

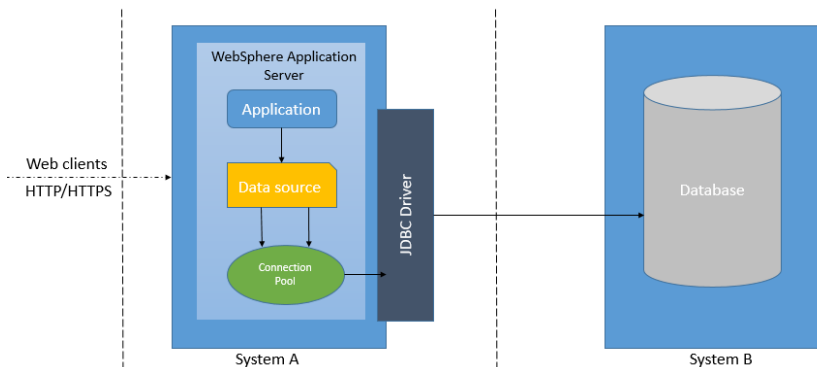
CHAPTER 7: CONNECT TO A DATABASE

Theory

Business applications running on WebSphere Application Server requires access to database systems. In order to access to databases, we need to define a data source for each database.

For better understanding of the tasks required to access databases, we need to understand following terms:

- **JDBC**, Java Database Connectivity, is a Java-based API technology to access databases. You can connect to a database, query and change data in a database. There are 2 types of JDBC drivers in WebSphere Application Server, version 2 driver (requires database client to connect to the database server) and version 4 driver (can directly connect to the database).
- **Data source**, is referred to the name of the configuration properties of the database in order to connect and run queries.



- **Connection pool**, is a configuration object that provides a set of connections to databases for the applications. When an application requires access to a database, it will use an existing connection from the pool and connection pool will create a new connection if there is no pooled connections available. You can set minimum and maximum number of connections for the pool to prevent overhead related with database connection requests.

- **JDBC Provider**, supplies the specific JDBC driver class to a specific database vendor. To create a data source, we need to associate a data source with the JDBC provider.
- **JNDI**, Java Naming Directory Interface, is a Java API that gives applications access to database connections.
- **J2C authentication alias**, is a feature that encrypts the password used by the adapter to access to a database.

In order to provide access to a database from an application that runs on WebSphere Application Server, you need to follow 2 basic steps:

0. Create and J2C authentication alias to store and encrypt credentials which will be used to connect to the database.
1. Create a JDBC provider that contains information of database drivers, type of access and location of the files needed for the implementation.
2. Create a data source that defines which JDBC driver to use, database name and location, and other connection properties.

AIM

In this lab exercise, you will enable access to applications from the WebSphere Application Server. In order to complete the exercise, you need to have following information beforehand:

- A running database instance
- Hostname or IP address of the server where the database runs
- Port number to connect to the database
- Sample database name
- Username and password to connect to the database server and the database.

Use these details to complete this lab. Note that these are just example values.

Server: fenagodb.com

DatabaseName: fenagodb

Username: fenago

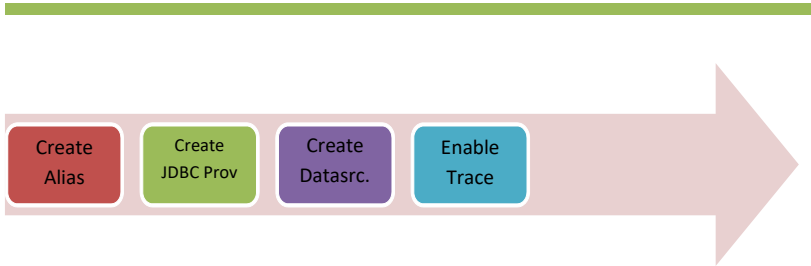
Password: fenago

Port number: 3306

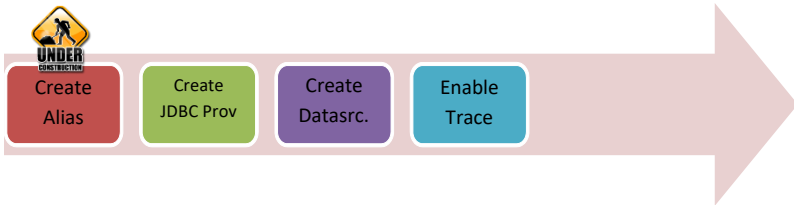
You need to follow the tasks below:

- Task 1: Create an authentication alias
- Task 2: Create JDBC provider
- Task 3: Create data source
- Task 4: Enable JDBC trace logs

