Configuring a Cluster

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Prepare your environment for a cluster
- Create and configure a cluster
- Add servers to a cluster
- Start up and shut down clustered servers

Road Map

- Preparing for a cluster
 - Cluster architecture
 - Network and security topology
 - Machines
 - Names and addresses
- Configuring a cluster



Preparing Your Environment

Before you configure a cluster, you need to prepare your environment.

- Determine your cluster architecture.
- Understand your network and security topologies.
- Choose the machines for the cluster installation.
- Identify IP addresses or DNS names, and port numbers for the server instances in the cluster.
- For proxy architectures, you could have:
 - A single firewall between untrusted clients and the Web server layer
 - A firewall between the proxy layer and the cluster
- Configure the Node Manager

Hardware

- You can set up a cluster on a single computer for demonstration or development.
 - This is not practical for production environments.
- Each computer involved in a cluster should have a static IP address.
- There is no built-in limit for the number of server instances in a cluster.
 - Large multiprocessor servers can host clusters with numerous servers.
 - The recommendation is one server instance for every two CPUs.

IP Addresses and Host Names

- The IP address and host name information is needed for configuring and managing:
 - The administration server
 - Managed servers
 - Multicast communication
- For a production environment, use the host name resolved at DNS rather than IP addresses.
 - Firewalls can cause IP address translation errors.
- Each server should have a unique name.
- The multicast address should not be used for anything other than cluster communications.

Cluster Address

- The cluster address is used to communicate with entity and session beans by constructing the host name portion of the request URLs.
- You can explicitly define the address of a cluster.
 - The cluster address should be a DNS name that maps to the IP addresses or DNS names of each Oracle WebLogic Server instance in the cluster.
- You can also have Oracle WebLogic Server dynamically generate an address for each new request.
 - Minimizes configuration
 - Ensures an accurate cluster address
- The dynamic cluster address is created in the form of:

listenaddress1:listenport1,listenaddress2:liste nport2,listenaddress3:listenport3

Road Map

- Preparing for a cluster
- Configuring a cluster
 - Administration Console
 - Configuration Wizard
 - WLST
 - Ant

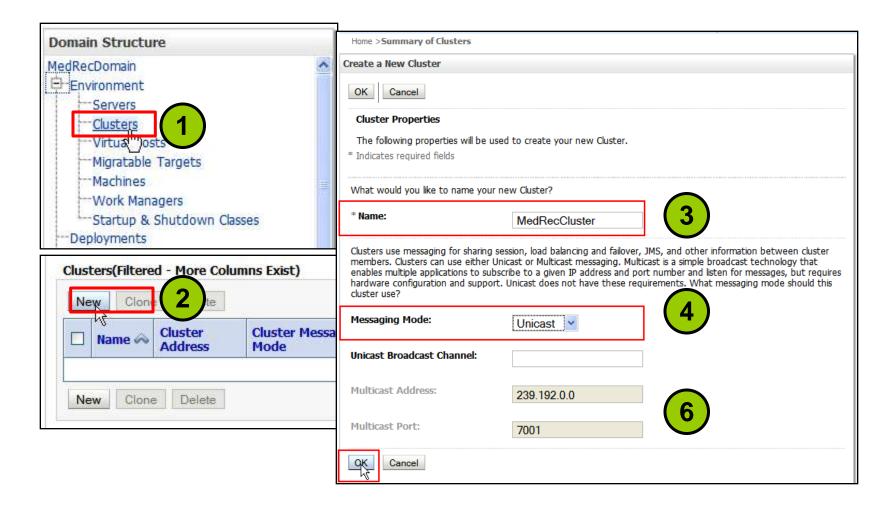


Methods of Configuring Clusters

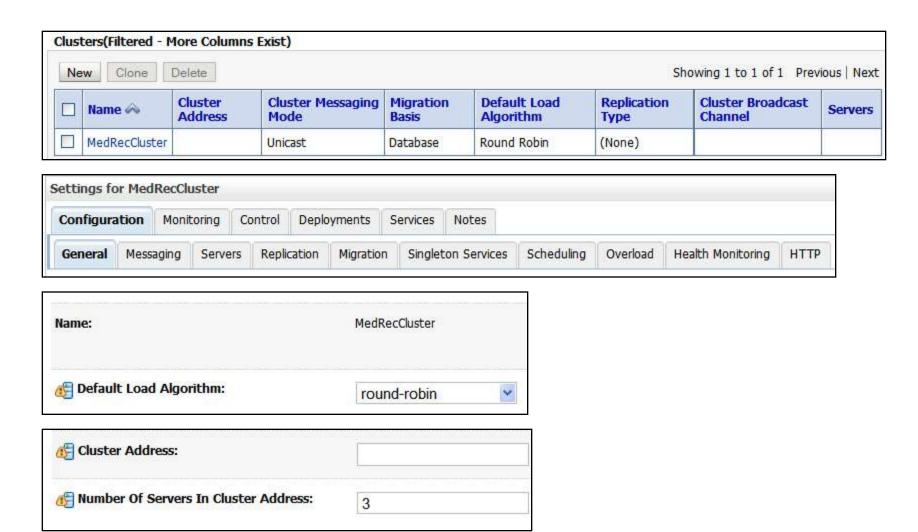
There are multiple ways to create and configure an Oracle WebLogic Server cluster:

- Configuration Wizard
- Administration Console
- WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST)
- Java Management Extensions (JMX)
- WebLogic Server API

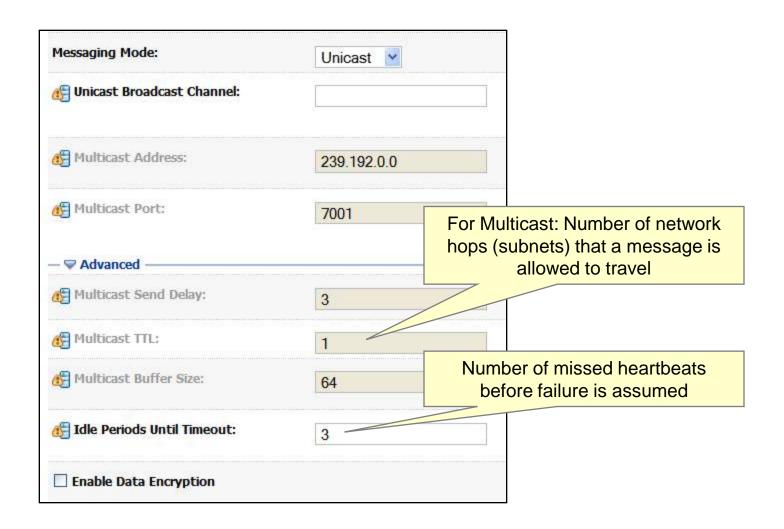
Creating a Cluster by Using the Administration Console



