-offset" => undefined,
        "status" => "STARTED",
        "system-property" => undefined,
        "jvm" => {"default" => undefined}
    }
}
```

You can change the server state through the "start" and "stop" operations

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=local/server-config=server-one:stop
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "STOPPING"
}
```



Navigating through the domain topology is much more simple when you use the web interface.

# Chapter 66. Controlling JVM settings

Configuration of the JVM settings is different for a managed domain and a standalone server. In a managed domain, the domain controller components are responsible for starting and stopping server processes and hence determine the JVM settings. For a standalone server, it's the responsibility of the process that started the server (e.g. passing them as command line arguments).

## 66.1. Managed Domain

In a managed domain the JVM settings can be declared at different scopes: For a specific server group, for a host or for a particular server. If not declared, the settings are inherited from the parent scope. This allows you to customize or extend the JVM settings within every layer.

Let's take a look at the JVM declaration for a server group:

```
<server-groups>
    <server-group name="main-server-group" profile="default">
        <jvm name="default">
            <heap size="64m" max-size="512m"/>
        </jvm>
        <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets"/>
    </server-group>
    <server-group name="other-server-group" profile="default">
        <jvm name="default">
            <heap size="64m" max-size="512m"/>
        </jvm>
        <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets"/>
    </server-group>
</server-groups>
```

(See [domain/configuration/domain.xml](#),

In this example the server group "main-server-group" declares a heap size of **64m** and a maximum heap size of **512m**. Any server that belongs to this group will inherit these settings. You can change these settings for the group as a whole, or a specific server or host:

```

<servers>
    <server name="server-one" group="main-server-group" auto-start="true">
        <jvm name="default"/>
    </server>
    <server name="server-two" group="main-server-group" auto-start="true">
        <jvm name="default">
            <heap size="64m" max-size="256m"/>
        </jvm>
        <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets" port-offset="150"/>
    </server>
    <server name="server-three" group="other-server-group" auto-start="false">
        <socket-binding-group ref="standard-sockets" port-offset="250"/>
    </server>
</servers>

```

~(See domain/configuration/host.xml)~

In this case, *server-two*, belongs to the *main-server-group* and inherits the JVM settings named *default*, but declares a lower maximum heap size.

```

[domain@localhost:9999 /] /host=local/server-config=server-two/jvm=default:read-
resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "heap-size" => "64m",
        "max-heap-size" => "256m",
    }
}

```

## 66.2. Standalone Server

For a standalone sever you have to pass in the JVM settings either as command line arguments when executing the `$JBoss_HOME/bin/standalone.sh` script, or by declaring them in `$JBoss_HOME/bin/standalone.conf`. (For Windows users, the script to execute is `%JBoss_HOME%/bin/standalone.bat` while the JVM settings can be declared in `%JBoss_HOME%/bin/standalone.conf.bat`.)

# Chapter 67. Administrative audit logging

WildFly comes with audit logging built in for management operations affecting the management model. By default it is turned off. The information is output as JSON records.

The default configuration of audit logging in standalone.xml looks as follows:

```
<management>
    <security-realms>
    ...
        </security-realms>
        <audit-log>
            <formatters>
                <json-formatter name="json-formatter"/>
            </formatters>
            <handlers>
                <file-handler name="file" formatter="json-formatter" path="audit-
log.log" relative-to="jboss.server.data.dir"/>
            </handlers>
            <logger log-boot="true" log-read-only="true" enabled="false">
                <handlers>
                    <handler name="file"/>
                </handlers>
            </logger>
        </audit-log>
    ...

```

Looking at this via the CLI it looks like

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=audit:read-resource
(recursive=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "file-handler" => {"file" => {
            "formatter" => "json-formatter",
            "max-failure-count" => 10,
            "path" => "audit-log.log",
            "relative-to" => "jboss.server.data.dir"
        }},
        "json-formatter" => {"json-formatter" => {
            "compact" => false,
            "date-format" => "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss",
            "date-separator" => " - ",
            "escape-control-characters" => false,
            "escape-new-line" => false,
            "include-date" => true
        }},
        "logger" => {"audit-log" => {
            "enabled" => false,
            "log-boot" => true,
            "log-read-only" => false,
            "handler" => {"file" => {}}
        }},
        "syslog-handler" => undefined
    }
}
```

To enable it via CLI you need just

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/access=audit/logger=audit-log
:write-attribute(name=enabled,value=true)
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

Audit data are stored in standalone/data/audit-log.log.



The audit logging subsystem has a lot of internal dependencies, and it logs operations changing, enabling and disabling its components. When configuring or changing things at runtime it is a good idea to make these changes as part of a CLI batch. For example if you are adding a syslog handler you need to add the handler and its information as one step. Similarly if you are using a file handler, and want to change its `path` and `relative-to` attributes, that needs to happen as one step.

## 67.1. JSON Formatter

The first thing that needs configuring is the formatter, we currently support outputting log records as JSON. You can define several formatters, for use with different handlers. A log record has the following format, and it is the formatter's job to format the data presented:

```
2013-08-12 11:01:12 - {
    "type" : "core",
    "r/o" : false,
    "booting" : false,
    "version" : "8.0.0.Alpha4",
    "user" : "$local",
    "domainUUID" : null,
    "access" : "NATIVE",
    "remote-address" : "127.0.0.1/127.0.0.1",
    "success" : true,
    "ops" : [JMX|WFLY8:JMX subsystem configuration],
        "operation" : "write-attribute",
        "name" : "enabled",
        "value" : true,
        "operation-headers" : {"caller-type" : "user"}
    []
}
```

It includes an optional timestamp and then the following information in the json record

Field name	Description
type	This can have the values core, meaning it is a management operation, or jmx meaning it comes from the jmx subsystem (see the jmx subsystem for configuration of the jmx subsystem's audit logging)
r/o	true if the operation does not change the management model, false otherwise
booting	true if the operation was executed during the bootup process, false if it was executed once the server is up and running
version	The version number of the WildFly instance
user	The username of the authenticated user. In this case the operation has been logged via the CLI on the same machine as the running server, so the special \$local user is used
domainUUID	An ID to link together all operations as they are propagated from the Domain Controller to its servers, slave Host Controllers, and slave Host Controller servers

Field name	Description
access	This can have one of the following values: *NATIVE - The operation came in through the native management interface, for example the CLI *HTTP - The operation came in through the domain HTTP interface, for example the admin console *JMX - The operation came in through the JMX subsystem. See JMX for how to configure audit logging for JMX.
remote-address	The address of the client executing this operation
success	true if the operation succeeded, false if it was rolled back
ops	The operations being executed. This is a list of the operations serialized to JSON. At boot this will be all the operations resulting from parsing the xml. Once booted the list will typically just contain a single entry

The json formatter resource has the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
include-date	Boolean toggling whether or not to include the timestamp in the formatted log records
date-separator	A string containing characters to separate the date and the rest of the formatted log message. Will be ignored if include-date=false
date-format	The date format to use for the timestamp as understood by java.text.SimpleDateFormat. Will be ignored if include-date=false
compact	If true will format the JSON on one line. There may still be values containing new lines, so if having the whole record on one line is important, set escape-new-line or escape-control-characters to true
escape-control-characters	If true it will escape all control characters (ascii entries with a decimal value < 32) with the ascii code in octal, e.g. a new line becomes '#012'. If this is true, it will override escape-new-line=false
escape-new-line	If true it will escape all new lines with the ascii code in octal, e.g. "#012".

## 67.2. Handlers

A handler is responsible for taking the formatted data and logging it to a location. There are currently two types of handlers, File and Syslog. You can configure several of each type of handler and use them to log information.

### 67.2.1. File handler

The file handlers log the audit log records to a file on the server. The attributes for the file handler are

Attribute	Description	Read Only
formatter	The name of a JSON formatter to use to format the log records	false
path	The path of the audit log file	false
relative-to	The name of another previously named path, or of one of the standard paths provided by the system. If relative-to is provided, the value of the path attribute is treated as relative to the path specified by this attribute	false
failure-count	The number of logging failures since the handler was initialized	true
max-failure-count	The maximum number of logging failures before disabling this handler	false
disabled-due-to-failure	true if this handler was disabled due to logging failures	true

In our standard configuration `path=audit-log.log` and `relative-to=jboss.server.data.dir`, typically this will be `$JBOSS_HOME/standalone/data/audit-log.log`

### 67.2.2. Syslog handler

The default configuration does not have syslog audit logging set up. Syslog is a better choice for audit logging since you can log to a remote syslog server, and secure the authentication to happen over TLS with client certificate authentication. Syslog servers vary a lot in their capabilities so not all settings in this section apply to all syslog servers. We have tested with [rsyslog](#).

The address for the syslog handler is `/core-service=management/access=audit/syslog-handler=*` and just like file handlers you can add as many syslog entries as you like. The syslog handler resources reference the main RFC's for syslog a fair bit, for reference they can be found at:

\* <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3164.txt>

\* <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5424.txt>

\* <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc6587.txt>

The syslog handler resource has the following attributes:

formatter	The name of a JSON formatter to use to format the log records	false
failure-count	The number of logging failures since the handler was initialized	true
max-failure-count	The maximum number of logging failures before disabling this handler	false
disabled-due-to-failure	true if this handler was disabled due to logging failures	true
syslog-format	Whether to set the syslog format to the one specified in RFC-5424 or RFC-3164	false
max-length	The maximum length in bytes a log message, including the header, is allowed to be. If undefined, it will default to 1024 bytes if the syslog-format is RFC3164, or 2048 bytes if the syslog-format is RFC5424.	false
truncate	Whether or not a message, including the header, should truncate the message if the length in bytes is greater than the maximum length. If set to false messages will be split and sent with the same header values	false

When adding a syslog handler you also need to add the protocol it will use to communicate with the syslog server. The valid choices for protocol are **UDP**, **TCP** and **TLS**. The protocol must be added at the same time as you add the syslog handler, or it will fail. Also, you can only add one protocol for the handler.

## UDP

Configures the handler to use UDP to communicate with the syslog server. The address of the **UDP** resource is `/core-service=management/access=audit/syslog-handler=*`/`protocol=udp`. The attributes of the **UDP** resource are:

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

host	The host of the syslog server for the udp requests
port	The port of the syslog server listening for the udp requests

## TCP

Configures the handler to use TCP to communicate with the syslog server. The address of the **TCP** resource is [/core-service=management/access=audit/syslog-handler=\\*/protocol=tcp](#). The attributes of the **TCP** resource are:

Attribute	Description
host	The host of the syslog server for the tcp requests
port	The port of the syslog server listening for the tcp requests
message-transfer	The message transfer setting as described in section 3.4 of RFC-6587. This can either be OCTET_COUNTING as described in section 3.4.1 of RFC-6587, or NON_TRANSPARENT_FRAMING as described in section 3.4.1 of RFC-6587

## TLS

Configures the handler to use TLC to communicate securely with the syslog server. The address of the **TLS** resource is [/core-service=management/access=audit/syslog-handler=\\*/protocol=tls](#). The attributes of the **TLS** resource are the same as for **TCP**:

Attribute	Description
host	The host of the syslog server for the tls requests
port	The port of the syslog server listening for the tls requests
message-transfer	The message transfer setting as described in section 3.4 of RFC-6587. This can either be OCTET_COUNTING as described in section 3.4.1 of RFC-6587, or NON_TRANSPARENT_FRAMING as described in section 3.4.1 of RFC-6587

If the syslog server's TLS certificate is not signed by a certificate signing authority, you will need to set up a truststore to trust the certificate. The resource for the trust store is a child of the **TLS** resource, and the full address is [/core-service=management/access=audit/syslog-handler=\\*/protocol=tls/authentication=truststore](#). The attributes of the truststore resource are:

Attribute	Description
keystore-password	The password for the truststore

Attribute	Description
keystore-path	The path of the truststore
keystore-relative-to	The name of another previously named path, or of one of the standard paths provided by the system. If keystore-relative-to is provided, the value of the keystore-path attribute is treated as relative to the path specified by this attribute

#### TLS with Client certificate authentication.

If you have set up the syslog server to require client certificate authentication, when creating your handler you will also need to set up a client certificate store containing the certificate to be presented to the syslog server. The address of the client certificate store resource is [/core-service=management/access=audit/syslog-handler=\\*/protocol=tls/authentication=client-certificate-store](#) and its attributes are:

Attribute	Description
keystore-password	The password for the keystore
key-password	The password for the keystore key
keystore-path	The path of the keystore
keystore-relative-to	The name of another previously named path, or of one of the standard paths provided by the system. If keystore-relative-to is provided, the value of the keystore-path attribute is treated as relative to the path specified by this attribute

## 67.3. Logger configuration

The final part that needs configuring is the logger for the management operations. This references one or more handlers and is configured at [/core-service=management/access=audit/logger=audit-log](#). The attributes for this resource are:

Attribute	Description
enabled	true to enable logging of the management operations
log-boot	true to log the management operations when booting the server, false otherwise
log-read-only	If true all operations will be audit logged, if false only operations that change the model will be logged

Then which handlers are used to log the management operations are configured as [handler=\\*](#) children of the logger.

## 67.4. Domain Mode (host specific configuration)

In domain mode audit logging is configured for each host in its `host.xml` file. This means that when connecting to the DC, the configuration of the audit logging is under the host's entry, e.g. here is the default configuration:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master/core-service=management/access=audit:read-resource(recursive=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "file-handler" => {
            "host-file" => {
                "formatter" => "json-formatter",
                "max-failure-count" => 10,
                "path" => "audit-log.log",
                "relative-to" => "jboss.domain.data.dir"
            },
            "server-file" => {
                "formatter" => "json-formatter",
                "max-failure-count" => 10,
                "path" => "audit-log.log",
                "relative-to" => "jboss.server.data.dir"
            }
        },
        "json-formatter" => {"json-formatter" => {
            "compact" => false,
            "date-format" => "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss",
            "date-separator" => " - ",
            "escape-control-characters" => false,
            "escape-new-line" => false,
            "include-date" => true
        }},
        "logger" => {"audit-log" => {
            "enabled" => false,
            "log-boot" => true,
            "log-read-only" => false,
            "handler" => {"host-file" => {}}
        }},
        "server-logger" => {"audit-log" => {
            "enabled" => false,
            "log-boot" => true,
            "log-read-only" => false,
            "handler" => {"server-file" => {}}
        }},
        "syslog-handler" => undefined
    }
}
```

We now have two file handlers, one called `host-file` used to configure the file to log management operations on the host, and one called `server-file` used to log management operations executed on the servers. Then `logger=audit-log` is used to configure the logger for the host controller, referencing the `host-file` handler. `server-logger=audit-log` is used to configure the logger for the managed servers, referencing the `server-file` handler. The attributes for `server-logger=audit-log` are the same as for `server-logger=audit-log` in the previous section. Having the host controller and server loggers configured independently means we can control audit logging for managed servers and the host controller independently.