Lab Exercise 7: CONNECT TO A DATABASE

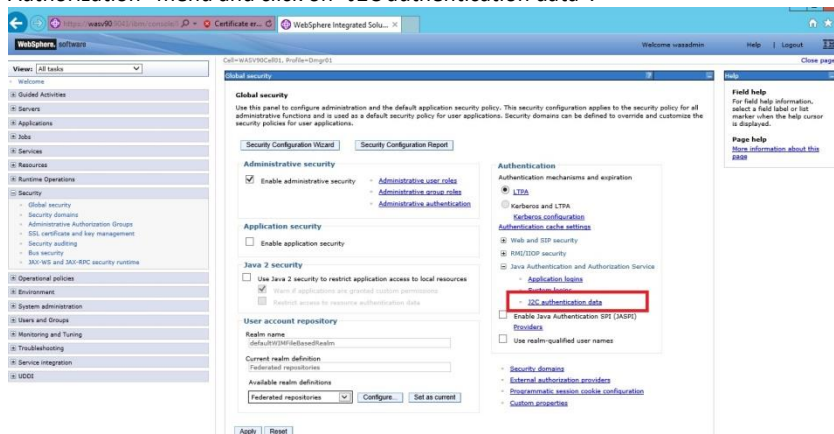


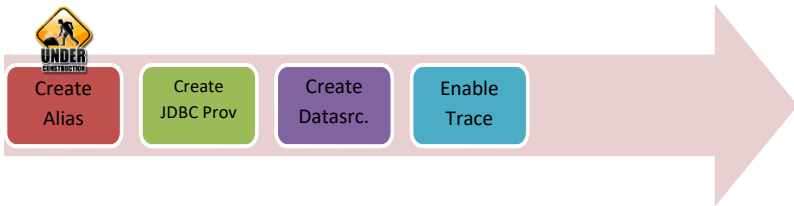
1. **Create an authentication alias**
2. **Create JDBC provider**
3. **Create data source**
4. **Enable JDBC trace logs**



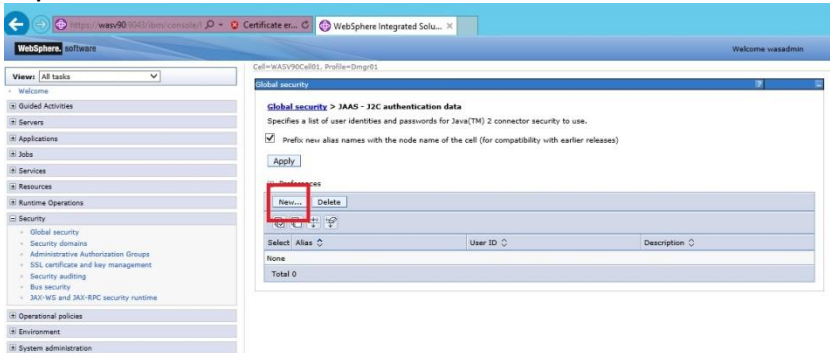
Task 1: Create an authentication alias

Step 1: Login to admin console and navigate to “Security>Global security”. Under the “Authentication” part, located on the right, expand “Java Authentication and Authorization” menu and click on “J2C authentication data”.

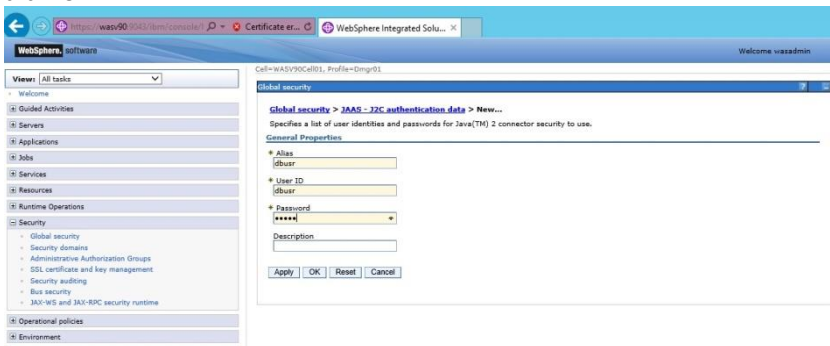


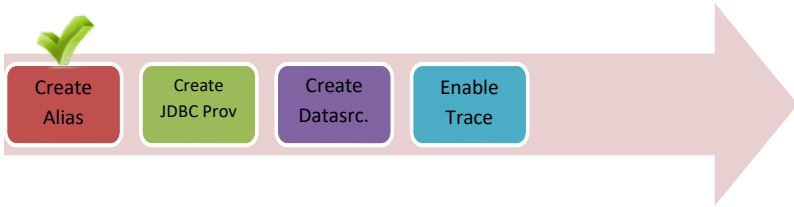


Step 2: Click on “New” to add a new authentication alias.

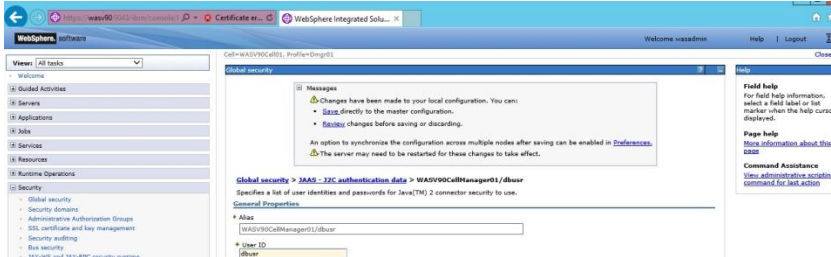


Step 3: Give an alias name and enter the credentials for database connection, then click “OK”.





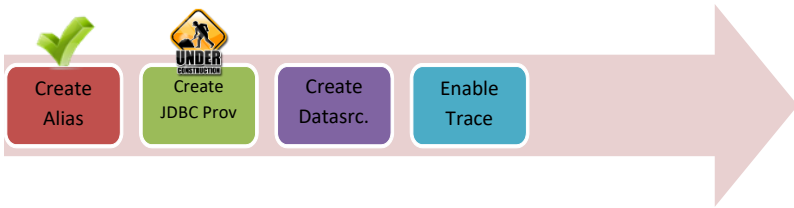
Step 4: Click “Save” to write changes directly to the master configuration.



Step 5: You should see the new alias listed as below image.



