CHAPTER 4: ADMINISTRATION VIA SCRIPTS

Theory

WebSphere Application Server provides several command line tools for you to stop, start, and check status of application server processes or nodes. Those command line tools can run only local servers and nodes. They are located under 'bin' directory of application server or deployment manager profiles.

While using command line tools, you have to keep in mind that all names of application servers, nodes, or cells are case sensitive. If you fail to supply proper name, scripts will fail.

You should be also careful with running those scripts with proper rights. If you have installed Websphere as administrator on Microsoft operating systems, you have to run some of the commands as administrator.

You cannot run command line tools on a remote server. In order to manage servers remotely, you can use "wsadmin" scripting that connects to deployment manager using SOAP port.

"wsadmin" scripting also allows you to automate repeating tasks more easily and consistently. It gives you a full range of administrative activities.

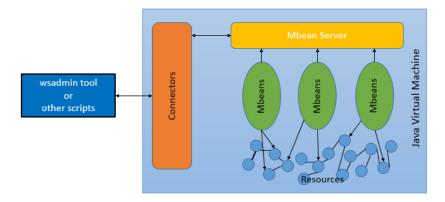
The wsadmin tool has 5 objects available:

- AdminApp contains set of commands to manage installation, removal and editing of the applications.
- AdminConfig contains set of commands to create, remove and modify the elements of WebSphere Application Server.
- AdminControl contains commands that are used for operational control of the objects within the configurations such as start or stop an application server.
- AdminTask has a set of commands that are used for more administration specific tasks such as creating an application server or creating a cluster.
 Most of the things you can do with AdminTask commands can be done by using other objects, but they will take more lines to perform same thing.

 Help object provides help for each command and object or for the methods, attributes and notifications of MBeans.

The wsadmin tool can work both on local and remote systems. On local mode, you can even work when the application server is down where on remote mode, you have to have the application server up and running. On the other hand, local mode can have issues due to multiple access triggered synchronization of changes.

The wsadmin tool supports Jacl and Jython scripting languages. Although Jacl is the default language for wsadmin, you can change it by giving "-lang jython" parameter or editing the "wsadmin.properties" file under the properties folder of the given profile.



Jacl is a Tcl implementation written in Java and works on Java Virtual Machine. It can also enable communication between Java and Tcl interpreters and that allows you to use scripting functionality in to an existing Java applications.

Jython is a Pyhton programming language implementation written in Java. Jython uses both Pyhton modules and Java classes. You can also import and use any Java class. Jython compiles Python source code to Java bytecodes either on demand or statically.

AIM

The aim of the lab exercise is to perform fundamental administrative operations such as stop, start an application server, a node agent and a deployment manager. You will be able to perform those using built-in command line tools and also with Jacl and Jython scripts.

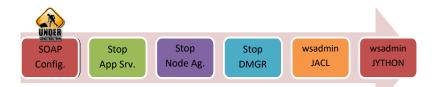
In order to achieve this goal, you will need to perform following tasks:

- SOAP Configuration
- Stop & Start Application Server
- Stop & Start Node Agent
- Stop & Start Deployment Manager
- wsadmin scripting with Jacl
- wsadmin scripting with Jython

Lab Exercise 4: ADMINISTRATION VIA SCRIPTS

SOAP Stop Stop Node Ag. Stop DMGR wsadmin JACL wsadmin JYTHON

- 1. SOAP Configuration
- 2. Stop & Start Application Server
- 3. Stop & Start Node Agent
- 4. Stop & Start Deployment Manager
- 5. wsadmin scripting with Jacl
- 6. wsadmin scripting with Jython



Task 1: SOAP Configuration

This task is only required if you have enabled "Global security" in the previous chapter. The username used below is the one assigned as administrative user defined in the 2nd Lab Exercise, in task 2, "Secure Administration Console".

This task will save use to type each time the username and password we used administrative commands. We will store the administrative username and password in "soap.client.props" file for each profile and then we will encrypt the password to mitigate security considerations.

Step 1: Change directory to deployment manager profile properties folder (Install_path/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/properties) and open the file "soap.client.props" to edit.



Step 2: Update the file with administrative user credentials into the fields "com.ibm.SOAP.loginUserid" and "com.ibm.SOAP.loginPassword", then save the file and exit.