# Chapter 68. Canceling management operations

WildFly includes the ability to use the CLI to cancel management requests that are not proceeding normally.

## 68.1. The cancel-non-progressing-operation operation

The `cancel-non-progressing-operation` operation instructs the target process to find any operation that isn't proceeding normally and cancel it.

On a standalone server:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/service=management-operations
:cancel-non-progressing-operation
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "-1155777943"
}
```

The result value is an internal identification number for the operation that was cancelled.

On a managed domain host controller, the equivalent resource is in the `host=<hostname>` portion of the management resource tree:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=host-a/core-service=management/service=management-
operations:cancel-non-progressing-operation
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "2156877946"
}
```

An operation can be cancelled on an individual managed domain server as well:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=host-a/server=server-one/core-service=management
/service=management-operations:cancel-non-progressing-operation
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "6497786512"
}
```

An operation is considered to be not proceeding normally if it has been executing with the exclusive operation lock held for longer than 15 seconds. Read-only operations do not acquire the exclusive operation lock, so this operation will not cancel read-only operations. Operations blocking waiting for another operation to release the exclusive lock will also not be cancelled.

If there isn't any operation that is failing to proceed normally, there will be a failure response:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/service=management-operations
:cancel-non-progressing-operation
{
    "outcome" => "failed",
    "failure-description" => "WFLYDM0089: No operation was found that has been holding
the operation execution write lock for long than [15] seconds",
    "rolled-back" => true
}
```

## 68.2. The find-non-progressing-operation operation

To simply learn the id of an operation that isn't proceeding normally, but not cancel it, use the `find-non-progressing-operation` operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/service=management-operations
:find-non-progressing-operation
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "-1155777943"
}
```

If there is no non-progressing operation, the outcome will still be `success` but the result will be `undefined`.

Once the id of the operation is known, the management resource for the operation can be examined to learn more about its status.

## 68.3. Examining the status of an active operation

There is a management resource for any currently executing operation that can be queried:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/service=management-operations
/active-operation=-1155777943:read-resource(include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "access-mechanism" => "undefined",
        "address" => [
            {"deployment" => "example")
        ],
        "caller-thread" => "management-handler-thread - 24",
        "cancelled" => false,
        "exclusive-running-time" => 101918273645L,
        "execution-status" => "awaiting-stability",
        "operation" => "deploy",
        "running-time" => 101918279999L
    }
}
```

The response includes the following attributes:

Field	Meaning
access-mechanism	The mechanism used to submit a request to the server. NATIVE, JMX, HTTP
address	The address of the resource targeted by the operation. The value in the final element of the address will be '<hidden>' if the caller is not authorized to address the operation's target resource.
caller-thread	The name of the thread that is executing the operation.
cancelled	Whether the operation has been cancelled.
exclusive-running-time	Amount of time in nanoseconds the operation has been executing with the exclusive operation execution lock held, or -1 if the operation does not hold the exclusive execution lock.
execution-status	The current activity of the operation. See below for details.
operation	The name of the operation, or '<hidden>' if the caller is not authorized to address the operation's target resource.
running-time	Amount of time the operation has been executing, in nanoseconds.

The following are the values for the `exclusive-running-time` attribute:

Value	Meaning
executing	The caller thread is actively executing
awaiting-other-operation	The caller thread is blocking waiting for another operation to release the exclusive execution lock
awaiting-stability	The caller thread has made changes to the service container and is waiting for the service container to stabilize
completing	The operation is committed and is completing execution
rolling-back	The operation is rolling back

All currently executing operations can be viewed in one request using the `read-children-resources` operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/service=management-operations
:read-children-resources(child-type=active-operation)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"-1155777943" => {
        "access-mechanism" => "undefined",
        "address" => [
            ("deployment" => "example")
        ],
        "caller-thread" => "management-handler-thread - 24",
        "cancelled" => false,
        "exclusive-running-time" => 101918273645L,
        "execution-status" => "awaiting-stability",
        "operation" => "deploy",
        "running-time" => 101918279999L
    },
    "-1246693202" => {
        "access-mechanism" => "undefined",
        "address" => [
            ("core-service" => "management"),
            ("service" => "management-operations")
        ],
        "caller-thread" => "management-handler-thread - 30",
        "cancelled" => false,
        "exclusive-running-time" => -1L,
        "execution-status" => "executing",
        "operation" => "read-children-resources",
        "running-time" => 3356000L
    }
}
```

## 68.4. Canceling a specific operation

The `cancel-non-progressing-operation` operation is a convenience operation for identifying and canceling an operation. However, an administrator can examine the active-operation resources to identify any operation, and then directly cancel it by invoking the `cancel` operation on the resource for the desired operation.

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /core-service=management/service=management-operations  
/active-operation=-1155777943:cancel  
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => undefined  
}
```

## 68.5. Controlling operation blocking time

As an operation executes, the execution thread may block at various points, particularly while waiting for the service container to stabilize following any changes. Since an operation may be holding the exclusive execution lock while blocking, in WildFly execution behavior was changed to ensure that blocking will eventually time out, resulting in roll back of the operation.

The default blocking timeout is 300 seconds. This is intentionally long, as the idea is to only trigger a timeout when something has definitely gone wrong with the operation, without any false positives.

An administrator can control the blocking timeout for an individual operation by using the `blocking-timeout` operation header. For example, if a particular deployment is known to take an extremely long time to deploy, the default 300 second timeout could be increased:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] deploy /tmp/mega.war --headers={blocking-timeout=450}
```

Note the blocking timeout is **not** a guaranteed maximum execution time for an operation. If it only a timeout that will be enforced at various points during operation execution.

# Chapter 69. Configuration file history

The management operations may modify the model. When this occurs the xml backing the model is written out again reflecting the latest changes. In addition a full history of the file is maintained. The history of the file goes in a separate directory under the configuration directory.

As mentioned in [Command line parameters](#) the default configuration file can be selected using a command-line parameter. For a standalone server instance the history of the active `standalone.xml` is kept in `jboss.server.config.dir/standalone_xml_history` (See [Command line parameters#standalone\\_system\\_properties](#) for more details). For a domain the active `domain.xml` and `host.xml` histories are kept in `jboss.domain.config.dir/domain_xml_history` and `jboss.domain.config.dir/host_xml_history`.

The rest of this section will only discuss the history for `standalone.xml`. The concepts are exactly the same for `domain.xml` and `host.xml`.

Within `standalone_xml_history` itself following a successful first time boot we end up with three new files:

- `standalone.initial.xml` - This contains the original configuration that was used the first time we successfully booted. This file will never be overwritten. You may of course delete the history directory and any files in it at any stage.
- `standalone.boot.xml` - This contains the original configuration that was used for the last successful boot of the server. This gets overwritten every time we boot the server successfully.
- `standalone.last.xml` - At this stage the contents will be identical to `standalone.boot.xml`. This file gets overwritten each time the server successfully writes the configuration, if there was an unexpected failure writing the configuration this file is the last known successful write.

`standalone_xml_history` contains a directory called `current` which should be empty. Now if we execute a management operation that modifies the model, for example adding a new system property using the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /system-property=test:add(value="test123")
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

What happens is:

- The original configuration file is backed up to `standalone_xml_history/current/standalone.v1.xml`. The next change to the model would result in a file called `standalone.v2.xml` etc. The 100 most recent of these files are kept.
- The change is applied to the original configuration file
- The changed original configuration file is copied to `standalone.last.xml`

When restarting the server, any existing `standalone_xml_history/current` directory is moved to a new timestamped folder within the `standalone_xml_history`, and a new `current` folder is created. These timestamped folders are kept for 30 days.

## 69.1. Snapshots

In addition to the backups taken by the server as described above you can manually take snapshots which will be stored in the `snapshot` folder under the `_xml_history` folder, the automatic backups described above are subject to automatic house keeping so will eventually be automatically removed, the snapshots on the other hand can be entirely managed by the administrator.

You may also take your own snapshots using the CLI:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :take-snapshot
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"name" =>
"/Users/kabir/wildfly/standalone/configuration/standalone_xml_history/snapshot/2011063
0-172258657standalone.xml"}
}
```

You can also use the CLI to list all the snapshots

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :list-snapshots
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "directory" =>
"/Users/kabir/wildfly/standalone/configuration/standalone_xml_history/snapshot",
        "names" => [
            "20110630-165714239standalone.xml",
            "20110630-165821795standalone.xml",
            "20110630-170113581standalone.xml",
            "20110630-171411463standalone.xml",
            "20110630-171908397standalone.xml",
            "20110630-172258657standalone.xml"
        ]
    }
}
```

To delete a particular snapshot:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :delete-snapshot(name="20110630-165714239standalone.xml")
>{"outcome" => "success"}
```

and to delete all snapshots:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] :delete-snapshot(name="all")
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