Task 1 is complete!



Task 2: Create JDBC provider

Step 1: Login to admin console and navigate to “Resources>JDBC>JDBC provides”.

JDBC providers

Use this page to edit properties of a JDBC provider. The JDBC provider object encapsulates the specific JDBC driver implementation class for access to the specific vendor database of your environment. Learn more about this task in a [guided activity](#). A guided activity provides a list of task steps and more general information about the topic.

Scope: **All scopes**

☒ Show scope selection drop-down list with the all scopes option

Scope specifies the level at which the resource definition is visible. For detailed information on what scope it means in context, [see the scope definition](#).

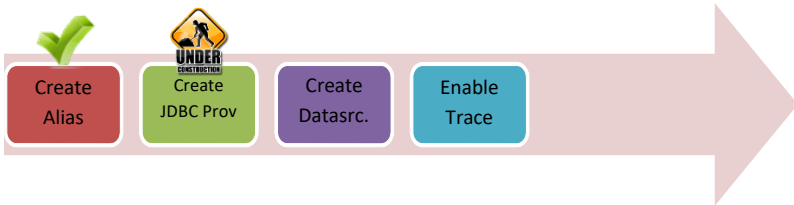
All scopes

Preferences

New... Delete

Select	Name	Scope	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Derby JDBC Provider	Node=WASV90Node1,Server=server1	Derby embedded non-XA JDBC Provider
<input type="checkbox"/>	QT3DataSource	Node=WASV90CallManager01	

Total 2



Step 2: You need to change the scope depending on your needs. For this example, we will use the cell as scope. Then click “New” to define new JDBC provider.

JDBC providers

Use this page to edit properties of a JDBC provider. The JDBC provider object encapsulates the specific JDBC driver implementation class for access to the specific vendor database of your environment. Learn more about this task in a [guided activity](#). A guided activity provides a lot of task steps and more general information about the topic.

☒ Scope: Cell=WASV90Cell01

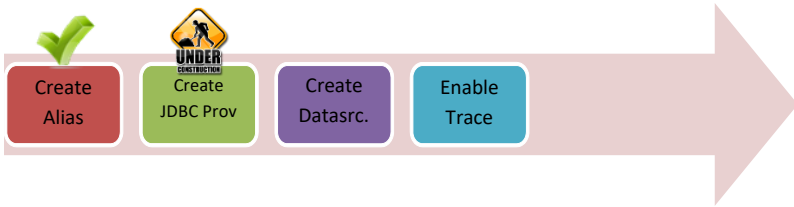
☒ Show scope selection drop-down list with the all scopes option

Scope specifies the level at which the resource definition is visible. For detailed information on what scope is and how it works, [see the scope selection help](#).

Cell=WASV90Cell01

New... **Delete**

Select	Name	Scope	Description
None			
Total 0			



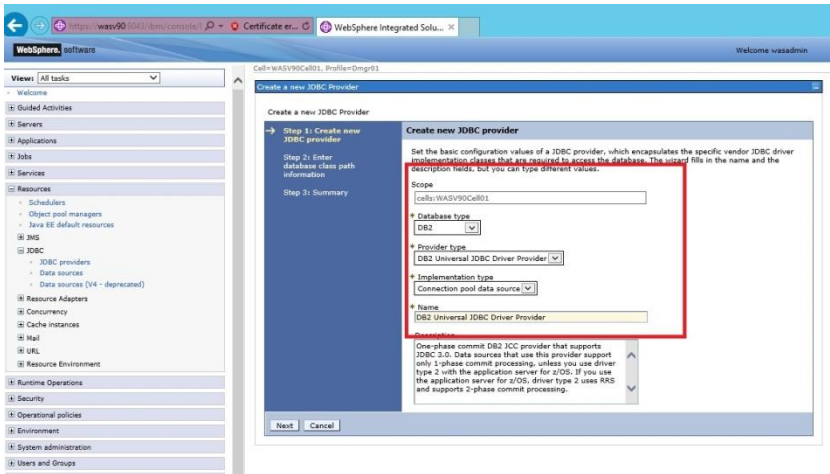
Step 3: In this step you need to configure following properties:

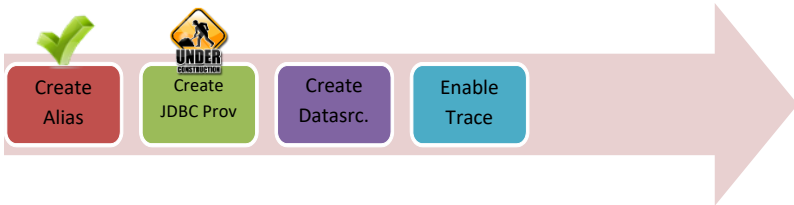
Database type: DB2

Provider type: DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider

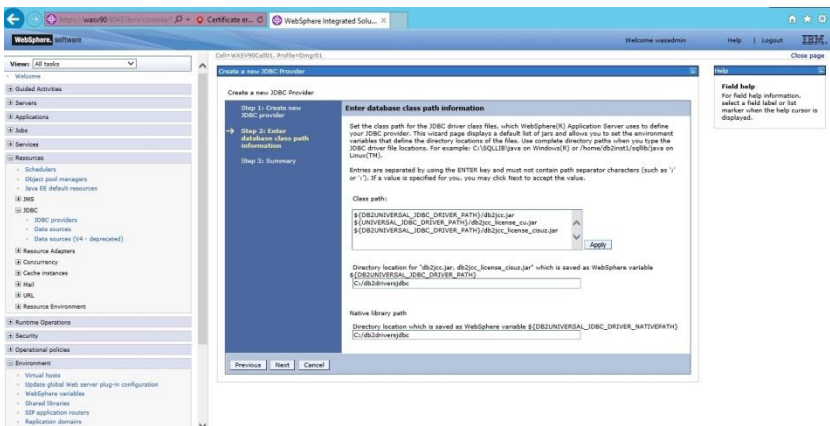
Implementation type: Connection pool data source