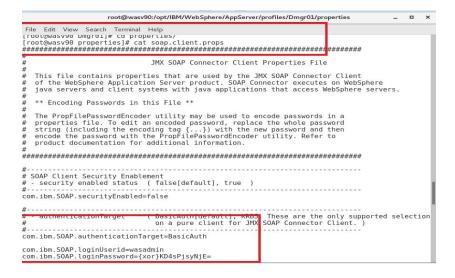
Step 3: Encode the "**soap.client.props**" file by using the following command. Change directory to the bin directory of the profile and run

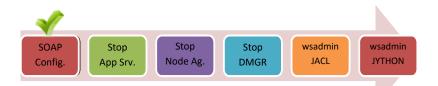
"PropFilePasswordEncoder.sh

/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/properties/soap.client.props com.ibm.SOAP.loginPassword"

```
wve encodePassword.sh
executeXPath.sh
                          osgiConsole.sh
                                                     unaugmentProxyServer.sh
        xdaSetupCmdLine.sh
executeXQuery.sh
                          pluginCfgMerge.sh
                                                    unlinkCells.sh
        xd hadmarAdd.sh
executeXSLT.sh
                          pluginMerge.sh
                                                     uteconfig.sh
        xd hadmgrRemove.sh
Extractor.sh
                          pmt.sh
                                                     versionInfo.sh
findEJBTimers.sh
                          postinstall.sh
                                                     VEUpgrade.sh
[root@wasv90 bin]# ./PropFilePasswordEncoder.sh "/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/pr
ofiles/Dmgr01/properties/soap.client.props" com.ibm.SOAP.loginPassword
```

Step 4: Check the "soap.client.props" if the password field is encrypted.



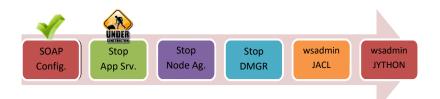


Step 5: Repeat the same steps for the "AppSrv01" profile.



Step 6: Make sure that the password is encrypted.

Task 1 is complete!

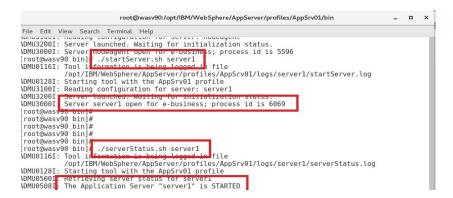


Task 2: Stop & Start Application Server

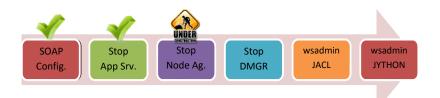
Step 1: To stop the application server, change directory to the "bin" directory of the profile that server runs and issue command "stopServer.bat server name".

```
root@wasv90:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/AppSrv01/bin
                                                                                                     _ 0
                                                                                                             ×
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@wasv90 bin]# ./stopServer.sh server1
ADMU0116I: Tool in
                                                 in file
            opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/AppSrv01/logs/server1/stopServer.log/
ADMU0128I: Starting tool with the AppSrv01 profile
ADMU3100I: Reading configuration for server: server1
ADMU320II: Server stop request issued. Waiting for stop status.
            server server1 stop completed.
ADMU4000I:
[root@wasv90 bin]# ./serverStatus.sh server1
ADMU0116I: Tool in
                                                    file
            opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/AppSrv01/logs/server1/serverStatus.log/
ADMU0128I: Starting tool with the AppSrv01 profile
ADMU05001:
ADMU0509I:
           The Application Server "serverl" cannot be reached. It appears to be
            stopped.
[root@wasv90 bin]#
```

Step 2: For starting, run "startServer.bat server_name". You can check the status of the server via "serverStatus.bat server_name".



Task 2 is complete!



Task 3: Stop & Start Node Agent

Step 1: In order to stop the node agent, please issue the command "stopNode.bat".

Step 2: Run "startNode.bat" to start the node agent.

Task 3 is complete!



Task 4: Stop & Start Deployment Manager

Step 1: Change directory to the "bin" directory of the deployment manager and run "**stopManager.bat**" to stop.

```
root@wasv90:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/bin
                                                                                                     ×
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@wasv90 bin]#
[root@wasv90 bin]# ./serverStatus.sh dmgr
ADMU0116I: Tool information is being logged in file
               /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/logs/dmgr/serverStatus.l
ADMU0128I: Starting tool with the Dmgr01 profile
ADMU0500I: Retrieving server status for dmgr
ADMU0508I: The Deployment Manager "dmgr" is STARTED
[root@wasv90 bin]
[root@wasv90 bin # ./stopServer.sh dmgr
ADMU0116I: Tool information is being looged in file
               /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/logs/dmgr/stopServer.log
ADMU0128I: Starting tool with the Dmgr01 profile
ADMU3100I: Reading configuration for server: dmgr
ADMU320II: Server stop request issued. Vaiting fo
ADMU4000I: Server dmgr stop completed.
                                                    Vaiting for stop status.
[root@wasv90 bin]#
[root@wasv90 bin]#
[root@wasv90 bin]# ./serverStatus.sh dmgr
ADMU0116I: Tool information is being logged in file
               /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/logs/dmgr/serverStatus.l
ADMU0128I: Starting tool with the Dmgr01 profile
ADMU0500I: Retrieving server status for dmgr
ADMU0509I: The Deployment Manager "dmgr" cannot be reached. It appears to be
              stopped.
[root@wasv90 bin]#
```



Step 2: Run "startManager.sh" to start deployment manager. You can always run "serverStatus.bat dmgr" to check the status of deployment manager.