In domain mode executing the snapshot operations against the root node will work against the domain model. To do this for a host model you need to navigate to the host in question:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master:list-snapshots
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => {
    "domain-results" => {"step-1" => {
      "directory" =>
      "/Users/kabir/wildfly/domain/configuration/host_xml_history/snapshot",
      "names" => [
        "20110630-141129571host.xml",
        "20110630-172522225host.xml"
      ]
    }},
    "server-operations" => undefined
  }
}
```

## 69.2. Subsequent Starts

For subsequent server starts it may be desirable to take the state of the server back to one of the previously known states, for a number of items an abbreviated reverence to the file can be used:

Abbreviation	Parameter	Description
initial	--server-config=initial	This will start the server using the initial configuration first used to start the server.
boot	--server-config=boot	This will use the configuration from the last successful boot of the server.
last	--server-config=last	This will start the server using the configuration backed up from the last successful save.
v?	--server-config=v?	This will server the _xml_history/current folder for the configuration where ? is the number of the backup to use.
-?	--server-config=-?	The server will be started after searching the snapshot folder for the configuration which matches this prefix.

In addition to this the `--server-config` parameter can always be used to specify a configuration relative to the `jboss.server.config.dir` and finally if no matching configuration is found an attempt to locate the configuration as an absolute path will be made.

# Chapter 70. Management API reference

This section is an in depth reference to the WildFly management API. Readers are encouraged to read the [Management clients](#) and [Core management concepts](#) sections for fundamental background information, as well as the [Management tasks](#) and [Domain setup](#) sections for key task oriented information. This section is meant as an in depth reference to delve into some of the key details.

# Chapter 71. Global operations

The WildFly management API includes a number of operations that apply to every resource.

## 71.1. The read-resource operation

Reads a management resource's attribute values along with either basic or complete information about any child resources. Supports the following parameters, none of which are required:

- `recursive` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include complete information about child resources, recursively.
- `recursive-depth` – (int) – The depth to which information about child resources should be included if `recursive` is `true`. If not set, the depth will be unlimited; i.e. all descendant resources will be included.
- `proxies` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include remote resources in a recursive query (i.e. host level resources from slave Host Controllers in a query of the Domain Controller; running server resources in a query of a host).
- `include-runtime` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include runtime attributes (i.e. those whose value does not come from the persistent configuration) in the response.
- `include-defaults` – (boolean, default is `true`) – whether to include in the result default values not set by users. Many attributes have a default value that will be used in the runtime if the users have not provided an explicit value. If this parameter is `false` the value for such attributes in the result will be `undefined`. If `true` the result will include the default value for such parameters.

## 71.2. The read-attribute operation

Reads the value of an individual attribute. Takes a single, required, parameter:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the attribute to read.
- `include-defaults` – (boolean, default is `true`) – whether to include in the result default values not set by users. Many attributes have a default value that will be used in the runtime if the users have not provided an explicit value. If this parameter is `false` the value for such attributes in the result will be `undefined`. If `true` the result will include the default value for such parameters.

## 71.3. The write-attribute operation

Writes the value of an individual attribute. Takes two required parameters:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the attribute to write.
- `value` – (type depends on the attribute being written) – the new value.

## 71.4. The `undefine-attribute` operation

Sets the value of an individual attribute to the `undefined` value, if such a value is allowed for the attribute. The operation will fail if the `undefined` value is not allowed. Takes a single required parameter:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the attribute to write.

## 71.5. The `list-add` operation

Adds an element to the value of a list attribute, adding the element to the end of the list unless the optional attribute `index` is passed:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the list attribute to add new value to.
- `value` – (type depends on the element being written) – the new element to be added to the attribute value.
- `index` – (int, optional) – index where in the list to add the new element. By default it is `undefined` meaning add at the end. Index is zero based.

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a list.

## 71.6. The `list-remove` operation

Removes an element from the value of a list attribute, either the element at a specified `index`, or the first element whose value matches a specified `value`:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the list attribute to add new value to.
- `value` – (type depends on the element being written, optional) – the element to be removed. Optional and ignored if `index` is specified.
- `index` – (int, optional) – index in the list whose element should be removed. By default it is `undefined`, meaning `value` should be specified.

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a list.

## 71.7. The `list-get` operation

Gets one element from a list attribute by its index

- `name` – (string) – the name of the list attribute
- `index` – (int, required) – index of element to get from list

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a list.

## 71.8. The `list-clear` operation

Empties the list attribute. It is different from `:undefine-attribute` as it results in attribute of type list

with 0 elements, whereas `:undefine-attribute` results in an `undefined` value for the attribute

- `name` – (string) – the name of the list attribute

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a list.

## 71.9. The map-put operation

Adds an key/value pair entry to the value of a map attribute:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the map attribute to add the new entry to.
- `key` – (string) – the key of the new entry to be added.
- `value` – (type depends on the entry being written) – the value of the new entry to be added to the attribute value.

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a map.

## 71.10. The map-remove operation

Removes an entry from the value of a map attribute:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the map attribute to remove the new entry from.
- `key` – (string) – the key of the entry to be removed.

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a map.

## 71.11. The map-get operation

Gets the value of one entry from a map attribute

- `name` – (string) – the name of the map attribute
- `key` – (string) – the key of the entry.

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a map.

## 71.12. The map-clear operation

Empties the map attribute. It is different from `:undefine-attribute` as it results in attribute of type map with 0 entries, whereas `:undefine-attribute` results in an `undefined` value for the attribute

- `name` – (string) – the name of the map attribute

This operation will fail if the specified attribute is not a map.

## 71.13. The read-resource-description operation

Returns the description of a resource's attributes, types of children and, optionally, operations.

Supports the following parameters, none of which are required:

- `recursive` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include information about child resources, recursively.
- `proxies` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include remote resources in a recursive query (i.e. host level resources from slave Host Controllers in a query of the Domain Controller; running server resources in a query of a host)
- `operations` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include descriptions of the resource's operations
- `inherited` – (boolean, default is `true`) – if `operations` is `true`, whether to include descriptions of operations inherited from higher level resources. The global operations described in this section are themselves inherited from the root resource, so the primary effect of setting `inherited` to `false` is to exclude the descriptions of the global operations from the output.

See [Description of the Management Model](#) for details on the result of this operation.

## 71.14. The read-operation-names operation

Returns a list of the names of all the operations the resource supports. Takes no parameters.

## 71.15. The read-operation-description operation

Returns the description of an operation, along with details of its parameter types and its return value. Takes a single, required, parameter:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the operation

See [Description of the Management Model](#) for details on the result of this operation.

## 71.16. The read-children-types operation

Returns a list of the [types of child resources](#) the resource supports. Takes two optional parameters:

- `include-aliases` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include alias children (i.e. those which are aliases of other sub-resources) in the response.
- `include-singletons` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include singleton children (i.e. those are children that acts as resource aggregate and are registered with a wildcard name) in the response [wildfly-dev discussion around this topic](#).

## 71.17. The read-children-names operation

Returns a list of the names of all child resources of a given `type`. Takes a single, required, parameter:

- `child-type` – (string) – the name of the type

## 71.18. The read-children-resources operation

Returns information about all of a resource's children that are of a given [type](#). For each child resource, the returned information is equivalent to executing the [read-resource](#) operation on that resource. Takes the following parameters, of which only `\{{child-type}}` is required:

- `child-type` – (string) – the name of the type of child resource
- `recursive` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include complete information about child resources, recursively.
- `recursive-depth` – (int) – The depth to which information about child resources should be included if `recursive` is `\{{true}}`. If not set, the depth will be unlimited; i.e. all descendant resources will be included.
- `proxies` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include remote resources in a recursive query (i.e. host level resources from slave Host Controllers in a query of the Domain Controller; running server resources in a query of a host)
- `include-runtime` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include runtime attributes (i.e. those whose value does not come from the persistent configuration) in the response.
- `include-defaults` – (boolean, default is `true`) – whether to include in the result default values not set by users. Many attributes have a default value that will be used in the runtime if the users have not provided an explicit value. If this parameter is `false` the value for such attributes in the result will be `undefined`. If `true` the result will include the default value for such parameters.

## 71.19. The read-attribute-group operation

Returns a list of attributes of a [type](#) for a given attribute group name. For each attribute the returned information is equivalent to executing the [read-attribute](#) operation of that resource. Takes the following parameters, of which only `\{{name}}` is required:

- `name` – (string) – the name of the attribute group to read.
- `include-defaults` – (boolean, default is `true`) – whether to include in the result default values not set by users. Many attributes have a default value that will be used in the runtime if the users have not provided an explicit value. If this parameter is `false` the value for such attributes in the result will be `undefined`. If `true` the result will include the default value for such parameters.
- `include-runtime` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include runtime attributes (i.e. those whose value does not come from the persistent configuration) in the response.
- `include-aliases` – (boolean, default is `false`) – whether to include alias attributes (i.e. those which are alias of other attributes) in the response.

## 71.20. The read-attribute-group-names operation

Returns a list of attribute groups names for a given [type](#). Takes no parameters.

## 71.21. Standard Operations

Besides the global operations described above, by convention nearly every resource should expose an `add` operation and a `remove` operation. Exceptions to this convention are the root resource, and resources that do not store persistent configuration and are created dynamically at runtime (e.g. resources representing the JVM's platform mbeans or resources representing aspects of the running state of a deployment.)

### 71.21.1. The add operation

The operation that creates a new resource must be named `add`. The operation may take zero or more parameters; what those parameters are depends on the resource being created.

### 71.21.2. The remove operation

The operation that removes an existing resource must be named `remove`. The operation should take no parameters.

# Chapter 72. Detyped management and the jboss-dmr library

The management model exposed by WildFly is very large and complex. There are dozens, probably hundreds of logical concepts involved – hosts, server groups, servers, subsystems, datasources, web connectors, and on and on – each of which in a classic object oriented API design could be represented by a Java *type* (i.e. a Java class or interface.) However, a primary goal in the development of WildFly’s native management API was to ensure that clients built to use the API had as few compile-time and run-time dependencies on JBoss-provided classes as possible, and that the API exposed by those libraries be powerful but also simple and stable. A management client running with the management libraries created for an earlier version of WildFly should still work if used to manage a later version domain. The management client libraries needed to be *forward compatible*.

It is highly unlikely that an API that consists of hundreds of Java types could be kept forward compatible. Instead, the WildFly management API is a *detyped* API. A detyped API is like decaffeinated coffee – it still has a little bit of caffeine, but not enough to keep you awake at night. WildFly’s management API still has a few Java types in it (it’s impossible for a Java library to have no types!) but not enough to keep you (or us) up at night worrying that your management clients won’t be forward compatible.

A detyped API works by making it possible to build up arbitrarily complex data structures using a small number of Java types. All of the parameter values and return values in the API are expressed using those few types. Ideally, most of the types are basic JDK types, like `java.lang.String`, `java.lang.Integer`, etc. In addition to the basic JDK types, WildFly’s detyped management API uses a small library called **jboss-dmr**. The purpose of this section is to provide a basic overview of the jboss-dmr library.

Even if you don’t use jboss-dmr directly (probably the case for all but a few users), some of the information in this section may be useful. When you invoke operations using the application server’s Command Line Interface, the return values are just the text representation of a jboss-dmr `ModelNode`. If your CLI commands require complex parameter values, you may yourself end up writing the text representation of a `ModelNode`. And if you use the HTTP management API, all response bodies as well as the request body for any POST will be a JSON representation of a `ModelNode`.

The source code for jboss-dmr is available on [Github](#). The maven coordinates for a jboss-dmr release are `org.jboss.jboss-dmr:jboss-dmr`.

## 72.1. ModelNode and ModelType

The public API exposed by jboss-dmr is very simple: just three classes, one of which is an enum!

The primary class is `org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode`. A `ModelNode` is essentially just a wrapper around some *value*; the value is typically some basic JDK type. A `ModelNode` exposes a `getType()` method. This method returns a value of type `org.jboss.dmr.ModelType`, which is an enum of all the valid types of values. And that’s 95% of the public API; a class and an enum. (We’ll get to the third class, `Property`,

below.)

### 72.1.1. Basic ModelNode manipulation

To illustrate how to work with `ModelNode`s, we'll use the `Beanshell` scripting library. We won't get into many details of beanshell here; it's a simple and intuitive tool and hopefully the following examples are as well.

We'll start by launching a beanshell interpreter, with the `jboss-dmr` library available on the classpath. Then we'll tell beanshell to import all the `jboss-dmr` classes so they are available for use:

```
$ java -cp bsh-2.0b4.jar:jboss-dmr-1.0.0.Final.jar bsh.Interpreter  
BeanShell 2.0b4 - by Pat Niemeyer (pat@pat.net)  
bsh % import org.jboss.dmr.*;  
bsh %
```

Next, create a `ModelNode` and use the beanshell `print` function to output what type it is:

```
bsh % ModelNode node = new ModelNode();  
bsh % print(node.getType());  
UNDEFINED
```

A new `ModelNode` has no value stored, so its type is `ModelType.UNDEFINED`.

Use one of the overloaded `set` method variants to assign a node's value:

```
bsh % node.set(1);  
bsh % print(node.getType());  
INT  
bsh % node.set(true);  
bsh % print(node.getType());  
BOOLEAN  
bsh % node.set("Hello, world");  
bsh % print(node.getType());  
STRING
```

Use one of the `asXXX()` methods to retrieve the value:

```
bsh % node.set(2);  
bsh % print(node.asInt());  
2  
bsh % node.set("A string");  
bsh % print(nodeasString());  
A string
```

`ModelNode` will attempt to perform type conversions when you invoke the `asXXX` methods:

```
bsh % node.set(1);
bsh % print(node.asString());
1
bsh % print(node.asBoolean());
true
bsh % node.set(0);
bsh % print(node.asBoolean());
false
bsh % node.set("true");
bsh % print(node.asBoolean());
true
```

Not all type conversions are possible:

```
bsh % node.set("A string");
bsh % print(node.toInt());
// Error: // Uncaught Exception: Method Invocation node.toInt : at Line: 20 : in file:
<unknown file> : node.toInt ( )

Target exception: java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "A string"

java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "A string"
at java.lang.NumberFormatException.forInputString(NumberFormatException.java:48)
at java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:449)
at java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:499)
at org.jboss.dmr.StringModelValue.toInt(StringModelValue.java:61)
at org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode.toInt(ModelNode.java:117)
....
```

The `ModelNode.getType()` method can be used to ensure a node has an expected value type before attempting a type conversion.

One `set` variant takes another `ModelNode` as its argument. The value of the passed in node is copied, so there is no shared state between the two model nodes:

```
bsh % node.set("A string");
bsh % ModelNode another = new ModelNode();
bsh % another.set(node);
bsh % print(another.asString());
A string
bsh % node.set("changed");
bsh % print(node.asString());
changed
bsh % print(another.asString());
A string
```

A `ModelNode` can be cloned. Again, there is no shared state between the original node and its clone:

```
bsh % ModelNode clone = another.clone();
bsh % print(clone.asString());
A string
bsh % another.set(42);
bsh % print(another.asString());
42
bsh % print(clone.asString());
A string
```

Use the `protect()` method to make a `ModelNode` immutable:

```
bsh % clone.protect();
bsh % clone.set("A different string");
// Error: // Uncaught Exception: Method Invocation clone.set : at Line: 15 : in file:
<unknown file> : clone .set ( "A different string" )

Target exception: java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException

java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException
at org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode.checkProtect(ModelNode.java:1441)
at org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode.set(ModelNode.java:351)
....
```

## 72.1.2. Lists

The above examples aren't particularly interesting; if all we can do with a `ModelNode` is wrap a simple Java primitive, what use is that? However, a `ModelNode`'s value can be more complex than a simple primitive, and using these more complex types we can build complex data structures. The first more complex type is '`ModelType.LIST`'.

Use the `add` methods to initialize a node's value as a list and add to the list:

```
bsh % ModelNode list = new ModelNode();
bsh % list.add(5);
bsh % list.add(10);
bsh % print(list.getType());
LIST
```

Use `asInt()` to find the size of the list:

```
bsh % print(list.asInt());
2
```

Use the overloaded `get` method variant that takes an int param to retrieve an item. The item is returned as a `ModelNode`:

```
bsh % ModelNode child = list.get(1);
bsh % print(child.asInt());
10
```

Elements in a list need not all be of the same type:

```
bsh % list.add("A string");
bsh % print(list.get(1).getType());
INT
bsh % print(list.get(2).getType());
STRING
```

Here's one of the trickiest things about jboss-dmr: *The get methods actually mutate state; they are not "read-only".* For example, calling `get` with an index that does not exist yet in the list will actually create a child of type `ModelType.UNDEFINED` at that index (and will create `UNDEFINED` children for any intervening indices.)

```
bsh % ModelNode four = list.get(4);
bsh % print(four.getType());
UNDEFINED
bsh % print(list.asList());
6
```

Since the `get` call always returns a `ModelNode` and never `null` it is safe to manipulate the return value:

```
bsh % list.get(5).set(30);
bsh % print(list.get(5).asInt());
30
```

That's not so interesting in the above example, but later on with node of type `ModelType.OBJECT` we'll see how that kind of method chaining can let you build up fairly complex data structures with a minimum of code.

Use the `asList()` method to get a `List<ModelNode>` of the children:

```
bsh % for (ModelNode element : list.asList()) {  
print(element.getType());  
}  
INT  
INT  
STRING  
UNDEFINED  
UNDEFINED  
INT
```

The `asString()` and `toString()` methods provide slightly differently formatted text representations of a `ModelType.LIST` node:

```
bsh % print(list.asString());  
[5,10,"A string",undefined,undefined,30]  
bsh % print(list.toString());  
[  
  5,  
  10,  
  "A string",  
  undefined,  
  undefined,  
  30  
]
```

Finally, if you've previously used `set` to assign a node's value to some non-list type, you cannot use the `add` method:

```
bsh % node.add(5);  
// Error: // Uncaught Exception: Method Invocation node.add : at Line: 18 : in file:  
<unknown file> : node .add ( 5 )  
  
Target exception: java.lang.IllegalArgumentException  
  
java.lang.IllegalArgumentException  
at org.jboss.dmr.ModelValue.addChild(ModelValue.java:120)  
at org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode.add(ModelNode.java:1007)  
at org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode.add(ModelNode.java:761)  
...  
...
```

You can, however, use the `setEmptyList()` method to change the node's type, and then use `add`:

```
bsh % node.setEmptyList();  
bsh % node.add(5);  
bsh % print(node.toString());  
[5]
```

### 72.1.3. Properties

The third public class in the jboss-dmr library is `org.jboss.dmr.Property`. A `Property` is a `String` ⇒ `ModelNode` tuple.

