

Course Exercises Guide

WebSphere Application Server V9

Administration in a Federated Environment

Course code WA599 / ZA599 ERC 1.0



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Contents

Trademarks	iv
Exercises description	v
Exercise 1. Configuring the lab workstation	1-1
Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment	1-2
Section 2: Logging in	1-2
Section 3: Validating	1-7
Exercise 2. Creating a federated cell	2-1
Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment	2-2
Section 2: Using the Profile Management Tool to create a deployment manager profile	2-2
Section 3: Backing up the Dmgr profile configuration	2-13
Section 4: Federating profile1 into the cell of the deployment manager	2-15
Section 5: Creating a custom profile and federating it into the deployment manager cell	2-23
Section 6: Adding the IBM HTTP Server to the cell	2-29
Section 7: Adding the web server to the configuration	2-31
Section 8: Mapping modules to servers	2-36
Section 9: Working with the plug-in configuration file	2-38
Section 10: Testing the plug-in configuration	2-42
Exercise 3. Clustering and workload management	3-1
Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment	3-2
Section 2: Checking nodes and node agents	3-2
Section 3: Creating the PlantsCluster cluster	3-2
Section 4: Setting the applications to run on the cluster	3-10
Section 5: Creating a cluster scoped JDBC resource	3-13
Section 6: Testing the application	3-21
Section 7: Configuring session replication settings	3-30
Section 8: Testing the application for session failover	3-33
Exercise 4. Configuring SSL for WebSphere	4-1
Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment	4-3
Section 2: Creating a backup	4-3
Section 3: Creating a profile	4-4
Section 4: Examining the node certificates	4-8
Section 5: Examining certificate expiration and updating	4-14
Section 6: Propagating the plug-in key ring	4-18
Section 7: Configuring SSL for IBM HTTP Server (optional)	4-22
Section 8: Testing the SSL connection	4-26
Appendix A. Resetting the WebSphere environment	A-1

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Exercises description

This course includes the following exercises:

- Exercise 1. Configuring the lab workstation
- Exercise 2. Creating a federated cell
- Exercise 3. Clustering and workload management
- Exercise 4. Configuring SSL for WebSphere

In the exercise instructions, you can check off the line before each step as you complete it to track your progress.

Most exercises include required sections, which should always be completed. It might be necessary to complete these sections before you can start later exercises. If you have sufficient time and want an extra challenge, some exercises might also include optional sections that you can complete.



Important

Online course material updates might exist for this course. To check for updates, see the Instructor wiki at <http://ibm.biz/CloudEduCourses>.

Exercise 1. Configuring the lab workstation

Estimated time

00:20

Overview

This exercise puts the lab workstation into the proper state to start the course exercises.

Objectives

After completing this exercise, you should be able to:

- Configure the course lab workstation to start the exercises

Introduction

To start the exercises, the lab workstation needs to be set up with several products installed. These product installations are executed for you by using an automated script, which configures the lab machine as necessary for you to start the lab exercises.

Requirements

You need to have access to your course workstation.

Exercise instructions

Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment

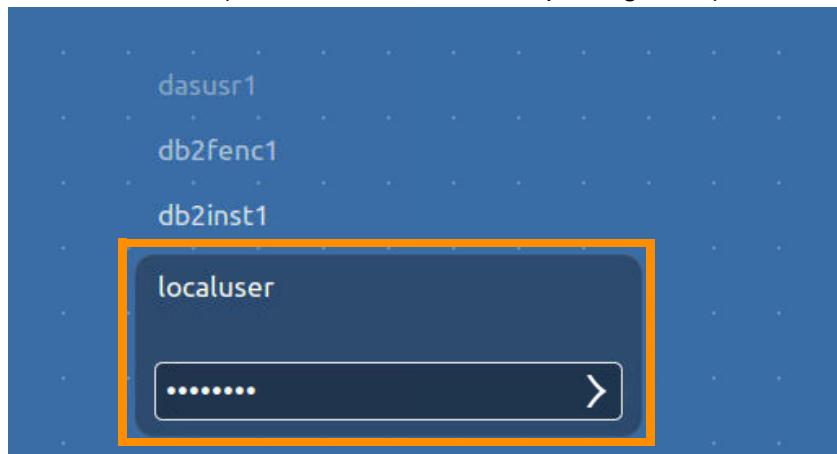


Note

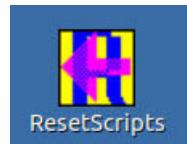
To reset your WebSphere environment, read **Appendix A** for instructions on how to complete this procedure.

Section 2: Logging in

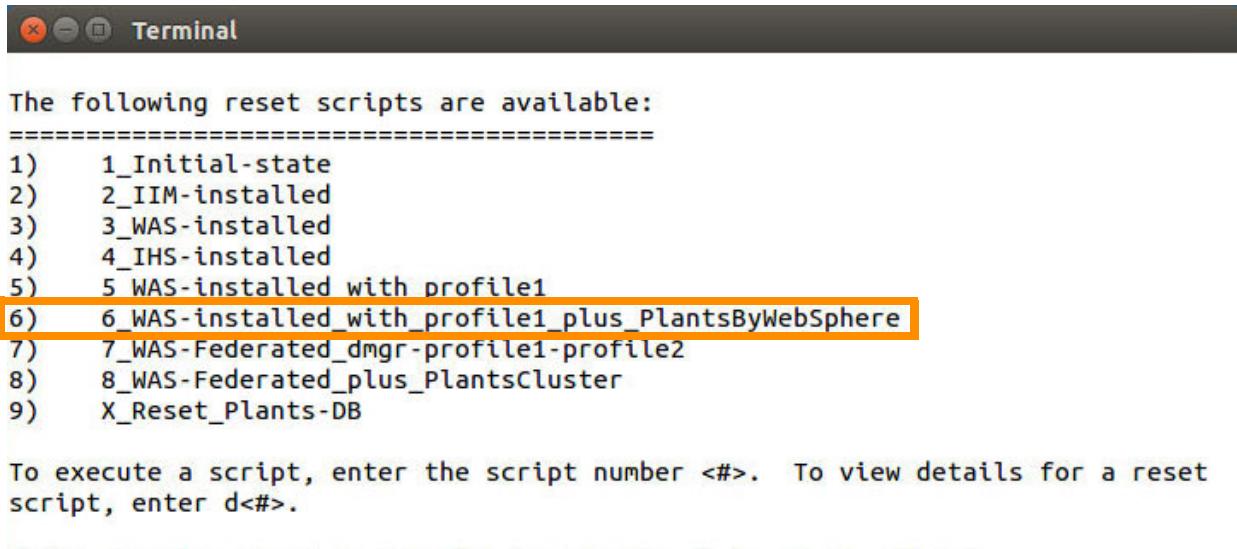
- ___ 1. When you start your computer, you are prompted for a user ID and password. At this prompt, enter:
 - User ID: localuser
 - Password: passw0rd (lowercase with a zero replacing the o)



- ___ 2. Run the ResetScripts.
 - ___ a. Double-click the **ResetScripts** icon on the desktop.



- ___ b. A shell window displays the list of possible reset states to choose from. If you have problems with the lab exercises, these reset states can be used to set up the initial machine configuration or to recover the current state.



```
The following reset scripts are available:  
=====  
1) 1_Initial-state  
2) 2_IIM-installed  
3) 3_WAS-installed  
4) 4_IHS-installed  
5) 5 WAS-installed with profile1  
6) 6 WAS-installed_with_profile1_plus_PlantsByWebSphere  
7) 7 WAS-Federated_dmgr-profile1-profile2  
8) 8 WAS-Federated_plus_PlantsCluster  
9) X_Reset_Plants-DB  
  
To execute a script, enter the script number <#>. To view details for a reset  
script, enter d<#>.  
  
Which exercise reset do you wish to execute (1-9, d1-d9, q) [q]:
```

- ___ c. Type 6 and press Enter. This option represents the state **6_WAS-installed_with_profile1_plus_PlantsByWebSphere** where the following products are installed and configured:
- IBM Installation Manager
 - WebSphere Application Server
 - IBM HTTP Server
 - IBM HTTP Server Plug-in
 - WebSphere Customization Toolbox
 - profile1 configuration with PlantsByWebSphere restored

- __ d. The script confirms the reset state and prompts you whether you would like to continue.
Press Enter.

```

Terminal
8) 8_WAS-Federated_plus_PlantsCluster
9) X_Reset_Plants-DB

To execute a script, enter the script number <#>. To view details for a reset
script, enter d<#>.

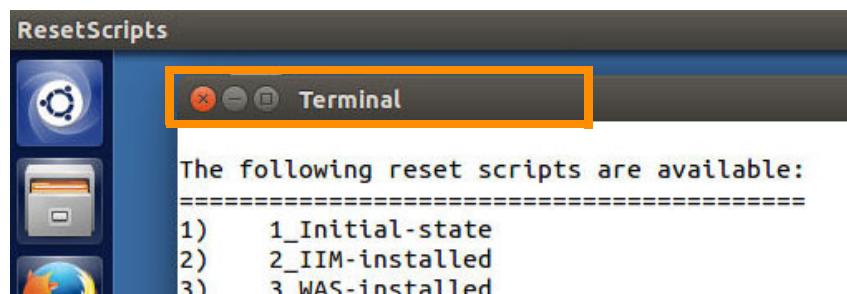
Which exercise reset do you wish to execute (1-9, d1-d9, q) [q]: 6

Running script: /opt/labfiles/reset/reset_scripts/reset_6_WAS-installed_with_pro
file1_plus_PlantsByWebSphere.sh
=====
This script will reset the profiles to a state expected at the
6_WAS-installed_with_profile1_plus_PlantsByWebSphere
Do you want to continue (y/n) [y]:

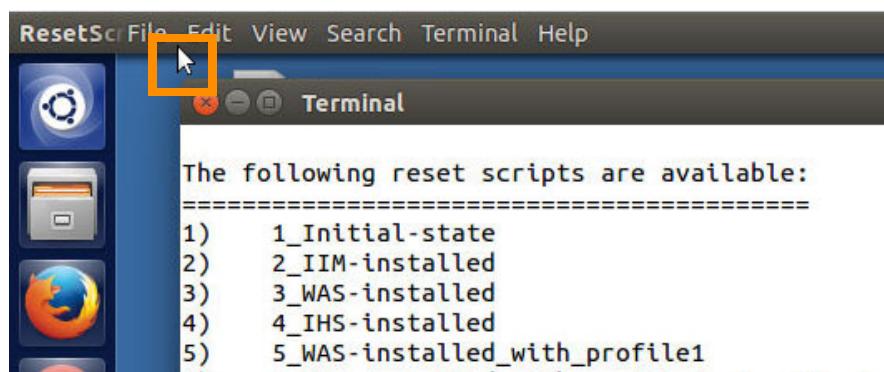
```



The Unity desktop interface is a little different than many other desktops in a subtle way. Notice that menu options for the active application do not appear on the title bar.

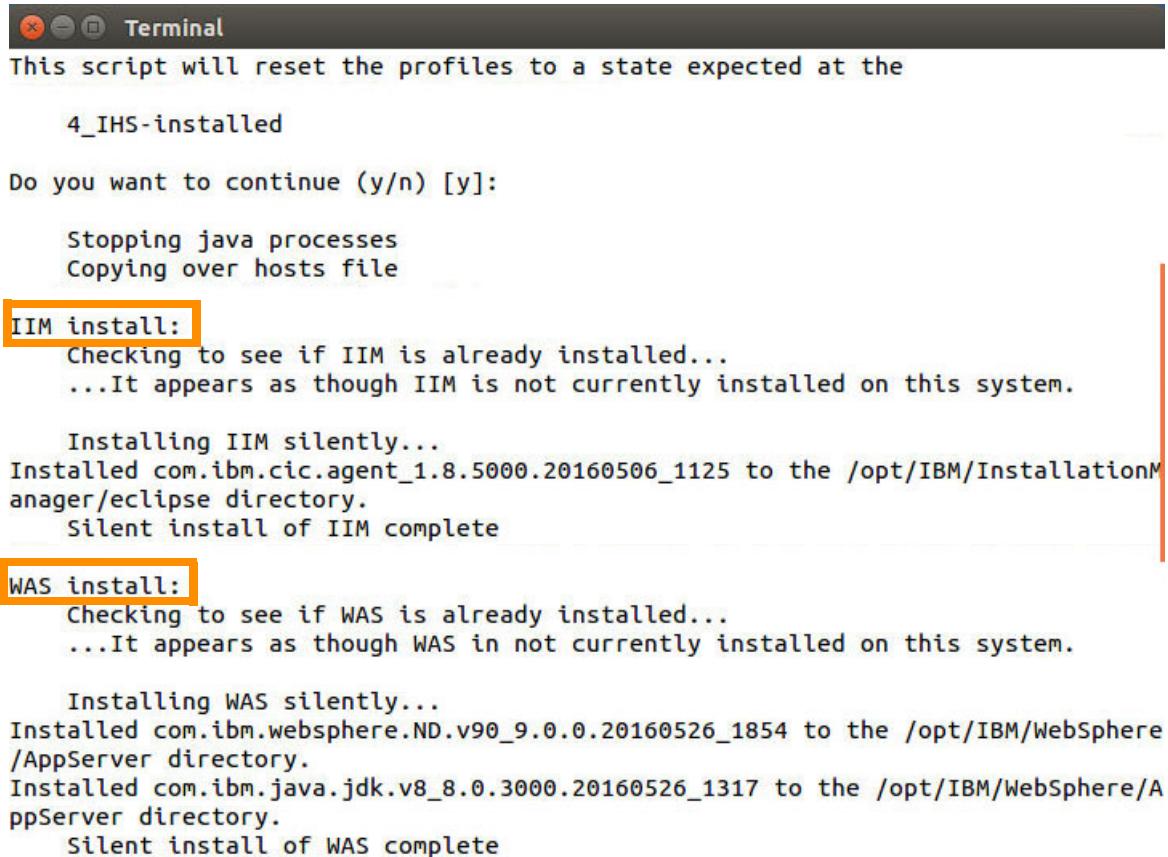


To make the menu options appear, move the mouse to the top of the desktop.



Moving the mouse to the top of the desktop has the same behavior in most applications.

- 3. Wait for the scripts to complete and review the output.
- a. The installation process starts with the following tasks:
- Stopping any running Java processes
 - Installing IBM Installation Manager
 - Installing WebSphere Application Server



```
This script will reset the profiles to a state expected at the
4_IHS-installed

Do you want to continue (y/n) [y]:  
y

Stopping java processes
Copying over hosts file

IIM install:
Checking to see if IIM is already installed...
...It appears as though IIM is not currently installed on this system.

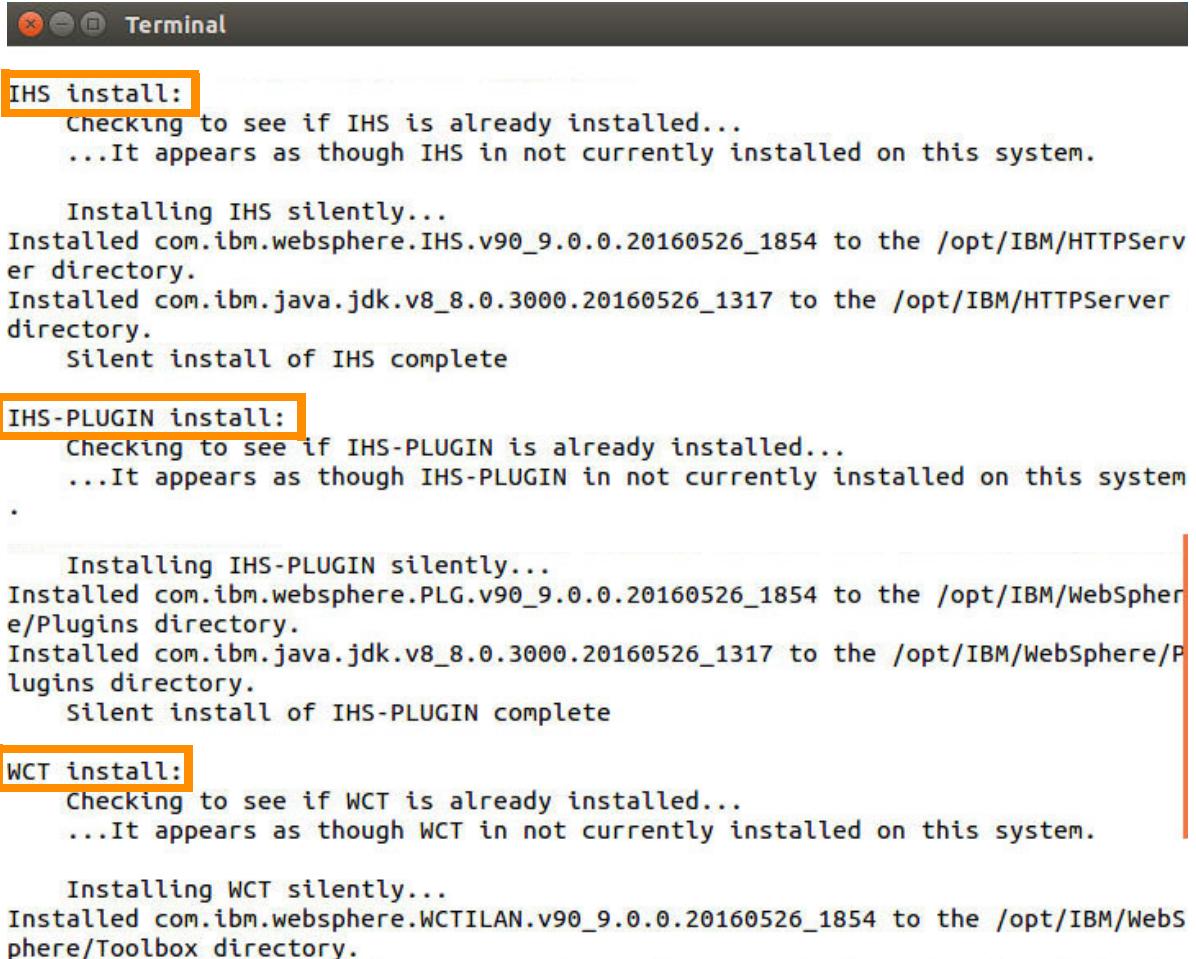
Installing IIM silently...
Installed com.ibm.cic.agent_1.8.5000.20160506_1125 to the /opt/IBM/InstallationManager/eclipse directory.
Silent install of IIM complete

WAS install:
Checking to see if WAS is already installed...
...It appears as though WAS is not currently installed on this system.

Installing WAS silently...
Installed com.ibm.websphere.ND.v90_9.0.0.20160526_1854 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer directory.
Installed com.ibm.java.jdk.v8_8.0.3000.20160526_1317 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer directory.
Silent install of WAS complete
```

__ b. The installation then continues with these tasks:

- o Installing IBM HTTP Server
- o Installing the IBM HTTP Server plug-in
- o Installing WebSphere Customization Toolbox



```
Terminal

IHS install:
  Checking to see if IHS is already installed...
  ...It appears as though IHS is not currently installed on this system.

  Installing IHS silently...
Installed com.ibm.websphere.IHS.v90_0.0.20160526_1854 to the /opt/IBM/HTTPServer directory.
Installed com.ibm.java.jdk.v8_8.0.3000.20160526_1317 to the /opt/IBM/HTTPServer directory.
  Silent install of IHS complete

IHS-PLUGIN install:
  Checking to see if IHS-PLUGIN is already installed...
  ...It appears as though IHS-PLUGIN is not currently installed on this system

  Installing IHS-PLUGIN silently...
Installed com.ibm.websphere.PLG.v90_0.0.20160526_1854 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins directory.
Installed com.ibm.java.jdk.v8_8.0.3000.20160526_1317 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins directory.
  Silent install of IHS-PLUGIN complete

WCT install:
  Checking to see if WCT is already installed...
  ...It appears as though WCT is not currently installed on this system.

  Installing WCT silently...
Installed com.ibm.websphere.WCTILAN.v90_0.0.20160526_1854 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Toolbox directory.
```

- ___ c. Finally, the installation script completes these tasks:
- Configuring the IBM HTTP Server plug-in
 - Starting the IBM HTTP Server processes
 - Restoring the profile1 configuration
 - Starting server1

```

Terminal
WCT install:
  Checking to see if WCT is already installed...
    ...It appears as though WCT is not currently installed on this system.

  Installing WCT silently...
Installed com.ibm.websphere.WCTILAN.v90_9.0.0.20160526_1854 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Toolbox directory.
Installed com.ibm.java.jdk.v8_8.0.3000.20160526_1317 to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Toolbox directory.
  Silent install of WCT complete

Configuration of IHS plugin for webserver1:
Importing definition location...

Definition location successfully imported

Launching tool pct ...

Tool execution completed successfully.

Starting IHS server process
Starting IHS Admin server process
Configuration of IHS plugin complete

Restoring profiles
Untarring profile1-plants.tar.gz archive...
Untarring complete

Starting server1 in the background
wait for the results for the start operation

```

- ___ d. When the installation script is finished, press Enter to close the window.

Section 3: Validating

- ___ 1. Confirm that the WebSphere Application Server is installed.
- ___ a. Open a terminal window and change to the following directory:

/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/

__ b. Use the `ls` command to confirm that the directory has been populated.

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer$ ls
bin           installableApps    logs          swidtag
configuration  installedConnectors optionalLibraries systemApps
deploytool     installedFilters   plugins        temp
derby          instutils        profileTemplates tivoli
dev            java             properties      UDDIReg
endorsed_apis  javaext         runtimes      uninstall
etc            lafiles          sar2war_tool  universalDriver
features       lib              Scheduler     util
firststeps     links           scriptLibraries web
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer$
```

__ c. Change into the `bin` directory and use the following command to check the version:

`./versionInfo.sh`

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer$ cd bin
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin$ ./versionInfo.sh
WVER0010I: Copyright (c) IBM Corporation 2002, 2012; All rights reserved.
WVER0012I: VersionInfo reporter version 1.15.1.48, dated 2/8/12

-----
IBM WebSphere Product Installation Status Report
-----

Report at date and time September 22, 2016 4:54:23 PM EDT

Installation
-----
Product Directory      /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer
Version Directory     /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/properties/version
DTD Directory        /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/properties/version/dtd
Log Directory         /home/localuser/var/ibm/InstallationManager/logs

Product List
-----
ND                      installed
JAVA8                  installed

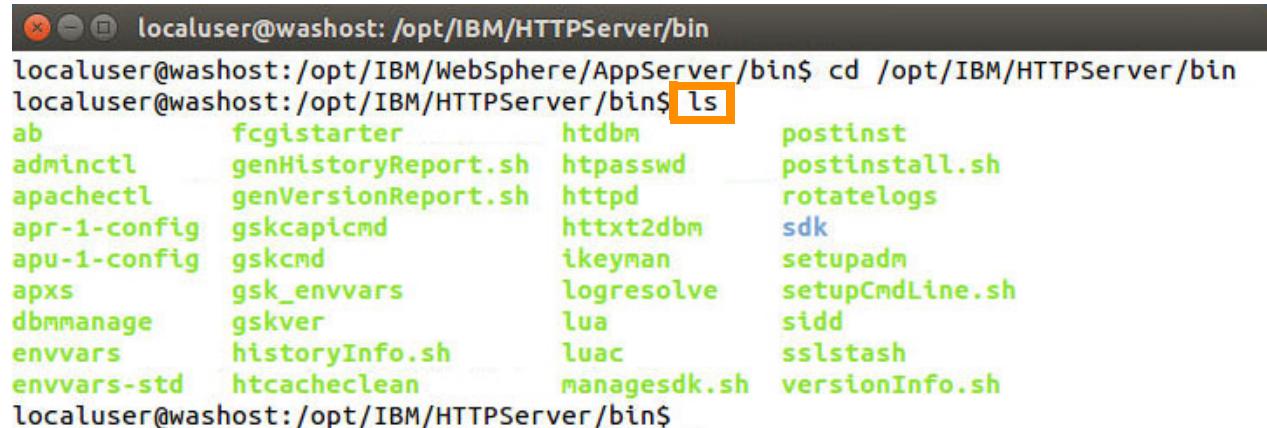
Installed Product
-----
Name                IBM WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment
Version             9.0.0.0
ID                 ND
```

__ 2. Confirm that the IBM HTTP Server is installed.

__ a. In the terminal window, change to the following directory:

/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin

__ a. Use the ls command to confirm that directory has been populated.

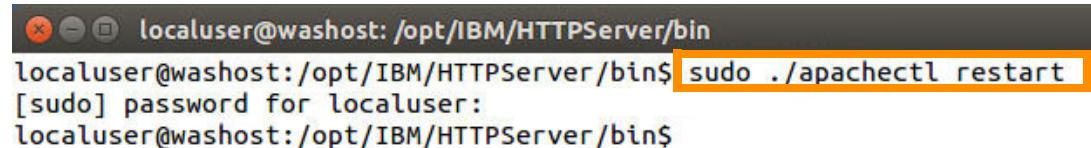


```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin$ cd /opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin$ ls
ab           fcgistarter      htddb       postinst
adminctl     genHistoryReport.sh  htpasswd   postinstall.sh
apachectl    genVersionReport.sh httpd      rotateLogs
apr-1-config gskcapicmd      httxt2dbm  sdk
apu-1-config gskcmd          ikeyman    setupadm
apxs          gsk_envvars     logresolve setupCmdLine.sh
dbmmanage    gskver          lua        sidd
envvars       historyInfo.sh  luac      sslstash
envvars-std  htcacheClean    managesdk.sh versionInfo.sh
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin$
```

__ b. Use the following command to restart the web server:

sudo ./apachectl restart

When prompted, enter passw0rd for the password.



```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin$ sudo ./apachectl restart
[sudo] password for localuser:
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin$
```

End of exercise

Exercise review and wrap-up

In this exercise, you configured the lab machine so that it is ready to start the lab exercises.

Exercise 2. Creating a federated cell

Estimated time

01:30

Overview

In this lab exercise, you experience the process of creating a WebSphere cell through the generation of a deployment manager profile and by the federation of application server profiles.

Objectives

After completing this exercise, you should be able to:

- Create a deployment manager profile
- Back up the deployment manager configuration
- Perform basic tasks by using the deployment manager administrative console
- Federate a node into the deployment manager cell
- Create a custom profile
- Create an unmanaged web server node
- Start and stop a web server by using the administrative console
- Map an application to a web server

Introduction

This exercise examines the process of creating and federating a cell. The initial steps include creating two more profiles, the first of which is a deployment manager profile. After the deployment manager profile is created, profile1 is federated into the cell. Then, a custom profile is created and federated at the same time.

This exercise demonstrates the process of creating a cell and prepares the lab environment for other important steps, including creating a node to manage a remote web server and clustering an application server.

Requirements

To complete this exercise, the application server that is named server1 must be started. The DefaultApplication and PlantsByWebSphere applications must be installed and running on server1.

This exercise is required for the remaining exercises. This exercise requires that WebSphere is installed with profile1 and the PlantsByWebSphere application.

Exercise instructions

Preface

To do this exercise, you must complete the Installing IBM Installation Manager and Installing WebSphere Application Servers exercises as those exercises set up the environment that is used in this exercise.



Important

The labs use two variables to define various installation paths. On Linux, the variable definitions are as follows:

```
<was_root>: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer
<profile_root>: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles
```

During this exercise, you change your stand-alone application server environment to a cell environment that contains two federated nodes and an unmanaged node for a web server. It is important as you progress through the exercise that you have a good understanding of what you are creating.

As you begin the exercise, you have one stand-alone application server, named `server1`, contained in a node, named `washostNode01`.

When you complete the exercise, you have a cell, named `washostCell01`, containing the following nodes:

- Deployment manager node, named `washostCellManager01`
- A federated node, named `washostNode01`, containing a node agent and an application server, named `server1`
- A federated node, named `washostNode02`, containing only a node agent
- An unmanaged node, named `ihsnode`, containing an IBM HTTP Server administrative process and a web server, named `webserver1`

Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment



Note

To reset your WebSphere environment, read **Appendix A** for instructions on how to complete this procedure.

Section 2: Using the Profile Management Tool to create a deployment manager profile

During this section of the exercise, you use the Profile Management Tool to create a deployment management profile. The deployment manager profile defines a cell, named `washostCell01`,

containing a deployment manager node, named `washostCellManager01`. The existing application server, `server1`, continues to be a stand-alone server that is contained in the node `washostNode01`.

The Profile Management Tool is part of the WebSphere Customization Toolbox, and is a GUI tool for creating WebSphere profiles. Using the profile wizard, you can create an application server profile, deployment manager profile, custom profile, or cell profile (which creates both a deployment manager and managed node).

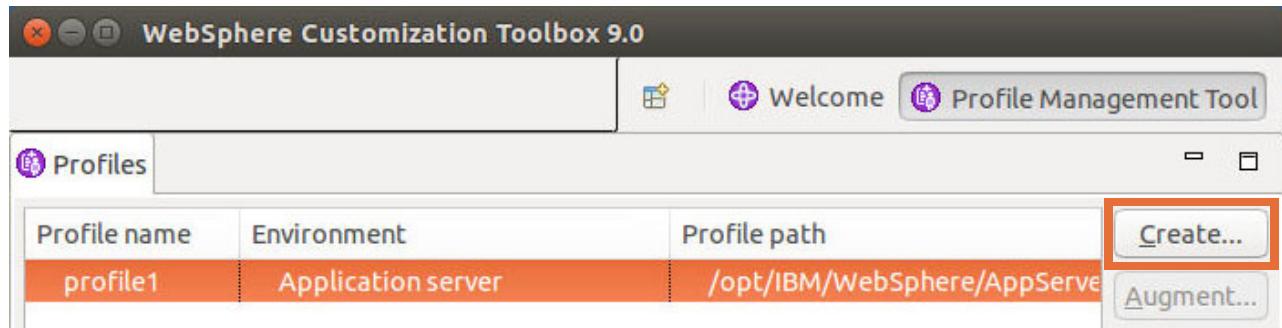


Information

It is possible to create profiles from the command line by using the `manageprofiles -create` script that is in the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin` directory.

```
./manageprofiles.sh -create -profileName profile2
-profilePath /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile2
-templatePath /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profileTemplates/default
-nodeName washostNode02 -cellName washostCell02
-hostName washost
```

- ___ 1. Start the WebSphere Customization Toolbox.
- ___ a. The command to start the WebSphere Customization Toolbox is:
`/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin/ProfileManagement/wct.sh`
- ___ b. Select the **Profile Management Tool** and click **Create**.