Task 4 is complete!



Task 6: "wsadmin" Scripting with Jacl

Step 1: Change directory to

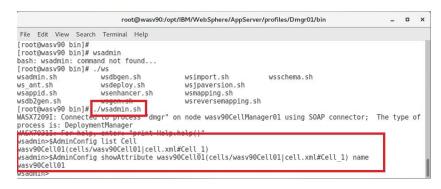
"/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr01/bin" run the command "wsadmin.sh".

"\$Help help" command will show you the basic help information.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@wasv90 binj#
root@wasv90 bin]#
                     ./wsadmin.sh
ASX7209I: Con
                                             on node wasv90CellManager01 using SOAP connector; The type of
rocess is: DeploymentManager
AS 70311: For netp,
                        enter: "print Help.help()"
sadmin>$Help help
                          ect has two purposes:
        First, provide general help information for the objects
        supplied by wsadmin for scripting: Help, AdminApp, AdminConfig,
        AdminControl and AdminTask.
        Second, provide a means to obtain interface information about
        MBeans running in the system. For this purpose, a variety of commands are available to get information about the operations,
        attributes, and other interface information about particular
        MBeans.
        The following commands are supported by Help; more detailed
        information about each of these commands is available by using the "help" command of Help and supplying the name of the command
        as an argument.
ttributes
                           Given an MBean, returns help for attributes
perations
                           Given an MBean, returns help for operations
Given an MBean, returns help for constructors
onstructors
escription
                            Given an MBean, returns help for description
otifications
                            Given an MBean, returns help for notifications
lassname
                           Given an MBean, returns help for classname
11
                           Given an MBean, returns help for all the above
Returns this help text
elp
dminControl
                           Returns general help text for the AdminControl object
Returns general help text for the AdminConfig object
dminConfig
dminAnn
                           Daturno
                                       anaral halo taxt for the Adminson chies
[80] [root@wasv90:/opt/IBM/WebSpher... | [80] [root@wasv90:/opt/IBM/PackagingU... | [60] [WebSphere Integrated Solutions C.
```



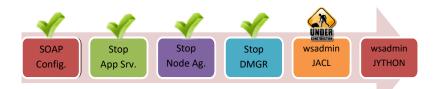
Step 2: Run the command "\$AdminConfig list Cell" to list all the cells. When you get the list of the cells, run "\$AdminConfig showAttribute cell_id name" where cell_id is the output of previous command, to get the name of the cell.



Step 3: Run "\$AdminConfig list Node *cell_id*" to list all the nodes under the cell provided.

"\$AdminConfig showAttribute *node_id* name" will give you the name of the node. *node_id* can be gathered from the previous command.





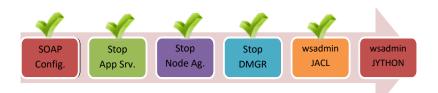
Step 4: In order to stop an application server, please issue the following command:

"\$AdminControl stopServer server_name node_name"

```
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
WASX733/1
WASX733/1
Stop completed for server "serverl" on node "wasv90Node01"
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
```

Step 5: Run "**\$AdminControl startServer** server_name node_name" to start an application server.

```
wsadmin>
wsadmin>$AdminControl startServer server1 wasv90Node01
WASX72621: Start completed for server "server1" on node "wasv90Node01"
wsadmin>
```



Step 6: In order to stop a node agent, please issue following 2 commands in "wsadmin" environment:

```
wsadmin>
wsadmin>
wsadmin
```

Step 7: Run following commands to check the status of an application server.

"set server_name [\$AdminControl completeObjectName cell=*cell_name*, node=*node_name*, name=*server_name*, type=Server,*]"

"\$AdminControl getAttribute \$server_name state"

```
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
wsadmin-
production

wsadmin-
production

wsadmin-
production

wsadmin-
production

wsadmin-
production

wsadmin-
processet server name [$AdminControl completeObjectName cell=wasv90Cell01,node=wasv90Node01,name=server1,type=Server,*]

wsadmin-
production

wsadmin-
processet server name [$AdminControl completeObjectName cell=wasv90Cell01,name=server1,type=Server,*]

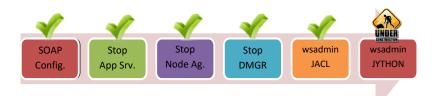
wsadmin-
processet server name [$AdminControl completeObjectName cell01,name=server1,type=Server,*]

wsadmin-
processet server name [$AdminControl completeObjectName cell01,name=server,*]

wsadmin-
processet server name ser
```

Task 5 is complete!

[&]quot;set node_agent_name [\$AdminControl queryNames type=NodeAgent,node=node_name,*]"
"\$AdminControl invoke \$node_agent_name stopNode"



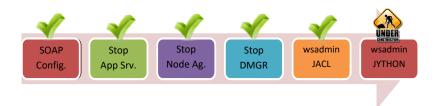
Task 6: "wsadmin" Scripting with Jython

Step 1: Download "wsadminlib.py.zip" from

http://public.dhe.ibm.com/software/dw/wes/samplescripts/wsadminlib.py.zip and

"unzip wsadminlib.py.zip" to /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppSrv/bin and then run "wsadmin".