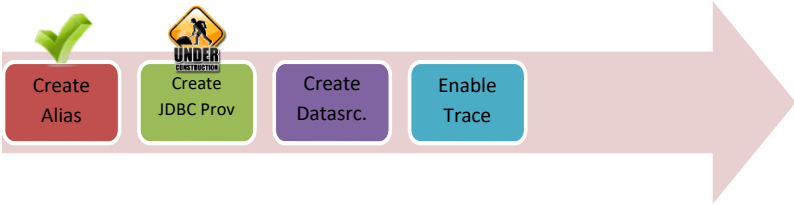
Click “Next” to continue.



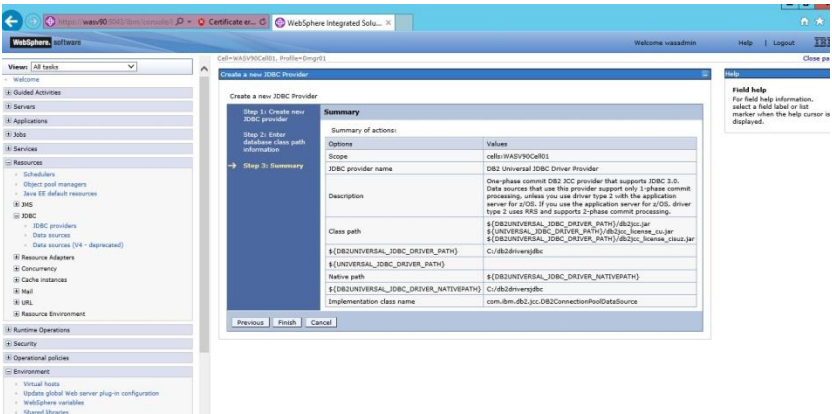


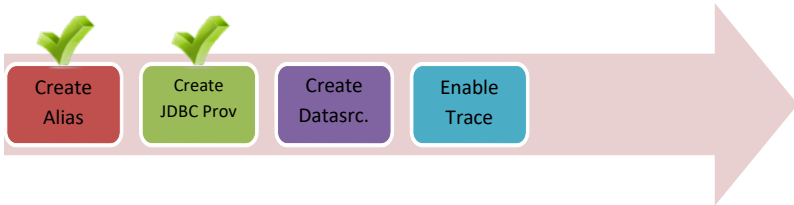
Step 4: You need to copy database drivers to the server where we have the deployment manager installed. As an example, we stored DB2 drivers under **“/headless/Desktop/websphere/jars”**. In this step, we need to configure the location of the drivers as shown below and click **“Next”**.



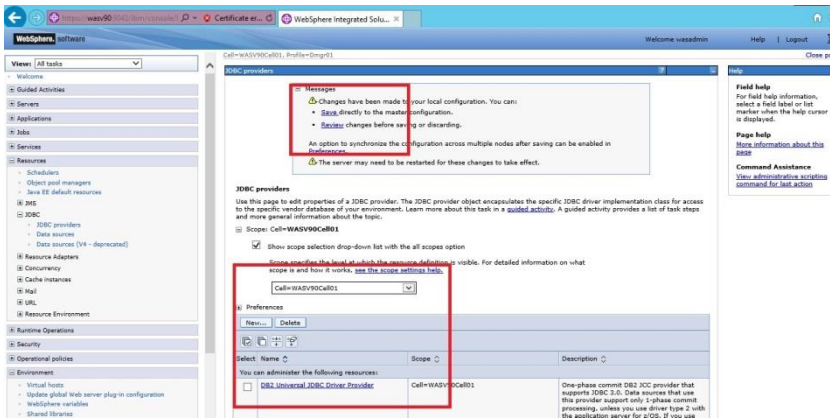


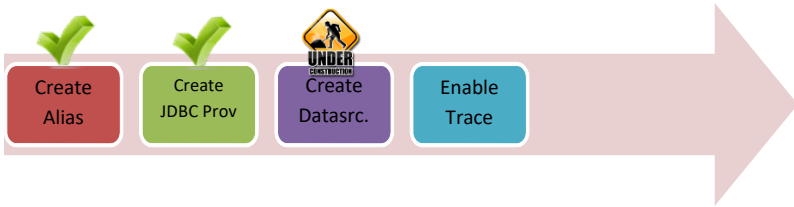
Step 5: Review the summary of options and then click “Finish”.





Step 6: Click “Save” to write the changes to master repository. You should see the newly created JDBC provider.





Task 3: Create data source

Step 1: Navigate to “Resources>JDBC>Data sources”. Change the scope according to your needs.

WebSphere Integrated Solutions console

Cell=WASV90Cell01, Profile=Default

Data sources

Use this page to edit the settings of a datasource that is associated with your selected JDBC provider. The datasource object supplies your application with connections for accessing the database. Learn more about this task in a [guided activity](#). A guided activity provides a list of task steps and more general information about the topic.