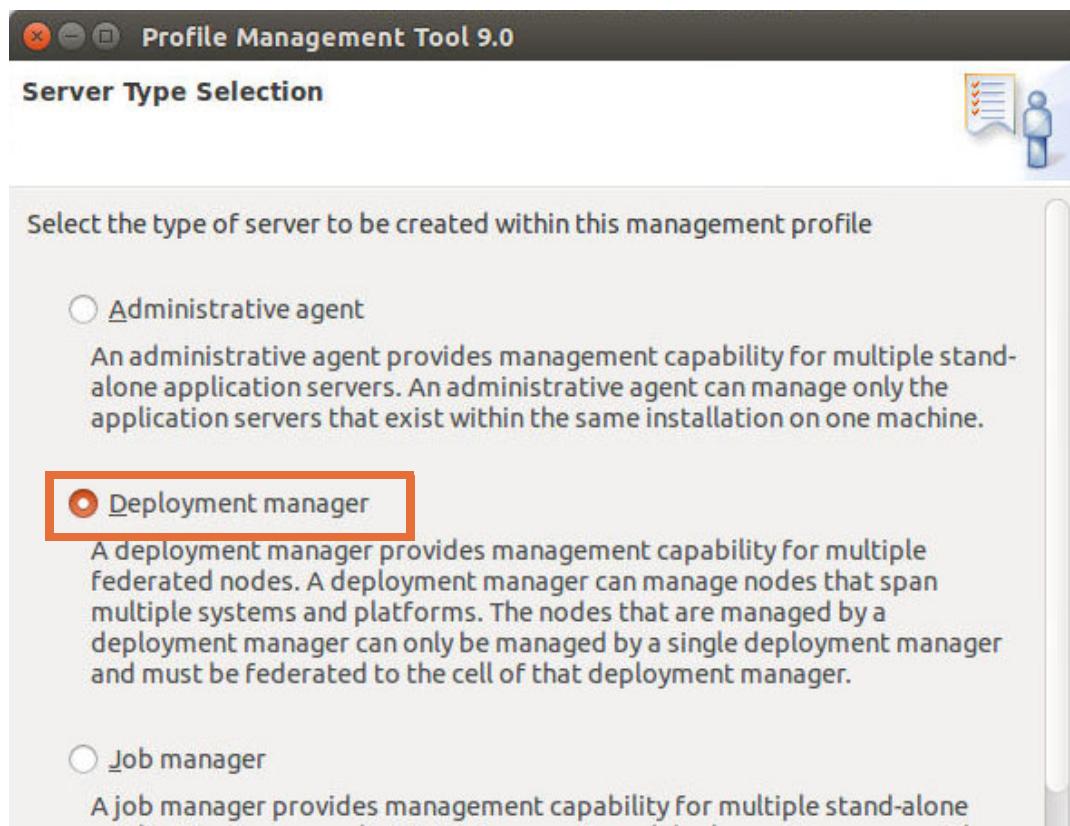
__ 2. Create a deployment manager profile called Dmgr.

__ a. From the Environment Selection panel, select **Management** and click **Next**.



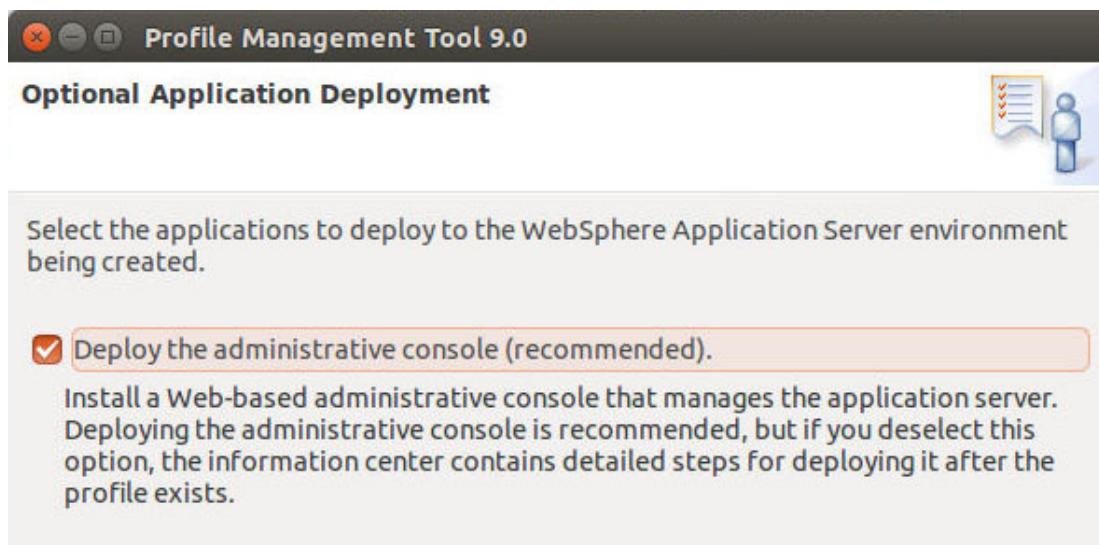
__ b. From the Server Type Selection panel, select **Deployment manager**.

__ c. Click **Next**.



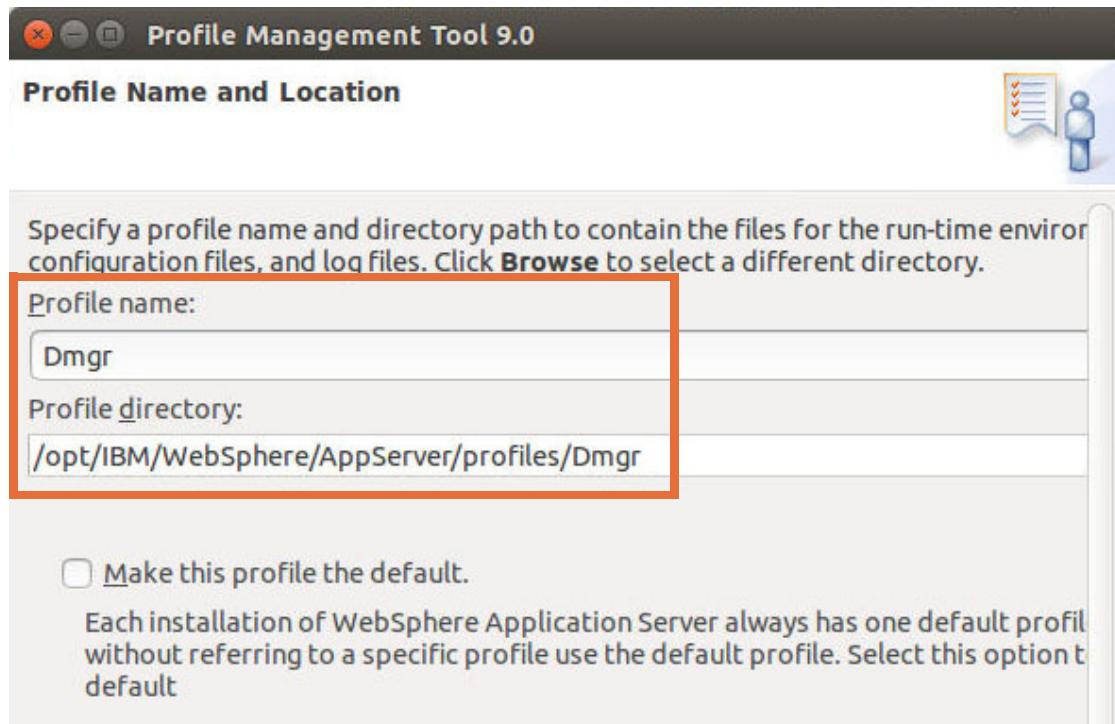
__ d. Select **Advanced profile creation** to specify your own configuration values during profile creation. Click **Next**.

- __ e. Ensure that the **Deploy the administrative console (recommended)** check box is selected. The administrative console is needed for this class. Click **Next**.



- __ f. From the Profile Name and Location panel, provide the following name and location information:
- o Profile name: Dmgr
 - o Profile directory: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr
 - o Do **not** select the **Make this profile the default** check box.

- __ g. Click **Next**.





Information

The default profile is the first profile created. It is also possible to change which profile is designated as the default with the Profile Management Tool or the `manageprofiles` command.

When running commands from the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin` directory, commands are run against the runtime that the default profile defines. It is also possible to use the `-profileName` argument to specify a particular profile.

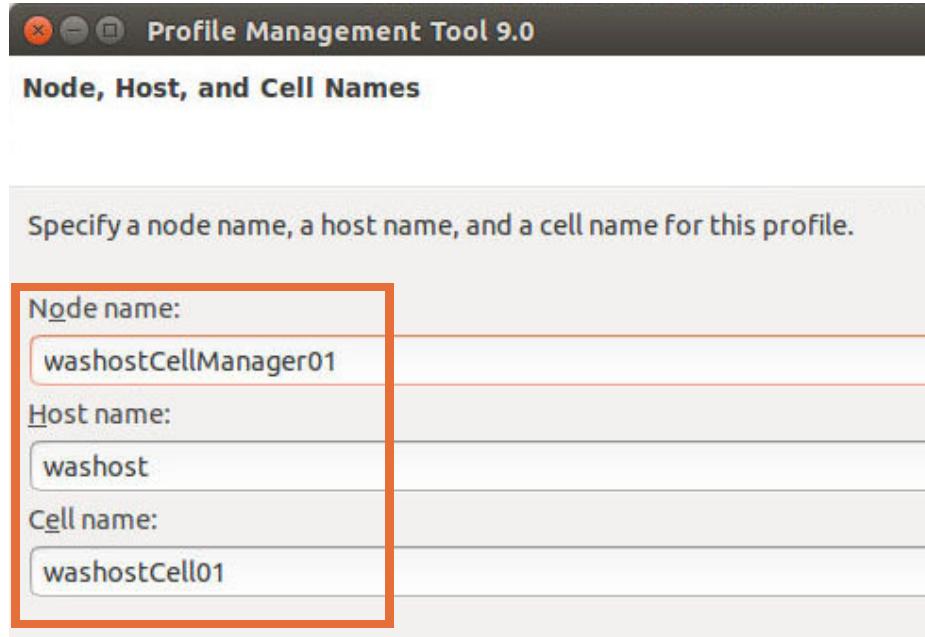
- ___ h. You can use the **Node, Host, and Cell Names** panel to set the node name, cell name, and host name. Default values are completed based on the detected host name for your server.



Note

On UNIX systems, the host name can be the long name (`washost.ibm.com`). Accept whatever the default is. Make sure that you are consistent in later exercises.

Ensure that the **Node name**, **Host name**, and **Cell name** are correct (they are based on the short form of the host name and not localhost: for example, `washostCellManager01`, `washost`, and `washostCell01`). If the fields include `localhost` as part of the name, replace `localhost` with the **host name**. For example, change `localhostCellManager01` to: `washostCellManager01`

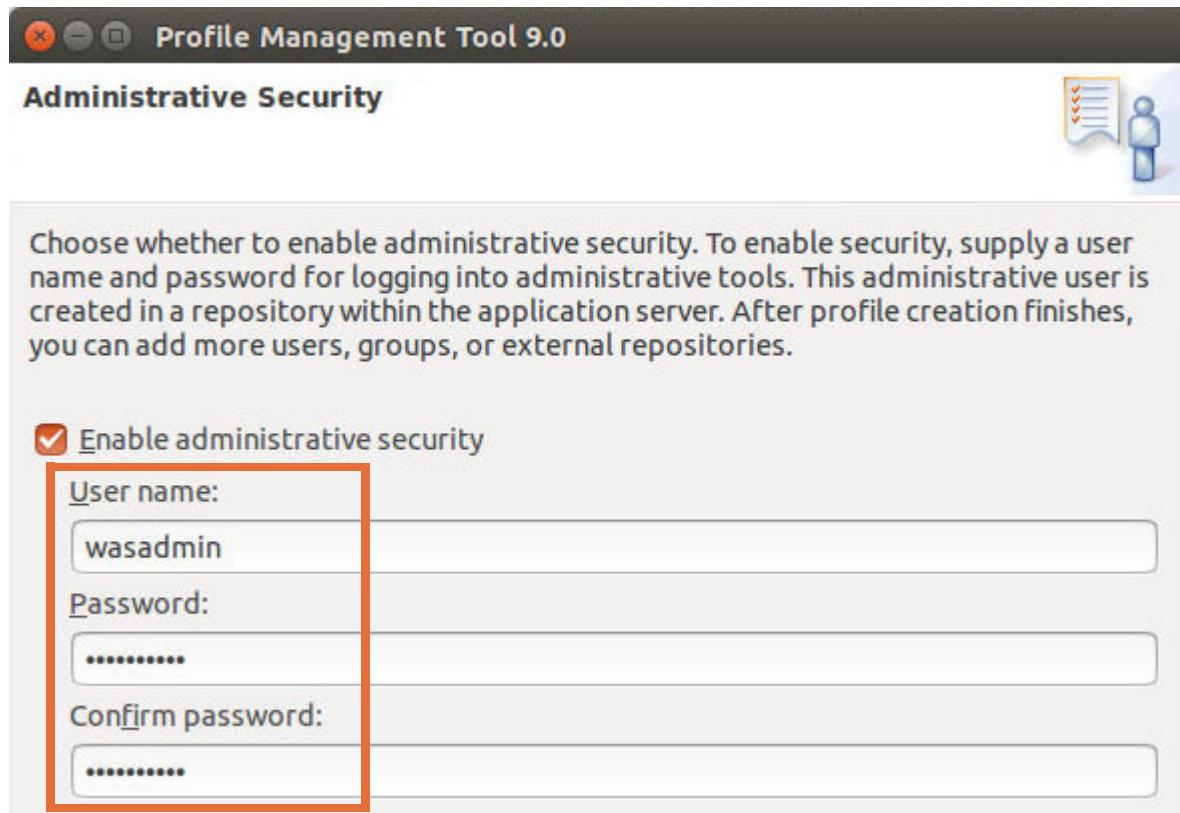


- ___ i. Click **Next**.

- __ j. From the Administrative Security panel, you choose whether to enable administrative security. Verify that the **Enable administrative security** check box is selected. Enter the following information:

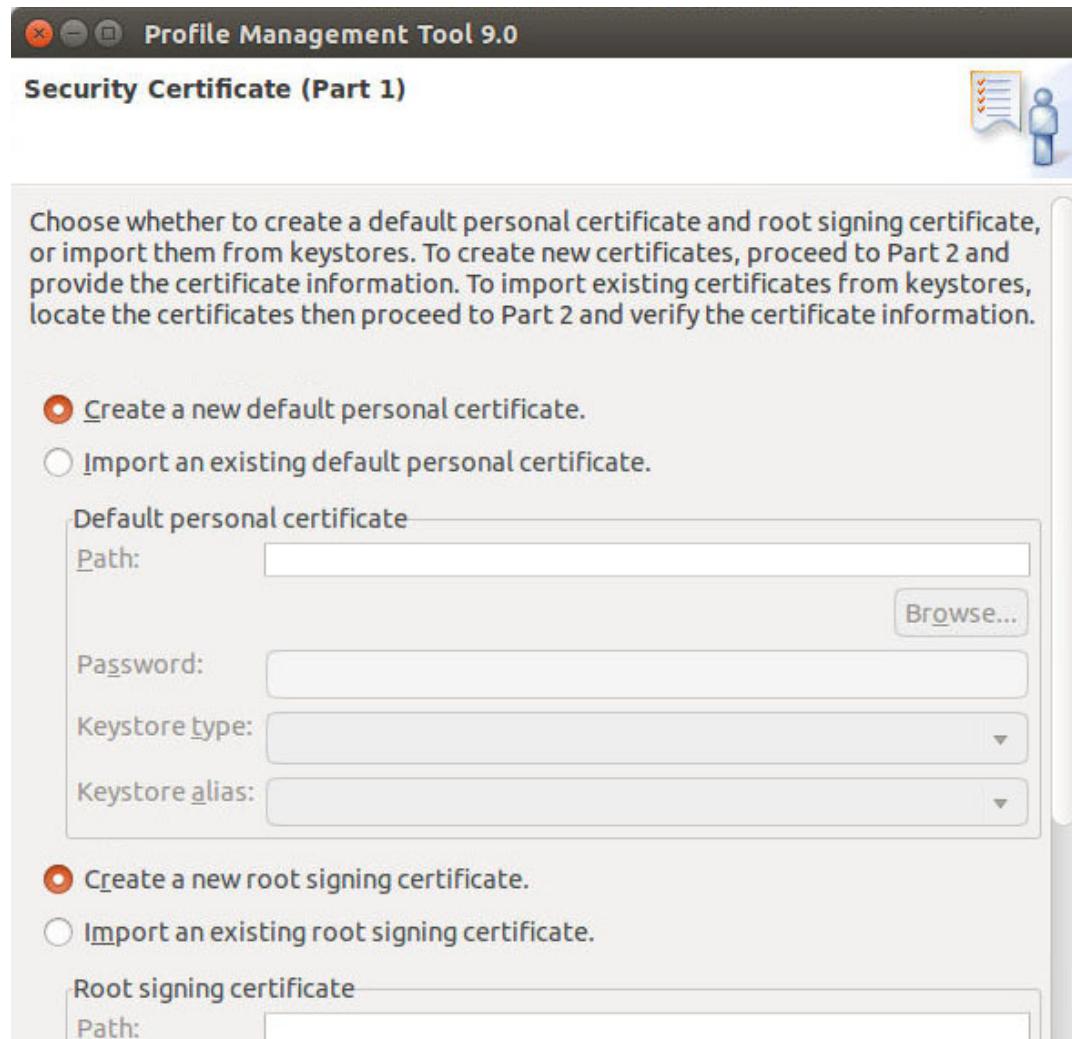
- **User name:** wasadmin
- **Password:** web1sphere
- **Confirm password:** web1sphere

- __ k. Click **Next**.



- __ I. From the Security Certificate (Part 1) panel, accept the default selections:
- Create a default personal certificate
 - Create a root signing certificate

Click **Next**.

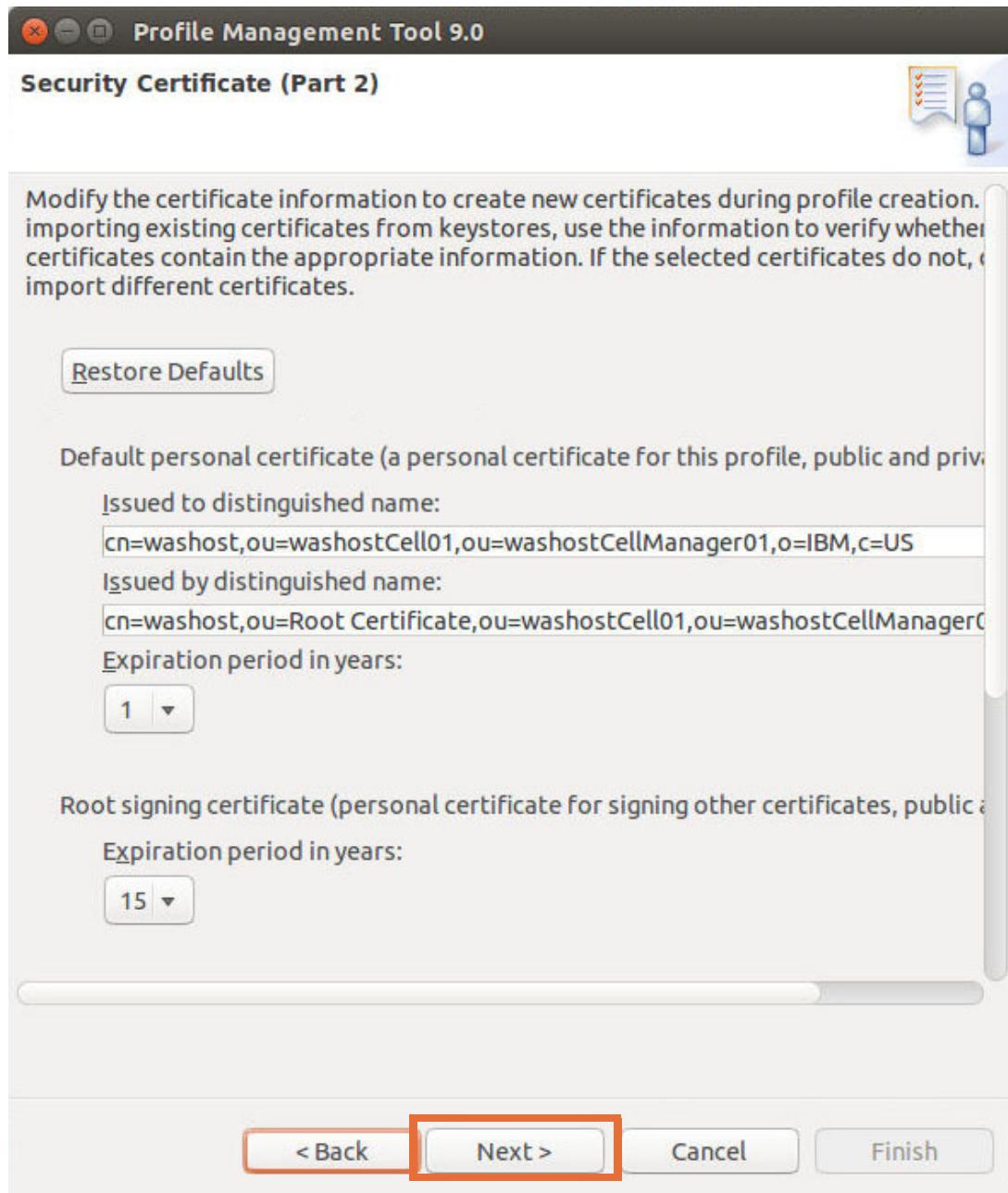


Note

The **Issued to distinguished name** and the **Issued by distinguished name** on the Security Certificate (Part 2) panel have a common name (CN) that can take different forms, depending on your environment:

- IP address (such as 192.168.192.128)
- Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) (such as washost.localdomain or washost.ibm.com)

- __ m. Accept the Security Certificate (Part 2) panel defaults. Click **Next**.



- n. You can use the Port Values Assignment panel to set any ports for the deployment manager to prevent conflicts with other profiles. Accept the default port values (which can be different from the example shown).



Information

Note the administrative console port for the deployment manager. This port is used later in this exercise.

Ordinarily, the administrative console port would use port 9060. However, since a stand-alone application server is installed, the Profile Management Tool avoids reuse of any ports. It uses port 9061 instead.

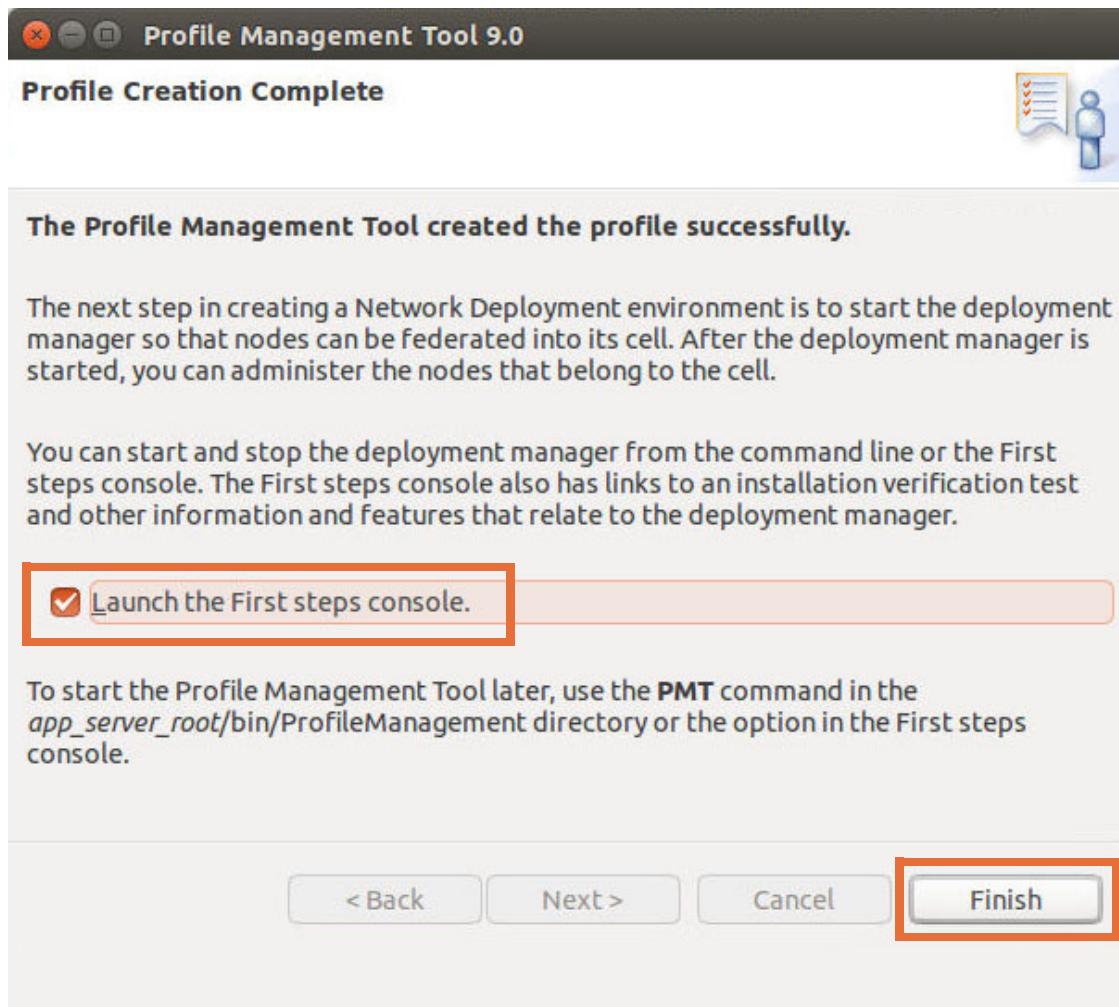
- o. Click **Next**.

Port Type	Current Value	Increment	Decrement
Administrative console port (Default 9060)	9061	+	-
Administrative console secure port (Default 9043)	9044	+	-
Bootstrap port (Default 9809)	9809	+	-
SOAP connector port (Default 8879)	8879	+	-
Administrative interprocess communication port (Default 9632) (X)	9632	+	-
SAS SSL ServerAuth port (Default 9401)	9405	+	-
CSIV2 ServerAuth listener port (Default 9403)	9404	+	-

< Back **Next >** **Cancel** **Finish**

- p. The Profile Creation Summary panel shows all of the choices you made on previous panels. Verify the summary information with what you entered previously. Click **Create**. Creation of the profile usually takes several minutes to complete.

- ___ q. The profile creation completes and the Dmgr profile is created. Notice that the **Launch the First steps console** check box is selected. Click **Finish**, and the First steps console launches.



- ___ 3. The First steps console is associated with the deployment manager profile, `Dmgr`, that was created. Each profile has its own First steps console.

Click **Installation verification** from the First steps console.



- ___ a. The installation verification test tool runs and shows messages to indicate verification status. Use the scroll bar to scroll to the bottom to see all the messages. If the installation verification was successful, the following messages are shown:

IVTL00701: The Installation Verification Tool verification succeeded.
IVTL00801: The installation verification is complete.



Information

It is possible that several warnings might be shown. These warning messages can be ignored.

- ___ b. Close the **First steps output - Installation verification** window.
___ c. Click **Exit** to close the First steps console.
___ d. Click **File > Exit** to close the WebSphere Customization Toolbox.

Section 3: Backing up the Dmgr profile configuration

Before continuing, it is a good practice to back up the configuration for the Dmgr profile that was created.

- ___ 1. Create a backup.



Information

In a previous lab, the `backupConfig` command was used to create a backup. Another WebSphere tool makes backups of a profile as well (other than operating system-level backups). The `backupConfig` tool backs up only the configuration directory of a profile. The command `manageprofiles -backupProfile` backs up the configuration directory and other metadata.

The IBM Knowledge Center article on the `manageprofiles` command defines the `-backupProfile` attribute as follows:

This attribute forms a file system backup of a profile folder and the profile metadata from the profile registry file. Any servers that use the profile that you want to back up must first be stopped before starting the `manageprofiles` command with the `-backupProfile` option. The `-backupProfile` parameter must be used with the `-backupFile` and `-profileName` parameters, for example:

```
./manageprofiles.sh -backupProfile -profileName /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer  
-backupFile <backupFile_name>
```

- ___ a. In a terminal window, navigate to the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin` directory.
___ b. Verify the status of the deployment manager process by entering the following command:
`./serverStatus.sh -all`

Enter the user ID `wasadmin` and password `web1sphere` in the dialog box when you are prompted.

- ___ c. If the deployment manager process is running, stop the process by entering the following command:

```
./stopManager.sh
```

Enter the user ID `wasadmin` and password `web1sphere` in the dialog box when prompted.

- ___ d. If the `/opt/labfiles/backups` directory does not exist, create it.
- ___ e. After the deployment manager stops, enter the following command to back up the entire profile:

```
./manageprofiles.sh -backupProfile -profileName Dmgr -backupFile  
/opt/labfiles/backups/Dmgr_initial_backup.zip
```

Wait for the message:

`INSTCONFSUCCESS: Success: The profile backup operation was successful.`

- ___ 2. Since profile1 is federated later, create a backup for it as well.

- ___ a. Navigate to the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile1/bin` directory, and stop server1 by entering the following command:

```
./stopServer.sh server1
```

- ___ b. Make sure to enter the `manageprofiles` command from the `<profile_root>/profile1/bin` directory. After server1 stops, enter the following command to back up the entire profile:

```
./manageprofiles.sh -backupProfile -profileName profile1 -backupFile  
/opt/labfiles/backups/Profile1_prefederation.zip
```

Wait for the message:

`INSTCONFSUCCESS: Success: The profile backup operation was successful.`

- ___ 3. Start the deployment manager.

- ___ a. In a terminal window, navigate to `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin` and enter the following command to start the deployment manager:

```
./startManager.sh
```

Section 4: Federating profile1 into the cell of the deployment manager

During this section of the exercise, you federate the application server node, which profile1 defines (and is named `washostNode01`), into the cell that is named `washostCell01`, which the deployment manager profile defines. The federation process adds a node agent to the application server node.

- ___ 1. Verify that server `server1` is running.
 - ___ a. If you backed up the profile for profile1 in the previous section, the server `server1` must be started. Backing up a profile causes the profile server to stop. Navigate to the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile1/bin` folder and enter the following command:


```
./serverStatus.sh server1
```
 - ___ b. If `server1` is not running, start `server1`.
- ___ 2. Open the administrative console for the deployment manager.