```
bsh % Property prop = new Property("stuff", list);
bsh % print(prop.toString());
org.jboss.dmr.Property@79a5f739
bsh % print(prop.getName());
stuff
bsh % print(prop.getValue());
[
  5,
  10,
  "A string",
  undefined,
  undefined,
  30
]
```

The property can be passed to `ModelNode.set`:

```
bsh % node.set(prop);
bsh % print(node.getType());
PROPERTY
```

The text format for a node of `ModelType.PROPERTY` is:

```
bsh % print(node.toString());
("stuff" => [
  5,
  10,
  "A string",
  undefined,
  undefined,
  30
])
```

Directly instantiating a `Property` via its constructor is not common. More typically one of the two argument `ModelNode.add` or `ModelNode.set` variants is used. The first argument is the property name:

```

bsh % ModelNode simpleProp = new ModelNode();
bsh % simpleProp.set("enabled", true);
bsh % print(simpleProp.toString());
("enabled" => true)
bsh % print(simpleProp.getType());
PROPERTY
bsh % ModelNode propList = new ModelNode();
bsh % propList.add("min", 1);
bsh % propList.add("max", 10);
bsh % print(propList.toString());
[
    ("min" => 1),
    ("max" => 10)
]
bsh % print(propList.getType());
LIST
bsh % print(propList.get(0).getType());
PROPERTY

```

The `asPropertyList()` method provides easy access to a `List<Property>`:

```

bsh % for (Property prop : propList.asList()) {
print(prop.getName() + " = " + prop.getValue());
}
min = 1
max = 10

```

## 72.1.4. ModelType.OBJECT

The most powerful and most commonly used complex value type in jboss-dmr is `ModelType.OBJECT`. A `ModelNode` whose value is `ModelType.OBJECT` internally maintains a `Map<String, ModelNode>`.

Use the `get` method variant that takes a string argument to add an entry to the map. If no entry exists under the given name, a new entry is added with a the value being a `ModelType.UNDEFINED` node. The node is returned:

```

bsh % ModelNode range = new ModelNode();
bsh % ModelNode min = range.get("min");
bsh % print(range.toString());
{"min" => undefined}
bsh % min.set(2);
bsh % print(range.toString());
{"min" => 2}

```

Again it is important to remember that the `get` operation may mutate the state of a model node by adding a new entry. It is not a read-only operation.

Since `get` will never return `null`, a common pattern is to use method chaining to create the key/value pair:

```
bsh % range.get("max").set(10);
bsh % print(range.toString());
{
    "min" => 2,
    "max" => 10
}
```

A call to `get` passing an already existing key will of course return the same model node as was returned the first time `get` was called with that key:

```
bsh % print(min == range.get("min"));
true
```

Multiple parameters can be passed to `get`. This is a simple way to traverse a tree made up of `ModelType.OBJECT` nodes. Again, `get` may mutate the node on which it is invoked; e.g. it will actually create the tree if nodes do not exist. This next example uses a workaround to get beanshell to handle the overloaded `get` method that takes a variable number of arguments:

```
bsh % String[] varargs = { "US", "Missouri", "St. Louis" };
bsh % salesTerritories.get(varargs).set("Brian");
bsh % print(salesTerritories.toString());
{"US" => {"Missouri" => {"St. Louis" => "Brian"}}}
```

The normal syntax would be:

```
salesTerritories.get("US", "Missouri", "St. Louis").set("Brian");
```

The key/value pairs in the map can be accessed as a `List<Property>`:

```
bsh % for (Property prop : range.asList()) {
print(prop.getName() + " = " + prop.getValue());
}
min = 2
```

The semantics of the backing map in a node of `ModelType.OBJECT` are those of a `LinkedHashMap`. The map remembers the order in which key/value pairs are added. This is relevant when iterating over the pairs after calling `asPropertyList()` and for controlling the order in which key/value pairs appear in the output from `toString()`.

Since the `get` method will actually mutate the state of a node if the given key does not exist, `ModelNode` provides a couple methods to let you check whether the entry is there. The `has` method

simply does that:

```
bsh % print(range.has("unit"));
false
bsh % print(range.has("min"));
true
```

Very often, the need is to not only know whether the key/value pair exists, but whether the value is defined (i.e. not `ModelType.UNDEFINED`). This kind of check is analogous to checking whether a field in a Java class has a null value. The `hasDefined` lets you do this:

```
bsh % print(range.hasDefined("unit"));
false
bsh % // Establish an undefined child 'unit';
bsh % range.get("unit");
bsh % print(range.toString());
{
    "min" => 2,
    "max" => 10,
    "unit" => undefined
}
bsh % print(range.hasDefined("unit"));
false
bsh % range.get("unit").set("meters");
bsh % print(range.hasDefined("unit"));
true
```

## 72.1.5. ModelType.EXPRESSION

A value of type `ModelType.EXPRESSION` is stored as a string, but can later be *resolved* to different value. The string has a special syntax that should be familiar to those who have used the system property substitution feature in previous JBoss AS releases.

```
[<prefix>][${<system-property-name>[:<default-value>]}][<suffix>]*
```

For example:

```
 ${queue.length}
http://${host}
http://${host:localhost}:${port:8080}/index.html
```

Use the `setExpression` method to set a node's value to type expression:

```
bsh % ModelNode expression = new ModelNode();
bsh % expression.setExpression("${queue.length}");
bsh % print(expression.getType());
EXPRESSION
```

Calling `asString()` returns the same string that was input:

```
bsh % print(expression.asListString());
${queue.length}
```

However, calling `toString()` tells you that this node's value is not of `ModelType.STRING`:

```
bsh % print(expression.toString());
expression "${queue.length}"
```

When the `resolve` operation is called, the string is parsed and any embedded system properties are resolved against the JVM's current system property values. A new `ModelNode` is returned whose value is the resolved string:

```
bsh % System.setProperty("queue.length", "10");
bsh % ModelNode resolved = expression.resolve();
bsh % print(resolved.asInt());
10
```

Note that the type of the `ModelNode` returned by `resolve()` is `ModelType.STRING`:

```
bsh % print(resolved.getType());
STRING
```

The `resolved.toInt()` call in the previous example only worked because the string "10" happens to be convertible into the int 10.

Calling `resolve()` has no effect on the value of the node on which the method is invoked:

```
bsh % resolved = expression.resolve();
bsh % print(resolved.toString());
"10"
bsh % print(expression.toString());
expression "${queue.length}"
```

If an expression cannot be resolved, `resolve` just uses the original string. The string can include more than one system property substitution:

```
bsh % expression.setExpression("http://${host}:${port}/index.html");
bsh % resolved = expression.resolve();
bsh % print(resolved.toString());
http://${host}:${port}/index.html
```

The expression can optionally include a default value, separated from the name of the system property by a colon:

```
bsh % expression.setExpression("http://${host:localhost}:${port:8080}/index.html");
bsh % resolved = expression.resolve();
bsh % print(resolved.toString());
http://localhost:8080/index.html
```

Actually including a system property substitution in the expression is not required:

```
bsh % expression.setExpression("no system property");
bsh % resolved = expression.resolve();
bsh % print(resolved.toString());
no system property
bsh % print(expression.toString());
expression "no system property"
```

The `resolve` method works on nodes of other types as well; it returns a copy without attempting any real resolution:

```
bsh % ModelNode basic = new ModelNode();
bsh % basic.set(10);
bsh % resolved = basic.resolve();
bsh % print(resolved.getType());
INT
bsh % resolved.set(5);
bsh % print(resolved.asInt());
5
bsh % print(basic.asInt());
10
```

## 72.1.6. ModelType.TYPE

You can also pass one of the values of the `ModelType` enum to `set`:

```
bsh % ModelNode type = new ModelNode();
bsh % type.set(ModelType.LIST);
bsh % print(type.getType());
TYPE
bsh % print(type.toString());
LIST
```

This is useful when using a `ModelNode` data structure to describe another `ModelNode` data structure.

### 72.1.7. Full list of ModelNode types

BIG\_DECIMAL  
BIG\_INTEGER  
BOOLEAN  
BYTES  
DOUBLE  
EXPRESSION  
INT  
LIST  
LONG  
OBJECT  
PROPERTY  
STRING  
TYPE  
UNDEFINED

### 72.1.8. Text representation of a ModelNode

TODO – document the grammar

### 72.1.9. JSON representation of a ModelNode

TODO – document the grammar

# Chapter 73. Description of the Management Model

A detailed description of the resources, attributes and operations that make up the management model provided by an individual WildFly instance or by any Domain Controller or slave Host Controller process can be queried using the `read-resource-description`, `read-operation-names`, `read-operation-description` and `read-child-types` operations described in the [Global operations](#) section. In this section we provide details on what's included in those descriptions.

## 73.1. Description of the WildFly Managed Resources

All portions of the management model exposed by WildFly are addressable via an ordered list of key/value pairs. For each addressable [\*Management Resource\*](#), the following descriptive information will be available:

- `description` – String – text description of this portion of the model
- `min-occurs` – int, either 0 or 1 – Minimum number of resources of this type that must exist in a valid model. If not present, the default value is 0.
- `max-occurs` – int – Maximum number of resources of this type that may exist in a valid model. If not present, the default value depends upon the value of the final key/value pair in the address of the described resource. If this value is '\*', the default value is Integer.MAX\_VALUE, i.e. there is no limit. If this value is some other string, the default value is 1.
- `attributes` – Map of String (the attribute name) to complex structure – the configuration attributes available in this portion of the model. See [below](#) for the representation of each attribute.
- `operations` – Map of String (the operation name) to complex structure – the operations that can be targeted at this address. See [below](#) for the representation of each operation.
- `children` – Map of String (the type of child) to complex structure – the relationship of this portion of the model to other addressable portions of the model. See [below](#) for the representation of each child relationship.
- `head-comment-allowed` – boolean – indicates whether this portion of the model can store an XML comment that would be written in the persistent form of the model (e.g. domain.xml) before the start of the XML element that represents this portion of the model. This item is optional, and if not present defaults to true. (Note: storing XML comments in the in-memory model is not currently supported. This description key is for future use.)
- `tail-comment-allowed` – boolean – similar to `head-comment-allowed`, but indicates whether a comment just before the close of the XML element is supported. A tail comment can only be supported if the element has child elements, in which case a comment can be inserted between the final child element and the element's closing tag. This item is optional, and if not present defaults to true. (Note: storing XML comments in the in-memory model is not currently supported. This description key is for future use.)

For example:

```

{
    "description" => "A manageable resource",
    "tail-comment-allowed" => false,
    "attributes" => {
        "foo" => {
            .... details of attribute foo
        }
    },
    "operations" => {
        "start" => {
            .... details of the start operation
        }
    },
    "children" => {
        "bar" => {
            .... details of the relationship with children of type "bar"
        }
    }
}

```

### 73.1.1. Description of an Attribute

An attribute is a portion of the management model that is not directly addressable. Instead, it is conceptually a property of an addressable [management resource](#). For each attribute in the model, the following descriptive information will be available:

- **description** – String – text description of the attribute
- **type** – [org.jboss.dmr.ModelType](#) – the type of the attribute value. One of the enum values BIG\_DECIMAL, BIG\_INTEGER, BOOLEAN, BYTES, DOUBLE, INT, LIST, LONG, OBJECT, PROPERTY, STRING. Most of these are self-explanatory. An OBJECT will be represented in the detyped model as a map of string keys to values of some other legal type, conceptually similar to a [javax.management.openmbean.CompositeData](#). A PROPERTY is a single key/value pair, where the key is a string, and the value is of some other legal type.
- **value-type** – ModelType or complex structure – Only present if type is LIST or OBJECT. If all elements in the LIST or all the values of the OBJECT type are of the same type, this will be one of the ModelType enums BIG\_DECIMAL, BIG\_INTEGER, BOOLEAN, BYTES, DOUBLE, INT, LONG, STRING. Otherwise, **value-type** will detail the structure of the attribute value, enumerating the value's fields and the type of their value. So, an attribute with a **type** of LIST and a **value-type** value of [ModelType.STRING](#) is analogous to a Java [List<String>](#), while one with a **value-type** value of [ModelType.INT](#) is analogous to a Java [List<Integer>](#). An attribute with a **type** of OBJECT and a **value-type** value of [ModelType.STRING](#) is analogous to a Java [Map<String, String>](#). An attribute with a **type** of OBJECT and a **value-type** whose value is not of type [ModelType](#) represents a fully-defined complex object, with the object's legal fields and their values described.
- **expressions-allowed** – boolean – indicates whether the value of the attribute may be of type [ModelType.EXPRESSION](#), instead of its standard type (see **type** and **value-type** above for discussion of an attribute's standard type.) A value of [ModelType.EXPRESSION](#) contains a system-property substitution expression that the server will resolve against the server-side system property map

before using the value. For example, an attribute named max-threads may have an expression value of  `${example.pool.max-threads:10}` instead of just 10. Default value if not present is false.

- **required** – boolean – true if the attribute must have a defined value in a representation of its portion of the model unless another attribute included in a list of **alternatives** is defined; false if it may be undefined (implying a null value) even in the absence of alternatives. If not present, true is the default.
- **nillable** – boolean – true if the attribute might not have a defined value in a representation of its portion of the model. A nillable attribute may be undefined either because it is not **required** or because it is required but has **alternatives** and one of the alternatives is defined.
- **storage** – String – Either "configuration" or "runtime". If "configuration", the attribute's value is stored as part of the persistent configuration (e.g. in domain.xml, host.xml or standalone.xml.) If "runtime" the attribute's value is not stored in the persistent configuration; the value only exists as long as the resource is running.
- **access-type** – String – One of "read-only", "read-write" or "metric". Whether an attribute value can be written, or can only read. A "metric" is a read-only attribute whose value is not stored in the persistent configuration, and whose value may change due to activity on the server. If an attribute is "read-write", the resource will expose an operation named "write-attribute" whose "name" parameter will accept this attribute's name and whose "value" parameter will accept a valid value for this attribute. That operation will be the standard means of updating this attribute's value.
- **restart-required** – String – One of "no-services", "all-services", "resource-services" or "jvm". Only relevant to attributes whose access-type is read-write. Indicates whether execution of a write-attribute operation whose name parameter specifies this attribute requires a restart of services (or an entire JVM) in order for the change to take effect in the runtime . See discussion of "[Applying Updates to Runtime Services](#)" below. Default value is "no-services".
- **default** – the default value for the attribute that will be used in runtime services if the attribute is not explicitly defined and no other attributes listed as **alternatives** are defined.
- **alternatives** – List of string – Indicates an exclusive relationship between attributes. If this attribute is defined, the other attributes listed in this descriptor's value should be undefined, even if their **required** descriptor says true; i.e. the presence of this attribute satisfies the requirement. Note that an attribute that is not explicitly configured but has a **default** value is still regarded as not being defined for purposes of checking whether the exclusive relationship has been violated. Default is undefined; i.e. this does not apply to most attributes.
- **requires** – List of string – Indicates that if this attribute has a value (other than undefined), the other attributes listed in this descriptor's value must also have a value, even if their required descriptor says false. This would typically be used in conjunction with alternatives. For example, attributes "a" and "b" are required, but are alternatives to each other; "c" and "d" are optional. But "b" requires "c" and "d", so if "b" is used, "c" and "d" must also be defined. Default is undefined; i.e. this does not apply to most attributes.
- **capability-reference** – string – if defined indicates that this attribute's value specifies the dynamic portion of the name of the specified capability provided by another resource. This indicates the attribute is a reference to another area of the management model. (Note that at present some attributes that reference other areas of the model may not provide this

information.)

- **head-comment-allowed** – boolean – indicates whether the model can store an XML comment that would be written in the persistent form of the model (e.g. domain.xml) before the start of the XML element that represents this attribute. This item is optional, and if not present defaults to false. (This is a different default from what is used for an entire management resource, since model attributes often map to XML attributes, which don't allow comments.) (Note: storing XML comments in the in-memory model is not currently supported. This description key is for future use.)
- **tail-comment-allowed** – boolean – similar to head-comment-allowed, but indicates whether a comment just before the close of the XML element is supported. A tail comment can only be supported if the element has child elements, in which case a comment can be inserted between the final child element and the element's closing tag. This item is optional, and if not present defaults to false. (This is a different default from what is used for an entire management resource, since model attributes often map to XML attributes, which don't allow comments.) (Note: storing XML comments in the in-memory model is not currently supported. This description key is for future use.)
- arbitrary key/value pairs that further describe the attribute value, e.g. "max" ⇒ 2. See "[Arbitrary Descriptors](#)" below.

Some examples:

```
"foo" => {
    "description" => "The foo",
    "type" => INT,
    "max" => 2
}
```

```
"bar" => {
    "description" => "The bar",
    "type" => OBJECT,
    "value-type" => {
        "size" => INT,
        "color" => STRING
    }
}
```

### 73.1.2. Description of an Operation

A management resource may have operations associated with it. The description of an operation will include the following information:

- **operation-name** – String – the name of the operation
- **description** – String – text description of the operation
- **request-properties** – Map of String to complex structure – description of the parameters of the operation. Keys are the names of the parameters, values are descriptions of the parameter value

types. See [below](#) for details on the description of parameter value types.

- **reply-properties** – complex structure, or empty – description of the return value of the operation, with an empty node meaning void. See [below](#) for details on the description of operation return value types.
- **restart-required** – String – One of "no-services", "all-services", "resource-services" or "jvm". Indicates whether the operation makes a configuration change that requires a restart of services (or an entire JVM) in order for the change to take effect in the runtime. See discussion of "[Applying Updates to Runtime Services](#)" below. Default value is "no-services".

## Description of an Operation Parameter or Return Value

- **description** – String – text description of the parameter or return value
- **type** – `org.jboss.dmr.ModelType` – the type of the parameter or return value. One of the enum values BIG\_DECIMAL, BIG\_INTEGER, BOOLEAN, BYTES, DOUBLE, INT, LIST, LONG, OBJECT, PROPERTY, STRING.
- **value-type** – `ModelType` or complex structure – Only present if type is LIST or OBJECT. If all elements in the LIST or all the values of the OBJECT type are of the same type, this will be one of the `ModelType` enums BIG\_DECIMAL, BIG\_INTEGER, BOOLEAN, BYTES, DOUBLE, INT, LIST, LONG, PROPERTY, STRING. Otherwise, value-type will detail the structure of the attribute value, enumerating the value's fields and the type of their value. So, a parameter with a **type** of LIST and a **value-type** value of `ModelType.STRING` is analogous to a Java `List<String>`, while one with a **value-type** value of `ModelType.INT` is analogous to a Java `List<Integer>`. A parameter with a **type** of OBJECT and a **value-type** value of `ModelType.STRING` is analogous to a Java `Map<String, String>`. A parameter with a **type** of OBJECT and a **value-type** whose value is not of type `ModelType` represents a fully-defined complex object, with the object's legal fields and their values described.
- **expressions-allowed** – boolean – indicates whether the value of the the parameter or return value may be of type `ModelType.EXPRESSION`, instead its standard type (see type and value-type above for discussion of the standard type.) A value of `ModelType.EXPRESSION` contains a system-property substitution expression that the server will resolve against the server-side system property map before using the value. For example, a parameter named max-threads may have an expression value of  `${example.pool.max-threads:10}` instead of just 10. Default value if not present is false.
- **required** – boolean – true if the parameter or return value must have a defined value in the operation or response unless another item included in a list of **alternatives** is defined; false if it may be undefined (implying a null value) even in the absence of alternatives. If not present, true is the default.
- **nillable** – boolean – true if the parameter or return value might not have a defined value in a representation of its portion of the model. A nillable parameter or return value may be undefined either because it is not **required** or because it is required but has **alternatives** and one of the alternatives is defined.
- **default** – the default value for the parameter that will be used in runtime services if the parameter is not explicitly defined and no other parameters listed as **alternatives** are defined.
- **restart-required** – String – One of "no-services", "all-services", "resource-services" or "jvm". Only relevant to attributes whose access-type is read-write. Indicates whether execution of a write-

attribute operation whose name parameter specifies this attribute requires a restart of services (or an entire JVM) in order for the change to take effect in the runtime . See discussion of "[Applying Updates to Runtime Services](#)" below. Default value is "no-services".

- **alternatives** – List of string – Indicates an exclusive relationship between parameters. If this attribute is defined, the other parameters listed in this descriptor's value should be undefined, even if their required descriptor says true; i.e. the presence of this parameter satisfies the requirement. Note that an parameter that is not explicitly configured but has a **default** value is still regarded as not being defined for purposes of checking whether the exclusive relationship has been violated. Default is undefined; i.e. this does not apply to most parameters.
- **requires** – List of string – Indicates that if this parameter has a value (other than undefined), the other parameters listed in this descriptor's value must also have a value, even if their required descriptor says false. This would typically be used in conjunction with alternatives. For example, parameters "a" and "b" are required, but are alternatives to each other; "c" and "d" are optional. But "b" requires "c" and "d", so if "b" is used, "c" and "d" must also be defined. Default is undefined; i.e. this does not apply to most parameters.
- arbitrary key/value pairs that further describe the attribute value, e.g. "max" ⇒ 2. See "[Arbitrary Descriptors](#)" below.

### 73.1.3. Arbitrary Descriptors

The description of an attribute, operation parameter or operation return value type can include arbitrary key/value pairs that provide extra information. Whether a particular key/value pair is present depends on the context, e.g. a pair with key "max" would probably only occur as part of the description of some numeric type.

Following are standard keys and their expected value type. If descriptor authors want to add an arbitrary key/value pair to some descriptor and the semantic matches the meaning of one of the following items, the standard key/value type must be used.

- **min** – int – the minimum value of some numeric type. The absence of this item implies there is no minimum value.
- **max** – int – the maximum value of some numeric type. The absence of this item implies there is no maximum value.
- **min-length** – int – the minimum length of some string, list or byte[] type. The absence of this item implies a minimum length of zero.
- **max-length** – int – the maximum length of some string, list or byte[]. The absence of this item implies there is no maximum value.
- **allowed** – List – a list of legal values. The type of the elements in the list should match the type of the attribute.
- **unit** - The unit of the value, if one is applicable - e.g. ns, ms, s, m, h, KB, MB, TB. See the `org.jboss.as.controller.client.helpers.MeasurementUnit` in the org.jboss.as:jboss-as-controller-client artifact for a listing of legal measurement units..

Some examples:

```
{
    "operation-name" => "incrementFoo",
    "description" => "Increase the value of the 'foo' attribute by the given amount",
    "request-properties" => {
        "increment" => {
            "type" => INT,
            "description" => "The amount to increment",
            "required" => true
        },
        "reply-properties" => {
            "type" => INT,
            "description" => "The new value",
        }
    }
}
```

```
{
    "operation-name" => "start",
    "description" => "Starts the thing",
    "request-properties" => {},
    "reply-properties" => {}
}
```

### 73.1.4. Description of Parent/Child Relationships

The address used to target an addressable portion of the model must be an ordered list of key value pairs. The effect of this requirement is the addressable portions of the model naturally form a tree structure, with parent nodes in the tree defining what the valid keys are and the children defining what the valid values are. The parent node also defines the cardinality of the relationship. The description of the parent node includes a `children` element that describes these relationships:

```
{
    ....
    "children" => {
        "connector" => {
            .... description of the relationship with children of type "connector"
        },
        "virtual-host" => {
            .... description of the relationship with children of type "virtual-
host"
        }
    }
}
```

The description of each relationship will include the following elements:

- `description` – String – text description of the relationship
- `model-description` – either "undefined" or a complex structure – This is a node of

`ModelType.OBJECT`, the keys of which are legal values for the value portion of the address of a resource of this type, with the special character '\*' indicating the value portion can have an arbitrary value. The values in the node are the full description of the particular child resource (its text description, attributes, operations, children) as detailed above. This `model-description` may also be "undefined", i.e. a null value, if the query that asked for the parent node's description did not include the "recursive" param set to true.

Example with if the recursive flag was set to true:

```
{  
    "description" => "The connectors used to handle client connections",  
    "model-description" => {  
        "*" => {  
            "description" => "Handles client connections",  
            "min-occurs" => 1,  
            "attributes" => {  
                ... details of children as documented above  
            },  
            "operations" => {  
                .... details of operations as documented above  
            },  
            "children" => {  
                .... details of the children's children  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

If the recursive flag was false:

```
{  
    "description" => "The connectors used to handle client connections",  
    "model-description" => undefined  
}
```

### 73.1.5. Applying Updates to Runtime Services

An attribute or operation description may include a ``restart-required`` descriptor; this section is an explanation of the meaning of that descriptor.

An operation that changes a management resource's persistent configuration usually can also affect a runtime service associated with the resource. For example, there is a runtime service associated with any host.xml or standalone.xml `<interface>` element; other services in the runtime depend on that service to provide the `InetAddress` associated with the interface. In many cases, an update to a resource's persistent configuration can be immediately applied to the associated runtime service. The runtime service's state is updated to reflect the new value(s).

However, in many cases the runtime service's state cannot be updated without restarting the

service. Restarting a service can have broad effects. A restart of a service A will trigger a restart of other services B, C and D that depend on A, triggering a restart of services that depend on B, C and D, etc. Those service restarts may very well disrupt handling of end-user requests.

Because restarting a service can be disruptive to end-user request handling, the handlers for management operations will not restart any service without some form of explicit instruction from the end user indicating a service restart is desired. In a few cases, simply executing the operation is an indication the user wants services to restart (e.g. a `/host=master/server-config=server-one:restart` operation in a managed domain, or a `/:reload` operation on a standalone server.) For all other cases, if an operation (or attribute write) cannot be performed without restarting a service, the metadata describing the operation or attribute will include a "`'restart-required'`" descriptor whose value indicates what is necessary for the operation to affect the runtime:

- **no-services** – Applying the operation to the runtime does not require the restart of any services. This value is the default if the `restart-required` descriptor is not present.
- **all-services** – The operation can only immediately update the persistent configuration; applying the operation to the runtime will require a subsequent restart of all services in the affected VM. Executing the operation will put the server into a "`reload-required`" state. Until a restart of all services is performed the response to this operation and to any subsequent operation will include a response header "`'process-state' ⇒ 'reload-required'`". For a standalone server, a restart of all services can be accomplished by executing the `'/:reload` CLI command. For a server in a managed domain, restarting all services currently requires a full restart of the affected server VM (e.g. `/host=master/server-config=server-one:restart`).
- **jvm** –The operation can only immediately update the persistent configuration; applying the operation to the runtime will require a full process restart (i.e. stop the JVM and launch a new JVM). Executing the operation will put the server into a "`restart-required`" state. Until a restart is performed the response to this operation and to any subsequent operation will include a response header "`'process-state' ⇒ 'restart-required'`". For a standalone server, a full process restart requires first stopping the server via OS-level operations (`Ctrl-C`, `kill`) or via the `'/:shutdown` CLI command, and then starting the server again from the command line. For a server in a managed domain, restarting a server requires executing the `/host=<host>/server-config=<server>:restart` operation.
- **resource-services** – The operation can only immediately update the persistent configuration; applying the operation to the runtime will require a subsequent restart of some services associated with the resource. If the operation includes the request header "`allow-resource-service-restart`" ⇒ `true`, the handler for the operation will go ahead and restart the runtime service. Otherwise executing the operation will put the server into a "`'reload-required'`" state. (See the discussion of "`'all-services'`" above for more on the "`'reload-required'`" state.)

# Chapter 74. The native management API

A standalone WildFly process, or a managed domain Domain Controller or slave Host Controller process can be configured to listen for remote management requests using its "native management interface":

```
<native-interface interface="management" port="9999" security-realm="ManagementRealm"
/>
```

~(See standalone/configuration/standalone.xml or domain/configuration/host.xml)~

The CLI tool that comes with the application server uses this interface, and user can develop custom clients that use it as well. In this section we'll cover the basics on how to develop such a client. We'll also cover details on the format of low-level management operation requests and responses – information that should prove useful for users of the CLI tool as well.

## 74.1. Native Management Client Dependencies

The native management interface uses an open protocol based on the JBoss Remoting library. JBoss Remoting is used to establish a communication channel from the client to the process being managed. Once the communication channel is established the primary traffic over the channel is management requests initiated by the client and asynchronous responses from the target process.

A custom Java-based client should have the maven artifact [org.jboss.as:jboss-as-controller-client](#) and its dependencies on the classpath. The other dependencies are:

Maven Artifact	Purpose
org.jboss.remoting:jboss-remoting	Remote communication
org.jboss:jboss-dmr	Detyped representation of the management model
org.jboss.as:jboss-as-protocol	Wire protocol for remote WildFly management
org.jboss.sasl:jboss-sasl	SASL authentication
org.jboss.xnio:xnio-api	Non-blocking IO
org.jboss.xnio:xnio-nio	Non-blocking IO
org.jboss.logging:jboss-logging	Logging
org.jboss.threads:jboss-threads	Thread management
org.jboss.marshalling:jboss-marshalling	Marshalling and unmarshalling data to/from streams

The client API is entirely within the [org.jboss.as:jboss-as-controller-client](#) artifact; the other dependencies are part of the internal implementation of [org.jboss.as:jboss-as-controller-client](#) and are not compile-time dependencies of any custom client based on it.

The management protocol is an open protocol, so a completely custom client could be developed without using these libraries (e.g. using Python or some other language.)

## 74.2. Working with a ModelControllerClient

The `org.jboss.as.controller.client.ModelControllerClient` class is the main class a custom client would use to manage a WildFly server instance or a Domain Controller or slave Host Controller.

The custom client must have maven artifact `org.jboss.as:jboss-as-controller-client` and its dependencies on the classpath.

### 74.2.1. Creating the ModelControllerClient

To create a management client that can connect to your target process's native management socket, simply:

```
ModelControllerClient client = ModelControllerClient.Factory.create(InetAddress  
    .getByName("localhost"), 9999);
```

The address and port are what is configured in the target process' `<management><management-interfaces><native-interface>...</native-interface></management-interfaces>` element.