Scope: Cell=WASV90Cell01

☒ Show scope selection drop-down list with the all scopes option

Scope specifies the level at which the resource definition is visible. For detailed information on what [available and how to define, see the scope definition help](#).

Cell=WASV90Cell01

Properties

View... Edit... Test connection... Manage state...

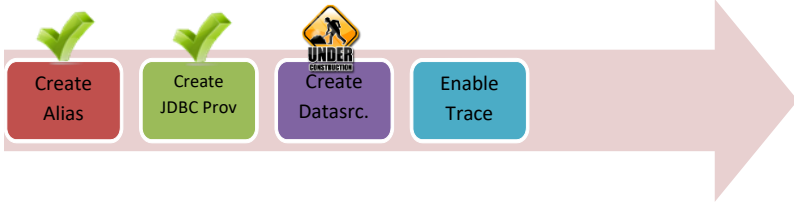
Select	Name	JNDI name	Scope	Provider	Description	Category
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	built-in-derby-datasource	jdbc/built-in-derby-datasource	Cell=WASV90Cell01	Derby JDBC Provider (XA)	Derby is not supported in production	default

Total: 1

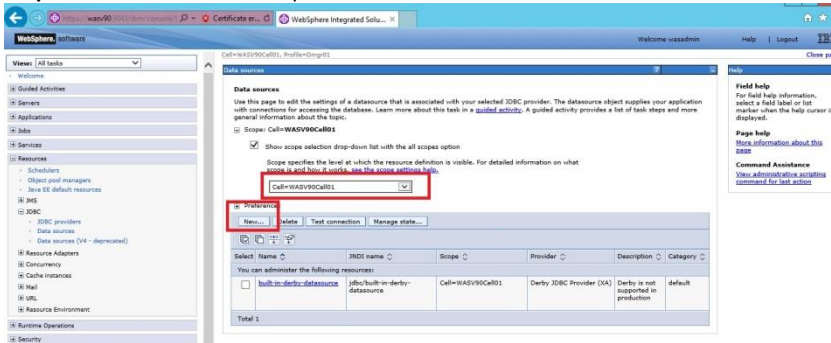
Field help
For field help information, select a field label or list marker when the help cursor is displayed.

Page help
[View information about this page](#)

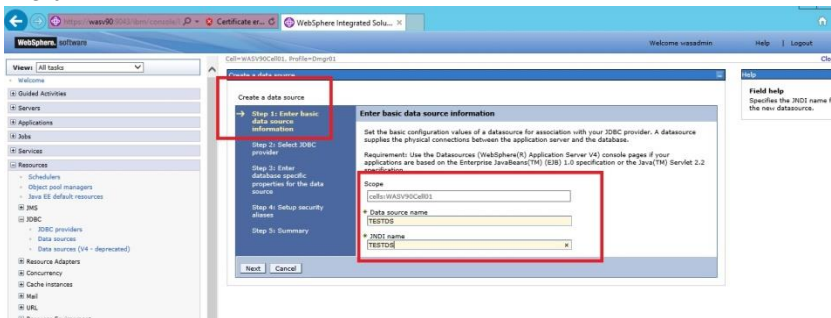
Command Assistance
[View administrative action command for last action](#)

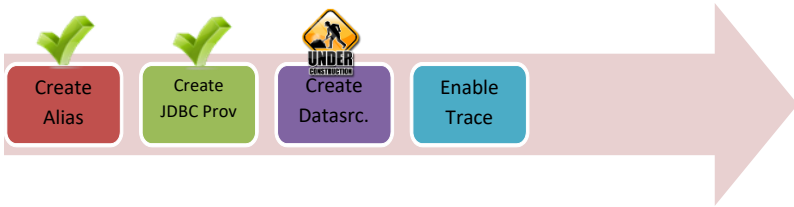


Step 2: We will use cell as scope and then click “New”.

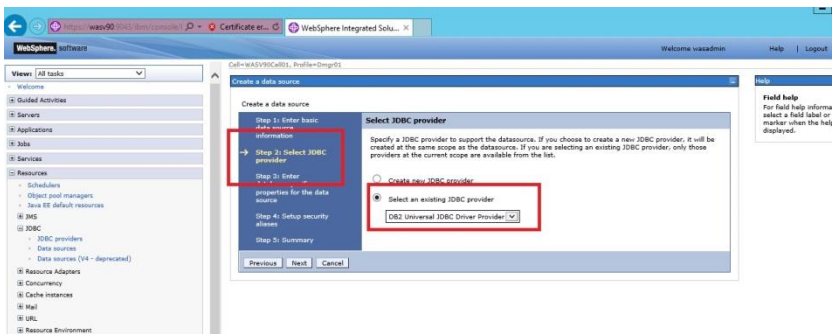


Step 3: Enter the data source (TESTDS) and JNDI (TESTDS) names and then click “Next”.