Setting Cluster Attributes



Configuring Cluster Communication

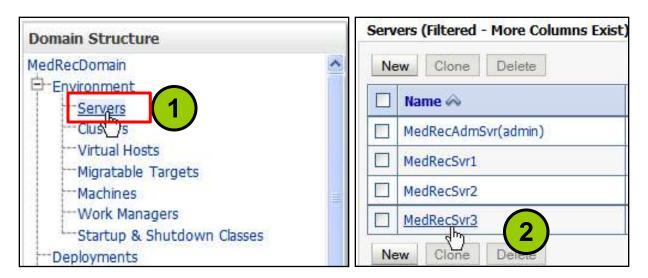


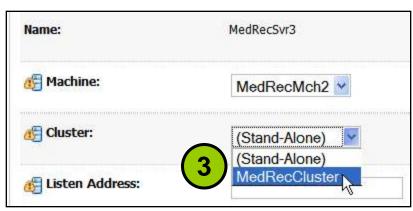
Adding Cluster Members: Option 1



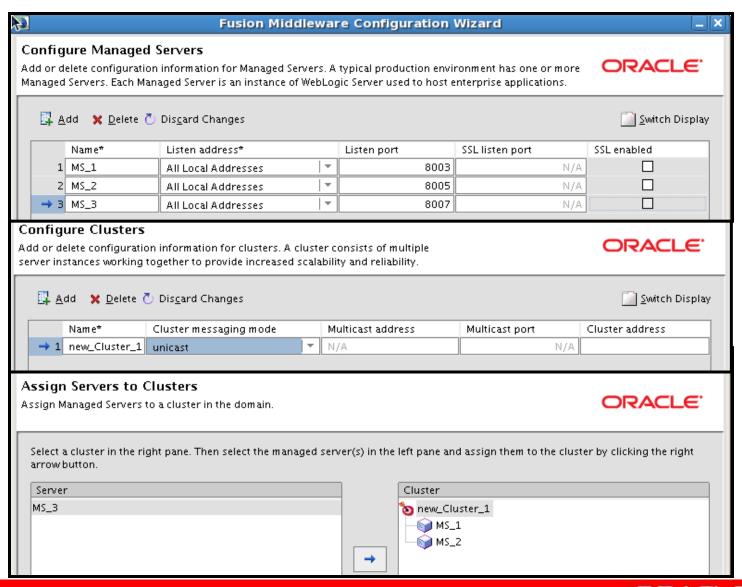


Adding Cluster Members: Option 2

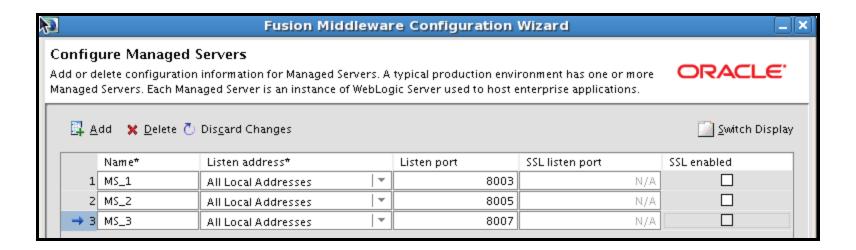


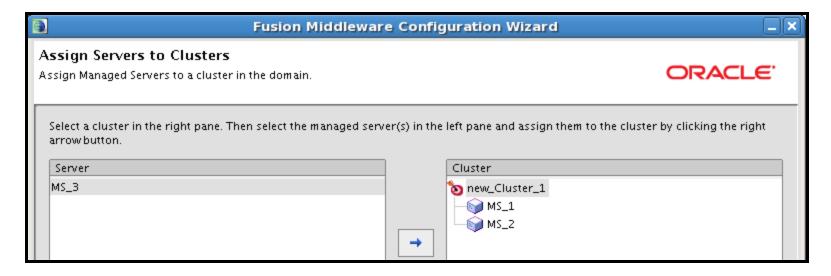


Creating a Cluster with the Configuration Wizard



Clusters and the Configuration Wizard





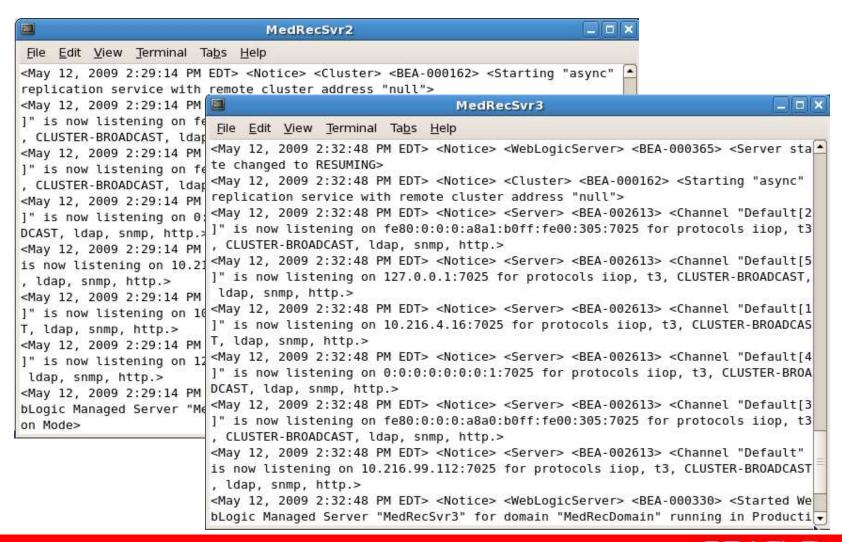
Clusters and WLST

```
connect('myuser','mypass','myhost:7001')
edit()
                                            Create a new
startEdit()
                                              cluster.
cd('/')
cmo.createCluster('HRWebCluster')
cd('/Clusters/HRWebCluster')
cluster = getMBean('/Clusters/HRWebCluster')
cd('/Servers/serverA')
cmo.setCluster(cluster)
cd('/Servers/serverB')
cmo.setCluster(cluster)
cd('/Servers/serverC')
cmo.setCluster(cluster)
                           Assign cluster members.
activate()
disconnect()
exit()
```

Creating a Cluster Using the Cluster MBean

- The Cluster MBean is used to create a cluster by using Ant or command-line tools.
- Configuring the cluster from the command line requires the combined use of Cluster and Server MBeans.
- To create new clusters within a domain, use:
 - weblogic.management.configuration.ClusterMBean

Synchronization When Starting Servers in a Cluster



Configuring OHS as Proxy Server

- To effectively use the load balancing and failover features, you should configure a proxy.
- You can configure OHS as the proxy by:
 - Including configuration directives in httpd.conf
 - Creating another file with directives and setting an include directive in httpd.conf
- The WebLogicCluster directive is the most important mod_wl_ohs for a cluster.
- You specify the list of host names of the managed servers with their ports in the WebLogicCluster directive.
- If you add or remove members to or from this list, you may have to restart OHS.

Starting and Stopping OHS Manually

- To give effect to configuration changes to httpd.conf, you should restart OHS.
- The processing life cycle for OHS is managed by Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN).
- The command-line interface to OPMN is opmnctl.
- To restart OHS, use the following command:

```
$> ./opmnctl restartproc process-type=OHS
```

You can also stop, and then start OHS.

```
$> ./opmnctl stopproc process-type=OHS
$> ./opmnctl startproc process-type=OHS
```

Verifying Access Through OHS

Get the port on which OHS is running by using:

Quiz

Which of the following is NOT an available configuration attribute associated with Oracle WebLogic Cluster?

- 1. Messaging mode
- 2. Multicast TTL
- 3. Multicast port
- 4. Broadcast server

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Prepare your environment for a cluster
- Create and configure a cluster
- Add servers to a cluster
- Start up and shut down clustered servers

Practice 16 Overview: Configuring Clusters

This practice covers the following topics:

- Creating a cluster
- Assigning two servers to the cluster
- Verifying the port and status of Oracle HTTP Server