```
|root@wasv90 bin]#
|root@wasv90 bin]#
|root@wasv90 bin]#
|root@wasv90 bin # ./wsadmin.sh
|root@wasv90 bin # ./wsadmin.sh
|root@wasv90 bin # ./wsadmin.sh
|wsadmin>
|wsadmin>
|wsadmin>
|wsadmin>
```

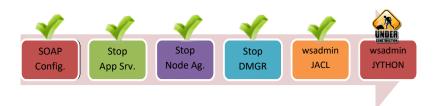


Step 2: Issue command "execfile('wsadminlib.py')" to load the file.



Step 3: Issue command "whatEnv()" to see your installation whether stand-alone or Network Deployment.



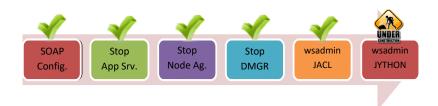


Step 4: "getCellName()" will give you the name of your cell.



Step 5: "listNodes()" will list all the nodes except for deployment manager node and to see that run "getDmgrNodeName()" command.



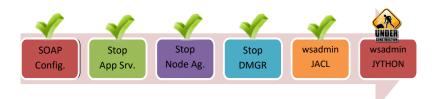


Step 6: "listAllServers()" command will list all application servers.



Step 7: To stop an application server, "stopServer("node_name", "server_name")".





Step 8: "startServer('node_name', 'server_name')" will start an application server.

```
usadmin)
wsadmin>
wsadmin>startServer("WASU90Node01","server1")
wsadmin>
```

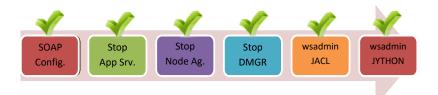
Step 9: It is also possible to create our own python scripts using the existing ones. Create a file named "wsadmin_restart_server.py" and add following lines to the file.

execfile('./wsadminlib.py')
enableDebugMessages()

servername = 'server1' #change with your server name nodename = 'WASV90Node01' #change with your node name

#Stop Server server1 stopServer(nodename, servername)

#Start Server server1 startServer(nodename, servername)



Run the following command to restart the configured application server.

"execfile("wsadmin restart server.py")"

```
wsadmin/
wsadmin/execfile("wsadmin_restart_server.py")
ysadmin/execfile("wsadmin_restart_server.py")
ylu. wsadminlib.py 115 2011-01-03 15:51:00Z dingsor $
$Id: wsadminlib.py 115 2011-01-03 15:51:00Z dingsor $
$Id: wsadminlib.py 115 2011-01-03 15:51:00Z dingsor $
$I2018-0506-1317-34001 enableDebugMessages Verbose trace messages are now enabled; future debug messages will now be printed.

I2018-0506-1317-35001 stopServer: stopping server WaSU90Node01,server1 immediate = 0 terminate=0
WASW73371: Invoked stop for server "server1" on node "WASU90Node01"; Waiting for stop completion.

I2018-0506-1318-06001 stopServer: stop complete for server WASU90Node01,server1
[2018-0506-1318-06001 startServer: starting server WASU90Node01,server1
[2018-0506-1318-06001] startServer: startServer(server1, WASU90Node01)
[2018-0506-1318-39001 startServer: server WASU90Node01,server1 not running yet, waiting another 15 secs
wsadmin)
wsadmin)
wsadmin)
```

SUMMARY

WebSphere Applications Server provides you to use several options to perform administration. There are already built in command line tools that gives you the possibility to perform operations such as stop, start, add, remove an application server, node, and cell and so on. It is also possible to use scripting for administration purposes. For that, you can use either Jacl or Jython using 'wsadmin' tool. It is both possible to send commands one by one through 'wsadmin' tool and feeding files of scripts to 'wsadmin' tool. Scripting allows you to manage Websphere remotely.

REFERENCES

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wsadmin
- http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/websphere/library/sa mples/SampleScripts.html
- http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/wasinfo/v7r0/index.jsp?t opic=%2Fcom.ibm.websphere.nd.multiplatform.doc%2Finfo %2Fae%2Fae%2Fcxml_javamanagementx.html

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