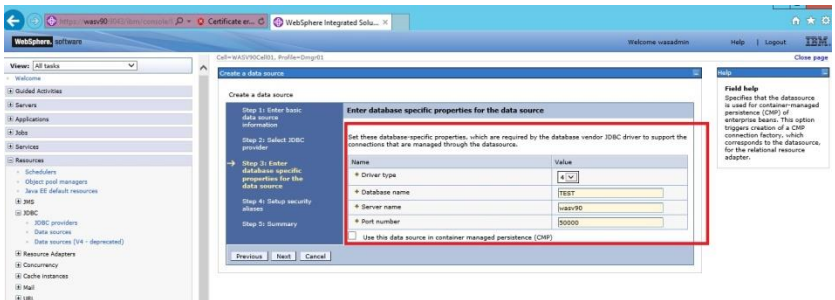


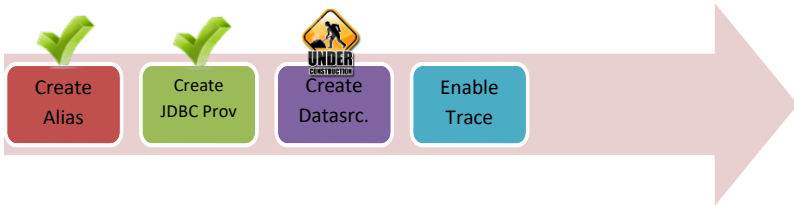


Step 4: Select “Select an existing JDBC Provider” and from the list sselect “DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider” then click “Next”.

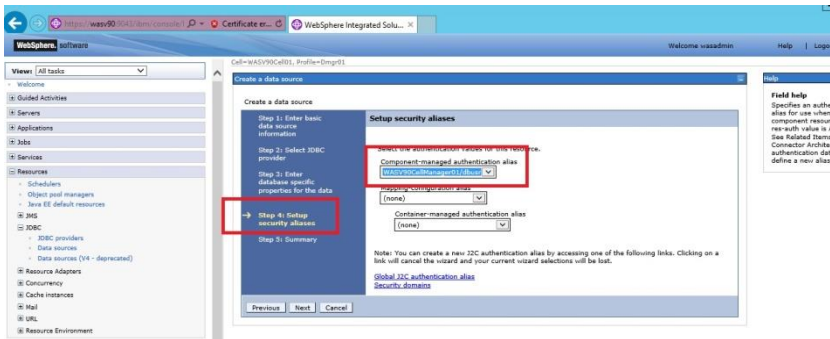


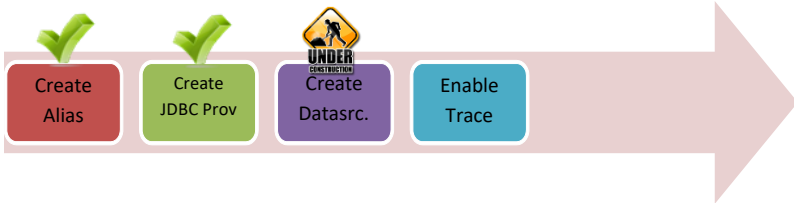
Step 5: You need to enter database properties (driver type should be 4, database name, database host, database port) and click “Next”.





Step 6: Select authentication alias we created in the first task for the “Component-managed authentication alias” and “Container-managed authentication alias”, then click “Next”.





Step 7: Review the summary and then click “Finish”.

WebSphere **resources** | Welcome vvasadmin | Help | Logout

Cal=WASV90CALL1_Profile=DSgrt1

Create a data source

Step 5: Summary

Summary of actions:

Options	Values
Scope	cell=WASV90CALL1
Data source name	TESTDS
JDBC name	TESTDS
Select an existing JDBC provider	DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider
Implementation class name	com.ibm.db2.jcc.DB2ConnectionPoolDataSource
Driver type	4
Database name	TEST
Server name	wasv90
Port number	50000
Use this data source in container managed persistence (CMP)	false
Component-managed authentication alias	WASV90CallManager01/dbsvr
Mapping-configuration alias	(none)
Container-managed authentication alias	(none)

Previous **Finish** Cancel

Step 8: Click “Save” to write changes.

WebSphere **resources** | Welcome vvasadmin | Help | Logout

Cal=WASV90CALL1_Profile=DSgrt1

Data sources

Messages

- Changes have been made to your local configuration. You can:
 - [Save](#) directly to the master configuration.
 - [Revert](#) changes before saving or discarding.
- An option to synchronize the configuration across multiple nodes after saving can be enabled in the **master** node.
- The server may need to be restarted for these changes to take effect.

Use this page to edit the settings of a datasource that is associated with your selected JDBC provider. The datasource object supplies your application with connectors for accessing the database. Learn more about this task in a [guided activity](#). A guided activity provides a list of task steps and more general information about the topic.

Scope: Cal=WASV90CALL1

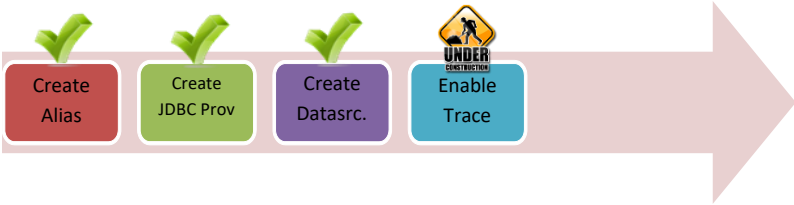
Show scope selection drop-down list with the all scope options

Scope specifies the level at which the resource definition is visible. For detailed information on what scope is and how it works, [see the scope settings help](#).