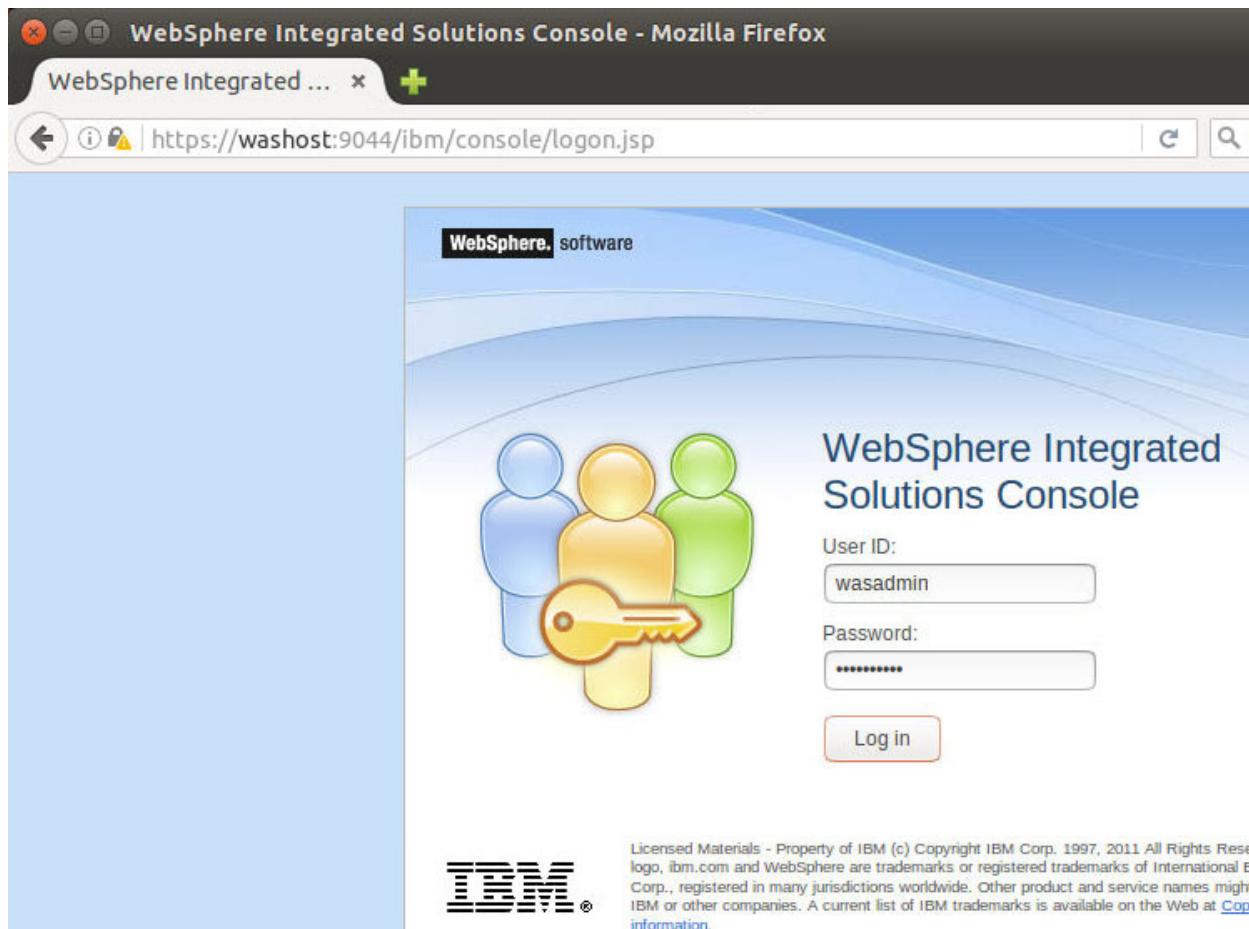


Reminder

The port in this case is not the default port, but instead is port 9061. This difference is because the system already has profile1, which is using port 9060, for its administrative console port. Therefore, the profile creation process chose the next available port (9061) for the deployment manager administrative console.

-
- ___ a. Open a web browser and enter the following address:
`http://washost:9061/ibm/console`
 - ___ b. The browser might show a message that says the connection is not secure. Assuming you are using Firefox, click **Advanced** and then click **Add Exception**. In the **Add Security Exception** dialog box, click **Confirm Security Exception**.

- __ c. Log in to the administrative console with `wasadmin` as the user name and `web1sphere` as the password.



- __ 3. Federate a node into the cell.

This process takes the existing application server within profile1 and federates it to the deployment manager. This action means that it no longer is a stand-alone application server, but instead is part of the newly created cell.



Information

In this lab environment, synchronizing clocks is not an issue since the cell is running on a single computer. But, when federating distributed computers, it is necessary to make sure that the clocks on all nodes are within 5 minutes of each other.

- __ a. From the deployment manager administrative console, click **System administration > Nodes**.

The screenshot shows the WebSphere software administrative console interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with the following structure:

- Security
- Operational policies
- Environment
- System administration** (selected)

 - Cell
 - Job manager
 - Extended Repository Service
 - Save changes to master repository
 - Deployment manager
 - Nodes** (highlighted with a red box)
 - Middleware nodes
 - Node agents
 - Middleware descriptors
 - Node groups

- Task Management
- Console Preferences
- Job scheduler
- Visualization Data Service
- Console Identity

The right panel displays a "Welcome" message and a "Suite Name" section showing "WebSphere Application Server".

__ b. Click **Add Node**.

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface titled 'Nodes'. At the top, there is a header bar with the title 'Nodes' and a help icon. Below the header, a section titled 'Nodes' contains descriptive text about managing nodes in an application server environment. A table lists managed nodes, with the first node, 'washostCellManager01', shown in detail. The 'Add Node' button in the toolbar is highlighted with a red box. The table has columns for Select, Name, Host Name, Version, Discovery Protocol, and Status.

Select	Name	Host Name	Version	Discovery Protocol	Status
	washhostCellManager01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	

Total 1

- c. The **Managed node** option is selected as default. A managed node contains an application server and a node agent. The application server runs as part of the network deployment environment. Keep the default setting and click **Next**.

Add Node

Use this page to add either a managed or an unmanaged node.

Managed node

Specifies the creation of a managed node. A managed node contains an application server process that runs within the deployment manager cell. The managed node is associated with a node agent process that maintains the configuration for the node and controls its operation. Choosing this option results in running the add node utility to federate an existing stand-alone application server.

Unmanaged node

Specifies the creation of an unmanaged node. An unmanaged node represents a node in the topology that does not have an application server process or a node agent process. Unmanaged nodes are for other server processes, such as web servers that exist on their own node in the topology.

Recover an existing node

Specifies to replace a damaged node in the cell. First, create a new profile to replace the damaged node and give it the same profile and node names. Then use this option to replace the damaged node in the cell with the new node.

Next | Cancel



Information

As the description on the screen capture indicates, a managed node is a node with an application server and a node agent that belongs to a deployment manager cell. However, a managed node contains a node agent, but initially might not contain an application server.

In this part of the exercise, you are adding a stand-alone node. Adding a managed node in this way, you have an application server, server1, and it is the node agent process that makes it a managed node.

- d. Enter your host name `washost` for the host. Specify security user names and passwords for both `profile1` and the deployment manager. Enter `wasadmin` and `web1sphere` for the user name and password.

- __ e. Select the **Include applications** and **Include buses** check boxes. Keep all remaining defaults.

Add Managed Node

Use this page to identify a stand-alone application server process that is running. Start the application server, if necessary, or add the node from the command line by running the addNode command from the bin directory of the stopped application server profile.

Node connection

* Host
washost

* JMX connector type
SOAP

* JMX connector port
8880

Application server user name
wasadmin

Application server password

* Deployment manager user name
wasadmin

* Deployment manager password

Config URL
file://\${USER_INSTALL_ROOT}/properties/sas.client.props

Options

Include applications

Include buses

- __ f. Click **OK**. The federation process can take several minutes to complete.



Note

The **Include buses** check box is selected in this example, which specifies whether to move the bus configuration at the node to the deployment manager. However, no buses currently exist in the cell. When federating a stand-alone node, it is a good idea to select this option to ensure that any bus configuration at the node level is moved over into the cell.

**Note**

If you see the following message in the console, proceed as described:

"The console has not received information for the add operation in a timely manner. The state of the operation is indeterminate. Check the add node log for details."

Check the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile1/logs/addNode.log` file for error messages. Look for a message that indicates the node is successfully federated.

If you see the following message, proceed as explained:

`ADMC0009E: The system failed to make the SOAP RPC call: invoke`

- One option is to increase the timeout value for the type of connection you are using, in this case SOAP, by editing the file `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile1/properties/soap.client.properties` and changing the value of the `com.ibm.SOAP.requestTimeout` property to 6000. The value is in seconds.
- If using an RMI connection, edit the file `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile1/properties/sas.client.props`, and increase the value for the `com.ibm.CORBA.requestTimeout` property to 6000.

If the federation failed, repeat the previous steps to add a node.

- g. When the federation is complete, the console shows several log messages, including a link to **View the available nodes**.

`ADMU0030I: Node Agent initialization completed successfully. Process id is: 19072`

`ADMU0308I: The node washostNode01 and associated applications were successfully added to the washostCell01 cell.`

`ADMU0306I: Note:`

`ADMU0302I: Any cell-level documents from the standalone washostCell01 configuration have not been migrated to the new cell.`

`ADMU0307I: You might want to:`

`ADMU0303I: Update the configuration on the washostCell01 Deployment Manager with values from the old cell-level documents.`

`ADMU0003I: Node washostNode01 has been successfully federated.`

[View the available nodes.](#)

— 4. Verify the cell configuration.

- a. Click **View the available nodes** or **System Administration > Nodes**. Two nodes are listed: the deployment manager (washostCellManager01), and the washostNode01 node that was added.

Nodes

Nodes

Use this page to manage nodes in the application server environment. A node corresponds to a physical computer system with a distinct IP host address. The following table lists the managed and unmanaged nodes in this cell. The first node is the deployment manager. Add new nodes to the cell and to this list by clicking Add Node.

Preferences

Add Node	Remove Node	Force Delete	Synchronize	Full Resynchronize	Stop
Select	Name ▾	Host Name ▾	Version ▾	Discovery Protocol ▾	Status

You can administer the following resources:

<input type="checkbox"/>	washostCellManager01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostNode01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	

Total 2

- b. Click **System Administration > Node agents**. Verify that the node agent on washostNode01 started.

Node agents

Node agents

Use this page to manage node agents and application servers on the node that a node agent manages. The node agent process serves as an intermediary between the application servers on the node and the deployment manager. The node agent process runs on every node and is specialized to perform node-specific administration functions, such as server process monitoring, configuration synchronization, file transfer, and request routing.

Preferences

Stop	Restart	Restart all Servers on Node

Select Name ▾ Node ▾ Host Name ▾ Version ▾ Status

You can administer the following resources:

<input type="checkbox"/>	nodeagent	washostNode01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	
--------------------------	-----------	---------------	---------	------------	--

Total 1

- ___ 5. Start the application server and test the Snoop servlet.
 - ___ a. Click **Servers > Server Types > WebSphere application servers**.
 - ___ b. Select **server1** and click **Start**. Wait for server1 to start.
 - ___ c. Click **Applications > Application Types > WebSphere enterprise applications**. Check the status for the **DefaultApplication**. Verify that the **DefaultApplication** is running.
 - ___ d. Open another browser window and enter the following address:
`http://washost:9080/snoop`

Snoop Servlet - Request/Client Information

Requested URL:

`http://washost:9080/snoop`

Servlet Name:

`Snoop Servlet`

If you get information back regarding the server, it verifies that the Snoop servlet works.

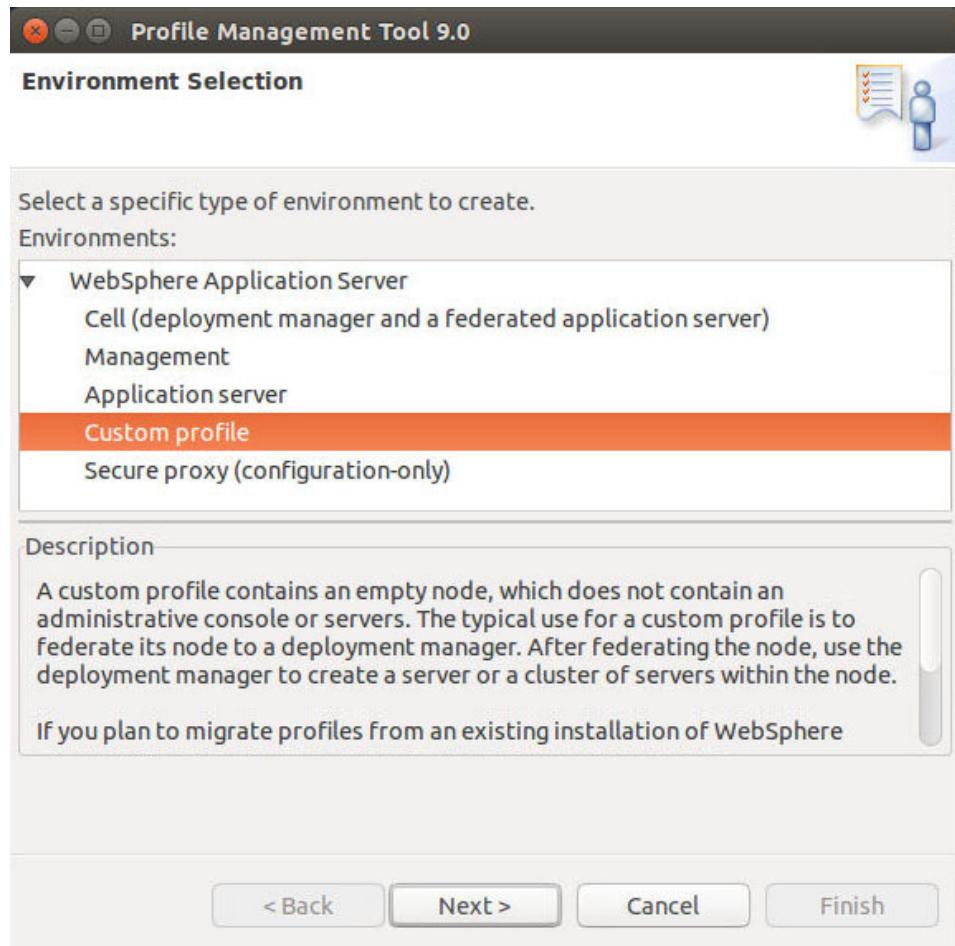
Section 5: Creating a custom profile and federating it into the deployment manager cell

During this section of the exercise, you are going to create a custom profile, `profile2`, that defines a node, named `washostNode02`. The custom profile is automatically federated into the cell `washostCell01`.

A custom profile is useful because it does not create any application servers on the node; it creates the configuration and the node agent only. Therefore, no `server1` is created on that node. This feature is helpful for expanding clusters.

- ___ 1. Start the WebSphere Customization Toolbox.
 - ___ a. Enter the following command to start the WebSphere Profile Management tool:
`/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin/ProfileManagement/pmt.sh`
 - ___ b. The Welcome window for the WebSphere Customization Toolbox opens, and you are placed on the **Profile Management Tool** tab.

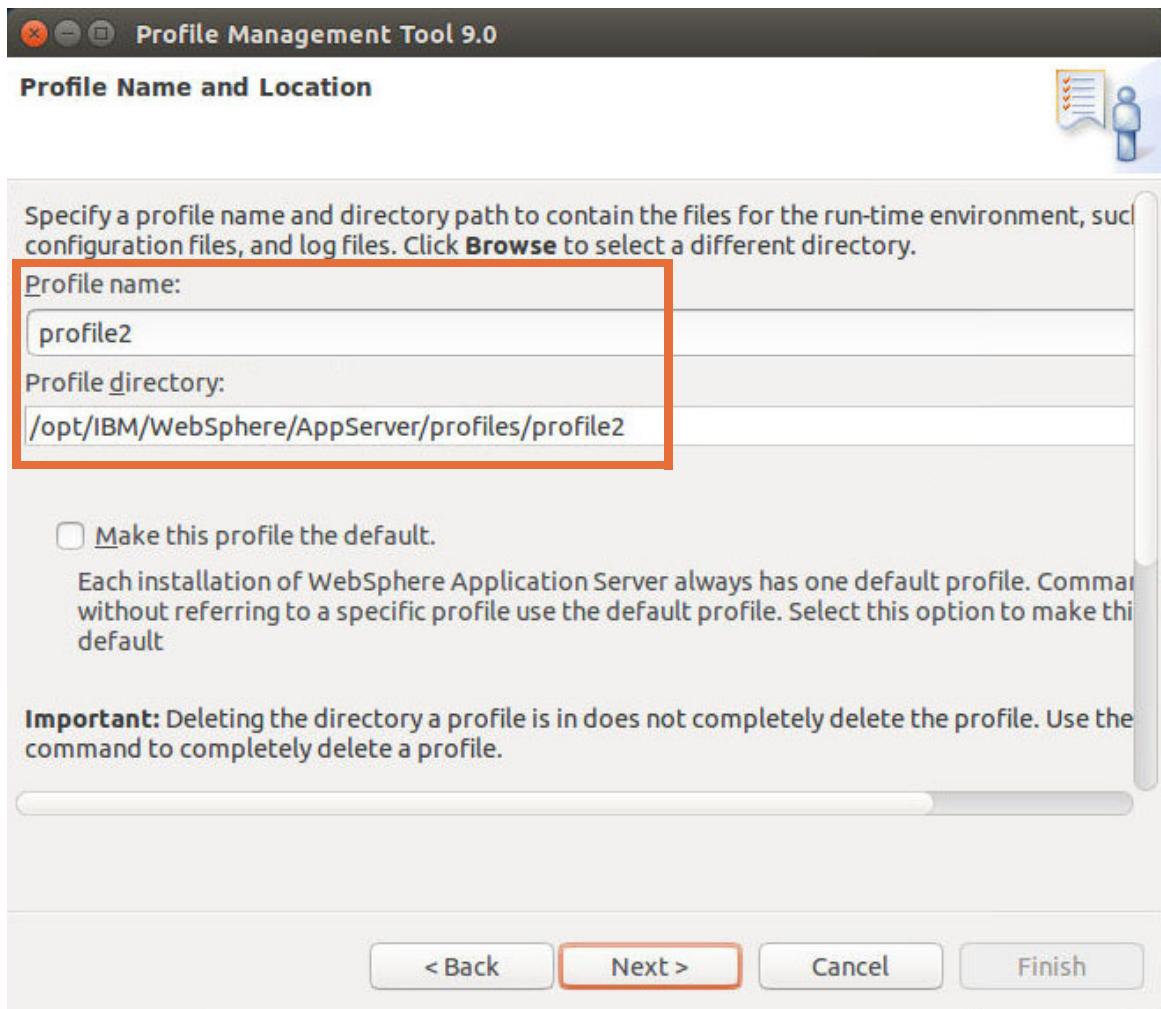
- 2. Create a custom profile that is named profile2, and federate it to the deployment manager's configuration.
 - a. Click **Create** from the Profiles list panel.
 - b. On the Environment Selection panel, click **Custom profile**. Click **Next**.



- c. On the Profile Creation Options page, select **Advanced profile creation** to specify your own configuration values during profile creation. Click **Next**.

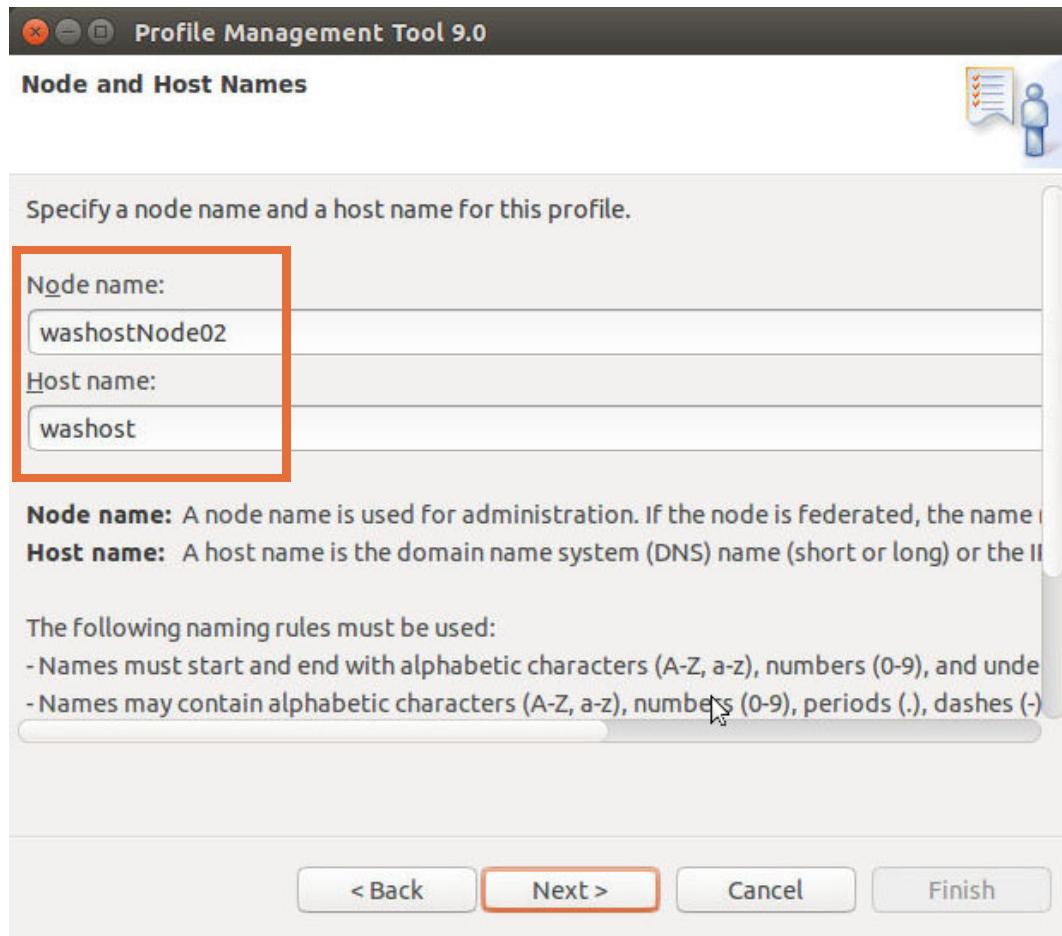
__ d. For the profile name and location, enter the following information:

- **Profile name:** profile2
- **Profile directory:** /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profile2



__ e. Click **Next**.

- f. Ensure that the **Node name** and **Host name** are `washostNode02` and `washost` (they are based on the short form of the host name and not `localhost`: for example, `washostNode02`). Notice that the **Node name** ends with a **02** (not **01**, as that would conflict with the existing node). Click **Next**.

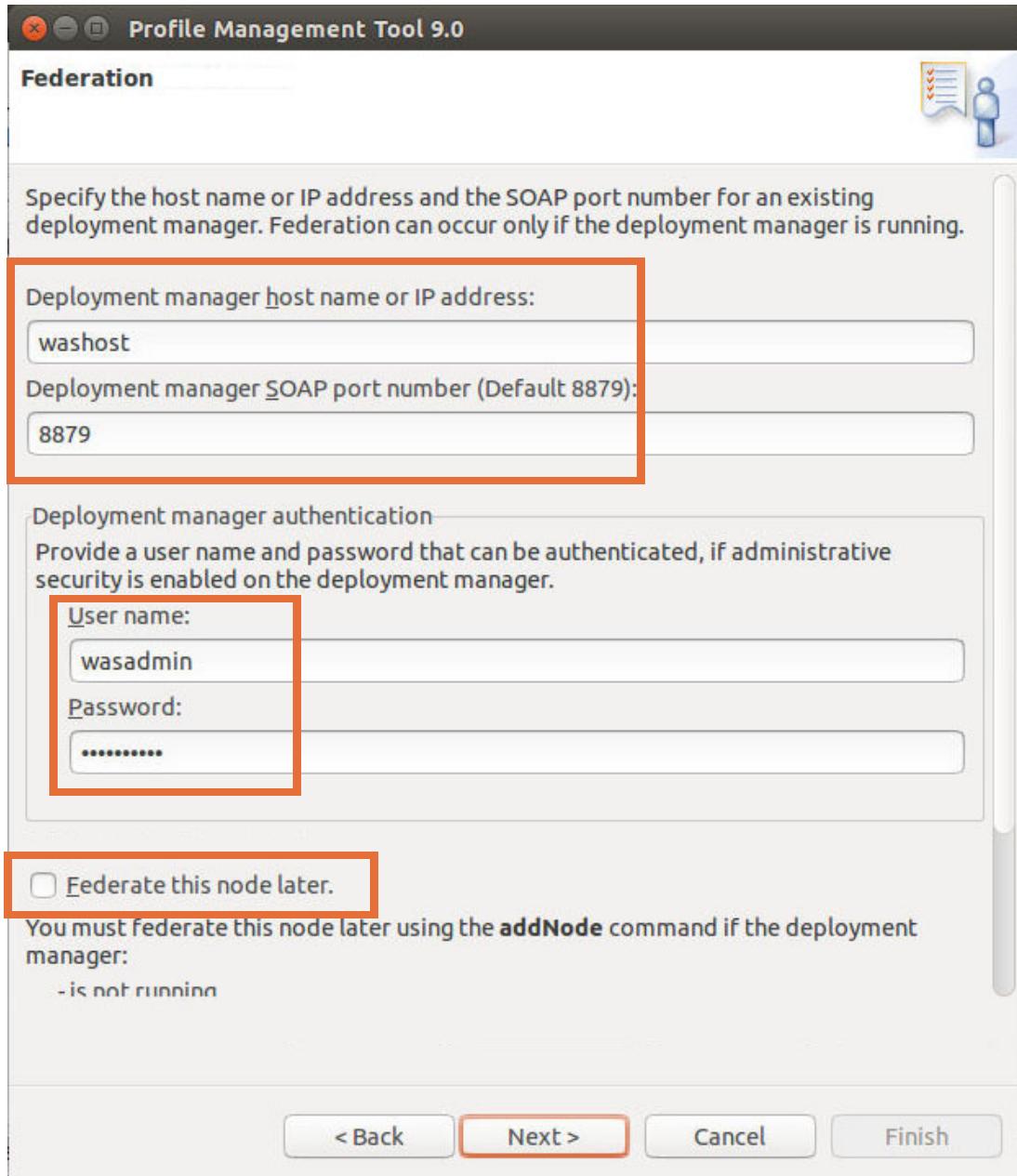


Information

For these labs, use the short name for your host. Although it is acceptable to use another form of the host name, it is important to be consistent. Since the short name was used in the initial WebSphere installation lab, the short name is used here as well.

__ g. On the Federation panel, enter the following information:

- o Deployment manager host name: washost
- o User name: wasadmin
- o Password: web1sphere
- o Do not select the **Federate this node later** check box.



__ h. Click **Next**.



Information

By not selecting **Federate this node later**, the wizard process federates the node now. Select this check box only if you want to create the profile, but want to federate it later.

- __ i. Accept the defaults on the Security Certificate (Part 1) panel. Click **Next**.
 - __ j. Accept the defaults on the Security Certificate (Part 2) panel. Click **Next**.
 - __ k. Accept the default on the Port Values Assignment panel. Click **Next**.
 - __ l. On the Profile Creation Summary panel, click **Create**.
 - __ m. After a couple of minutes, the profile creation is complete. On the Profile Creation Complete panel, clear the **Launch the First steps console** check box.
 - __ n. Click **Finish** to exit the wizard.
 - __ o. Close the WebSphere Customization Toolbox.
3. Verify that the node is added to the deployment manager's configuration.
- __ a. Using the administrative console, click **System administration > Nodes**. The federated node washostNode02 is listed. If the node is not displayed, refresh the administrative console.

Select	Name	Host Name	Version	Discovery Protocol	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostCellManager01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostNode01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostNode02	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	



Information

Using a custom profile does not create a server instance. This feature is useful when adding nodes to a cell. The intention of federating a new node into a cell is normally to either add cluster members to the node or create servers that are named something other than server1.

-
- __ 4. Verify that both node agents started.
 - __ a. From the navigation tree, click **Node agents**.

- ___ b. Start any node agents that are not started by entering the following command in a terminal window:

```
/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/profileX/bin/startNode.sh (where X is 1 or 2)
```

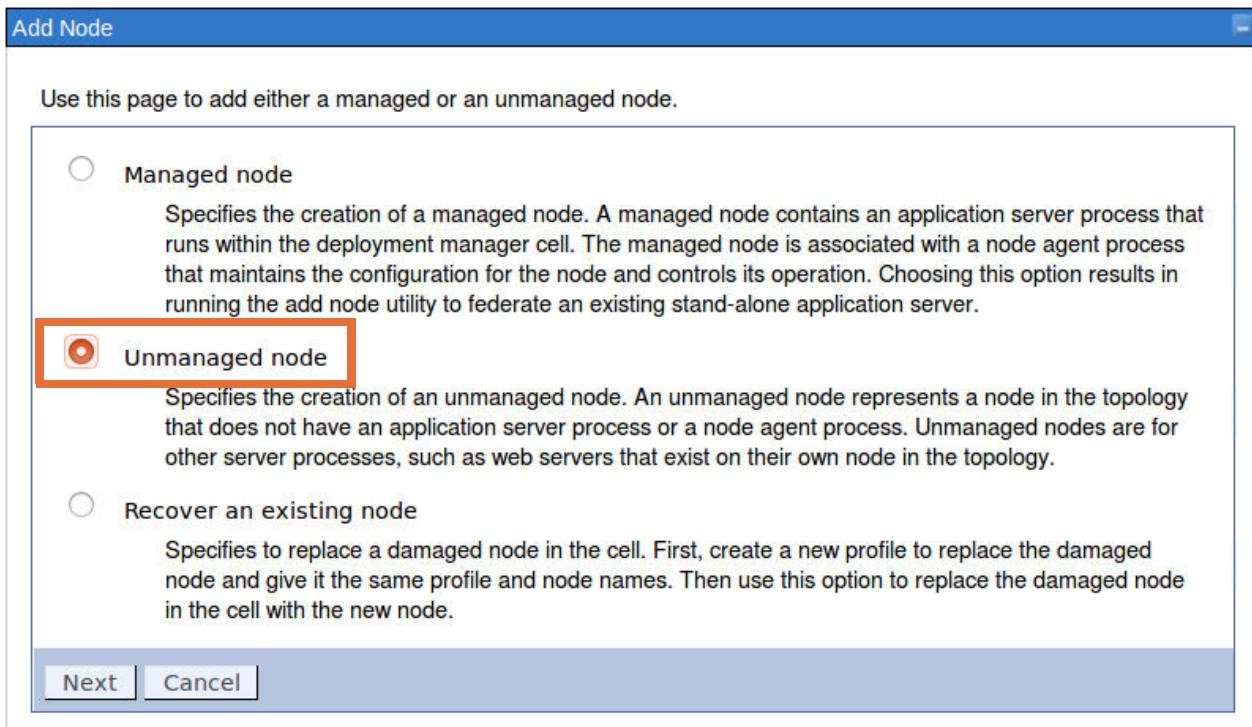
Wait for the node agent to start.

Section 6: Adding the IBM HTTP Server to the cell

During this section of the exercise, you add an unmanaged node, ihsnode, to the cell washostCell01. You also add a web server, webserver1, to the unmanaged node. Information about the web server is communicated to the deployment manager through the IBM HTTP Server administrative process.

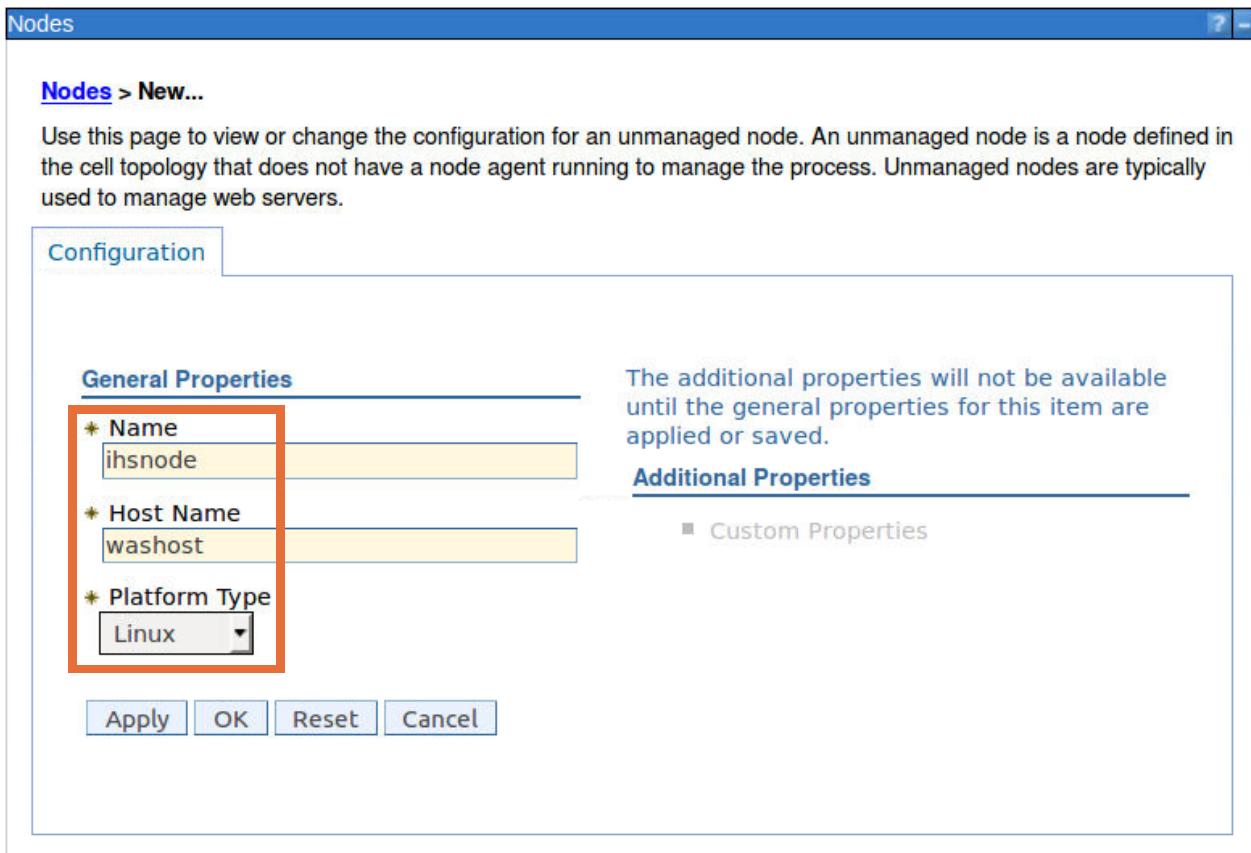
Create a node and add the web server to the node. When adding a node, you can create either a managed node or an unmanaged node. A managed node contains a WebSphere Application Server and a node agent. An unmanaged node does not have a node agent and is used for defining remote web servers in the topology.