Typically, however, the native management interface will be secured, requiring clients to authenticate. On the client side, the custom client will need to provide the user's authentication credentials, obtained in whatever manner is appropriate for the client (e.g. from a dialog box in a GUI-based client.) Access to these credentials is provided by passing in an implementation of the `javax.security.auth.callback.CallbackHandler` interface. For example:

```

static ModelControllerClient createClient(final InetAddress host, final int port,
                                         final String username, final char[] password, final String
securityRealmName) {

    final CallbackHandler callbackHandler = new CallbackHandler() {

        public void handle(Callback[] callbacks) throws IOException,
UnsupportedCallbackException {
            for (Callback current : callbacks) {
                if (current instanceof NameCallback) {
                    NameCallback ncb = (NameCallback) current;
                    ncb.setName(username);
                } else if (current instanceof PasswordCallback) {
                    PasswordCallback pcb = (PasswordCallback) current;
                    pcb.setPassword(password.toCharArray());
                } else if (current instanceof RealmCallback) {
                    RealmCallback rcb = (RealmCallback) current;
                    rcb.setText(rcb.getDefaultText());
                } else {
                    throw new UnsupportedCallbackException(current);
                }
            }
        }
    };

    return ModelControllerClient.Factory.create(host, port, callbackHandler);
}

```

#### 74.2.2. Creating an operation request object

Management requests are formulated using the `org.jboss.dmr.ModelNode` class from the `jboss-dmr` library. The `jboss-dmr` library allows the complete WildFly management model to be expressed using a very small number of Java types. See [Detyped management and the jboss-dmr library](#) for full details on using this library.

Let's show an example of creating an operation request object that can be used to [read the resource description](#) for the web subsystem's HTTP connector:

```

ModelNode op = new ModelNode();
op.get("operation").set("read-resource-description");

ModelNode address = op.get("address");
address.add("subsystem", "web");
address.add("connector", "http");

op.get("recursive").set(true);
op.get("operations").set(true);

```

What we've done here is created a ModelNode of type `ModelType.OBJECT` with the following fields:

- `operation` – the name of the operation to invoke. All operation requests **must** include this field and its value must be a String.
- `address` – the address of the resource to invoke the operation against. This field's must be of `ModelType.LIST` with each element in the list being a `ModelType.PROPERTY`. If this field is omitted the operation will target the root resource. The operation can be targeted at any address in the management model; here we are targeting it at the resource for the web subsystem's http connector.

In this case, the request includes two optional parameters:

- `recursive` – true means you want the description of child resources under this resource. Default is false
- `operations` – true means you want the description of operations exposed by the resource to be included. Default is false.

Different operations take different parameters, and some take no parameters at all.

See [Format of a Detyped Operation Request](#) for full details on the structure of a ModelNode that will represent an operation request.

The example above produces an operation request ModelNode equivalent to what the CLI produces internally when it parses and executes the following low-level CLI command:

```
[localhost:9999 /] /subsystem=web/connector=http:read-resource-description(recursive=true,operations=true)
```

#### 74.2.3. Execute the operation and manipulate the result:

The `execute` method sends the operation request ModelNode to the process being managed and returns a ModelNode the contains the process' response:

```
ModelNode returnVal = client.execute(op);
System.out.println(returnVal.get("result").toString());
```

See [Format of a Detyped Operation Response](#) for general details on the structure of the "returnVal" ModelNode.

The `execute` operation shown above will block the calling thread until the response is received from the process being managed. `ModelControllerClient` also exposes an API allowing asynchronous invocation:

```
Future<ModelNode> future = client.executeAsync(op);
. . . // do other stuff
ModelNode returnVal = future.get();
System.out.println(returnVal.get("result").toString());
```

#### 74.2.4. Close the ModelControllerClient

A `ModelControllerClient` can be reused for multiple requests. Creating a new `ModelControllerClient` for each request is an anti-pattern. However, when the `ModelControllerClient` is no longer needed, it should always be explicitly closed, allowing it to close down any connections to the process it was managing and release other resources:

```
client.close();
```

### 74.3. Format of a Detyped Operation Request

The basic method a user of the WildFly 8 programmatic management API would use is very simple:

```
ModelNode execute(ModelNode operation) throws IOException;
```

where the return value is the detyped representation of the response, and `operation` is the detyped representation of the operation being invoked.

The purpose of this section is to document the structure of `operation`.

See [Format of a Detyped Operation Response](#) for a discussion of the format of the response.

#### 74.3.1. Simple Operations

A text representation of simple operation would look like this:

```
{
  "operation" => "write-attribute",
  "address" => [
    {"profile" => "production"),
    {"subsystem" => "threads"),
    {"bounded-queue-thread-pool" => "pool1")
  ],
  "name" => "count",
  "value" => 20
}
```

Java code to produce that output would be:

```

ModelNode op = new ModelNode();
op.get("operation").set("write-attribute");
ModelNode addr = op.get("address");
addr.add("profile", "production");
addr.add("subsystem", "threads");
addr.add("bounded-queue-thread-pool", "pool1");
op.get("name").set("count");
op.get("value").set(20);
System.out.println(op);

```

The order in which the outermost elements appear in the request is not relevant. The required elements are:

- **operation** – String – The name of the operation being invoked.
- **address** – the address of the managed resource against which the request should be executed. If not set, the address is the root resource. The address is an ordered list of key-value pairs describing where the resource resides in the overall management resource tree. Management resources are organized in a tree, so the order in which elements in the address occur is important.

The other key/value pairs are parameter names and their values. The names and values should match what is specified in the [operation's description](#).

Parameters may have any name, except for the reserved words **operation**, **address** and **operation-headers**.

### 74.3.2. Operation Headers

Besides the special operation and address values discussed above, operation requests can also include special "header" values that help control how the operation executes. These headers are created under the special reserved word **operation-headers**:

```

ModelNode op = new ModelNode();
op.get("operation").set("write-attribute");
ModelNode addr = op.get("address");
addr.add("base", "domain");
addr.add("profile", "production");
addr.add("subsystem", "threads");
addr.add("bounded-queue-thread-pool", "pool1");
op.get("name").set("count");
op.get("value").set(20);
op.get("operation-headers", "rollback-on-runtime-failure").set(false);
System.out.println(op);

```

This produces:

```
{
  "operation" => "write-attribute",
  "address" => [
    ("profile" => "production"),
    ("subsystem" => "threads"),
    ("bounded-queue-thread-pool" => "pool1")
  ],
  "name" => "count",
  "value" => 20,
  "operation-headers" => {
    "rollback-on-runtime-failure => false
  }
}
```

The following operation headers are supported:

- **rollback-on-runtime-failure** – boolean, optional, defaults to true. Whether an operation that successfully updates the persistent configuration model should be reverted if it fails to apply to the runtime. Operations that affect the persistent configuration are applied in two stages – first to the configuration model and then to the actual running services. If there is an error applying to the configuration model the operation will be aborted with no configuration change and no change to running services will be attempted. However, operations are allowed to change the configuration model even if there is a failure to apply the change to the running services – if and only if this **rollback-on-runtime-failure** header is set to **false**. So, this header only deals with what happens if there is a problem applying an operation to the running state of a server (e.g. actually increasing the size of a runtime thread pool.)
- **rollout-plan** – only relevant to requests made to a Domain Controller or Host Controller. See "[Operations with a Rollout Plan](#)" for details.
- **allow-resource-service-restart** – boolean, optional, defaults to false. Whether an operation that requires restarting some runtime services in order to take effect should do so. See discussion of **resource-services** in the "[Applying Updates to Runtime Services](#)" section of the [Description of the Management Model](#) section for further details.
- **roles** – String or list of strings. Name(s) of RBAC role(s) the permissions for which should be used when making access control decisions instead of those from the roles normally associated with the user invoking the operation. Only respected if the user is normally associated with a role with all permissions (i.e. SuperUser), meaning this can only be used to reduce permissions for a caller, not to increase permissions.
- **blocking-timeout** – int, optional, defaults to 300. Maximum time, in seconds, that the operation should block at various points waiting for completion. If this period is exceeded, the operation will roll back. Does not represent an overall maximum execution time for an operation; rather it is meant to serve as a sort of fail-safe measure to prevent problematic operations indefinitely tying up resources.

### 74.3.3. Composite Operations

The root resource for a Domain or Host Controller or an individual server will expose an operation

named " `composite` ". This operation executes a list of other operations as an atomic unit (although the atomicity requirement can be [relaxed](#). The structure of the request for the " `composite` " operation has the same fundamental structure as a simple operation (i.e. operation name, address, params as key value pairs).

```
{  
    "operation" => "composite",  
    "address" => [],  
    "steps" => [  
        {  
            "operation" => "write-attribute",  
            "address" => [  
                ("profile" => "production"),  
                ("subsystem" => "threads"),  
                ("bounded-queue-thread-pool" => "pool1")  
            ],  
            "count" => "count",  
            "value" => 20  
        },  
        {  
            "operation" => "write-attribute",  
            "address" => [  
                ("profile" => "production"),  
                ("subsystem" => "threads"),  
                ("bounded-queue-thread-pool" => "pool2")  
            ],  
            "name" => "count",  
            "value" => 10  
        }  
    ],  
    "operation-headers" => {  
        "rollback-on-runtime-failure => false  
    }  
}
```

The "composite" operation takes a single parameter:

- **steps** – a list, where each item in the list has the same structure as a simple operation request. In the example above each of the two steps is modifying the thread pool configuration for a different pool. There need not be any particular relationship between the steps. Note that the `rollback-on-runtime-failure` and `rollout-plan` operation headers are not supported for the individual steps in a composite operation.

+

The 'rollback-on-runtime-failure' operation header discussed above has a particular meaning when applied to a composite operation, controlling whether steps that successfully execute should be reverted if other steps fail at runtime. Note that if any steps modify the persistent configuration, and any of those steps fail, all steps will be reverted. Partial/incomplete changes to the persistent configuration are not allowed.

#### 74.3.4. Operations with a Rollout Plan

Operations targeted at domain or host level resources can potentially impact multiple servers. Such operations can include a "rollout plan" detailing the sequence in which the operation should be applied to servers as well as policies for detailing whether the operation should be reverted if it fails to execute successfully on some servers.

If the operation includes a rollout plan, the structure is as follows:

```
{
  "operation" => "write-attribute",
  "address" => [
    ("profile" => "production"),
    ("subsystem" => "threads"),
    ("bounded-queue-thread-pool" => "pool1")
  ],
  "name" => "count",
  "value" => 20,
  "operation-headers" => {
    "rollout-plan" => {
      "in-series" => [
        {
          "concurrent-groups" => {
            "groupA" => {
              "rolling-to-servers" => true,
              "max-failure-percentage" => 20
            },
            "groupB" => undefined
          }
        },
        {
          "server-group" => {
            "groupC" => {
              "rolling-to-servers" => false,
              "max-failed-servers" => 1
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "concurrent-groups" => {
            "groupD" => {
              "rolling-to-servers" => true,
              "max-failure-percentage" => 20
            },
            "groupE" => undefined
          }
        }
      ],
      "rollback-across-groups" => true
    }
  }
}
```

As you can see, the rollout plan is another structure in the operation-headers section. The root node of the structure allows two children:

- **in-series** – a list – A list of activities that are to be performed in series, with each activity reaching completion before the next step is executed. Each activity involves the application of

the operation to the servers in one or more server groups. See below for details on each element in the list.

- **rollback-across-groups** – boolean – indicates whether the need to rollback the operation on all the servers in one server group should trigger a rollback across all the server groups. This is an optional setting, and defaults to **false**.

Each element in the list under the **in-series** node must have one or the other of the following structures:

- **concurrent-groups** – a map of server group names to policies controlling how the operation should be applied to that server group. For each server group in the map, the operation may be applied concurrently. See below for details on the per-server-group policy configuration.
- **server-group** – a single key/value mapping of a server group name to a policy controlling how the operation should be applied to that server group. See below for details on the policy configuration. (Note: there is no difference in plan execution between this and a " `concurrent-groups` " map with a single entry.)

The policy controlling how the operation is applied to the servers within a server group has the following elements, each of which is optional:

- **rolling-to-servers** – boolean – If true, the operation will be applied to each server in the group in series. If false or not specified, the operation will be applied to the servers in the group concurrently.
- **max-failed-servers** – int – Maximum number of servers in the group that can fail to apply the operation before it should be reverted on all servers in the group. The default value if not specified is zero; i.e. failure on any server triggers rollback across the group.
- **max-failure-percentage** – int between 0 and 100 – Maximum percentage of the total number of servers in the group that can fail to apply the operation before it should be reverted on all servers in the group. The default value if not specified is zero; i.e. failure on any server triggers rollback across the group.

If both **max-failed-servers** and **max-failure-percentage** are set, **max-failure-percentage** takes precedence.

Looking at the (contrived) example above, application of the operation to the servers in the domain would be done in 3 phases. If the policy for any server group triggers a rollback of the operation across the server group, all other server groups will be rolled back as well. The 3 phases are:

1. Server groups groupA and groupB will have the operation applied concurrently. The operation will be applied to the servers in groupA in series, while all servers in groupB will handle the operation concurrently. If more than 20% of the servers in groupA fail to apply the operation, it will be rolled back across that group. If any servers in groupB fail to apply the operation it will be rolled back across that group.
2. Once all servers in groupA and groupB are complete, the operation will be applied to the servers in groupC. Those servers will handle the operation concurrently. If more than one server in groupC fails to apply the operation it will be rolled back across that group.
3. Once all servers in groupC are complete, server groups groupD and groupE will have the

operation applied concurrently. The operation will be applied to the servers in groupD in series, while all servers in groupE will handle the operation concurrently. If more than 20% of the servers in groupD fail to apply the operation, it will be rolled back across that group. If any servers in groupE fail to apply the operation it will be rolled back across that group.

## Default Rollout Plan

All operations that impact multiple servers will be executed with a rollout plan. However, actually specifying the rollout plan in the operation request is not required. If no `rollout-plan` operation header is specified, a default plan will be generated. The plan will have the following characteristics:

- There will only be a single high level phase. All server groups affected by the operation will have the operation applied concurrently.
- Within each server group, the operation will be applied to all servers concurrently.
- Failure on any server in a server group will cause rollback across the group.
- Failure of any server group will result in rollback of all other server groups.

## Creating and reusing a Rollout Plan

Since a rollout plan may be quite complex, having to pass it as a header every time can become quickly painful. So instead we can store it in the model and then reference it when we want to use it.