Cal=WASV90CALL1

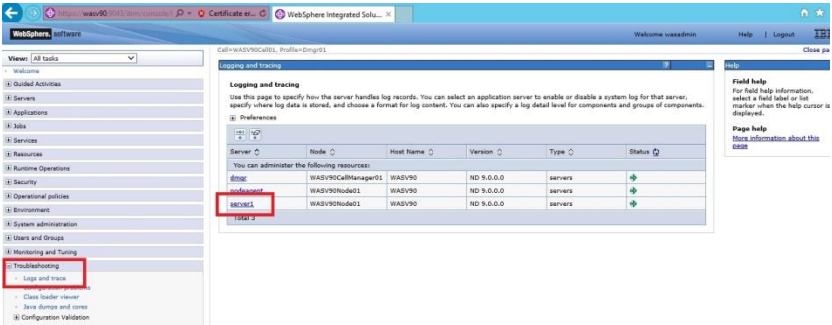
Select	Name	JDBC name	Scope	Provider	Description	Category
<input type="checkbox"/>	TESTDS	TESTDS	Cal=WASV90CALL1	DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider	DB2 Universal Driver Datasource	

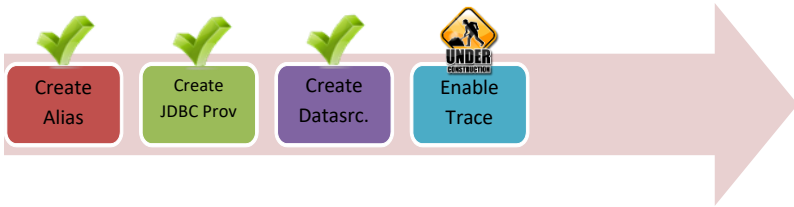
Task 3 is complete!



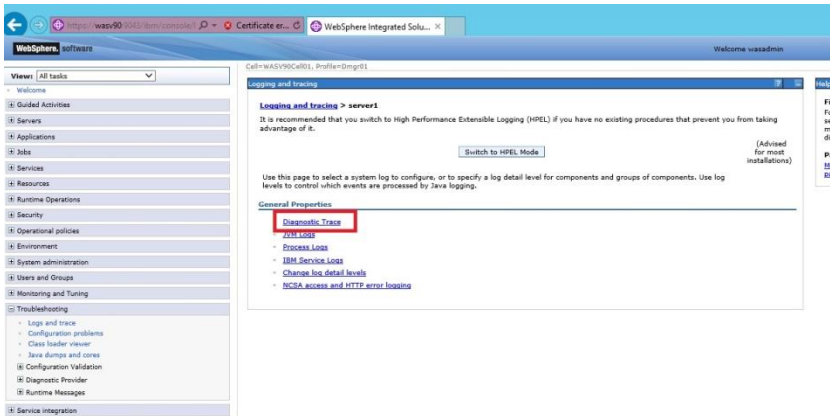
Task 4: Enable JDBC trace logs

Step 1: Navigate to “Troubleshooting>Logs and trace” and then click on “server1”.

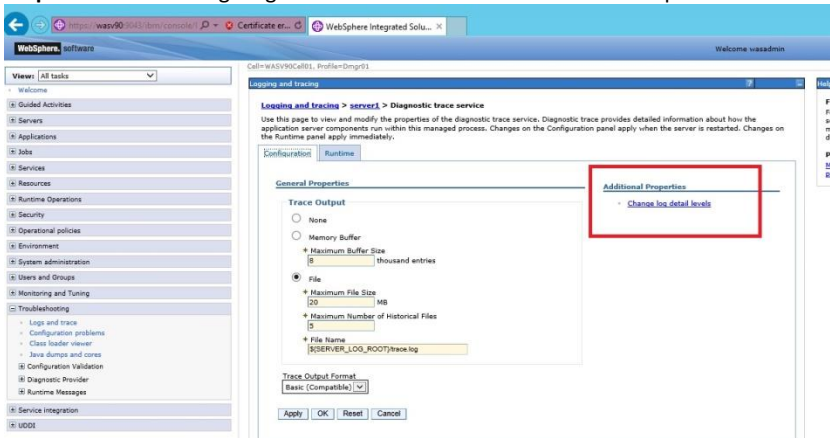


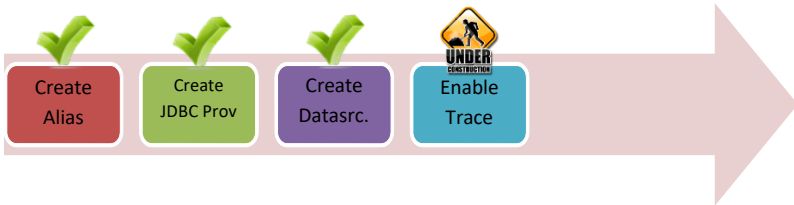


Step 2: Click on “Diagnostic Trace”.



Step 3: Click on “Change log detail levels” under the “Additional Properties”.





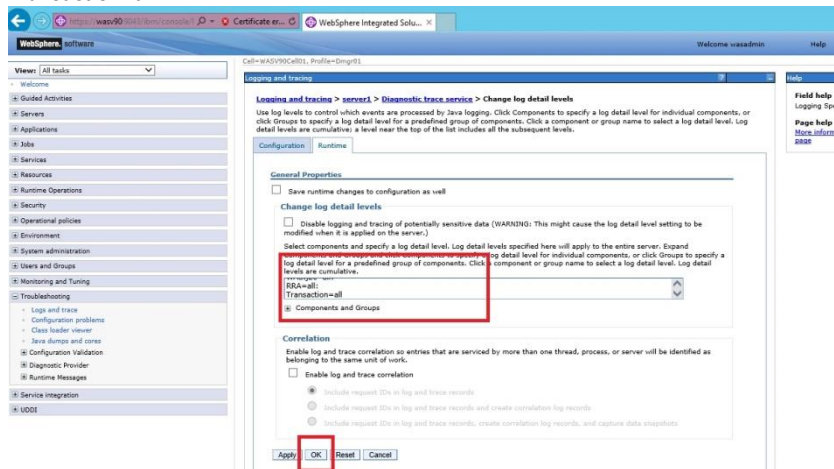
Step 4: In the “Change log detail levels”, put the following into the text box and then click “OK”.