- ___ 1. Create an unmanaged node for the web server. The web server definition uses this new node definition to define the host on which it lives.
- ___ a. Click **System administration > Nodes**.
- ___ b. Click **Add Node**.
- ___ c. In the Add Node window, select **Unmanaged node** and click **Next**.



___ d. In the Nodes window, enter configuration information for the node:

- **Name:** ihsnode
- **Host Name:** washost
- **Platform Type:** Linux



___ e. Click **OK**.

___ f. Save the changes.

___ g. The node **ihsnode** is now shown in the list of nodes.

Add Node	Remove Node	Force Delete	Synchronize	Full Resynchronize	Stop
Select	Name	Host Name	Version	Discovery Protocol	Status
You can administer the following resources:					
<input type="checkbox"/>	ihsnode	washost	Not applicable	TCP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostCellManager01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostNode01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	washostNode02	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	TCP	
Total 4					

Section 7: Adding the web server to the configuration

In this section, the web server definition is added to the ihsnode.

- 1. Add the web server to the ihsnode configuration. This action allows the web server to be managed from the administrative console.
 - a. Click **Servers > Server Types > Web servers**.
 - b. Click **New** to add a web server.
 - c. On **Step 1** of creating a web server, enter the following information:
 - Select **ihsnode** from the **Select node** list.
 - For **Server name**, enter: `webserver1`
 - Select **IBM HTTP Server** from the **Type** list.

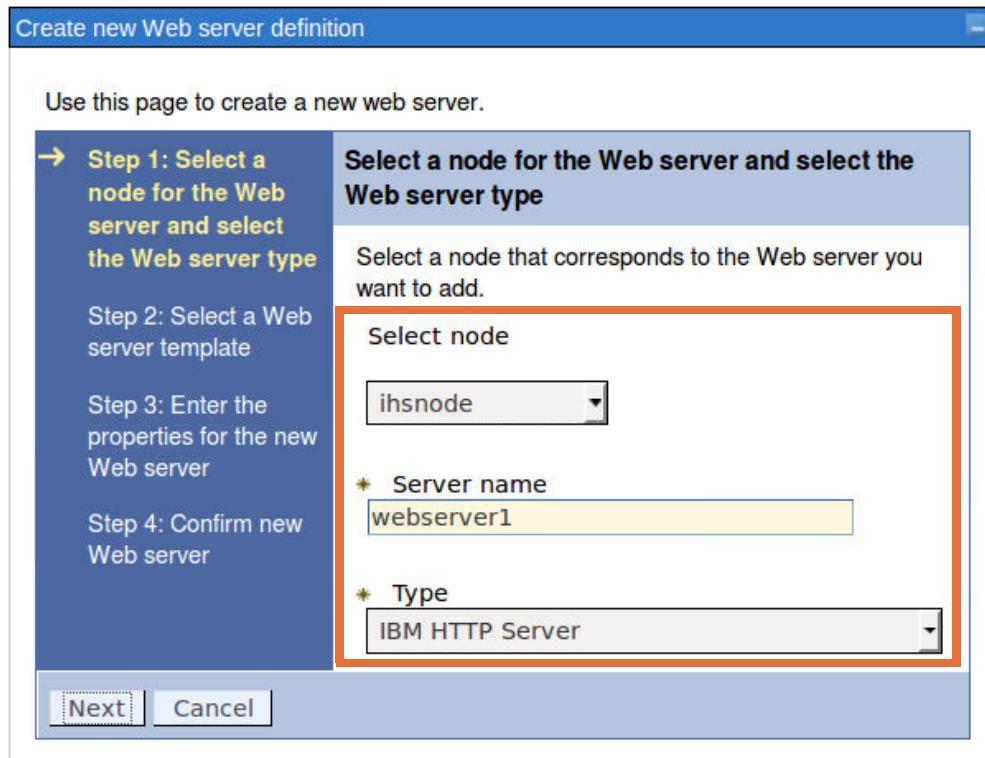


Information

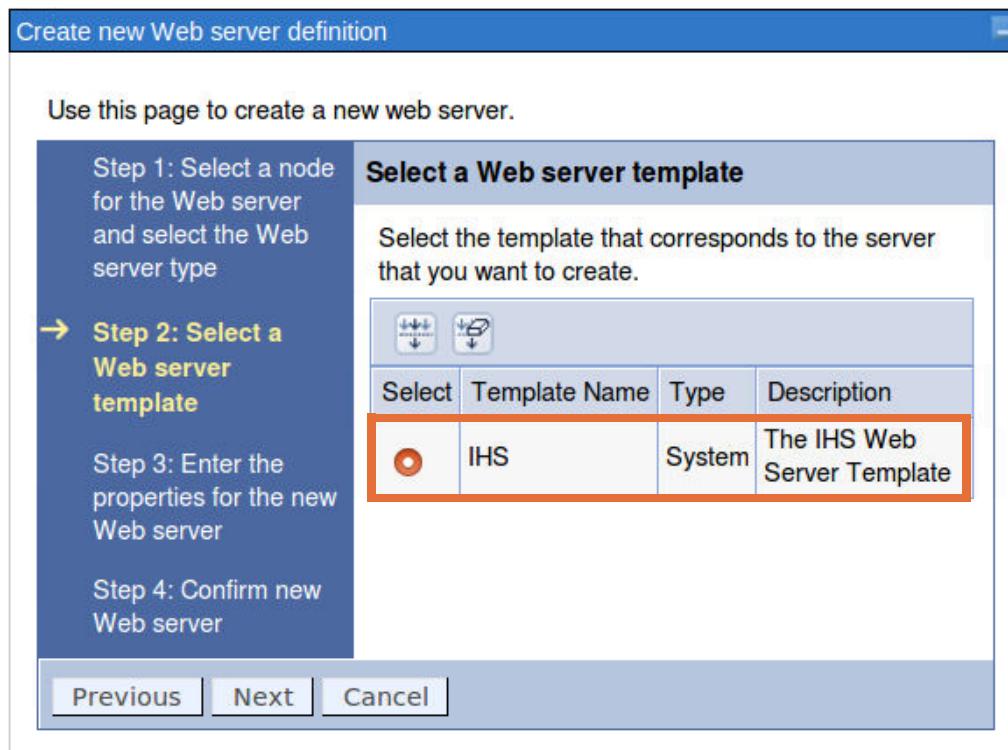
The web server name must match the name that you assigned during the IBM HTTP Server installation. You can check the web server name by looking in
`/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/`

```
localuser@washost: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config$ ls -la
total 20
drwxr-xr-x  5 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 15 05:14 .
drwxrwxr-x 17 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 15 05:14 ..
drwxr-xr-x  3 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 15 05:13 actionRegistry
drwxr-xr-x  2 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 15 05:13 templates
drwxrwxr-x  2 root    root     4096 Aug 15 05:14 webserver1
localuser@washost: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config$
```

Click **Next**.



- __ d. On **Step 2** of selecting a web server template, verify that **IHS** is selected and click **Next**.



- __ e. On **Step 3**, specify the properties for the new web server. Enter the following information in the fields as provided:

Table 1: Web server configuration details

Field name	Value
Port	80
Web server Installation location	/opt/IBM/HTTPServer
Plug-in installation location	/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins
Application mapping	All
Port	8008
User name	ihsadmin
Password	web1sphere
Confirm password	web1sphere

Create new Web server definition

Use this page to create a new web server.

Step 1: Select a node for the Web server and select the Web server type
Step 2: Select a Web server template
→ Step 3: Enter the properties for the new Web server
Step 4: Confirm new Web server

Enter the properties for the new Web server

Enter the Web server properties.

* Port
80

* Web server installation location
/opt/IBM/HTTPServer

* Plug-in installation location
/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins

Application mapping to the Web server
All

Enter the IBM Administration Server properties.

* Administration Server Port
8008

* Username
ihsadmin

* Password
.....

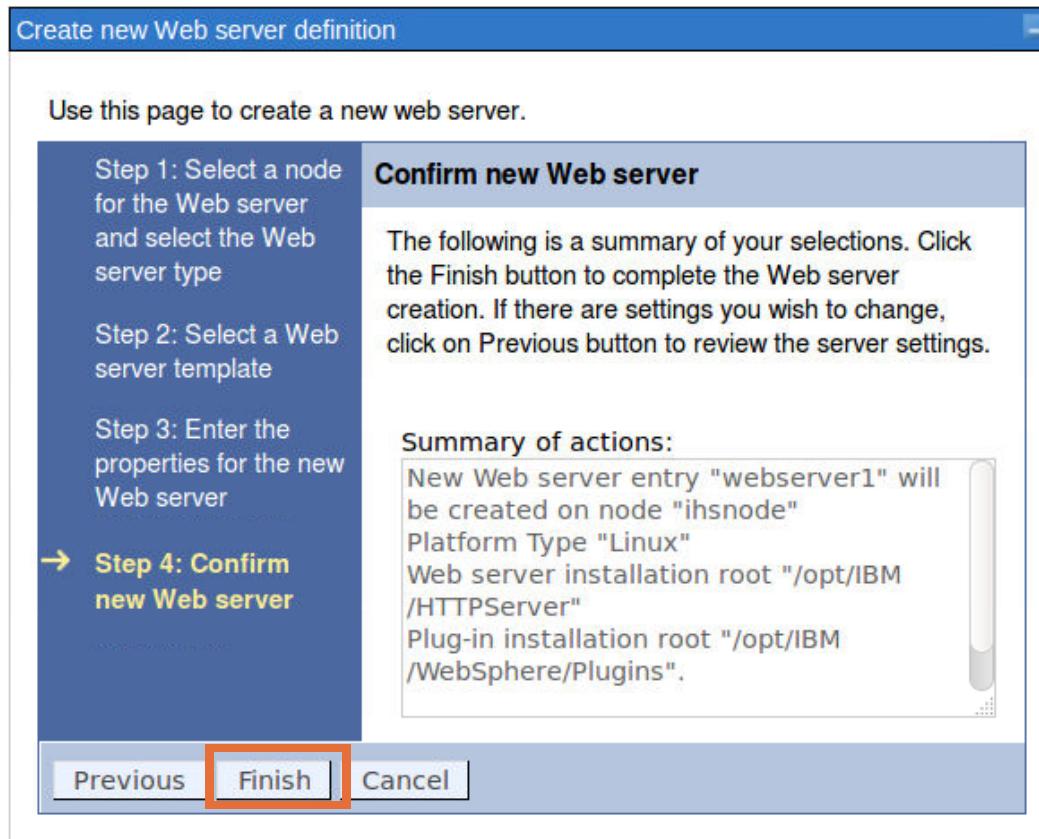
* Confirm password
.....

Use SSL

Previous | Next | Cancel

_____ f. Click **Next** when complete.

- __ g. On Step 4, the summary, click **Finish**.



- __ h. Save the changes.
- __ i. Minimize the administrative console browser window.
- __ 2. Use a terminal window to verify the web server status.
- __ a. Open a terminal window and navigate to:
`/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin/`
- __ b. Use the following command to check whether the web server processes are running:
`ps -ef | grep -i httpd`
- __ c. If the web server or IBM HTTP Server administrative process is not running, you can use the following commands to start them (enter `passw0rd` if prompted for the localuser password):
`sudo ./apachectl start`
`sudo ./adminctl start`
- __ d. Again, use the following command to check whether the web server processes are running:
`ps -ef | grep -i httpd`
- Verify that several processes are now running.

- ___ e. Another way to verify that the web server is started is to open a web browser and connect to the IBM HTTP Server welcome page. Enter the following address:

`http://washost`

Section 8: Mapping modules to servers

Each module of an application is mapped to one or more target servers. The target server can be an application server, a cluster of application servers, or a web server. Web servers that are specified as targets have the routing information for the application, which is generated in their plug-in configuration files.

This mapping usually takes place during application deployment. But since the DefaultApplication is deployed when this particular web server was added, the DefaultApplication still must be mapped to your new web server. That, in fact, is done for you during the last step of defining the web server properties when **All** is selected for the **Application mapping to the web server**. That step mapped all installed applications to the new web server.

This section of the lab verifies that the applications are correctly mapped to the new web server.

- ___ 1. Using the deployment manager administrative console, verify the mapping of the DefaultApplication modules to the web server.
 - ___ a. From the administrative console, click **Applications > Application Types > WebSphere enterprise applications**.
 - ___ b. Click **DefaultApplication**.
 - ___ c. Under Modules, click **Manage Modules**.

The screenshot shows the 'All Applications' page in the IBM WebSphere Administrative Console. The top navigation bar has tabs for 'All Applications', 'Configuration', 'Service Policies', 'Routing Policies', 'Reports', and 'Operations'. The 'All Applications' tab is active. Below it, there's a sub-navigation for 'DefaultApplication' with tabs for 'General Properties' and 'Modules'. The 'General Properties' section contains fields for 'Name' (set to 'DefaultApplication') and 'Application reference validation' (set to 'Issue warnings'). The 'Modules' section contains a list with two items: 'Manage Modules' (which is highlighted with a red box) and 'Display module build ids'. A separate section titled 'Web Module Properties' contains a single item: 'Session management'.

- ___ d. Notice that the Default Web Application module maps to both the application server **server1** and the **webserver1**. This page can also be used to modify the mappings manually if they do not exist.

Select	Module	URI	Module Type	Server
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increment EJB module	Increment.jar,META-INF/ejb-jar.xml	EJB Module	WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,node=ihsnode,server=webserver1 WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,node=washostNode01,server=server1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Default Web Application	DefaultWebApplication.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	Web Module	WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,node=ihsnode,server=webserver1 WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,node=washostNode01,server=server1

- ___ e. Click **DefaultApplication** in the breadcrumb trail to return to the configuration window.

- ___ f. Under Detail Properties, click **Target specific application status**.

All Applications > DefaultApplication

Use this page to configure an enterprise application. Click the links to access pages for further configuring of the application or its modules.

The screenshot shows the 'All Applications > DefaultApplication' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs: Configuration, Service Policies, Routing Policies, Reports, and Operations. Below the tabs, there are two main sections: 'General Properties' and 'Modules'. In 'General Properties', there is a field for 'Name' containing 'DefaultApplication'. In 'Modules', there are links for 'Manage Modules' and 'Display module build Ids'. In 'Detail Properties', there are four links: 'Target specific application status' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Startup behavior', and 'Application binaries'. To the right, under 'Web Module Properties', there are links for 'Session management', 'Context Root For Web Modules', 'JSP and JSF options', and 'Virtual hosts'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Enterprise Java Bean Properties'.

- ___ g. This view shows the mapping of a deployed object to servers.

All Applications > DefaultApplication > Target specific application status

Use this page to view a mapping of a deployed object, such as an application or module, into a target server or cluster environment. This page displays the status of the enterprise application or module on each server or cluster.

Preferences

		Enable Auto Start	Disable Auto Start			
Select	Target	Node	Version	Auto Start	Application Status	
You can administer the following resources:						
<input type="checkbox"/>	server1	washostNode01	ND 9.0.0.0	Yes		
<input type="checkbox"/>	webserver1	ihsnode	Not applicable	Yes		
Total 2						

Section 9: Working with the plug-in configuration file

The plug-in configuration file contains routing information for all applications that are mapped to the web server. The plug-in configuration file must be regenerated and propagated to the web server.

whenever changes that are made to the WebSphere configuration affect how requests are routed from the web server to the application server.

- 1. Regenerate the plug-in configuration file. This process generates a plug-in configuration file that is specific to the web server that is defined within the cell. If multiple web servers are defined within the cell, you can generate customized plug-in configuration files for each of those web servers.
 - a. From the administrative console, click **Servers > Server Types > Web servers**.
 - b. Select the web server and click **Generate Plug-in**.

The screenshot shows the 'Web servers' administrative console. At the top, there is a toolbar with several buttons: 'Generate Plug-in' (highlighted with a red box), 'Propagate Plug-in', 'New...', 'Delete', 'Templates...', 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Terminate'. Below the toolbar is a search bar with dropdown menus for 'Select', 'Name', 'Web server Type', 'Node', 'Host Name', 'Version', and 'Status'. Underneath the search bar, there is a section titled 'You can administer the following resources:' which lists a single entry: 'webserver1' (selected, indicated by a checked checkbox). The bottom of the screen displays a summary: 'Total 1'.



Information

This step is not necessary because the default behavior is to automatically generate a new plug-in configuration file whenever an update is made. However, this step confirms that the setup is working correctly.

- c. Verify that the generation was successful by viewing the messages.
- Messages**

 - [i] PLGC0005I: Plug-in configuration file = /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnod.../servers/webserver1/plugin-cfg.xml
 - [i] PLGC0052I: Plug-in configuration file generation is complete for the Web server. washostCell01.ihsnod.../webserver1.
- 2. View the plug-in configuration file, `plugin-cfg.xml`, from the administrative console. This `plugin-cfg.xml` file is specific to the web server. If you have multiple web servers, it is possible for each `plugin-cfg.xml` file to be unique.
 - a. Click **webserver1**.
 - b. Under Additional Properties, click **Plug-in properties**.

- ___ c. Under **Plug-in properties**, click **View** to see the `plugin-cfg.xml` file.

The screenshot shows the 'Web servers' interface with 'webserver1' selected. The 'Runtime' tab is active. In the 'Plug-in properties' section, there is a checkbox for ignoring DNS failures and a field for the refresh configuration interval set to 60 seconds. Below this, under 'Repository copy of Web server plug-in files:', there is a section for the 'Plug-in configuration file name' which is set to 'plugin-cfg.xml'. A 'View' button is located to the right of this field, and it is highlighted with a red box.

- ___ d. The next window shows the plug-in configuration file. Verify that the element

```
<UriGroup Name="default_host_server1_washostNode01_Cluster_URIs">
    includes the element
```

```
<Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid"
      Name="/snoop/*"/>
```

This element ensures that the plug-in recognizes URLs containing `/snoop` and that they get forwarded to the application server.

```
<UriGroup Name="default_host_server1_washostNode01_Cluster_URIs">
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/PlantsByWebSphere/*"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/ivt/*"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/snoop/*"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/hello"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/hitcount"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="*.jsp"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="*.jsv"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="*.jsw"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/j_security_check"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/ibm_security_logout"/>
    <Uri AffinityCookie="JSESSIONID" AffinityURLIdentifier="jsessionid" Name="/servlet/*"/>
</UriGroup>
```

- ___ e. Look through the list of URIs for the `/PlantsByWebSphere` entry.

- ___ 3. Propagate the plug-in configuration file. After a plug-in configuration file is regenerated, it must be propagated to the web server.



Information

The most common approaches for `plugin-cfg.xml` and key ring propagation are to move the files manually or create a custom automated mechanism. IHS provides a means of propagation through the IHS admin service, but that is only available through IHS and not any of the other supported web servers.

- __ a. Use the terminal window and copy the `plugin-cfg.xml` file to the `plugin` directory. Use the following commands to change directory and then copy the file:

```
cd /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/
washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1/
sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/
```

Enter `passw0rd` when prompted for localuser's password.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "localuser@washost: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1\$". The window shows the user has run the command `ls -la` to list the contents of the current directory. The output shows several files including `plugin-cfg.xml`, `plugin-key.kdb`, and `plugin-key.sth`. Below the listing, the user runs the command `sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/`. A red box highlights this command. The terminal then prompts for a password with the message "[sudo] password for localuser:". The user enters the password `passw0rd`.

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ ls -la
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:46 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:45 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 4575 Aug 10 11:06 plugin-cfg.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 10088 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.kdb
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 129 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.sth
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 2438 Aug 10 10:45 server.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 777 Aug 10 10:45 variables.xml
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/
[sudo] password for localuser:
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$
```



Information

The `sudo` is required as part of the `cp` command because the IBM HTTP Server was installed as a different user.

Section 10: Testing the plug-in configuration

By default, the web server plug-in module checks for a new configuration file every 60 seconds. You can wait for the plug-in to find the changes, or you can restart the web server to pick up the changes immediately.

- ___ 1. Verify that the application server, server1, is running.
 - ___ a. Click **Servers > Server Types > WebSphere application servers**. If the server is not running, start server1.
 - ___ b. Minimize the administrative console.
- ___ 2. Access the Snoop servlet.
 - ___ a. Open a new web browser and enter the following address:

`http://washost:9080/snoop`

By using the port 9080, you are bypassing the external IBM HTTP Server.

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox window with the title bar "Snoop Servlet - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains "http://washost:9080/snoop". The main content area displays the following text:

Snoop Servlet - Request/Client Information

Requested URL:

`http://washost:9080/snoop`

Servlet Name:

Snoop Servlet

- ___ b. The details for the Snoop servlet are visible in the browser window.

- ___ 3. Verify that the web server is forwarding requests to the application server.
- ___ a. Using a browser, enter the following address:

`http://washost/snoop`

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Snoop Servlet - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains the URL "http://washost/snoop". The main content area displays the title "Snoop Servlet - Request/Client Information" and a section labeled "Requested URL:" with the value "http://washost/snoop". Below this, there is a section labeled "Servlet Name:" with the value "Snoop Servlet".

- ___ b. The details are visible in the Snoop servlet. This request first goes to the external web server.

End of exercise

Exercise review and wrap-up

In this lab exercise, you experience the process of creating a WebSphere cell through the generation of a deployment manager profile, and then the federation of application server profiles.

Exercise 3. Clustering and workload management

Estimated time

01:00

Overview

This exercise covers the creation of a cluster. During the creation of the cluster, two cluster members are added. After the cluster is created, you configure the PlantsByWebSphere application to run in the cluster. You set up a replication domain to use the memory-to-memory replication mechanism. You then ensure that session failover works as expected by stopping one of the two servers in the cluster and watching the requests fail over to the remaining running server.

Objectives

After completing this exercise, you should be able to:

- Create a cluster and add cluster members
- Map modules to clusters and web servers
- Test load balancing and failover between two cluster members
- Configure a data replication domain for session management

Introduction

Up to this point you worked with WebSphere Application Server in a single-server environment. In this lab, after federating, you work with a cell and use the deployment manager. You create a cluster so that the workload can be managed between two servers, one on each node you already have.

You also set up a memory-to-memory replication domain so that if one of the servers would fail, HTTP sessions can be shared.

Requirements

The lab requires that you successfully completed the previous lab on federation.

Exercise instructions

Preface

To do this exercise, you must complete the Federating a cell exercise as it sets up the environment of the nodes, node agents, and servers that are clustered in this exercise.



Important

The labs use two variables to define various installation paths. On Linux, the variable definitions are as follows:

```
<was_root>: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer
<profile_root>: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles
```

Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment



Note

To reset your WebSphere environment, read **Appendix A** for instructions on how to complete this procedure.

Section 2: Checking nodes and node agents

Before you can begin creating the cluster, you must make sure that both node agents are running and the nodes are synchronized.

- ___ 1. Log in to the deployment manager's administrative console.
 - ___ a. Log in with `wasadmin` and `web1sphere` as the user name and password.
- ___ 2. Make sure that both federated nodes, `washostNode01` and `washostNode02`, are started and synchronized.
 - ___ a. Click **System Administration > Node agents**.
 - ___ b. Click **System Administration > Nodes**.



Information

If the node agents are not started, use the `startNode.sh` script from a terminal window to start them. Make sure that you are in the correct `bin` folder for the profile you are trying to start.

Section 3: Creating the PlantsCluster cluster

A cluster is composed of two or more servers in a cell, which are assigned to run the same applications. Clusters are logical abstractions that are equivalent to servers. In this section, you

create the cluster that contains the cluster members that participate in workload management of the Plants application. You create a cluster that is called PlantsCluster. This cluster is created based on the existing server1 application server. This action means that all of the applications that are already deployed to server1 are included in the cluster.

- 1. Create the PlantsCluster.
 - a. Click **Servers > Clusters > WebSphere application server clusters**.
 - b. Click **New**.
 - c. Enter the following basic cluster information:
 - Enter `PlantsCluster` for the **Cluster name**.
 - Select the **Prefer local** option.
 - Clear the **Configure HTTP session memory-to-memory replication** check box.

Create a new cluster

Create a new cluster

→ Step 1: Enter basic cluster information

Step 2: Create first cluster member

Step 3: Create additional cluster members

Step 4: Summary

Enter basic cluster information

* Cluster name
PlantsCluster

Prefer local. Specifies whether enterprise bean requests will be routed to the node on which the client resides when possible.

Configure HTTP session memory-to-memory replication

Next Cancel

Click **Next**.

- ___ d. Under Select basis for first cluster member, click **Create the member by converting an existing application server**, and from the list, select the existing **server1** server.

* Member name
[Redacted]

Select node
washostNode01(ND 9.0.0.0)

* Weight
2 (0..100)

Generate unique HTTP ports

Select how the server resources are promoted in the cluster.
Cluster

Select basis for first cluster member:

- Create the member using an application server template.
default
- Create the member using an existing application server as a template.
washostCell01/washostNode01(ND 9.0.0.0)/server1
- Create the member by converting an existing application server.
washostCell01/washostNode01(ND 9.0.0.0)/server1
- None. Create an empty cluster.

Click **Next**.

- ___ 2. Add a server, **server2**, to the cluster. This server is created in node washostNode02. More cluster members can be created either during or after the cluster creation process.
- ___ a. Enter **server2** for the **Member name**. This name becomes the name of a new server that is created.
- ___ b. Select **washostNode02** from the list for the node name. This node was created in the previous lab by using a custom profile.

- __ c. Make sure that **Generate unique HTTP ports** is selected.

Create additional cluster members

Enter information about this new cluster member, and click Add Member to add this cluster member to the member list. A server configuration template is created from the first member, and stored as part of the cluster data. Additional cluster members are copied from this template.

* Member name

Select node

* Weight
 (0..100)

Generate unique HTTP ports

Add Member

- __ d. Click **Add Member**.



Information

Notice that the first server of the cluster is already listed at the bottom of the page. As new servers are added to the cluster, they are also listed here.

- ___ e. Notice that the new server now shows at the bottom of the page. More cluster members can be created now or after cluster creation.

Create additional cluster members

Enter information about this new cluster member, and click Add Member to add this cluster member to the member list. A server configuration template is created from the first member, and stored as part of the cluster data. Additional cluster members are copied from this template.

* Member name

Select node

* Weight
 (0..100)

Generate unique HTTP ports

Use the Edit function to modify the properties of a cluster member in this list. Use the Delete function to remove a cluster member from this list. You are not allowed to edit or remove the first cluster member.

<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Member name	Nodes	Version
	<input type="checkbox"/>	server1	washostNode01	ND 9.0.0.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	server2	washostNode02	ND 9.0.0.0
Total 2				

- ___ f. Click **Next**, and then click **Finish** on the Summary page.
- ___ g. Before saving the changes, if not already done, set the console preferences to synchronize configuration changes with the nodes when saving. Click the **Preferences** link.

Messages

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

- [Save directly to the master configuration.](#)
- [Review 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.

- __ h. On the Preferences page, select **Synchronize changes with Nodes**.

WebSphere application server clusters

Messages

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

- [Save](#) directly to the master configuration.
- [Review](#) 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.

WebSphere application server clusters > Console preferences

Specify user preferences for the administrative console workspace.

Turn on workspace automatic refresh
 No confirmation on workspace discard
 Use default scope
 Show the help portlet
 Enable command assistance notifications
 Log command assistance commands
 Synchronize changes with Nodes

[Bidirectional support options](#)

[Apply](#) [Reset](#)

- __ i. Click **Apply**, and then click **Save** to save and synchronize with the nodes.

Information

From now on, any saves are automatically synchronized with the nodes during a save. Preferences settings are persistent and are retained throughout browser invocations.

- __ j. Click **OK** on the Synchronize changes with Nodes page.
- __ 3. Modify the default_host virtual host configuration. This action allows browsers to have direct access to server2 without being forced to use the external IBM HTTP Server.
- __ a. View the HTTP Transport for server2. Click **Servers > Server Types > WebSphere application servers > server2**.

- __ b. Expand **Ports** under Communications.

Communications		
Port Name	Port	Details
BOOTSTRAP_ADDRESS	9811	
SOAP_CONNECTOR_ADDRESS	8882	
ORB_LISTENER_ADDRESS	9103	
SAS_SSL_SERVERAUTH_LISTENER_ADDRESS	9407	
CSIV2_SSL_SERVERAUTH_LISTENER_ADDRESS	9408	
CSIV2_SSL_MUTUALAUTH_LISTENER_ADDRESS	9409	
WC_adminhost	9062	
WC_defaulthost	9081	
DCS_UNICAST_ADDRESS	9356	
WC_adminhost_secure	9045	
WC_defaulthost_secure	9444	
SIP_DEFAULTHOST	5062	
SIP_DEFAULTHOST_SECURE	5063	
SIB_ENDPOINT_ADDRESS	7278	
SIB_ENDPOINT_SECURE_ADDRESS	7287	
SIB_MQ_ENDPOINT_ADDRESS	5559	
SIB_MQ_ENDPOINT_SECURE_ADDRESS	5579	
IPC_CONNECTOR_ADDRESS	9634	
OVERLAY_UDP_LISTENER_ADDRESS	11009	
OVERLAY_TCP_LISTENER_ADDRESS	11010	

The ports for server2 are listed. The **WC_defaulthost** for server2 is **9081**. You must add this port number to the host aliases list for the default_host.

- __ c. Click **Environment > Virtual Hosts > default_host**.

- ___ d. Click **Host Aliases** under Additional Properties. The host aliases for default_host are listed. Look for the port 9081 for server2.

The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Hosts' interface with the path 'Virtual Hosts > default host > Host Aliases'. It displays a list of host aliases with columns for Select, Host Name, and Port. The 'Host Name' column contains entries like '*', '...', and '...'. The 'Port' column lists ports 9080, 80, 9443, 5060, 5061, 443, 9081, and 9444. The row for port 9081 is highlighted with a red box.

Select	Host Name	Port
<input type="checkbox"/>	*	9080
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	80
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	9443
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	5060
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	5061
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	443
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	9081
<input type="checkbox"/>	...	9444

Total 8



Note

If 9081 is not already defined, add it by clicking **New**. Leave the default * for the **host name** and specify 9081 for **Port**. Click **OK** and save the changes.

- ___ 4. Verify that the new cluster is added to the server configuration and start the cluster.
- ___ a. Click **Servers > Clusters > WebSphere application server clusters**. The PlantsCluster cluster is shown on the page.

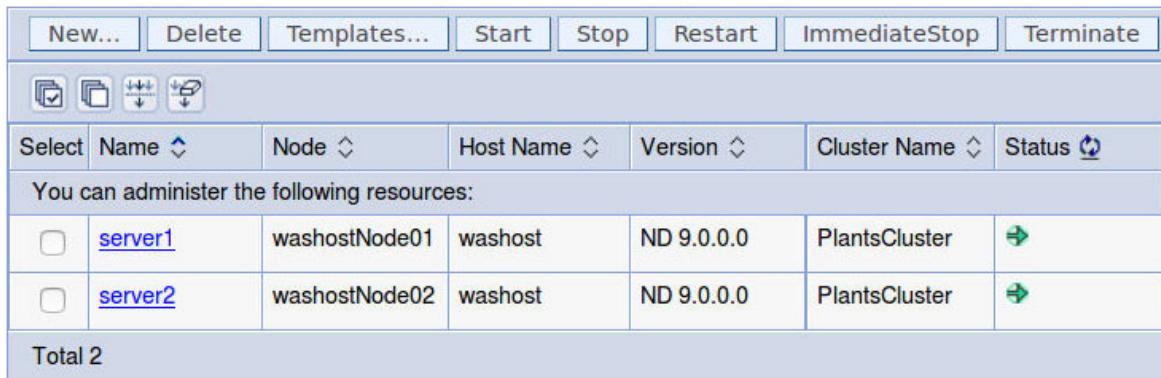
- b. Select **PlantsCluster** and click **Start** to start the servers on the cluster. Starting the cluster has the same result as starting all the application servers that are cluster members.



Information

Ripplestart is used when you want to restart a cluster without having all members of the cluster stopped at the same time. This function restarts the individual cluster members one at a time, ensuring that the other members are available to handle requests.

- c. Make sure that both application servers in the cluster are started. This operation can take a few minutes. You can look at the **Servers > Server Types > WebSphere application servers** page to see the status of the cluster members.



Section 4: Setting the applications to run on the cluster

Now that the cluster is defined, the next step is to configure the applications to run on the cluster, rather than on individual servers. Since the web server is used to workload manage the web containers, the web server also must be mapped to the applications. This step is important as it allows the customized `plugin.cfg.xml` files to include the appropriate URIs for each of the applications they are supposed to host.

- 1. For the PlantsByWebSphere application, verify the next series of steps to map the modules to the PlantsCluster cluster and the webserver1 web server.
- a. Click **Applications > Application Types > WebSphere enterprise applications > PlantsByWebSphere**.

- ___ b. Under Modules, click **Manage Modules**. The server area indicates to which server or servers the modules are mapped. In this case, the modules are mapped to webserver1 and the PlantsCluster.

[All Applications > PlantsByWebSphere > Manage Modules](#)

Manage Modules

Specify targets such as application servers or clusters of application servers where you want to install the modules that are contained in your application. Modules can be installed on the same application server or dispersed among several application servers. Also, specify the Web servers as targets that serve as routers for requests to this application. The plug-in configuration file (plugin-cfg.xml) for each Web server is generated, based on the applications that are routed through.

Clusters and servers:

WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,cluster=PlantsCluster WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,node=ihsnode,server=webserver1	<input type="button" value="Apply"/>			
<input type="button" value="Remove"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Remove File"/> <input type="button" value="Export File"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
Select	Module	URI	Module Type	Server
<input type="checkbox"/>	PlantsByWebSphere	PlantsByWebSphereWeb.war,WEB-INF/web.xml	Web Module	WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,node=ihsnode,server=webserver1 WebSphere:cell=washostCell01,cluster=PlantsCluster

Information

WebSphere automatically mapped the application to the cluster and web server since no other reasonable choices are available. The steps to map an application are provided to show you the steps to map an application to a server or servers. For example, to map the application to the PlantsCluster, complete the following steps:

- 1) Select the module of the application. Then, in the Clusters and servers list, select both the **PlantsCluster** cluster and the **webserver1** web server (use the Ctrl key to select multiple servers).
 - 2) Click **Apply**. This action creates the mapping.
 - 3) Click **OK**.
 - 4) Make sure that the modules are mapped to both the **PlantsCluster** and the web server.
 - 5) Save the configuration changes.
 - 6) Start the application if necessary.
-
- ___ 2. Enable JPA 2.0 on the cluster servers. The PlantsByWebSphere application is written according to the JPA 2.0 standard, and the newest WebSphere runtime defaults to JPA 2.1. A Jython script automates the process of updating both server configurations and restarting the cluster members.
- ___ a. In a terminal window, change to the deployment manager's bin directory.