To create a rollout plan you can use the operation `rollout-plan add` like this :

```
rollout-plan add --name=simple --content={"rollout-plan" => {"in-series" => [{"server-group" => {"main-server-group" => {"rolling-to-servers" => false, "max-failed-servers" => 1}}}, {"server-group" => {"other-server-group" => {"rolling-to-servers" => true, "max-failure-percentage" => 20}}}], "rollback-across-groups" => true}}
```

This will create a rollout plan called `simple` in the content repository.

```
[domain@192.168.1.20:9999 /] /management-client-content=rollout-plans/rollout-plan
=simple:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "content" => {"rollout-plan" => {
            "in-series" => [
                {"server-group" => {"main-server-group" => {
                    "rolling-to-servers" => false,
                    "max-failed-servers" => 1
                }}},
                {"server-group" => {"other-server-group" => {
                    "rolling-to-servers" => true,
                    "max-failure-percentage" => 20
                }}}
            ],
            "rollback-across-groups" => true
        }},
        "hash" => bytes {
            0x13, 0x12, 0x76, 0x65, 0x8a, 0x28, 0xb8, 0xbc,
            0x34, 0x3c, 0xe9, 0xe6, 0x9f, 0x24, 0x05, 0xd2,
            0x30, 0xff, 0xa4, 0x34
        }
    }
}
```

Now you may reference the rollout plan in your command by adding a header just like this :

```
deploy /quickstart/ejb-in-war/target/wildfly-ejb-in-war.war --all-server-groups --
headers={rollout name=simple}
```

## 74.4. Format of a Detyped Operation Response

As noted previously, the basic method a user of the WildFly 8 programmatic management API would use is very simple:

```
ModelNode execute(ModelNode operation) throws IOException;
```

where the return value is the detyped representation of the response, and `operation` is the detyped representation of the operating being invoked.

The purpose of this section is to document the structure of the return value.

For the format of the request, see [Format of a Detyped Operation Request](#).

#### 74.4.1. Simple Responses

Simple responses are provided by the following types of operations:

- Non-composite operations that target a single server. (See below for more on composite operations).
- Non-composite operations that target a Domain Controller or slave Host Controller and don't require the responder to apply the operation on multiple servers and aggregate their results (e.g. a simple read of a domain configuration property.)

The response will always include a simple boolean outcome field, with one of three possible values:

- **success** – the operation executed successfully
- **failed** – the operation failed
- **cancelled** – the execution of the operation was cancelled. (This would be an unusual outcome for a simple operation which would generally very rapidly reach a point in its execution where it couldn't be cancelled.)

The other fields in the response will depend on whether the operation was successful.

The response for a failed operation:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "failed",  
    "failure-description" => "[JBAS-12345] Some failure message"  
}
```

A response for a successful operation will include an additional field:

- **result** – the return value, or **undefined** for void operations or those that return null

A non-void result:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "success",  
    "result" => {  
        "name" => "Brian",  
        "age" => 22  
    }  
}
```

A void result:

```
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => undefined
}
```

The response for a cancelled operation has no other fields:

```
{
  "outcome" => "cancelled"
}
```

#### 74.4.2. Response Headers

Besides the standard `outcome`, `result` and `failure-description` fields described above, the response may also include various headers that provide more information about the affect of the operation or about the overall state of the server. The headers will be child element under a field named `response-headers`. For example:

```
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => undefined,
  "response-headers" => {
    "operation-requires-reload" => true,
    "process-state" => "reload-required"
  }
}
```

A response header is typically related to whether an operation could be applied to the targeted runtime without requiring a restart of some or all services, or even of the target process itself. Please see the ["Applying Updates to Runtime Services" section of the Description of the Management Model section](#) for a discussion of the basic concepts related to what happens if an operation requires a service restart to be applied.

The current possible response headers are:

- `operation-requires-reload` – boolean – indicates that the specific operation that has generated this response requires a restart of all services in the process in order to take effect in the runtime. This would typically only have a value of 'true'; the absence of the header is the same as a value of 'false.'
- `operation-requires-restart` – boolean – indicates that the specific operation that has generated this response requires a full process restart in order to take effect in the runtime. This would typically only have a value of 'true'; the absence of the header is the same as a value of 'false.'
- `process-state` – enumeration – Provides information about the overall state of the target process. One of the following values:
  - `starting` – the process is starting

- **running** – the process is in a normal running state. The **process-state** header would typically not be seen with this value; the absence of the header is the same as a value of 'running'.
- **reload-required** – some operation (not necessarily this one) has executed that requires a restart of all services in order for a configuration change to take effect in the runtime.
- **restart-required** – some operation (not necessarily this one) has executed that requires a full process restart in order for a configuration change to take effect in the runtime.
- **stopping** – the process is stopping

#### 74.4.3. Basic Composite Operation Responses

A composite operation is one that incorporates more than one simple operation in a list and executes them atomically. See the "[Composite Operations](#)" section for more information.

Basic composite responses are provided by the following types of operations:

- Composite operations that target a single server.
- Composite operations that target a Domain Controller or a slave Host Controller and don't require the responder to apply the operation on multiple servers and aggregate their results (e.g. a list of simple reads of domain configuration properties.)

The high level format of a basic composite operation response is largely the same as that of a simple operation response, although there is an important semantic difference. For a composite operation, the meaning of the outcome flag is controlled by the value of the operation request's **rollback-on-runtime-failure** header field. If that field was **false** (default is true), the outcome flag will be success if all steps were successfully applied to the persistent configuration even if **none** of the composite operation's steps was successfully applied to the runtime.

What's distinctive about a composite operation response is the **result** field. First, even if the operation was not successful, the **result** field will usually be present. (It won't be present if there was some sort of immediate failure that prevented the responder from even attempting to execute the individual operations.) Second, the content of the **result** field will be a map. Each entry in the map will record the result of an element in the **steps** parameter of the composite operation request. The key for each item in the map will be the string "**step-X**" where "**X**" is the 1-based index of the step's position in the request's **'steps** list. So each individual operation in the composite operation will have its result recorded.

The individual operation results will have the same basic format as the simple operation results described above. However, there are some differences from the simple operation case when the individual operation's **outcome** flag is **failed**. These relate to the fact that in a composite operation, individual operations can be rolled back or not even attempted.

If an individual operation was not even attempted (because the overall operation was cancelled or, more likely, a prior operation failed):

```
{  
    "outcome" => "cancelled"  
}
```

An individual operation that failed and was rolled back:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "failed",  
    "failure-description" => "[JBAS-12345] Some failure message",  
    "rolled-back" => true  
}
```

An individual operation that itself succeeded but was rolled back due to failure of another operation:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "failed",  
    "result" => {  
        "name" => "Brian",  
        "age" => 22  
    },  
    "rolled-back" => true  
}
```

An operation that failed and was rolled back:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "failed",  
    "failure-description" => "[JBAS-12345] Some failure message",  
    "rolled-back" => true  
}
```

Here's an example of the response for a successful 2 step composite operation:

```
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => [
    {
      "outcome" => "success",
      "result" => {
        "name" => "Brian",
        "age" => 22
      }
    },
    {
      "outcome" => "success",
      "result" => undefined
    }
  ]
}
```

And for a failed 3 step composite operation, where the first step succeeded and the second failed, triggering cancellation of the 3rd and rollback of the others:

```
{
  "outcome" => "failed",
  "failure-description" => "[JBAS-99999] Composite operation failed; see individual
operation results for details",
  "result" => [
    {
      "outcome" => "failed",
      "result" => {
        "name" => "Brian",
        "age" => 22
      }
    },
    "rolled-back" => true
  ],
  {
    "outcome" => "failed",
    "failure-description" => "[JBAS-12345] Some failure message",
    "rolled-back" => true
  },
  {
    "outcome" => "cancelled"
  }
]
```

#### 74.4.4. Multi-Server Responses

Multi-server responses are provided by operations that target a Domain Controller or slave Host Controller and require the responder to apply the operation on multiple servers and aggregate

their results (e.g. nearly all domain or host configuration updates.)

Multi-server operations are executed in several stages.

First, the operation may need to be applied against the authoritative configuration model maintained by the Domain Controller (for `domain.xml` configurations) or a Host Controller (for a `host.xml` configuration). If there is a failure at this stage, the operation is automatically rolled back, with a response like this:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "failed",  
    "failure-description" => {  
        "domain-failure-description" => "[JBAS-33333] Failed to apply X to the domain  
model"  
    }  
}
```

If the operation was addressed to the domain model, in the next stage the Domain Controller will ask each slave Host Controller to apply it to its local copy of the domain model. If any Host Controller fails to do so, the Domain Controller will tell all Host Controllers to revert the change, and it will revert the change locally as well. The response to the client will look like this:

```
{  
    "outcome" => "failed",  
    "failure-description" => {  
        "host-failure-descriptions" => {  
            "hostA" => "[DOM-3333] Failed to apply to the domain model",  
            "hostB" => "[DOM-3333] Failed to apply to the domain model"  
        }  
    }  
}
```

If the preceding stages succeed, the operation will be pushed to all affected servers. If the operation is successful on all servers, the response will look like this (this example operation has a void response, hence the result for each server is undefined):

```
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => undefined,
  "server-groups" => {
    "groupA" => {
      "serverA-1" => {
        "host" => "host1",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined
        }
      },
      "serverA-2" => {
        "host" => "host2",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined
        }
      }
    },
    "groupB" => {
      "serverB-1" => {
        "host" => "host1",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined
        }
      },
      "serverB-2" => {
        "host" => "host2",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The operation need not succeed on all servers in order to get an "outcome"  $\Rightarrow$  "success" result. All that is required is that it succeed on at least one server without the rollback policies in the rollout plan triggering a rollback on that server. An example response in such a situation would look like this:

```
{
  "outcome" => "success",
  "result" => undefined,
  "server-groups" => {
    "groupA" => {
      "serverA-1" => {
        "host" => "host1",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined
        }
      },
      "serverA-2" => {
        "host" => "host2",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined
        }
      }
    },
    "groupB" => {
      "serverB-1" => {
        "host" => "host1",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined,
          "rolled-back" => true
        }
      },
      "serverB-2" => {
        "host" => "host2",
        "response" => {
          "outcome" => "success",
          "result" => undefined,
          "rolled-back" => true
        }
      }
    },
    "serverB-3" => {
      "host" => "host3",
      "response" => {
        "outcome" => "failed",
        "failure-description" => "[DOM-4556] Something didn't work right",
        "rolled-back" => true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Finally, if the operation fails or is rolled back on all servers, an example response would look like

this:

```
{  
  "outcome" => "failed",  
  "server-groups" => {  
    "groupA" => {  
      "serverA-1" => {  
        "host" => "host1",  
        "response" => {  
          "outcome" => "success",  
          "result" => undefined  
        }  
      },  
      "serverA-2" => {  
        "host" => "host2",  
        "response" => {  
          "outcome" => "success",  
          "result" => undefined  
        }  
      }  
    },  
    "groupB" => {  
      "serverB-1" => {  
        "host" => "host1",  
        "response" => {  
          "outcome" => "failed",  
          "result" => undefined,  
          "rolled-back" => true  
        }  
      },  
      "serverB-2" => {  
        "host" => "host2",  
        "response" => {  
          "outcome" => "failed",  
          "result" => undefined,  
          "rolled-back" => true  
        }  
      },  
      "serverB-3" => {  
        "host" => "host3",  
        "response" => {  
          "outcome" => "failed",  
          "failure-description" => "[DOM-4556] Something didn't work right",  
          "rolled-back" => true  
        }  
      }  
    }  
}
```

# Chapter 75. CLI Recipes

# Chapter 76. Properties

## 76.1. Adding, reading and removing system property using CLI

For standalone mode:

```
$ ./bin/jboss-cli.sh --connect controller=IP_ADDRESS
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:add(value=bar)
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"value" => "bar"}
}
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:remove
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

For domain mode the same commands are used, you can add/read/remove system properties for:  
All hosts and server instances in domain

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:add(value=bar)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:read-resource
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:remove
```

Host and its server instances

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/system-property=foo:add(value=bar)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/system-property=foo:read-resource
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/system-property=foo:remove
```

Just one server instance

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server-config=server-one/system-property=foo
:add(value=bar)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server-config=server-one/system-property=foo
:read-resource
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server-config=server-one/system-property=foo
:remove
```

## 76.2. Overview of all system properties

Overview of all system properties in WildFly including OS system properties and properties specified on command line using -D, -P or --properties arguments.

## Standalone

```
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /core-service=platform-mbean/type=runtime:read-attribute(name=system-properties)
```

## Domain

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/core-service=platform-mbean/type=runtime:read-attribute(name=system-properties)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server=server-one/core-service=platform-mbean
/type=runtime:read-attribute(name=system-properties)
```

# Chapter 77. Configuration

## 77.1. List Subsystems

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /:read-children-names(child-type=subsystem)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "batch",
        "datasources",
        "deployment-scanner",
        "ee",
        "ejb3",
        "infinispan",
        "io",
        "jaxrs",
        "jca",
        "jdr",
        "jmx",
        "jpa",
        "jsf",
        "logging",
        "mail",
        "naming",
        "pojo",
        "remoting",
        "resource-adapters",
        "sar",
        "security",
        "threads",
        "transactions",
        "undertow",
        "webservices",
        "weld"
    ]
}
```

## 77.2. List description of available attributes and childs

Descriptions, possible attribute type and values, permission and whether expressions ( \${...} ) are allowed from the underlying model are shown by the read-resource-description command.

```
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS:read-resource-description
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "description" => "A JDBC data-source configuration",
```

```

"head-comment-allowed" => true,
"tail-comment-allowed" => true,
"attributes" => {
    "connection-url" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The JDBC driver connection URL",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => false,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    "driver-class" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The fully qualified name of the JDBC driver class",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => true,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    "datasource-class" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The fully qualified name of the JDBC datasource
class",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => true,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    "jndi-name" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "Specifies the JNDI name for the datasource",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => false,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    ...
}

```

## 77.3. View configuration as XML for domain model or host model

Assume you have a host that is called master

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master:read-config-as-xml
```

Just for the domain or standalone

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :read-config-as-xml
```

## 77.4. Take a snapshot of what the current domain is

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :take-snapshot()
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "domain-results" => {"step-1" => {"name" =>
"JBoss_HOME/domain/configuration/domain_xml_history/snapshot/20110908-165222603domain.xml"}},
        "server-operations" => undefined
    }
}
```

## 77.5. Take the latest snapshot of the host.xml for a particular host

Assume you have a host that is called master

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master:take-snapshot
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "domain-results" => {"step-1" => {"name" =>
"JBoss_HOME/domain/configuration/host_xml_history/snapshot/20110908-165640215host.xml"}},
        "server-operations" => undefined
    }
}
```