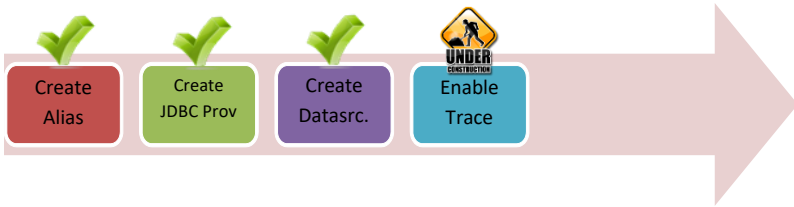
**=info:*

WAS.j2c=all:

RRA=all:

Transaction=all





Step 5: Click “Save” to write the changes to the master repository.

The screenshot shows the WebSphere Integrated Solutions console. The left sidebar lists various management tasks. The main content area is titled 'Logging and tracing' and contains a message box with the following text:

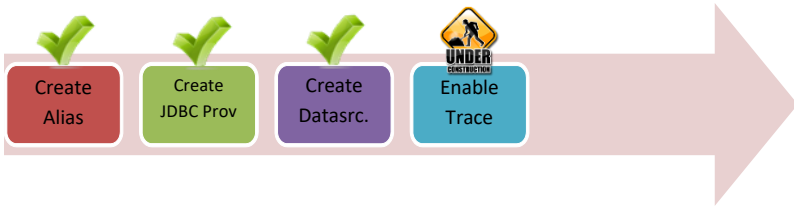
Changes have been made to your local configuration. You can:

- Save directly to the master configuration.
- Revert changes before saving or discarding.

An option to synchronize the configuration across multiple nodes after saving can be enabled in Preferences.

The server may need to be restarted for these changes to take effect.

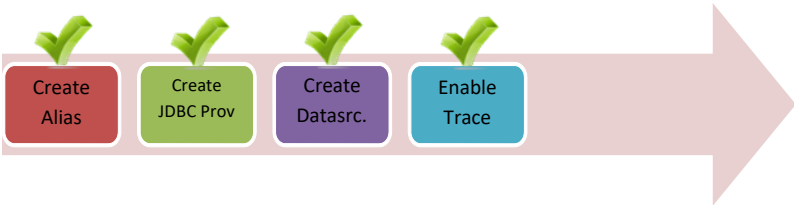
Below the message box, the 'Configuration' tab is selected, showing the 'Diagnostic trace service' configuration. The 'Trace Output' is set to 'File'. The 'Maximum Buffer Size' is 10 thousand entries. The 'Maximum File Size' is 20 MB. The 'Maximum Number of Historical Files' is 10. The 'File Name' is %SERVER_LOG_ROOT%\trace.log.



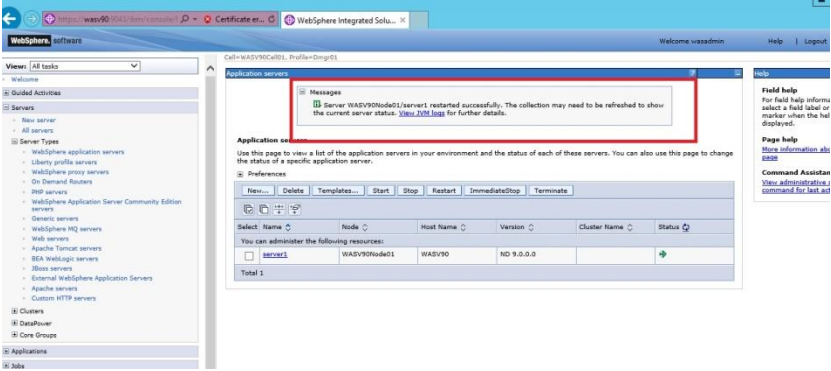
Step 6: Navigate to “Servers>Server Types>WebSphere application servers” and select the application server, then click “Restart”.

The screenshot shows the WebSphere Integrated Solutions console. The left sidebar displays the navigation tree with 'Servers' and 'Server Types' highlighted. The main area displays the 'Application servers' page, which includes a table of application servers. The 'wsv90' server is selected, and the 'Restart' button is highlighted.

Select	Name	Node	Host Name	Version	Cluster Name	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	wsv90	WASV90Node01	WASV90	ND 9.0.0.0		+
Total 1						



Step 9: When you see the success message, all the changes are effective.



Task 4 is complete!

SUMMARY

Business applications running on WebSphere Application Server requires access to database systems. In order to access to databases, we need to define a data source for each database. You need to create a JDBC provider that contains information of database drivers, type of access and location of the files needed for the implementation and to create a data source that defines which JDBC driver to use, database name and location, and other connection properties.

REFERENCES

- <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/dmndhelp/v6rxmx/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.wbit.sample.tech.2.doc/enterprisedisc/topics/tcrtalias.html>
- http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/wasinfo/v7r0/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.ibm.websphere.nd.multiplatform.doc%2Finfo%2Fae%2Fae%2Ftdat_tccrtprovds.html
- http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/wsd0c400/v6r0/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.websphere.iseries.doc/info/ae/ae/rtrb_jdbccomp.html

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