```
cd /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin
```

- __ b. Execute the following command:

```
./wsadmin.sh -lang jython -username wasadmin -password web1sphere -f
/opt/labfiles/cluster/set_cluster_jpa.sh
```

- __ c. The script confirms the configuration. If the node and server names are correct, press Enter to continue. If the information presented is not correct, press Ctrl+C and edit the script before running the command again.

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin$ ./wsadmin.sh -
lang jython -username wasadmin -password web1sphere -f /opt/labfiles/cluster/set_
cluster_jpa.sh
WASX7209I: Connected to process "dmgr" on node washostCellManager01 using SOAP c
onnection;  The type of process is: DeploymentManager

This script will set the JPA Spec level to 2.0 for the following:
- washostNode01/server1
- washostNode02/server2

If this information does not match your environment, edit this script
and modify the section defining the server and node names.

Press Enter to continue or control-c to stop...

Setting JPA spec on washostNode01/server1 to 2.0
Setting JPA spec on washostNode02/server2 to 2.0
Saving config changes
Stopping servers...
WASX7337I: Invoked stop for server "server1" on node "washostNode01"; Waiting fo
r stop completion.
WASX7337I: Invoked stop for server "server2" on node "washostNode02"; Waiting fo
r stop completion.
Starting servers...
Done

Use the console to confirm that the servers have completed their starts
```

- __ d. Wait until both servers complete their restarts.

- __ 3. Regenerate and propagate the web server plug-in configuration file.

Although this process happens automatically, do it manually so that you can see the status results and verify that the propagation succeeded.

- __ a. Click **Servers > Server Types > Web servers**.
- __ b. Select the web server and click **Generate Plug-in**.
- __ c. Propagate the web server plug-in configuration file. Use the terminal window and copy the `plugin-cfg.xml` file to the `plugin` directory. Use the following commands to change directory and then copy the file:

```
cd /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/
washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1/
sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/
```

Enter `passw0rd` when prompted for the localuser's password.

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ ls -la
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:46 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:45 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 4575 Aug 10 11:06 plugin-cfg.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 10088 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.kdb
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 129 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.sth
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 2438 Aug 10 10:45 server.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 777 Aug 10 10:45 variables.xml
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/
[sudo] password for localuser:
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$
```

Section 5: Creating a cluster scoped JDBC resource

When creating the first cluster member from the existing server1, all resources that are already defined at the server and node scope are maintained. Unfortunately, when adding the second server on the washostNode02 node, the resource definitions from server1 and washostNode01 are not automatically defined. You now have a problem: since both servers run the same applications, by virtue of being on the same cluster, they both need access to the same resources.

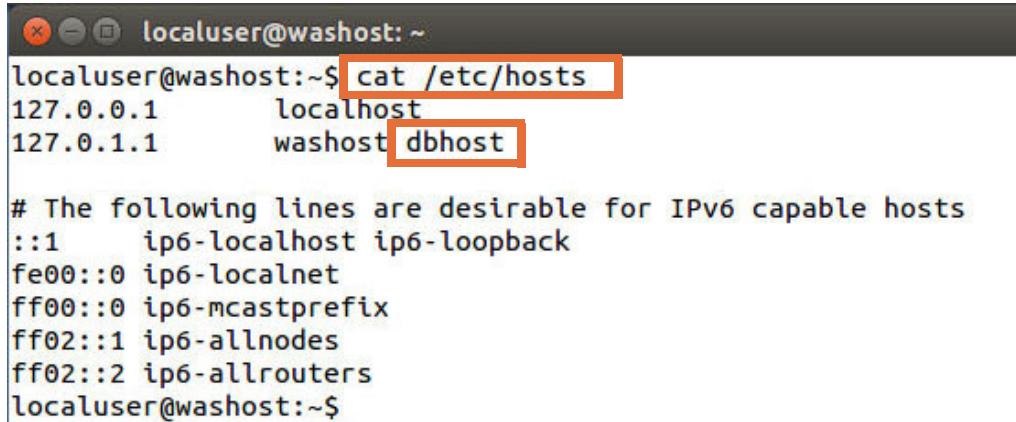
One solution is to re-create the resources at the node scope for each additional node as its servers are added to the cluster. That solution works, but the disadvantage is that you must do it every time a new node server is added to the cluster. A better solution is to define resources at the cluster scope.



Information

Resources can be added at the cluster scope only if the cluster members are running in similar operating environments. Since many resources require pointers to a file system location, it does not work to define resources at the cluster scope for cluster members that run in both Windows and Linux. In that case, you must define the resources at the node level.

- __ 1. Verify that dbhost is defined as an alias in the /etc/hosts file.



A terminal window titled "localuser@washost: ~". The command "cat /etc/hosts" is run, showing the contents of the file. The line "127.0.1.1 washost dbhost" is highlighted with a red box. The entire command line and the output are shown below:

```
localuser@washost:~$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      washost dbhost
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
localuser@washost:~$
```

- __ 2. Remove the existing node scoped DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider (XA) provider.
 - __ a. Click **Resources > JDBC > JDBC providers**.
 - __ b. From the **Scope** list, select **Node=washostNode01**.

- ___ c. Select the **DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider (XA)** provider that is defined at the Node=washostNode01 scope, and click **Delete**.

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: Cell=**washostCell01**, Node=**washostNode01**

- 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 settings help](#).

Node=washostNode01

Preferences

New...	Delete

Select Name ▾ Scope ▾ Description ▾

You can administer the following resources:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider (XA)	Node=washostNode01	Two-phase commit DB2 JCC provider that supports JDBC 3.0. Data sources that use this provider support the use of XA to perform 2-phase commit processing. Use of driver type 2 on the application server for z/OS is not supported for data sources created under this provider.
-------------------------------------	---	--------------------	--

Total 1



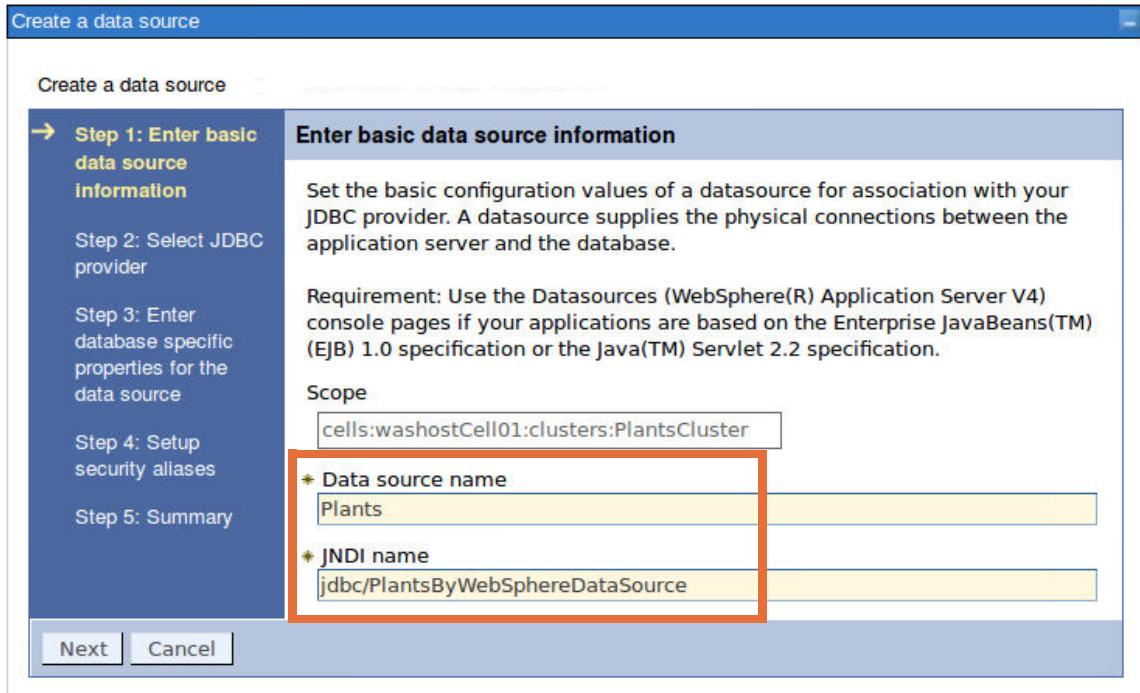
Information

Cluster scope takes precedence over node scope, so node scoped resources do not have to be deleted. However, deleting them does avoid ambiguity.

Deleting the JDBC provider also deletes any data sources that are defined under it.

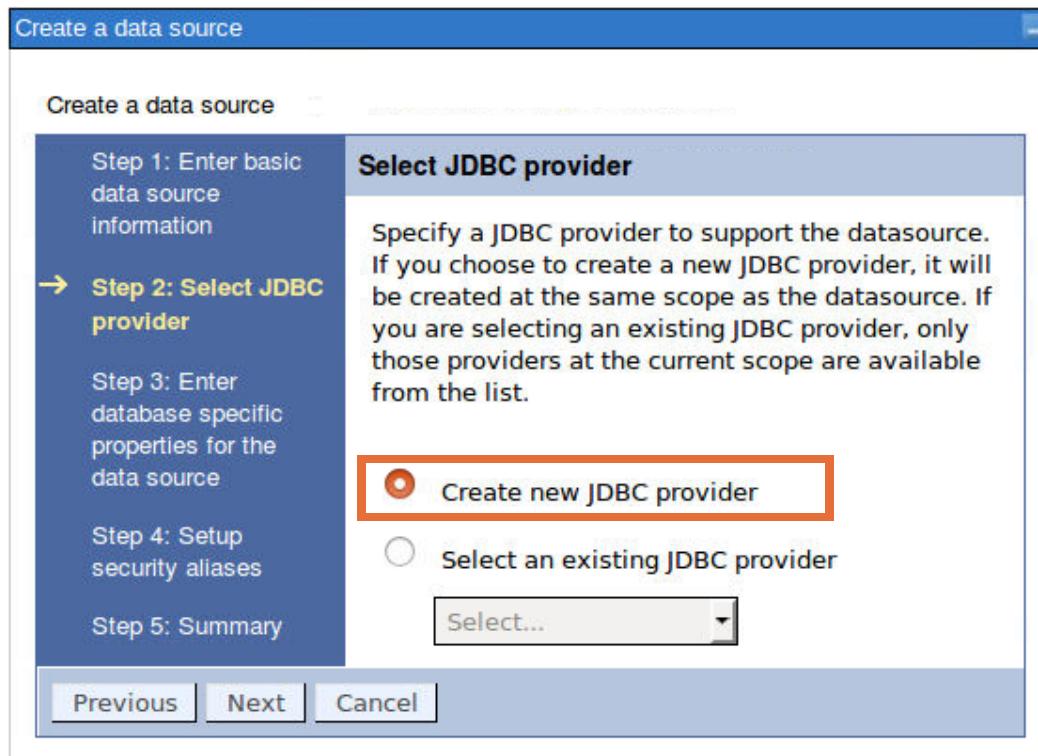
-
- ___ d. Save your changes.
- ___ e. Click **OK** at the prompt to confirm that the nodes are synchronized.
- ___ 3. Create a cluster-scoped JDBC provider and data source.
- ___ a. Click **Resources > JDBC > Data sources**.

- __ b. From the **Scope** list, select **Cluster=PlantsCluster**.
- __ c. Click **New**.
- __ d. Enter **Plants** for the data source name and **jdbc/PlantsByWebSphereDataSource** for the JNDI name.



- __ e. Click **Next**.

- __ f. Since you do not yet have a cluster-scoped JDBC provider, select **Create new JDBC provider**.



- __ g. Click **Next**.

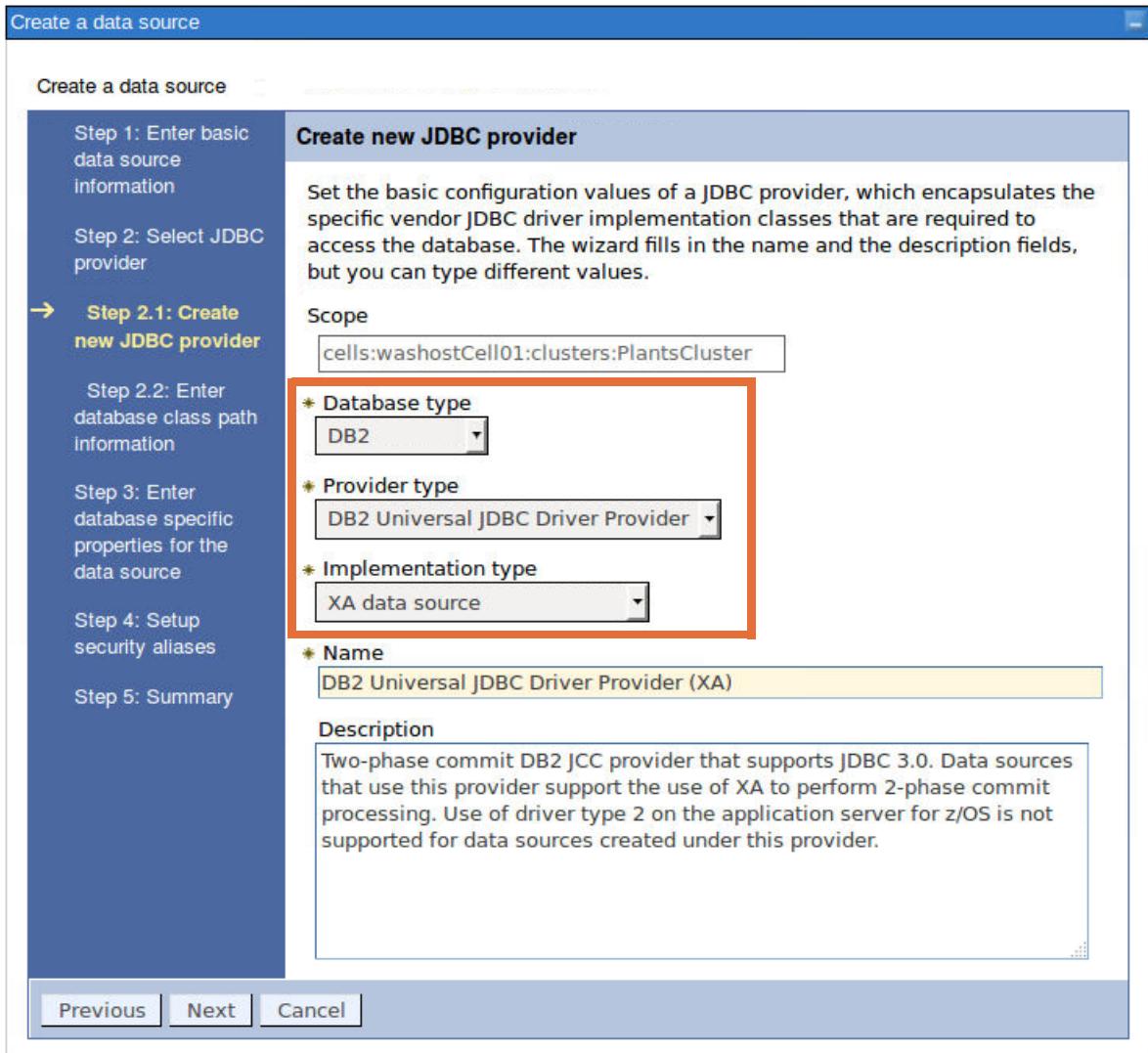


Note

The Create Data source wizard temporarily goes to the Create JDBC provider wizard.

__ h. Enter the following selections:

- o Select **DB2** for the Database type.
- o Select **DB2 Universal JDBC Driver Provider** for the Provider type.
- o Select **XA data source** for the Implementation type.



Click **Next**.

- i. On the next step, enter the database class path information in both directory location fields. On Linux, this path is /opt/ibm/db2/V10.5/java. Click **Next**.

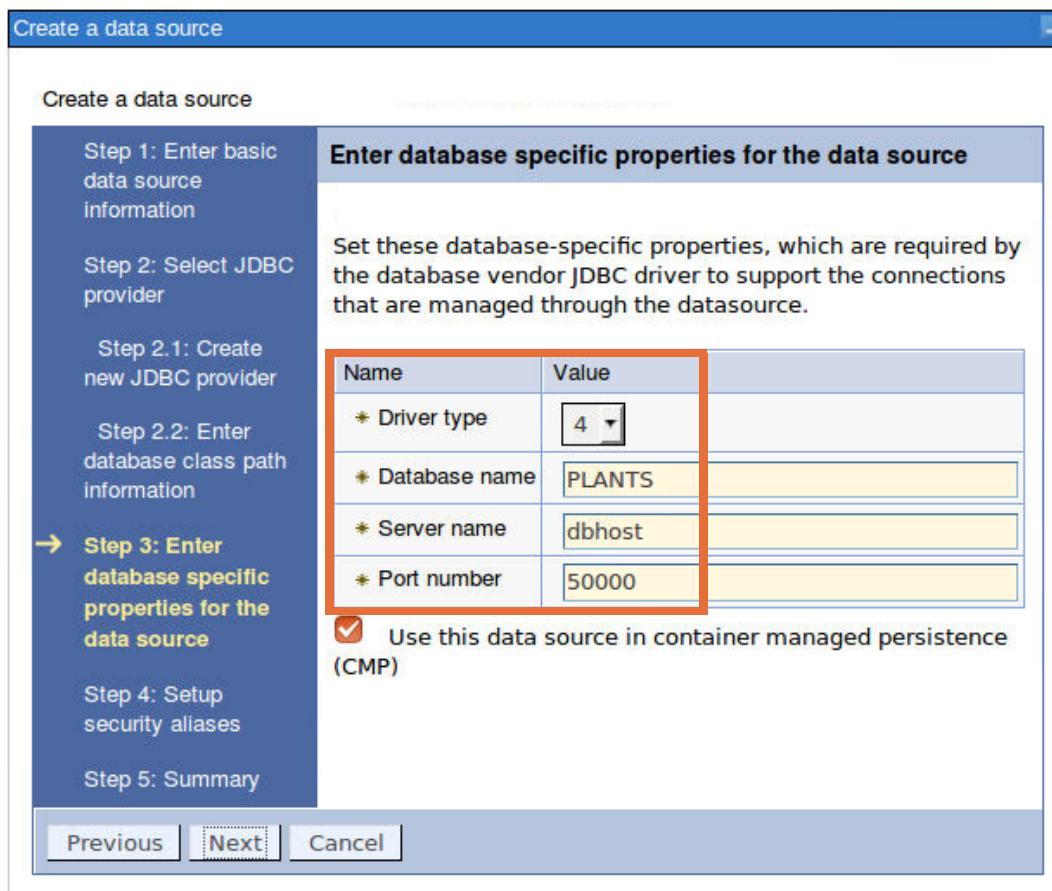
Directory location for "db2jcc.jar, db2jcc_license_cisuz.jar" which is saved as WebSphere variable
 `${DB2UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_PATH}`
`/opt/ibm/db2/V10.5/java`

Native library path

Directory location which is saved as WebSphere variable
 `${DB2UNIVERSAL_JDBC_DRIVER_NATIVEPATH}`
`/opt/ibm/db2/V10.5/java`

- j. Enter the following database-specific properties for the data source:

- **Driver type:** 4
- **Database name:** PLANTS
- **Server name:** dbhost
- **Port number:** 50000



Click **Next**.

- k. From the **Component-managed authentication alias** list, select **washostNode01/PlantsApp**. Click **Next**.

- ___ l. On the Summary page, click **Finish**.
 - ___ m. Save your changes. Click **OK**.
- ___ 4. Test the data source connection.
- ___ a. If you are not placed on the Data sources page, click **Resources > JDBC > Data sources**.
 - ___ b. Make sure the **Cluster=PlantsCluster** scope is selected.
 - ___ c. Select the **Plants** data source and click **Test connection**. Examine the messages that are generated to make sure that both node agents were able to connect.

Messages

[i] The test connection operation for data source Plants on server nodeagent at node washostNode02 was successful.

[i] The test connection operation for data source Plants on server nodeagent at node washostNode01 was successful.



Note

For the test to succeed, DB2 and the node agents must be running.

This exercise also assumes that the dbhost definition is added to your hosts file. This procedure is done in a previous exercise. If not, add dbhost as an alias for your host.

-
- ___ 5. Disable the **HTTPOnly** setting.
 - ___ a. Click **Security > Global security**.
 - ___ b. Under Authentication, expand **Web and SIP Security** and click **Single sign-on (SSO)**.

- ___ c. Clear the **Set security cookies to HTTPOnly to help prevent cross-site scripting attacks** check box.

The screenshot shows the 'Global security' configuration interface. Under the 'General Properties' section, there are several configuration options:

- Enabled
- Requires SSL
- Domain name: [Text input field]
- Interoperability mode
 - LTPA V1 cookie name: [Text input field]
 - LTPA V2 cookie name: [Text input field]
- Web inbound security attribute propagation
- Set security cookies to HTTPOnly to help prevent cross-site scripting attacks

At the bottom are four buttons: Apply, OK, Reset, and Cancel. The 'Set security cookies to HTTPOnly to help prevent cross-site scripting attacks' checkbox is highlighted with a red border.

- ___ d. Click **OK** and save the changes.
 ___ e. Click **OK** to complete the node synchronization.



Note

This setting is enabled by default to help limit the ability of JavaScript to access your cookies. Although this setting is beneficial from a security perspective, it prevents you from seeing the JSESSIONID cookie, which is interesting to see later in this exercise.

This setting is *not* something that you would typically disable in your production environment.

Section 6: Testing the application

In this section of the exercise, the application is tested in a clustered environment. The application is served from both application servers (cluster members) until the application creates an HTTP session object. At that point, affinity is established. This condition means that from that point on, all

requests are directed to the same application server. This action is done so that the user's session information is available locally.

If the cluster member that is holding the user session becomes unavailable, the web server plug-in reroutes the request to another cluster member. However, this situation presents a problem because the new application server does not (by default) have access to the session information.

The exercise initially demonstrates this "problem," but then later configures a solution that allows the cluster members to share their session information. As a result, even if a cluster member fails, users are still able to access their session through another cluster member.

- ___ 1. Restart your environment.
 - ___ a. Using the administrative console from a Firefox browser, stop all the application servers (**Servers > Server Types > WebSphere application servers**).
 - ___ b. Using the administrative console, stop all the node agents (**System administration > Node agents**).
 - ___ c. Using the administrative console, stop the deployment manager (**System administration > Deployment manager**).
 - ___ d. Use the `startManager` and `startNode` scripts in the `bin` directories to start your cell. Or use the following script, which starts the deployment manager and both node agents:
`/opt/labfiles/scripts/start_cell.sh`
 - ___ e. Start the PlantsCluster (**Servers > Clusters > WebSphere application server clusters**).
 - ___ f. Verify that the web server is running (**Servers > Server Types > Web servers**).
- ___ 2. Use a Chrome browser to access the PlantsByWebSphere application.

A different browser than the one used by the administrative console needs to be used by PlantsByWebSphere so that the application and authentication cookies do no interfere with those used by the administrative console.

- a. Open a new Chrome browser window and access the PlantsByWebSphere application by entering the following URL:

<http://washost/PlantsByWebSphere>

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Plants By WebSphere". The URL in the address bar is "washost/PlantsByWebSphere/promo.jsf". The page itself has a dark green header with the title "PLANTS BY WEBSPHERE" and a navigation menu with tabs for "Flowers", "Fruits & Vegetables", "Trees", and "Accessories". The main content area features a large, stylized title "Gardens of Summer" on the left, followed by the text "They all start with the right flowers..." and "and we've got them all". To the right is a photograph of a garden scene with a trellis covered in climbing plants and flowers. Below this, there are two sections: "Tips" and "Specials". The "Tips" section contains the text: "Preserve extra grass seed by keeping it dry. Tape boxes and bags closed, or seal them into plastic bags. Be sure to remove extra air from the bags. Store all seed in a cool, dry area such as a garage or basement." The "Specials" section lists a "Bonsai Tree" for \$30.00 each and "Red Delicious Strawberries" for \$3.50 (50 seeds). Each item has a small thumbnail image.

Tips	Specials
Preserve extra grass seed by keeping it dry. Tape boxes and bags closed, or seal them into plastic bags. Be sure to remove extra air from the bags. Store all seed in a cool, dry area such as a garage or basement.	 Bonsai Tree \$30.00 each
	 Red Delicious Strawberries \$3.50 (50 seeds)



Important

It is important to note that the URL does not include a port number. As a result, the request is going to go through the external web server. This condition is important because it is the WebSphere plug-in that is running within the web server process that has the intelligence to route the requests to the various cluster members.

- b. Click **Flowers** in the upper left.

- c. Click any of the available flowers, and then click **Add to cart**.
- d. This action takes you to the shopping cart. Notice the flower that you selected is listed.
- e. Click the **Trees** tab in the upper left, select a tree entry, and add it to your cart. Notice that both your flower and your tree are in your shopping cart.

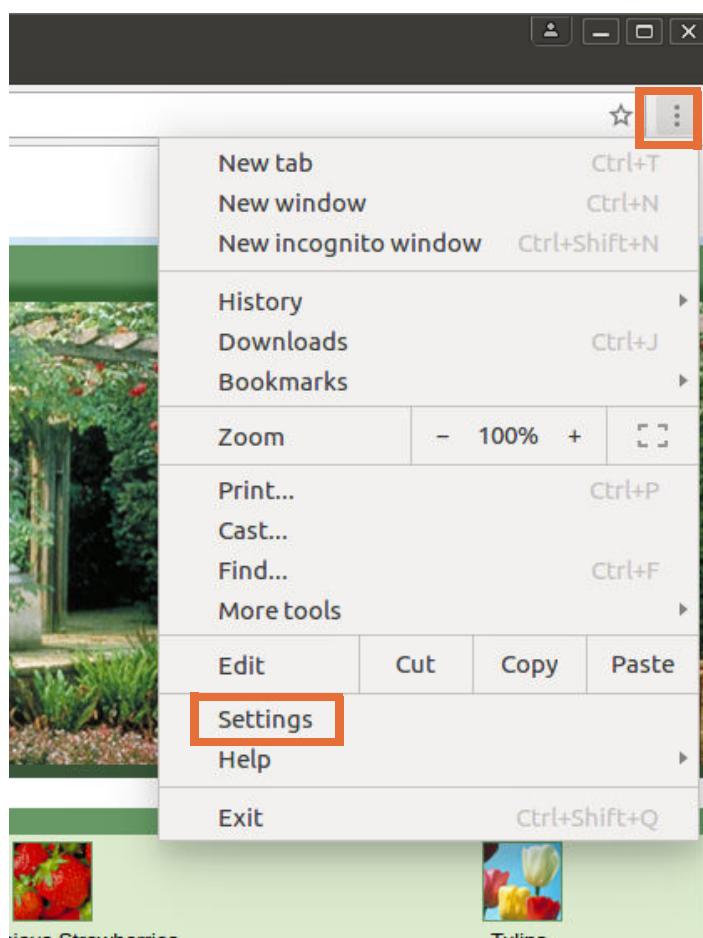


Information

Based on the content of the JSESSIONID cookie, the web server plug-in knows which server is hosting your information. Given that affinity, the plug-in makes sure to route all of your requests to the same server (or cluster member).

This feature allows the server to store what is in your shopping cart and make it available as you continue to shop.

- 3. Look for the session cookie.
 - a. To view the cookies for the application, open the browser settings windows by clicking the **three vertical dots** in the upper-right corner of the browser window and clicking **Settings**.



- b. Scroll to the bottom of the settings window and click **Show advanced settings**.
- c. In the **Privacy** area, click **Content settings**.

- __ d. In the **Cookies** area, click **All cookies and site data**.
- __ e. From the **Site** list, select **washost** and click **JSESSIONID**.

Cookies and site data x

Site	Locally stored data	Remove all	Search cookies																
washost	2 cookies																		
	JSESSIONID oam.Flash.RENDERMAP...																		
	<table border="1"><tr><td>Name:</td><td>JSESSIONID</td></tr><tr><td>Content:</td><td>0001KC10MbRnWGO3w26M1XK0LJU-1K0MR</td></tr><tr><td>Domain:</td><td>washost</td></tr><tr><td>Path:</td><td>/</td></tr><tr><td>Send for:</td><td>Any kind of connection</td></tr><tr><td>Accessible to script:</td><td>No (HttpOnly)</td></tr><tr><td>Created:</td><td>Wednesday, September 21, 2016 at 5:23:04 PM</td></tr><tr><td>Expires:</td><td>When the browsing session ends</td></tr></table> X	Name:	JSESSIONID	Content:	0001KC10MbRnWGO3w26M1XK0LJU-1K0MR	Domain:	washost	Path:	/	Send for:	Any kind of connection	Accessible to script:	No (HttpOnly)	Created:	Wednesday, September 21, 2016 at 5:23:04 PM	Expires:	When the browsing session ends	Remove	
Name:	JSESSIONID																		
Content:	0001KC10MbRnWGO3w26M1XK0LJU-1K0MR																		
Domain:	washost																		
Path:	/																		
Send for:	Any kind of connection																		
Accessible to script:	No (HttpOnly)																		
Created:	Wednesday, September 21, 2016 at 5:23:04 PM																		
Expires:	When the browsing session ends																		

Done

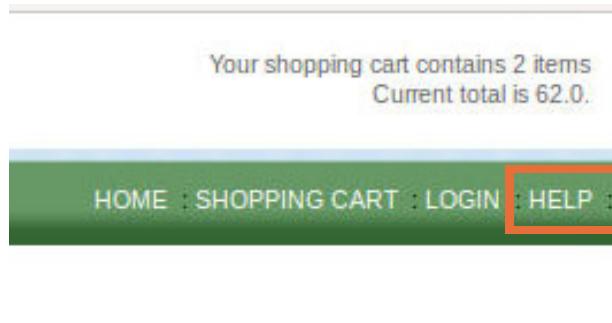
- __ f. Click the **JSESSIONID** cookie in the list to see its contents.

Information

The value of the JSESSIONID cookie contains various pieces of information, including the cluster member (called the CloneID) for which you have affinity. In some cases, the CloneID is obscured because it contains a list of CloneIDs.

- __ g. Close the settings tab.

- 4. View the server runtime information. This information is useful to understand the failover testing that is done later in this exercise.
- a. To view the runtime server information, click **Help** in the navigation bar at the top of the screen.



- b. On the Help page, click the **View Server Info** link near the bottom of the page.

PLANTS BY WEBSPHERE

Flowers Fruits & Vegetables Trees Accessories

Home >

Help

Plants By WebSphere provides limited help support. See the sample docs directory for documentation on the design, building, and installation of the sample.

Debug mode has been tied to the JSF project stage declaration. Debug messages will be displayed when the web app's javax.faces.PROJECT_STAGE context param is set to either Development or UnitTest. A value of SystemTest or Production will turn off debug output. The current state of debugging is indicated in the check box below.

Debug messages enabled

If the database becomes corrupted for some reason, the button below can be used to delete all data currently in the database and populate it with a fresh set of data. If this does not work, stop the server and repeat the prerequisite steps found in the docs directory to unzip the Derby database.

Reset database

[**View Server Info**](#)

[**Admin Home**](#)

Powered by
IBM WebSphere
e-business software ▶

Flowers : Fruits & Vegetables : Trees : Accessories : Home : Shopping Cart : My Ac

- ___ c. On the server information page, notice that the **Process** field shows the server name and that the **Session Data** and **Session Created** fields are **null**.

PLANTS BY WEBSPHERE

HOME : ADMIN HOME

Runtime server information

Cell	Node	Process	Session Data	Session Created
washostCell01	washostNode01	server1	null	null

Session Data

Wed Sep 21 09:48:09 EDT 2016

- ___ d. Take note of the server name in the **Process** field: _____



Important

This information is important because this server is the server to which your browser currently has affinity. Thus the session information is stored specifically on that server. If that server fails, your session information can be lost.

- ___ 5. Continue shopping.
- ___ a. Click **HOME** in the top navigation bar of the View Server Info page.
 - ___ b. Add several more items to your shopping cart. Notice that the shopping cart continues to include your previously added items.

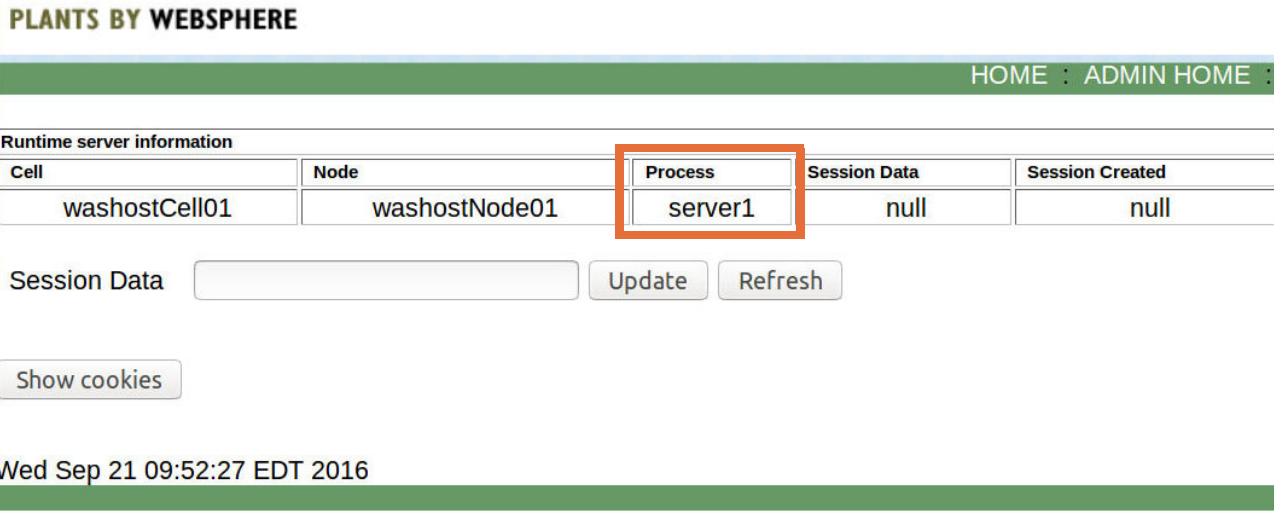
Shopping Cart

Here are the items you have selected. To recalculate your total after changing the quantity of an item, select the 'Recalculate' button. To remove an item from your cart, enter "0" as the quantity. Select 'Checkout Now' to begin the checkout process.

ITEM #	ITEM DESCRIPTION	PACKAGING	QUANTITY	PRICE	SUBTOTAL
F0003	Black-eyed Susan	2 plants	<input type="text" value="1"/>	\$9.00	\$9.00
T0004	Crabapple	10 gallon seedling	<input type="text" value="1"/>	\$57.00	\$57.00
A0009	Hand Rake	Assembled	<input type="text" value="1"/>	\$4.50	\$4.50

Order Subtotal:\$70.50

- ___ c. Return to the View Server Info page (**Help > View Server Info**) and notice that the server name in the **Process** field remains the same. This information does not change because of the affinity with that server.



PLANTS BY WEBSHIELD

HOME : ADMIN HOME :

Runtime server information				
Cell	Node	Process	Session Data	Session Created
washostCell01	washostNode01	server1	null	null

Session Data

Wed Sep 21 09:52:27 EDT 2016

- ___ 6. Stop the server to which you have affinity.
- ___ a. Leave your browser window to PlantsByWebSphere open.
 - ___ b. Open a new browser tab for the administrative console.
 - ___ c. Click **Servers > Server types > WebSphere application servers**, select the server to which you have affinity, and click **Stop**. If you are prompted to confirm the stop in the **Stop server** panel, click **OK**.



Information

This action simulates a server failure and forces a failover to the other cluster member.

- ___ d. Make sure that the server is stopped before returning to the PlantsByWebSphere window. Click the **Status** refresh icon until the Status shows a complete stop.

Application servers

Application servers

Use this page to view a list of the application servers in your environment and the status of each of these servers. You can also use this page to change the status of a specific application server.

[Preferences]

New... Delete Templates... Start Stop Restart ImmediateStop Terminate

Select	Name	Node	Host Name	Version	Cluster Name	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	server1	washostNode01	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	PlantsCluster	
<input type="checkbox"/>	server2	washostNode02	washost	ND 9.0.0.0	PlantsCluster	

Total 2

- ___ e. Return to the PlantsByWebSphere browser tab and click **Home**.
 ___ f. Return to the **Shopping Cart**. Notice that the shopping cart is empty.

PLANTS BY WEBSHIRE

Flowers Fruits & Vegetables Trees Accessories

Home

Shopping Cart

Here are the items you have selected. To recalculate your total after changing the quantity of an item, select the 'Recalculate' button. To remove an item from your cart, enter "0" as the quantity. Select 'Checkout Now' to begin the checkout process.

ITEM #	ITEM DESCRIPTION	PACKAGING	QUANTITY	PRICE	SUBTOTAL
Order Subtotal: \$0.00					

[Continue Shopping](#)

- ___ g. Close the PlantsByWebSphere browser window.



Information

The PlantsByWebSphere application is not coded to store the shopping cart in the session information. Therefore, a server failure causes the loss of the shopping cart contents.

If the failover of your session information is important, it is necessary to design your application with session failover in mind. A number of different designs are possible, but that discussion is outside of the scope of this course.

One possible approach is to store the contents of the shopping cart in the HTTP session object. This approach is demonstrated in the next part of this exercise.

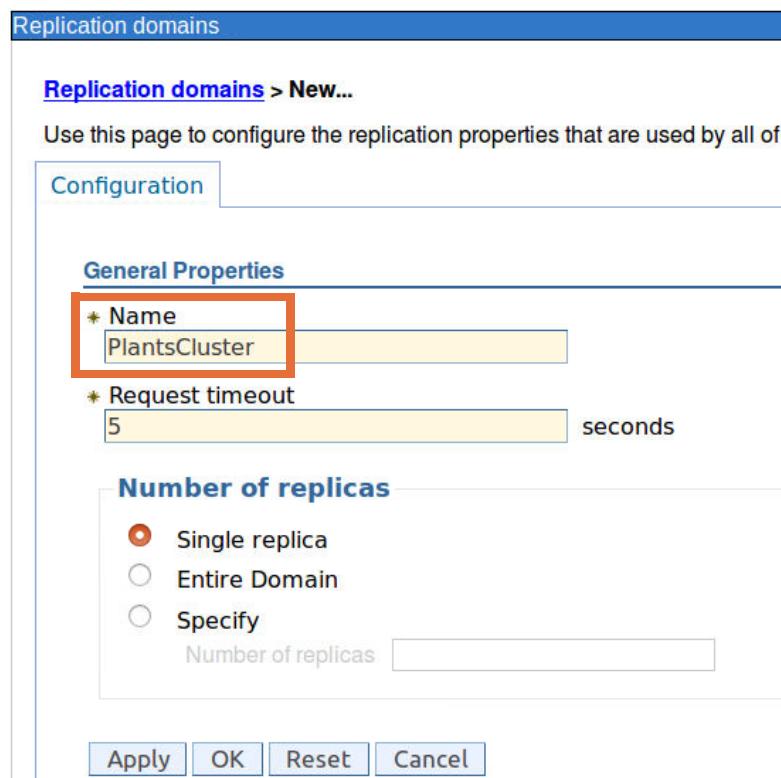
Section 7: Configuring session replication settings

In order for members of a cluster to share session information, a strategy to share session data must be put in place. WebSphere Application Server provides various mechanisms to achieve this goal. The main strategies are database and memory-to-memory replication. Setting up either of these mechanisms is straightforward. In this exercise, memory-to-memory replication is set up to handle session data replication.

Session management can be configured on each of the servers in the cluster. This action can be completed when you create the cluster or at a later point.

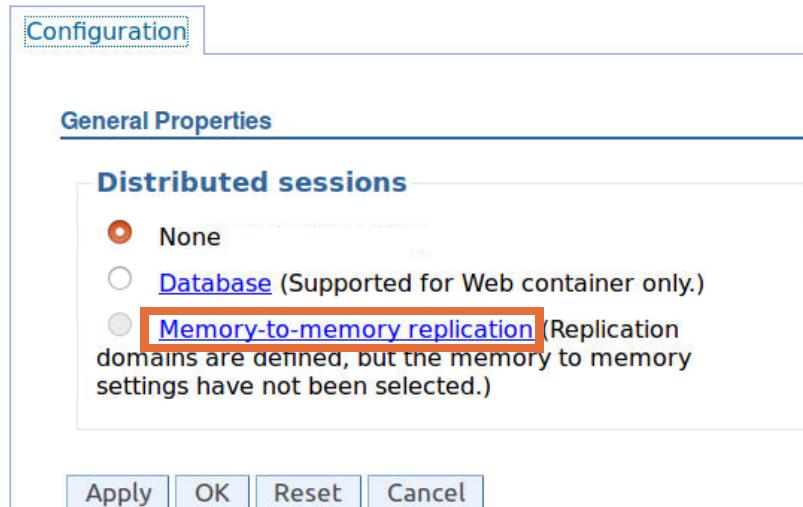
In this section, you configure session replication settings.

- 1. Stop the remaining server in the PlantsCluster.
 - a. Click **Servers > Server types > WebSphere application servers**.
 - b. Select the server that is still running, and click **Stop**. If you are prompted to confirm the stop in the **Stop server** panel, click **OK**.
- 2. Configure a replication domain.
 - a. Click **Environment > Replication domains**.
 - b. Click **New** to create a Replication domain.
 - c. Enter **PlantsCluster** for the **Name**. Keep all remaining defaults.

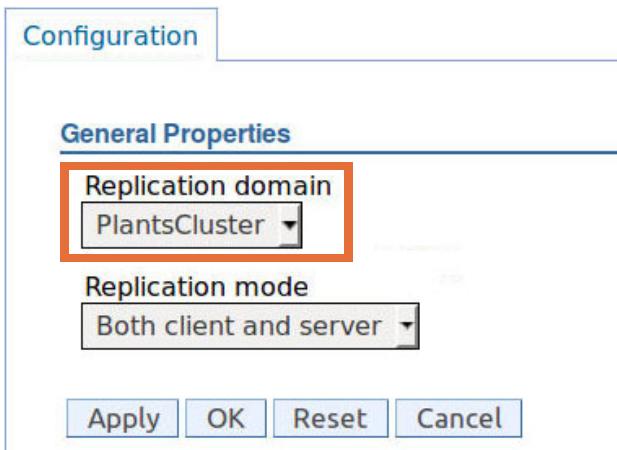


- d. Click **OK**.

- ___ e. Save the changes.
- ___ 3. Configure the memory-to-memory session replication settings for the cluster members.
 - ___ a. Click **Servers > Server Types > WebSphere application servers**.
 - ___ b. Click the hyperlink for either one of the servers.
 - ___ c. Under Container Settings, click **Session management**.
 - ___ d. Under Additional Properties, click **Distributed environment settings**.
 - ___ e. Click the **Memory-to-memory replication** hyperlink.



- ___ f. In the General Properties area, select **PlantsCluster** for the replication domain. Verify that the replication mode is **Both client and server**.



- ___ g. Click **OK**.
- ___ h. On the Distributed environment settings page, click **OK**.
- ___ i. On the breadcrumb trail, click the server name.
- ___ j. Under Container Settings, click **EJB Container Settings > EJB container**.

- __ k. Click the **memory-to-memory replication** hyperlink.

Configuration

General Properties

* Passivation directory
\${USER_INSTALL_ROOT}/temp

Inactive pool cleanup interval
30000 milliseconds

Default data source JNDI name
(none)

Enable stateful session bean failover using [memory-to-memory replication](#) (Replication domain is set to but the memory to memory settings have not been selected.)

Apply OK Reset Cancel



- __ l. In the General Properties area, select **PlantsCluster** for the replication domain. Verify that the replication mode is **Both client and server**.

Configuration

General Properties

Replication domain
PlantsCluster

Replication mode
Both client and server

Apply OK Reset Cancel



- __ m. Click **OK**.

- ___ n. Now that you selected the replication domain, you can see that the check box for **Enable stateful session bean failover** is selected. Click **OK**.

[Application servers > server1 > EJB container](#)

Specifies that an EJB container is a component of a J2EE application server that provides runtime support for enterprise JavaBeans.

Configuration

General Properties

* Passivation directory
\${USER_INSTALL_ROOT}/temp

Inactive pool cleanup interval
30000 milliseconds

Default data source JNDI name
(none)

Enable stateful session bean failover using [memory-to-memory replication](#)

Apply OK Reset Cancel

- ___ o. Save the changes.
- ___ p. Repeat the previous steps for the other server.

Section 8: Testing the application for session failover

In this section, you test the failover of the session information. Although the PlantsByWebSphere application was not designed to fail over to the shopping cart, you can store content in the session object. After that is done, you stop the application server that is holding session information to demonstrate that the information does indeed fail over to the other cluster member.

- ___ 1. Start the cluster.
 - ___ a. Click **Servers > Clusters > WebSphere application server clusters**.
 - ___ b. Select the **PlantsCluster** and click **Start**. Wait for all cluster members to start.
- ___ 2. Continue shopping in the PlantsByWebSphere application.

For the remaining steps, use the Chrome browser. By using a different browser for Plants than for the administrative console, you can be assured that the cookies do not interfere with each other.

- ___ a. Open a Chrome browser window and access the PlantsByWebSphere application by entering the following URL:
`http://washost/PlantsByWebSphere`
- ___ b. Click **Home**.
- ___ c. Click **Help** and proceed to the View Server Info page.
- ___ d. Take note of the server name in the **Process** field: _____

- ___ e. Click **Home** and browse through the store. Add a couple of items to your shopping cart.
 - ___ f. Return to the View Server Info page and confirm that the server name is the same.
- ___ 3. Add some content to the HTTP session object. Now, you have objects in the shopping cart and know to which server you have affinity.
- ___ a. From the View Server Info page, enter a name in the **Session Data** field and click **Update**.
 - ___ b. Notice that not only does the data show in the Session Data field, but the time that the session object was created is shown in the **Session Created** field.

PLANTS BY WEBSPHERE

The screenshot shows a web application interface. At the top, there's a green header bar with the title 'PLANTS BY WEBSPHERE'. Below it is a white content area. In the top left of the content area, there's a table titled 'Runtime server information' with columns: Cell, Node, Process, Session Data, and Session Created. A row shows 'washostCell01', 'washostNode02', 'server2', 'Bob', and 'Wed Sep 21 17:59:31 EDT 2016'. The 'Session Data' and 'Session Created' cells are highlighted with a red border. Below this table is a form with a 'Session Data' input field containing 'Bob', and buttons for 'Update' and 'Refresh'. At the bottom of the content area, there's a green footer bar with the text 'Wed Sep 21 17:59:31 EDT 2016'.

- ___ c. Take note of the time that is shown in the **Session Created** field: _____
 - ___ d. Click **HOME** and add several items to your shopping cart.
 - ___ e. Return to the View Server Info page (through the Help page) and notice that the session data and time for session that are created are not changed.
- ___ 4. Simulate a server failure.
- ___ a. Return the administrative console and stop the server that hosted your session.
 - ___ b. Wait for the server to stop completely.
- ___ 5. Verify the session data failover.
- ___ a. Return to the browser window that you used for accessing the PlantsByWebSphere application.
 - ___ b. Click **Home > Shopping Cart**.

- c. Return to the View Server Info page. Notice that the server name is changed to the other cluster member. Also, notice that the **Session Data** and **Session Created** fields stayed the same.

PLANTS BY WEBSPHERE

Runtime server information				
Cell	Node	Process	Session Data	Session Created
washostCell01	washostNode01	server1	Bob	Wed Sep 21 17:59:31 EDT 2016

Session Data Bob Update Refresh

Show cookies

Wed Sep 21 18:13:26 EDT 2016



Information

You can see that the session information failed over from the server that was holding affinity for the session to the other cluster member. All subsequent requests for this session are routed to the running cluster member.

End of exercise

Exercise review and wrap-up

The first part of the exercise looked at creating a cluster of two servers, each in its own node.

Next, the applications are configured to run on the cluster by assigning the modules of the applications to the web server and the cluster.

Finally, the application was thoroughly tested in the clustered environment, and failover scenarios were created by stopping one of the servers.

To make failover work when session data is involved, the Data Replication Service used memory-to-memory replication.

Exercise 4. Configuring SSL for WebSphere

Estimated time

01:00

Overview

This exercise explores some of the features and configurations within the WebSphere SSL environment. You create a profile and then examine the certificates that are created specifically for the node within the profile. You explore some of the administration tasks that are required for managing the certificates within a cell. Finally, in an optional part of the exercise, you configure IBM HTTP Server to use a self-signed certificate to secure the communications between a browser and the web server.

Objectives

After completing this exercise, you should be able to:

- Define the certificate life span of a profile
- Use the administrative console to find and view certificates within the cell
- Configure and run the certificate expiration service
- Propagate the generated plug-in keystore out to the plug-in
- Create a keystore for a web server
- Generate a self-signed key
- Configure IBM HTTP Server to load and use HTTPS

Introduction

WebSphere Application Server V9 configures and manages many of the SSL configurations that are required to secure communication within a cell. But it is important to understand how this infrastructure works so that it can be maintained correctly. This exercise creates a profile and examines the certificates and keystores that are created for that new profile or node. The exercise then looks at the interfaces that deal with expiring certificates. It also examines the log files and security reports that are helpful in tracking when certificates are about to expire.

Another important step in managing a WebSphere environment is propagating keystores out to the web server plug-in. This lab goes through the steps to view the plug-in generated keystore, followed by propagating them out to the web server.

As an optional part of the lab, the last section configures IBM HTTP Server for inbound SSL. iKeyman is used to generate a new keystore and self-signed certificate. IBM HTTP Server is then configured to support HTTPS communications by using the newly created certificate.

Requirements

This lab requires a computer that is properly set up with WebSphere Application Server V9 installed. This exercise assumes that the federated cell exists and that PlantsByWebSphere is installed on server1 (on node washostNode01).

Exercise instructions

Preface



Important

The labs use two variables to define various installation paths. On Linux, the variable definitions are as follows:

```
<was_root>: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer  
<profile_root>: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles
```

Section 1: Resetting the WebSphere environment



Note

If your WebSphere environment must be reset for any reason, see **Appendix A** for instructions to correctly reset the environment.

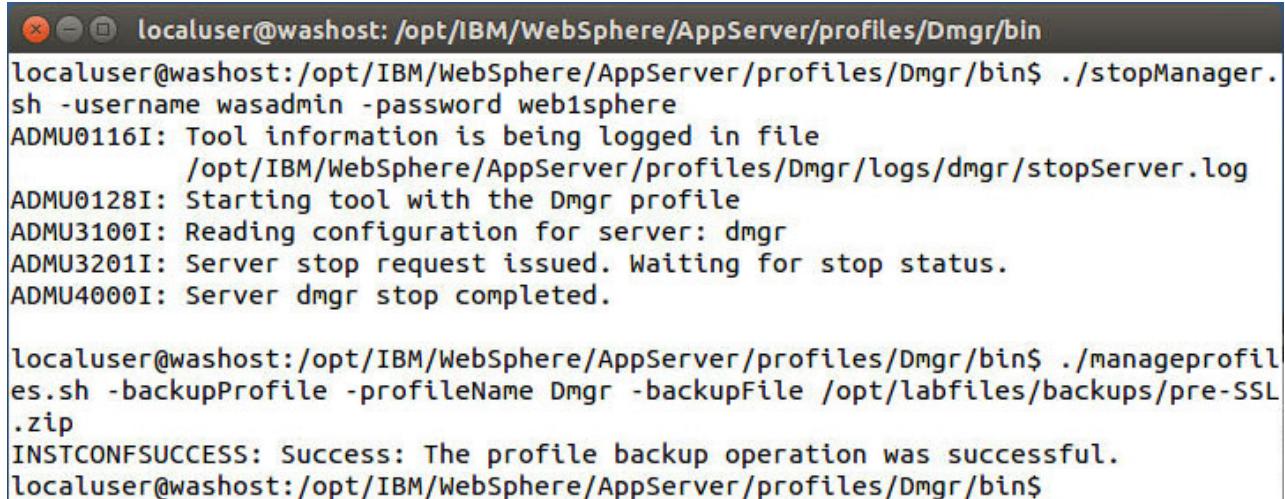
Section 2: Creating a backup

This exercise changes the existing environment. If the change is done incorrectly, it can cause problems for the rest of the exercises, so creating a backup is a good idea.

- ___ 1. Create a backup for the deployment manager.
 - ___ a. In a command window, navigate to the `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin` directory.
 - ___ b. If the deployment manager process is running, stop the process by entering the following command:
`./stopManager.sh -username wasadmin -password web1sphere`

- ___ c. After the deployment manager is stopped, enter the following command to back up the entire profile:

```
./manageprofiles.sh -backupProfile -profileName Dmgr -backupFile
/opt/labfiles/backups/pre-SSL.zip
```



```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin$ ./stopManager.sh -username wasadmin -password web1sphere
ADMU0116I: Tool information is being logged in file
          /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/logs/dmgr/stopServer.log
ADMU0128I: Starting tool with the Dmgr profile
ADMU3100I: Reading configuration for server: dmgr
ADMU3201I: Server stop request issued. Waiting for stop status.
ADMU4000I: Server dmgr stop completed.

localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin$ ./manageprofiles.sh -backupProfile -profileName Dmgr -backupFile /opt/labfiles/backups/pre-SSL.zip
INSTCONFSUCCESS: Success: The profile backup operation was successful.
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/bin$
```

Section 3: Creating a profile

To better understand the various pieces of SSL within the WebSphere Application Server environment, a custom profile is created.

- ___ 1. Restart the deployment manager.
 - ___ a. From a terminal window, in the `bin` directory for the deployment manager, enter the following command:

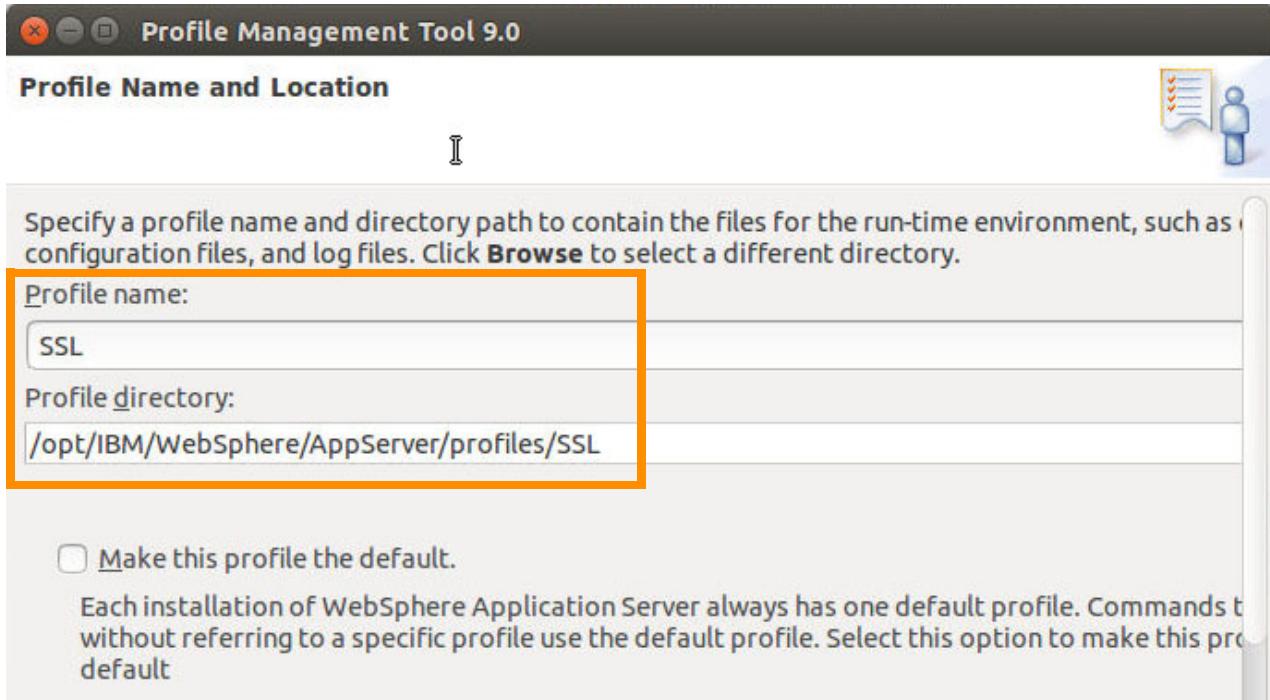

```
./startManager.sh
```
- ___ 2. Create a custom profile that is named SSL and federate it to the deployment manager.
 - ___ a. Start the Profile management tool by typing the following command in a terminal window:


```
/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/bin/ProfileManagement/pmt.sh
```
 - ___ b. The WebSphere Customization Toolbox window starts. Click **Create** on the right to create a profile.
 - ___ c. Select the **Custom profile** option and click **Next**.
 - ___ d. On the Profile Creation Options page, select **Advanced profile creation** and click **Next**.

__ e. For the profile name and location, enter the following information:

- **Profile name:** SSL
- **Profile directory:** /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/SSL

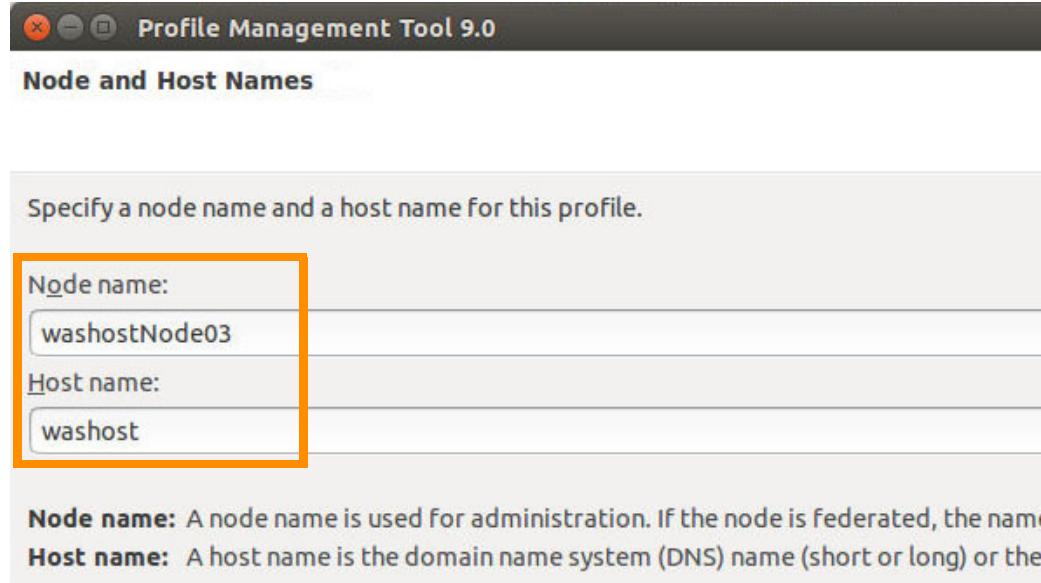
Click **Next**.



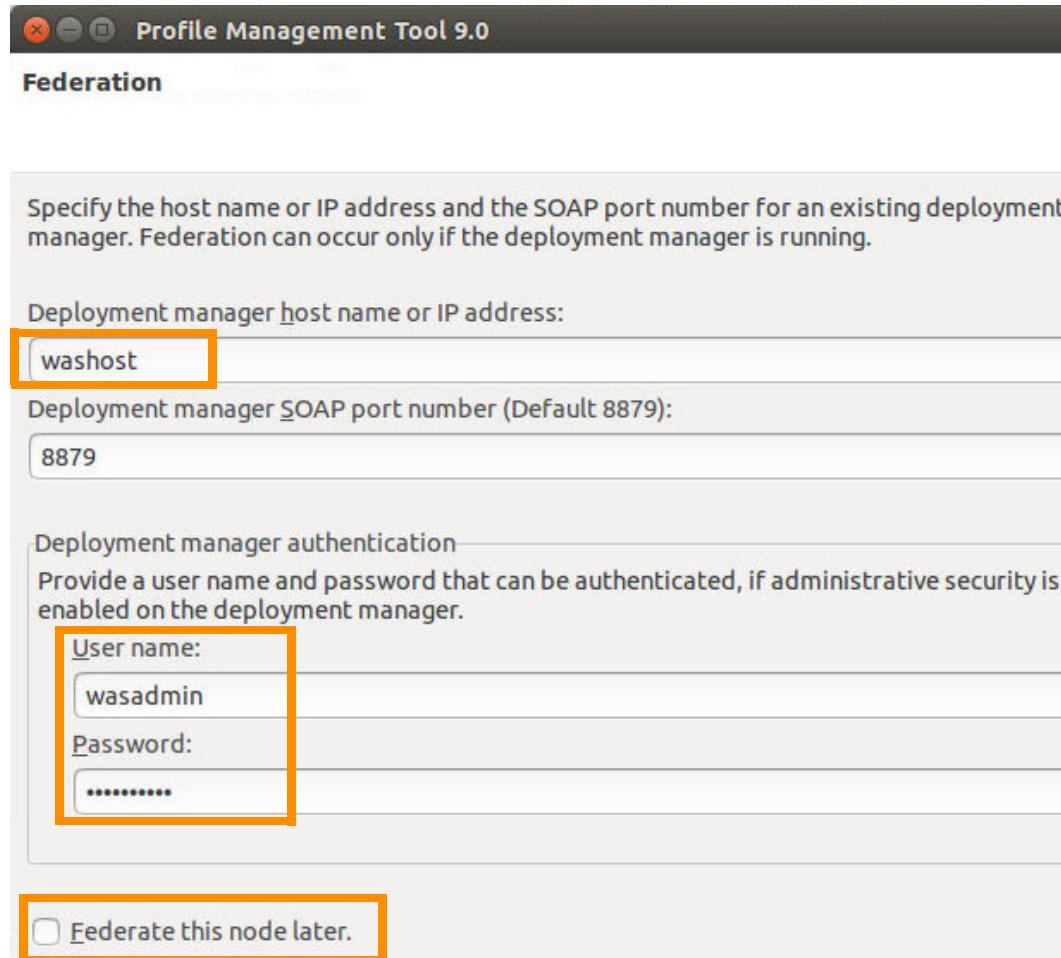
__ f. On the Node and Host Names page, enter the following values:

- **Node name:** washostNode03
- **Host name:** washost

Click **Next**.



- g. On the Federation page, enter `washost` for the deployment manager host name. The default SOAP port (8879) is shown. Enter `wasadmin` for the security user name and `web1sphere` for the password. Be sure that the **Federate this node later** check box is not selected. The node is automatically federated to the cell during creation.



- h. Click **Next**.
- i. On the next page, accept the defaults for creating the default personal certificate and a new root signing certificate. Click **Next**.

- __ j. On the next screen, which specifies the node certificate information, accept the defaults and click **Next**. Make sure that you read the information block as it explains the importance of these entries and how they relate to SSL.

Profile Management Tool 9.0

Security Certificate (Part 2)

Modify the certificate information to create new certificates during profile creation. If you are importing existing certificates from keystores, use the information to verify whether the selected certificates contain the appropriate information. If the selected certificates do not, click **Back** to import different certificates.

Default personal certificate (a personal certificate for this profile, public and private key):

Issued to distinguished name:
cn=washost,ou=washostNode01Cell,ou=washostNode03,o=IBM,c=US

Issued by distinguished name:
cn=Root Certificate,ou=washostNode01Cell,ou=washostNode03,o=IBM,c=US

Expiration period in years:
1

Root signing certificate (personal certificate for signing other certificates, public and private key)

Expiration period in years:
15

Default keystore password:
.....

Confirm the default keystore password:
.....



Information

Unlike in older versions of WebSphere Application Server, each node (or profile) no longer gets a single self-signed certificate. Instead, as of WebSphere Application Server V7, two certificates are created. The first one is the node personal certificate that is used by default for secured communication with the node and any application servers on that node. This personal certificate has a default life span of one year and it is not a self-signed certificate. Instead, the second

certificate that is specified on this page signed it. The second certificate is the root certificate. This relationship is called a chained certificate.

Unlike the node personal certificate, the root certificate has a default life span of 15 years. This longer life span helps when the personal certificate is renewed as it gets close to its expiration date. Since the same root certificate signed all the personal certificates, any processes that must communicate securely already have access to a valid copy of the node root signer certificate. This condition is true regardless of whether the personal certificates are updated.

This model helps solve some of the certificate propagation problems since updating personal certificates no longer requires any certificate propagation to occur.

Signer certificate propagation within a cell is accomplished through standard node synchronization. All of the node signer certificates are included in the cell default truststore file, which is synchronized throughout the cell. However, propagation to the web server plug-in is tricky.

For the plug-in to be able to communicate securely with the application servers, they need access to the appropriate signer certificates. The root signer certificates are made available to the plug-in in their generated key rings. Since the root certificates are now being used as the signers, updating expiring personal certificates is no longer a problem.

The keystore password default is: `WebAS`

- k. Accept the default ports on the next page. Click **Next**.
 - l. On the summary page, click **Create**.
 - m. The profile creation is now complete; clear the check box for **Launch the First steps console** and click **Finish**.
 - n. Close the Profile Management Tool.
3. Verify the new node in the administrative console.
- a. Open an instance of the administrative console and use `wasadmin` with the password `web1sphere` to log in to the deployment manager.
 - b. Click **System administration > Nodes** and verify that the new node, `washostNode03`, now exists.
 - c. Stop the node agent for node `washostNode03`. Since it is not necessary for the node agent to be running for this exercise, select the node and click **Stop** (which helps free up some of the system resources).

Section 4: Examining the node certificates

This new node has a couple of certificates that are associated with it. This section of the exercise uses the administrative console to examine them.

- 1. Examine the node certificates.
 - a. In the administrative console, click **Security > SSL certificate and key management**.

- __ b. On the right side, under Related Items, click **Key stores and certificates**.

SSL certificate and key management

SSL configurations

The Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol provides secure communications between remote server processes or endpoints. SSL security can be used for establishing communications inbound to and outbound from an endpoint. To establish secure communications, a certificate and an SSL configuration must be specified for the endpoint.

In previous versions of this product, it was necessary to manually configure each endpoint for Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). In this version, you can define a single configuration for the entire application-serving environment. This capability enables you to centrally manage secure communications. In addition, trust zones can be established in multiple node environments by overriding the default, cell-level SSL configuration.

If you have migrated a secured environment to this version using the migration utilities, the old Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) configurations are restored for the various endpoints. However, it is necessary for you to re-configure SSL to take advantage of the centralized management capability.

Configuration settings

[Manage endpoint security configurations](#)

[Manage certificate expiration](#)

[Manage FIPS](#)

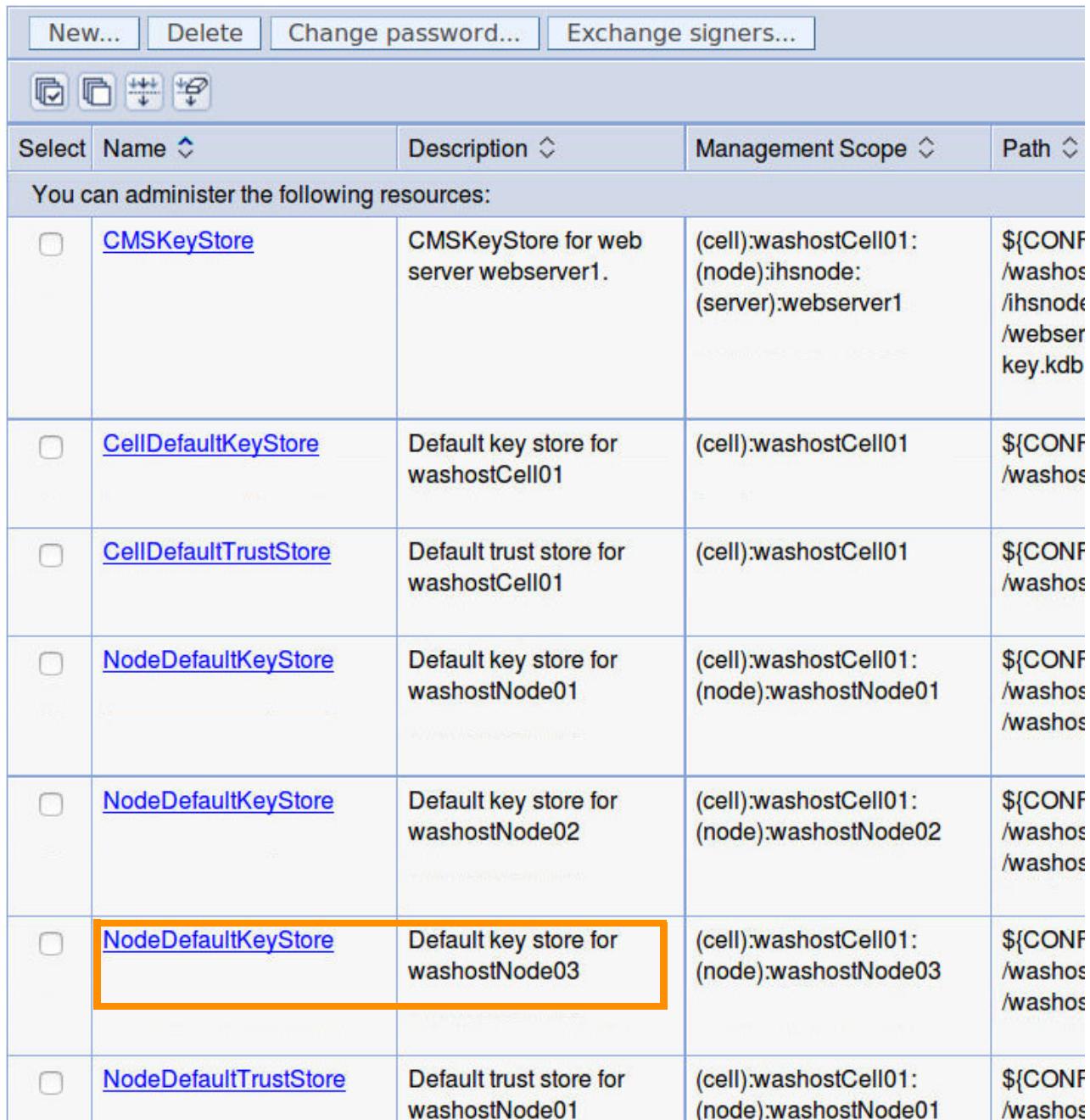
Dynamically update the run time when SSL configuration changes occur

[Apply](#) [Reset](#)

Related Items

- [SSL configurations](#)
- [Dynamic outbound endpoint SSL configurations](#)
- [Key stores and certificates](#)
- [Key sets](#)
- [Key set groups](#)
- [Key managers](#)
- [Trust managers](#)
- [Certificate Authority \(CA\) client configurations](#)

- c. This page shows a list of the keystores and trust files for the cell. Click **NodeDefaultKeyStore** for the node that was created (washostNode03) earlier in this exercise.



The screenshot shows a table with columns: Select, Name, Description, Management Scope, and Path. The 'Name' column is sorted by clicking the arrow. The 'NodeDefaultKeyStore' for washostNode03 is highlighted with an orange border.

Select	Name	Description	Management Scope	Path
You can administer the following resources:				
<input type="checkbox"/>	CMSKeyStore	CMSKeyStore for web server webserver1.	(cell):washostCell01:(node):ihsnode:(server):webserver1	\${CONF}/washostCell01/ihsnode/webserver1.key.kdb
<input type="checkbox"/>	CellDefaultKeyStore	Default key store for washostCell01	(cell):washostCell01	\${CONF}/washostCell01/cellDefaultKeyStore.jks
<input type="checkbox"/>	CellDefaultTrustStore	Default trust store for washostCell01	(cell):washostCell01	\${CONF}/washostCell01/cellDefaultTrustStore.jks
<input type="checkbox"/>	NodeDefaultKeyStore	Default key store for washostNode01	(cell):washostCell01:(node):washostNode01	\${CONF}/washostCell01/nodeDefaultKeyStore.jks
<input type="checkbox"/>	NodeDefaultKeyStore	Default key store for washostNode02	(cell):washostCell01:(node):washostNode02	\${CONF}/washostCell01/nodeDefaultKeyStore.jks
<input type="checkbox"/>	NodeDefaultKeyStore	Default key store for washostNode03	(cell):washostCell01:(node):washostNode03	\${CONF}/washostCell01/nodeDefaultKeyStore.jks
<input type="checkbox"/>	NodeDefaultTrustStore	Default trust store for washostNode01	(cell):washostCell01:(node):washostNode01	\${CONF}/washostCell01/nodeDefaultTrustStore.jks

- ___ d. The next page shows the basic information for the node keystore. On the right, under Additional Properties, click **Personal certificates**.

The screenshot shows the 'Key stores and certificates' interface for the 'NodeDefaultKeyStore'. In the 'Additional Properties' sidebar, the 'Personal certificates' option is selected and highlighted with an orange box.

alias	washostNode03
node	:washostNode03
file	/tmp/washostCell01/nodes/washostNode03/key.p12

- ___ e. This page shows the keystore entries for the node that was created. Notice the two chained certificates. The first, whose alias is default, is the personal certificate for the new node. Notice that it is set to expire in one year.

The second is the root certificate for the new node, which expires in 15 years. Note the serial number for the root certificate (Serial #: _____) and expiration date (date: _____).

Keystore Entries					
Actions		Details		Actions	
Alias	Issued To	Issued By	Serial Number	Expiration	
Following resources:					
default	CN=washost, OU=washostNode01Cell, OU=washostNode03, O=IBM, C=US	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US	198243752241427	Valid from Aug 11, 2016 to Aug 11, 2017.	
	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US	14542054345659	Valid from Aug 8, 2016 to Aug 5, 2031.	

- ___ f. Tracking the serial numbers can be helpful. In other parts of the administrative console, the representation of the certificates can change. To tell which certificate is which, knowing the serial number is helpful. Click the alias **default** for further information. Also, take note of the fingerprint. Usually knowing just the last couple of bits is sufficient:

(B3:E8)

General Properties

Alias	default
Version	X509 V3
Key size	2048 bits
Serial number	198243752241427
Validity period	Valid from Aug 11, 2016 to Aug 11, 2017.
Issued to	CN=washost, OU=washostNode01Cell, OU=washostNode03, O=IBM, C=US
Issued by	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US
Fingerprint (SHA digest)	31:7E:38:D3:67:9B:46:AD:74:3D:4F:06:F4:F0:F3:97:FF:FE:B3:E8
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA(1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)

[Back](#)

- ___ g. Using the breadcrumb trail, return to the **NodeDefaultKeyStore**.
- ___ h. Click **Signer certificates**. Notice that none are listed (signers are stored in the truststore files while personal certificates are stored in keystores).
- ___ 2. Examine the cell signer certificates.
- ___ a. Using the breadcrumb trail, return to the **Keystores and certificates**.

- ___ b. Click **CellDefaultTrustStore**. The file includes all of the signer certificates within the cell.

<input type="checkbox"/>	CellDefaultTrustStore	Default trust store for washostCell01	(cell):washostCell01
--------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------

- ___ c. On the right, under Additional Properties, click **Signer certificates**.



- ___ d. Notice a root signer certificate in the cell default truststore. Specifically, this certificate is the cell root signer certificate (not the personal certificate), and is the signer for all of the node certificates in the cell. Notice that it has a 15-year life span.

Add	Delete	Extract	Retrieve from port
Select	Alias	Issued to	Fingerprint (SHA Digest)
You can administer the following resources:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US	85:91:0E:24:37:66:16:5E:90:D4:7F:C7:5A:AE:1A:EF:94:D4:
Total 1			

- ___ e. Click **root** for the details.

General Properties

Alias	root
Version	3
Key size	2048
Serial number	14542054345659
Validity period	Valid from Aug 8, 2016 to Aug 5, 2031.
Issued to	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US
Issued by	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US
Fingerprint (SHA digest)	85:91:0E:24:37:66:16:5E:90:D4:7F:C7:5A:AE:1A:EF:94:D4:45:2F
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA(1.2.840.113549.1.1.11)

[Back](#)

- ___ f. Notice that the serial number matches the serial number from the previous step where you noted the information for the root certificate. This match verifies the fact that the signer certificate for the root certificate is indeed added to the cell default truststore. And since the cell default truststore is synchronized to all nodes within a cell, all nodes and all application servers have access to the cell root signer certificate.

The plug-in needs the cell root signer certificate so that it can communicate securely with the application servers. That subject is covered later in this exercise.

Take note of the serial number and fingerprint for the root certificate:

_____ (5659). Usually knowing just the last couple of bits is sufficient:
_____ (45:2F).

Section 5: Examining certificate expiration and updating

Since the personal certificates have a life span of only one year, administrators must be aware that these certificates expire. Fortunately, WebSphere has a built-in mechanism to automatically renew

these certificates when they are about to expire. And, since the signer certificates remain the same, it is not necessary to propagate anything new to the remote nodes or plug-in.

- 1. Examine the certificate expiration settings.
 - a. In the administrative console, click **Security > SSL certificate and key management**.
 - b. Under Configuration settings, click **Manage certificate expiration**.

[Configuration settings](#)

[Manage endpoint security configurations](#)

[Manage certificate expiration](#)

[Manage FIPS](#)

Dynamically update the run time when SSL configuration changes occur

- c. Built into WebSphere is a service that runs through the list of all certificates and replaces those certificates that are about to expire. This screen configures when that service is run. It can be run immediately by clicking **Start now**, or it can be scheduled. The default is to run on every fourth Sunday at 21:30. This service can be turned off by clearing the **Enable** check box. It is also possible to run the checking service but to not automatically replace the existing certificates or to not delete the replaced expiring certificates.

[**SSL certificate and key management**](#) > **Manage certificate expiration**

Configures the certificate expiration monitor.

General Properties

* Expiration replacement threshold
60 days

* Certificate pre-notification threshold
0 days

Enable checking

Expiration checking

Scheduled time of day to check for expired certificates
21 : 30 A.M. P.M. 24-hour

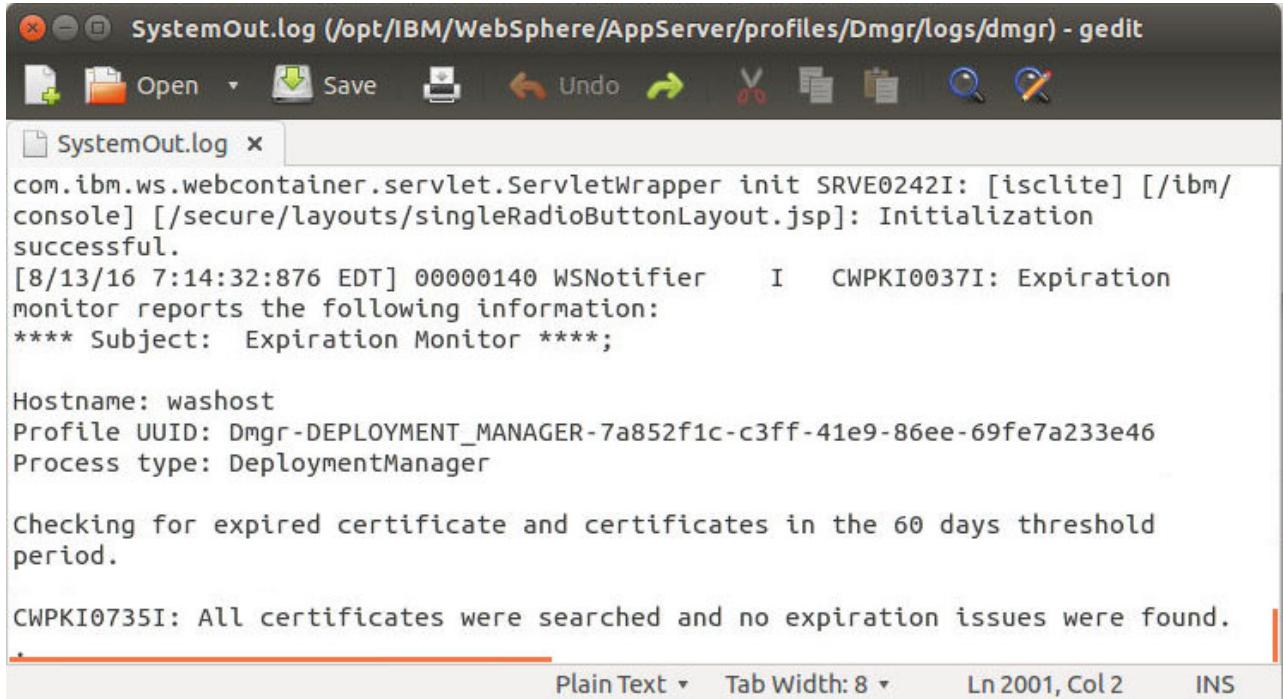
Check by calendar
Weekday * Repeat interval
Sunday 4 weeks

Check by number of days
* Repeat interval
7 days

Next start date
Sunday, September 4, 2016 9:30 PM

By default, the expiration notifications are written to the log file. More notifications, including email, can be configured by clicking **Notifications** under Related Items.

- ___ d. Run the expiration notification service now by clicking **Start now**. Using a text editor such as gedit, open the `SystemOut.log` file for the deployment manager. Near the end of the file, an entry that starts with “Expiration Monitor” looks like the following screen capture:



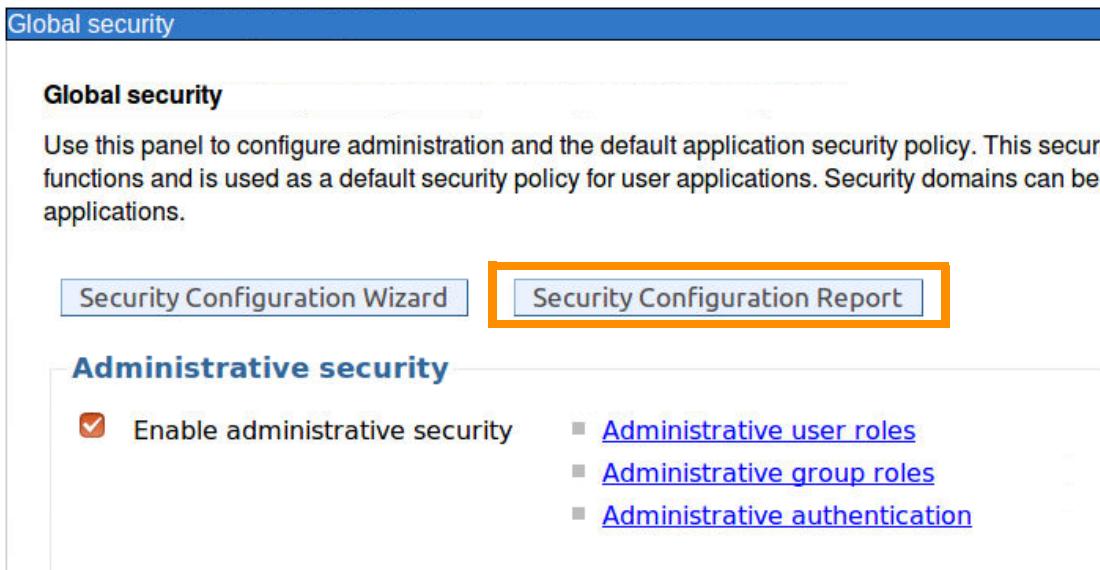
```
SystemOut.log (/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/logs/dmgr) - gedit
File Open Save Undo Redo Cut Copy Paste Find Replace Selection Help
SystemOut.log x
com.ibm.ws.webcontainer.servlet.ServletWrapper init SRVE0242I: [isclite] [/ibm/console] [/secure/layouts/singleRadioButtonLayout.jsp]: Initialization successful.
[8/13/16 7:14:32:876 EDT] 00000140 WSNotifier I CWPKI0037I: Expiration monitor reports the following information:
**** Subject: Expiration Monitor ****;

Hostname: washost
Profile UUID: Dmgr-DEPLOYMENT_MANAGER-7a852f1c-c3ff-41e9-86ee-69fe7a233e46
Process type: DeploymentManager

Checking for expired certificate and certificates in the 60 days threshold period.

CWPKI0735I: All certificates were searched and no expiration issues were found.
```

- ___ e. Since the cell is newly created, no certificates need replacing. Close the editor.
- ___ 2. Use the security report to view the list of all the certificates and their expiration dates.
- ___ a. In the administrative console, click **Security > Global security**.
- ___ b. Click **Security Configuration Report**.



Global security

Use this panel to configure administration and the default application security policy. This security functions and is used as a default security policy for user applications. Security domains can be defined for applications.

Administrative security

Enable administrative security

- [Administrative user roles](#)
- [Administrative group roles](#)
- [Administrative authentication](#)

- ___ c. A new browser window shows the HTML report. Scroll to the bottom of the report and find the Certificate Management section.

Certificate Management	default (CellDefaultKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (CellDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (CellRSATokenKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (CellRSATokenTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (DmgrDefaultRootStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	dummyclientsigner (DmgrDefaultDeletedStore)	Valid from Jul 30, 2003
Certificate Management	dummyerversigner (DmgrDefaultDeletedStore)	Valid from Jul 30, 2003
Certificate Management	root (DmgrDefaultSignersStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (DmgrRSATokenRootStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (NodeDefaultKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (NodeDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (NodeDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (NodeDefaultKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (NodeDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (NodeDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (CMSKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 9, 2016
Certificate Management	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US (CMSKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	default (NodeDefaultKeyStore)	Valid from Aug 11, 2016
Certificate Management	default (NodeDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 8, 2016
Certificate Management	root (NodeDefaultTrustStore)	Valid from Aug 11, 2016

- ___ d. Notice the list of the certificates and the expiration dates. This report can be a helpful tool for administrators in dealing with their certificate management.
 ___ e. Close the security configuration report window.

Section 6: Propagating the plug-in key ring

Not only are the processes within cells (deployment managers, node agents, and application servers) required to have certificates and know about other signer certificates, so are the web server plug-ins. To secure the communication between the web server plug-ins and the application servers, the plug-ins and application servers must be able to negotiate an SSL session. They must have personal certificates (by default the application servers use the node personal certificate) and have access to the other signer certificates.

WebSphere is able to make sure that all of the required certificates are available to the web server plug-in by creating the plug-in keystores from within WebSphere. By doing so, WebSphere can make sure that not only does the plug-in have a valid personal certificate, but it also has the necessary cell root signer certificate. At the same time, WebSphere can ensure that the plug-in signer certificate is also available in the cell truststore.

The real problem with this approach is that after WebSphere generates the plug-in keystore, it still must be propagated to the host that is running the web server. The propagation process of plug-in keystores is similar to the propagation of the `plugin-cfg.xml` file. It is usually done manually, but in some cases can be configured to be done automatically (usually not desirable).

- ___ 1. View the contents of the plug-in keystore.
 ___ a. In the administrative console, click **Servers > Server Types > Web servers**.

- __ b. Click your web server link, **webserver1**.
- __ c. Under Additional Properties, click **Plug-in properties**.

The screenshot shows the 'Web servers' configuration interface. The top navigation bar has 'Web servers' selected. Below it, the path 'Web servers > webserver1 > Plug-in properties' is shown. A sub-navigation bar at the top of the page has 'Runtime' selected. The main content area is titled 'Plug-in properties'. It contains several configuration options:

- Ignore DNS failures during Web server startup
- * Refresh configuration interval
60 seconds
- Repository copy of Web server plug-in files:**
 - * Plug-in configuration file name: plugin-cfg.xml
 - Automatically generate the plug-in configuration file
 - Automatically propagate plug-in configuration file
- * Plug-in key store file name: plugin-key.kdb
 -
 -

- __ d. Notice the plug-in key store file name. This file can be found within the configuration structure of the deployment manager under the `ihsnode` directory. More specifically, the directory would be:

```
/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/
<cell-name>/nodes/<node-name>/servers/webserver1/nodes/ihsnode/
servers/<web-server>
```

The directory is also the same directory where the web server-specific version of the `plugin-cfg.xml` file exists.