## 77.6. How to get interface address

The attribute for interface is named "resolved-address". It's a runtime attribute so it does not show up in :read-resource by default. You have to add the "include-runtime" parameter.

```
./jboss-cli.sh --connect
Connected to standalone controller at localhost:9990
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] cd interface=public
[standalone@localhost:9990 interface=public] :read-resource(include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "any" => undefined,
        "any-address" => undefined,
        "any-ipv4-address" => undefined,
        "any-ipv6-address" => undefined,
        "criteria" => [("inet-address" => expression "
${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}"),
            "inet-address" => expression "${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}",
            "link-local-address" => undefined,
            "loopback" => undefined,
            "loopback-address" => undefined,
            "multicast" => undefined,
            "name" => "public",
            "nic" => undefined,
            "nic-match" => undefined,
            "not" => undefined,
            "point-to-point" => undefined,
            "public-address" => undefined,
            "resolved-address" => "127.0.0.1",
            "site-local-address" => undefined,
            "subnet-match" => undefined,
            "up" => undefined,
            "virtual" => undefined
        ]
    }
}
[standalone@localhost:9990 interface=public] :read-attribute(name=resolved-address)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "127.0.0.1"
}
```

It's similar for domain, just specify path to server instance:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master/server=server-one/interface=public:read-
attribute(name=resolved-address)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "127.0.0.1"
}
```

# Chapter 78. Runtime

## 78.1. Get all configuration and runtime details from CLI

```
./bin/jboss-cli.sh -c command=:read-resource(include-runtime=true, recursive=true, recursive-depth=10)"
```

# Chapter 79. Scripting

## 79.1. Windows and "Press any key to continue ..." issue

WildFly scripts for Windows end with "Press any key to continue ...". This behavior is useful when script is executed by double clicking the script but not when you need to invoke several commands from custom script (e.g. 'bin/jboss-admin.bat --connect command=:shutdown').

To avoid "Press any key to continue ..." message you need to specify NOPAUSE variable. Call 'set NOPAUSE=true' in command line before running any WildFly 8 .bat script or include it in your custom script before invoking scripts from WildFly.

# Chapter 80. Statistics

## 80.1. Read statistics of active datasources

```
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS/statistics=pool:read-resource(include-runtime=true)  
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS/statistics=jdbc:read-resource(include-runtime=true)
```

or

```
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS:read-resource(include-runtime=true,  
recursive=true)
```

# Chapter 81. Deployment

## 81.1. Undeploying and redeploying multiple deployments

CLI offers a way to efficiently undeploy or redeploy deployments in one simple command.

- To disable all enabled deployments: `undeploy --keep-content *`
- To redeploy all disabled deployments: `deploy --name=*`

## 81.2. Incremental deployment with the CLI

It can be desirable to incrementally create and(or) update a WildFly deployment. This chapter details how this can be achieved using the WildFly CLI tool.

Steps to create an empty deployment and add an index.html file.

1. Create an empty deployment named my app:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:add(content=[{empty=true}])
```

- Add an index.html to my app:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:add-content(content=[{input-stream-index=<press TAB>}])
```

Then use completion to navigate to your index.html file.

Provide a target name for index.html inside the deployment and execute the operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:add-content(content=[{input-stream-index=../index.html, target-path=index.xhtml}])
```

Your content has been added, you can browse the content of a deployment using the `browse-content` operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:browse-content(path=..)
```

You can display (or save) the content of a deployed file using the `attachment` command:

```
attachment display --operation=/deployment=myapp:read-content(path=index.xhtml)
```

You can remove content from a deployment:

```
/deployment=myapp:remove-content(paths=[./index.xhtml])
```

## Tips

*add-content* operation allows you to add more than one file (*content* argument is a list of complex types).

CLI offers completion for *browse-content*'s *path* and *remove-content*'s *paths* argument.

You can safely use operations that are using attached streams in batch operations. In the case of batch operations, streams are attached to the composite operation.



On Windows, path separator '\' needs to be escaped, this is a limitation of CLI handling complex types. The file path completion is automatically escaping the paths it is proposing.

### 81.2.1. Notes for server side operation Handler implementors

In order to benefit from CLI support for attached file streams and file system completion, you need to properly structure your operation arguments. Steps to create an operation that receives a list of file streams attached to the operation:

1. Define your operation argument as a *LIST* of *INT* (The *LIST value-type* must be of type *INT*).
2. In the description of your argument, add the 2 following boolean descriptors: *filesystem-path* and *attached-streams*

When your operation is called from the CLI, file system completion will be automatically proposed for your argument. At execution time, the file system paths will be automatically converted onto the index of the attached streams.

# Chapter 82. Downloading files with the CLI

Some management resources are exposing the content of files in the matter of *streams*. Streams returned by a management operation are attached to the headers of the management response. The CLI command *attachment* (see CLI help for a detailed description of this command) allows to display or save the content of the attached streams.

- Displaying the content of server.log file:

```
attachment display --operation=/subsystem=logging/log-file=server.log:read-resource(include-runtime)
```

Saving locally the server.log file:

```
attachment save --operation=/subsystem=logging/log-file=server.log:read-resource(include-runtime) --file=./server.log
```

Displaying the content of a deployed file:

```
attachment display --operation=/deployment=myapp:read-content(path=index.xhtml)
```

By default existing files will be preserved. Use the option *--overwrite* to overwrite existing file.  
*attachment* can be used in batch mode.

# Chapter 83. CLI Recipes

# Chapter 84. Properties

## 84.1. Adding, reading and removing system property using CLI

For standalone mode:

```
$ ./bin/jboss-cli.sh --connect controller=IP_ADDRESS
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:add(value=bar)
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:read-resource
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {"value" => "bar"}
}
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:remove
{"outcome" => "success"}
```

For domain mode the same commands are used, you can add/read/remove system properties for:  
All hosts and server instances in domain

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:add(value=bar)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:read-resource
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /system-property=foo:remove
```

Host and its server instances

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/system-property=foo:add(value=bar)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/system-property=foo:read-resource
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/system-property=foo:remove
```

Just one server instance

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server-config=server-one/system-property=foo
:add(value=bar)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server-config=server-one/system-property=foo
:read-resource
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server-config=server-one/system-property=foo
:remove
```

## 84.2. Overview of all system properties

Overview of all system properties in WildFly including OS system properties and properties specified on command line using -D, -P or --properties arguments.

## Standalone

```
[standalone@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /core-service=platform-mbean/type=runtime:read-attribute(name=system-properties)
```

## Domain

```
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/core-service=platform-mbean/type=runtime:read-attribute(name=system-properties)
[domain@IP_ADDRESS:9990 /] /host=master/server=server-one/core-service=platform-mbean
/type=runtime:read-attribute(name=system-properties)
```

# Chapter 85. Configuration

## 85.1. List Subsystems

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /:read-children-names(child-type=subsystem)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => [
        "batch",
        "datasources",
        "deployment-scanner",
        "ee",
        "ejb3",
        "infinispan",
        "io",
        "jaxrs",
        "jca",
        "jdr",
        "jmx",
        "jpa",
        "jsf",
        "logging",
        "mail",
        "naming",
        "pojo",
        "remoting",
        "resource-adapters",
        "sar",
        "security",
        "threads",
        "transactions",
        "undertow",
        "webservices",
        "weld"
    ]
}
```

## 85.2. List description of available attributes and childs

Descriptions, possible attribute type and values, permission and whether expressions ( \${...} ) are allowed from the underlying model are shown by the read-resource-description command.

```
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS:read-resource-description
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "description" => "A JDBC data-source configuration",
```

```

"head-comment-allowed" => true,
"tail-comment-allowed" => true,
"attributes" => {
    "connection-url" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The JDBC driver connection URL",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => false,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    "driver-class" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The fully qualified name of the JDBC driver class",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => true,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    "datasource-class" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "The fully qualified name of the JDBC datasource
class",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => true,
        "min-length" => 1L,
        "max-length" => 2147483647L,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    "jndi-name" => {
        "type" => STRING,
        "description" => "Specifies the JNDI name for the datasource",
        "expressions-allowed" => true,
        "nillable" => false,
        "access-type" => "read-write",
        "storage" => "configuration",
        "restart-required" => "no-services"
    },
    ...
}

```

## 85.3. View configuration as XML for domain model or host model

Assume you have a host that is called master

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master:read-config-as-xml
```

Just for the domain or standalone

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :read-config-as-xml
```

## 85.4. Take a snapshot of what the current domain is

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] :take-snapshot()
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "domain-results" => {"step-1" => {"name" =>
"JBoss_HOME/domain/configuration/domain_xml_history/snapshot/20110908-165222603domain.xml"}},
        "server-operations" => undefined
    }
}
```

## 85.5. Take the latest snapshot of the host.xml for a particular host

Assume you have a host that is called master

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master:take-snapshot
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "domain-results" => {"step-1" => {"name" =>
"JBoss_HOME/domain/configuration/host_xml_history/snapshot/20110908-165640215host.xml"}},
        "server-operations" => undefined
    }
}
```

## 85.6. How to get interface address

The attribute for interface is named "resolved-address". It's a runtime attribute so it does not show up in :read-resource by default. You have to add the "include-runtime" parameter.

```
./jboss-cli.sh --connect
Connected to standalone controller at localhost:9990
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] cd interface=public
[standalone@localhost:9990 interface=public] :read-resource(include-runtime=true)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => {
        "any" => undefined,
        "any-address" => undefined,
        "any-ipv4-address" => undefined,
        "any-ipv6-address" => undefined,
        "criteria" => [("inet-address" => expression "
${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}"),
            "inet-address" => expression "${jboss.bind.address:127.0.0.1}",
            "link-local-address" => undefined,
            "loopback" => undefined,
            "loopback-address" => undefined,
            "multicast" => undefined,
            "name" => "public",
            "nic" => undefined,
            "nic-match" => undefined,
            "not" => undefined,
            "point-to-point" => undefined,
            "public-address" => undefined,
            "resolved-address" => "127.0.0.1",
            "site-local-address" => undefined,
            "subnet-match" => undefined,
            "up" => undefined,
            "virtual" => undefined
        ]
    }
}
[standalone@localhost:9990 interface=public] :read-attribute(name=resolved-address)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "127.0.0.1"
}
```

It's similar for domain, just specify path to server instance:

```
[domain@localhost:9990 /] /host=master/server=server-one/interface=public:read-
attribute(name=resolved-address)
{
    "outcome" => "success",
    "result" => "127.0.0.1"
}
```

# Chapter 86. Runtime

## 86.1. Get all configuration and runtime details from CLI

```
./bin/jboss-cli.sh -c command=:read-resource(include-runtime=true, recursive=true, recursive-depth=10)"
```

# Chapter 87. Scripting

## 87.1. Windows and "Press any key to continue ..." issue

WildFly scripts for Windows end with "Press any key to continue ...". This behavior is useful when script is executed by double clicking the script but not when you need to invoke several commands from custom script (e.g. 'bin/jboss-admin.bat --connect command=:shutdown').

To avoid "Press any key to continue ..." message you need to specify NOPAUSE variable. Call 'set NOPAUSE=true' in command line before running any WildFly 8 .bat script or include it in your custom script before invoking scripts from WildFly.

# Chapter 88. Statistics

## 88.1. Read statistics of active datasources

```
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS/statistics=pool:read-resource(include-runtime=true)  
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS/statistics=jdbc:read-resource(include-runtime=true)
```

or

```
/subsystem=datasources/data-source=ExampleDS:read-resource(include-runtime=true,  
recursive=true)
```

# Chapter 89. Deployment

## 89.1. Undeploying and redeploying multiple deployments

CLI offers a way to efficiently undeploy or redeploy deployments in one simple command.

- To disable all enabled deployments: `undeploy --keep-content *`
- To redeploy all disabled deployments: `deploy --name=*`

## 89.2. Incremental deployment with the CLI

It can be desirable to incrementally create and(or) update a WildFly deployment. This chapter details how this can be achieved using the WildFly CLI tool.

Steps to create an empty deployment and add an index.html file.

1. Create an empty deployment named my app:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:add(content=[{empty=true}])
```

- Add an index.html to my app:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:add-content(content=[{input-stream-index=<press TAB>}])
```

Then use completion to navigate to your index.html file.

Provide a target name for index.html inside the deployment and execute the operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:add-content(content=[{input-stream-index=../index.html, target-path=index.xhtml}])
```

Your content has been added, you can browse the content of a deployment using the `browse-content` operation:

```
[standalone@localhost:9990 /] /deployment=myapp:browse-content(path=..)
```

You can display (or save) the content of a deployed file using the `attachment` command:

```
attachment display --operation=/deployment=myapp:read-content(path=index.xhtml)
```

You can remove content from a deployment:

```
/deployment=myapp:remove-content(paths=[./index.xhtml])
```

## Tips

*add-content* operation allows you to add more than one file (*content* argument is a list of complex types).

CLI offers completion for *browse-content*'s *path* and *remove-content*'s *paths* argument.

You can safely use operations that are using attached streams in batch operations. In the case of batch operations, streams are attached to the composite operation.



On Windows, path separator '\' needs to be escaped, this is a limitation of CLI handling complex types. The file path completion is automatically escaping the paths it is proposing.

### 89.2.1. Notes for server side operation Handler implementors

In order to benefit from CLI support for attached file streams and file system completion, you need to properly structure your operation arguments. Steps to create an operation that receives a list of file streams attached to the operation:

1. Define your operation argument as a *LIST* of *INT* (The *LIST value-type* must be of type *INT*).
2. In the description of your argument, add the 2 following boolean descriptors: *filesystem-path* and *attached-streams*

When your operation is called from the CLI, file system completion will be automatically proposed for your argument. At execution time, the file system paths will be automatically converted onto the index of the attached streams.

# Chapter 90. Downloading files with the CLI

Some management resources are exposing the content of files in the matter of *streams*. Streams returned by a management operation are attached to the headers of the management response. The CLI command *attachment* (see CLI help for a detailed description of this command) allows to display or save the content of the attached streams.

- Displaying the content of server.log file:

```
attachment display --operation=/subsystem=logging/log-file=server.log:read-resource(include-runtime)
```

Saving locally the server.log file:

```
attachment save --operation=/subsystem=logging/log-file=server.log:read-resource(include-runtime) --file=./server.log
```

Displaying the content of a deployed file:

```
attachment display --operation=/deployment=myapp:read-content(path=index.xhtml)
```

By default existing files will be preserved. Use the option *--overwrite* to overwrite existing file.  
*attachment* can be used in batch mode.