```
localuser@washost: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ ls -la
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:46 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:45 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 4575 Aug 10 11:06 plugin-cfg.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 10088 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.kdb
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 129 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.stn
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 2438 Aug 10 10:45 server.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 777 Aug 10 10:45 variables.xml
localuser@washost: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$
```

- ___ e. Take note of the date, time, and size of the file.
- ___ f. Next, examine the contents of this file. In the console, click **Manage keys and certificates**.
- ___ g. On the right, click **Signer certificates**.

Additional Properties

- [Signer certificates](#)
- [Personal certificates](#)
- [Personal certificate requests](#)
- [Custom properties](#)

- ___ h. One signer certificate is available. Verify that the cell root signer certificate is among the list. Notice that the fingerprint matches what was seen previously in this exercise.

Add	Delete	Extract	Retrieve from port
Select	Alias	Issued to	Fingerprint (SHA Digest)
You can administer the following resources:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US	CN=washost, OU=Root Certificate, OU=washostCell01, OU=washostCellManager01, O=IBM, C=US	85:91:0E:24:37:66:16:5E:90:D4:7F:C7:5A
Total 1			

Fingerprint (SHA Digest) ◁	Expiration ◁
85:91:0E:24:37:66:16:5E:90:D4:7F:C7:5A:AE:1A:EF:94:D4:45:2F	Valid from Aug 8, 2016 to Aug 5, 2031.



Information

Seeing the cell root signer certificate (in this case, the certificate that ends with a fingerprint of 01:66) validates the fact that WebSphere generated the keystore for the plug-in and included the cell root certificate signer.

- 2. Propagate the plug-in keystore file. Although propagation is usually a manual process, in some cases it can be configured to be done automatically or through the administrative console.
 - a. Using the command window, navigate to the /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1 directory.
 - b. Use the ls -la command to get a directory listing. Take note of the size and date-time stamp for the current plugin-key.kdb:

```
localuser@washost: /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1
localuser@washost :/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1$ ls -la
total 144
drwxrwxr-x 2 root      root        4096 Aug 15 05:14 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 localuser localuser   4096 Aug 15 05:14 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root      ihs       15647 Aug 15 05:14 plugin-cfg.xml
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root      ihs      110080 Aug 15 05:14 plugin-key.kdb
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root      ihs        80 Aug 15 05:14 plugin-key.rdb
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root      ihs       129 Aug 15 05:14 plugin-key.sth
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root       594 Aug 15 05:14 webserver1.responseFile
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1$
```



Information

The most common approaches for plugin-cfg.xml and key ring propagation is to move the files manually or create a custom automated mechanism. IHS provides a means of propagation through the IHS admin service, but that is only available through IHS and not any of the other supported web servers.

- ___ c. Return to the terminal window and copy the plug-in key ring files to the plugin directory. Use the following commands to change directory and then copy the files:

```
cd /opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/
washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes
sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/
```

Enter passw0rd when prompted for the localuser's password.

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ ls -la
total 40
drwxr-xr-x 2 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:46 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 localuser localuser 4096 Aug 10 10:45 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 4575 Aug 10 11:06 plugin-cfg.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 10088 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.kdb
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 129 Aug 10 10:45 plugin-key.sth
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 2438 Aug 10 10:45 server.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 localuser localuser 777 Aug 10 10:45 variables.xml
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$ sudo cp plugin* /opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/config/webserver1/
[sudo] password for localuser:
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/Dmgr/config/cells/washostCell01/nodes/ihsnodes/servers/webserver1$
```

Section 7: Configuring SSL for IBM HTTP Server (optional)

This part of the exercise examines the process of creating a certificate and a key ring for the web server. The steps are used to configure SSL on the connection between the client browser and the web server.

- ___ 1. Create a directory to hold the key ring.

- ___ a. Using the mkdir command, create the directory ssl in /opt/IBM/HTTPServer.

```
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer$ ls
bin      conf          htdocs   lafiles  modules  uninstall
build    error         icons    lib      properties  util
cgi-bin  example_module  include  logs    readme    version.signature
codeset  gsk8          java    man     swidtag
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer$ mkdir ssl
localuser@washost:/opt/IBM/HTTPServer$
```

- ___ 2. Create a key ring with a self-signed certificate for IBM HTTP Server.

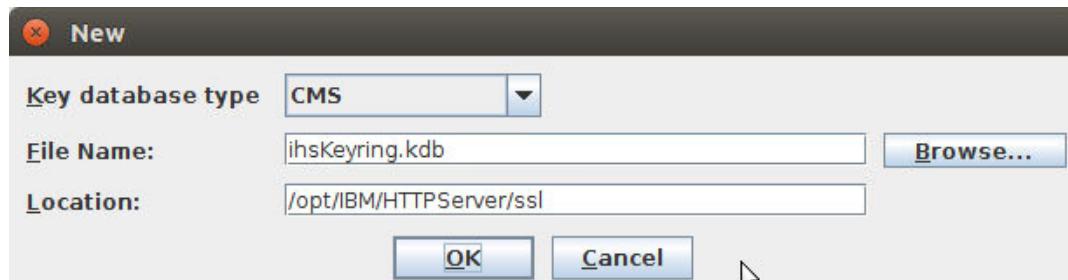
- ___ a. Run the iKeyman for IBM HTTP Server by entering the following command:

```
/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin/ikeyman
```

- ___ b. Create a key ring by clicking **Key Database File > New**.

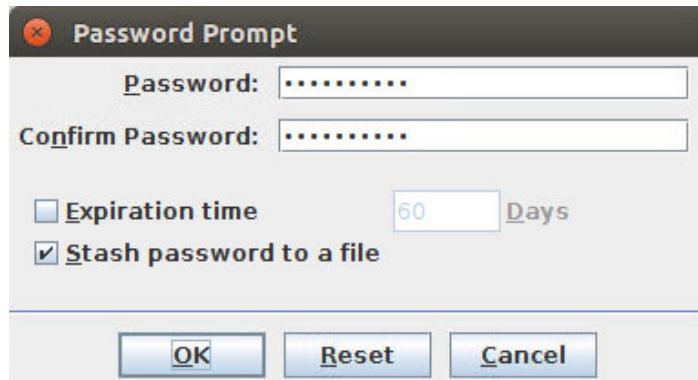
__ c. Supply the following information:

- o **Key database type:** CMS
- o **File Name:** ihsKeyring.kdb
- o **Location:** /opt/IBM/HTTPServer/ssl



__ d. Click **OK**.

__ e. When prompted for a password for the key ring, enter and confirm `web1sphere` as the password. If you want to modify the expiration time, you can do so. Select the **Stash password to a file** check box.



Attention

The stash file is created containing an encoded form of the password. This encoding prevents casual viewing of the password, but is not highly secure. Therefore, you must protect this file by using operating system file permissions to prevent all access from unauthorized principals.

The file name of the stash file is the same as the name of the key file, only it has a `.sth` suffix. The stash file gets stored in the same directory as the key file.

__ f. Click **OK**.

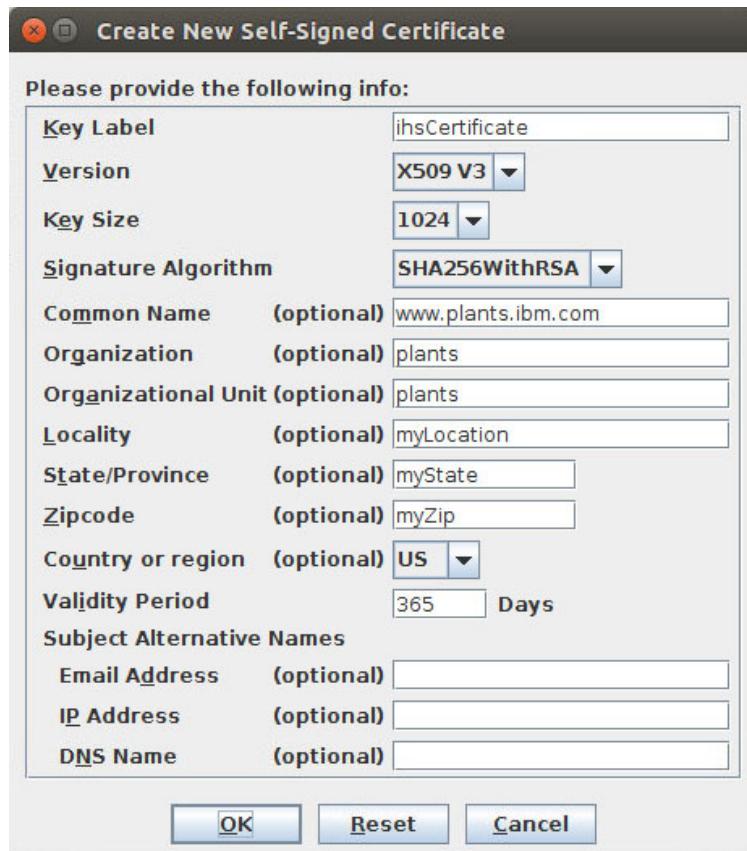
__ 3. Create a self-signed certificate.

- ___ a. In iKeyman, click **Create > New Self-Signed Certificate** and enter the following information:

Table 2: Self-signed certificate details

Example	Description
Key label	ihsCertificate
Signature Algorithm	SHA256WithRSA
Common name	www.plants.ibm.com
Organization	plants
Organization unit	plants
Locality	myLocation
State or province	myState
Zip code	myZipcode

- ___ b. Accept the defaults for the **Version**, **Key Size**, and **Validity Period**.



- ___ c. Click **OK**.



Information

This operation stores the certificate in the key file in the **Personal Certificates** section. Optionally, it is possible to extract the public signing certificate so that clients can use it. To extract, click **Extract Certificate**, and then enter a **File Name** and **Location**. Click **OK**.

- ___ d. Exit iKeyman by clicking **Key Database File > Exit**.
- ___ e. Check the contents of the `/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/ssl/` directory and verify that the following files were created: `ihsKeyring.kdb`, `ihsKeyring.sth`, and `ihsKeyring.rdb`.
- ___ 4. Configure IBM HTTP Server for HTTPS, which requires modifying the `httpd.conf` file to define the required setting to enable SSL for IBM HTTP Server. It also includes loading the SSL module, defining a listener port, defining a virtual host, and enabling SSL.
 - ___ a. Add `www.plants.ibm.com` to the hosts file by editing the file `/etc/hosts` and adding a line at the bottom to define the host name: `www.plants.ibm.com`
Map it to the IP address for your system. You can use the command `ifconfig` in a terminal window to find your IP address.
Use the following command `sudo gedit /etc/hosts` to edit the hosts file by using root access:

```

hosts (/etc) - gedit
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
File Open Save Undo Redo Cut Copy Paste Find Replace
hosts x
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      washost dbhost
172.16.80.79   www.plants.ibm.com
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

```

- ___ b. Save and exit the file.
- ___ c. Use the following command in a terminal window to confirm that you can reach `www.plants.ibm.com`:
`ping -c 4 www.plants.ibm.com`
- ___ d. Back up the `httpd.conf` file. Copy the `httpd.conf` file in `/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/conf` to `httpd-backup.conf`.
- ___ e. Using a text editor, open `httpd.conf` in `/opt/IBM/HTTPDServer/conf`.

- ___ f. Add a virtual host definition for HTTPS, which allows for the definition of HTTPS on a separate virtual host from HTTP. Place these lines near the bottom of the `httpd.conf` file after the VirtualHost examples and just before the comment:

```
# Enable IBM HTTP Server diagnostic features

LoadModule ibm_ssl_module modules/mod_ibm_ssl.so
Listen 0.0.0.0:443
<VirtualHost www.plants.ibm.com:443>
SSLEnable
</VirtualHost>
KeyFile "/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/ssl/ihskyring.kdb"
SSLDisable
```



Information

There are sample configuration files in `/opt/labfiles/ssl/` that can be used to copy and paste. These files include only this section of a completed `httpd.conf` file.

- ___ g. Save your changes and exit the editor.

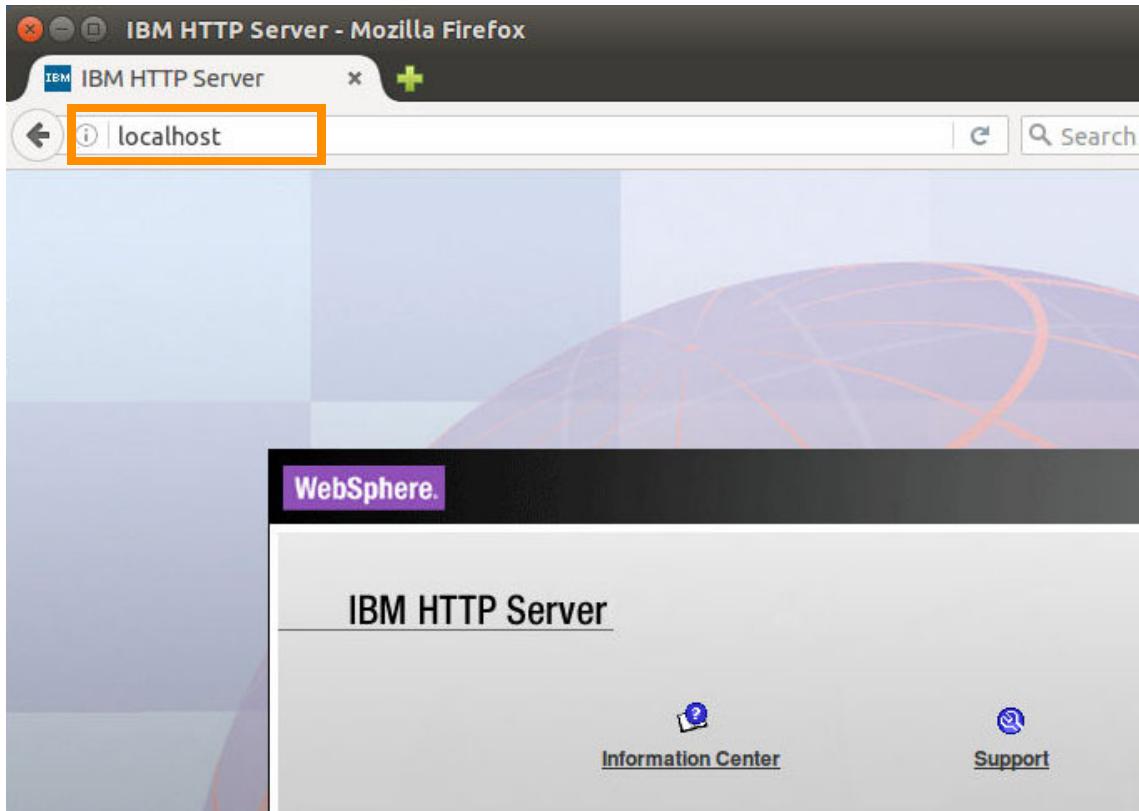
Section 8: Testing the SSL connection

- ___ 1. Restart the IBM HTTP Server process so that the new `httpd.conf` settings take effect.
 - ___ a. Using a terminal window, use the following command to restart the web server process:


```
sudo /opt/IBM/HTTPServer/bin/apachectl restart
```
 - ___ b. Verify that the IBM HTTP Server process is running by checking the system process list for `httpd`. If IBM HTTP Server failed to start, check the `/opt/IBM/HTTPServer/logs/error.log` and `/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins/logs/webserver1/http_plugin.log` files for the possible cause.
- ___ 2. Use HTTPS to connect to IBM HTTP Server.

- __ a. First, verify that the web server is running. Connect to the following site:

http://localhost/



- __ b. Now that the web server is known to be running, enter the following address to verify that HTTPS is working (notice, the only difference is that the HTTP protocol is replaced with HTTPS):

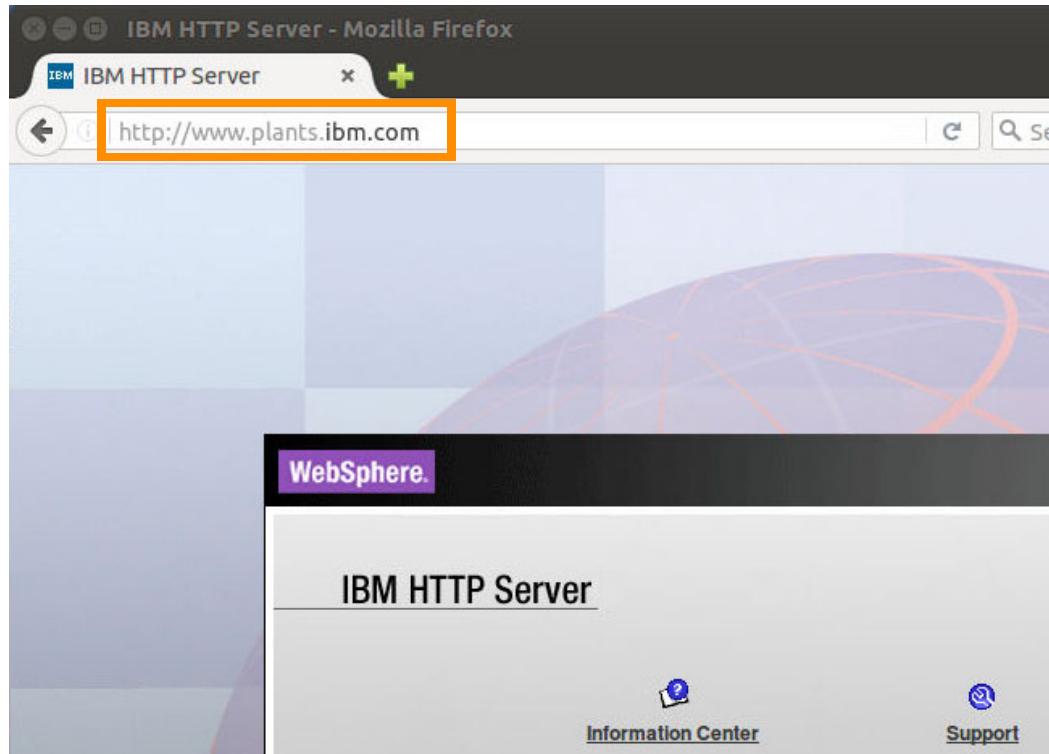
https://localhost/

A screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Problem loading page - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains "https://localhost/" and is highlighted with an orange rectangle. The main content area displays an error message: "Secure Connection Failed" with an information icon. Below the message, it says: "An error occurred during a connection to localhost. SSL received a record that exceeded the maximum permissible length. Error code: SSL_ERROR_RX_RECORD_TOO_LONG". There are two bullet points: "The page you are trying to view cannot be shown because the authenticity of the received data could not be verified." and "Please contact the website owners to inform them of this problem.". A "Learn more..." link is at the bottom.

Localhost fails because the virtual host definition for the SSL configuration is defined for the host named `www.plants.ibm.com`.

- ___ c. Using the same browser window, enter the following URL:

`http://www.plants.ibm.com/`



This request works since the host name `www.plants.ibm.com` is mapped to the local system and there is no https necessary.

- ___ d. Now that you verified that the new host name works, change the protocol to HTTPS so that the URL is:

`https://www.plants.ibm.com/`

- ___ e. Assuming that the certificate is not added to the browser key ring, you receive a certificate warning. The warning happens because the SSL connection is presenting a self-signed certificate. Therefore, the browser is unable to validate the signer. Click **Advanced** and then **Add Exception**.

Insecure Connection - Mozilla Firefox
Insecure Connection | https://www.plants.ibm.com | Search

Your connection is not secure

The owner of **www.plants.ibm.com** has configured their website improperly. To protect your information from being stolen, Firefox has not connected to this website.

[Learn more...](#)

[Go Back](#) Advanced

Report errors like this to help Mozilla identify misconfigured sites

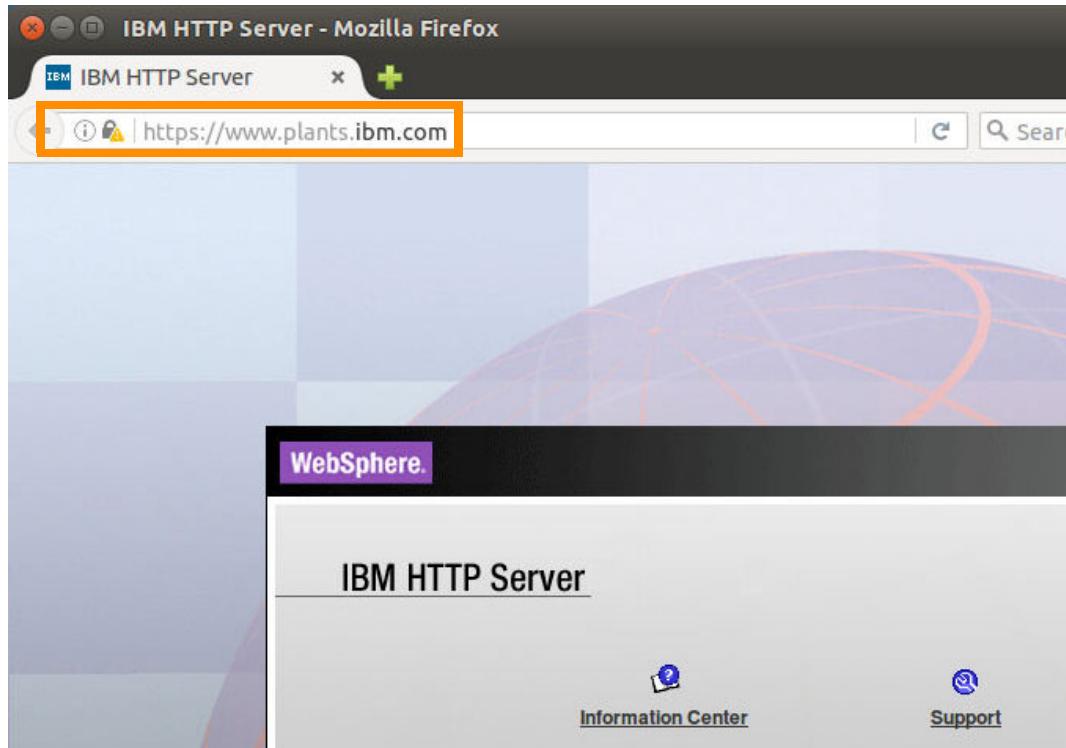
[Go Back](#) Advanced

Report errors like this to help Mozilla identify misconfigured sites

www.plants.ibm.com uses an invalid security certificate.
The certificate is not trusted because it is self-signed.
Error code: SEC_ERROR_UNKNOWN_ISSUER
Add Exception...

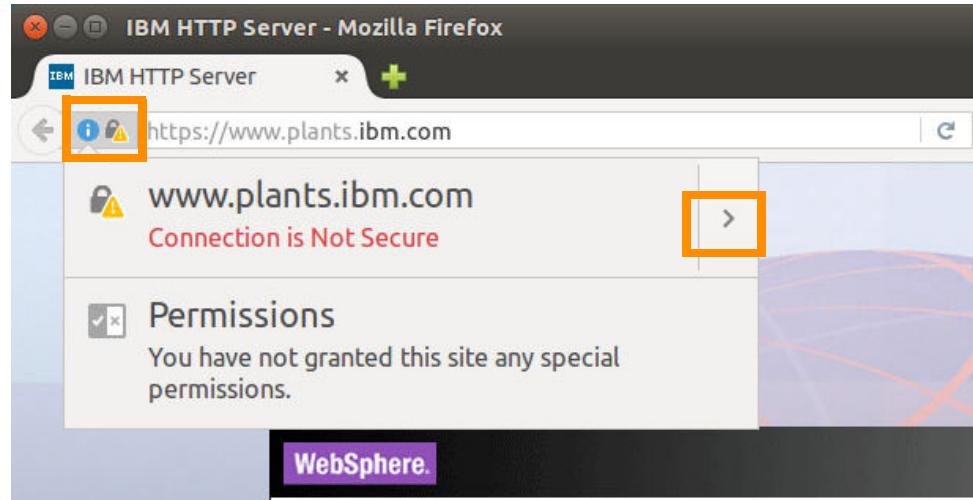
- ___ f. Click **Confirm Security Exception** to confirm that you accept the new certificate.

- __ g. The browser then takes you to the HTTPS connection for the web server home page.



The page works as expected because the host name (`www.plants.ibm.com`) matches the virtual host in the SSL configuration within the `httpd.conf` file.

- __ h. Click the lock icon to the left of the https to view more information about the connection.



- __ i. Click the **right arrow** and then **More Information** to view detailed information about the certificate that is being used for the SSL connection.
- __ 3. Next, use HTTPS to connect to the application server.
- __ a. Verify that the **PlantsCluster** is running.

- __ b. Using the existing browser, enter the following URL to access the snoop servlet:

<https://www.plants.ibm.com/snoop>

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox window titled "Snoop Servlet - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains the URL "https://www.plants.ibm.com/snoop", which is highlighted with an orange box. The main content area displays the title "Snoop Servlet - Request/Client Information" and a section titled "Requested URL:" with the value "https://www.plants.ibm.com/snoop".

Notice that it works as expected. If it does not, start by verifying that the plug-in key ring was propagated (which was done earlier in the exercise) and checking the plug-in log file for information.

- __ c. Finally, use the following URL to access the PlantsByWebSphere application:

<https://www.plants.ibm.com/PlantsByWebSphere>

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox window titled "Plants By WebSphere Promo - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains the URL "https://www.plants.ibm.com/PlantsByWebSphere/promo.jsp", which is highlighted with an orange box. The main content area displays the heading "PLANTS BY WEBSHPEHERE" and a navigation menu with categories: Flowers, Fruits & Vegetables, Trees, and Accessories. Below the menu, there is a large graphic with the word "Gardens" and a photograph of a garden scene.

End of exercise

Exercise review and wrap-up

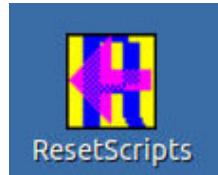
This exercise introduced basic HTTPS configuration concepts for both IBM HTTP Server and WebSphere Application Server.

Appendix A. Resetting the WebSphere environment

To complete some lab exercises, specific lab exercises must first be completed. However, occasionally you might have a problematic configuration or want to skip labs. For these cases, a reset function is provided to set your environment to an appropriate state.

The reset scripts are initiated from a desktop icon and allow users to choose which state they want to restore. The reset scripts can take some time to run, depending on what software is already installed on the lab computer. For example, if none of the exercises are completed, it might be necessary for the reset scripts to install numerous pieces of software; this action would take 5 – 10 minutes. However, if all of the software installation is completed, it might be necessary for the reset scripts to restore only the profiles directories, and this action would take only 1 – 2 minutes.

- 1. Run the reset script.
 - a. From the desktop, locate and click the **ResetScripts** icon.



- b. The reset script interface lists the available states that are available.

```

Terminal

The following reset scripts are available:
-----
1) 1_Initial-state
2) 2_IIM-installed
3) 3_WAS-installed
4) 4_IHS-installed
5) 5_WAS-installed_with_profile1
6) 6_WAS-installed_with_profile1_plus_PlantsByWebSphere
7) 7_WAS-Federated_dmgr-profile1-profile2
8) 8_WAS-Federated_plus_PlantsCluster
9) X_Reset_Plants-DB

To execute a script, enter the script number <#>. To view details for a reset
script, enter d<#>.

Which exercise reset do you wish to execute (1-9, d1-d9, q) [q]:

```

- c. A number of reset scripts are available. Locate the name of the exercise that directed you here and select the associated reset script state. Running the script that is listed resets the lab to a state usable to start that exercise. For example, if you wanted to start the exercise **Installing an application**, you would select the reset script **5_WAS-installed_with_profile1**.
 - [Reset script: 4_IHS-installed](#)
 - Exercise (WA590): Profile creation

- Reset script: 5 WAS-installed with profile1
 - Exercise (WA590): Exploring the administrative console
 - Exercise (WA590): Assembling an application
 - Exercise (WA590): Installing an application
- Reset script: 6 WAS-installed with profile1 plus PlantsByWebSphere
 - Exercise (WA590): Problem determination
 - Exercise (WA590): Using wsadmin
 - Exercise (WA590): Configuring WebSphere security
 - Exercise (WA590): Configuring application security
 - Exercise (WA590): Using the performance monitoring tools
- Reset script: 6 WAS-installed with profile1 plus PlantsByWebSphere
 - Exercise (WA599): Creating a federated cell
- Reset script: 7 WAS-Federated dmgr-profile1-profile2
 - Exercise (WA599): Clustering and workload management
- Reset script: 7 WAS-Federated plus PlantsCluster
 - Exercise (WA599): Configuring SSL for WebSphere
- Reset script: X Reset Plants-DB
 - This script rebuilds the Plants database.



Information

If you would like more information about the specific reset scripts, type the letter `d` followed by the number for the reset script.

```
Terminal
To execute a script, enter the script number <#>. To view details for a reset
script, enter d<#>.

Which exercise reset do you wish to execute (1-9, d1-d9, q) [q]: d5

Details for: /opt/labfiles/reset/reset_scripts/reset_5_WAS-installed_with_profil
e1_details.txt

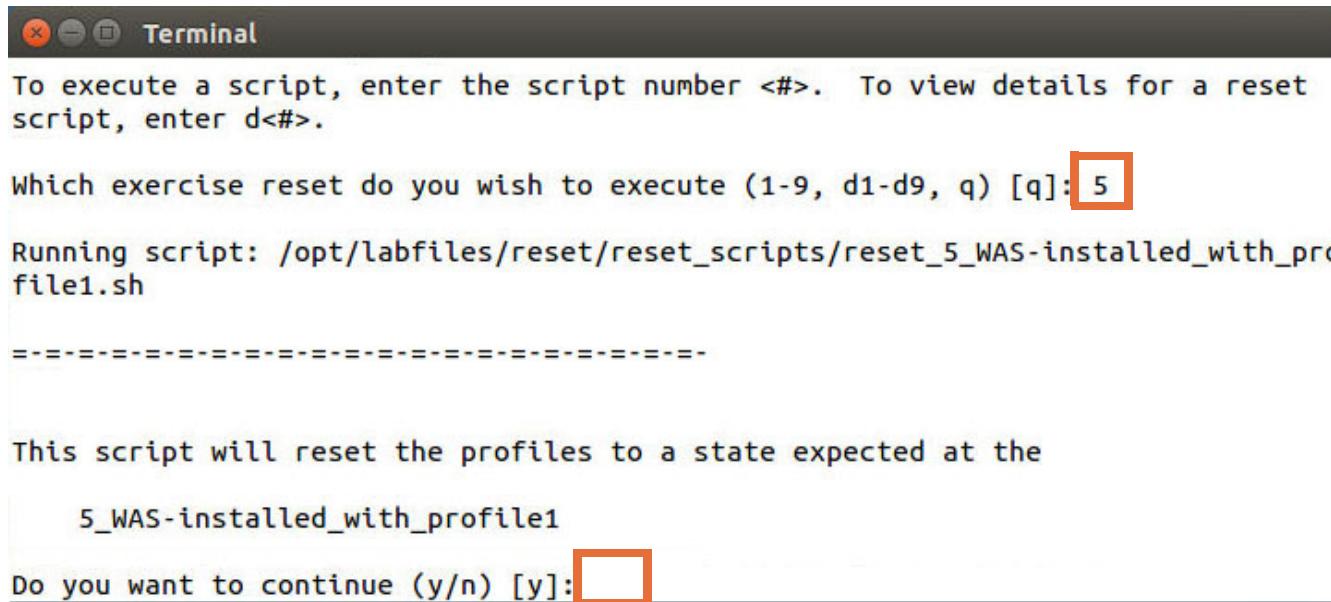
=====
This reset script ensures that the image has IIM, WAS, IHS, WCT, and the
IHS Plugin installed. It also ensure that the working profile1 is restored
from archive.

The script stops first stops all java processes. It then does a silent
install of IIM, WAS, IHS, WCT, and the IHS Plugin. For each product, the
script first checks to see if the install root already exists. If the
directory already exists, the product is not installed (since it appears as
though the product already exists on the machine).

Finally, the script restores a known working profile1 directory. This is done
by renaming any existing profiles (profile1 -> profile1_<time>-<random#>) and
creating a new profile1 from an archive.

=====
Press Enter to continue..
```

- ___ d. Depending on how much work the reset script must do, the wait is several minutes. When the script finishes, press Enter to close the window.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The window contains the following text:

```
To execute a script, enter the script number <#>. To view details for a reset script, enter d<#>.

Which exercise reset do you wish to execute (1-9, d1-d9, q) [q]: 5

Running script: /opt/labfiles/reset/reset_scripts/reset_5_WAS-installed_with_profile1.sh

=====
This script will reset the profiles to a state expected at the
5_WAS-installed_with_profile1

Do you want to continue (y/n) [y]:
```

The input "5" is highlighted with a red box. The question "Do you want to continue (y/n) [y]:" is also highlighted with a red box.



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